HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
AUSTRALIA.
INTRODUCTION.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By the appointment of Lachlan Macquarie as governor of New South Wales, the government showed that English opinion had changed regarding the qualifications required by the man who was to administer and control the affairs of the distant colony. Macquarie’s predecessors had been naval officers. When captain William Bligh had been appointed at a salary of £2,000 per annum, it had been recognised that the growth and importance of the settlements made it necessary that an officer of not less than flag rank should hold the position. The disastrous result of placing a stern, outspoken naval post-captain in the command of a colony where the military party was predominant had been shown in the usurpation of Bligh’s government. The appointment of a military governor of equal rank was determined, and the final selection was made of Macquarie. Instead of being accustomed to the bluff manners of the quarter-deck, Macquarie was courteous and politic. He had served on the staffs of the earls of Harrington and Cavan, Sir Robert Abercromby, Sir David Baird, and General James Stuart, and by experience had acquired the attributes necessary for an executive officer to avoid friction and useless controversies.

Lachlan Macquarie was born on the 31st of January, 1761. He was a descendant of the chiefs of the clan Macquarie in the island of Ulva, one of the Hebrides islands. At the time of his birth, his relative, Lauchlan Macquarrie, the sixteenth and last chief of the clan, had fallen on evil days, and in 1778 the family estates were sold by order of the creditors. Lachlan Macquarie was one of three brothers; the eldest lived and died a farmer, Lachlan and Charles entered the army. On the 9th of April, 1777, he was gazetted an ensign in the second battalion of the 84th regiment. Until the end of the year 1780, he served in Halifax and Nova Scotia, but was not on active service in the field. On the 18th of January, 1781, he received a commission as a lieutenant in the first battalion of the 71st Highland regiment, and was employed on garrison duty at New York and Charleston until the close of the
war with the American colonies, when the regiment was transferred to Jamaica. On the 4th of June, 1784, he was placed on the half-pay list, and he returned to Scotland. In November, 1787, whilst residing with his mother at Oskamull, he was offered the appointment of eldest lieutenant in the 77th regiment, which was one of four regiments raised at that time for service in India. The appointment was obtained through the influence of general Allen Maclean, and was conditional on his raising a quota of fifteen recruits for the regiment. This condition was the customary practice when an officer was drawn from the half-pay list and placed on full pay. Macquarie endeavoured to raise the recruits in the Highlands and amongst the Macquaries of Ulva, but failed utterly, notwithstanding the influence and exertions of his relative, the old chief or Laird of Macquarie. He thereupon travelled on foot and by ferry from Oskamull to Greenoch, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. Thence he proceeded to Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he was successful in raising the required quota. An interesting side-light is thrown on the customs of the time by Macquarie's statement, relating to the servant he enlisted for himself, that he "dresses hair remarkably well, waits table, and plays very well upon the Fiddle."

Macquarie, with his recruits, joined the 77th regiment under colonel Marsh at Dover; his commission as lieutenant had been gazetted on the 25th of December, 1787. On the 28th of March, 1788, he embarked on the East Indiaman Dublin, and arrived at Bombay on the 3rd of August. The regiment remained in cantonments near Bombay until the 24th of November, 1790, and during this period (on the 9th of November, 1788) Macquarie was promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant. In December, 1790, the regiment was removed to Tellicherry, and was employed in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib. In this campaign, Macquarie saw his first active service, and was present at the siege of Cannanore in December, 1790, and at the first siege of Seringapatam in February, 1792. On the 24th of December, 1790, he was appointed regimental paymaster. After peace was concluded with Tippoo Sahib, the 77th regiment returned to Bombay in April, 1792.

* This statement is contained in one of the private journals of Governor Macquarie which are preserved in the Mitchell library at Sydney. From these journals, many of the facts in this introduction have been derived.
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On the 2nd of August, 1793, Macquarie received a staff appointment, under Sir Robert Abercromby, as major of brigade of the troops serving on the coast of Malabar. By this appointment, his pay was increased sufficiently to enable him to wed, and on the 8th of September, 1793, he was married at Bombay to Miss Jane Jarvis, a daughter of Thomas Jarvis, formerly chief justice of Antigua. Miss Jarvis was possessed of moderate wealth in her own right, and Macquarie, before his marriage, had paid off the debts incurred at the time of receiving his commission, and had saved sufficient money to enable him to make a small settlement on his wife.

After his marriage, Macquarie remained at Bombay as major of brigade and regimental paymaster until December, 1794. During this period, he acquired as a staff officer his first experience of the intricacies of administration, and at the same time passed the happiest days of his life as a devoted husband. In December, 1794, the 77th regiment was transferred to Calicut on the coast of Malabar, and Macquarie with his wife accompanied the regiment.

In 1795, the armies of the French Republic conquered Holland. The Stadtholder, the Prince of Orange, fled to England; and the Batavian Republic was organised in close alliance with the Republic of France. The government in India then decided to seize and hold the Dutch settlement at Cochin on behalf of the Prince of Orange. A military expedition was organised and marched from Calicut in August of that year. Macquarie was employed in this campaign, and was absent from Calicut from the 19th of August to the 30th of October. This was the first occasion on which he was parted from his wife, and the devotion of the couple is clearly shown by the entries in his diary at this period. During the months of September and October, Macquarie was present at the siege of the Dutch fort at Cochin.

In November, 1795, Macquarie and his wife returned to Bombay. Mrs. Macquarie was ailing, and had developed symptoms of consumption. Shortly after their return, an expeditionary force was formed at Bengal for the seizure of the Dutch settlements in Ceylon, and on the 3rd of January, 1796, Macquarie sailed for Ceylon, leaving his sick wife in the care of her sister and friends. On the 5th of February, 1796, a landing was effected at Negombo,
twenty-four miles north of the capital, and eleven days later the Dutch governor at Colombo capitulated. On the following day (17th February), Macquarie was sent in command of a detachment to take possession of the town and fort at Point de Galle. The Dutch garrison at Galle capitulated on the 23rd of February, and Macquarie became commandant of the town. For these services he was very highly complimented. In the meantime, he had received grave reports as to the state of his wife's health, and on the 19th of March he resigned his command at Galle to return to Bombay.

After his return to Bombay, Macquarie was informed that his wife's state of health was critical owing to the development of tuberculosis of the lungs. He was advised to take her for a sea voyage, and on the 18th of May, 1796, the devoted couple sailed on a voyage to China. The voyage did not have the desired effect of restoring her health, and Mrs. Macquarie died at Macao in China on the 15th of July, at the early age of twenty-three years and a half. Her death was a severe blow to Macquarie, and he gave many evidences of his devotion. He removed the body to Bombay, where burial took place on the 10th of January, 1797. He was a frequent visitor to her tomb during his subsequent periods of residence at Bombay, even after he had become engaged to his second wife. For four years and two months he continuously wore crêpe on his uniform, and during the same period maintained their house at Bombay, although generally unoccupied. His fondness for lengthy inscriptions, afterwards abundantly illustrated on the public buildings of New South Wales, was shown in the epitaph which he caused to be inscribed on the monument erected over his wife's grave.

By the death of his wife, Macquarie inherited the sum of six thousand pounds. A few years later, he expended this money in the part purchase of a portion of the Lochbuy estate in Mull, for which he paid £10,060. In memory of his wife, he named this land Jarvisfield. On his visit to Scotland during the year 1804, he formed plans for the erection of a country mansion, and the development of this estate by draining swamps and the erection of a village for crofters.

A commission bearing date 3rd of May, 1796, was granted to Macquarie as major by brevet in the 86th regiment. His military
advancement continued, and he held several important posts. During the year 1797, he was in command of the first division of the right wing of the army in the campaign against Pyche Rajah. On the 19th of May in the same year, he was appointed to the staff of general James Stuart as major of brigade, and held this post until the year 1799. During this period, he was present at the battle of Sedaseer on the 6th of March, 1798, when Tippoo Sahib’s army was defeated, and at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th of May following, when Tippoo was killed. On the 4th of December, 1799, he resumed his former appointments as major of brigade and paymaster at Bombay. During April and May, 1800, he was a member of the suite, when governor Duncan visited Surat to form a constitution and government. On the 5th of May, he was offered and accepted the confidential position of military secretary on the staff of governor Duncan, which post he held until his departure for Egypt.

At the beginning of the year 1801, an expeditionary force, under the command of general (afterwards Sir) David Baird, was formed in India to proceed to Egypt, to assist in the expulsion of the French. On the 1st of April, Macquarie was appointed deputy adjutant-general on Baird’s staff, and five days later sailed from Bombay on the ship William. On the 13th of June, the disembarkation of the expedition was commenced at Cosseir. In the meantime, news had been received of the landing of the grand army under Sir Ralph Abercromby at Aboukir on the 8th of March. By the appointment of another officer as deputy adjutant-general, Macquarie had been superseded, but he remained on Baird’s staff. During the march of the expedition across the desert to the river Nile, Macquarie was stationed at Cosseir and entrusted with the superintendence of disembarking and forwarding stores. This work was completed, and on the 27th of July he crossed the desert to Kenné on the Nile, where he embarked and sailed down the river. After stopping a few days at Cairo, he arrived at Rosetta on the 30th of August, the day on which the French garrison at Alexandria had agreed to surrender. On the 2nd of September, he was present at the formal capitulation. On the 7th of November, Macquarie’s abilities were recognised by his appointment as deputy adjutant-general on the staff of the Earl of Cavan in command of all the armies in Egypt. In consequence of this appointment, a commission as lieutenant-colonel, bearing the
same date, was granted to Macquarie two years later (17th November, 1803). He continued on staff duty until the 12th of May, 1802, when he quitted headquarters at Alexandria and embarked at Suez for Bombay twelve days later, with the Indian expeditionary force.

Whilst in Egypt he learnt that his commission to an effective majority in the 86th regiment had been gazetted on the 15th January, 1801, and on his return to Bombay on the 2nd of July, 1802, he assumed the command of that regiment. He was also re-appointed military secretary on the staff of his friend and patron, governor Duncan. His sojourn in India was short, and on the 15th of November he resigned the command of his regiment in order to visit England. On the 5th of January, 1803, he resigned also his appointment as military secretary, and on the following day sailed for England on the East Indiaman Sir Edward Hughes.

During this first period of service in the Indian army, Macquarie had risen from the rank of senior lieutenant in the 77th regiment to that of major and commanding officer in the 86th. He had held several important staff appointments, and had become fully conversant with the details of the administration of government in India. He had arrived in the empire as a subaltern, indebted to his uncle for money expended in obtaining his outfit and commission; on the eve of his departure, he estimated that he was worth £14,000 in lands and money, apart from the legacy of £6,000 bequeathed to him by his wife.

Macquarie landed at Brighton in England on the 7th of May, 1803. He carried despatches from governor Duncan at Bombay, in which he was warmly commended for his services and knowledge of Indian affairs. He was well received at the war office, and by the board of control and the directors of the East India company. He was presented at Court "on his return from India," and was invited to dine with the board of directors of the company, a somewhat unusual honour.

Macquarie was not long in idleness in London. War had been declared with France, and on the 11th of July he was offered, by direction of Lord Hobart, an appointment as one of three officers on a military mission to Portugal to inquire into and report on the condition of the army of that country. In spite of strong pressure
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to induce him to accept, Macquarie declined the offer on account of his ignorance of the Portuguese language. Eleven days later he was appointed to the headquarters staff as assistant adjutant-general for the district of London, under the command of the Earl of Harrington.

Macquarie retained his staff appointment in London until April, 1805. During this period he became a typical courtier. He was frequently in attendance on the Earl of Harrington at reviews and inspections. He attended courts and levees, and indulged in the usual social routine of a staff officer in London. He was commanded to dine with the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, and other members of the royal family, and in January, 1805, his appointment as an aide-de-camp to the King was under consideration. He was elected a member of several exclusive associations, and it is clear that his career was assured when the opportunity occurred.

In June, 1804, he obtained two months' leave of absence in order to visit his aged mother at Oskamull, whom he had not seen for seventeen years. During his visit to Scotland, he met his future wife, and on the 26th of March, 1805, shortly before leaving England, he became engaged to Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell, the youngest daughter of his second cousin, John Campbell, of Airds. At the same time, it was arranged that the marriage should not take place until after Macquarie's return to England.

In March, 1805, Macquarie was ordered to return to India to take command of the 86th regiment, which was without a field officer. On the 25th of April, he embarked at Portsmouth for Bombay, where he arrived on the 11th of August. He assumed command of the regiment, and his old friend, governor Duncan, again appointed him military secretary whilst he was stationed at Bombay. On the 1st of June, 1805, his appointment as lieutenant-colonel of the 73rd regiment appeared in the London Gazette.

Towards the end of the year 1805, a campaign against Holkar was commenced, and for the last time Macquarie was engaged on field service. In December, he took command of the frontier station at Dohud, where he remained until it was evacuated on the 22nd of January, 1806. Four weeks later he returned to Bombay and resumed his duties as military secretary to the governor. Governor Duncan had decided to leave India at the
beginning of the year 1808, and Macquarie had agreed to travel to
England with him; the latter's anxiety, however, to return to his
fiancée induced him to obtain a release from his engagement, and on
the 19th of March, 1807, he left Bombay for Bussorah to travel by
overland route to England. From Bussorah he journeyed by
water to Bagdad, by caravan to the Caspian sea, across Russia, by
boat to Yarmouth, and arrived in London on the 17th of October,
1807.

After his return to England, Macquarie was married to his
second wife, Miss Campbell, and he took command of the 73rd
regiment, which was quartered in Scotland.

In the year 1808, the Peninsula War was commenced, and public
attention was concentrated on the war and the struggle against
Napoleon in other parts of Europe. In the month of September,
the news of the usurpation of the government in New South Wales
and the arrest of Governor Bligh was received in London. The
report at first caused scanty comment; but in a few weeks Viscount
Castlereagh decided to appoint a successor to Governor Bligh, and
to send a regiment to the colony to relieve the New South Wales
Corps. In December, the appointment as governor was offered to
and accepted by brigadier-general Nightingall, who had recently
returned from service in the opening campaign of the Peninsula
War. About the same time, choice was made of the 73rd regiment
under the command of Macquarie as the proposed relief for the
New South Wales Corps.

Preparations for their departure were pushed forward by both
Nightingall and Macquarie. Nightingall busied himself in details
of administration, and in March, 1809, selected Ellis Bent as the
new judge-advocate for the colony. In the same month, Mac­
quarie was superintending the arrangements for the embarkation
of his regiment on the Hindostan, man-of-war, and the Drome­
dary, naval store-ship. In the midst of the preparations, Night­
ingall was taken ill, and about the middle of April it was realised
that it would be impossible for him to undertake the government.
A new governor was required, and at the end of the month
Viscount Castlereagh had given the appointment to Lachlan
Macquarie. His formal commission and instructions as captain-
general and governor-in-chief were dated the 8th and 9th of
May, 1809.
It is evident that the appointment of Lachlan Macquarie (then lieutenant-colonel) as governor of New South Wales was entirely due to the accidents of life. Nightingall and the 73rd regiment had been chosen to re-establish an authorised government in the colony. Macquarie as commanding officer of the regiment was practically second in command to Nightingall. The embarkation of the regiment was intended to take place within a few days, when it was announced that Nightingall's health prohibited his assuming his duties as governor. Little time was available to select a substitute, and it was not unnatural that the choice fell on Lachlan Macquarie, the virtual second in command. Macquarie's commission was dated the day after the regiment had actually embarked at Yarmouth. At the same time it must be remembered that Macquarie had influence in high quarters; he had considerable experience of administrative duties in India; his knowledge of Indian affairs had been commended by governor Duncan, of Bombay; his extended staff service had developed habits of tact, courtesy and caution in his dealings with his fellow-men; he was possessed of independent means, and was unlikely to make use of his position for his pecuniary advancement; and in minor posts, at Galle and Kohud, he had been commended for his administrative capacity.

The appointment of Macquarie no doubt appeared an excellent one according to opinions prevalent at the time, for the English government had not realised that something more was required in the governor of the colony than the mere qualifications of a service administrator, and that a good naval or military officer had many shortcomings when given arbitrary power over a civil community.

Macquarie embarked on the Dromedary, and in company with the Hindostan sailed from St. Helens on the 22nd of May, 1809. After a tedious voyage, the two ships entered Port Jackson on the 28th of December following, but owing to adverse winds it was two days later before anchor was cast in Sydney Cove. On the following morning, Sunday, the 31st of December, Macquarie made his official landing, and was received with due formality by lieutenant-governor Paterson and lieutenant-colonel Foveaux. His commission was read on the following day, and Macquarie assumed the administration.
Macquarie's government was commenced under the most favourable auspices. For the first time, the governor-in-chief held in his own hands the executive command of the colony and the military command of the troops. By this means the old antagonism between the executive and military powers was modified. This antagonism had been the principal factor in causing unrest and discontent in the colony since the days of Governor Phillip.

He carried with him orders for the recall of the New South Wales Corps. This regiment and its partisans had become the dominant factor in the colony, and its influence had been usually detrimental to the general interests. Its officers constituted the majority in the criminal courts. All ranks had been permitted to indulge in trade, and many of its officers had acquired considerable wealth by traffic in land and spirits. During two periods, 1793-1795 and 1808-1809, its officers had held the executive power, and had exercised it almost entirely in the personal interests of themselves and their partisans. The mere fact of being the dominant party during a term of nearly twenty years had given the leaders of the regiment their enormous influence. By the recall of the regiment, this power was broken.

John Macarthur had sailed for England in the *Admiral Gambier*. He had been the most turbulent individual opponent of the executive power. His adverse influence was recognised in England, and his return to the colony was prohibited by the secretary of state until September, 1817.

The English government realised that a change in the form of the administration was necessary. The system based on the fundamental principles of a military occupation was no longer tenable, and it was necessary to formulate a new constitution, giving extended powers and rights to the civil community. Macquarie carried instructions to examine and report on the necessity for a re-constitution of the law courts. Further, the English government was ready to commence reforms and acted promptly on the report of the select committee of the House of Commons and on Macquarie's reports in many instances.

The small settlers, the emancipists, and the expirees were beginning to assert their rights, and the removal of the dominance of the military enabled Macquarie to do some justice to this class.
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Under these circumstances, Macquarie commenced his administration. He was energetic, and did not spare himself in his desire to obtain a personal knowledge of the country, as is shown by his two visits to Tasmania and his various tours of inspection in New South Wales. He was far-seeing in so far as he recognised the future possibilities of the colony. His administration was vigorous, but was marred by an ill-regulated judgment. He created the first Australian “boom” by the lavish expenditure of public money, which was followed by the inevitable reaction after his departure.

Macquarie’s far-sighted policy had two main objects—the material development of the country, and the reinstatement of the emancipists and expirees to a position in the civil life of the colony. But in the pursuit of both these objects, he showed the want of a well-balanced judgment.

He developed the country by encouraging exploration, by improving the means of communication, and by the laying out of towns. His encouragement of exploration has had far-reaching effects. He sent G. W. Evans and John Oxley on expeditions, which opened up the western watershed of New South Wales; but the credit due to him for these results was diminished by his extraordinary neglect in making due acknowledgment to G. Blaxland, W. Lawson, and W. C. Wentworth for their strenuous exertions in a private capacity in discovering the practicable route across the Blue Mountains. The improvement of the means of communication was a much-needed labour, which had been greatly neglected by his predecessors. Macquarie constructed roads in all the settled districts, and made the western districts accessible, soon after they were discovered, by making a road across the mountains. These roads proved an incalculable boon to the colonists. He selected sites for towns and laid them out according to well-considered plans, but in the development of these towns his judgment failed him. It was impossible to foresee the requirements of any town, and the erection of large and substantial buildings, before the necessity for such buildings was evident, was a distinct error of judgment. Commissioner J. T. Bigge, in his report to the House of Commons on the state of New South Wales, stated, “It has been his (Macquarie’s) misfortune to mistake the improvement and embellishment of the towns for proofs of the solid prosperity
of the colonists, and to forget that the labour, by which these objects have been procured, was a source of heavy expense to the British Treasury, and that other means of employment might have been tried and resorted to, the effect of which would have been to regulate in a cheaper and less ostentatious form the progress of colonization and of punishment." Macquarie erected more than two hundred buildings for public purposes in the colony, many of which bore the inscription "L. Macquarie, Esq., Governor." This inscription was generally so conspicuous that it seemed to imply a personal vanity and a desire on the part of the governor to perpetuate his name. Many of the buildings were of doubtful utility, and were built in anticipation of the expected growth of a town, which in several cases did not grow. It is certain that Macquarie wasted a large amount of convict labour on these buildings, instead of employing it in the formation of agricultural settlements in various parts of the colony, which would have conferred a permanent and lasting benefit. In fact, Macquarie devoted his attentions chiefly to the material and visible improvement of the colony,* and practically left the development of its primary industries and the pioneering experimental work to individuals undirected by the fostering care of government.

Prior to Macquarie's arrival, the dominance of the military party had been complete, and this party had made every endeavour to prevent the intrusion of the class of emancipists and expirees into the respectable walks of life. With the downfall of the military party, this class had asserted their claims, and Macquarie was far too just to refuse to restore to their former rank in society those who had been convicted of trivial offences, and whose subsequent good conduct had been unquestionable. Macquarie quickly realised the justice of the claims of the emancipists and expirees, and commenced to forward their interests with all his powers. The adoption of this policy was approved by Earl Bathurst† and by the select committee of the House of Commons. Macquarie, having decided on the policy, made serious errors in giving effect to it. In an arbitrary manner, he endeavoured to force the society of certain emancipists, whom he had selected for special favour, on persons who were resentful of the intrusion.

* Governor Macquarie formed only two penal agricultural settlements, one at Emu Plains and one at Port Macquarie.
† See page 134.
He made four appointments of ex-convicts to the magistracy. He endeavoured to force the judge-advocate and judge to grant permission to ex-convicts to practise as attorneys before the governor's and supreme courts. Both of these administrative acts met with the disapproval of the secretary of state. He attempted to introduce to general society several ex-convicts, whom he had selected for preferment, but he failed entirely in this object. The general result of Macquarie's policy with regard to the emancipists and expirees was to widen the breach between them and the inhabitants who had arrived free in the colony.*

Macquarie's character was in many ways contradictory. He was honest and straightforward in all his administrative acts, yet on two occasions at least he neglected to make conscientious reports to the secretary of state, viz., when the crossing of the Blue Mountains was successfully accomplished by G. Blaxland, W. Lawson, and W. C. Wentworth, and when he had been compelled to grant compensation to the contractors erecting the general hospital for breaches of contract committed by himself.† He was courteous and politic, yet he was intolerant of opposition. He was punctilious in his own conduct, demanding similar conduct in others, and resenting keenly any actual or imaginary slight, such as the neglect of the judge-advocate to stand on the governor's entry into church. He was pompous, ambitious, and fond of ostentation and display. He was a man of great decision of character and of good understanding. But in action his judgment was ill-balanced, and he was inclined to take hasty action and to push matters to extremes. He was strictly honourable, and no imputations of self-interested motives were alleged against his administration, such as had been made against his immediate predecessors. He was a good husband, and a God-fearing man, and the motto of his family, "Turris fortis mihi deus," was typical of the motives which actuated his life and administration.

During his government of the colony, he received military promotion. On the 5th of July, 1810, he was made colonel, on the 21st of February, 1811, brigadier-general, and on the 4th of June, 1813, major-general.

It was not unnatural that the vigorous administration of Governor Macquarie caused considerable opposition. Representations adverse to his government were made to the secretary of

* See introduction to volume IX. † See note 66.
At first these reports had little effect, but they increased in virulence and force. During the year 1817, Earl Bathurst criticised severely the administration of the colony in four despatches to the governor. After these comments were received, Macquarie tendered his resignation in a despatch dated 1st December, 1817, but no immediate action was taken. On the 27th of December, 1818, the Honourable H. Grey Bennet, M.P., wrote a letter which was published in pamphlet form. In this letter, Macquarie's conduct was criticised and condemned. At length, the English government decided to take action, and John Thomas Bigge was appointed a commissioner, and received instructions, dated 6th January, 1819, to inquire into the general state of the colony. But before Bigge had presented his report on the 6th of May, 1822, Macquarie had been recalled, and major-general Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., had arrived in the colony, and superseded Macquarie in the government on the 1st of December, 1821. Macquarie was loath to leave the scenes where he had ruled as a virtual dictator for eleven years and eleven months. For several weeks, he made a progress through the settled districts, and received almost universal expressions of regret for his approaching departure. At the instance of D'Arcy Wentworth, the principal surgeon, and John Piper, the naval officer, he was presented with a gold cup of the value of one hundred and fifty guineas, subscribed by the colonists. He sailed from the colony in February, 1822, and two years after his arrival in London he died at Duke-street, St. James, on the 1st of July, 1824. He was buried in a mausoleum on the island of Mull. He had one son, who died without issue.

Notes on Governor Macquarie's administration will be found in the introductions to volumes IX and X.

June, 1916.

FREDK. WATSON.
DESPATCHES.
HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
AUSTRALIA.

SERIES I.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per transport Wanstead; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

1813.
Sir, Downing Street, 3rd July, 1813.

I have Lord Bathurst’s directions to transmit to you a Gazette Extraordinary, Published this day, containing an Account of a Glorious and decisive Victory obtained over the French Armies in Spain by the Combined Forces under the Command of General the Marquis of Wellington upon the 21st Ultimo near Vittoria.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch* marked “No. 6 of 1813,” per whaler Phoenix.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 31 July, 1813.

An Occurrence which has lately taken place in this Garrison lays me under the necessity of making a representation of it to your Lordship, and founding thereon some requests which I trust will appear to your Lordship equally necessary to be complied with, as they do to me.

Previous to entering on the immediate Subject of this Communication, I am much distressed in being obliged to represent to your Lordship that gross irregularity of behaviour and an alarming degree of Licentiousness have for a length of time past, but too strongly, marked the general Conduct of the Officers and Privates of the 1st Battalion of the 73rd Regiment, which relieved the 102nd Regt. on my assuming the Government of this Country. In laying this general Charge, I feel however

SER. I. VOL. VIII—A

* Note 1.
Insubordination of officers.

Murder of Holness by military officers.

Trial of McNaughton and Connor by the criminal court.

Evidence for the defence.

1813.
31 July.

much gratified in exempting from it some of the Officers, in whose honor and integrity I repose the fullest confidence, and I am alike bound to add, that, were a better example held forth than is at present, the Privates would, as a body, be as correct as those of other Regiments.

Unfortunately however, this is not the case, but, on the Contrary, several of those, whose Military rank and duty alike require them to restrain Acts of insubordination and resistance to the Civil Authority, are the foremost in trampling down all Order, and in exhibiting Scenes of disgraceful riot and confusion to the dread and terror of the peaceful Inhabitants of this place.

Having premised so much, I am now to acquaint Your Lordship, that at an early hour of the night of the 30th Ulto. a very peaceable and unoffending man in the lower ranks of life, called William Holness, was murdered in the Streets of Sydney by Lieutenants Macnaughton and Connor of the 73 Regt. and with Circumstances of a most aggravating nature in the Case, language held, and wanton Cruelty exercised by the Perpetrators.

In consequence of the Inquest held the next morning on the body of the deceased, and the strong unequivocal evidence then given both as to the facts and the Perpetrators, the Coroner committed Lieutenants Macnaughton and Connor to Gaol for trial, and a Criminal Court was ordered by me to take cognizance of the Affair on the 16th Instant.

The Prisoners were accordingly brought to trial on that day before a regularly Constituted Court, consisting of the Judge Advocate, One field Officer, Three Captains and Two Subalterns of the 73rd Regt. and Royal Veteran Company. The Evidences on the part of the prosecution were principally those who had given testimony at the Inquest, and their testimonies were Clear and distinct to the same facts and circumstances as on the former occasion, and had not their evidence been in some degree shaken by Counter evidence on the Defence no doubt could have possibly existed of the Conviction of the Prisoners. Evidences were however procured, who so far varied from those on the part of the prosecution, that the Court finally returned a Verdict of Manslaughter, sentencing the prisoners to a fine of One Shilling each, and to Six Months imprisonment in the Gaol at Parramatta.

It is painful to observe that very material Contradictions took place in the evidence on behalf of the Prisoners; and other circumstances of strong suspicion arose against the Credibility of those Witnesses, whilst, on the other hand, the evidence of
the Widow of the deceased and of the other Witnesses for the prosecution were plain, clear and Satisfactory. The Circumstances of this Case are of so disgraceful a Nature that I feel I should be deficient in my Duty to My Sovereign and the Public, were I not to give them the fullest publicity, accompanied by the strongest expression of My Sentiments of Reprobation.

Under these Considerations, I published on the 17th Inst., being the day after the trial, “Government and General After Orders, Military Department,” principally addressed to the Military under my Command, but at the same time keeping in view what I felt due to the Public at large, in the expression of My Sentiments on this unhappy occasion. For Your Lordship’s perusal and Consideration I have now the honor to transmit You herewith, attested Copies of the proceedings of the Criminal Court, and of the “After Orders” published by me in consequence of the lenient Verdict of that Court.

This Sentence being in direct variance with what was generally expected, and particularly by several of those who had been eye witnesses of the disgraceful scene, but were not called on in the prosecution, owing to the full and clear case made out by those who were brought forward, excited a Public sensation of strong surprize and much indignation. Neither could the popular Sentiment be suppressed or restrained that “little Justice could be expected towards the Poor, whilst the Court consists of brother Officers to the Prisoners at the Bar.” In fact, My Lord, the present Construction of Our Criminal Court is such as must necessarily induce a popular, if not a just, feeling against its decisions; especially when as in the present Case, Some of the Members, who constitute that Court, were the intimate friends of the Prisoners. And I apprehend that this Circumstance will tend to convince all unprejudiced persons that such a Court is ill constructed either for the acquiring the Character of Impartiality or of strictly administering Justice.

From the Case just stated to Your Lordship, and the Observations with which I have accompanied it, I now with the utmost deference solicit Your Lordship’s earliest consideration of the great necessity for reforming, or rather New Modelling, our Criminal Court in such Manner as I have had the honor of suggesting to Your Lordship in My Dispatch No. 2, under date the 28th of June, or in such other, as may appear to Your Lordship’s Comprehensive Mind, better calculated for effecting this most desirable object.

The Observations on the Conduct of the Officers and Privates of the 73rd Regt., which this deplorable event has forced me to
Removal of 73rd regiment proposed.

1813, 31 July.

Necessity for periodical relief of military.

Exchanges by officers to be prohibited.

Refusal of land grants to the military.

Land grants to O'Connell, Mrs. Geils and Mrs. Birch.

disclose (for I had fondly hoped that a stricter Discipline would have been adopted and that a returning sense of honorable duty would before this have precluded the painful necessity for such disclosure) now lead me to found the following application to your Lordship.

That you will be pleased to recommend to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the expediency of directing the immediate removal of the 73rd Regt., and of supplying its place by One from Home, and I beg to suggest that no Regiment should be suffered in future to remain in this Station for more than Three Years at the utmost.

My reason for mentioning the period of three Years is for the purpose of guarding, as far as practicable, against the Military forming Matrimonial, or less proper Connexions with the Women of the Country, whereby they lose sight of their Military duty and become in a great degree identified with the lowest Class of the Inhabitants. I have much reason to regret many unfortunate Consequences which have resulted from such Connexions and attatchments since the arrival of the 73rd Regt., and I am therefore the more anxious to guard against the recurrence of them, for the future, by suggesting such measures as appear fittest to produce that effect.

In relieving the 73rd Regt., I beg to recommend that none of the Officers of that Corps shall be permitted to make exchanges into the Regiment destined for its relief, which I am well convinced will be attempted by several of them, particularly by those whose Conduct has least in it to recommend them to any indulgence whatever, whilst on the other hand their being suffered to remain will effectually tend to prolong the evil, they have so much fostered and been the authors of, and which it is so desirable to get fully suppressed.

A Custom had long prevailed here, previous to my arrival, of making large Grants of Land to the Military Officers, their wives, and Children:—but this has ever appeared to me so subversive of Military discipline, and of that distinction which should subsist between the avocations of the Military and the Civil Inhabitants, that I have uniformly resisted the Countenance of it, except in the three following Cases. 1st to Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, I made a Grant of Land in His Civil Capacity of Lieutenant Governor, on his marrying the daughter of Governor Bligh*; 2nd, to Mrs. Geils, the wife of Major Geils of the 73rd Regt., on Account of their having a numerous family; And 3rd to Mrs. Birch, the wife of Paymaster Birch of the 73rd Regt., also I made a Grant at the period of His being

* Note 2.
insane, and as a provision for his Young family, He having purchased a large Stock of horned Cattle while he was labouring under that Mental derangement.

These are the only deviations I have made from the Rule I laid down on My first arrival here for My Own Conduct in this particular point of My administration of this Government. It being, however, an ungracious Office in a Governor altogether to forego the practice, from His own sentiment of its inexpediency or impropriety, I would with much deference suggest that No Governor should be authorized on any occasion, in future, to give a Grant of Land to any Military or Naval Officer doing duty on this Station, or to their Wives or Children.

If this suggestion should meet Your Lordship’s concurrence and approbation I have only to add, that I would solicit Your Lordship to furnish me with written Instructions to that effect.

In drawing this letter to a conclusion, I beg to repeat to Your Lordship that I feel most truly distressed in making the present military representation of the 73rd Regt., which, from my personal connexion with it, I had formed a strong partiality for, and thence naturally became induced rather to pass over, unnoticed, some occasional deviations (when they were not of a flagrant nature) than to draw them thus into public View. My Motives, here avowed, will I trust meet Your Lordship’s Approbation, and fully justify me, as well in the one Case as in the other; and I rely on Your Lordship for the adoption of such Measures as may be a Check in future to other Regiments falling into the like unmilitary and disgraceful line of Conduct.

I have, &c,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL AFTER ORDERS.

Military Department.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Saturday, 17th July, 1813.

It is with the deepest and most heartfelt Regret, That the Governor and Commander in Chief demands the most serious Attention of the Troops under his Command, whilst he conveys to them his Sentiments on the late deplorable Event of the loss of a Fellow Creature to Society, in the Death of WILLIAM HOLNESS, by the intemperate and disgraceful Conduct of Lieutenants Archibald M’Naughton, and Philip Connor, of the 1st Battalion of the 73rd Regiment.

In lamenting that Men, who ought to be the prompt and steady Supporters of the Laws of their Country, should thus become the Violators of them and the Terror of that Society which their
duty to their **SOVEREIGN** imperiously demands of them to uphold, He feels it the more incumbent on him to, uninfluenced by Partiality or Prejudice, and solely actuated by that paramount Sense of Public Duty, which no Consideration of Rank or Profession in the Delinquents shall ever induce him to swerve from, to express his most decided Reprobation of all the Circumstances leading to the melancholy Catastrophe now under Consideration, and which must necessarily remain on the Records of the Criminal Court to the lasting Disgrace of the Perpetrators of that foul Deed.

But whilst the Clemency of the Court, supported by the general Tendency of the Laws to the Side of Mercy, has pronounced the lenient Sentence of **MANSLAUGHTER**, and adjudged Six Months Imprisonment with a Fine of One Shilling each to the Perpetrators of this Outrage, it rests with the **GOVERNOR** and **COMMANDER in CHIEF** to mark, in the strongest Terms, his Indignation at an Occurrence so disgraceful to the Military Character and he trusts, with Confidence, that the high Sense of Honor which so eminently characterizes the British Army in every Quarter of the World, and which the 73rd Regiment in particular has possessed a most flattering Portion of, will induce them to look to this lamentable Event as a Beacon set up to guard them against the fatal Consequences attendant on a life of Drunkenness, Debauchery, and Riot, which inevitably tends to the Debasement and Degradation of the upright and manly Character of a British Soldier, and necessarily induces the Contempt and Indignation of all brave and honorable Men.

It having been proved on the Trial of Lieutenants M'Naughton and Connor, that they were in Disguise, and dressed in Coloured Clothes, on the melancholy and disgraceful Occasion alluded to; from which Circumstance alone, it is reasonable to conclude, they went out from their Quarters with no good Design; the **COMMANDER of the FORCES** positively orders and directs, that no Officer or Soldier (excepting such Soldiers as are Servants of Officers), shall ever appear in future, in any Part of the Town or Garrison of Sydney, in any other Dress than their Regimental Uniforms.

However painful it may be to his own Feelings so to do, **BRIGADIER GENERAL MACQUARIE** considers it to be his indispensable Duty to report to **HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS** the **COMMANDER in CHIEF**, the Conduct of Lieutenants M'Naughton and Connor, on the Occasion now adverted to, and to submit to the Consideration of **HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS** the Propriety of allowing Persons, who have so far disgraced the Military Character, to remain any longer in His Majesty's Service.
The Commander of the Forces directs, that the foregoing General Orders shall be read at the Head of the 73rd Regiment, under Arms, at the two next ensuing Parades of that Corps.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency
The Governor and Commander of the Forces.
H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL OF ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON AND PHILIP CONNOR.

New South Wales,
At a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, holden at Sydney in the Territory aforesaid, on this Sixteenth Day of July in the Fifty-third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirteen, for the Trial of all and all manner of Felonies, Misdemeanors, and of other Offences, Committed within the said Territory or its Dependencies or within any part thereof. In pursuance of a Precept under the hand and Seal of Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, bearing Date the fourteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and thirteen.

Present:—The Judge Advocate; Major George Alexander Gordon, 73rd Regiment; Captain John Brabyn, R.V. Company; Captain Anthony Coane, 73rd Regiment; Captain John Pike, 73rd Regiment; Lieutenant William Lawson, R.V. Company; Lieutenant Andrew Greenshields, 73rd Regiment; The Members nominated and Appointed by the said Precept to Compose the said Court.

The said Precept being first read and the Judge Advocate and Members being duly sworn,

The Court proceeded to the ordinary business.

ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON late of Sydney in the Territory of New South Wales, Gentleman, and

PHILIP CONNOR, late of the same place, Gentleman, being brought Prisoners to the Bar of this Court by the Provost Marshal of this Territory are charged by an Information in writing, exhibited by the Judge Advocate, with the Wilful Murder of one William Holness at Sydney aforesaid on the Thirteenth Day of June last past, in manner and form as is therein specified: which said Information follows in these words, that is to say,

“In the Fifty third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

New South Wales To Wit
Be it Remembered that Ellis Bent, Esquire, Judge Advocate of Our Sovereign Lord the King for the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Who Prosecuteth for our said Sovereign Lord the King in this behalf, in his proper Person, Cometh here
into the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, holden in Sydney in the
said Territory for the Trial of all and all manner of Felonies,
Misdemeanors, and of other Offences Committed within the said
Territory or its Dependencies or within any part thereof, on Friday
the Sixteenth day of July in the Fifty third year of the Reign
aforesaid, and for our said Sovereign Lord the King, Giveth the
Court here to understand and be informed, That Archibald
McNaughton, late of Sydney in the Territory aforesaid, Gentleman,
and Philip Connor, late of the same place Gentleman, not having
the fear of God before their Eyes, but being Moved and Seduced
by the instigation of the Devil, on the Thirteenth Day of June
in the Fifty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George
the Third, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of Our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and thirteen, with force and Arms, to
Wit, at Sydney aforesaid in the Territory aforesaid, in and upon
William Holness in the peace of God and of Our Lord the King
then and there being feloniously, Wilfully and of their Malice
aforethought did make an Assault; and that they the said Archibald
McNaughton, and Philip Connor, with Certain large Sticks of no
value, which they the said Archibald McNaughton and Philip
Connor in their right hands Severally had and held, him the said
William Holness, then and there feloniously Wilfully and of their
malice aforethought did strike and beat; and that the said Archi­
bald McNaughton and Philip Connor with both the hands and feet
of them, the said Archibald McNaughton and Philip Connor, him
the said William Holness, then and there feloniously Wilfully and
of their Malice aforethought did Strike, beat and kick, and to and
against the Ground did Cast and throw; giving to the Said William
Holness as well by such stricking and beating of him as aforesaid
with the Sticks aforesaid, as also by striking beating and kicking
him the said William Holness and Casting him to and against the
Ground, with both the hands and feet of them the said Archibald
McNaughton and Philip Connor in manner aforesaid Several mortal
bruises in and upon the Head, Stomach, Belly, back, and Sides of
him, the said William Holness, of which said Several mortal
bruises he the said William Holness then and there instantly died.
And so that the said Archibald McNaughton and Philip Connor
him the said William Holness in manner and form aforesaid
feloniously Wilfully and of their malice aforethought did kill and
murder against the peace of Our Said Lord the King, his Crown
and Dignity.”

The said Information, being audibly read by the Clerk of the
Court in open Court, and in the presence of the Prisoners, and the
Prisoners being Severally asked whether they are Guilty or not
Guilty, do severally say that they are Not Guilty, and for Trial
put themselves upon God and this Court, and the said Judge
Advocate on the part of Our Sovereign Lord the King doth the like.

The Witnesses on each Side are ordered to withdraw and remain
in attendance on the outside of the Court.

At the request of the Prisoners, the Court allows Mr. George
Crossley to assist the Prisoners in Cross-examining Such Witnesses
as may be called on behalf of the Prosecution, in examining the
Witnesses Called by themselves, and in taking Such legal Objections
as may arise in the progress of this Trial.
ANN HOLNESS, Sworn and examined on behalf of the Prosecution.

I am the Widow of the deceased William Holness, the deceased lived in No. 17 Pitt Street, Sydney. He died on Wednesday Evening the 30th of June. On Wednesday Evening the 30th of June before my Husband Came home, he had just gone on a little business into the house of Michael Byrne next door but one, Elizabeth Winch was walking with John Brown on the outside of the Door—Elizabeth Winch is a young Woman whom I employ to assist me in Needlework. She lodged and boarded with me; whilst I was preparing some work for her, she came running in in a hurry. I asked her what was the matter. She informed me that two Officers, belonging to the 73rd Regiment apparently in liquor in disguise, had followed her and insulted her, and that they had struck the young Man she was walking with twice with a Stick. I went to the door and heard Brown having some altercation with Somebody, I could not exactly say who it was. Elizabeth Winch came out to me to the Door, and the words she made use of were, "Mr. McNaughton, Sir, I know you, you are an Officer in disguise." When she called him by his name he turned away his head. I saw Mr. McNaughton myself at the Door. It was about dusk. Elizabeth Winch and Brown came in and I shut the door to. After I had shut the door to, my Window shutter was not shut, Mr. Connor came to the Window—I did not know his name at that time but I know it since; He looked thro' the Window—he brandished a Stick or Club, I cannot say which; after he left the Window he came to the Door, and hit very hard with a Stick and insisted upon entrance. After that the blows were repeated violently against the door, and it was as much as me, Elizabeth Winch, and Brown could do to prevent the Door being forced in. In the mean time the deceased came up to the Door and asked Mr. Connor and Mr. McNaughton what they wanted there. The answer he got from them was this, "I want them two Women out of the House." My Husband answered them, there's nobody in that House but my Wife and a young Woman at Needle Work with her whom she employs; The answer, that was made him by those two Gentlemen, was "I will have them"; they made use of very indecent language and said they would do so to him, and the Women in the house, if he did not let them in. After that immediately I heard a very violent blow. I immediately opened the Door, I was just going to step outside of the door, and another blow came as violent or more violent than the first. I cannot say whether the blow was intended for him or me, but the blow took a piece out of the top of the door. At this time I was close to my Husband. I saw the Prisoners at the bar—both of them—they were close by the Door. I cannot exactly say who else was there, for my object was on them. My Husband had nothing to defend himself with, he pushed them away from the Door and they repeated the blows till he fell, I mean the two Gentlemen at the bar. My husband fell betwixt the path and the road, a very little distance from his own door. I was standing close by him for he dropped at my feet. He did not speak after he fell. I exclaimed immediately, "You have murdered my Husband." After he fell the Prisoners at the bar repeated the blows. I exclaimed Murder, and called for the Constables. Whether they dropped their Sticks or Clubs I cannot say, but they went to Mr. Meurant's paling and began tearing of it
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down. When I saw this I expected nothing less than to be laid a lifeless Corpse alongside of him. When I exclaimed that he was dead, Mr. McNaughton Stood at the back of me and said, "if he's dead, let him be dead and be damned." Mr. Connor made answer "What have I done," and walked away immediately. Mr. McNaughton followed him as far as Byrn's and Came back and Said he had lost his Hat: some Person gave it him, but I cannot say who. Mr. McNaughton Came and looked at my Husband, as I had his head on my knee and walked away. I was sitting in the road, as I may say, on my heel, and my husband's head on my knee. In about ten Minutes after, my Husband was taken into the house, he was not then quite dead: I did not know then, but he never spoke after he fell. I thought he was Stunned by the blow. Michael Byrne and John Brown assisted in taking him into the House. Medical assistance Came immediately. Dr. Ross, belonging to the Fortune, was the first that Came; as soon as Dr. Ross came, I put my hand to My Husband's wrist, and felt no pulse beat, I put my hand to his Heart and felt no Pulse beat, and says I he's dead. I did not see my husband strike either of the Prisoners, he had nothing to strike them with, for he never came in the inside of the House. My Husband was not a Man of a quarrelsome disposition—far from it—he would sooner put up with an insult than he would give one; I did not see him Strike the Prisoners, and I followed him very close, I cannot say wether he struck them or not before I opened the Door—he had nothing but his hands to Strike him with. I Cannot exactly say on what part of his body the Prisoners Struck the deceased, but there were several blows Struck. I did not see any person Strike the Prisoners, for after my husband fell he was my only object to look at. I did not see any persona strike the Prisoners or either of them before my husband fell.

Cross-examined on behalf of the Prisoner says,

My Husband was not in a debilitated State of Health for some time previous to his Death; he was in a better state of health than he had been for some years; I have been his Wife Seventeen years, the 10th Day of next September, and I never knew him lie a Day on a Sick bed.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

JOEL JOSEPHS, being called and sworn on behalf of the Prosecution, Saith,

I live in Pitt Street, two Doors from the House of the deceased, on the Same Side of the Street. I was standing at the Door of my House on the 30th June at about Seven o'Clock in the Evening; I saw Elizabeth Winch standing near my Door with one Brown the Painter, I saw two Gentlemen Come up the Street; they were very much intoxicated in liquor. One of the Gentlemen mentioned his name: it was Mr. McNaughton. Mr. McNaughton Caught hold of Elizabeth Winch; she said don't take any liberties with me: She ran from my Door to Mr. Holness's door; Brown the Painter came up. When he came up he said, "Gentlemen, the Woman has no Call to you." I cannot say if there were any words betwixt Brown and the Gentlemen or not; but Mr. McNaughton Catches hold of Brown, and Brown received a blow down the neck. Brown then ran after the Girl to Holness's place; during that time Holness came from Michael Byrne's House to his own door. The Prisoners were at this time at Holness's Door. They had Sticks in their hands knocking against the Door. I cannot say whether they were
knocking hard or not. The deceased Came up and Said “Gentlemen what do you want?” The Prisoners made use of indecent expressions Concerning the Women. Mr. Holness says, “Gentlemen go about your business for there’s nobody wishes to offend you here.” Two or three words then passed between Mr. Holness and the Prisoner, Mr. McNaughton. Mr. Holness received a blow with a Stick across his back and the Stick broke. The deceased received this blow from the Prisoner, Mr. McNaughton. Mr. Holness's Door opened. I cannot positively say if a Stick was given him or not. To the best of my opinion I think it was a Switch he had in his hand: To the best of my opinion it was a Stick. Mr. Holness then with that bit of Stick in his hand ran into the road; he then received another blow with a Stick or a paling from Mr. McNaughton somewhere about his loins. I cannot tell whether the deceased struck Mr. McNaughton again or not; the deceased then stood against Mr. Meurant's paling; he then received a blow from the other Prisoner on the back of the neck with a Stick or paling which killed him; he fell on the ground. I went to lift up his arms, and I felt his arms drop in a Minute. The deceased lay upon the ground about a Minute and a half when his Wife Came out. She never Came out until after the Man was dead. When she Came out she lifts up her Husband's head and says, “Oh! my God! my Husband is killed.” One Brown the Painter then ran out from her House. As the deceased lay on the Ground, there was a Soldier Came out from a House facing Holness's; he lay dead on the Ground: Mrs. Holness held his Head up. The Prisoner Mr. McNaughton was going to strike him again. I says to him, “Gentlemen it is no use hitting the Man for the Man is dead.” I picked up one of the Gentleman's Hats, and I gave it to a Soldier, one Green. A bit of a row then took place with one Holmes. I am sure Mrs. Holness did not Come out of her house until after the Husband was dead; the door was shut: there were not three Persons there. The Door was opened and Shut again immediately about a quarter of a Minute before Holness lay dead, And nobody Came out till he had been dead about a Minute. The Prisoners were very much intoxicated in liquor, and they did not appear to know what they were about, I did not see Mr. Connor Strike the deceased more than once. I cannot positively Say whether I saw any one else Strike the Prisoners.

The Prisoners do not ask this Witness any Questions.

By the Court says, I saw Mr. Holness run from his door to the place where he fell. I cannot positively say whether he was following the Prisoners. I cannot say whether he went towards the Prisoners or not. Holness received a blow and the Stick broke before ever he got a Stick. The Stick was given out of Holness's House, I cannot say by whom. I cannot take upon Myself to Say whether the deceased held up the Stick to defend himself. When the deceased received the blow on the back of his neck, he fell with his head about a yard from the paling. It was not much above a yard from his own door where he fell.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

Elizabeth Winch, Sworn and Examined on behalf of the Prosecution, saith,

I was acquainted with the deceased William Holness. I lodged and boarded in the House of the deceased previous to his death. I was assisting his Wife by working with my Needle. Me and
Proceedings at trial of lieutenants McNaughton and Connor.

John Brown, the Painter, were walking up and down the footpath, between 6 and 7 o'Clock on a Wednesday Evening. We walked as far as Mary Donovan's: We had not been there passing two minutes, before Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Connor, the Prisoners at the bar, both Came up. They were in Coloured Cloaths. Mr. McNaughton had a Great Coat on. Mr. Connor had a Coatee on. When they Came up I went to go indoors to Mr. Holnesses, they immediately ran after me; Brown then ran between us, and Mr. Connor Struck him with a Stick. Mr. Connor then went up the Street. Mr. McNaughton stopped at Holnesses Door talking with Brown. Holness was in Michl. Byrne's at this time; he went there to Shew him a Curious Fish Skin. While Brown and Mr. McNaughton were talking I Came out of the House to the Door. I told Mr. McNaughton that I knew him, that he was an Officer in disguise. When I said that Brown Said that the Man that Struck him was an insolent Scoundrel, and he would report him to the Colonel in the morning; Mr. McNaughton said that he was no Scoundrel, that he was a Gentleman. Brown said let him be gentle or Simple he would not be offended by him nor no other Person. Mrs. Holness then Came to the Door and told me to Come in; I came in; Brown Came in at the same time too. Brown did not go out again till such time as Mrs. Holness cried out Murder. Mrs. Holness shut the Door, and I saw him go past the Door after knocking at it and look thro' the Window. Brown asked him what he wanted, He answered he wanted that Woman, and that Girl, meaning as I supposed Mrs. Holness and myself, to do so and so to, using a very indecent expression. While he was there Mr. Holness came to the Door with the Skin of a Fish in his hand, he asked Mr. Connor what he wanted there. Mr. Connor made use of the same expression to him as he did to Brown, saying that he wanted his Wife and that Girl. Before Mr. Holness Came up, the Prisoners pushed forcibly against the Door and endeavoured to force it open, and me and Brown and Mrs. Holness were inside at the Door pushing against them. Mr. Holness said it was his House and his Wife, and he had no business there. With that I heard a blow with a Stick. I did not see who gave it. The Door was opened, but Holness did not Come in, he then threw the Fish Skin out of hand into the passage; Mrs. Holness went out when she heard the blow and the Door was opened. The Door was then Shut; me and Brown and a Man of the Name of Williams were left in the house. Mrs. Holness was not left in the house; she went out when Mr. Holness was struck. I heard Mrs. Holness call out Murder and then Brown and I Came out, Mr. Holness was then lying dead. Mrs. Holness had his head on her knee, and Mr. McNaughton was standing near the deceased enquiring for his hat. I know nothing further.

Cross-Examined on behalf of the Prisoners, says,

I am very intimate with Brown, Mrs. Holness was out when the accident happened; when Holness was killed. Me and Brown were then inside. I know Mr. McNaughton by sight. I never spoke to the Gentleman before in my life.

Questioned by the Court, says,

I did not hear Mr. Holness ask for a Stick. I did not see any Person give the deceased a Stick from the house. I cannot say that the door was locked when the deceased returned from Byrne's.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

It was shut and Me and Brown and Mrs. Holness were Standing against it. I cannot say that I heard any great Scuffle, no further than Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Connor were again the Door. Mrs. Holness opened the Door for the deceased when he threw in a fish-skin. I do not know the reason of the deceased for not coming in; he was then talking to Mr. Connor at the Door. Mr. Holness had not been Complaining of a pain in his Side some Days before, not as I heard.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

JOHN BROWN, sworn and examined for the Prosecution says,

I live at No. 17 Pitt Street. I am a Painter and Glazier. I was acquainted with the deceased; Wm. Holness, for about two years, He was a remarkably quiet Man. On Wednesday Evening, the 30th of June, between the hours of Six and Seven, I went to the house of the deceased William Holness. From there I went out with Elizabeth Winch in Company. We walked up and down for the Space of about ten minutes on the pavements. We stopped at the house of Mary Donovan at her Door. I saw two Gentlemen apparently Coming from the road towards us. The Girl seeing them advanced towards her home. As she ran, one of the Gentlemen ran after her. The Gentleman that ran after her was Mr. Connor; I did not know his name at the time; I heard Dr. Ross call him by his Name; I then, to endeavour to prevent the Girl from being offended, ran between them, on which I received a blow on the left side of the neck from Mr. Connor; I took no notice of it, but went after the Girl to the Door of the deceased's house. When I got to the door, Mr. Connor Came up. I stood at the door and I asked him what he wanted; on which he said he wanted the Girl, that is the very expression he made use of; he did not make use of any indecent expression at that time. Not knowing who the Gentleman was, I told him to be gone for a Scoundrel; nobody offended him; the Wife of the deceased, William Holness, and the Girl on hearing the words, Called me in; I did not go in at the first Call; Elizabeth Winch then Came to the door and asked me to Come in; Mr. McNaughton was then talking to me; and as soon as she saw him, she said, "Mr. McNaughton I know you, you are an Officer in Disguise"; On hearing her say he was an Officer, I turned to him and said, "Mr. McNaughton I do not address myself to you," Mr. McNaughton Said the words I made use of were not prudent to be spoken to a Gentleman; I told him that if he was a Gentleman, I was a poor working Man, but that I had better manners than him, meaning Mr. Connor. I told him I Certainly should report him to his Colonel in the Morning; for I thought that I had as much liberty to walk about the Streets as any person had at that hour; I then went in with Elizabeth Winch. The Door was Shut and locked in the inside, whether by her or the Wife of the deceased I know not. Mr. Connor still kept knocking at the Door with a Stick; and endeavoured to push it open by shoving at it; He Came to the Window, the Window Shutter was open. I, Elizabeth Winch, and Mrs. Holness kept at the Door to prevent it from being burst open. I wanted to go out, Mrs. Holness and Elizabeth Winch would not let me go. The deceased Came to the Door, he tapped at the Door; and he asked the Gentlemen what they wanted there. He was out at the time. On demanding what they wanted, Mr. Connor said they wanted her out: the deceased made answer she is my Wife: the Door at this time was opened by the Wife of
the deceased to let them in: Mr. Connor made answer in very abusive words, I will do so and so to them and you too; the deceased replied, "I'll do so to you"; on which the deceased put his hand to the breast of Mr. Connor and pushed him from the Door: this was before any blow was Struck. Mr. Connor then Struck at him with his Stick: it was apparently a thick yellow Stick; whether the blow hit him or not I cannot say; Mr. Connor again struck at him; but the end of the Stick struck the head of the Door, which has marked the Door frame. The Deceased then went out into the Street with them, I saw no more of them then, I remained in the House, Elizabeth Winch remained in the House with; the Wife of the Deceased went out and Shut the Door after her. In the Course of a few minutes, I heard her exclaim he's murdered, he's murdered. I then ran out, Mrs. Holness was then Supporting her husband's head against her knee; close to where the deceased lay, there were Several people on the ground; Mr. McNaughton was a top of the Mob on the Ground, he got up and asked for his hat. There appeared to be about a dozen Soldiers, all of whom appeared to have Sticks. I heard them exclaim what is doing to our Officers? on hearing which I went towards the house of Mr. John Holmes; I saw Mr. Connor pull a paling from the front of Mr. Holmes's house; he struck twice with it indiscriminately, not that I could observe he was pointing at any person in particular; the Wife of the deceased was then Calling for a Surgeon; Dr. Ross, of the Fortune, I believe it was he, was in at Holmes's at the time; Dr. Ross Came and Said he was dead: Mrs. Holness, Joel Josephs and another Man Carried the deceased into his house. We laid him on the bed, I got some Water and Sprinkled his face; he had no Signs of Life whatsoever. I know nothing more. No Stick was handed from Holness's house to the deceased to my knowledge. He never entered the house. It might have been handed to him without my knowledge, for at the hesitation at the moment I might not have perceived it. I did not see the deceased strike at either of the Prisoners with a Stick; I cannot say both the Prisoners had Sticks in their hands when I first saw them; Mr. Connor had. I did not hear the deceased ask for a Stick. He might have asked for one without my hearing it.

Cross Examined on behalf of the Prisoners, says,

Sometime previous to his death, I heard the deceased complain of a pain in his left side, not frequently. He was always a hard working Man as far as ever I saw of him and a healthy Man; I had Some Conversation about this matter with Mrs. Holmes yesterday, We were a joking about it, I was Saying I would have her Subpoened; I do not recollect the answer; I did not hear her Say that it was I that beat the deceased, I did not particularly notice the people who was there.

Questioned by the Court says,

I never Struck the deceased in My Life, no further than I might in fun; but not that Night at all. I did not Strike either of the Prisoners. I was not out from the time I went in, until after the murder was done; there was no further 'fray in the Street, when the deceased Came to his Door, than by the two Gentlemen at the door. The deceased did not shove Mr. Connor with any degree of violence, he merely placed his hand to him and told him to be gone. He was not in a violent passion at the time he shoved him: the deceased was not a passionate Man. The
Window Shut was open during the whole time. I could not see what passed at the Door, by looking out at the Window, only I could hear the knocking of the Sticks at the Door.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

MARY DONOVAN sworn and examined on behalf of the Prosecution, says,

I live in Pitt Street at the next house but one to that of the deceased. I had known the deceased numbers of years, I cannot say to one or two; He was a very quiet Man, he would not affront any one, he would sooner have a blow than he would offer to return it. Betsy Winch was Standing at my Door on the Night he was killed, I think it was of a Friday. Brown the Man as keeps her Company stood at the other side. With that two Officers Came up, two Men Came up; Betsy Winch walked away from My Door; Brown walked between the two persons and Betsy Winch; With that I goes up to Mrs. Holness' Door. Betsy Winch Stood at the Door. Betsy Winch says to Mr. McNaughton your name is Mr. McNaughton tho' you are dressed in disguise. When she said that I walked away to my own Door, and I went in; I Came out very Shortly; I heard a Noise. I goes up towards Mrs. Holness's door. I saw Mr. McNaughton a knocking at the Door, and looked in at the Window. Mr. Connor was in the Street a walking backwards and forwards on the other Side. I Came to my house again. I went again to the Street, and I heard the Man as I live with calling for assistance and there was no one Come. Holness was Standing in the Street at the time; Mr. McNaughton was to his face: Holness had nothing in his hand; I saw Mr. McNaughton strike Holness at the front, whereabouts he hit him, I Cannot tell. Mr. Connor Came up behind him, I saw Mr. Connor strike the deceased a blow, with a Stick or paling I Cannot tell, on the back of his neck; he repeated the blow and the deceased fell and never got up again. I did not See the deceased Strike either of the Prisoners. As soon as he fell I ran to the Watch house: and I said to the Watchmen there's two Men killing Mr. Holness and for God's sake run down; When I Came back Mrs. Holness had got her Husband's head in her hand, I did not see Mrs. Holness out of her house before the deceased fell. I saw the deceased Fall. Mrs. Holness was in doors at that time, and the Door was Shut. She might be in the Street, or She might not, but I did not see her. I was in her House half an hour before, And Mrs. Holness was then making a Shirt, and told me her Husband was gone to Michael Byrne's for some beer.

Cross examined on the behalf of the Prisoners, Says,

Certainly I should have seen Mrs. Holness had she been near her husband when he fell; Joel Josephs and I live together as Man and Wife; I did not charge him with not having Spoken Correctly before the Coroner's Inquest; I did not tell Joel Josephs that he had spoken more than the truth before the Inquest. I did not tell him I would tell the Judge of it, I did not mention anything of the kind. He never Said to me, what I have Sworn I will Stick to it, and you do the same; he did not tell me if we told two Stories he would pillow us both, and I would not tell a false oath for all the persons in the Country.

Questioned by the Court says,

I did not see Holness make any blows at all at the Prisoners; I did not see a violent scuffle take place between Holness and the Prisoners, or either of them; I cannot tell whether there did or
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The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

HECTOR PIESLEY Sworn and Examined on behalf of the Prosecution, says,

I am a Private in the 73rd Regiment; I reside in Pitt Street; I recollect the Night of the deceased’s Death I was in one Ainsworth’s House right facing the deceased’s, and I heard the riot in the Street. I went out; when I went out Mr. McNaughton and Holness were Struggling in the Street together. They had hold of one another round the waist to the best of my knowledge. I Catched hold of Mr. McNaughton by the Collar, Mr. Connor made a blow at me with a paling; and I stooped my head and Holness catched the blow about the neck; that instant I saw the deceased Man fall. I asked Mr. McNaughton, I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for kicking up quarrels in the Street; he said he did not wish to quarrel with any one; all he wanted was his hat and he would go home to his quarters.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

D’ARCY WENTWORTH, ESQUIRE, sworn and Examined on behalf of the Prosecution, says,

I am Principal Surgeon on the Establishment of this Colony; I saw the body of the deceased on the night of his death; He was then dead. I examined his body that Night. I did not discover any external marks of violence on the body of the deceased sufficient to occasion his death. A more particular examination of the body took place on the following Morning. Mr. Redfern, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon of the 73rd Regiment, Mr. Ross, Surgeon of the Ship Fortune, and myself were present at the examination. On Examination of the body there were no external marks of violence on the body except a Small bruise on the Elbow of no Consequence. We then proceeded to examine the head; the skull was not fractured and the brain was in a perfectly healthy state. We then proceeded to examine the Contents of the Cavity of the abdomen and every thing was perfectly healthy there. On Opening the Cavity of the Thorax and examining the Contents, we found a very Considerable effusion of blood in both lobes of the lungs. I am of opinion that there was quite sufficient to occasion his Death. I suspect the death, occasioned by such an effusion of blood, would be instant. It is impossible for me as a Medical Man to attribute this effusion of blood to any particular Cause, there being no marks of violence on the body. I have never seen an instance of an Effusion of blood in the lungs, sufficient to occasion Death, Caused by a blow without leaving some marks of external violence. I do not think it impossible. As Superintendent of Police I saw the Weapons with which the deceased was Supposed to have been Struck; they were heavy, and I think it more than probable that if a blow was given by one of them sufficient to Cause such an effusion of blood, it would have left Some external marks of violence, but I do not think it impossible that a blow might be Struck, sufficient to Cause instant death, without external marks

* Note 3.
of violence, but I think it very improbable. A violent passion might occasion such an effect. There are numerous instances of persons having died instantly in violent fits of passion, but I cannot say whether their death was immediately occasioned by effusion of blood in the lungs.

*The Witness* is allowed to withdraw.

Mr. George Martin, Assistant Surgeon of the 73rd Regiment, sworn and examined on behalf of the Prosecution says,

I was present at the examination of the body of the deceased William Holness. On the most minute examination of the external parts of the body, I did not see the least appearance of violence that could be fatal. On examination of the brain we found it and its appendages in a healthy appearance. We examined even the ventricles of the brains, which were in a perfectly healthy state. We examined the vertebrae of the neck; they exhibited not the least marks of injury, as also did the whole contents of the abdomen. We next proceeded to examine the cavity of the thorax. One portion of the lungs exhibited an unhealthy appearance; on a closer examination we found an effusion of blood had taken place in the lungs: this was the only unhealthy appearance we saw in this examination. This effusion of blood was sufficient to cause death. I do attribute the deceased's death to this effusion of blood. I could not take upon me to assign any cause to this effusion of blood. There are many instances of an effusion occasioned by anger causing immediate death. I have never seen an instance of an effusion of blood in the lungs, sufficient to occasion instant death, being caused by a blow without leaving any external marks of violence. I could not credit such a thing unless I saw it. I should always be inclined to attribute such a death arising from effusion of blood in the lungs without marks of violence to passion than anything else. There are so many instances of death in this way attributed to passion, and so few attributed to external violence where no marks of that violence appears, that I am led to adopt this opinion.

Cross examined on behalf of the Prisoners, says,

I am of opinion that instant death could not be occasioned by a stroke on the back of the neck without injuring spinal marrow.

*The Witness* is allowed to withdraw.

Mr. Samuel Ross, sworn and examined on behalf of the Prosecution says,

I am Surgeon of the ship Fortune; I was present at the examination of the body of the deceased. We did not find any external marks of violence on the body sufficient to occasion death. We examined the head; the brain and its appendages were in a perfectly healthy state and no appearance of concussion. We then examined the neck and found every part of the neck perfectly healthy. We then examined the abdomen, every thing there appeared in a very healthy state. We then examined the thorax and found a great effusion of blood in the lungs. I have no doubt that the death of the deceased was occasioned by this effusion of blood in the lungs; this I suppose was occasioned by some spasm or faction of the heart. I think it more probable that the death of the deceased was occasioned by passion than by any blows inflicted on him by the Prisoners. I was present at the latter part of this affray. I was not present before the deceased came to his death. I never knew an instance of death by an effusion of blood.
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blood on the lungs, being occasioned by a blow, without leaving some external marks of violence. I should think it was impossible, for I never knew or heard of such a Case.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

MR. EDWARD LUTTRELL, sworn and examined on behalf of the Prosecution, says,

I am Assistant Surgeon at Parramatta, I never knew any instance of Death occasioned by an effusion of blood in the lungs caused by a blow, and yet no external marks of violence left. I cannot say I believe such a Case impossible. I should attribute death occasioned by such an effusion, where no marks of violence appeared, to a Spasm of the heart occasioned by violent agitation. There have been several instances of the kind. Some men have dropped down, suddenly dead in violent fits of Anger. There is one particular disease of the human frame, called Angina Pectoris, which is believed to arise from spasmodic action of the heart, and under the influence of that disease people have died very suddenly.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

The case, on the one part, of the Prosecution is here closed.

The Prisoner, ARCHIBALD McNAUGHTON exhibits a written statement containing such matters as he offers in his defence, which is read as follows, Namely,

"The Prisoner Archibald McNaughton most humbly represents to this Honorable Court that, on the evening of the 30th of June last, he was walking up Pitt Street with Lieut. Philip Connor when they saw a young woman of the name of Winch, whom he had before known; he went up to her in a peaceable manner and in familiar terms accosted her, when a person, whom he has since understood to be of the name of John Brown, used abusive Language, and the woman went into a house at the door of which he and Mr. Connor knocked to get admittance; and whilst they were at the door a person, whom he has since heard was of the name of William Holness, came to the Door and asked them what they wanted there and desired them to be off; and he having pushed Mr. Connor off the foot path, I went from the foot path towards the middle of the road and turning saw Mr. Connor had fallen, and just as he was rising the same person came with a large Stick and Struck first at Mr. Connor, and Mr. Connor, in parrying the blow with a piece of the broken stick, had his stick beat out of his hand, when the person made a blow at myself. And this John Brown also came at that instant out with a large Bludgeon and knocked me down therewith. I had then no stick or other Weapon, and by the violence of the blow I fell, and having got up I was looking for my hat when some Soldiers came and took me away. I had no Stick or any Weapon at the Door, or from the time that Mr. Holness came to the Door, nor had I when Holness made the blow at me, and when Brown came with a large stick and attacked me, and with the Violence of such blows I fell, and Gentlemen I utterly disclaim any knowledge how the said William Holness came by his Death. "A. McNAUGHTON.

"Sydney, 16th July, 1813."

The Prisoner PHILIP CONNOR, exhibits to the Court a written statement containing his defence as follows, namely,

"The Prisoner, Philip Connor, with the greatest submission to this Honorable Court, begs to state the following matters, impressed with the deepest Sorrow of the unfortunate Situation he is placed
in before this Honorable Court, yet Conscious of his own innocence, he looks up for that protection and impartial hearing which an innocent Man may receive. Conscious that, however unfavorable matters may heretofore have appeared, the Crime with which he is charged will appear on an investigation of the Evidence he has hopes to lay before the Court, will acquit him of so foul a charge; as far as he Can relate, the Case is shortly this, He was going with Mr. McNaughton through Pitt Street, they saw a Woman on the foot-path, and they went up to her, and he has since understood she lived in the house of the deceased William Holness to whom the Prisoner was a total Stranger; on approaching her, I was violently abused by a Person then unknown to me, but who I since believe to be a Person of the name of John Brown; and the young Woman went into the House and John Brown went in and slapped the Door too, which hit me as it shut; I believe I struck a Stick I had against the Door Case, and my Stick broke; and shortly after whilst I was Standing at the door speaking to those within a person, an utter Stranger to me. Came up, said that it was his house; I believe I said I wanted to speak to the Girl or the Woman—He replied the Woman was his Wife and desired me to go; I was about to depart but he, as in great anger, gave me a violent push in the breast with which I fell towards the middle of the Street; and on getting up I went further to the middle of the Street a greater distance from the house, when the person that had given me the push on the breast that Caused the fall Came with a Stick towards me, and Struck me a violent blow as I was standing in the Street; the Person I believe to be the deceased William Holness; and at that instant he was immediately followed by the Person of the name of Brown, who, with a large Stick, drew a blow at me, and the piece of broken Stick I held in My hand in defending the blow fell out of my hand; and they were both laying at me when Mr. McNaughton Came up to my assistance and all the parties were engaged, I had no Stick or other Weapon then, but I ran to get a Stick and pulling down a paling from the front of one John Holmes' house he Came out and attacked me, and we both fell, and I got up from him, and then one McIntosh and some of the Soldiers Came up to me, and requested of me to go home, which I Consented to and requested them to get Mr. McNaughton also out of the way, and I went with them. “I most Solemnly aver that however imprudent my Conduct might be by an Act of gallantry to follow a young Woman, the instant I was told that the Woman was the Wife of the Person that Came up to the Door, I was about to retreat when by the push I received from him I fell rather by accident than otherwise, and when I got up I retreated farther off, having no weapon but the piece of broken Stick which was after Struck out of my hand by the sudden attack as before related. “PHILIP CONNOR.”

JAMES DELANY, Sworn and Examined on behalf of the Prisoners, says,

I came free to this Colony; I was in Pitt Street on the Evening of the 30th of June last; about Seven o'Clock I was standing in the road betwixt Holness's and John Holmes's; a young Woman of the name of Winch and Brown were Standing at Holness's Door; I saw these two Gentlemen Officers Come up; one of them went and spoke to the young Woman, I believe the Gentleman that spoke to the young Woman was Mr. Connor; whatever passed
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between Mr. Connor and the young Woman Brown took it up as jealousy like; with that Brown took the young Woman by the arm, puts her inside Holness's door, and tells Mr. Connor he is no Gentleman, and slapped the door in his face, Mr. Connor Standing outside the door. Mr. Connor had a Cane of some Sort in his hands, and he puts it against the door for to open the door; with that Holness, he being out, he Comes to the door, he desires the door to be opened for him, he stood inside of the door quite close to the door. Then he asked what was the matter when he heard the noise; with that Holness's Wife tells Holness what the Gentlemen want; When she told Holness what they wanted, "Oh, Oh," says Holness, "if its f—g you want, I can give you enough if you do not be off." Mr. Connor Steps on one Side of the door with the Cane he had in his hand; he drew a blow at Holness which Struck against the jamb of the door; with that Holness goes in further on the floor in a great passion and brings out a Stick of some Sort, he faces Mr. Connor out on the Street; in the mean time this Brown follows Holness out to help him, with that the Stick flew out of Mr. Connor's hand or it was broke, I Cannot say which with the blows that were given at him; After he had lost his Stick he made an attempt to take hold of Holness. And Mr. Connor was knocked down by Brown and Holness; with that Mr. McNaughton he heard the dispute, and he Came forward to assist Mr. Connor. He saw the two Men beating Mr. Connor down and he Came to assist them; at that time Mr. McNaughton and Holness attacked one another; with that Mr. Connor had the opportunity of recovering himself; Mr. Connor then ran away a small distance. Holness and Brown then knocked Mr. McNaughton; he recovered himself some how or another, then they both Collared one another after; with that Brown gave Mr. McNaughton a blow on the head; at that present time in an instant, numbers of people gathered about them, and gave both parties several blows. I heard the word pass betwixt them at the present time do not strike him here, he his this is the Man; at that present time there was a party of the Military Coming down running, when they Said don't strike him. I believe they meant Holness; that they were striking Holness instead of the Officers; When the Military was Coming on they sung out Murder, the Man was killed. Most part of them ran away; with that I see Mr. Connor Stand at Holmes's paling. I never see him giving a blow from that out. When I heard that the Man was killed I did not like to stop no longer. I went away then a great number of people were there. When Mr. Connor was down they were striking at him; he mentioned the Word my God do not you kill me.

Questioned by the Court, says,
I live in Pitt Street, I am employed at the General Hospital; I never was a Constable. I first Communicated this Story to Mr. Fleming; I was passing Mr. Fleming's door going to Work: and I saw Mr. Fleming at his door and I told him. I communicated this matter to Mr. Fleming the next day. I was not before the Coroner's Inquest. I communicated it to Mr. Fleming, Considering him to be a Man of Judgement. I did not know the Coroner's Inquest was sitting 'till the day after it was over, I was afterwards told that the Coroner's Inquest was held at Inches, Inche's house is five or Six hundred yards from my house or better; a great number of Persons were at the Spot where the parties were. I
cannot name any. I am a Stranger in the Country. I have been in the Country two years last Xmas. I have been all the time since at Sea. There was a person of the name of Murray there with me. I was not acquainted with Holness or Brown. Not to say thoroughly acquainted. I might know them by sight.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

Patrick McMahon, sworn and examined for the Prisoners, says,

I am Clerk to the Provost Marshal; I know Joseph Murray; I had some Conversation with him the day the Inquest was taken. Murray told me that he was present with Delany at the place where this business took place. I should not have asked him had I not been told the same by Quin and Casey. He told me that he was present with Delany at the time of this transaction. I never had any Conversation with Brown relative to this matter.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

Joseph Murray, sworn and examined on behalf of the Prisoners says,

I was in Company with Delany on the Evening of the 30th of June when this Affray happened in Pitt Street. I walked out that Evening; it was about Seven o'Clock at Night as I was Coming from my own house towards Holness's door. I met two Gentlemen. I did not know them at the time. I saw a Girl of the name of Winch Discoursing with Brown the Painter; they were walking along hand in hand together towards John Holmes's; one of the Gentlemen went to Speak with the Girl. Brown got Contrary and Cross. He shews the Girl into Holness's house and gave some unmannerly answers to one of the Gentlemen that began the dispute. Brown went in and Slap'd the door in his face, the Gentleman made answer if he had the puppy out he would Cane him with the Cane he had in his hand. He made a push or two at the door thinking to open it, but it was fast and he could not. He went then about a rod or a rod and a half from the door. Holness was in the house with Michael Byrne at the same time the dispute was; after one of the Gentlemen Came from the door, Holness Came from the door, Holness Came down out of Byrne's House to his own house; Not knowing of the dispute at the same time, he rapped at the door and he found it shut, the people inside opened it and he went in; one of the Gentlemen returned back to the door when he saw it opened; Holness Came to the door and told him to go about his business, he would give him f——g enough if he did not go about his business. Mr. Connor then drew a Stroke with his Cane at Holness, but he was inside the door, and the Stroke did not Catch him; when Holness saw this, he returned in and got a Stick, Came out, and both he and Mr. Connor fought at one another; they fought from Mr. Holness's door, out to the middle of the road. In the fighting the Stick was broke or knocked out of Mr. Connor's hand, I cannot tell which. Mr. Connor then Closed in upon Holness, and Holness got Mr. Connor on the ground, and some strokes took place while they were down. Mr. McNaughton never returned until then; when he saw Mr. Connor down, he Came back, he struck Holness then to the best of my opinion, I am not sure. Mr. Connor ran away then; he went a small way off, but as he did not see Mr. McNaughton Coming from the gathering he Came back and tore some of the paling from Holmes's fence, but I did not see him using it. I then Lifted up Mr. McNaughton's hat and gave it to one of the Soldiers. I saw
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I helped to bring Mr. McNaughton off, when I saw him in liquor. I saw Brown the Painter then at the latter end of the fight; he had a Stick at the latter end; he came out when Holness and they were fighting to assist him. Brown was out before Holness died. In the morning early I told this Story to Mr. Casey. I told Casey that Delany was along with me. I was down at the Coroner's Inquest the whole time, but I was not Called upon and I did not like to busy myself to go in it.

Questioned by the Court, says,

I live in Pitt Street; I am acquainted with Brown, but have no particular acquaintance with him; I know him by sight very well; I cannot be sure that I saw Brown Strike Mr. McNaughton; I did not see Brown Strike Mr. Connor, I saw nothing but Mr. McNaughton's hat knocked off. I was acquainted with the deceased William Holness. I knew him these few Years back. I did not see Holness knock Mr. McNaughton. I did not take notice of Mr. Holness on Mr. McNaughton being knocked down either. Delaney and myself walked out of my house together, after we had our Supper. One Felix Owen supped with us.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

Thomas Brown, sworn and examined for the Prisoners, says.

I am a Private in the 73rd Regt.; I was in Pitt Street on the Evening of the 30th of June last. I was at part of an affray that happened near Holness's house that Evening. I happened to be going out with my Comrade William Baw; John Pritchard was also with me; we were all going together, going round the Corner of Pitt Street, by Mich'l Byrne's. I heard a riot, I said to my Comrade look at this, I perceive a Man at a piece of distance give a blow, says I to my Comrade there's Somebody got it now. Coming nearer hand, I see two more blows given, and directly I went up, looking Mr. McNaughton in the face, knowing it to be him, I collars this Brown the Painter; I saw it was Brown the Painter with his stick in full swing. Holness was not dead at this time. I then Collared Brown, and said you rascal how durst you take upon you to Strike an Officer; I directly took the Stick out of his hand; he did not make any resistance but gave me the Stick and went away into his house; in the mean time of that, Mr. McNaughton and the deceased were in one another's arms, in a few moments they both tumbled down together. Mr. McNaughton then rose from him and looked all round him and asked where his hat was. I told him the Dr'r of the Fortune had got it. There was a report at the same time that he had answered if you will go and get my hat I will go home, this is pretty usage for Gentlemen to be so treated by such Scoundrels. Pritchard then went to look for the hat into the house of the deceased. Pritchard fetched the hat to me, I gave it to Mr. McNaughton and asked him to go home; he said he should go home and he bade me good Night; at the same time the deceased was lying at my foot and the Woman belonging to him at his head. She desired me to help her in with him, but thinking he was against one of my own Officers, I says directly no, I won't; she called out for assistance; when two or three men whom I do not know Came and helped her into the house with him, I stood at the door and heard a loud Cry that the man was dead. I went in to see and could not believe he was dead, for I saw him get no violence except it was from those blows,
I saw Brown Strike but I could not tell at whom; I came out of
the house and went away with my Comrades. Mr. McNaughton had
no Weapon whatsoever, I took the Stick which I got from Brown
home with me and I gave it to one Brice, a Constable, this morning
about Eleven o’Clock I shall know it if I see it.

uestioned by the Court says,

I do not know one James Delany. I do not know Joseph Murray.
I do not know either of them by sight. I might know them by sight,
but I do not know their names; I have known Brown Six months;
I mentioned to two or three of my Comrades, and said this is the
Stick I took from Brown that I see him give the blows with.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

John Pritchard, sworn and examined for the Prisoners, says,

I am a Private in the 73rd Regt. I know Thomas Brown and
William Baw. I was with them in Pitt Street on the evening of
the 30th of June last; I saw an affray there about seven o’Clock
in the evening; Me, Brown, and Willm. Baw were going up the
road at that time; just as we were turning round the Royal Oak
we perceived a Crowd of people (the Royal Oak was Michael
Byrne’s house), I heard a blow, but by whom it was give I cannot
tell; We made up to the Crowd and I perceived Mr. McNaughton
and Holness scuffling in the Centre of the road; I perceived
Holness with a Stick in his hand, but Mr. McNaughton had none
at this time; In a few Seconds after this I saw Brown the Painter
Come out and Strike Mr. McNaughton two or three times across
the head. soon after Mr. McNaughton received this blow he and
Holness both fell, Mr. McNaughton got up but I did not see
Holness get up after. At the time of Mr. McNaughton’s getting up
he appeared from the severeness of the blow he had received from
this here Brown the Painter to be stupified or deranged in his mind.
I says to Brown the Soldier, who is that with the top Coat on,
meaning Mr. McNaughton, me not knowing him at the time; He
replied it is one of your Officers. I desired him to take that Stick
from Brown; he immediately did, and the words he made use of
were “You damned Rascal how dare you Strike one of our
Officers.” Soon after some Woman Called out that Holness was
dying at the time he lay upon the ground. I immediately turns
round and goes up to Mr. Connor and I sees him have a Stick; I
took away the Stick from Mr. Connor and threw it away, a Soldier
in the mean time had hold of Mr. Connor’s arm, trying to get him
home; at this time the Mob began to get very thronged round
Mr. Connor, Women and Men too; and finding he was in danger he
immediately goes to the paling of one Holmes’s and tore down a
paling for a protection for himself; he goes round the Mob to look
for some one, and not being able to find him he Comes round to the
foot road again with the Stick in his hand, but he struck no one
in my presence. Very Soon after Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Connor
both went home with two Soldiers. I saw Mr. McNaughton and
Holness fall together; I did not see Mr. McNaughton strike
Holness. Brown struck him when they were both together. I
observed two blows strike Mr. McNaughton across the head, very
Severe ones too. One of these blows might have struck Holness
as well as Mr. McNaughton.

uestioned by the Court says,

I Can’t say that ever I knew Brown the Painter in particular
before the Night. I have seen James Delany today; I do not
recollect seeing him then that night. I do not know Joseph Murray; a considerable Mob of Men and Women got round Mr. Connor, I cannot name any of them; I am a Stranger here, I did not see Holness knock down Mr. Connor. I did not see Holness knock down Mr. McNaughton. I believe Mr. McNaughton would have got a very Severe blow from Holness had he not held his arms somehow or another wrestling, and in the mean while up Come Brown the Painter and gave them these blows; I did not see the Woman with any Weapon; Brown, striking in the way he did, might have Struck Holness in the Scuffle.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

A Stick is now produced and shewn to the Witnesses, Thomas Brown and John Pritchard, who both Swear it to be the very Stick taken by the former from Brown the Painter. The Witness Brown says he did not put any particular mark on the Stick, but he took particular Notice of it and knows it from being black at the end.

WILLIAM BAW, Sworn and examined for the Prisoners says,

I am a private Soldier in the 73rd Regt. I was in Company with Pritchard and Thomas Brown on the evening of the 30th of June; As we were Coming round Mich'l Byrne's I perceived a Crowd near his house, nigh Joseph Inches; We went forward to see what it was; when we went forward we Seed Mr. McNaughton and the deceased Scuffling with one another, and, as they were Scuffling there, a Man of the Name of Brown Came and Struck at Mr. McNaughton with a Stick, which of the two he Struck I Could not say; Pritchard said to Thomas Brown the Soldier who is that? He said it was Brown the Painter striking one of the Officers; so he went and took the Stick from him, and said to him, how durst he Strike an Officer with a Stick. Mr. McNaughton and the deceased both dropped together; afterwards Mr. McNaughton got up and Seemed to be much Stupified and he wanted his hat and asked for his hat; he said he would go away if we would give him his hat; Answer was made that the Doctor of the Fortune had it; afterwards a Soldier went for his hat and gave it to him, and he went away. The Woman Called out that the Man was dead and Called out for help to get him in. The Man was taken in and we went away, and I know no more of it. Mr. McNaughton had not a Stick in his hand but Holness had a Stick when he went up with them.

Questioned by the Court says,

I never knew Brown the Painter before that night. It was dark when we got to the place and the moon was down. I don't know James Delany. I do not know Joseph Murray. I did not see Brown the Painter or Holness strike Mr. Connor.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

MR. JOHN BALLARD Sworn and Examined for the Prisoners, Says,

I am Master of His Majesty's Ship Samarang. On the evening of the 30th June last I went into Holness's House after the death of William Holness.

The Witness is asked whether he heard any persons making use of any invectives against the 73rd Regt.

The Judge Advocate objects to the question in its present general shape.

Some Conversation ensued the result of which was that the Witness was withdrawn.
WILLIAM MACINTOSH, Sworn and examined on the part of the Prisoners, says,
I am a Private in the 73rd Regt. I was in Pitt Street on the evening of the 30th of June last. I was Coming down from the Tanks towards Pitt Street, and when I was at Mich'l Byrne's I saw a Crowd as fast as I could; when I got there I stood upon the middle of the Street by myself. There was no Person with me. I saw a Scuffle but not knowing who the parties were, I did not interfere for some time, until Josh. Murray told me that that was Some of Our Officers. I then went a little nearer and Saw two or three men about Mr. Connor. I could not know them it being dark; I at that time saw Mr. Connor fall and them a' top of them, he was trying to get up and they were keeping him down, and they rolled into a little drain at Mr. Holness's pavement. Mr. Connor got up then and ran down as far as Mr. Meurant's, when he got that length he stopped and he took hold on a paling; he drew it off: I then went up to him and told him that I was a Soldier and belonged to his own Company and to Come along with me from that place entirely; he told me that if I was a Soldier he would thank me to see him home, that his life was in danger, he had been ill used by different people. I requested him to throw away the paling and he left it there. We went to go home and went down Street a little, he asked me if I had seen Mr. McNaughton, I told him I did not know that he was there; he then desired me to go back and look for him, that he owed his life to him, and he could not go away and leave him. I went back and met Mr. McNaughton Coming down the Street bare headed. I told him Mr. Connor was waiting for him, he desired me to go and look for his hat which I did. I went and called publicly for Mr. McNaughton's hat, and had it given me by a Soldier; but I do not know who it was as it was dark, when I Came back I found Mr. Connor, Mr. McNaughton and Green a Soldier standing in the middle of the Street. We all four went home to their lodgings in Mr. Clarkson's house, Mr. McNaughton then Complained of his head and desired me to feel it. I felt two distinct lumps in the back part of his head as if given by two distinct blows, something wet was oozing out of them which I conceived to be blood. I did not see Mr. McNaughton engaged at all in any part of the business neither did I see Mr. Connor Strike any one; that is all I have got to say, I did not see any blows struck by any one.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

MR. GEORGE MARTIN, Assistant Surgeon of the 73rd Regt., again Called Says,
I saw Mr. Connor on the evening of this business after it was over; he complained of being very much hurt and took off his Coat and exposed his arm; it appeared very much bruised, I think it was the left, I cannot positively say. I made no further examination; he Complained of his whole body. I did not examine Mr. McNaughton, but I could plainly distinguish an oozing of blood from one of his ears quite recent. Mr. Connor said he would strip himself but I did not examine any more than his arm. John Brown the Painter Came out in the Same Ship with me; he was one of the worst Characters on board that Ship; I have a great deal of doubt of his being a fit Man to be believed on his oath, I would not say positively.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.
Mr. Edward Quin sworn and examined for the Prisoners, says,
I went to the House of Holness, the deceased, a short time before his death to execute a process against his Person. I saw Mrs. Holness, she told me he was out; I went away and said it did not signify, I would see him in the Course of the Day or the very next day; the next day I called again I received the same answer. I said I was sure he was not out, and I would not go till I saw him; he came out of the room, he appeared to me in a very sickly state. I told him I had a Writ against his Person and asked him if he could find Bail; he told me he was very ill, that he had a Complaint in his side and breast; he looked miserably bad and that made me say he was drinking.

The Witness is allowed to withdraw.

The Reverend Samuel Marsden, sworn and examined for the Prisoners, says,
I know John Brown the Painter; he came out in the same Ship with me to this Country. I know nothing of him since he came to this Country. I should suppose he is a Person fit to be believed on his Oath; he was my Servant part of the voyage out and I discharged him from my Service for drunkenness and Suspicion of Theft. I discharged him under an impression of his general bad character at that time.

The Prisoners decline calling any further Witnesses.

The Judge Advocate summed up the Evidence in open Court. The Court then retired to deliberate.

The Court having maturely considered and fully understood the evidence adduced as well on behalf of the Prosecution as on behalf of the Prisoners at the Bar and what the Prisoners had to offer in their defence, doth adjudge that the said Archibald McNaughton and the said Philip Connor are not, nor is either of them Guilty of the Murder of the said William Holness in manner and form as they stand charged; But that they the said Archibald McNaughton and Philip Connor are, and each of them is Guilty of Feloniously killing and slaying the said William Holness, and that for the said offence they do severally pay a fine to the King of one shilling, and be severally imprisoned in His Majesty's Gaol at Parramatta for the space of Six Calendar Months.

Ellis Bent, Judge-Advocate.
G. A. Gordon, Major.
J. Brabyn, Capt. V.C.
Anthony Coane, Capt'n.
John Pike, Capt. 73rd Regt.
William Lawson, Lieut. R.V. Compy.
A. Greenshields, Lt. 73d Regt.

The Judge Advocate publicly pronounced this verdict and passed Sentence upon the Prisoners, and the Court was then adjourned without a Day.

Ellis Bent, Judge-Adv.

These are to certify that the above is a true Copy of the minutes of the Proceedings on this Trial extracted from the Record Book of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction* in the Territory of New South Wales, and of the Information and other Documents therein exhibited.

Compared with the Judge Advocate's Certified Copy and found correct, in thirteen folios, which I certify.

Jno. Thos. Campbell, Secy.

Sydney, 9th August, 1813.

* Note 4.
GOULBURN TO MACQUARIE.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st July, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to you the Copy of a Memorial addressed to his Lordship by Capt. Rd. Brooks, who has made several Voyages to New So. Wales, and of whose Character a favourable Report has been received.

Lord Bathurst has grounds to believe that this Person is not unknown to you, and as there is no reason to doubt but that he is possessed of Property fully sufficient to enable him to cultivate a farm with Advantage, his Lordship desires me to request that you will give Capt. Brooks a Grant of Land to such an Extent as you may think reasonable and proper under all the Circumstances of his Case, with the Privileges usually allowed to Free Settlers.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

THE MEMORIAL OF RICHARD BROOKS.*

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Bathurst his Majesty’s principal Secretary of State for Colonies and plantations.

The Humble Memorial of Richard Brooks of the Circus, Greenwich, in the County of Kent, late Master Mariner,

Sheweth unto your Lordship, That your Memorialist hath made four Voyages from England to his Majesty’s Colony of New South Wales, the two first with Convicts, and the two last with Merchandize, and for four years last past your Memorialist has been established in the said Colony, and in the Course of that time, he purchased a Vessel and made one Voyage to India.

That your Memorialist conveyed to the said Colony a great number of seeds and Plants, which he has had the satisfaction to learn have proved highly beneficial to the Colony.

That your Memorialist in the Course of the several Voyages, and during his late residence in the Colony, hath acquired property of various descriptions, and in particular a considerable Herd of Breeding Cattle which have increased to two Hundred Head, and which he is extremely desirous of further increasing, but that can only be accomplished by your Memorialist being allowed by his Majesty through the Medium of your Lordship to become a Free Settler in the Colony, and to have the usual allotment of Land and other privileges enjoyed there by Free Settlers, in which Case it is the intention of Your Memorialist to cultivate some part of the land he became possessed of by purchase, and now holds.

* Note 5.
That to further such views, your Memorialist intends to become wholly resident there, and to take out his wife and six children, and to purchase a Vessel, in which, from his intimate acquaintance with the Colony, he intends also to take out Seeds, Plants, implements of Husbandry, and other things, and also such Articles, as he knows to be the most beneficial, and in the greatest repute there. And on his arrival to employ the said Vessel in such pursuits, as may be deemed most conducive to the reciprocal advantages of this Country and the Colony. That the property your Memorialist intends to carry with him will rather exceed £7,000.

Your Memorialist therefore most humbly prays, that your Lordship will be pleased to allow your Memorialist to become a Free Settler in His Majesty's said Colony of New South Wales, and that he may have a grant of Land, and such other privileges, as are enjoyed by his Majesty's other Subjects who are Free Settlers there.

Your Memorialist will as in duty bound ever pray, etc.

Richd. Brooks.

14 Circus, Greenwich, 5th July, 1813.

Under Secretary Goulburn to Governor Macquarie.

(Despatch per transport General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 3rd August, 1813.

Lord Bathurst having received a very favourable Report of Mr. Jno. Faultless, and satisfactory Evidence having been produced that this Person possesses sufficient Property to enable him to cultivate a farm with Advantage, he has received his Lordship's permission to embark for New So. Wales as a Settler in the Ship General Hewitt. And you will therefore grant him such an Allottment of Land as may be proportionate to his Capital, and give him the Encouragement usually allowed to Settlers of the same Class.

I have, &c.,

Henry Goulburn.

Under Secretary Goulburn to Governor Macquarie.

(Despatch per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 3rd August, 1813.

Lord Bathurst has acquainted you in his Dispatch No. 21 that he had appointed Captain Piper to fill the appointment of Naval officer and Collector of Duties in New So. Wales, And his
GOULBURN TO MACQUARIE.

Lordship now directs Me to inform you that that officer takes his passage in the Ship General Hewitt, which is under dispatch for Port Jackson.

These Offices being judged by the Commr. in Chief to be incompatible with a Military Commission,* Capt. Piper has quitted the Army; and it is his Lordship's desire that you extend to him every Encouragement that has been given to Civil Servants of the Colony.

Lord Bathurst forbears on this occasion, as he has done upon every other (that of Mr. Lord excepted†), to specify the precise Quantity of Land to be allotted. But as his Lordship has already received from you a very favourable Report‡ of Mr. Piper's Character and Services, he has no doubt that he will be perfectly satisfied with any Grant you may think proper to give him.

I have, &c,
HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 3d August, 1813.

Mr. Alfred Thrupp has been recommended to Lord Bathurst as a proper Person to become a Settler in New So. Wales, and has received permission to take his Passage in the Ship "Genl. Hewitt." I am therefore directed by his Lordship to request that you will order the Lt. Governor of Van Dieman's Land to give him an Allotment of Land at the Derwent, where he wishes to establish himself, together with such other Privileges as are usually allowed to deserving Settlers, and that you do also send him from Port Jackson to Hobart's town in one of the Government Vessels.

I have, &c,
HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 3d August, 1813.

Lord Bathurst, having received from the Earl of Winchelsea a recommendation in favour of Mr. Rich'd Gore, his Lordship has been induced to give his Sanction to Mr. Gore's proceeding as a Settler to New So. Wales in the Ship "General Hewitt," altho' he is not possessed of that amount of Property which it has been usually expected that Persons claiming that Indulgence should take with them to the Colony: But as Mr. Gore is

* Note 6. † Note 7. ‡ Note 8.
1813.
3 Aug.

Permission for Richard Gore to become a settler.

Governor Macquarie to Secretary Croker.

(Despatch per whaler Phoenix.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd August, 1813.

1. However unpleasant it may be to prefer Complaints of a serious Nature against Officers of His Majesty's Naval Service, I feel it a Duty I owe to My own Public Situation here, as Governor and Commander in Chief of this Territory, to transmit to You the following Statement of Facts, with the Correspondence Contained therewith, for the purpose of being by You Submitted to the Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; requesting You will be pleased to move their Lordships to adopt such Measures, as may appear to them advisable for preventing a Repetition of such Insulting and Unjustifiable Conduct being again resorted to by Officers in His Majesty's Naval Service against this Government, and the Civil Authorities of the Country.

2. On the 26th of November, 1812, The Samarang, Sloop of War, Commanded by Captain William Case, Arrived at Port Jackson from Madras in the East Indies, having been sent hither with a Quantity of Specie (in Dollars) for the Use of this Colony. I received Captain Case with every Degree of Respect and Attention due to an Officer Commanding One of His Majesty's Ships of War; and I Continued to treat him and his Officers with Hospitality and every Civility in my power to Shew them, Until their own improper and disrespectful Conduct forced me to forego all further friendly Intercourse with them.

3. Captain Case having made a private Requisition to Me for some Coals for his own Use, I ordered one of the Government Colonial Vessels, named the Estramina, to be hauled alongside of the Samarang Sloop of War on the 2nd of December, 1812, for the purpose of Supplying Captain Case with the Quantity of Coals he required from the said Government Colonial Vessel, She having then just Arrived with a Lading of that Article from the Coal River; and in Order to hasten the Delivery of these

nearly related to a reputable family already in the Settlement, his Lordship is not apprehensive that there is any danger of his becoming a burthen on the Public, and he therefore desires me to request that you will give him such Encouragement as a Settler as you may think proper, and as the Assistance which he will receive from his Relations in the Colony may seem to deserve.

I have, &c.,

Henry Goulburn.
Coals, I directed Mr. Robert Watson, the Harbor Master, to repair on board the Estramina for the purpose of seeing them transhipped with the least possible Delay. Whilst Mr. Watson was in the Exercise of this Duty, Some Altercation took place between him and Mr. Ballard, the Sailing Master of the Samarang, which ended in the latter making a Prisoner of the former, taking him by force on board of the Samarang and there putting him in Irons, Whilst in the Execution of his Duty as an Officer Under this Government. Mr. Watson was shortly afterwards taken out of Irons and relieved from his Imprisonment, on the Representation of the Naval Officer of the Port to Captain Case of the Harshness and Injustice of the Steps that had been pursued towards the Harbor Master; who, as soon as he was released from his Confinement, Complained to me of the ill Usage he had received from Captain Case and the Master of the Samarang. I directed Mr. Watson, in the first instance, to make Affidavit of the Whole of the Circumstance Connected with his Imprisonment, and I also directed the Wharfinger, Mr. George Dowling, who was on board the Estramina, in his official Capacity, during the time of the Altercation between the Master of the Samarang and Mr. Watson, to make Affidavit of the Circumstances which then passed.

4. Being Strongly impressed with the Injustice and Illegality of the Conduct of the Master of the Samarang, and that it was the Duty of Captain Case to prevent such illegal Acts being Committed by any of his Officers, I addressed a Letter to him on the Subject, enclosing him the two Affidavits Alluded to, and Calling on him for an Explanation of Mr. Ballard's Conduct towards Mr. Watson. The Correspondence, that took place between Captain Case and myself on this Occasion, is Contained in the Accompanying Papers, Marked from No. 1 to No. 9 Inclusive. I forbear to make any Comments on the answers I received from Captain Case respecting this disagreeable Occurrence. But I trust the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will do me the Justice to allow that I Could not tamely Submit to such a Marked Insult being Offered to an Officer, Serving under My Authority, while in the Execution of his Duty, without Calling on Captain Case to redress the Grievance Complained of, In as far as he was able, by Censuring the improper and Tyrannical Conduct of his Sailing Master. How far their Lordships will approve of Captain Case's Conduct in this instance, it is not for me to say, but I should hope they will Consider it in the same Light as I do, and that they will be pleased to express their Disapprobation of the Conduct of that Officer on this Occasion.
5. The Samarang Sailed from Port Jackson on the 7th of January last, intending to return to India; but returned again into Port on the day following, in Consequence of her being found Very Leaky After getting out to Sea. Several Convicts were Missed immediately on the Sailing of the Samarang, which led to a Suspicion that they had made their Escape in that Ship. On her Return into Port these Suspicions were Confirmed, but it was not 'till some time Afterwards that I had positive Proof that they were on board the Samarang under fictitious Names, and that Captain Case had received them on board, and Entered them on his Ship's Books. Altho' I had Reason to believe that he Must have known they were Convicts, Yet I was willing to suppose that they might have passed themselves upon Captain Case as Free Men, and therefore I addressed a Letter to him on the Subject, a Copy of which I herewith transmit, marked No. 10, and in Consequence of which Application he sent Five Convicts on Shore, whom, he said, had Entered with him as Free Men. To the Letter I addressed to him on this Occasion, he did not Condescend to favor me with any Reply, nor has he ever Attended to the Recommendation it Contained in regard to Identifying at the Secretary's Office the persons of those Men who Enter with him here as Seamen; so that, Most probably, When he again Quits this Port, he will Carry away many Convicts, who will be glad to avail themselves of so favorable an Opportunity of making their Escape from the Colony.

I have Mentioned this Circumstance, not so much in the Way of Complaint against Captain Case, as to shew the Necessity of all other Captains of Men of War, who may hereafter Visit this Port being furnished with positive Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty not to receive, or permit to be Entered on board of their respective Ships, any person whatever in this Colony, without first Identifying his person at the Police or Secretary's Office, in order to ascertain whether he be really a Free Man or a Convict. It would also be adviseable that Captains of Men of War Coming to this Country should be prohibited from Pressing any Seamen, either on float, or on Shore, without first observing the Same Rule of Identifying their Persons at one or the other of the Offices above Mentioned, as it would preclude Almost the Possibility of Convicts making their Escape from the Colony, if this Rule was rigidly Observed by Ships of War, as well as Merchant Men.

6. The next Complaint, I have to prefer against Captain Case and the Officers of the Samarang, is a very Serious Breach of the Peace, Committed by the latter in the Town of Sydney on the Night of the 16th of March last, in assaulting and destroying
part of the premises of Thomas Clarkson, a peaceable, Industrious Inhabitant, and in forcibly rescuing and releasing from the Civil Power a Sailor belonging to the Samarang, who had been taken up and Confined in one of the Watch Houses for rioting, and Assaulting the premises of the afore named Thomas Clarkson on the Night of the 16th of March last.

7. The Superintendant of Police having reported to me that the Officers of the Samarang had Committed the Breach of the peace herein adverted to, and laid before me the Deposition of Thomas Clarkson whose Premises had been attacked, and of the Constable who was in Charge of the Watch-House, Where the Sailor had been Confined, detailing the Circumstances of the said Assault and Rescue, I lost no time in Sending for Captain Case to apprize him of what had happened. On his Calling upon Me I shewed him the Depositions of Thomas Clarkson and the Constable, and endeavoured to Impress him with the Very Serious Nature of the Offence against the Laws and the Police of the Country his Officers had thus Committed; telling him at the same time that it was not my Wish to expose them to any public Trial or Punishment, providing they would Apologize to me in Writing in Appropriate Terms of Sorrow and Regret for the Offence they had Committed and the Insult they had thereby Offered to Me and the Government over which I presided. Adding that they must also pay the Amount of Damages they had Committed on the House and Premises of Thomas Clarkson; and on these Conditions, only, I should take no further Notice of what had passed.

Captain Case at this Interview, appeared to be sensible of the improper Conduct of his Officers, promised that he would ex-postulate with them thereon, and recommend to them to Submit to the Alternative I had then Offered them through him. I saw nothing farther of Captain Case for some days, when he again Called on me and informed me that he had Spoken to his Officers, but that he Could not prevail on them to make a Written Apology, or to acknowledge that they had Committed any Breach of the Peace or Offence against the Laws of the Country; and only Adding that they Meant no Insult to Me, personally, and that they had No Objection to pay Thomas Clarkson the Amount of Damages they had done to his House. I informed Captain Case that this Message, sent by his Officers through him, was by no Means Satisfactory, that I Could not Consider it as any Apology, and that I must therefore require of him in writing to deliver up the Officers of the Samarang, Concerned in this Riot and Assault, to the Civil Power, in order to be dealt with according to Law.
34  

Demand for surrender of officers for trial.

8. In pursuance of this Resolution, and on the Strength of the Deposition of Thomas Clarkson and the Constable, from whose Custody the Sailor had been forcibly rescued, I addressed a Letter to Captain Case under date 22nd of March last, Calling on him to deliver up to the Civil Power the Officers, therein named, to Stand their Trial for the Offences of which they had been Accused in the Said Depositions. The Correspondence which passed on this disagreeable Occurrence between Captain Case and Myself and some of his Officers, together with the two Depositions alluded to, and another Affidavit made by a Woman named Hester Stubbs, connected with this Subject, Are Contained in the papers from No. 11 to No. 20, both Inclusive, which accompany this Letter, and to which I beg leave to refer their Lordships. The Reason of my Naming Lieutenant Butcher of the Samarang in my first Letter to Captain Case on this Subject, was, that Thomas Clarkson, tho' he Could not Swear positively to his Person, assured me that he was one of the party who had Assaulted his Premises on the Night of the 16th of March. It afterwards appeared, however, that Clarkson had mistaken Lieutenant Butcher for Lieutenant Strover of the same Ship, who, in person and Size, bears a very near Resemblance to Lieutenant Butcher. Lieutenant Strover had the Candor, some time afterwards to acknowledge to Myself that He was one of the Persons who had attacked Clarkson's Premises, and that Lieutenant Butcher was not then with that Party. It appears, however, in the Affidavit of Hester Stubbs that Lieutenant Butcher accompanied her to the Watch House where his Servant was Confined, and Witnessed his being forcibly rescued.

9. The Officers of the Samarang Concerned in rescuing the Sailor from the Civil Power, having persisted in declining to make any appropriate Atonement for that Breach of the Peace, I ordered them to be Summoned before the next Criminal Court to have their Conduct Investigated, and the Result was that they were Acquitted of Forcibly Rescuing, as the Indictment ran, the Sailor Confined in the Watch House, out of the Hands of the Civil Power. It appeared however in Evidence that they made use of very threatening and very abusive Language to the Constable in Charge of the Watch-House, who, from Fear, was induced to Open the Door of the Room where the Sailor was Confined, and Allow him to Walk out by their Command. I have thus detailed this very unpleasant Occurrence exactly as it took place. I forbear to make any Comments on the Letters addressed to me on this occasion by Captain Case and Some of his Officers. They Speak for themselves, and must, I think, appear to their Lordships as highly Insulting and disrespectful.
to Me, as Governor in Chief of this Territory; and if so, I hope their Lordships will take Such public Notice of the Conduct of Captain Case and his Officers, as in their Judgment it Merits.

10. In the latter End of January last, Captain Case Ordered a Survey on the Samarang Sloop of War, under his Command, and the Committee gave it as their Opinion that She was Unfit for His Majesty’s Service, but that She was Capable of undergoing Such a Repair here, as would admit of her returning to India by the Eastern Passage. Captain Case did not then think proper to give her this temporary Repair, and resolved on Reporting the disabled Condition of the Samarang to the Commander in Chief of the Naval Force in India, sending an Officer thither by the first Opportunity that Offered to Convey this Intelligence to the Admiral. I was therefore not a little Surprized to receive a Letter from Captain Case dated the 11th of June last, announcing to me his Intention of immediately Commencing to repair the Samarang, so as to enable him to return in her to India, and Calling upon me to furnish him with a number of Naval Stores, Timber, and Workmen to enable him to put His Majesty’s Ship in a thorough State of Repair.

Notwithstanding I Considered the Conduct of Captain Case as very extraordinary and inconsistent on this Occasion, after Sending his Report to the Admiral Commanding in India of the Ships having been Condemned as unfit for the Service, Yet I agreed to furnish him with Such Naval Stores and other Assistance for repairing the Samarang, as Could Conveniently be spared to him from the Very limited Resources of the Government, and which I have accordingly done, as far as I possibly Could, without actually depriving myself of the Necessary Means of keeping the Government Colonial Vessels in Repair, and in a Constant State of Readiness for the Service of the Colony. Captain Case, however, Complains that I have thrown Impediments in the Way of his repairing His Majesty’s Ship, and that he is refused Almost every thing he asks for from the King’s Stores here; but this Assertion is as unfounded as it is unjust and illiberal: for he has received every Assistance in Stores and in Workmen that I Could possibly Afford, and I greatly fear, after all, that Captain Case will put the Crown to a very heavy Expence in repairing this old decayed Ship without ever being able to make her fit for His Majesty’s Service.

11. In Concluding this Letter I must add that the General Conduct of Captain Case has been highly irregular and improper since his Arrival in this Colony in his total Disregard to the Colonial Port Regulations and Police Regulations; In open Defiance of the latter he permits and Sanctions the Seamen of

Survey and condemnation of the Samarang.
Case’s decision to remain in Port Jackson.
Repairs proposed for the Samarang.
Naval stores and assistance granted by Macquarie.
Case’s disregard of port and police regulations.
1813.
3 Aug.
Case's disregard of port and police regulations.

Complaints of merchants and ship-owners re Case's actions.

Reasons for report made by Macquarie.

his Ship to ramble about the Streets of the Town on Sundays, bringing on Shore their Allowance of Spirits and Small Kegs and Bottles, and Selling the Same on Shore, instead of drinking it on board, according (as I am given to understand in the Order) to the Rules of the Navy, and thus greatly disturbing the Peace and Tranquility of the Town. Several Complaints have also been lately made to me by respectable Merchants and Ship-Owners in Sydney that they have Sustained very Severe Loss and Injury in their Trading and Shipping Concerns from Captain Case's forcibly taking boats, Seamen, and Carpenters from their Ships, and private Dock Yards; to one of which he lately sent a Party of Marines to Press and take from the Yard by Force two Carpenters. These Outrages are too gross and of too Serious a Nature to be overlooked, and I have therefore referred these Complaints and Sufferers to the Courts of Law in the Colony for that Redress so justly due to them from Captain Case. I enclose herewith, for the Information of their Lordships, Copy of a Letter, marked No. 21, I lately received from Mr. Blaxcell, one of the principal Merchants and Ship-Owners in Sydney, Containing a Complaint of a very Serious Nature against Captain Case, in which his Conduct appears to Me to have been highly Reprehensible and Illegal, and which I have therefore directed to be taken Cognizance of by the regular Courts of Law established in this Colony.

12. In Submitting the foregoing Statement of Facts to the Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I request You will be pleased to Assure their Lordships that I am actuated in making it by no Spirit of Revenge or Animosity against Captain Case or his Officers, but solely from a wish to maintain the high office, I am here Intrusted with, Unimpaired, and to Protect His Majesty's Subjects Committed to my Care. These being my Motives for preferring the present Complaints against Captain Case and his Officers, I indulge a Hope my Conduct herein will meet with the full Concurrence and Approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

Copies of Correspondence between His Excellency Governor Macquarie and William Case, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's Sloop of War Samarang, in Sydney Cove, And of Papers connected therewith.

Numbered from 1 to 21 both inclusive Commencing the 5th Decr., 1812, and ending 29 July, 1813.
In Ten Sheets. Each leaf having my Initials (J.T.C.) affixed to it as a Voucher for its being Correct.
Sydney, 3rd August, 1813. JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[1] Governor Macquarie to Captain Case.
Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales,

Sir,

It is with very Sincere regret that I feel myself compelled from a sense of Public Duty, to call upon you to explain to me clearly and explicitly whether it was by your own, or by whose authority, the Sailing Master of His Majesty's Ship Samarang, under your Command, took upon him the highly illegal and most unwarrantable step of making prisoner of Mr. Robert Watson, Harbour Master of this Port, while in the execution of his duty on board the Government Colonial Vessel Estramina on Wednesday, the 2nd Instant, by taking him on board the Samarang and there placing him in double irons.

If this man had committed any fault or crime deserving of punishment, the regular course would have been to have sent him to have been tried on shore, or punished by me after his crime had been clearly Substantiated; but to inflict such disgraceful summary punishment upon him, without either trial or examination before any regular constituted Authority, was as illegal as it was unjust and arbitrary.

Permit me also to inform you, Sir, that I consider this Act as highly insulting and disrespectful to me as Governor in Chief of this Territory and His Majesty’s representative, and I shall consequently feel myself bound to submit a Statement of the whole of the circumstances of this case for the information and decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and His Majesty’s Ministers, unless I receive from you a satisfactory explanation on this important point.

Herewith I enclose, for your perusal and information, affadavits made this day before a Magistrate by Mr. Robert Watson, Harbour Master, and Mr. George Dowling, the Wharfinger, of Port Jackson, containing a Statement of the circumstances which occurred on the 2nd instant on board H.M. Ship Samarang, and Government Colonial Vessel Estramina, to which Statements I request your particular attention.

Your letter dated the 2nd Instant* enclosing the Statement of the Master of the Samarang for my information, through some mistake was only delivered to me this morning; but I am sorry to say it contains nothing Satisfactory, or that can in any degree palliate the highly improper and illegal conduct of that Officer.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

* Note 9.
The Deposition of Robert Watson, Harbour Master and Senior Pilot within the Harbour of Port Jackson: who, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists, Saith — That on Wednesday, the Second of this instant Month of December, this Deponent being then on board the Government Colonial Vessel Estramina, which he had laid alongside of H.M. Ship Samarang, then laying within the Cove of Sydney in order to her discharging part of her cargo of Coals into the Said Ship Samarang, it being his duty as Harbour Master so to do; That the Estramina being commanded by his own Son, Edward Watson, he continued for some time with him on board of her, and observed the discharge of part of her Cargo. That about 100 Baskets of Coals full heaped were discharged to the Samarang. After the Said 100 Baskets, or thereabouts, had been So discharged, an Officer belonging to the Samarang, whose name Deponent does not know, but whom he has reason to believe is the Sailing Master of the Said Ship Samarang, came on board the Estramina, and said the Coals should be delivered by an average weight, and for that purpose had a Basket of Coals weighed, which he said should be the average weight of all the other baskets. That Deponent, observing that said Basket of coals So weighed was not heaped in the Same manner as the former ones had been, it being only levelled to the top of the Basket, objected to it as a due Standard; as, were the heaped Baskets to be only rated at the Same weight with that so weighed, there would be a loss of about 20 lbs. weight on each Basket. That he made this objection on the part of his Son who commands the Said Estramina, who, being a young and inexperienced man, was fearful to make the objection himself. That he, this Deponent, then took a Shovel and began to heap coals into the Basket the same way as had been done with all the former ones. That in so doing, the Said Master of H.M.S. Samarang Seized him this Deponent by the Collar and Shook him, Saying he had no business with the matter. That Deponent being thus illused, without any provocation, his Son Edward Watson then Stepped forward and caught the Said Master, and disengaged him from the grip he had taken of his father, and Deponent Saith that unless he had been so Separated from the Master of the Samarang, he believes the Said Master would have Struck him. That Said Master abused him in gross and unbecoming terms, and told him he would put him in Irons. That Said Master then called to the Serjeant of Marines, then doing Duty on board the Samarang, to take him this Deponent on board H.M.S. Samarang, and
put him in Irons. That Deponent then said he would go on board of his own accord, and that he did accordingly go on board, and was immediately put in Irons within the Main Hatch-way. That Deponent then saw nothing further of the Master, but, after being about quarter of an hour in Said confinement in Irons, he this Deponent was brought before the Captain of said Ship Samarang, in his Cabin; that the Said Captain informed Deponent that owing to the good character he had heard of Deponent, that he would release him from his confinement on condition that he this Deponent would beg the Master's pardon. That Deponent said "No, Sir, I cannot think of begging pardon when I am in the right." That the Captain then ordered him this Deponent into Irons again, and that he was accordingly put in Irons as before, and remained so confined for about the further Space of three quarters of an hour. That Deponent was at length Set at liberty, and returned to Shore with Capt'n Glenholme, the Naval Officer, and to this Deponent further Saith that he believed he owes his enlargement to the application or remonstrance of the Said Naval Officer.

And Deponent further Saith not.

ROBERT WATSON.

Sworn at Sydney, New South Wales, this 5th day of December, 1812, before me,

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Advocate.

[3] **Deposition of George Dowling, Wharfinger.**

Sydney, N. S. Wales, June 25th, 1813.

The Deposition of George Dowling, Wharfinger and Meter, of Sydney aforesaid, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists, Saith—That on Wednesday, the Second of this instant December, He, this Deponent, was on board the Government Colonial Vessel Estramina, in the execution of his duty as Meter, Superintending the discharge of part of Said Vessel's cargo of Coals to His Majesty's Ship Samarang, alongside of which ship the Colonial Government Vessel had been placed by Robert Watson, the Harbour Master. That said Deponent asked the Master of the Estramina what quantity of Coals he was to discharge to the Samarang. That he was answered Six tons. That the Said Harbour Master and his Son, Edward Watson, who Commanded the Said Estramina went on board the Samarang, and remained there for about 25 or 30 minutes; that they then returned to the Estramina, and Deponent asked the Master of the Estramina why he did not begin to discharge of the Coals. The Deponent was answered by Said Master of the Estramina that he waited for the assistance of the Camp Gang. That a
boat was sent on shore for the men of the Camp Gang, and returned, not bringing any assistance; that one of the men who had gone ashore on the boat said on his return, that the men of the Camp Gang could not be spared. That deponent, observing that the discharge was not likely soon to commence, told the master of the Estramina, that he this deponent would go on shore and take his dinner, but if the gang should arrive before his return that he this deponent requested of the master of the Estramina to send a person for him. That a person accordingly did come for him, and that this deponent went again on board the Estramina. That five or six baskets of coals had been delivered before his return to the Estramina. That he this deponent kept a regular tally of the number of baskets of coals discharged in his presence to the number of about 110. That this deponent then requested the master of the Estramina to get a basket of coals weighed for the purpose of ascertaining the number of baskets which would be required to make up six tons. It was then agreed between the master of the Samarang and the master of the Estramina that a basket of coals should be weighed. A basket was then filled and a steel yard was sent on board the Samarang to weigh it. The harbour master was then sitting forward on the starboard side of the Estramina on the railing nearly opposite the main hatch. The deponent saw the master of the king's ship Samarang take a shovel or spade and strike off all the coals above the level of the rim of the basket. That the said harbour master then stepped forward, and taking the shovel, said he would not see government wronged, and began to replace the coals in the basket, which had been struck off by the master of the Samarang. That the master of the Samarang then questioned the harbour master what business he had with it, and pushed him away from the basket. Deponent then requested watson, the master of the Estramina, to interfere to prevent blows from taking place between the master of the Samarang and the harbour master. That said watson did interfere and went between them. But the said master of the Samarang called to the serjeant of marines to take this man, meaning the harbour master, and to put him in irons; and that said harbour master went on board the Samarang attended by a person whom deponent supposes to be a serjeant of marines.

Deponent further saith not.

George Dowling.

Sworn at Sydney, New South Wales, this 5th day of December, 1812, before me,

Ellis Bent, Judge-Adv.
[4] Captain Case to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Ship Samarang,

Sir, Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 2nd December, 1812.

I beg leave to lay before Your Excellency the enclosed Statement of an altercation which took place yesterday afternoon on board the Estramina Schooner, between Mr. John Ballard, Acting Master of His Majesty's Sloop under my Command with James Watson and the Master of the above Schooner for your perusal.

I also beg leave to mention Such part as Came under my observation which is as follows—vizt. while laying indisposed in my Cot, my Carpenter came to me with Complaint that a man on board the above Schooner, in a State of inebriety had Struck our Master while in the execution of his Duty; upon hearing of which I immediately ordered him on board to be taken charge of until Sober, at which time I sent for him into my Cabin, and upon enquiring found him to be the Boatswain of the Yard, I ordered him to be released.

I have, &c,

WM. CASE, Captain.


Being in the act of hoisting in Coals from the above Schooner, I, Mr. John Ballard, Master of H.M. Sloop under your command inquired of the Master of the Schooner the weight of each Basket of Coals to be filled. He told me one hundred wt. I rather doubting his assertions expressed a wish to see the Basket of coals weighed in my presence, and when in the Act of weighing the above mentioned Basket of coals the same James Watson (Harbour Master) who, being on board the Schooner at this time, stepped up and directed that more coals should be put on the Basket. When I said the Basket was sufficiently full, and begged him to desist, but he most presumptuously refused, and in order to prevent his doing the Same I put my arm before him, when he immediately Seized me by the Collar; while endeavouring to release myself from his most Violent treatment by pushing him from me, I was suddenly collared by a Second person whom I discovered by looking round to be the Master of the Estramina Schooner. When free from the grasp of the aforesaid persons I immediately called for the Serjeant of
Marines, and directed him to take the Said James Watson in charge and to take him on board H.M. Ship under your Command.

To confirm the authenticity of the afore-mentioned circumstances there are two Officers on board H.M. Ship ready to take oath if required, to what I have inserted.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BALLARD, Master.

[6] Captain Case to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Ship Samarang,
Sydney Cove, 6th Decemb., 1812.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I feel myself bound from a Sense of Duty I owe His Majesty's Naval Service to support with dignity the Honorable Commission I bear, and Severely regret that a Correspondence should become necessary under Circumstances So disagreeable.

In the first part of your Excellency's letter, you call upon me to explain clearly and explicitly whether it was by my own Order, or by what authority, Mr. Robert Watson, Harbour Master of this Port was put in Irons, I beg leave to refer you to my letter dated 2nd Decr. 1812, as also the depositions on that Subject; what came under my own observation is there stated. However, in order to prove to your Excellency that the Steps taken with the Said Mr. Robert Watson were so far warrantable as to place him under the penalties of the 22d Section of the Naval Articles of War, wherein it Says, "If any Officer Mariner or Soldier in or belonging to the Fleet, shall Strike any of his Superior Officers, or draw or offer to draw, or lift up any weapons against him being in the execution of his Office on any pretence whatever, every Such person, being convicted of any Such offence by Sentence of a Court Martial, shall Suffer Death." I therefore conceive his crime of Such a glaring nature, that it fully justifies the Steps already taken, and your Excellency must be well aware that crimes committed afloat must become Subject to Naval discipline. And I feel it my duty, as Commanding one of His Majesty's Ships in this Port, not to Suffer any infringement on its discipline but to carry it up to the full meaning and Spirit of my Instructions, and I assure Your Excellency I have acted Solely on the Authority vested in me by His Majesty.

I, also, beg leave to refer Your Excellency to that part of your letter wherein your Excellency conceives it highly insulting and disrespectful to you as Governor in Chief and His Majesty's
Representative in New South Wales. The latter I am well convinced of, and I trust your Excellency will allow me to be His Majesty's representative afloat.

When the affair first took place, myself with my First Lieutenant was sick, the Second Lieutenant was on shore on duty, consequently the Command devolved on the Master, who contrary to my orders, placed the Said Mr. Robert Watson in Irons, and whom I Severely reprimanded for having done so. I was not acquainted with Mr. W. being an Officer in the Colonial Service, but his disgraceful Situation before me, a Captain in His Majesty's Navy, he being intoxicated with a contemptuous deportment, was sufficient to justify the Act which your Excellency is pleased to term illegal, unjust and arbitrary, and under these circumstances, I have to request that you will be pleased to apply to the Commander in Chief in India for a Court Martial on my Conduct and that of the Master of His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, as it is highly necessary it should become a Subject of Serious investigation.

Your Excellency must consider that the Master of a King's Ship is considered as a Gentleman, and there certainly Should be Some distinction made between the two.

I further beg leave to assure your Excellency that my wish has been for the public good, and no motive could have induced me to act as I have done did I not feel convinced there was a necessity for it, but difference of opinion, I hope, will not be the means of delaying the Service I am employed in.

The enclosed affidavits I also return, having taken a correct copy of them.

I have, &c.,

WM. CASE,

Captain & Senior Officer of His Majesty's Naval Forces in Sydney Cove.


Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales,

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date returning me the two Affidavits, I enclosed you in my letter of the 5th Inst.

I must confess I am equally surprized and mortified to find that you appear to justify instead of disapproving of the measures pursued by the Master of H.M. Ship under your Command towards Mr. Robert Watson, the Harbour Master of Port Jackson on Wednesday the 2nd Instant, in placing that Officer in double Irons under the plea of his being amenable to the Naval Articles of War.
No man can entertain a higher respect for His Majesty's Royal Navy and the Articles of War, established for its due subordination and discipline, than myself. But I cannot for a Moment allow that the Naval Articles of War are of Such paramount authority as to supersede the British Laws, so wisely enacted for the Security and protection of all British Subjects.

Your quotation from the naval Articles of War is by no means applicable to the present case in any sense of the word. He is a free man, does not belong to the Royal Navy, holds a respectable Civil position under this Government, was in the execution of his Civil duties, as Harbour Master, when grossly and wantonly insulted by the Master of the Samarang; and when it is clearly proved that he never struck, but, on the contrary acted only in Self defence on his being first collar'd by the Master of the Samarang.

Under all these circumstances, I must still remain of my former opinion that the measures pursued towards Mr. Robert Watson by the Master of the Samarang were unmerited and consequently illegal and arbitrary. And since you appear of a different opinion, I shall in pursuance of the intention intimated to you in my letter of the 5th Inst. transmit Statements of the Circumstances of the Case to His Majesty's Ministers, and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their information and decision; and they, as our mutual Superiors will of course decide whether your interpretation or mine of the Articles of War be most correct and consonant with the British Laws.

I do not deem it expedient or incumbent on me to apply to the Commander in Chief of the Naval Force in India for a Court Martial on either yourself or the Master of the Samarang; contenting myself with referring the matter at issue Home, as already intimated in the foregoing part of this Letter. But you may rest assured, Sir, however much we may differ in opinion on this particular point, you will always find me ready and willing to promote and facilitate the public Service, in which you are now engaged, by every means in my power.

I was not before aware that you were His Majesty's Representative afloat, and therefore return you thanks for that piece of information.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[8] Captain Case to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Sloop Samarang,

Sir,

Sydney Cove, 8th December, 1812.

Acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of yesterday's date, I feel infinite regret that the conduct of the
Master of H.M. Sloop under my Command towards Mr. Robert Watson should have been the means of producing a Correspondence between your Excellency and myself, in which we unfortunately differ on points of Public Service, but as I cannot admit that it is at all Compatible, with the Commission I have the honor to hold, to allow an officer to be insulted with impunity when in the execution of his Office.

I therefore rest assured that the measures I adopted on this occasion will, when represented, meet the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and His Majesty’s Ministers.

I have, &c.,

WM. CASE, Captain.


Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 8th Decr., 1812.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day’s date; and, in reply thereto, have only to express my regret that the circumstances, which produced the Correspondence, should render it necessary for me to make an appeal to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and His Majesty’s Ministers in the matter at issue. I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[10] Governor Macquarie to Captain Case.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 16th February, 1813.

Several Convicts having absconded and deserted from the Public Govt. Gangs, and from private individuals to whom they were assigned, about the time H.M. Ship Samarang left this Harbour on her intended Voyage to India, and there being reason to suppose that some of them entered on board that Ship passing themselves off as Free men, and that they are still on board the King’s Ship under your Command, I have to request that you will be pleased to make strict enquiry therein, and if received or entered by you under the Supposition of their being free men that you will cause them to be given up to Government, and delivered over to the Bearer, Mr. Nichols, the principal Superintendant of Convicts, who now proceeds on board to receive them. I also send the Chief Constable along with Mr. Nichols to receive the Convicts should any be found on board the Samarang.

I conclude you will order the whole of your Ship’s Company to be mustered on board the Samarang, in presence of Mr. Nichols and the Constables, in order to enable them to identify the Convicts if there be any on board. But the surest and most effectual mode of ascertaining whether any Convicts have really
entered on board the Samarang would be to send all those persons who have entered, or whom you have received on board of her since your first arrival in Port Jackson, on Shore, in charge of an Officer to the Secretary’s Office, to be there examined, and to produce their qualifications or Certificates of Freedom.

By pursuing this course it will be clearly ascertained whether the men, who have entered, have practised any imposition on you; and I trust you will see the propriety and necessity of acquiescing in this plan, for the good of the Public Service.

I have, &c,

L. MACQUARIE.


Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales,

22nd March, 1813.

Sir,

It is with Sincere Pain and great reluctance that I am Compelled, from a sense of Public Duty, to call upon you in His Majesty’s Name to give up and Surrender to Public Justice on shore the following Officers of His Majesty’s Ship Samarang under Your Command; Namely, Lieut. Butcher, Mr. Thomas, Surgeon, and Mr. Ballard, Acting Master, to Stand their Trial before the present Criminal Court, or the first regular Bench of Magistrates that can Conveniently be assembled, to answer to Charges to be preferred against them for Outrageous and illegal Conduct on the Night of the 16th Inst. in forcing and releasing a prisoner, Confined in One of the Watch Houses, from the Civil power, and in Committing an assault on the premises of Thomas Clarkson in the Town of Sydney.

On these Officers Surrendering themselves to the Superin’t of Police, D. Wentworth, Esqr., I shall instruct him to admit them to Bail until a Day is appointed for their Trial for the Offences which they stand Charged with having Committed on Shore.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE,
Governor in Chief of New South Wales.

[12] Captain Case to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty’s Sloop Samarang,

Sir, Sydney Cove, New South Wales, 22nd March, 1813.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day’s date and to assure Your Excellency, that I feel the most Sincere regret, you should judge it expedient to institute
Criminal Proceedings against any of the Officers under my Command for an alleged Assault and breach of the Peace.

I considered it to be my duty to make the most rigid enquiry into the Circumstances of the Prisoner being, as described by Your Excellency, outrageously and illegally forced and released from the Custody of the Civil Power, And I feel perfectly Warranted in Asserting from that enquiry, that no such Unofficial Conduct was pursued by the Officers named in Your Excellency’s Letter.

The Prisoner named by Your Excellency was William Woodford, Servant to one of the Lieuts. of the Ship. The Surgeon and Master, on being Casually informed that a Seaman belonging to the Ship was Confined in the Watch House, went there and requested the only Constable present, to inform them what Crime the Boy had Committed. The Man replied he did not know, And on the Master’s Civilly requesting, that he would permit him to take the Boy on board, and that he would be responsible for his appearance whenever Called on, he was permitted to go without the Smallest hesitation or reluctance on the part of the Constable.

On a View of this Statement (the truth of which might easily have been ascertained without proceeding to the extreme resort of a Criminal Court) I am at a loss to Conceive how a Criminal process could have been resolved upon by Your Excellency, as I cannot but be of opinion, that upon the most forced Construction of the Circumstances attendant on the transaction in Question, it really does not amount to a Single Breach of the Peace.

Respecting the Assault on the premises of Thomas Clarkson, The Officers alledge that they never received from him the Slightest information of any damage being done, or any Application for Compensation for the trifling damage unintentionally done to his Fence in a frolic; had he done so, ample remuneration would have been made to the extent of his demand; on their refusal the remedy was easy, as a Complaint lodged before any Magistrate, or Application been made to myself, would have procured Thomas Clarkson the redress he had ineffectually sought from the Officers themselves.

If after this Statement Your Excellency should deem yourself justified to order a Warrant to be issued to apprehend Lieut. Butcher, Mr. Thomas, Surgeon, and Mr. Ballard, Acting Master, I have to inform Your Excellency, that previous to my delivering those Officers up to the Civil Power, I shall require an Official Copy of the Warrant under Your Hand and Seal in Order to transmit it for the information of the Naval Commander in Chief in India, and as is usual in all Cases when
persons, amenable to the Naval Articles of War, are delivered up to the Civil Authority to Answer for Offences Committed on Shore.

I cannot help expressing my Surprise and regret, at the receipt of such a Letter, as you have deemed proper to address to me, more particularly after the Verbal Communication I had with Your Excellency this Morning, when I expressed to you the Sorrow and regret of the Officers particularized by Your Excellency, at having Committed any Act, that should Call upon Your Excellency to interfere in your Official Capacity; Your Excellency may also recollect my having informed you, that the officers were ready and willing to make any Compensation in their power to Thomas Clarkson.

I have further to remark, that the Charges ought first to have been proved before the Actions of Officers, bearing Commissions in His Majesty's Naval Service, should be Stigmatized as being outrageous and illegal.

I have, &c.,
WM. CASE, Captain.


Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales,
23rd March, 1813.

Sir,

I have the honor to receive your evasive and unsatisfactory letter of Yesterday's date, in reply to mine of the same date, which leaves me now no other alternative than to pursue such legal Steps as the Law directs and authorizes in all Such cases, as the one now under consideration.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE,
Governor in Chief of New South Wales.

[14] Captain Case to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Ship Samarang,
Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 24 March, 1813.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of Yesterday's date, in answer to mine of the 23rd Inst. which Your Excellency is pleased to Style evasive and very unsatisfactory,

I have only to remark that, as an Officer and Gentleman, I am incapable of practising evasion, either in my public or private Correspondence. Very unsatisfactory it may have been, as my letter was certainly intended to clear the characters of deserving Officers from unproved and unfounded allegations.

It remains with your Excellency to institute such legal proceedings as you may deem necessary.

I have, &c.,
WM. CASE, Captain.
Examinations of Thomas Clarkson and John Eyres.

Territory of New South Wales, Co. Cumberland.

Before D'Arcy Wentworth, Esqr., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Territory aforesaid.

The Examination of Thomas Clarkson of Hunter Street in Sydney in Said County, taken upon Oath, this Seventeenth day of March, One Thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Saith. That Examinant was in his house in Hunter Street last night, and a few minutes after nine o'clock, two Lads, namely James Haydon and William Biggs, came into his House to him and told him that three men, passing by, had knocked off the Ball from one of the Stone pillars in front of the house. That in consequence of that information, Examinant ran out of his house, and perceived three Men running away towards Castlereagh Street. He followed them as fast as he could, and before he came up to them, they stopped at the Corner of William Roberts's paling, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh Streets, and two of them forced off one of the palings each, and the whole three then ran up Castlereagh Street very quick. Examinant pursued them, crying Stop Thief, and John Russell, District Constable of Number three in Sydney, apprehended one of Said persons and Committed him to the Watch house of District Number Four, corner of King and Pitt Street.

Saith. That Such person described himself to be a servant of Mr. Butcher, the Second Lieutenant of His Majesty's Sloop Samarang, now anchored in Sydney Cove. The Examinant then returned to his own house, leaving that person in the Watchhouse. That a few minutes after ten o'clock last night Examinant was standing at the front gate of his house in Hunter Street, and Mr. Thomas, the Surgeon of the Samarang, and the Master of the Samarang, accompanied by the person before alluded to, namely the Servant of Lieutenant Butcher, passed by his house, and went to Hester Stubbs' house in Phillip Street, Examinant having watched them thereto. In a few minutes afterwards, Examinant saw Hester Stubbs pass by to William Eoberts's with a bottle, and She shortly after returned home with Some liquor. Saith That in a few minutes after, that the Said three men returned from Hester Stubbs, armed each with a bludgeon, and they went down Hunter Street. Examinant told Surgeon Thomas that he knew him and would report his conduct in the morning. Examinant went to bed, when the company departed who were in his house, and some little time after twelve o'clock Examinant heard a noise at the front of his house, and coming down stairs, he perceived the Said three persons, in company with several others, knock off two more of the Balls.
upon the pillars, fronting his house, after which they all ran up
Elizabeth Street. That Examinant applied to a Constable,
named Thomas Bingham, who together with Joseph Barry and
Examinant followed such persons, but they could not overtake
them.

THOMAS CLARKSON.

Sworn before me,—D. WENTWORTH, J.P.

Examination of John Eyres.

John Eyres, a Constable of Number four District in Sydney,
being duly sworn this Seventeenth day of March, One Thousand
eight hundred and thirteen—Saith—That he was on duty last
night at the Watch-house of Said District, Corner of King
Street and Pitt Street, and that about the hour of nine o'clock
James Hanks, a Constable, delivered into his Custody in the
Said Watch-house, a person, who he told him was given into
his charge by Thomas Clarkson. That Examinant received Such
person and confined him in the Watch house, where he remained
until a little after ten o'clock, when five persons, who appeared
to be officers of the Samarang, came and asked if a man belong­
ing to the Samarang was confined there. Examinant replied
that there was, whereupon they asked permission to go into the
Watch house, which Examinant granted them. That upon their
seeing the person so confined, a tall stout man, the most robust
of the said Five persons forced him away, Saying he would not
allow the Governor to keep a man belonging to the Ship in the
Watch house, and in consequence of such Act the confined
person went off accompanied by Said Five persons. That at this
time Examinant saw Hestor Stubbs standing with a girl at the
Corner of Morris's Garden, adjacent to the Said Watch house.
That the Said Hester Stubbs had been at the Watch-house with
the confined person, immediately after his Committal there, and
asked him his name, when he replied that his name was Wood­
ford. And Examinant Saith that he is not in the least doubtful
that the Said Hester Stubbs accompanied Such party, through
the View of pointing out to them the Watch house.

Sworn as before,—D. WENTWORTH, J.P.

Examination of Hester Stubbs.

[16] Examination of Hester Stubbs.

Territory of New South Wales, Co. Cumberland.

Before D'Arcy Wentworth, Esqr., one of His Majesty's
Justices of the Peace in and for said Territory.

The Examination of Hester Stubbs, free woman, wife of
Thomas Stubbs, of Phillip Street, taken upon Oath this Twenty
Sixth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen, Saith—that on the night of the Sixteenth Instant March, about half an hour past nine o'clock, Examinant was informed by one Patrick Caffrey, that Mr. Thomas, the Surgeon of H.M. Sloop Samarang, was confined in the Watch house at the corner of Pitt Street and King Street. That in consequence of such information this Examinant went to this Watchhouse to enquire if Such were the case, and upon making such enquiry from the constable on duty there, by asking him if the Doctor of the Samarang was confined in the Watch house, he desired the Examinant to describe the Doctor's person to him which having done, the Constable then informed her, that it was not him that was confined, that it was a Lad. That Examinant then saw Said person and found that it was Mr. Butcher the Second Lieutenant of the Samarang's Servant. That Examinant then returned to her house in Phillip Street, wherein Lieut. Butcher lodges, and upon her arrival She found him in bed. That Examinant informed Mr. Butcher that his servant was in the Watch house and in about half an hour afterwards he arose from bed, and dressed himself and requested that Examinant would accompany him to show him the Watch house in which his Servant Woodford was confined, and she accordingly did do so. That in their way to the Watchhouse, through King Street, they perceived three men walking on before them, and the Said three men entered the Watchhouse. That Lieut. Butcher stood at the corner of Pitt Street and Morris's paling with Examinant, and she heard Some loud language in the Watch-house, which was uttered by Mr. Ballard, Master of the Samarang. That Mr. Butcher went towards the Watch-house, leaving the Examinant still standing at the Corner of Morris's paling, but before he could arrive thereto Examinant Saw Surgeon Thomas, Mr. Sharman, late of the Samarang, and Mr. Ballard come out of the Watchhouse, along with Woodford the prisoner, who had been confined in the Watchhouse. That Lieut. Butcher and Examinant then returned to her house in Phillip St. having come thereto the Same way that they went therefrom to the Watchhouse, by the corner of Hyde Park, and the Said four named persons, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Sharman, Mr. Ballard and Woodford, went all together down Pitt St., towards Hunter Street. That Lieut. Butcher directly undressed and went again to bed. But in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ballard and the Servant, Woodford, came to Examinant's house and requested to see Lieut. Butcher. They all three entered the bedroom where Mr. Butcher then was in bed, and Mr. Ballard requested that Examinant would bring him
a half pint of Spirits at the Same time giving her a Bill to pay for it, amount Five Shillings. Saith that she went to William Roberts's, the Sign of the King's Arms in Hunter Street, and purchased the half pint of Spirits, and returned home, and gave it to Mr. Ballard. It was drunk in the room, and then the whole three, namely Doctor Thomas, Mr. Ballard and Woodford went away, leaving Lieut. Butcher in bed, and she saw no more of them that night. That at the time Lt. Butcher was approaching the Watchhouse, upon seeing Mr. Ballard going in thereto, Mr. Butcher Saith there's Ballard going in, he is the fittest to deal with them, for he has a blustering kind of way or words to that effect—but Examinant is inclined to believe that these were the express words.

Sworn before me,—D. WENTWORTH, J.P.

[17] Lieut. Butcher and Surgeon Thomas to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Sloop Samarang,

Sir, Sydney Cove, 14th April, 1813.

We, the undersigned, being Officers in His Majesty's Navy, feel ourselves Compelled not only from a Sense of public Duty, but a duty we owe ourselves, to call your Excellency's attention to charges preferred against us, which can be proved to be malicious groundless and false, and it is with infinite regret we observe your Excellency has been pleased to prefer the deposition of a Watchman to that of Gentlemen of honor and integrity, and also declared in your public correspondence our conduct to have been outrageous and illegal, and as that correspondence is to be transmitted to Our Commander in Chief in India, we, from a firm conviction in not having in a Single instance violated the laws of this Colony, and that we can refute any charges alledged against us, have to request, as all the Officers belonging to this Ship are present, you will be pleased to institute whatever Court of Justice you may deem most proper, in order that our Conduct may be impartially investigated, and to remove that Stigma which has been unjustly thrown on our character.

Previous to appearing before any Criminal Court of Justice, we conceive it necessary that a Copy of all Charges, and other documents of a Criminal nature should be furnished us, not only as Security to ourselves, but that the whole proceedings in this very unpleasant affair may be laid before His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood under whose Command we have the honor to serve, who will no doubt make it a Subject of public
investigation, and shew to us that Justice which is due to the
Rank and Character of Officers in His Majesty's Navy.

We have, &c.,

J. B. BUTCHER, 2d Lieut.
WM. SETIN THOMAS, Surgeon.


Governor Macquarie has received the Letter addressed to him
by Lieut. Butcher and Surgeon Thomas of His Majesty's Ship
Samarang dated 14th Inst.

The Governor in reply to their Letter, begs leave to inform
them, that he has left Orders with the Superin'd't of Police to
Summon the Officers of the Samarang, Charged with having
Committed a Breach of the Peace Some time since at Sydney,
before a Bench of Magistrates to Answer to the Charges pre­
ferred against them, and by which Tribunal Strict and impartial
Justice will be administer'd to them. On application to the
Superin'd't of Police, he will inform the Officers of the Sama­
rang implicated in the Breach of the Peace in Question of the
Nature thereof.

Windsor, 16th April, 1813.

[19] Lieutenant Butcher to Governor Macquarie.

His Majesty's Sloop Samarang,
Sir, Sydney Cove, New South Wales, 5th May, 1813.

The very unpleasant Circumstance which recently occurred
respecting the depredations Committed on the premises of
Thomas Clarkson, which Your Excellency has deemed proper to
declare in Your Public Correspondence to be outrageous and
illegal, and that I have been a principal concerned in it—had
Your Excellency been fully convinced of that, of Course I
should with the Other Officers accused been Summoned to appear
with them—it therefore becomes me, as a duty I owe my own
Character and reputation, to call upon Your Excellency to recall
those Charges, which from the fullest Conviction You have
found to be ungenerous, groundless and false.

Under those Circumstances I have only to request that as the
whole proceedings must be laid before Vice Admiral Sir Samuel
Hood and become a subject of public investigation, Your Excel­
leny will be pleased to furnish me with an Official Document,
stating my acquittal of the whole of the Charges, as it will be
the means of doing away that apparent Odium which hangs over
my Character as an Officer in His Majesty's Navy.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BUTCHER, 2nd Lieut.
1813.
3 Aug.

Butcher's letter to be submitted to the admiralty.

Copy of affidavit to be given to Butcher.

Reasons for non-issue of summons to Butcher.


GOVERNOR MACQUARIE has received the Letter addressed to him under this date by Lieut. Butcher of H.M. Ship Samarang, which being of a highly disrespectful nature, the Governor will not fail to Submit for the Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with the whole of the Correspondence respecting the Breach of the Peace Committed by the Officers of the Samarang in the Town of Sydney in March last.

In Case Lieut. Butcher wishes to be put in possession of a Copy of the Affidavit on the Strength of which the Governor inserted Mr. Butcher's Name in his public Letter to Captain Case on this Subject, he will be furnished therewith on his making application for it to D. Wentworth, Esqr., Superin't of Police.

The reason of Lieut. Butcher's not being summoned by the Supt. of Police to appear before the Bench of Magistrates along with the other Officers of the Samarang, was, that neither Mr. Clarkson, nor the Constables, could swear to his person; tho' the former entertained a very Strong Suspicion that Lieut. Butcher was one of the Party that Committed the allledged Depredations on his Premises. It has since appeared, however, that his person was mistaken for that of Lieut. Strover of the same Ship, who has come forward, in a very handsome liberal manner, to acknowledge that he was one of the party alluded to.

Government House, Sydney, 5th May, 1813.

[21] Mr. Garnham Blaxcell to Governor Macquarie.

Sir, Sydney, 29th July, 1813.

It is contrary to my wish or inclination to intrude upon Your Excellency's busy moments, but necessity Compels me to seek at your hands, that redress, which I cannot obtain thro' any other Channel.

Without any allusion to the injury I have sustained by Captain Case withholding from me the Amount of my demand upon the Samarang, or to his unjustifiable Conduct in forcibly taking from my Yard two Carpenters who were building Whale Boats for the Fishery (and which Men he still retains) I have now to Complain of his having this Morning sent an Officer and Boat's Crew alongside the Brig, Governor Macquarie, and demanded my Launch for the Use of his Vessel. Upon the Master informing the Officer that the Boat was wanted for the purpose of taking from the Shore the Necessary Provisions for the Voyage, He said his orders were to take her by force, which he accordingly did, to my very serious injury and detriment.
I therefore respectfully hope Your Excellency will interpose Your Authority, and, as His Majesty's representative, afford me protection and support, as I find all my exertions in colonial pursuits are rendered totally abortive thro' the measures resorted to by Captain Case.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 22, per transport "Wanstead; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 19th January, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5 August, 1813.

On the arrival of The Earl Spencer you will have received the orders of H.E.H. The Comr. in Chief for the removal of the 73rd Regt. to Ceylon; and the Ships, General Hewitt and Windham, will sail shortly with the 46th Regt. to relieve them.

These Ships being chartered at a great expense, it is very desirable that they should be detained at Port Jackson as short a time as possible, and you will make every exertion to have the 73rd ready to embark on their arrival. But as the withdrawing of the detachments at the out settlements will necessarily take up some time, I avail myself of the departure of a vessel, which will leave this country before the transports, to suggest to you the measure of relieving those detachments by means of the invalid company: If this can be done, the 73rd will be collected at head quarters and ready for embarkation on the arrival of the ships destined to convey it to Ceylon. If no accident has befallen the colonial brig Kangaroo, which is now on her voyage, this vessel will be of great use to you in removing the detachments of the 73rd which are at Van Dieman's Land.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Wanstead; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 6 August, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to you the copy of a memorial addressed to his lordship by Mr. Harris, formerly Surgeon of the 102d foot, who is about to return to his property in New So. Wales, having availed himself of the medical regulations which permit officers after a certain period of service to retire upon full pay.

As it appears that this gentleman accepted of the office of a magistrate in the colony after the arrest of governor Bligh, and that he has already received a grant of 750 acres of land
during the Administration of Gov. King, Lord Bathurst has not
given him any Expectation of further Grants, but has merely
acquainted Mr. Harris that his Memorial would be transmitted
for your Consideration.

His Lordship forbears to express any opinion as to the Pro-
priety of giving him any further Grant of Land or any other
usual Encouragement as a Settler, since he has some doubts
whether the Share, which Mr. Harris took in the transactions
of the year 1808, may not have been such as entirely to preclude
him from any further participation in the favours of Govern-
ment to which his long Services would seem in other respects
to give him some Claim.

Of this as well as of other Circumstances stated by Mr. Harris
in his Memorial you will be enabled from your residence on the
Spot to form a correct Judgement, and to act accordingly upon
the Prayer of his Memorial.  I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

TH E MEMORIAL OF JOHN HARRIS, L A T E S U R GE ON OF THE 102D F OOT.
To the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst His Majesty’s Secretary
of State for the War and Colonies &c. &c.

Most respectfully sheweth,

That your Lordship’s Memorialist, after a Service of
Twenty Two Years, as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon of the
102d Foot, is permitted in consideration thereof to retire from
His Majesty’s service on the Military Allowance by law estab-
lished.

And that he has a respectable, if not an affluent property, in
New South Wales, consisting of different parcels of Land which
he purchased from time to time (except a Farm of Seven Hun-
dred and Fifty Acres given him by Governor King); large
Herds of Cattle of different discriptions, But particularly one
of Spotted Deer (the only one in the Colony) the number of
which Memorialist believes to be about Four Hundred; and
which your Lordship’s Memorialist procured at a great expence
and risque from India. The whole of which, however, have been
let loose on the Colony, by the breaking down of Memorialist’s
Fences since his absence from New South Wales, an event
which cannot fail, Ultimately, to benefit the settlement as much
as it will, in the first instance, injure and disappoint your Lord-
ship’s Memorialist. That during your Memorialist’s residence
in the said Colony, He successively fill’d the situations of Naval
Officer and Harbour Master of Port Jackson much to the satis-
faction (he flatters himself) of the different Governors, Mer-
chants, and others.
Your Lordship's Memorialist executed that very Arduous and Unpleasant situation of Magistrate of Police for upwards of Ten years prior to his return to this Country. That in conse­quence of Memorialist's advanced period of life, after a service of Thirty Two Years in His Majesty's service, having been Ten Years in the Royal Navy in India, previous to his being placed in the 102d Foot, and a residence during the whole of that period in a Tropical Climate, He finds his health endangered even by a Sojourn in England.

And having procured your Lordship's, The Commander in Chief's, and Secretary at War's permission to return to New South Wales (where he will probably end his days) He most humbly Prays that your Lordship will be pleased to enquire his Character, as an Officer—a Gentleman, and a deserving Citizen—of any or all of those Gentlemen who have acted as Governors of the Colony, or of any other persons of respectability who have resided therein, And should it appear from that information that Memorialist's conduct has been such as your Lordship approves,

He then solicits your Lordship's permission to proceed to New South Wales in the Character of a Free Settler and to be indulged by such Grants of Land, as your Lordship, in your protecting Wisdom and liberality, may deem him worthy of.

JOHN HARRIS.

No. 26 King Street, Covent Garden, July 9th, 1813.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Wanstead; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 7th Aug., 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you that the following Persons, Wives of Convicts, have been permitted to follow their Husbands to New South Wales, and that they will embark in the Ship Genl. Hewitt, viz. Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Wheeler. I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch* marked "No. 7 of 1813," per whaler Phœnix.)

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 7th August, 1813. 7 Aug.

1. Since My Dispatch per Ship Minstrel, under date the 28th June last (a Duplicate of which I have the Honor to transmit Your Lordship herewith) No Occurrence of a public Nature

* Note 1.
1813.
7 Aug.

Problem of the grain supply.

Reports to be made by district magistrates.

Precautionary measures against famine.

Reduction in the price of wheat.

Want of a ready market.

Trading carried on by officials.

has taken place here, of sufficient Importance to render it the Subject of a Communication to Your Lordship; and I am happy to add that the Colony Continues in a perfect State of Peace and Tranquility.

2. Altho' our last Harvest produced a Redundance of Grain, more than sufficient for a Year's Subsistence of double the present Population, if well husbanded, Yet owing to the lazy Negligence of the lower orders of the Settlers, and their In-exusable and profuse Waste of Grain, in their feeding not only their Horses and Cows with it but also their Pigs and Dogs; there is now a great Scarcity Induced, and I am Concerned to add that the Quantity in the Country will with great Difficulty subsist the Inhabitants until the next Harvest.

3. In Consequence of the Apprehensions entertained of an actual Famine being the Result of this Profusion and Waste, I have lately Called on the District Magistrates to make me accurate Reports (from personal Survey) of the Quantity of Grain now to be reckoned on in the Country at large; and on these Reports I have adopted Such Measures as will effectually Secure a Sufficiency for the Victualling of those Persons who are dependent on the Crown for their Subsistence. I further mean to adopt and publish such Regulations and Orders as I trust will guard against the Calamity of a Famine in the Colony, which Can only be effected by restraining a further Waste, and at the same time reducing the Standard of the Bread both in Weight and Quality.

4. It is here worthy of Your Lordship's Notice to observe that whilst at this time apprehensions are entertained of a Famine, the last Harvest was so remarkably bountiful that I found myself enabled to reduce the Price of Wheat, taken into the King's Stores, from ten to Eight Shillings Sterling per Bushel. The Government Stores Not being, however, Equal to the Reception of the Quantities tendered by the Settlers at that price and there being no Other Market for it to be disposed of at, have Induced them to become Indifferent about it and even to Waste it in the most shameful Manner.

5. This Want of a ready Market is Certainly a very serious Check to the Industry of the Farmers, and is in My Consideration one of the Strongest Inducements to the immediate Establishment of a Distillery on a large Scale, which I have already Recommended to Your Lordship's Consideration.

6. Several Officers in the Civil Departments of the Service of this Colony and particularly those at the subordinate Settlements being still in the habit of trafficking in various Articles of Merchandize, like Ordinary Traders, Notwithstanding every
Injunction to the Contrary, I have to request that Your Lordship will Honor me with particular Instructions how I shall Act towards Such Officers as may be detected in these Practices so evidently Clashing with their public Duty. And I beg Leave to Solicit Your Lordship to transmit Me an Absolute Order, prohibiting Civil Officers from being Concerned in Trade directly or indirectly or from Acting as Agents or Attornies for Persons either in, or absent from the Colony.

7. I do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship’s Notice and Information the following Accounts and Returns Vizt.

First. The Account Current of the Expences of the Colony for the Quarter ending 24th June, 1813.
Second. The Account Current of the Military Expences from the 25th December 1812 to the 24th July 1813.
Third. The Reports of Duties Collected by the Naval Officer from 1st of April to the 30th June 1813.
And Fourth. The Account of the Police Fund for the Quarter ending the 30th of June 1813.

I have, &c,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.]

[Copies of these accounts will be found in a volume in series II.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 8th August, 1813.

I have the directions of Earl Bathurst to transmit to you herewith the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Beckett the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated the 6th Instant, together with the List and Assignment therein inclosed in original of One hundred and Nineteen (119) Female Convicts embarked on board the Ship “Wanstead” now under Dispatch for New South Wales.

I have, &c,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir,

Whitehall, 6th August, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to you the within Assignment of 119 Female Convicts, which have embarked on the Ship Wanstead in order to their being conveyed to
New South Wales pursuant to their respective Sentences, and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst, and move His Lordship to be Pleased to forward the same to the Governor of that Colony. I am, &c.,

J. BECKETT,

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the assignment of convicts is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 9th August, 1813.

I transmit to you herewith the Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of Frauds, which are stated to have been practised by the Substitution of Vessels, not condemned in lieu of such as have been regularly Condemned in the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, whereby such first mentioned Vessels obtain British Registers. And I am to desire that you will, as far as may depend on you, take the necessary Steps for establishing the additional Checks mentioned in Mr. Harrison’s Letter.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 2d August, 1813.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to acquaint you for the information of Lord Bathurst, that many Frauds have been practised by the substitution of Vessels, not condemned, in lieu of such as have been regularly condemned in the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, whereby such first mentioned Vessels obtain British Registers, to which they have no right. My Lords are desirous that additional Checks should be obtained in the said Courts with a view to secure the identity of the Vessels applying for British Registers on the Ground of their being condemned Prizes; and under that impression, I am to acquaint you that My Lords desire you will move Lord Bathurst to give special Injunctions to the Judges in the several Places abroad, where Vice Admiralty Courts are established, that the Surveying Officers do not fill up Certificates without resorting to the Evidence in the Registry or to other satisfactory means of ascertaining the Identity of the-
Vessels in question, and also that the Tonnage and the general Description of the Vessel shall henceforth be inserted in the Copy of the Condemnation, as it is issued from the Registry.

I am, &c.,

GEO. HARRISON.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch* marked "No. 8 of 1813," per whaler Phoenix.)

My Lord,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 14 Aug., 1813.

It is with much reluctance I address you on a Subject so repugnant to my own feelings as that of preferring a Complaint against an Officer in His Majesty's Service, but as the Administration of my Government has been for some time past much insulted, the Commerce of the Colony violently obstructed, and the personal freedom of H.M.'s Subjects in this Territory most tyrannically trampled upon by Capt. Case, Commanding His Majesty's Sloop of War, Samarang, I should be Guilty of Injustice to the Honor of H.M.'s Service and to myself were I not to bring that Gentleman's Conduct fully in review before your Lordship.

In order to make your Lordship acquainted with the Line of Conduct pursued by Captain Case since his Arrival in Sydney Cove in November last, I do myself the honor to enclose herewith for your Lordship's perusal, a Letter under a flying Seal† which I have found myself under the painful necessity of addressing to the Secretary of the Board of Admiralty to be by him submitted to the Lords Commissioners of that Board, complaining of the insulting, arbitrary, and oppressive measures pursued by Captain Case. When Your Lordship shall have perused that letter and accompanying Documents, I request Your Lordship will give directions for their being forwarded to the Secretary of the Lords of the Admiralty for the purpose of being laid before their Lordships. That Letter and the Documents accompanying it will give Your Lordship an Outline of Capt. Case's Conduct to that Date. I have now to inform your Lordship that Captain Case has been since Guilty of a most flagrant insult to my Authority and of oppression to the Shipping and Commercial Interests of this Port, which I shall briefly relate.

On Sunday last the 8th Inst., a Colonial Vessel called the Governor Macquarie belonging to Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, a Merchant of Sydney, after having been regularly cleared out by my Authority to proceed on a Voyage to Otaheite, was repeatedly fired at by the orders of Capt. Case, and finally when under weigh was seized and detained by an Officer and Party

* Note 1.  † Note 10.
of armed Men from the Samarang and is at this present time lying at anchor in Sydney Cove. The Circumstances of this occurrence are fully detailed in the Accompanying Affidavit made by the Assistant Naval Officer, who was on board this Vessel in the Execution of his Duty when Captain Case sent one of his Lieutenants with an armed Boat to seize her. On the Spur of the Occasion (tho' it was Sunday) I addressed a Letter to Captain Case, a Copy of which, with the Copies of his answer and my Reply I enclose herewith for your Lordship's Consideration. The Letter of Captain Case renders it evident that He means to control the Commerce of this Settlement as his Caprice may dictate to him, and by thus Assuming a Paramount Authority to me to oppress the Merchants and bring disrespect on my Government.

The little Vessel, Governor Macquarie, was only Manned by ten British Sailors and some two or three Otaheitans who were embracing that opportunity to return to their native Country; Out of these ten Captain Case has impressed Six Men including One of the Mates.

These Proceedings which might well warrant much more forcible measures than any I have yet resorted to towards Captain Case, were I not anxious to avoid that kind of rupture as long as possible, lead me to Solicit Your Lordship to recommend to the Lords of the Admiralty to call Captain Case to a Public Account* for his tyrannical and oppressive Conduct to Individuals and his insolent opposition to my Government.

. Permit me also to found thereon a further request that Your Lordship will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give express instructions to the Commanders of such Ships of War as may hereafter occasionally touch here not to interfere with the Trade of the Colony, nor to impress Men either afloat or on shore. When it is considered that the great Mass of the Population is made up of Convicts, and that the impressing of such men is at direct variance with the Object of their transportation, I trust Your Lordship will see the propriety of restraining the Impress Service being resorted to in New South Wales.

I have, &c,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

DEPOSITION OF ROBERT CAMPBELL.

New South Wales.

The Information of Robert Campbell of Sydney, Gentleman, taken upon Oath this Eighth day of August in the Year of Our Lord 1813, before me, Ellis Bent, Esquire, Judge Advocate

* Note 11.
and one of His Majesty's Justices Assigned to keep the Peace within the Territory of New South Wales.

Who, being first duly Sworn, Saith that this Morning about ten O'Clock he, this Informant being Assistant Naval Officer of this Territory, according to his duty in that behalf went on board the Brig Governor Macquarie, a Vessel belonging to the Port of Sydney then lying in Sydney Cove, for the purpose of Clearing out the Said Vessel. That pursuant to his Orders, the Said Vessel was Shortly after got under Weigh; And this Informant Saith that, afterwards and while this Informant, in further pursuance of his Duty, was mustering the Crew of the Said Vessel, he, this Informant, heard the report of two Musquets, And that while this Informant was Asking, who fired off the Said Musquets, he, this Informant, saw a person, in the Uniform of a Marine Standing on Shore upon the Middle Wharf, belonging to Messrs. Campbell and Co. at Sydney, in the Act of presenting his Musquet in the direction of the Said Vessel, and Actually fire Off the Same; And this Informant Saith that he, this Informant, Saw the ball fired from the Said Musquet pass through the Main Top Gallant Sail of the Said Vessel within One Yard of a Seaman, belonging to the Said Vessel then doing duty aloft; And this Informant further Saith that he, this Informant, hereupon directed one Robert Watson, one of the Pilots belonging to the Harbour of Port Jackson then on board the Said Vessel for the purpose of piloting her out of the Said Harbour, to heave the Said Vessel too, as soon as he could do so with Safety to the Said Vessel. That the said Robert Watson, Pilot, Accordingly hove the said Vessel too, and, Whilst he was so doing, Several Shots were fired from His Majesty's Sloop, the Samarang, as this informant is informed and verily believes. And the Deponent further Saith that Afterwards in about Ten minutes Lieutenant Butcher, A Midshipman, and Six Seamen, all belonging as this Informant Verily believes to His Majesty's Sloop Samarang, then and now lying in Sydney Cove, Whereof William Case, Esquire, is Commander, as this Informant is informed and believes, Came Armed on board the Said Brig Governor Macquarie; And this Informant further Saith that the Said Lieutenant Butcher said it was his Orders to detain the Said Brig, and to Send the Master of the Said Brig to Captain Case with his papers. And this Informant Saith that he told the Said Robert Watson to Anchor the Said Vessel; And this Informant saith that Robert Stewart Walker, the Master of the Said Brig, then replied that he had not any papers except the Register of the Said Brig, and that he could
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Deposition of
Campbell re
seizure of the
Governor
Macquarie.

not take it out of his Vessel; that thereupon much Argument took place between the said Robert Stewart Walker, the Said Lieutenant Butcher, and Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, the Owner of the said Brig; during which, the Said Garnham Blaxcell asked this Informant whether he, this Informant, had any Authority to Stop the Said Brig, whereto this Informant Answered that he had no Such Authority but that he, this Informant, was authorized to Clear out the Said Vessel or Words to that Effect. And this Informant further Saith that hereupon the Said Garnham Blaxcell and Robert Stewart Walker desired the Said Robert Watson to get the Said Brig under Weigh Again. And this Informant Saith that the Said Lieutenant Butcher prevented the Said Robert Watson from so doing, And Ordered One of the Said Six Seamen, belonging to the Samarang, to take the Helm of the said Brig, which was Accordingly done by one of the Said Seamen; the Said Lieutenant Butcher at the same time ordering the Said Robert Watson to bring the Said Brig to an Anchor, which the said Robert Watson immediately did. And this Informant Saith that hereupon he left the Said Brig; and, as he was returning to Sydney, he, this Informant, met three Boats, Manned with Officers and Seamen, all Armed with Musquets and Cutlasses, and belonging, as this Informant verily believes, to His Majesty's Said Sloop the Samarang; and that this Informant was asked by a person, Whom he believes to be the Carpenter, belonging to the Samarang aforesaid then in one of the Boats, if this Informant had with him the Master of the Said Brig Governor Macquarie; That this Informant replied that he had not. And this Informant further Saith that the Said Lieutenant Butcher, while he was on board the said Brig, Said, in this Informant's presence and hearing, that he was Acting by the Orders of the Said William Case, and that if he did not obey these Orders he should probably lose his Commission, or Words to that Effect. And this Informant further Saith that the Said Brig hath been since brought up by three Boats, Manned by Men belonging to the Samarang, and is now Anchored Close to the Samarang. And this Informant further Saith that he hath been informed, and verily believes, that two of the Shots, so fired from the Said Sloop the Samarang, as aforesaid, Struck the Hull of the Said Brig, the Governor Macquarie.

R. Campbell, Ass. Naval Officer.

Sworn at Sydney on the day and Year Aforesaid before me,

Ellis Bent, Judge-Adv.
[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO CAPTAIN CASE.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Sunday, 8th Augt., 1813, 4 OC. P.M.

Sir,

A representation having just been made to me, by Mr. Robert Campbell, the Assistant Naval Officer, that whilst in the execution of his Duty this Morning on board the Colonial Brig "Governor Macquarie," then under weigh in the Harbour, proceeding on her intended Voyage to Otaheite agreeably to a regular Clearance, Several Shots were fired at her by a Marine or Marines belonging to His Majesty's Sloop of War Samarang under your Command, who were Stationed on a Wharf belonging to the premises of Messrs. Campbell and Co., and that one of those Shots passed thro' the rigging, close by a Sailor. Mr. Campbell has further represented that a Lieutenant, a Midshipman, and several Sailors belonging to H.M.S. Samarang afterwards boarded and took possession of said Colonial Samarang stating that they acted therein by Your authority.

The consequence has been, as I am informed, that the Master of this Merchant Vessel has abandoned her to the Charge of the Lieutenant of the Samarang, who commanded the boarding party, and has come on Shore, leaving his Vessel in possession of that Officer.

As it is my indispensable duty to protect, not only the Lives of His Majesty's Subjects under this Government, when exposed to such imminent risk as that now described, but also to secure the Shipping and Commercial Interests of the Colony from unnecessary obstructions and unwarrantable control, I must request your Co-operation to that effect, and that you will make me a written Report of all the Circumstances of this Case, so far as they may have come to your knowledge; for, I am unwilling to suppose that they arose from Your Instructions. I have further to request that you will give the necessary orders for the Marine or Marines, who fired into the Brig Governor Macquarie, to be immediately surrendered to the Civil Authority to answer for the temerity of their Conduct.

I trust, Sir, that your sense of Duty will dictate to you, what it is incumbent on you to do in the investigation of this affair; and should these proceedings have taken place without your Authority, as I have presumed, that you will surrender all those concerned in it to the process of the Law.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.
Case's assertion of his powers.

Repudiation of Macquarie's control over ships of navy.

Alleged delays in repairing the Samarang.

Reasons for firing on the Governor Macquarie.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CAPTAIN CASE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

His Majesty’s Sloop Samarang,

Sir, Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 9th August, 1813.

In reply to yours of yesterday’s date, I beg leave to inform Your Excellency that it is not consistent with the Commission I have the honor to bear in His Majesty’s Navy to suffer any infringement on its discipline, as I have acted by the sole authority of my Instructions, which has once before been pointed out to Your Excellency.

Your Excellency must be well aware that you cannot have any Command over any of His Majesty’s Ship’s, as on the high Seas I have full Authority, as that power is vested in me, being the Senior Naval Officer in New South Wales; therefore I am responsible to the Admiralty and Ministers of State and to them only for my Conduct.

I have therefore to request you will be pleased to forward all your Complaints to the Admiralty and Ministers of State, as that will give me an opportunity of defending my Conduct as also the Officers of the Ship and likewise how His Majesty’s Service has been delayed, and injured by it, by being thwarted in all my undertakings since I commenced repairing the Ship, and even at this moment the Carpenters are prevented from coming to the Ship by Mr. Cossar, the reason of which I believe is in consequence of my ordering him to be Checked on the Ship’s Books, which is that he cannot have any Provisions from His Majesty’s Sloop under my Command, as he does not regularly attend himself, but the rest of them are Victualled for their Extra labour under the direction of the Carpenter of the Samarang.

I shall feel pleasure in affording every Assistance to the Commercial interests of the Colony in protecting the Trade, and supporting due Order in the Harbour so far as my instructions admit of.

The Governor Macquarie belonging to this Colony got under Weigh with the intention of leaving the Harbour, passed the Samarang’s Bows without any Colours flying or reporting to me her leaving the same; there were several Musquets fired from the Ship in order to bring her too, and She was likewise hailed by the Fortune and told the Samarang was firing at her to bring her too; the which She refused and made Sail, until She was out of the reach of Shot, and then She showed her Colours but had the Breeze continued she would have got out in spite of my exertions, and beg leave to say that in consequence of there being a quantity of Stores belonging to the Samarang at
Messrs. Campbell’s Wharf, a Sentry is placed over them and he did no more than his duty in endeavouring to bring the Ship too, by firing after the Samarang’s firing so many Shot.

I am equally surprized that the Battery on Dawes’s Point did not fire on the Governor Macquarie to aid and assist in bringing her too, and particularly in not having her Colours flying.

I have once before written to Your Excellency of the Ten Men belonging to the Samarang who have absented themselves without leave; Lieutenant Butcher was sent by my Orders to bring her too and search her, and to send the Master to me with the Papers of the Ship, both of which he refused, and said he had no Papers belonging to the Ship, and immediately left the Vessel with Mr. G. Blaxcell; when the above Report was made to me, I ordered the Brig to be brought up and Anchored in Safety, and no person to leave her without my Orders.

It is my indispensable duty to protect as far as lays in my power the British Flag as also those laws and regulations by which it is governed, and Your Excellency must be well aware that by the Governor McQuarrie treating that Flag with disrespect and Contempt the Master of whom becomes subject to a very heavy Penalty, as also the Pilot and Naval Officer have committed themselves, and run the same risk in not bringing the Vessel too after the first Shot was fired; it was observed particularly by the Honourable Company’s Ship Fortune, and I request Your Excellency will enquire into the Affair from that Ship respecting it, and to give directions that the whole may be laid before the Ministers of State as also the Lords of the Admiralty. Captain Jefferies of the Archduke Charles was an eye-witness, and as a representative of His Majesty in this Harbour, on the high Seas, I am surprized Your Excellency could even ask to have those Men delivered up to the Civil Power for doing their duty, and it is my determination while I remain in this Harbour to support harmony and subordination, as I have always endeavoured in every instance, and rest assured from a Sense of Public Duty, I shall Co-operate with all Your Excellency’s Measures so far as my situation will allow.

I am firmly of opinion that the Men mentioned to you in a former Letter are now at Georges River waiting an Opportunity to make their Escape from Botany Bay. I have to request Your Excellency will give strict orders to the Guard on the Heads not to suffer any Person to embark on board of any Vessel when outside.

I beg leave to enclose for Your Excellency’s Inspection a true Copy of my Orders given to Lieutenant Butcher yesterday,
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and also the description of another Person who has absented himself from His Majesty's Sloop under my Command.

I further beg leave to mention that since this letter has been written, the Carpenters from the Dock Yard are come on board the Samarang.

It is with sincere Regret I have to observe, we still differ in point of Public Duty. I have, &c.,

WM. CASE, Captain.

[Sub-enclosure.]

CAPTAIN CASE'S ORDERS TO LIEUTENANT BUTCHER.

Sir,

The Governor Macquarie (Brig) having sailed without paying that respect which is due to His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and the Master of her having refused to come on board or deliver his Papers up to the Officer for my Inspection, who was sent for that purpose, and having every reason to believe that She has Deserters from His Majesty's Ship under my Command on board,

You are hereby required and directed to Order the Master of the said Vessel to return to her former Anchorage, and not suffer any of the People to leave the Brig without my farther Orders.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Sloop Samarang, this 8th August, 1813,

WM. CASE, Captain.

To Lieutenant Butcher, His Majesty's Sloop Samarang.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO CAPTAIN CASE.

Sir,

Government house, Sydney, 11th Augt., 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 9th Inst. with the papers referred to therein.

It is with great regret that I have now to observe, that instead of promoting His Majesty's Service by speedy Compliance with the requests contained in my letter of the 8th Inst., arising out of the Circumstance of the Colonial Brig, Governor Macquarie, having been fired into and taken possession of by some of the Officers Seamen and Marines of His Majesty's Sloop of War Samarang under your Command, You attempt to justify the injuries Complained of, and even avow them to have been Committed by your own direct Authority.

You may rest assured, Sir, I am not so unacquainted with my own duty and authority as to attempt the assumption of a
Command over any of H.M. Ships on the High Seas, or even in Harbours: but I shall maintain that I am bound by my duty to endeavour to prevent such Ships injuring or interrupting the Commerce of this Port and Territory, and to protect the property and Lives of H.M. Subjects under my Government, from such violent and wanton abuse of Power, as that now alluded to.

Whilst you are so tenacious of your power and privileges afloat, it becomes equally incumbent on me to assert and maintain My Authority and privileges on Shore, which you have in various instances presumed to insult and usurp. Such, for instance has been Your Conduct in the impressing free Inhabitants on Shore without having obtained any Sanction from Me, whilst it is well known that the Law requires such Authority to be first obtained in all British Settlements. I am further to observe that Your having a Guard of Marines on Shore without my authority is highly irregular and improper, And I now direct you to withdraw the said Guard as soon as possible. Any improper Act which it may, after this intimation, commit on Shore will be punished as the Civil or Military Law prescribes on Shore.

The advice, you have favoured me with, to make my Complaints to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and to His Majesty's Ministers, I shall certainly be ruled by, and lay before those Authorities a full Statement of Your Conduct since your first arrival in this Harbour, and I doubt not that their Lordships the Commissioners of the Admiralty will deem it expedient to call you publicly to account for your insulting Conduct to this Government and for the arbitrary measures you have pursued in the interruption and injury of the Trade and Commerce of this Port, and of the general tranquillity and Peace of the Settlement.

Mr. Blaxcell, the Owner of the Colonial Brig Governor Macquarie, will of course have his remedy at Law for your illegal seizure and detention of that Vessel, which will, no doubt, be ample in proportion to the injury he has sustained.

In Your letter of the 9th Inst., now under review, you insinuate that H.M. Service has been delayed and injured in respect to the repairs of the Samarang Sloop of War. If, Sir, you mean to impute such delay and injury to this Government, the Accusation is as unjust as it is illiberal. You must be conscious that every assistance has been afforded you in Stores and Workmen, that the resources of this Government could supply, unless you expected that an entire Stop should have been put to
the Government Public Works If such were your expectations they were unreasonable, for I cannot One Moment consider their progress of less importance than the repair of an Old, decayed Sloop of War, which had been several Months ago Condemned as unfit for H.M. Service, and by your own Authority.

Orders are issued to the Store Keeper to deliver you the Powder belonging to the Samarang whenever you may choose to send for it; and the necessary instructions have been given to the Police Department for the apprehension of the Deserters from that Vessel, wherever they may be found. The description of the Deserter, enclosed in your letter of the 9th Inst. is also sent to the Police Department. The Guards at the Out-Posts having standing Orders to prevent the embarkation of persons of any description whatever, at Botany Bay or at any other part of the Colony without My permission, there need be little apprehension of the Deserters from the Samarang effecting their escape by those Means.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. South Wales.

Under Secretary Goulburn to Governor Macquarie.

(A circular despatch per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th August, 1813.

I have Lord Bathurst’s directions to transmit to you a Gazette Extraordinary, Published this day, containing an Account of a Victory obtained over the French Army, Commanded by Marshal Soult, by the Combined British, Portuguese and Spanish Troops under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, near Pampluna, the Engagement having continued from the 25th July to the 2d of August.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst.

(Despatch* marked “No. 9 of 1813,” per whaler Phoenix.)

My Lord,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 16th Augt., 1813.

I have herewith the honor to transmit for your Lordship’s information and Notice, a Continuation of the Series of Sydney Gazettes, from 26th June (when last sent) to the 14th Instant Inclusive.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

* Note 1.
EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch No. 23, per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 19 August, 1813.

The Ships named in the Margin,* being now under Dispatch for New So. Wales, I avail myself of their departure to acquaint you that H.R.H. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lt. Col. Molle, of the 46th Regt. to be Lt. Govr. of the Colony, and I inclose a Copy of his Commission, for your information.

The Store Ships "Mary" and "Clarkson" have arrived in the River from Port Jackson as well as several South Sea Whalers, but no Dispatches from the Colony by these Ships have reached this Department.

A Certificate with your Signature has been presented to the Colonial Agent for the purpose of obtaining payment of Salary, as Acting Provost Marshal of the Colony, in favour of Mr. G. T. Palmer, for the period from the 7 May, 1810, to 7th Novr., 1811, during the absence of Mr. Gore. But as Mr. Gore received the full Salary of the office, he having come over as a Witness for the Crown on the Court Martial which tried Lt. Col. Johnstone, there is no fund here out of which any Remuneration can be made to Mr. Palmer. If that Gentleman however has executed the duties of Provost Marshal without receiving any of the Fees, or any Emolument whatever, it is but reasonable that he should be paid for his Services: And I am therefore to desire that if you shall find, on Enquiry in the Colony, that Mr. Palmer has drawn no Emoluments from the office, nor received any fees attached to the appointment, a Sum equal to one Moiety of the Provost Marshal’s Salary should be paid to him out of the Colonial Funds for the period during which he continued to perform the duty.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSION OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MOLLE.

In the Name and On the Behalf of His Majesty, George, P.R. George The Third, by the Grace of God of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To Our Trusty and Well beloved Lt. Col. George Molle Greeting; We, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity and Ability, do by these Presents constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant Governor of Our Territory called New South Wales and its Dependencies, To have, hold, Exercise, and Enjoy the said Place and office during Our Will and

* Windham; Genl. Hewitt; Three Bees; Catharine; Wanstead.
Pleasure, With all rights, Privileges, Profits, Perquisites, and Advantages to the same belonging or appertaining; And farther in Case of the death or the absence of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Territory called New South Wales for the time being, We do hereby authorize and require you to Exercise and perform all and singular the Powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Territory, according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us, and to such further Orders and Instructions as he or you shall hereafter receive from Us, And we do hereby Command all and Singular Our officers Ministers and loving subjects in our said Territory And all others whom it may concern to take due Notice hereof and give their ready obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court at Carlton House, the Twentieth day of June, 1813, In the Fifty Third Year of Our Reign,

By the Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, In the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty.

(Countersigned) BATHURST.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch marked "Separate and Secret," per transport Windham; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 30th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 19th August, 1813.

I cannot close my Dispatches by the present Ships without communicating to you a Paper of information respecting a Plan said to be entertained by the Enemy of attacking the Settlements under your Government.

The Person who has given this information is a Dane named Jorgensen,* who has been much in the South Seas, and must be known at Port Jackson, having served as Master's Mate in "The Lady Nelson" under L't Grant, when that Vessel was employed in surveying part of the Coast of New Holland. It is believed that Jorgensen then went under the Name of Johnson or Jansen.

The doubtful Character of this Individual, the great improbability of the plan itself, and the still greater improbability of such a Person being minutely acquainted with its Details, supposing it to be in Agitation, have led H.M.'s Government to refuse any Credit to the information. They have nevertheless thought it proper to communicate it to you, in order that you may not be ignorant of any thing which may possibly affect the Welfare and Security of the Colony under your Charge.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

* Note 12.
INFORMATION respecting a Plan* for attacking the Colony.

Mr. J. Joymen, who gives the accomp’g information, adds that the fr. Troops will be under the orders of a Ct. Dillon, and Col. Degraieres, nephew of Gen. Lefebre who is now in America: Dillon he says came to England in disguise some time ago in the Weymouth, Store Ship:

He has also a Relation, who is soon going to France, and who is likewise aware of the Scheme and he proposes to write by him to France, to advise them that the Br. Govt. have got some Suspicions of the Expedition, and have Encreased the defence of the Colony, wh. he recommends also to be done.

He is ready to give any further infor’n if called on—lives at No. 26 Stower Str. Bedford Square—Is going to return to Denmark.

Previous to my making any mention of the Instructions given to the Commanders of several French Ships of War, now destined for an Expedition to the South-Seas, I shall say a few Words on the Causes which have induced the French government to turn their attention to a distant Quarter of the Globe.

The first person who contemplated or proposed the founding Settlements or Colonies on the Southern and Eastern Coasts of New-Holland must have been endowed with no common Share of Sagacity and foresight. The Situation of Port Jackson holds out vast and numerous advantages to its present possessors. Within a few Weeks Sail either of the East Indies or Peru, this Place may carry on an easy trade with either of those Countries, and in case of war prove of great detriment to the Spanish commerce between the Philippine Islands and America. The Distance from the Cape of Good Hope to any part of New South Wales may be run in a Month, and the navigation has lately been much shortened and facilitated by the Discovery of Basses’ Straits. The Navigation between Port Jackson, Peru, and the Indies is easy and safe, and may generally be performed in fine Weather and smooth Water.

The English, by having possession of colonies in the South Seas, have obtained great advantages in point of the fisheries: The Coast of New Zealand abounds with Sperm Whale, and the Men, employed in this trade, are able to procure supplies of Naval Stores and fresh provisions from Port Jackson or Norfolk Island the want of which proved formerly of vast disadvantage to the South Sea Whalers; this year alone we know of more than thirty sail of Shipping which proceeded for the Coast of New Zealand and Peru, and other Banks of Note, in the Pacific

* Note 12.
Ocean for the sole purpose of procuring Sperm. Independant of these, several have gone in Search of black and right Whale. A cargo of Sperm Oil may be estimated to be worth about 20,000 pounds: thus a clear gain will accrue to England of 600,000 pounds by this branch of trade. Again daily discoveries are making about the South Extremities of Van Dieman's land and New Zealand of Islands abounding in Seal, the Skins of which contain the most valuable and finest fur.

New South Whales produces all kinds of Excellent timber for Ship-Building, and the Pines of New Zealand and Norfolk Island afford the best Materials for Masts, Yards, Boats and Oars.

The innumerable fruitful Islands in the South Seas open a large field for Speculation, and the enterprising Navigator and Merchant will find ample Scope for exercising his Industry or his talents in seeking the various produce of the Countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and bringing them to a profitable Market. Othabeite produces Abundance of Sugar Cane, and other roots equally valuable. Tongataboo abounds in Pearl; and the great quantities of Sandle-Wood on many Islands will find a ready and easy Sale in China. I entertain no doubt that Copper Mines are to be found in New Zealand.

The distance between New South Wales and the North-West coast of America is certainly much shorter than the Distance from any part of Europe and the United States: the Inhabitants of New South Wales therefore have a decided superiority over all other traders in this branch of Commerce, more especially so on their near Situation to China.

Independent of all these vast commercial advantages, the fertility of the lands about the River Hawkesbury and other parts of New South Wales, cultivated by industrious Settlers, insure an easy Supply of Grain and other Provisions to the Inhabitants of the New Colonies.

From a Combination of such causes above enumerated, we may fairly presume that within a very few years, if no fatal accidents intervene, New South Wales will be the Chief Seat of Commerce and Industry in the South Seas. I believe however that some small Inconvenience has been felt by the persons in Port Jackson, interested in the Whale fisheries, on account of this place being within the limits which are claimed by the East India Company.

Bonaparte, ever attentive to all that can in any shape prove injurious to British commerce, sent two French Brigs of War, the Geograph and the Naturalist to the South Seas under a pretence of making Discoveries, but in reality to espy the
Situation of the English Colonies in New South Wales. Captain Baudin commanded the Expedition: he was no Seaman, but excellently skilled for the Duty he was sent upon: he was a good natural historian, and well qualified to judge of the real situation, political and Commercial, of any country. He proceeded straight to Port Jackson, where he met with very liberal treatment from the Governor who had orders to afford him every assistance in his Discoveries. Commodore Baudin had expected to see nothing but a few miserable huts, and a people destitute of all the Conveniences and pleasures of life, laboring under all the disadvantages of Slavery, and a long Distance from the more civilized parts of the World. He was deceived, nothing could exceed his Astonishment, when instead of finding huts he observed Palaces and good buildings everywhere. The farm houses were well and strongly built, and the Banks on the River Hawkesbury presented for many miles the Sight of fertility and cultivation. He observed every thing with the curious Eye of an Observer. In Sydney, he saw a vessel of 200 tons burthen on the Stocks intended for a Whaler, and no less than 12 or fourteen smaller Vessels were engaged in the Seal fisheries. The colony had not then been established for any greater length of time than twenty years, and yet it presented a picture of increasing wealth and prosperity. These circumstances with the Excellent Situation of New South Wales for trade and commerce could not escape the penetrating Eye of Captain Baudin. The Statement, which was afterwards laid before Bonaparte relative to the English Colonies in the South-Seas, contained an exact and true account of all the above circumstances, whilst Baudin's discoveries and remarks on natural history were slightly noticed. Bonaparte heard with astonishment and was vexed to learn that, whilst he made every attempt to destroy British Commerce in Europe, new resources were open to the trade of Great Britain, and colonies established, which might at no very distant period become an Empire powerful enough to exclude all other nations from the fisheries, trade, and commerce of the vast and extensive Seas beyond Cape Horn. Bonaparte contemplated an Expedition against the South-Seas, but at that time so many obstacles presented themselves to his Schemes on this head, that nothing could be done with any reasonable prospect of Success. The case is now much altered; the War with America, the Insurrection in South America, and other causes favorable to his views, point out this as the most favorable moment for executing his plans. Count Lefevre had directions, whilst in this Country, to procure every information on the subject alluded to in his power. Sometime previous to that Nobleman's Escape from this
1813. Kingdom, a person wrote a letter to Mr. York, then first Lord of
the Admiralty, informing him that there were about that time
several French agents in this kingdom endeav'g to forward the
Escape of several officers of Distinction, and the Writer advised
that in the outposts such a look-out should be kept, that it
should not be easy for any person to escape unnoticed, and
moreover that proper officers should be appointed to muster the
Crews of foreign licensed Vessels, and to inspect into the hands
of the people on board, so, by their hardness or softness, to
ascertain whether the persons on board were really seamen or
such as they were represented to be; this Information however
was disregarded, and Mr. York suffered Count Lefevre to escape
with many Documents and much Information.

There are now four French frigates fitting out, and almost
ready for Sea, lying in a port of France belonging to the Roche­
fort Squadron, mostly commanded by those Officers who attended
Captain Baudin on his Expedition to the South-Seas. It is
determined that they shall sail from their port about the Month
of November, the Winter Season being by far the most favor­
able for making an escape unnoticed. Each frigate will take
on board 250 soldiers, and in all 25 horse. Thence they are to
proceed with all speed towards the Falkland Islands, near the
Straits of Magellan, there to await the arrival of an American
frigate and a Storeship, which will leave America about the same
time to join the French. The French frigates are accompanied
by two Americans, named Kelly and Coleman, who have for
years been engaged in South Sea Whalers, and who know the
South Seas and the Coasts very well. Being joined by the
Americans the whole Squadron will proceed Round the Cape of
Good Hope keeping well to the Southward, for fear of the
Cruizers from that place, and make for Basses’ Straits; In case
of Separation Two fold Bay on the Coast of New Holland is
destined to be the place of Rendezvous, either to meet or to
recruit the troops in case of Sickness. The American frigate
will take on board 300 men. After recruiting the Troops in
Two fold Bay, the Expedition is immediately to proceed for
Port Jackson and attack that place: but as there is a large
battery on the North Shore of Port Jackson, and a battery on
the point going into Sydney Cove, it is deemed adviseable for
the Squadron to proceed to Broken Bay, there to anchor, and
proceed up with the Troops horse, and Artillery, the River
Hawkesbury, to effect a landing, so to cut off the Settlers on
the River from Sidney, and to obtain possession of the Wheat
and Grain; Parramatta of course must fall. 1,500 Stand of
Arms are to be delivered into the hands of such First Convicts
who are willing to join the French. It is also proposed that, if circumstances will permit it, a detachment of 250 men should be landed in Botany Bay, to make a diversion in favor of the Main division; but as there are many marshes about that place much care is to be taken to run no risk, and rather than to do that, all the troops are to be landed up the River Hawkesbury. Immediately after capturing the place several of the frigates are to proceed to sea: one will visit the friendly and Society Islands, and bestow many fine presents on the Chiefs, to display much power and to endeavour to give the Natives very mean Ideas of the English and exalted notions of the French Emperor. Two or Three frigates are to proceed without delay to South America, where they are to endeavour to persuade the Insurgents to declare for Joseph, but if they cannot succeed in that, to deliver them 6,000 Stands of Arm, so at all events to enable them to revert King Ferdinand's power. All the Whalers in the South-Seas are to be destroyed or burnt, unless they should prove of Service to the French.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch* marked "No. 10 of 1813," per whaler Phænix.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th August, 1813.

The new Arrangement of our Courts of Justice here, which I am happy to find is in Such a State of forwardness as that its Completion may be Expected at an Early Day, has suggested to Me the Necessity of getting Speedily Erected a Suitable Building for the Accommodation of the Members of the new Courts, and of the Public at large. This Object, My Lord, is absolutely necessary to be Effected, as the present Court House Consists merely of One Small Room, Attached to the Judge Advocate's Dwelling House, which is totally inadequate in Size and accommodation to the Important purpose to which it has been, pro tempore, assigned.

I have now the Honor to Inform Your Lordship that in Consideration of these Circumstances, some Progress has been made in raising a Fund by Voluntary Subscription for the Erecting of a Court House, and I have Subscribed, on the part of Government from the Colonial Funds, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds which I trust will meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

These Subscriptions however will fall far Short of what will be requisite for the Completing a plain Substantial Building of Suitable Size and of respectable Exterior Appearance, without aiming at the Expensive Ornaments of Architecture. No

* Note 1.
Minute or regular Estimate of the Expense has yet been made, but it is generally Considered that Five thousand pounds will be sufficient; the present Subscriptions, including that of Government and what may be Yet Collected in the Country will Certainly not exceed £3,000, leaving the Sum of two thousand pounds unprovided for.

In these Circumstances I have to Solicit Your Lordship to procure a further Aid from His Majesty’s Government either by the Obtaining a Parliamentary Grant of Two thousand Pounds, or by Authorizing me to Contribute that further Sum from the Colonial Funds.

The total Inadequacy of the present Building to the Objects of a Court House renders such a One as is now in Contemplation indispensably Necessary, and I trust Your Lordship will Accordingly favor it with Your Approbation and enable me by the Appropriation of Funds from Government, in either of the Ways I have pointed out, to get their Building Constructed in good time to receive the Members of the New Modelled Court, when it shall be finally determined on.

By the next Dispatch I shall have the Honor of addressing to Your Lordship. I shall transmit for Your Lordship's Consideration a Plan of the proposed Court House, and an Estimate of the Expence Attending it. I have, &c.,

L. Macquarie.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

(Sdespatch* per whaler Phoenix.)

Sir,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 20th August, 1813.

An Application having been made to me by the Revd. Mr. Cowper, Chaplain of the Town of Sydney, in behalf of a very well behaved Man named Reuben Hannam, a Convict, who came out two years since in the Ship Admiral Gambier Transport, and who is particularly anxious to have his Wife and Children sent out to him to this Country; I take the liberty of transmitting to you the Memorial of Reuben Hannam addressed lately to me on this Subject, together with two Letters addressed to his Wife, and to the Clergyman of the Parish where She resides, and also a Certificate signed by the Revd. Mr. Cowper and Principal Superintendent of Convicts here; requesting you will be kindly pleased to Submit the Same to the favorable Consideration of Earl Bathurst, and move His Lordship to Order a Passage for the Wife and Children of the said Reuben Hannam in one of the first Convict Ships coming out to this Colony.

* Note 1.
MACQUARIE TO GOULBURN.

With the view to their greater safety I have taken the liberty to forward my Dispatches* for the other Public Officers at Home in the same Box with those for the Secretary of State, and I indulge a hope His Lordship will be kindly pleased to excuse my taking upon myself so to do.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF REUBIN HANNAM.

To His Excellency Brigadier General Macquarie, Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, its dependencies, &c., &c.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That the Memorialist is a Prisoner in this Colony, and arrived in the Ship Admiral Gambier, having much reason to consider that his Term of Transportation is during his natural Life.

That the Memorialist left in England, a Wife and Children, for whom he has entertained a Serious affection, and whom, he has most lamentably to reflect, must be under extreme hardships in their native Country as they are bereft of their only Succour a Husband and a father.

That the great and compassionate goodness of His Most gracious Majesty extended to your poor Memorialist that Mercy which continues to Him a blessing of existence, so that he might cordially repent of his past Errors, and regenerate in this distant Region, under your Excellency's benign Authority, wherefore your Memorialist, conscious that the power which interposed in lengthening the days, had no less in view the promotion of the happiness of your Memorialist, should his conduct render him worthy of the favourable charge, he entertains a hope that through the Medium of Your Excellency's humane Representation and interposition his Wife and family may be permitted to follow his footsteps and to share his Destinies; which Memorialist is assured his forlorn partner would very gladly do. The Memorialist therefore supplicates your Excellency in this behalf; that he may share in the bounty which has extended itself so generally for the good of the Unfortunate, Most Humbly prays, as the greatest blessing he can derive on Earth to see his Dear Wife and children once again, and believe great and good Sir, that his tears and theirs gratefully flow in praise of your goodness &c.

REUBIN HANNAM.

* Note 13.
Certificate in favour of Hannam.

Sydney, 14th August, 1813.

These are to certify that Reuben Hannam has conducted himself with the utmost propriety since his arrival in this colony.

Jn. Wm. Lewin, I believe the above mentioned Reuben Hannam to be an industrious and sober man.

William Cowper, Asst. Chaplain, N. S. Wales.

Isaac Nichols, Prin'l Superdt.

Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst.

(Despatch* marked "No. 11 of 1813," per whaler Atalanta.)

Sydney, New South Wales, 27th August, 1813.

1. Having already Conveyed to Your Lordship my Sentiments on the Expediency of Authorizing the Distillation of Spirits and the Brewing of Malt Liquors in this Colony, as the most effectual Means of Inducing the Settlers to Cultivate their Lands, and to raise an Adequate Supply of Grain to meet the necessary Consumption of the population at large, I have now the less Difficulty in recommending the Prayer of the accompanying Memorial of Mr. Joseph Morris to Your Lordship's most favorable Consideration.

2. Mr. Morris (as Stated in his Memorial) Commands at present the South Sea Whaler Atalanta of London, and having been here repeatedly since my taking Charge of the Government, I have had some Opportunities of being informed of his general Conduct and Character; from these I am led to believe that he would Shew a good Example of Industry and Propriety of Conduct, were he to be permitted to return to this Colony as a Settler. Whilst the Production of so wholesome a Malt Beverage, as that proposed by him, would be of Material Advantage to the Settlement.

3. Bred to the Brewing Trade, and Consequently Conversant with it as Mr. Morris represents himself, and possessed of very Considerable Property as I have been informed, Such an Establishment, as that proposed by him, Could not fail of being a very great Public Benefit. From these Considerations I beg Leave to recommend his Memorial to Your Lordship's favorable Consideration, and that You will Authorize his proceeding with the Usual Indulgences, as a Settler to Van Diemen's Land. I beg further to request that Your Lordship will be pleased to permit Mr. Morris to Carry out with him an Assortment of Such Implements and Materials as he may Consider requisite for the

* Note 1.
Building a Brewery and Carrying on his Trade in it, when finished: and generally such other Articles as he may know to be suitable to the Demands and Wants of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land.

4. Herewith I have the further Honor of transmitting for your Lordship's favorable Consideration, a Memorial from Mr. Gore, the Provost Marshal of this Settlement, praying Your Lordship for an Increase of Salary.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

P.S.—In the event of your Lordship being pleased to approve of Mr. Morris's returning to this Colony for the purpose of establishing the proposed Brewery at the Derwent, he is desirous to bring out with him three or four Brewers, as many Masters, two Coopers, a House Carpenter, a Mill-wright, and a Blacksmith. I have therefore to request your Lordship will be pleased to grant him Permission to bring out with him those Number of Persons.

L.M.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the memorial of Joseph Morris is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM GORE, PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM GORE, PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

Respectfully States,

That your Lordship's Memorialist on the recommendation of the Earl of Harrington was appointed Provost Marshal of the Territory by Commission from His Majesty bearing date the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and five.

That the Salary of five shillings per diem annexed to that appointment was arranged, as Memorialist presumes from the Inference that the Fees arising from and attached to the Offices were so considerable as to be paramount to the Salaries of the other Official Servants of the Crown on this Establishment.

That the duty as well as the responsibility of the Office of Provost Marshal to this extensive Territory, and which is daily increasing, not only in population and by the establishment of New Settlements at remote distances from each other, but materially in Mercantile Interests and Commercial concerns, requires the most sedulous attention, vigilance, caution and care, occupying the whole of Memorialist's time and attendance, to render due Justice to the Duties of it, and necessarily calling...
upon Memorialist to employ and entrust many persons as Deputies under him at very considerable Salaries, and for whose Conduct Memorialist is held responsible.

That the Salary of five Shillings per day is so far from being an adequate compensation, when the great trouble, expense, risque and responsibility, appertaining to memorialist’s Office, are taken into consideration, that it would not afford memorialist the power of keeping a Horse to visit the numerous and remote Districts to which his Official Precepts direct him, while the Fees received in Memorialist’s Office are scarcely sufficient to defray the expences of Bailiffs, employed in the distant Districts, a Principal Clerk, and other subordinate Clerks and Assistants, engaged in the execution of Processes, Subpoenas, &c.; Thus leaving the Office of Provost Marshal of this Colony incumbered with an accumulating weight of Duty with a very inadequate remuneration to the Officer entrusted with the charge, and to whom very great responsibility necessarily attaches.

That Memorialist, being at the head of a Department which in itself is high in importance, and looked up to by all descriptions of persons in the Colony as an Office of trust and consequence, he therefore presumes he cannot be considered inferior to the other Servants of the Crown on this Establishment, whose Salaries have been Augmented to one pound per day for their Services, and who also have the assistance of other Subordinate Officers employed and remunerated by Government, Whereas Memorialist is obliged out of his own aforesaid Salary and Fees to pay the Salaries of all persons employed by him in the execution of the various Duties appertaining to his Office.

That from the pay of five shillings per day Memorialist has a number of Assistants to satisfy, and the Fees are so fluctuating and precarious as not to be taken into computation on that Score. And Memorialist moreover humbly shews to your Lordship that he has a Wife and Six children to provide for, and that his Rank and situation in this Colony as an Officer necessarily call for a respectable Establishment without which Memorialist must be liable not only to certain privations but probably to Embarrassments in his Circumstances, which produce anxiety of Mind and subject him to many personal inconveniences.

May it therefore please your Lordship to take these Circumstances into your Lordship’s favorable consideration and grant Memorialist such relief by an encrease of his Salary as in your Lordship’s wisdom and Justice may seem expedient.

And Memorialist will ever pray,

WM. GORE, P.M.

Sydney, New South Wales, 13th Augt., 1813.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(A private despatch* per whaler Atalanta.)

My Lord, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 31st Augt., 1813.

My Private Letters under dates 31st January and 31st July, 1812, addressed to Your Lordship's Predecessor, the Earl of Liverpool, I take for granted must have been handed on by him to your Lordship, and therefore it is unnecessary to recapitulate their Contents here.

In those Letters I took the liberty to recommend my Brother, Lieut. Colonel Charles Macquarie, late of the 42d Regiment, to the favor and Protection of the Earl of Liverpool, and I now beg leave to do the same to your Lordship.

As I Conclude your Lordship will deem it absolutely necessary to direct the whole of the Officers and Men of the 1st Battn. of the 73rd Regiment to be removed as soon as possible from this Country, agreeably to the Strong recommendation Contained in my Public Dispatch dated the 31st of last month, the Situation of Lieut. Governor of this Territory will thereby become vacant; and it would prove highly gratifying to me if your Lordship would be kindly pleased to appoint my Brother Lieut. Colonel Macquarie to that Office, in succession to Lieut. Governor O'Connell, on the removal of the 73rd Regiment from this Country.

My Brother, I may venture to assert, is eminently well qualified to fill this situation with Credit to himself and advantage to the Public Service. His Character, as an Officer and a Gentleman, and for Honor and integrity through life, will bear the test of the strictest and most rigid inquiry; and his Talents and abilities as a man of Business are far beyond Mediocrity.

It certainly would contribute greatly to the Prosperity and the tranquility of this Colony, were I to be so fortunate as to have a Person placed next and immediately under myself, as Lieut. Governor of this Territory, in whom I could repose entire and implicit Confidence; and this would naturally follow were my Brother appointed to the Situation in question, as, of course, our interests and connexions would be one.

At present, I am sorry to say, a good deal of Party Spirit still exists in this Colony, principally arising from the circumstance of Lieut. Governor O'Connell's having married the Daughter of Governor Blight† (the late Widow Putland), who was here with her Father when he was dispossessed of his Government, and remained with him during the usurpation of it, until the arrival of the 73d Regiment, when she married Lieut. Governor O'Connell. This Lady, naturally enough, has

* Note 1. † Note 2.
imbibed strong feelings of resentment and Hatred against all those Persons and their Families, who were in the least inimical to her Father's Government. She is consequently on a bad footing with all those Persons, which excites a good deal of Party Spirit in the Colony. I am persuaded, however, that the remains of this Party Spirit and Faction will be Completely annihilated on the removal of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. O'Connell, and that this Country will then be perfectly free from all Factions and invidious distinctions, for, tho' Lieut. Colonel O'Connell is naturally a very well disposed Man, he allows himself to be a good deal influenced by his Wife's strong rooted Prejudices against the old Inhabitants of this Country, who took any active part against Governor Bligh.

Under all these circumstances, it would most assuredly greatly improve the harmony of the Country, and promote unanimity in it, if the whole of the Officers and Men of the 73d Regiment were removed from it, including Lieut. Colonel O'Connell. Whatever time this event takes place, I indulge a fond hope your Lordship will see no objection to appointing my Brother, Lieut. Colonel Macquarie, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of New South Wales, in the room of Lieut. Governor O'Connell. I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 31st August, 1813.

1. I have the Honor to Inform Your Lordship that in the latter End of the Year 1811, four Male Convicts made their Escape from Norfolk Island on board a South Sea Whaler called "The New Zealander" of London, William Elder, Master. This Circumstance was reported to Me in due time by Lieutenant Crane, then Commandant of that Settlement; but as he Could not produce positive Proof of their being Carried off in the New Zealander, Any Steps on My part, previous to the Fact being ascertained, would have been premature; in Consequence I deferred making an Official Communication on the Subject, until I should be enabled to State it Circumstantially.

2. By the recent Arrival of Captain Elder, now Commanding the Concord South Sea Whaler, I have got the Necessary Information to Communicate to Your Lordship. From the Correspondence which has taken place between Captain Glenholme, the

* Note 1.
Naval Officer, and Captain Elder of the Concord on this Subject, I am inclined to believe that these Convicts had got on board the New Zealander and Secreted themselves there for some time without the Knowledge of Captain Elder, and it Appears by the Certificate of Captain Johnstone of His Majesty's Ship Scipion, dated off St. Helena on the 15th February, 1812, that these Men were delivered Over by Captain Elder in Charge to him. The Accompanying List will inform Your Lordship of the Names of these Convicts, with their respective Times and places of Trial, their Sentences or Terms of Transportation, and the Ships by which they Arrived in this Colony; and I enclose for Your Lordship's further Satisfaction a Copy of the Correspondence between the Naval Officer and Captain Elder, with a Copy also of Captain Johnstone's Certificate of their being put on board that Ship, and Captain Elder's Attestation to the Certificate and Signature of Captain Johnstone, Sworn to on the 26th instant.

3. The Facility with which Convicts may effect their Escape by Means of Shipping from any of the frequented Harbors of this Colony or its Dependencies, Notwithstanding every Exertion to prevent it, is Still so great that Unless Measures are adopted at Home to terrify these Fugitives from revisiting their Native Country in this Manner, by Stealth, such Desertions will become every day more frequent, as the Commerce and Shipping increase, and will be a Serious Evil unless Speedily Checked. In the present Case I beg to submit to Your Lordship that it appears to me that Captain Johnstone should be Called upon to Surrender those Runaways, and that they should be remitted hither by the Earliest opportunity to undergo at least the Extent of their former Sentences with such Additional Punishment as Your Lordship should be pleased to direct, as Examples to deter others from the same Line of Conduct.

4. A Similar Circumstance to that now related has lately occurred here, which I have to represent to Your Lordship. A Person named John Francis, who was tried at Middlesex Gaol Delivery on 10th July, 1811, and Sentenced to Transportation for Life, and who Arrived by the Ship Indefatigable at the Derwent in the month of October last, being Strongly recommended to me from Home, I was anxious to render his Situation as little Irksome to him as the Nature of it would admit, and in Consequence I had him brought to Head Quarters from the Derwent that I might have a personal Opportunity of Observing his Conduct and extending him Such Relief as he should appear to merit. Being bred a Surgeon I had him employed in the General Hospital here as an Assistant, which is in itself an
1813.
31 Aug.

Escape of John Francis.

Seizure of and escape of convicts in the Unity.

Loss sustained by W. H. Mansel.

1. easy and relatively very Comfortable Situation. Scarcely had this Man been thus relieved from the Difficulties to which he was subjected by his former Crime, when he Effected his Escape from hence on board a Ship called The Hope, which Sailed from hence on the 1st of July last, bound for the Cape of Good Hope. If this Man should have the Temerity to proceed to England, I would hope Your Lordship would Cause him, to be apprehended and returned hither, to Undergo the full Measure of that Sentence, for the Relaxation of which he has already made so ill a Return by his Flight.

5. By the Arrival of the Henrietta Packet on the 18th instant from the Derwent, I have received an official Account from Lieutenant Governor Davey of the Capture of a Small Colonial Vessel, Called The Unity of Port Jackson, by Seven Convicts who have effected their Escape in her. This Vessel Arrived in the Derwent from Port Dalrymple, another Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, with a Cargo of Sundry Articles from hence on the Morning of the 23rd of April last, Manned only by Four Men, and on the Night of that same day She was boarded and taken full possession of by these daring Fellows, who immediately weighed Anchor and proceeded to Sea, Sending their boarding Boat on Shore at some Distance from Hobart Town with the Crew, Consisting of Mr. Mansel of this place, who was the Owner of her, and three others. What their Destination is Could not be learned, but they have Not Provisions for any Considerable Length of Voyage, neither are they Supposed to be equal to the Conducting of a Vessel to any remote Coast, and being all alike Masters, it is very probable they may be either totally lost or Cast on some Unfriendly Shore where they may all perish. If it should however happen that they fall in with an English Ship of War they would of Course be soon discovered, and made Prisoners. In this Event, or if by any Means they should Arrive in England, I have to hope that they would be immediately Apprehended and sent hither to abide the Consequences of their Piracy. Herewith Your Lordship will receive a List of these Men's Names, with their Original Times and Places of Trial, and Terms of Transportation, with the Names of the Ships by which they Arrived.

6. The Owner of the Vessel thus piratically Carried off is a Merchant of this place, called Mansel, who represents his Loss in Vessel and Cargo, as Amounting to between two and three thousand pounds, either of which Sums is a Loss much beyond his Capacity to bear.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

List of Four Convicts, who effected their Escape on board the Ship, New Zealander, of London, Elder, Master, from Norfolk Island in the Year 1811.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tried</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>By what Ship</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Where.</td>
<td>When.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Millson or Millsom</td>
<td>Somerset Ass..</td>
<td>9 Aug. 1806</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>13 Mar. 1806</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Dawson als. John Leeche.</td>
<td>Lancaster Ass</td>
<td>14 Oct. 1807</td>
<td>7 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Cordell</td>
<td>Not ascertained</td>
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<td>Duke of Portland. Do</td>
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Compared:—Jno. Thos. Campbell, Sec.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[1] MR. H. GLENHOLME TO MR. W. ELDER.

Sir, Naval Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1813.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to demand from you immediately, by what Authority, while you commanded the New Zealander in the limits of this Colony, and which you entered into the usual Bonds for duly Observing the prescribed regulations of, You presumed to act in so illegal a Manner as to Convey from Norfolk Island, four Convicts, whose Names I mention underneath, at some time previous to the 8th Feby., 1812, by Sending your Boat on Shore to Cascade Bay after dark, and removing them on board that Ship, or otherwise having taken them out of the Colony; also to explain in what Manner those Men were allowed to quit your Ship, And in the Event of your Not promptly affording the most Satisfactory reasons, you are to be prosecuted for the Offence. I am, &c.,

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Henry Millsom, Clerk.
Robt. Dawson, als. Leech
Benj’n Cordell
Wm. or Rich. Brown Labourers
als. Tokis, als. Willson

[2] MR. W. ELDER TO MR. H. GLENHOLME.

Sir, Ship Concord, Sydney Cove, 21st August, 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of 19th Instant, and am extremely Sorry that there Should have been Occasion for Such letter, in Consequence of four Convicts having Stowed themselves on board the Ship New Zealander under my Command Off Norfolk Island.
I beg leave to inform you of the Circumstances that attended to facilitate the Manner, in which those Persons got on board the New Zealander, as it afterwards appeared by their own Confession. The Evening previous to my departure from Norfolk, Mr. Drummond and the Pilot were on board, as well as Henry Millsom (one of the four Named) by permission of the Commandant, to Settle Accounts between Mr. Drummond and myself, the Pilot and Millsom left the Ship for the Shore in One of the Ship's Boats (the Island then distant about Eight Miles) and were landed at Cascade. The Night proved very dark, and blowing hard at the same time. I had permission from the Commandant to take three Men from the Island, which Came off in the Boat that took Mr. Drummond and the Others on Shore, together with their Bedding, Cloaths, &c. and it is possible that three of the Convicts got Stowed away in that Boat, during the Absence of the Officer who went with Mr. Drummond to the Town; And as it was about 10 O'Clock at Night when the Boat left the Shore, the Officer on his return did not take particular Notice, who were in the Boat more than the Crew, and the three Men; nor could be possibly Suppose there were any More. The Boat arrived at the Ship about 12 O'Clock at Night, and as it Still Continued to rain and blow hard I was Obliged to heave the Ship too to take the Boat in, and in that Confusion, if those persons were then in the Boat, they may have Come on board without my knowledge, and indeed in the dark of the Night, might even have assisted to work the Ship unknown to me; it was in this Boat that Millsom, Dawson, and Cordell Came to the Ship as appeared Afterwards by their Own Account, and Brown asserted that he Stowed himself on board when he Came off on the Same day, as One of the Crew of the Government Boat, which Came for the things I carried from here to Norfolk on Account of Government.

After I took the Boat in, and put the Ship a little in Order, I bore away on my Voyage, and in the Morning the Island was Nearly Out of Sight, and it was not until the third day afterwards, that I knew the people were Stowed on board. I afterwards fell in with the Ship Ann, Captain Givinn, and requested he would take these people on board his Ship and Convey them either to Sydney or Norfolk, but which he refused to do. On my Arrival at St. Helena, I reported to the Governor of that Island that I had four Convicts then on board my Ship, and who had Stowed themselves on board unknown to Me, and requested the Governor would send and take Charge of these people; in the Mean time, Captain Johnstone, of His Majesty's Ship Scipion, sent an Officer on board my Ship and took these four
Men Out, and granted me a Certificate, which Certificate is now in my possession, and which I Shewed you on my first Arrival at this Port.

I trust this Explanation will prove Satisfactory, and beg to assure You that no Consideration Should have induced me to have Violated the regulations prescribed as regards Ships within the limits of this Territory.

W. ELDER.

Compared with the Originals; True Copies,—

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[1] MR. H. GLENHOLME TO MR. W. ELDER.

Sir,

Naval Office, Sydney, 23d August, 1813.

I am Commanded by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter this day, dated the 21st Inst., in reply to my letter of the 19th. I am directed to inform you that the explanation, which you give, of four Convicts effecting their Escape from Norfolk Island on board of the New Zealander which Ship you then Commanded is by No Means Satisfactory.

It was your bounden duty, on discovering four Convicts in your Ship, to have returned to the Island with them and given them up, or to have put them on board any Ship, that Could have delivered them at any of the Settlements in this Territory.

You State to have a Certificate in Tour possession granted by a Captain Johnstone, then Commanding His Majesty's Ship Scipion at the Island of St. Helena, for those four Convicts. It will therefore be Necessary for you to deliver that Certificate to me, making Affidavit of the Signature being the handwriting of Captain Johnstone, that it may with Other documents be forwarded to His Majesty's Ministers.

I shall Afterwards give you an Attested Copy of the Original.

I have, &c.,

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[2] MR. W. ELDER TO MR. H. GLENHOLME.

Sir,


I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d Instant, and am extremely Sorry that the explanation given in my last letter was not Satisfactory. When I first discovered the Convicts in Question on board the New Zealander, I was at the distance of some degrees from Norfolk Island, and from the heavy Weather I experienced with the Wind from the W.S.W. it would have been out of my power to have made Norfolk again
without in all probability of delaying my Voyage a very Considerable time, and which I could not possibly do, as I was at that time very Short of provisions of all discriptions. The only Ship, I saw after I left Norfolk, was the Ann, Capt'n Givinn, and as I before stated, Capt'n Givinn would not receive those people on board to land them at any Settlement in New South Wales.

Agreeable to Your request, I beg leave to enclose you the Certificate of Capt'n Johnstone of His Majesty's Ship Scipion of his having taken the four Convicts from on board the New Zealander, with my Affidavit annexed thereto, that the Signature to the Said Certificate is of the Own proper hand writing of the Said Capt'n Johnstone of the Scipion. I must request You will be good Enough to favour me with an Attested Copy of the Said Certificate.

I have, &c,

W. ELDER.

Compared with the Originals; True Copies,—

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[1] CERTIFICATE RELATING TO ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Isle St. Helena, 15th February, 1812.

These are to Certify that Wm. Elder Master of the Ship New Zealander of London has delivered over to His Majesty's Ship Scipion under my Command four Men Named as Per Margin* they having Absconded from Norfolk Island and Secreted themselves on board the above Ship.

J. JOHNSTONE, Capt.

Compared with the Original; True Copy,—

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[2] AFFIDAVIT OF W. ELDER.

I, WILLIAM ELDER, Master of the Ship Concord of London, now riding at Anchor in Sydney Cove, New South Wales, do Solemnly Swear depose and testify, that I was present, on board His Majesty's Ship Scipion at the Island of Saint Helena on the fifteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and twelve, and did See Captain Johnstone, Capt'n. of the Said Ship, Sign his Name to the Certificate paper Writing hereto annexed, And that the Signature "J. Johnstone" is of the Own proper hand Writing of him the Said Captain Johnstone, and which Certificate was given to me as an indemnification for four Convicts which he took from the Ship New Zealander then under my Command, and which Convicts had

* Benjn. Cordell, John Wilson (Note: This is only a fictitious name used by Henry Millson, which is his real Name in the Indents.—L.M.), Robert Dawson, William Brown.
Stowed themselves on board the Said Ship New Zealander off Norfolk Island without my knowledge or Consent.

W. Elder.

Compared with the Original; True Copy,—

H. Glenholme, Naval Officer.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1813,—

D. Wentworth, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

List of Seven Convicts, who piratically Seized and ran away with the Unity, Schooner, from the Derwent in Van Diemen’s Land on the 23rd April, 1813.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Watson</td>
<td>Midd. G.D.</td>
<td>6 Dec., 1809</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Russell</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>29 May, 1811</td>
<td>Life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Payne</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>30 Oct., 1811</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bird</td>
<td>Wiltz. G.S.</td>
<td>31 July, 1811</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Curtis</td>
<td>Bristol O.T. and G.D.</td>
<td>17 April, 1811</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Callaghan</td>
<td>Northampton G.D.</td>
<td>5 March, 1810</td>
<td>Life</td>
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Compared:—Jno. Thos. Campbell, Secy.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Three Bees.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 24th September, 1813. 24 Sept.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to you Capture of town of St. Sebastian. Gazette Extraordinary announcing the Capture of the Town and Castle of St. Sebastian by His Majesty’s Forces in Spain, And also the Successes of His Majesty’s Allies in Germany.

I have, &c.,

Henry Goulburn.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Three Bees; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 12th May, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 28 Sept., 1813. 28 Sept.

I am to acquaint you, by Ld. Bathurst’s directions, that the Scales and Measures for the Market at Sydney and Tools for the Manufactory at Parramatta have been purchased to replace those captured in the Emu: And these Articles have been shipped in the General Hewitt, which Vessel sailed on the 25th Ulto. for New So. Wales.

I have, &c.,

Henry Goulburn.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1813.

5 Nov.

Speech on opening of parliament.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Three Bees.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 5th November, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit you the Copy of the Speech with which His Royal Highness The Prince Regent Opened the Session of Parliament on the 4th Instant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the speech, as enclosed, is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Three Bees; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 12th May, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th November, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to you the Copy of a Memorial, which has been presented to His Lordship by a Person of the Name of Bruce, in which amongst other circumstances it is stated that you advised him to come to this Country; And I am to request you will report for the information of the Secretary of State how far the Allegations therein contained are correct, as far as they may have come under your knowledge.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

THE MEMORIAL OF GEORGE BRUCE TO EARL BATHURST.

Namur at the Nore, 4th June, 1813.

The Memorial of George Bruce most humbly Sheweth,—

That your Memorialist is a native of Scotland, and that about ten years ago he entered His Majesty's Service at New South Wales on board the Francis Schooner, and that he was afterwards drafted into the Lady Nelson Tender, in which he was, when Tipoo-hee, the Chief of New Zealand paid a visit to Captain King, then Governor of New South Wales:—that the Lady Nelson was appointed to convey the said Tippoo-hee back to New Zealand, and that during the passage he became much attached to your Memorialist, from his attention to said Chief during his sickness; and that your Memorialist, induced by the earnest intreaties and great promises of Tipoo-hee consented to leave his ship and to remain behind at New Zealand; that your Memorialist remained behind at New Zealand upwards of three years, during which time he became thoroughly acquainted with the customs, manners and language of the natives; that he married the Daughter of Tipoo-hee, was made a Chief, and had uncontrooled authority over the Island.
GOULBURN TO MACQUARIE.

Your Memorialist further humbly states, that the Honourable the East India Company's Ship General Wellesley arrived at New Zealand, and that through his exertions and authority a Cargo was immediately supplied the said Ship, for which kindness he met with a very ungrateful return:—that the Natives were induced to consent that your Memorialist should accompany the Captain of the General Wellesley to the North Cape (the North End of the Island) under a solemn promise from the said Captain, that he should not be taken away from the Island; but that in violation of this solemn promise, your Memorialist, together with his Wife, were treacherously conveyed to Malacca; from whence, on his case being represented to Admiral Drury (who happened to be there at the time), he was forwarded to Bengal.

Your Memorialist humbly adds, that here he was treated with distinguished kindness and humanity by Lord Minto, who paid two thousand rupees for his passage back to New Zealand in the Ship Union, under a conviction that your Memorialist would be of essential service to his Country by protecting and forwarding the views of any Ships that might touch there either for the purposes of commerce or Discovery. Your Memorialist, however, was never forwarded to his destination, but was left by the Union at New South Wales; which Colony was at that time in a state of great confusion from the arrest of Governor Bligh. Your Memorialist adds, that he was obliged to remain at New South Wales three months, where his wife died, and that having made his case known to Colonel McQuarry, he was advised by that Gentleman to take a passage to England in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and to communicate his situation to his Government at home. On his arrival in England about eighteen months ago, your Memorialist represented his case to Lord Liverpool, and was by him referred to the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval; but the lamented death of this Gentleman prevented his receiving any benefit from such application. Your Memorialist, having expended his little all, was obliged to enter into His Majesty's Navy and is at this time on board His Majesty's Ship Namur at the Nore.

The object of your Memorialist in this humble representation is to procure permission to be sent out, as well as a passage to New Zealand, where he has considerable property and where he is certain that his influence and authority over the Natives would enable him to confer great benefits on such of his Countrymen as might be induced to trade there. Your Memorialist is enabled to state, from information he received, that, during his detention at New South Wales, the Ship Boyd having touched

1813.
13 Nov.
The memorial of George Bruce.
at New Zealand, the Natives, irritated at the treachery used towards him and his wife, murdered the whole of her Crew except a Woman and one or two Children, and burnt the Vessel; and he is convinced that, in the event of his being permitted to return, he would propitiate the minds of the Natives towards his Countrymen. Your Memorialist is impressed with a deep sense of the truth and importance of Christianity; and during his residence on the Island used his efforts (as far as his knowledge enabled him) to convince the Natives of the superiority of his religion over their own miserable superstitions, and he believes, that if furnished with proper books, he would be of great service in this respect, and might at least pave the way for the success of future Missionaries of the Gospel: or that, if such should arrive during his life time, he would protect their persons and forward their labours.

In the humble expectation that his case will be taken into consideration, and his prayer granted.

Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray,

GEORGE BRUCE.

30 Nov.
Permission granted
Thomas Ashe to become a settler.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Sdespatch per ship Broxburnbury.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30 Novr., 1813.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to you the Copy of a letter, which his Lordship has received from H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated the 4th August last, requesting that permission may be given to Mr. Ashe to proceed to New So. Wales as a Settler, and Lord Bathurst has ordered him a Passage in "The Broxburnbury."

Upon a perusal of the enclosed, you will perceive upon what terms, and under what Circumstances this permission has been granted him, and I am to request you will regulate your conduct accordingly.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

LORD SIDMOUTH TO EARL BATHURST.

My Lord, Whitehall, 4th August, 1813.

It being very desirable that a Person, whose name is Thomas Ashe, should be permitted to go out as a Settler to New South Wales, I have to request that your Lordship would have the goodness to give the necessary directions for this purpose.

A Ship being now ready to sail with Convicts to New South Wales, I would recommend that Thomas Ashe be provided with
a passage on board her, and I have also to request that a Com-
munication may be made by your Lordship to the Governor of
New South Wales, apprising him that the Person abovementioned
goes out as a Settler.

In that Communication, it would also be proper to state to
the Governor that Thomas Ashe is a person, whose Character is
not entirely without blemish; that his Errors have not been of a
felonious nature, but that he has employed himself in writing
libellous Publications to a considerable extent, and of a very
mischievous tendency, at the instance of a certain Class of
Booksellers in this Town; but that he has shewn so much con­
trition for the improper pursuits he has been engaged in, and
so much ability to render himself useful, if his talents were
properly directed, that he has been granted the indulgence of
going to a distant Colony, where he proposes to redeem his
Character, and to recommend himself, by his exemplary Conduct,
to the Notice of the Governor.

The whole of this Person's Conduct and Character has been
investigated under my direction by Mr. Corrant, the Magistrate,
who strongly recommends the suggestion, which I have offered to
your Lordship respecting Mr. Ashe.

I have, &c,

SIDMOUTH.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor
Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 20 Dee., 1813.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of £13,298
for the Civil Establishment of New So. Wales from the 1st day
of January to the 31st day of Decr., 1814, I am directed by Lord
Bathurst to enclose to you a Copy of the Estimate upon which
the Grant is founded.

I have, &c,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

ESTIMATE FOR NEW SO. WALES, 1814.

The Civil Estimate for 1814 is exactly similar to that for
1813 (see page 689, volume VII), with the exception of the 3
following items:—

| Allowance to Mrs. Collins, Widow of the late Lieut. Col. Collins, in Consideration of her husband's Services in superintending the Commencement of the Settlement at Hobart's Town and Comm. there from 1803 to 1810 | £ 120 0 0 |
| Allowance to Gov. Bligh in Consideration of his Services | £ 200 0 0 |
| Allowance to Mrs. Jamieson, Widow of the late Surgeon Jamieson | £ 40 0 0 |
GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 1 of 1814," per ship Earl Spencer, via Ceylon; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 12th July, 1815.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 17th January, 1814.

Frequent Representations having been made to me at different times of Shameful Depredations and Wanton Cruelties being Committed against the property and Persons of the Natives of the Several Islands in the South Seas by the Masters and Crews of Vessels from this Port, in Common with those from England and India, who frequent their Coasts, and being anxious to restrain or punish such acts for the future, as far as my Authority extends, I deemed it Necessary to Issue a Proclamation on the 1st Ulto. establishing Certain Regulations to be observed by the Masters and Crews of all Vessels henceforth Clearing out on Voyages for any of those Islands from hence. It is yet too soon to be enabled to say how far the desired Object of protecting the Persons and Property of those Natives may be effected by this Measure, but I have Sanguine Hopes that the Rapacity and Cruelty of our sailors will be in some Degree at least restrained, and that the Intercourses of Trade with those Islands will be rendered more secure than at present. A printed Copy of the Proclamation Issued by Me on this Occasion, I do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Perusal.

If this Measure should Meet Your Lordship's Approbation, I would beg Leave to Suggest for Your Lordship's superior Consideration, whether it might not be expedient to follow it up by Subjecting the Masters of South Sea Whalers and of other Merchant Ships, frequenting those Islands from England and India, to Similar Regulations, and I beg to add that in My Opinion, many, if not all, of the Massacres, which occasionally take place among those Islands, of the Masters and Crews of Vessels, have originated in the Insulting and oppressive Tyranny exercised towards them by our own People; and were All the Commanders of Vessels belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, whether Sailing from thence or India for the South Seas, required to enter into Competent Securities for their proper Conduct to the Natives, I am fully of Opinion that the Trade to those parts might be Carried on with perfect Safety to the Ships and Persons employed therein.

The wanton Insults offered by British Seamen to the Women, and the Plunder Committed by them on the Natives of Otaheite, Induced me some time since to appoint Mr. William Henry (a respectable Missionary Settled on that Island) to Act as a Magistrate there, that Island being within the Geographical
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

Limits of this Territory*; and I have Reason to believe that he executes the Duties of the Office with much zeal and promptitude. By the Arrival of the Brig, James Hay, from Otaheite on the 19th Ulto. I received a Letter from Mr. Henry, dated "Island of Eimeo, 16th November, 1813," a Copy whereof I now transmit to Your Lordship. Wherein he recites the capture of two Vessels from hence, namely The Queen Charlotte and the Daphne, with the Murder of the Master of the latter Vessel and of part of both their Crews. The Queen Charlotte was restored by the Influence of Po-mar-rie, the deposed King of Otaheite, who possesses however Considerable Influence with some of the Tribes, and has at all times been friendly to the English. The Daphne was retaken by another Vessel from hence Called The Endeavour, and has since arrived here. The Master of this Vessel, called Michael Fodger, was among the first killed on board his Vessel, and I have since learned that his Death has been but too just a Retaliation for Numerous Cruelties, which he had been guilty of to the Natives on every occasion of his Visiting those Islands. Indeed, the Cruelties, which I have too much Reason to be Convinced have been exercised towards the Natives of the South Sea Islands by British Seamen, may pretty well account for their occasional Sanguinary Retaliations, which unfortunately however some times fall upon those who had never offended them, whilst the Guilty, being more on their Guard, escape Unpunished. On the same Subject with Mr. Henry's Letter, I send Your Lordship the Copy of one addressed to me in the Name of the Missionaries at Otaheite and the adjoining Isles, dated also at Eimeo on the 11th September last, and signed by Mr. John Davies, one of their Body. The accompanying Depositions will exhibit to Your Lordship some of those Scenes of Atrocious Cruelty on the part of our Seamen, which I have been attempting to bring under Your Lordship's Consideration.

On the Arrival of the Brig Endeavour, after the Recapture of the Daphne, I found it Necessary to the Ends of Justice that the Master of that Vessel, called Theodore Walker, should be made answerable for his Conduct in taking upon him to Execute a Lascar belonging to the Crew of the Daphne, as stated in No. 2 of the Accompanying Papers; an Investigation accordingly took place before the Bench of Magistrates, the result of which was, that he was Committed to Gaol until further proceedings should be adopted. Attested Copies of the Depositions taken before the Judge Advocate on this occasion are now transmitted to Your Lordship.

SER. I. VOL. VIII—G  * Note 14.
Having demanded the Opinion of Mr. Bent, the Judge Advocate, on the proper Measures to be adopted on the Occasion, and required him to state before what Court in this Colony the Prisoner Could be legally brought to Trial, I have obtained his Opinion that there is no Court in this Colony Competent to try him, and he has advised that the Matter should be referred Home to Your Lordship for full Instructions. A Copy of the Communications between the Judge Advocate and my Secretary on this Subject are sent herewith for Your Lordship’s perusal.

In Consequence of this Opinion of the Judge Advocate I feel myself obliged to solicit Your Lordship for full Instructions with respect to the Measures to be further pursued by me in this Case. I beg to add that the Prisoner, Walker, having Solicited Me by Memorial (a Copy of which, with the other Documents I forward herewith) for Relief from his Sufferings by Confinement &c., I referred the same to the Judge Advocate, and required his opinion on the Propriety of Admitting the Prisoner to bail, on giving Suitable Securities to be answerable for his personal Appearance, when Called upon. This opinion being in favor of the Prisoner’s being admissible to Bail, I gave orders accordingly, and He is now Enlarged upon entering into Recognizance, himself in £500 and two Sureties each in £250, for his personal Appearance Whenever he shall be Called upon. Copies of the Letters which passed on that Subject between My Secretary and the Judge Advocate are transmitted herewith.

The Importance of the Subjects I have now brought before Your Lordship will, I trust, sufficiently excuse my having entered so much into Detail upon them, and I hope the measures I have Adopted and Sanctioned will meet Your Lordship’s Approbation.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, &c., &c.

Whereas many, and, it is to be feared, just Complaints have been lately made of the Conduct of divers Masters of Colonial and British Ships, and of their Crews, towards the Natives of New Zealand, of Otaheite, and of the other Islands in the South Pacific Ocean; And whereas several Ships, their Masters, and Crews, have lately fallen a Sacrifice to the indiscriminate Revenge of the Natives of the said Islands, exasperated by such Conduct. And Whereas the Lives and Properties, not only of His Majesty’s Subjects, but of the Subjects of other Powers touching at such Islands, are likely to be put in continual Jeopardy, and the further Trade and Intercourse with the said
Islands greatly endangered, if not wholly prevented, unless some effectual Measures are taken to prevent the Continuance of a Conduct and Behaviour at once repulsive to Humanity and Interest: It is therefore hereby ordered and declared by His Excellency the Governor, that from and after the first Day of January next ensuing the Date hereof, no Ship or Vessel, either of British, India, or Plantation Registry, shall be suffered to clear out from this Port, or any other Port within the Territory of New South Wales, for New Zealand, or any Island or Islands whatsoever in the South Pacific Ocean, or South Seas, unless the Master of the said Ship or Vessel, if of British or Indian Registry, and the Master and Owners of the said Ship or Vessel, if of Plantation Registry, shall become bound by his and their Deed or Deeds in Writing, to be signed with his or their Seal or Seals, to the Naval Officer (for the Time being) of this Port, or of such other Port in this Territory as such Ship or Vessel may clear out from, in the Penal Sum of One Thousand pounds Sterling, to be paid to such Naval Officer, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to and for the Use of His Majesty, upon Breach of which Condition thereunder to be written, which Condition shall be as follows, that is to say:—

"Whereas the Ship or Vessel called the .......... Registry, whereof .......... is Master, and .......... is (or are) Owner (or Owners), is about to be cleared out for New Zealand, or for the South Seas, or for some or one of the Islands in the South Seas, pursuant to a certain Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor bearing Date the first day of December, 1813."

"Now the Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden .......... Master of the said Vessel, and the Officers and Crew of the said Vessel, shall each and every of them peaceably and properly demean themselves, and be of their good Behaviour towards the Natives of New Zealand, or of such of the Islands in the South Seas as the said Vessel may touch at in the Course of her Voyage; and if they shall not commit any Acts of Trespass upon the Plantations, Gardens, Lands, Habitations, Burial Grounds, Tombs or Properties of the Natives of the said Islands, or any of them: And if they shall not make War, or cause War to be made upon them, or in any way interfere in the Disputes, Quarrels, and Controversies of the said Natives, or stir up, excite, or foment any Animosities among them: And if they shall leave the Natives of the said Islands to the free, uninterrupted, and undisturbed Enjoyment of their religious Ceremonies, Rites, or Observances: And if the said Master, Officers, or Crew, or any of them, shall not Ship any
of the Male Natives of any of the said Islands, or take away any such Natives from any such Islands without their free Will and Consent, and the free Will and Consent of their Chiefs, Parents, or others to whom they may be subject: And if the said Master, Officers, and Crew, shall not ship or take away any of the Female Natives of the said Islands from the said Islands without such free Will and Consent as aforesaid, and also without having first obtained the Consent and Approbation in writing of His Excellency the Governor of this Territory or other Person actually administering the Powers of Government in the same; and in Case the Master or Commanding Officer of such Vessel shall, by and with such Consent as aforesaid, ship any Male Native or Natives of any of the said Islands, either as a Mariner, or Diver, or for any other Purpose whatsoever, then and in that Case, if the said Master or Commanding Officer shall discharge from the said Vessel all or any such Male Native or Natives so shipped on board the same, wheresoever he shall be requested by him or them so to do, first paying him or them such Wages or Price as may lawfully or reasonably be due to him or them for his or their Services at the Time of such Discharge, then this Obligation to be void and of no Effect; otherwise to remain in full Force and Virtue.”

And Whereas the Natives of all the said Islands are under the protection of His Majesty, and entitled to the good Offices of his Subjects, all Persons whatsoever charged by the Oaths of credible Witnesses with any Acts of Rapine, Plunder, Robbery, Piracy, Murder, or other Offences against the Law of Nature and of Nations, against the Persons and Properties of any of the Natives of any of the said Islands, will, upon due Conviction, be further punished with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this first Day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and thirteen.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. W. HENRY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Island of Eimeo, 16th November, 1813.

I have the honor to address Your Excellency by Means of the Brig James Hay, Captain Campbell, who arrived here Yesterday from the Pearl Islands, And is to Sail from hence for the Colony on the Morrow.
By the good Providence of God, having a fine and quick Passage We Safely Arrived here the 19th of September. On the preceeding day we reached Matavia in Otaheite, And from King Pomare who, with a few of his Attendants, Came off to Us (We not having Wind to fetch the Harbour) received the Melancholy intelligence of the Capture of the Queen Charlotte and Daphne, and Murder of Mr. Michael Fodger, Master of the latter Vessel, and part of the Crews of both by the Natives Employed as Divers who were Chiefly Reiateans. I was happy, however, to learn that the Queen Charlotte has been recovered by the King and restored to Mr. Shelly the Master, And that the Daphne had been retaken by the Colonial Brig Endeavour, Mr. Theodore Walker, Master, and taken by him to the Colony. As the Missionaries informed me they have written to Your Excellency by the said Mr. T. Walker, who Sailed from this Island for the Colony a few days before my Arrival, And given a full Account of the above unhappy Affair, I need not in this descend to particulars.

A transaction however, which I am informed took place in the Bay of Matavia, immediately After the recapture of the Daphne by the foresaid Brig Endeavour, I conceive it my duty to Notify to Your Excellency in this. One of the Crew of the Daphne, a Lascar who Joined the Divers and was very Active in the taking of that Vessel And Murder of the Master and that part of the Crew who fell Sacrifices to their Savage Cruelty on the Occasion, and who Consequently justly deserved to die, was by the Master and Crew of the Endeavour put to Death with a degree of Cruelty not exceeded by the Savage Divers in their Massacre. I think the Said Lascar ought to have been taken a prisoner to the Colony, And there Condemned by His Majesty's Judge Advocate and Suffer the Penalty of the Law. Mr. George Bicknell, Nephew to Mr. Henry Bicknell Missionary, who Shipped With Mr. Fodger here as Carpenter during his Stay among the Islands, And is One of those who happily escaped the Massacre, And An Eye Witness to the above transaction, gave Me the Information Concerning it.

Were Pomari as formerly in Supreme Authority, there is Every reason to believe these Awful disasters would not have taken place; The Reiateans and all now well know that they have no Cause to fear him, he not having it in his Power to Avenge any Act of this kind. Indeed we ourselves are in imminent danger in Consequence of his Want of Power to protect Us. A few days ago we received Secret Information that it was the intention of a Party of the Bolubolans, who have not gone to
1814.
17 Jan.
Plot to massacre the missionaries.

 Europeans resident in the islands.

Otaheite to the great Meeting of the Chiefs and People that is now held there (in which it is expected the King’s fate respecting the Government will be determined), to fall on Us and plunder Us of our Property if not kill us, Should they hear that the result of the Meeting is against the King, or perhaps before then, And Set off to their Own Island. This has much Alarmed and excited Our fears, but we Cannot see it our duty to leave our Station at present, though An Opportunity of so doing Now Offers, as the Lord has begun to Crown our poor Efforts for the Conversion of these heathens with Success. A Considerable Number of them, being brought to Embrace Christianity, Attend the Worship of the true God and Means of instruction.

The Europeans, I in a former Letter informed Your Excellency were then on the Island of Toubonai, left that Island in the Daphne a little before the awful disaster of her Capture took place; they were Six in Number, and glad to leave it receiving but Scanty Supplies from the Natives. What Number there are upon the Leeward Islands I cannot ascertain. There are none of His Majesty’s Subjects or Others beside the Natives that I know of, residing on this Island or Otaheite but Our Own Society.

W. HENRY.

Compared:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. JOHN DAVIES TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Eimeo, 11th Sept., 1813.

As we understand that the Daphne, late under the Command of Capt. Fodger, and the Brig Endeavour are about departing for the Colony, we have again presumed to send a few lines to your Excellency, knowing from past experience of your Kindness that you feel interested in our welfare. In respect to ourselves we have nothing interesting to Communicate. Your Excellency no doubt will be informed of the disasters which befel our Countrymen among these Islands. The Queen Charlotte, under the Command of Mr. Shelly, was taken at the Pearl Islands by a party of Raiateans, whom he had shipped as Divers, the leading man was Faanuche, a Man that had been at Port Jackson; the two mates and another Man were most barbarously murdered, and tho’ the Murderers had spared Mr. Shelly’s Life and permitted him to navigate the vessel back to Taheite yet they had no intention of giving it up, his recovering it was entirely owing to Pomare’s exertions and influence, who acted most honorably in the business Considering the state of his own affairs. Mr. Shelly has departed again for the same Islands,
and we hope he will be safe as he has some trusty men with him from Pomare. An American Vessel touched at Taheite in her way home from China. She behaved friendly to Mr. Shelly and Capt. Walker of the Endeavour who were there at the same time. Mr. Shelly had scarcely left us when we received the dismal tidings that the Daphne had been also taken by a party of Taheitans on board, and the Commander murdered with some of the men. We are glad that Mr. Walker Succeeded in Capturing the Vessel and also the plunder they were taking on shore; he happened to meet the Daphne as she was coming to Matavia Bay. These things are alarming and we know not what effect, they may have on our future safety among the Islanders—one thing we are all well persuaded of, that if Pomare were now in power, as formerly, these things would not have happened. Now these Depredators and Murderers are emboldened to do more Mischief seeing there is nobody to call them to an account. Perhaps your Excellency may think of some expedient that may check these proceedings, and conduce to the safety of Vessels coming to trade here, and which might likewise be of advantage to us.

As to our Missionary proceeding we have had more encourage-ment of late than we have had before. Many are desirous of Instruction, and our School is well attended; having nothing more to add, we Conclude with our Kind respects to Mrs. Macquarie and praying that your Excellency may share in the blessings of Time and of Eternity.

We remain, &c.,

JOHN DAVIES,
for the Missionaries.

Compared:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

DEPOSITIONS AND PAPERS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.


Territory of New South Wales, Before D'Arcy Wentworth, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for said Territory.

The Deposition of Mr. Peter Dillon, late third Officer of the Ship Hunter, Captain Robson, and now Master of the Elizabeth, Cutter laying in Sydney Cove; who being duly Sworn, Sayth, that some time in the Month of January last this deponent
shipped himself on board the Ship Hunter at Norfolk Island, as third Officer, and sailed in the aforesaid Ship to the Feejee Islands, which place they reached in the Month of February following; but prior to their having reached the Island of Ilai, one of the Feejee Islands, the Ship grounded on a reef off Louthou; during the time of her being so aground, She lost her false keel and sustained other Material damage. Sayth that after the aforesaid Accident the Ship proceeded to Ilai, at which place they lay some Months prior to the Elizabeth Cutter, which Deponent now has the Command of, arrived; shortly after which the Ship was visited by several Europeans, which were distributed amongst the Natives of those Islands, and with whom Captain Robson agreed to assist his Crew in procuring Sandal Wood and Beech le Mer. Sayth that Captain Robson accompanied deponent, the aforesaid Europeans who were living with the Natives, and several other hands from the Ship Hunter, to a place called Camba near the Island of Bow, to procure Beech le Mer; Sayth that deponent and the aforesaid Persons, except Captain Robson (who returned to the Ship), remained at Camba, procuring Beech le Mer for some time, when Captain Robson came to take deponent and the rest of the Crew away, when he informed the Europeans, before mentioned, that he had brought no Trade with him to pay for the assisting his Crew in procuring the aforesaid Beech le Mer, but desired them to go to the Ship and he would there satisfy them and the Natives also who had assisted. Sayth that Deponent then went on board the Cutter, accompanied by Captain Robson and some of the Europeans belonging to the Islands, together with the hands belonging to the Hunter (One of the Crew belonging to the Cutter and two of the Europeans belonging the Islands took each of them a Native Woman on board); Sayth that having reached the Ship, Captain Robson was desired by the Natives to go with the Cutter to the Island of Mudwater, as there was a large quantity of Sandal Wood there procured for the Ship and to which place Captain Robson went, accompanied by some of the Ilai Canoes, and having arrived at the aforesaid place (Mudwater) they found the information was unfounded, as there was only three small boat Loads of Sandal Wood procured, instead of the quantity Mentioned; Sayth that shortly after Charles Savage, a European belonging to those Islands and who had assisted Deponent in procuring the Beech le Mer, arrived at Mudwater in a Bow Canoe and made his business known to Captain Robson, and brought a Message from Mr. Norman, Chief Officer of the Ship Hunter (but whether it was a Written or Verbal Message
Deponent knows not); Sayth that a day or two after Savage's arrival Captain Robson ordered the Cutter to be got under weigh with an intention of proceeding to the Ship, prior to which Captain Robson, from Savage's information had detained One of the Natives on board the Cutter, and had sent Seven or eight others in a Canoe to the Ship with a Letter to the Chief Officer directing him to confine the whole of them on board. Sayth that being under weigh and proceeding on their Passage to join the Ship a large Quantity of Canoes entered the Bay, all well Manned and Armed, upon which from Orders given by Captain Robson they were attacked and as many taken as could, which Number so taken amounted to either fourteen or Sixteen, and during the attack one of the Natives were killed. Sayth that a Chief belonging to Mian Boor, being considered by Captain Robson as having no knowledge of the intentions of the other Natives of attempting to take the Cutter, four Canoes belonging him and taken were accordingly given up and the remainder broke and sunk. Sayth that on the Evening of this day a Canoe arrived from the Ship Hunter bringing a Letter from Mr. Norman the Chief Officer, the purport of which was, as deponent has been informed, to let Captain Robson know he, Mr. Norman, had been on Shore that Day at the Town of Ilai and had burned a part thereof, and that some of the Natives had been killed also. Sayth that on the following day the Cutter arrived at the Ship and the next Morning after got all Clear for heaving the Cutter down. Sayth that the Cutter being all clear for heaving down Captain Robson ordered three Boats to be Manned and Armed, the charge of One of the Boats being given to Mr. Norman, Chief Officer of the Hunter, charge of the Second Boat to Mr. Cox, who was then Master of the Cutter, Mr. Ballard being off duty, and charge of the third Boat to Deponent, and the orders deponent received from Captain Robson on quitting the Ship was to land at the black rock and assist Mr. Norman. Sayth that Deponent Suspecting the design he left two of the Crew in his Boat, landed the remainder, and proceeded to join Mr. Norman and Cox; which having done Mr. Norman remarked to Deponent that it was too low tide to get the Canoes out of the Creek, upon which it was agreed to proceed towards the Town, and on the Way Several of the Natives appeared Waving their Spears and Clubs in a threatening Manner, upon which Several Houses were set on fire by the Party but one was Set fire to by Mr. Norman by putting a Pistol primed into the thatch and firing it; immediately after the hutts being so on fire, a Native drum beat and a little time after the whole party was Surrounded by a Numerous Army of Armed Men; upon which they
Deposition of Peter Dillon re encounter with natives at the Fiji islands.

were informed by the Chief of Bow that the Ilaians were killing his People and ours on the low Lands; upon which the party made towards the Spot determined to defend themselves so long as life remained, and, on the Arrival there, found the Body of Terrance Dunn, a European who resided amongst those Natives Nearly dead; Sayth that the Party having separated, Deponent and several others made towards a Hill, and which having gained Accompanied by five others (the remainder having been killed in the attempt) were attacked furiously by the Natives whom Deponent and his small party engaged keeping up a constant fire of Musquetry, and some time after a Priest Ventured up the Hill, when deponent informed him if him and his party were saved that the eight Natives on board the Ship Hunter should be restored to them, and deponent sent one of his Party with the Priest for that purpose, and a Cessation of Arms took place. Sayth that, the Priest being gone, several of the Chiefs came up and entreated deponent and his party to go down and which request he peremptorily refused, but two of the Party, Charles Savage and a China Man, both of whom had been living with the Natives, contrary to deponent’s Orders, ventured down amongst them and whom they Suffered to Walk about some time unmolested, entreating deponent and the two others to go down also, and finding Deponent would not consent they killed those two which were down. Sayth they then again commenced a furious Attack against Deponent and the other two and against which attack they defended themselves, until the Arrival of the aforesaid Priest and the Eight Native prisoner Men from the Ship, who in Company Surmounted the Hill and informed Deponent that it was Captain Robson’s order for him and party to go on board and to deliver up their Arms to the party. Deponent informed him he would not give up his Arms, and during the time of his Speaking to his People Deponent availed himself of an Opportunity and put his Musket to his back, desired him to March before him to the Boat, or otherwise he Deponent would shoot him; Accordingly he did so, directing his people not to Molest deponent and the remaining two of his party and who Arrived safe to his Boat, and deponent proceeded on board the Ship Hunter. Sayth that on the following day deponent took some trade in a Boat and went near to the Shore, if possible to purchase the bodies of those killed by the Natives, and was informed that the Bodies had been eaten on the Evening before. Sayth that he then returned and informed Captain Robson of the aforesaid Circumstance and who immediately ordered the Ship and Cutter to be got under Weigh, and
they proceeded on their passage amongst the Islands the charge of the Cutter being given to Deponent. Sayth that some days after three Native Women, who were on board the Hunter, were put on board the Cutter by order of Captain Robson and to Land them on Passage Island. On the Arrival at which place Captain Robson said it was unsafe and would not Suffer a boat to be got out. Sayth that Deponent then proceeded to the Island of Topie in Company with the Hunter, at which place a European Man and a Woman, belonging the Feejee Islands, and a Lascar, who had long resided among those natives, were by their own request Landed, having obtained permission from Captain Robson to that effect, but the other two Native Women, having refused to go on Shore, fearful of the Natives of that Island as they were a different race of people from those belonging the Feejees. Sayth that in a few days after deponent parted Company with the Ship Hunter for Port Jackson, but prior to parting Company directed Captain Robson to Mention in his Letter to Government at this Place the Cause of the two Native Women belonging the Feejees now being on board the Cutter, informing him that he deponent would provide for One.

PETER DILLON.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of November, 1813,—
D. WENTWORTH, J.P.


Abraham Hendrick, Mariner, now of the Brig Daphne lying at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, Maketh Oath and Saith that in the month of September, in the Year One Thousand Eight hundred and Twelve, he shipped on board the Brig Daphne, Michael Fodger Master, Sailed from Port Jackson in the Month of September Aforesaid; touched at New Zealand, from thence made the Palmerstone Islands, where the said Michael Fodger had theretofore, in the Year One Thousand, Eight hundred and Eleven, left Six Europeans, four of whom were Englishmen and two Portuguese. One of these men swam off to the Brig Daphne, and when she was about Seven Miles off Shore informed Captain Fodger that John Bearback the principal of the Gang and One Michael Cuff were killed, Another was Speared thro' the back, and the Man that Swam off ran into the Woods and there remained until the Daphne made the Island, having been on the Island thirteen Months. Captain Fodger would not remain in Order to get Off the remainder of the Gang, altho' his Crew requested him to do so, and offered
to leave their Wages and live upon half Allowance while he should remain Off the Island. The Man who swam off informed Captain Fedger that it was the Portuguese murdered Bearback and man; from thence the Brig Daphne proceeded to Ulitia, one of the Society Islands, and there procured a Supply of Pork; from thence made the Island of Bolabola, and procured some more Pork, and were informed that the Uliitians intended to Attack Captain Fedger in the Brig Trial the Voyage before; here Captain Fedger Shipped two Europeans, who were left on the Island by some Other Vessel; from Bolabola touched at the Island of Eimeo where the Man who Swam Off at the Palmerstone Islands was left with Mr. Henry, the Missionary, to give information relative to the Men Murdered at the Islands; from Eimeo made the Island of Otaheita, there shipped Six Natives as Divers; from thence made the Island of Arma, One of the Pamoritu Islands, and there Shipped five Natives and a Lascar, Named Amill; from thence made the Pearl Islands and procured a quantity of Pearls and Pearl Shells; being Short of Provisions the Daphne proceeded to Otaheita to procure a Supply; the Six Natives, before shipped there, not being paid for their Services by Captain Fedger, ran ashore. The Europeans of the Crew Complained of the bad Provisions given them. Captain Fedger Ordered five of the Europeans to be turned on Shore without provisions or Clothes, directed his Mate to Shoot the first Man that would go below for his Clothes or Things. One Man Henry Williams was Shot by Fedger thro' both thighs, and Another was wounded with the butt End of a Pistol. The Names of these People are William Ralph, George Roberts, John Can, James Welsh, and William Gerrard; at length he allowed them to take their Clothes and told a Native Chief to send his Men after these Europeans to Strip them, and beat their brains Out with Stones. (This Deponent Saith that he Saw this Circumstance Stated in the Journal of Mr. Davey, An Officer of the Brig Queen Charlotte, William Shelly Master, as reported by the Natives); at this Island, Otaheita, Captain Fedger Shipped fifteen other Natives as Divers; from thence Sailed to the Island of Tabooway, there shipped five Europeans formerly belonging to the Brig Trial; from thence Sailed to the Island of Roorootoo and Shipped three Natives there; from thence made an Island called Rematerra. Three Canoes, very small, came off to the Ship, there were Eighteen Natives, the Canoes were so Small that the Natives were obliged to Swim alongside them; they brought some fruit, Bananars, Yams and Plaintains; the Captain invited them on board, they quits the Canoes, let them adrift, Came on board. These Islanders Appeared as if they
had never before seen White People; they addressed the Europeans with the greatest reverence, fell down Clasped, and kissed their feet; they got a small bit of Iron hoop and Pearl Shell Each for their fruits, their Canoes were Swamped Alongside. The Brig was Standing Out to Sea; it blew fresh; the Land was about Seven Miles distant; the Captain Ordered the Mate to turn these Islanders out of the Ship which was done in a very Cruel Manner; they were beat with a Ropes End turned over the Ship's Side and while Clinging to the Ship their hands were beaten; they then swam to their Canoes which were already Swamped, and fourteen out of the Eighteen were drowned at a short distance from the Vessel. And this Deponent remonstrated with the Captain, Saying these Men would be drowned unless they were assisted, and upon a Tack being made towards where the Canoes were, it was too late they having been drowned; from thence the Brig made the Island Leevoovoi; the Chief of the Island Came on board and offered to sell Captain Fodger Some Sandal Wood for English Cloths; the Captain Offered him a few Tokeys; these the Chief refused to take; the Captain made a prisoner of the Chief and told him he should not go on Shore until all the Sandal Wood the Chief had should be brought off; in the same Canoe with this Chief were two other Chiefs; He fired a Musket at the Canoe to Seize them also, but they Escaped. Captain Fodger kept the Chief Prisoner until next day when his Subjects brought off all the Sandal Wood they had, about a Ton and half; he then liberated the Chief and gave him only two puppy Dogs and a piece of bad Otaheita Cloth; from this Island, proceeded to the Island of Anna and there Shipped four Men, and from thence Came to the Island of Arnon; on the Twenty Eight of August the Taheitan and other Coloured Men of the Crew mutinied, they killed Captain Fodger, William Gill and Christian Kissarky. Vanderkiste, the Chief Mate, was Severely wounded and Escaped out thro' the Cabin Window into the Boat; four others were wounded, three more Escaped to the Shore; the Next day the Mutineers put the wounded Men on Shore. These, with the Men who escaped, were left on Shore eight in Number, Mr. Vanderkiste, John Mellow, Edward Collyer, John Queen, Robert Boways, Joseph Shell, Jerry Thompson and John Riley. Seven of the Crew were Spared, Six of whom were Europeans and One Lascar; the Mutineers Compelled these Men to Navigate the Brig to Otaheite, and left the Said Eight Men on the Island altho' Earnestly requested to bring them off. The Mutineers told the remaining Europeans if they persisted in Asking to bring these men, Themselves should be Murdered. The Island of Arava, where the Men were
left, is quite desert and barren. And they were left without any Means of procuring Subsistence not Even a fish hook. The Brig arrived at Matavia Bay, Otaheita, on the Thirty first of August shortly after the Brig Endeavour of Sydney Cove, Theodore Walker, Master, came alongside. He was informed of the Mutiny and distress of the Daphne; in the Course of the Night the Mutineers fired on the Endeavour the fire was returned and Continued about two hours and half; after it had ceased, in the Course of the Night the Mutineers quit the Ship; about Day break Captain Walker made a Signal, and, being informed by the Europeans that the Mutineers were gone, Came on board with an Armed Party; upon Searching, Amill, the Lascar, who was very Active in the Mutiny, was found. Captain Walker carried him on board the Endeavour, where he was immediately hanged on the Yard Arm by Walker's Order; and, while hanging and yet alive, a Pistol loaded with large Shot was fired into his Side; Sailed from thence to Eimeo to repair, and the Crew begged Captain Walker to go back to relieve the Eight Men left at Arava, but he could not, the Wind being Contrary; from thence Came to Port Jackson.

Abraham Hendrick.

Sworn before me at Sydney, New South Wales, the 16th day of November, 1813,—

Samuel Marsden, J.P.


John Jones, Seaman of the Brig Daphne, Maketh Oath and Saith, that He this Deponent was Employed as Seaman on board the Brig Daphne all the time in the foregoing Affidavit of Abraham Hendrick Stated, and that the Said affidavit is true and Correct in Substance and Matter of fact.

John Jones.

Sworn before me at Sydney, New South Wales, the 16th day of November, 1813,—

Samuel Marsden, J.P.


Thomas French, Seaman of the Brig Daphne, Maketh Oath and Saith, that the foregoing Affidavit of Abraham Hendrick has been read Over to him; that this Deponent Shipped on board the Daphne at the Island of Tabooway, as thereinmentioned, and that the Same, as far as relates to the facts after this Deponent Shipped as Aforesaid, are true and Correct, Save that the
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

Deponent does not recollect whether Amill the Lascar was hanged on the Yard Arm of the Endeavour or Daphne Brig. But was hung on One or Either.

THOMAS X FRENCH.

Sworn before me at Sydney, New South Wales, the 16th day of November, 1813,—

SAML. MARSDEN, J.P.


JOHN RANDALL, of the Brig Daphne, Maketh Oath and Saith, that the foregoing Affidavit of Abraham Hendrick has been read over to this Deponent, and that this Deponent Shipped on board the said Brig at the Island of Otaheita as therein Stated.

and that the Same, as far as relates to the facts Stated Since this Deponent Shipped as aforesaid, are true and Correct.

JOHN X RANDALL.

Sworn before me at Sydney, New South Wales, the 16th day of November, 1813,—

SAML. MARSDEN, J.P.

Compared:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[1] Captain Glenholme to Mr. Peter Dillon.

Sir, Naval Office, Sydney, 5th Novemr., 1813.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to require from you for his information, in a full and satisfactory manner, the reasons of your having brought from their Native Country two black Women, that are now on board of the Vessel that you Command, and that you shall attend at the Office of the Police Magistrate tomorrow, to depose upon Oath, what, to your knowledge, led to an Affray at the Feejee Islands with some of its Natives, and the hands of the Hunter, Indian Ship, — Robson Master.

Yr. Obt. Servant,

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.


Sir, Sydney Cove, 6th November, 1813.

Agreeable to your Letter of yesterday, and the commands of His Excellency the Governor therein mentioned, I this Morn- ing waited on D'Arcey Wentworth Esquire, Superintendant of Police, and have deposed upon Oath every Circumstance which lead to that unfortunate affray at the Feejee Islands by some of the Officers and Crew together with some Europeans which
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Reference requested to Robson's letter.

had long resided on those Islands and the Natives; Also the Cause of the Women not being left at the Feejee's or landed at Topie, whereat two European Men and One Native Woman was landed, and if I could beg the favor of you to refer to Secretary Campbell, he will no doubt produce a Letter from Captain Robson, which will satisfy you in every particular.

I remain, &c.,
PETER DILLON,
Master of the Elizabeth Cutter.


I belonged to the Brig Daphne; I shipped at an island called Tooboowy about two days sail from Otaheite; Michael Fodger was Master of the Daphne, when I shipped on board her. Amile, the Lascar, was then on board; some time after this on the 28th day of August last the native divers on board the Daphne mutinied; Amile mutinied with them; I saw him as active in the mutiny as any man on board; I saw Captain Fodger knocked down by a blow over the head and killed; his things were afterwards stripped off, and he was thrown over board; Six of us were saved to bring the Vessel to Otaheite. The Vessel was brought to an Anchor in Matavai Bay on the 31st of the same Month; Hendrick and Bicknell navigated her—A number of Canoes came alongside, and the Natives took whatever they could lay hold of. The Endeavour, Captain Walker, came into the Bay about an hour and a half after us: He anchored within Pistol Shot of us; Bicknell hailed him and informed him of the State we were in. At night the Natives began to remove things in boats; Captain Walker was retaking one of these boats, when coming under the Daphne's bows with this boat in Tow, the natives began firing on him from the Daphne; as soon as they got on board they returned the fire from the Endeavour. The firing Continued about two hours and a half. One of the Natives on board the Daphne was wounded. Before break of day the natives left the Daphne. Amile told the Natives to fight well and take that Vessel, and then they would have two, and they
could go where they liked. I saw Amile assisting in taking them Powder and Ball. Amile was left on board. I believe he overslept himself. Captain Walker came on board the next day (the first of September) early in the Morning, and we pointed Amile out as the Murderer. He was hung; I cannot say whether on board the Daphne or on board the Endeavour. I did not hear Captain Walker or any other person give any directions for his being hung. He was pointed out to Captain Walker, as the Ring leader of the Mutiny on board the Daphne. I think the people were so exasperated by Amile’s Conduct that they would have killed him, if he had not been hung: One of the Natives, who had not been concerned in the Mutiny, was allowed to go on Shore after the Daphne was retaken. Three persons were killed in the Mutiny on board the Daphne; Eight at the same time left on the desolate Island of Arava, without any means of subsistence whatever; they had not any fish hook; I never was on the Island; five of these were wounded.


The Examination of Theodore Walker, Master of the Brig Endeavour, charged with the Wilful Murder of Amile, a Lascar, by causing him to be hung by the Neck until he was dead on board the said Brig then lying at Anchor in Matavai Bay, Otaheite, on or about the 1st day of September last past, taken before Ellis Bent Esquire, His Majesty’s Judge Advocate for the Territory of New South Wales, and others His Majesty’s Justices assigned to keep the peace in the said Territory, at Sydney, New South Wales, this Eleventh day of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirteen, which said Examinant Saith that he denies the said Charge and that it is wholly untrue.

Theo. Walker.

Taken at Sydney aforesaid on the day and year above written before:—

Ellis Bent, Judge-Adv.  D’. Wentworth,  J.P.
Alexr. Riley,  J.P.  S. Lord,  J.P.
W. Broughton,  J.P.

A true Copy:—Ellis Bent, J.-A.
Deposition of John Jones.

The Information of John Jones, taken upon Oath before Ellis Bent, Esquire, His Majesty's Judge Advocate for the Territory of New South Wales, and others His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace within the said Territory, at Sydney on the fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, who, being first duly sworn, saith:

I belong to the Brig Daphne, of which Michael Fodger was master. I shipped at Sydney. We sailed from this Port in September, 1812, on a Voyage to the Islands in the South Sea for pearl shells. I was on board the Vessels, when the natives employed on board as divers Mutinied, and killed Fodger and two others. Amile the Lascar was at this time on board. He was one of the principal Mutineers. I saw Amile kill Kisaskey, one of the seamen. He first gave him several thrusts with a spear and then knocked him in the Head with the thwart of a boat till he was tired and then helped to throw him overboard; The Daphne was then brought to Matavai Bay; myself, Hendrick, Ward, French, Randall and Bicknell were saved for this purpose. We arrived at Matavai Bay the 31st day of August. The Bay was full of Canoes; the Natives in large numbers came in them to the Vessel; they plundered the Vessel of every thing they could lay hold of; while they were doing this, the Endeavour arrived in the Bay, I mean the Colonial Brig Endeavour. Captain Walker was master of her. She came to Anchor very nigh us. Mr. Bicknell told Captain Walker that the Daphne was in possession of the Natives and begged of him not to leave him; In the Course of the Evening a firing took place between the Daphne and the Endeavour. It continued two hours, or two hours and a half. Amile at this time had a Carthage Box tied about his middle and a Pistol in his hand. He appeared to me to be Active in assisting the Mutineers; if his advice had been taken we should all have been killed. The Natives left the Daphne in the Course of the Night; Amile did not leave the Ship. In the morning Captain Walker took possession of the Daphne; upon Searching, Amile was found coming out of the Sail Room. He was brought on deck and he was pointed out to Captain Walker by the Men belonging to the Daphne, as the principal Murderer. The men belonging to the Daphne was going to kill him. Captain Walker said not, and so he was brought on board the Endeavour and hanged. I cannot tell whether he was hanged by Captain Walker's directions; he was
hanged at the request of both the ships' Companies, and richly he deserved it. It was all Captain Fodger's fault that the Ship was taken owing to the indulgence he gave to the divers on board. He ill used other Natives belonging to the Islands. Amile's body was thrown overboard.

Taken and Sworn the day and year above written before us:—

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Adv.  WM. BROUGHTON, J.P.
ALEXR. RILEY, J.P. S. LORD, J.P.
D'. WENTWORTH, J.P.

A True Copy:—ELLIS BENT, J.-A.


The Information of Abraham Hendrick, taken upon Oath before Ellis Bent, Esquire, His Majesty's Judge Advocate for New South Wales, and others His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in the said Territory, at Sydney on the fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirteen, who, being first duly sworn, saith:—
Endeavour returned the fire, which lasted on both sides for two hours and a half. Amile the Lascar was Active in firing on the Endeavour. I cannot say I saw him fire. The firing was with Musquertry. I considered Amile as bad or worse than the other rebels. He was very inveterate against the whites. The Mutineers left the Daphne in the course of the night. Amile did not leave the Vessel. He was down where the Sandal Wood was laying. I suppose he had assisted in handing the Sandal Wood out for I believe the natives took it away. Captain Walker fired again the following morning, but on being informed the natives had left the Daphne he ceased firing and took possession of her. Amile was found on board: he was pointed out to Walker as a murderer or a pirate by the rest. The same morning by the consent of both the Ships’ Crews, Captain Walker ordered Amile to be hung. I mean that there was a common feeling among us that he ought to be hung, that he deserved it. We informed Captain Walker that he was the ring-leader of the Mutiny and had urged the Natives to kill us all. He was hung on the Yard Arm of the Endeavour by Walker’s orders: Walker said Hang the Scoundrel hang the pirate directly, and he was hung up; while Amile was hanging, a pistol was fired at him. I cannot say who fired it, or whether he was wounded. He continued hanging about half an hour; his body was hove overboard. Captain Fodger was guilty of great acts of Cruelty on the Voyage towards the Natives. Captain Fodger was the cause of the Vessels being took by the Natives.

ABRAHAM HENDRICK.

Taken and Sworn the day and Year above written before us:—

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Adv.  D. WENTWORTH, J.P.
ALEXR. RILEY,  J.P.  S. LORD,  J.P.
W. BROUGHTON,  J.P.

A true Copy:—ELLIS BENT, J.-A.


The Information of John Randall, Mariner, taken upon Oath before Ellis Bent, Esquire, His Majesty’s Judge Advocate for the Territory of New South Wales, and others, his Majesty’s Justices assigned to keep the peace in the said Territory at Sydney on the fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirteen, who, being first duly sworn, saith:—

I belonged to the Brig Daphne. I shipped on board of her at Otaheite at a place Tiraboo. Michael Fodger was then Master
of her. Sometime afterwards the natives, who shipped on board of her as divers, mutinied. The Captain was the first man as I see knocked down; he was killed and thrown over board. I do not recollect the date of this Transaction. Amile the Lascar was on board at this time. He was very active in the Mutiny, he was chief amongst it almost. I did not see him kill Kisasky, I was below at the time. Three Whites were killed in the Mutiny. Eight were left on the Island of Arava; five of these were wounded; some were put on the Island by Natives, the rest swam on shore. The rest of us, six of us, were saved to take the Vessel to Otaheite. On the third day of the morning, we came in sight of Matavai Bay, and got in late in the Evening. A great number of Canoes came off to the Ship immediately and afterwards took the property, the Sandal Wood and things, on shore as fast as they could. The Endeavour Captain Walker came in the same Evening. She came round us and Anchored just on our Starboard Bow. Mr. Bicknell hailed him and told him our Captain was killed and two of the hands, and the rest were put on Shore; Captain Walker said he would stay by us until the morning: soon after the natives on board the Daphne loaded the Whale Boat and sent her ashore. Captain Walker pursued her and took her. As they were towing the Boat back, the Natives fired on them from the Daphne, and Captain Walker returned the fire as soon as he got on board the Endeavour. The Natives jumped out of the boat and swam on shore before Captain Walker took the boat. The firing continued about two hours or rather better on both sides. One Native was wounded on board the Daphne. No damage was done, some grape shot went thro' the Bulwark of the Daphne: The Natives left the Daphne in the Course of the night, and Captain Walker and the Endeavour men took possession of her the next Morning. Amile and a native of one of the islands was taken on board her. The Native was allowed to swim on shore in the course of the day, he was not concerned in the mutiny. Amile was very active in the firing on the Endeavour. He encouraged the Natives as much as he could, and said how he would take Captain Walker's Vessel in a very short time; Amile was hung on the Endeavour's Yard Arm by Captain Walker's orders, and the wish of the Daphne's Ship's Company. I mean to say that they were glad he was hung because he was so Active in the Mutiny. I heard Captain Walker order him to be hung when he was told how Active he had been in killing the people. I do not know who hung him. He was hung in a quarter of an hour after he was taken. I heard the Daphne's people say that they would murder him. I
saw him hanging. I cannot say how long he hung, or what became of his body. I heard the people say they chucked him overboard, but I did not see it.

Taken and sworn on the day and year aforesaid before us:

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Adv.
ALEXR. RILEY, J.P.
D. WENTWORTH, J.P.

A True Copy:—ELLIS BENT, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

CORRESPONDENCE between Ellis Bent, judge advocate, and J. T. Campbell, secretary to the governor, relating to proposed trial of Theodore Walker.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

MEMORIAL OF THEODORE WALKER.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

CORRESPONDENCE between Ellis Bent, judge advocate, and J. T. Campbell, secretary to the governor, relating to proposed bail for Theodore Walker.

[Copies of these three enclosures are not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked “No. 2 of 1814,” per ship Earl Spencer, via Ceylon; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 4th December, 1815.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 19th January, 1814.

1. It being my Intention to address Your Lordship in a detailed Despatch on the General Affairs of this Colony, accompanied by the usual public Documents, by the Brig James Hay, which is to sail direct from hence to England in the Course of about Six Weeks from this date, I shall on the present occasion only solicit Your Lordship’s attention to a few points.

2. My last Despatch to Your Lordship was by the Phænix, Whaler, in August last, the Duplicate whereof I transmitted by the Atalanta, Whaler, in September; since which time I have to Inform Your Lordship that on the 9th of October the hired Transport Earl Spencer, Mitchell Commander, arrived here, having on board a Detachment of the 73rd Regiment and 196 Male Convicts, all in good Health; the original Number of Convicts embarked was 200, out of which four died on the Passage; a Mr. Dickson and several other free Passengers arrived by this Ship.
The Hired Transport, Wanstead, Moore Commander, arrived on the 9th instant with 117 Female Convicts, all in good Health; during the passage two Women died, making the Whole Number from England, 119 Women; and on the 10th instant, His Majesty's Colonial Armed Brig, Kangaroo, Commanded by Lieut't Jeffreys of the Royal Navy, arrived after a very tedious Passage of Seven Months and Eight Days from England, whence she sailed in Company with the Earl Spencer on the 2d of June. She touched at Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Samuel Bradley, a free Settler, with his Wife, and Sixteen free Women, the Wives of Convicts, with a Considerable Number of Children, have arrived by the Kangaroo.

3. In Consequence of this Delay in the Arrival of the Kangaroo, I have deemed it my Duty to require Lieut't Jeffreys to furnish me with a written Statement of the Causes which produced it, and I have now the honor to transmit a Copy of the Letter he addressed to me on that occasion for Your Lordship's Satisfaction.

4. I have been Honored with Your Lordship's Letter of the 30th of April by the Transport, Earl Spencer, and with that of the 5th of August by the Wanstead, both on the Subject of the Removal of the 73rd Regiment from hence to Ceylon, but owing, as I presume, to some Accident or Mistake, I have not yet been Honored with any orders from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, relative to the Relief and Removal of that Regiment. Considering Myself, however, perfectly justified in acting upon Your Lordship's Instructions alone, I have, in pursuance of them, Embarked as many of the Soldiers of the 73rd Regt., with their Wives and Children, on board The Earl Spencer, as that Vessel Can Conveniently accommodate, and Conformably with the Terms of the Charter Party entered into by the Commissioners of the Transport Board with the Owners of that Ship. This Embarkation took place on the 17th instant; a Copy of their Embarkation Return accompanies this for Your Lordship's Information.

5. When the Transport Ships, Windham and General Hewitt, shall have arrived, and disembarked the 46th Regiment, and landed the Convicts, I shall lose no time in Embarking the remainder of the 73rd on board of them for Ceylon; but I beg to observe that it will be impossible to relieve the Out Posts until after the Arrival of the 46th, as the Royal Veteran Company, tho' strong in Numbers, is not at all Calculated to relieve the Troops Stationed at the distant Out Posts on Van Dieman's Land, where Strong and Active Men are required, they being old and Infirm.
6. I am in Hope that the Transports will arrive in such time, as will enable them to take Advantage of the proper Season to proceed from hence on their further Voyages by What is here Called "The Western Passage" (that is either thro' Bass's Straits, or round the Southern Extremity of Van Dieman's Land), to Ceylon; and in that Case it is My Intention to send the Reliefs for Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple by them, and to order the two Companies of the 73rd to Embark from their respective Stations. By these Means a double Embarkation will be avoided, and Consequently a Considerable Expence Saved to the Crown.

7. I had been long anxiously waiting the Arrival of the Colonial Brig Kangaroo, in order to the employing of her in the final Evacuation of Norfolk Island. A Superintendant and Gang of thirty five Men have remained there for the purpose of Slaughtering and Salting down the Flesh of the Cattle belonging to Government, which remained on the Island, and I have every Reason to suppose that this has been effected long since. For the last Six Months, the Colonial Brig, Lady Nelson, has been employed in making Successive Trips from thence to Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, with Cargoes of this Meat, it being more required there than at Head Quarters. It is now my Intention to dispatch the Kangaroo immediately to Norfolk Island to render the Evacuation of it finally Complete by the Removal of the Superintendant and Gang, and at the same time to take on board all the remaining Stores and Provisions that may be worth the removing. This Duty will be Completed, I expect, in two Months from the present Date.

8. It affords me great pleasure to have it in my Power to report to your Lordship that this Colony and its Dependencies continue in a State of perfect Peace and Tranquility, and in a very progressive State of Improvement. It also affords me particular Satisfaction to be Enabled to report to Your Lordship that the Expences of the Colony are greatly reduced, and Unless a Season of Scarcity, such as is unfortunately now to be dreaded, should occur, the Expences will Continue to diminish very Considerably; in all Events I beg Your Lordship will rest assured that I shall Continue to make every Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure that the Circumstances of the Colony will admit. With my next Despatch I shall transmit Your Lordship the Accounts Current of the Expences of the Colony for the last Six Months, and in the Mean Time I have the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information a List of the Bills drawn by Mr. Deputy Commissary General Allan on the Lords of the Treasury to Cover the Expences of the Colony for the last Six Months.
9. In the foregoing Paragraph, I expressed the Apprehension of the Approach of a Season of Scarcity, and I now feel under the painful Necessity of explaining more fully to Your Lordship My Fears on that Head For several Months; during What is Naturally our Wet Season, in the Winter and Spring of the last Year, No Rain Whatever having fallen to refresh the Earth, it became so parched and burned up, that almost all Vegetation Ceased, and a great part of the Wheat and other Grain, which had been Sown, perished in the Ground, and the small Portion, which did grow, Came up so blighted by the Heat and Drought together, that the Produce will not probably, throughout the Colony, average 8 Bushels to the Acre, which is not more than the third part of what is the Usual Encrease. Another most unfortunate Circumstance has attended this extraordinary Drought. The Ponds and even the Rivers, which in other Seasons have supplied Water enough for the Use of the Cattle, totally failed on this occasion, and the Consequence has been that an alarming Mortality has taken place, not only in the Herds belonging to the Crown, but also among those of the Settlers at large. These Calamities at length seemed to give way in a Certain Degree by a few days of Rain, which much relieved the almost famished Cattle, and gave some Hope of a good Harvest of Maize or Indian Corn, on which our principal Dependence against Famine now rested, the Wheat Harvest having, as already stated, almost totally failed. In this prospect of Relief I am now, My Lord, left almost without a Hope, for a Second Drought followed so quick upon the former, that now, in the Height of Summer, we have been for several weeks with scarcely a single Shower of Rain, and all Vegetation is again at a Stand, The Ponds and Streams again Exhausted, and the Cattle once more Sickening and dying from Actual Want of Food and Water. This total Inversion of the Natural Order of the Seasons has necessarily excited much Alarm, as the Consequences, if not averted by a Speedy Resort to external Supplies, must at least terminate in the heavy Calamity of very great Scarcity, both of Animal Food and of Grain, if not in an actual Famine. To guard against this Evil, I considered it my duty to write to the Government of Bengal, under date of the 12th October last, requesting it to ship off Two Hundred and fifty Tons of Wheat with the greatest Expedition for the Use of this Government, and I trust that this Supply will arrive within the Course of Five or Six Months. This Grain will probably cost much less in price to the Crown than that which the Colony itself produces, but this Advantage is Counter balanced by the Consideration that our own Grain is of much superior Quality to it. For the
1314.
19 Jan.
Increase in price of grain.

Anticipated further advances.

Fosbrook ordered to Sydney for trial.

Queries submitted to Fitz.

G. W. Evans sent on exploring tour.

present, in Consequence of these distressing Occurrences, I have been obliged to advance the Price of Grain (which in the former abundant Season I had reduced to 8 Shillings per Bushel) to the former Standard of ten Shillings per Bushel, and even at this advance I find it so very difficult to procure the Quantity requisite for the necessary Demands of Government itself, that I am Strongly Apprehensive that I shall be under the Necessity of making a further Considerable Advance in the price, in order to the Inducing the Settlers to dispose of any part of their present scanty Supply; in fact, such is the Deficiency, both in the Quantity and Quality of the Grain and Animal Food that until Supplies shall arrive from India, and the Season take a more favorable Turn, I shall be obliged to advance the Price in proportion to the general Scarcity.

10. Mr. Fosbrook, the Deputy Commissary at Hobart Town, being Charged with having Committed Peculations in his Department, I some time ago sent Mr. Hogan, a new Officer in the Commissariat of this Country to relieve and supersede him, and I sent orders to the Lieut’ Governor to send Mr. Fosbrook by the Earliest opportunity to Head Quarters here, in order to his being brought to Trial on the Charges preferred against him. On his arrival, which is now daily expected, I shall order a General Court Martial to Investigate his Conduct.

11. The Commissioners of Audit having lately sent out to me a Form of Queries to be put to Mr. Fitz, the late Deputy Commissary at this place, I accordingly lost no time in transmitting them to him for his Answers, but he has not yet rendered them. He promises, however, to furnish me with them at an early Day.

12. The Drought and Consequent Deficiency in Grass and Water for the Cattle, which I have already been obliged to State to Your Lordship in some of the foregoing passages, led me to make an Effort at the discovering of some Track of Country where possibly Nature might be more bountiful than in the present Circumscribed Limits of this Colony; and in furtherance of this object, I some Weeks ago gave Instructions* to Mr. Evans, one of the Deputy Surveyors of Land, attended by a few men and provided with the Necessary Accommodations for a two Months’ Tour, to proceed in the Attempt of Effecting a Passage over the great Range of Mountains, Called here “The blue Mountains,” and to discover what Description of Country lay to the Westward of them. The Consequence, I am most happy to Inform Your Lordship, has been that at a distance of 150 Miles Mr. Evans has discovered a beautiful and Champain Country of very Considerable Extent and great Fertility, thro’ which a River of large Size, abounding in large and very fine Fish, takes

* Note 15.
a Westward Course. Mr. Evans has brought with him some Specimens of the Timbers, Stones and Minerals, which he happened to fall in with, but I am not yet enabled to state what Importance may be attached to them, tho' I am inclined to think that some of them may prove of very great value. Neither am I enabled from the very recent return of Mr. Evans to give Your Lordship at this time a more minute account of the Success which has attended this Tour of Discovery. I am however fully persuaded that this hitherto unexplored Region will at no distant period prove a Source of Infinite Benefit to this Colony. In my next Despatch I shall do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship a Copy of Mr. Evans's Journal with every other Circumstance attending the Discovery that may come to my Knowledge and be worthy of Your Lordship's Consideration.

As this Despatch goes by the Ship Earl Spencer, via Ceylon, it is not improbable that my next, by the Ship James Hay, will reach Your Lordship before it, but I have Considered it my Duty to embrace even this Circuitous Route to make the present Communications, to which I request Your Lordship's favourable Consideration.

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT JEFFREYS TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, H.M. Brig Kangaroo, Sydney Cove, 10th Jany., 1814.

I have the Honor to inform you that His Majesty's Brig under my command has just arrived in this port after a tedious passage of Seven Months and eight Days from Portsmouth, having met with Calms and heavy Gales, etc.

I beg leave to send you an account of our Stoppages during the above Voyage, as also my reasons for so doing.

At Madeira, from the 21st June to 3rd July, in consequence of H.M.S. Inconstant, under whose orders I was, having gone there.

At Rio de Janeiro, from 20th Augt. to 20th September, put in for refreshments and to get the Brig caulked in every part of her upperworks, they having proved leaky in consequence of her having been built of Green Wood.

At the Cape of Good Hope, from 3d to 13th Novr., for filling Water and getting refreshments, which the Women Passengers stood in great need of, and to refit our rigging which had been stranded and carried away in several parts owing to the heavy Gales of Wind met with during 45 days passage to that place.

I have the happiness to add that we only met with two Deaths, both Children not 18 Months Old.
1814.
19 Jan.

Embarkation return of detachment of troops on the Earl Spencer.

And also that His Majesty's Brig will be perfectly ready for Sea in a few days to perform any Service you may think proper, provided it will not exceed three Months.

I have, &c.,
C. JEFFREYS, Lieut. and Comm'r.

Compared:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

EMBARKATION RETURN of a Detachment of the 1st Batl'n 73d Regt. of Foot, Commanded by Major George Alexr. Gordon, Sydney Cove, N. S. Wales, 17th January, 1814.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Island of Ceylon</td>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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List of Officers who Embark with the Detach't.

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<th>Rank and Names</th>
<th>On board what Ship</th>
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<tr>
<td>Major George Alexr. Gordon</td>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captn. Haddon Smith</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; John Pike</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieut. Arch'd McNaughton</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Martin Murphy</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Thos. Atkins</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Philip Connor</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; D'Arcy Wentworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ens'n Anth'y Pook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asst. Surg'n George Martin</td>
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G. A. GORDON, Major 73d Regt.

A True Copy:—H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[ A copy of the list of bills drawn will be found in a volume in series II. ]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 24, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd February, 1814.

1. Lieut. Lundin, after suffering a variety of hardships, has at length arrived in England with your Dispatches, Nos. 1 to 8 of the year 1812, The Isabella, in which he had taken his passage from Port Jackson having been wrecked on the Falkland Islands* after weathering Cape Horn.

* Note 16.
2. I have laid these Dispatches before H.R.H. The Prince Regent, and I have it in Command to express to you the Satisfaction with which His Royal Highness has received the account, therein contained, of the continued Tranquillity of all the Settlements under your Government, and of their improved and still increasing Prosperity.

3. Altho' this flourishing Condition of the Colony may in some degree be attributed to the Circumstance of there having been no Floods in the Hawkesbury River for three years past, yet His Royal Highness is fully sensible that the increased Industry of the Settlers and the great Improvement of the general Morals and Conduct is principally to be attributed to the wise Regulations, which you have established, and To the Encouragement you have given to the deserving Settlers.

4. His Royal Highness has also observed with Pleasure the very favourable Report which you have made of Van Dieman's Land. The superior fertility of the Soil, combined with its other natural Advantages, will at no distant period render it a Colony of considerable importance, and it becomes a question, on which I should be glad of your Opinion, how far it may not be advisable henceforth to give further Encouragement, than has hitherto been given, to Persons willing to proceed thither as Settlers.

5. His Royal Highness entirely approves, as the first Step towards the improvement of the Settlement, the Removal of George Town* at Port Dalrymple from its present Situation to York Cove, and I have only to suggest to you in the Execution of this Measure that as there is no necessity for carrying it into immediate effect, so the Interests of the Settlers may be equally, if not more advanced, and the amount of the Expence may be probably diminished by a gradual Removal to the Situation which you have chosen.

6. The Propriety of establishing a Chain of Military Posts between Hobart's Town and Port Dalrymple will depend upon the Necessity, which exists of maintaining a frequent Communication between the two Settlements. In their present infant State, I confess that this Necessity is not to me so evident, and I feel disposed to postpone it, until the more extended Cultivation and Settlement of Van Dieman's Land shall afford greater facilities of maintaining detached Bodies of Troops, and thus diminish the Expence to which the Establishment of such Posts must lead.

7. In the New Charter for making alterations in the Courts of Civil Judicature, which is now passing the Great Seal, a Court

* Note 17.
Civil court established in Tasmania.

Limited jurisdiction of court in Tasmania.

Dismissal of deputy judge-advocate Bate.

Appointment of Evans as deputy-surveyor at Hobart.

Appointment of Bowden as senior assistant surgeon.

The commissariat administration.

Proposed increased salary for Rev. R. Knopwood.

is established in Van Dieman’s Land to take cognizance of, and decide without appeal, all Causes not exceeding £50 in amount. Mr. Abbott has been selected as the Deputy Judge Advocate who is to preside in this Court, and a Salary of £600 per Ann. for this officer will be proposed in the next Estimate.

8. As it has not been considered adviseable to extend the Jurisdiction of this new Court beyond that which I have already specified, it will still be necessary that all Civil Causes, where the Value of Debt exceeds £50, as well as such Criminal Causes as cannot be taken cognizance of by the Magistrates, should be carried for Adjudication to the Chief Settlement as heretofore. Upon the Receipt of this dispatch, you will acquaint Mr. Bate that H.R.H. The Prince Regent has no further occasion for his Services as Deputy Judge Advocate; but he may be allowed to draw his Salary ’till this Intimation is made to him, in Consideration of the Circumstances which induced you to defer his Suspension.*

9. His Royal Highness has been pleased to confirm your Nomination* of Mr. G. W. Evans to be Deputy Surveyor of Lands at Hobartstown, and I may here acquaint you that Authority has been given for the Payment of Salary to this Person as Deputy Surveyor at Port Jackson for the period he acted in this Capacity, tho’ his appointment does not seem to have been altogether regular.

10. The Appointment of Mr. M. Bowden, Senior Ass’t Surgeon at the same Settlement to succeed Mr. W. T’Anson, the Surgeon, is also confirmed.*

11. The Commissariat Establishment† of the Colony having been taken out of the annual Parliamentary Estimate and transferred to the Department of the Commissary in Chief, I have notified to the Lords Comm’rs of the Treasury, for their Consideration, your Recommendation of Mr. Williams to succeed Mr. Sutton; A Free Passage will be ordered for Mrs. Williams on her making application for that purpose.

12. I did not receive your Recommendation* of an Addition to the Salary of the Revd. Mr. Knopwood at Hobartstown, until the Estimates for the year 1814 had been voted for the House of Commons. An Addition of £77 10s. for this purpose will be submitted in the Estimate for 1815, which will make Mr. Knopwood’s Salary equal to that of the 2nd Clergyman at Port Jackson, and as no Endeavour shall be omitted on my part to procure a proper person to proceed in that Capacity to Port Dalrymple, I hope soon to have it in my Power to relieve Mr. Knopwood from being obliged to cross the Island to do duty at the latter Settlement.

* Note 18. † Note 19.
13. I approve with particular Satisfaction the Retrenchment of those useless or superfluous Salaries, the discontinuance of which has been recommended by you, as it has given me the Opportunity of augmenting the inadequate Allowances, hitherto made to deserving Persons, without imposing any additional Burthen on the Public. I enclose for your information a Schedule of the Alterations, which I propose to make in the Distribution of the Sum voted by Parliament next year.

14. You will have long ago received, by the Ship “Spring Grove,” Lord Liverpool's letter, No. 25, which regulates the amount of Salary to be drawn by the acting Lt. Governor of Van Dieman's Land, and which does not much differ from the Statement made by you in Paragraph 16* of your dispatch No. 6. But Lt. Govr. Davey having received one Moiety of his Salary from 1st Sep., 1811, The Officer Administering the Government at Hobartstown can only be entitled to draw the other Moiety from that period as explained to you in my letter No. 11.*

15. The Measures,† you have taken for settling at the Derwent such Men of the Detachment of Marines as chose to remain in the Colony and for sending home the remainder, appear very proper.

16. As the Delay‡ in the Evacuation of Norfolk Island will not be attended with Expence, I am not aware of any objection to its having been postponed.

17. I am sorry that the Capture of the Colonial Brig “Emu,” and the delay that has taken place both in fitting “The Kangaroo,” and in procuring a proper Vessel to replace The Emu, will have deprived you of the Assistance of these Vessels to perform this Service.

18. In my letter, No. 13,‡ by the Ship Fortune, I acquainted you that the Contract, into which you had entered for building a General Hospital at Sydney, put it out of the Power of H.M.'s Government to sanction the distillation of Spirits within the Colony, even if that Measure had appeared less objectionable than, upon Consideration, it was found to be. And I stated for your Consideration some of the Arguments, which then occurred against its Adoption. I confess that I see nothing, in the 20th Paragraph of your Dispatch,‡ which recommends this Measure, that in the least tends to remove the force of any of those objections which I had previously stated. I am ready to admit that the Consumption of the Surplus Grain of the Colony would be of itself a very strong reason in favor of Distillation, if it were certainly ascertained that the Colony would hereafter continue

* Note 20. † Note 21. ‡ Note 22.
to produce the same abundant Crops as those of 1811 and 1812. But when I reflect that so late as the year 1811, not more than 12 Months previous to the date of your Dispatch, you had found it absolutely necessary to authorize an Importation of Wheat from India, and when I add to this Consideration the possibility of the Recurrence of Floods in the River Hawkesbury, attended with the doubt how far your Measures had been hitherto successful for inducing the Settlers on the Banks of that River to secure their Crops from this danger, I cannot but think that it will require the Experience of a longer time to determine whether the Colony is capable of producing such a Surplus of Grain as would authorize the adoption of a Distillery. Under this impression, I forbear to enter into any detailed Examination of the mode in which you would propose to regulate the distillery, tho' it appears in many parts liable to serious objections; but I cannot avoid noticing an opinion, which would appear from this part of your dispatch, to be prevalent in the Colony, that Persons, newly arrived, are looked upon as Intruders in the Occupation or Business, which they may follow, and as running away with a Branch of Business to which the older Settlers consider themselves exclusively entitled. There can be no good reason why a Settler, newly arrived from England, should not have the same permission to engage in any Trade that is given to the Colonists longer established. And I cannot too earnestly request you to take every means of shewing your Disapprobation of any such doctrines, which appear to me to be only calculated to produce the worst consequences to the Tranquillity and Prosperity of the Colony.

19. As you acquaint me that the Contract, for building the Hospital, will expire on the 1st day of May next, I am to signify to you the Commands of H.R.H. The Prince Regent that you should carry into Execution the Instructions conveyed to you in the Earl of Liverpool's letter, No. 15,* for permitting the Importation of Spirits upon payment of a Duty of 4s. per Gallon, which Instruction had previously received the Sanction of the Committee for Trade. And that you do increase the duty to 5s. per Gallon, if you shall continue to be of opinion that it can well bear this Increase. H.M.'s Servants are of opinion that unless this Importation is really free, that is, open at all times to all importers without distinction, the Evils, which have hitherto arisen from the Barter of Spirits, cannot be effectually removed. But that by opening the Trade, an Additional Revenue will not only be raised, and a Check given to the Practice of Secret Distillation, but a Stop will be put to all those Speculations

* Note 23.
which have hitherto arisen from a limited importation; and you will be moreover enabled to put an End to the Issue of Spirits at a fixed rate to the Civil and Military Servants in the Colony, a practice which has, even under your prudent Administration of it, the appearance, if not the actual effect, of encouraging the Barter of that Article.*

20. As not more than 4 or 5 of the Persons, sent out as Settlers from this Country since the year 1810, had arrived at the date of your last dispatch, I should hope that the Character,† given by you of the Settlers from England, has reference rather to such as left this Country at earlier periods than to those, who have received permission to become Settlers since the date of your Commission.

21. Since the year 1810, every attention has been paid to prevent imposition as to the Character of Persons applying for permission to become Settlers. I do not find that any Person has been recommended to you under the Denomination of a Gentleman Settler, and in order still further to guard against the imposition, which might be practised upon this department, I have with very few exceptions always left it to your discretion to decide upon the Quantity of Land which it might be proper to allot to any Individual. Indeed I observe that the most extensive Grants have not by any means been made to Settlers from England. But should any of the Settlers, who have lately proceeded to the Colony, in any way misconduct themselves, I have to desire that you will report the Circumstances of their Misconduct for my information.

22. I am to desire that you will report to me from time to time the Names of the Persons to whom you find it necessary to issue rations under the Circumstances stated in your dispatch No. 6, Par. 24,‡ because it would seem that in a Country, where Labourers are so scarce, Sickness alone should be held as a sufficient reason for issuing a Public Ration to any Person not otherwise entitled to it; a contrary Practice can afford only Encouragement to Idleness by diminishing the Necessity of Exertion.

23. I entirely approve of the Clauses you have inserted in the Grants of Land and in Leases for Town Lots.

24. I am to acquaint you that Mr. Commiss'y Palmer has taken his passage to New So. Wales in the Ship Catharine, which sailed from Falmouth on the § day of December last, and will therefore be able to afford in Person the Explanations of which you stand so much in need.

25. Until I received your Dispatches by the Isabella, I was not aware that the families of the Civil Servants in the Colony

* Note 24. † Note 25. ‡ Note 26. § Blank in manuscript.
received Rations from the Public Stores, and I am to desire that you will give immediate orders for putting a Stop to the Practice, as well as that of allotting to each a Government Servant, clothed and victualled at the Public Expence. However necessary such a favor might have been at the first Establish't of a remote Settlement, there is not the least ground for continuing it in the present State of the Colony. The Civil Servants will however continue to draw their Rations until further orders.

26. The Allowance of one Government Man to each Military officer is also a Practice which should be immediately discontinued, more especially as I suppose these officers have the usual Privilege of taking a Servant from the Ranks; and both they and the Civil Servants will still have it in their Power to apply to you for Convict Servants, if they chuse to be at the Expence of clothing and feeding them.

27. You will however consider whether this decision should apply to those Gentlemen, who act in the Capacity of Magistrates, and who have hitherto received the Advantages of Government Servants as a Compensation for their trouble in thus acting as Justices of the Peace.

28. I am also to authorize you to discontinue the Issue of fuel at the Public Expence to the Public Servants.

29. I have not been able to ascertain precisely for what periods the Settlers from England are victualled at the Expence of the Crown after their Arrival in New So. Wales, and for how long a time they are allowed to have Government Servants drawing Rations from the Stores, altho' I conclude from the Case of Messrs. Blaxlands that these periods are extended to Eighteen Months.

30. Since I have held the Seals of the Colonial Department, great Care has been taken that every Settler from this Country should produce satisfactory Evidence that he was possessed of Property to a certain extent, whereby he would be enabled to cultivate the land allotted to him with less assistance from Government. Any Exceptions from this Rule have been specially intimated to you. I shall make known to all Settlers, hereafter proceeding to the Colony, that they will not be permitted to draw Rations, or to have the Accommodation of Convicts fed and clothed at the Public Expence, for a longer period than 6 Months after their Arrival in the Colony. You will not however consider yourself absolutely obliged to apply this Regulation to the Case of Convicts emancipated in the Settlement, either from good Conduct during their term of Servitude, or after having served that term, if you are of opinion that they are deserving of farther indulgence.
31. I am aware that the natural consequence of the increased Population of the Colony is an Augmentation of the Expences of its Civil Government, and that the Sum, annually voted by Parliament, may not be adequate to its present Extent. In some instances, therefore, it may be necessary to appropriate Salaries to Colonial Officers from the Colonial Revenue. I have myself, as I shall inform you in a separate dispatch, deemed it advisable to charge on this fund the remuneration which it is proposed to allow to the two attorneys, who are about to proceed to the Settlement, and to the Clerk, which I propose should be allowed to the new Judge Advocate of Van Dieman’s Land; but this Power is to be exercised with great discretion. It has already been intimated to you that the Expences of the Colony bear hard upon the Treasury of this Country, without any Corresponding benefit, and it is therefore to be wished that a part at least of the Colonial Revenue should be applied in liquidation of these Expences; and I am happy to find from parts of your dispatch that you are taking the Steps necessary to attain this desirable end. The approaching departure of the Ships, about to sail, prevents me from making at present any detailed remarks on the List of Salaries with which the Colonial funds are charged; but I cannot avoid mentioning the Allowance made from it to the two Clerks in the Secretary’s office. These Gentlemen enjoy Salaries voted in the Estimate, and I therefore hope the payments, they appear to receive from the Colonial funds, are for periods previous to your receiving the Estimate for 1812; if not I must be under the necessity of desiring their discontinuance.

32. I have communicated to the Treasury your Reasons for issuing to Mr. Broughton the Sum of £365 per an. as acting Commissary, which I cannot but approve. The Arrival of Mr. Allan with the new Commissariat will, I trust, have long ago relieved the Colonial fund from this burthen.

33. It has been stated to you in my Dispatch No. 12* that I must decline expressing an Opinion on the Salary of £200 per ann., which you recommend to Mr. D’Arcy Wentworth, as Superintendent of Police, until I received from you a Statement of the Colonial Revenue; I would only now add that if the fund prove adequate to the Charge, I consider him well entitled to such Remuneration. With respect to the Claim of the same Gentleman for some Remuneration for his Services while acting in the absence of Mr. Jamieson, the Principal Surgeon, and previous to his receiving that appointment, I am to acquaint you that Mr. Jamieson was paid the whole Salary to his Death, and to express my hope that you will coincide with me in the View I have taken of the Claims of Officers in this Situation,

* Note 27.
as stated in my dispatch No. 18*; and consequently that you will be of Opinion it would be establishing a very inconvenient precedent to listen to this Claim, even if the Moiety of Mr. Jamieson's Salary had remained unappropriated.

34. By a reference to Lord Liverpool's Dispatches, it does not appear that his Lordship absolutely disapproved of your having commenced a Turnpike Road from Sydney to the Banks of the Hawkesbury, but he expressed, in No. 9,† the Opinion, in which I concur, that Improvements of this Kind should be rather the Consequence than the Cause of internal Prosperity; and again in No. 21† that if the Expence of Roads, etc., cannot be borne by those, who are to receive immediate benefit therefrom, it may be presumed that the Colony is not yet sufficiently advanced to render the Construction of such Works necessary. As, however, it appears that there is a reasonable Prospect of the Expence of the Road in question being repaid to the Public at a future Period, there is no Objection to its being completed. But I can by no means sanction the Expectation, you state to be entertained by the Colonists, that the Colonial Revenue should be appropriated to the Works in the interior, at least whilst H.M.'s Treasury at home is subjected to an Expence of from Seventy Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Pounds per Ann. for the Support of the Colony.

35. I could not suppose, until I received your Dispatches, that you would have thought it necessary to make the Appeal contained in the 37 Paragraph of your Dispatch, No. 6†; I was not aware, nor, after a Perusal of the Printed Minutes of the Trial of Lt. Col. Johnstone, do I find anything in the Evidence that has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to charge you with the Practice of bartering Spirits for Houses or Land for your own Emolument. I trust therefore that it is unnecessary for me to assure you that no Statement of this Nature could ever have led me to entertain for a moment any such Idea to your Prejudice. I may take this opportunity of observing to you that the Measure of making any Purchases for Government with Spirits should be at all times avoided, however advantageous such a Mode of Sale may be, as affording an Example of bartering Spirits, which will too readily be followed by others, who will naturally presume on such an Example from the Colonial Government. I may also call your attention to the danger arising from an Advertisement,‡ that appeared in the Sydney Gazette of March, 1812, from the Hospital Contractors offering to the Settlers Spirits in Barter for Stock. The same Reasons may be urged against this offer, with this further Danger, that altho' the advertisement is limited to Male Stock, it yet holds

* Note 27. † Note 28. ‡ Note 29.
out a Temptation to the smaller Settlers, that may be irresistible, of disposing clandestinely of their female Stock also.

36. I entertain a confident Expectation that as soon as the free Importation of Spirits is permitted, all the Evils arising from these Causes will be altogether removed.

37. It having been ascertained that the Ship "Arch Duke Charles" had been obliged to put into the Cape of Good Hope, and that she was still there on 25 Decr., 1812, I trust she will have arrived at Port Jackson early in the ensuing year.

38. In the Communication* I formerly made to you with respect to the Employment of Lieut. Oxley on Surveys under the direction of the Lords Com’rs of the Admiralty, it was expressly stated that he was only to be so employed, if it did not interfere with his other duties. It would appear from your report* that this Employment will necessarily occupy a great part of this Gentleman’s time. Under these Circumstances, I will intimate to the Admiralty that it will be extremely inconvenient that Mr. Oxley should be so employed; And I mean to suggest to their Lordships that the two Officers in Command of the Colonial Vessels may be sometimes employed in such Surveys. Mr. Oxley being thus left at liberty to attend to the duties of his own Situation, the assistance of a Deputy Surveyor of Lands at Head Quarters will be entirely unnecessary.

39. Lt. Col. O’Connell will leave the Colony with his Regiment, and the Sentiments of H.M.’s Government with respect to an Increase in the Lt. Governor’s Salary has been communicated to Lt. Col. Molle, who has been appointed to that Situation. Until some corresponding Reduction should take place in other Branches of the Civil Establishment, I should not think myself authorized in proposing to Parliament an Augmentation of the Salary; if, however, you should consider it possible to add to the Charges imposed upon the Police fund an Additional £150 a year to the Lieut. Governor, I should readily acquiesce in such an Arrangement.

40. A free Passage to the Colony will be ordered for the Brothers of Mr. Nicholls with their families on their stating to me that they are ready to proceed, and an intimation to that purpose has been made to them.

41. I have already communicated to you in a private letter* the Arrangement that has been made respecting the Naval Officer.

42. I am convinced that, when Lord Liverpool objected to the Establishment of a Body Guard, he did so under the impression that it was a new Establishment, which at least required Explanation previous to receiving the Sanction of H.M.’s Government. The Statement, you have made of the Utility of this

* Note 30.
Body of Men being employed in the Colony, has induced me to sanction the Increase of the Establishment as proposed by you, to 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 12 Privates.

43. Previous to the Receipt of your Dispatches by The Isabella, I had directed about 50 Tons of assorted Iron to be shipped in The Broxburnebury, and orders have been given for providing the Stores required in the Requisition, No. 18. A Part, but I am afraid not the whole of these Stores will be embarked in that Vessel, as well as the Medicines. The Remainder will be forwarded in the Ship Somersetshire, which has been recently fitted up to convey Male Convicts to the Colony.

44. I am sorry to find that you experience difficulty in appropriating the Female Convicts sent out to the Colony, more particularly as a greater number than usual have been transported during the last 12 Months.

45. The Difficulty of disposing of this Class of Convicts at home, at least until the Penitentiary Houses, which are now erecting, are finished, will render it very convenient that such of them, as are of proper Age should, for some time longer be sent to the Colony.

46. It only remains for me to advert to that not the least important part of your dispatch,* in which you request a Communication of the Sentiments of H.M.'s Government with respect to the Readmission to Society of such Convicts, as may have by their meritorious Conduct redeemed their past transgressions. H.M.'s Government entirely concur with you in the propriety of the general principle, upon which you state yourself to have acted. Nothing could be more unjust to the Individuals themselves, nor more impolitic with a View to the tranquillity of the Colony, and the Effects which it is the object of transportation to produce, than to lay down a general Rule of perpetual Exclusion against one Class of the Community, and thus to deprive them of that feeling of honorable Ambition, which is the best incentive to virtuous Exertion. But this principle may be carried too far; and I confess that I am not as yet prepared to say that it would be judicious, unless under very peculiar Circumstances, to select Convicts for the office of Magistrates. The illiberal, tho' not unnatural Prejudice, which you have had to encounter in your Endeavour to restore Meritorious Convicts to their former Rank in Society, would be still more violently excited by the Elevation to the Magistracy; and the hostile Spirit, which prevails between the two Classes of Settlers and Convicts, if it did not influence the Conduct of the Magistrate himself, would at least diminish the Respect and Deference, which ought to be paid to his decision. A failure also in an

* Note 31.
Experiment of this Kind would not only render it difficult to recur to it again, but would confirm those prejudices against associating with Convicts, which, I trust, that time and a proper Exercise of discretion on your part will ultimately overcome.

47. As those, who have been desirous of counteracting your Measures, have selected the Admission of Convicts to Society as their main point of Resistance, you will I am sure see the Necessity of not compromising your Authority by exerting it on a Subject, where Resistance may be so well cloaked under a rigid Sense of Virtue or a Refinement of Moral feeling. It would be but an useless, if indeed it were a practicable, task to compel persons to associate with those whom they may dislike or despise; and I should certainly disapprove any measure which had for its object to force an association with Convicts, however meritorious or respectable, or to punish those who refused it. Among the respectable part of the Community your Example must have great Weight, and I have to recommend that you should trust to the gradual Effect of that Example as the surest, if not the most Expeditious mode, of procuring to the Convicts the Benefits to which I conceive them so justly entitled. I have, &c.

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

MEMORANDUM—Alterations proposed to be made in the Distribution of the Grant of Parliament for the year 1815.

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EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 25, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd Feb., 1814.

The increasing demand for Land in New So. Wales, and the Value which the uncultivated ungranted Portions of that Territory have in consequence acquired, has induced H.M.'s
Government to adopt the decision of raising the Quit Rent demand on all future Grants to the Sum of one Shilling per Acre, to be levied in the same manner and under the same limitations as that which has hitherto been paid. You will therefore regulate your Conduct accordingly, and insert a Clause to that Effect in all Grants, made subsequently to the receipt of this dispatch. I avail myself of this Opportunity of impressing upon you the Necessity of regularly exacting the Quit rents, whatever may be their amount, at the periods when they become due. An opposite Line of Conduct has been found in other Colonies to be most inconvenient, as giving rise to an Expectation on the part of the Land Holders, that the Crown either intended to abandon all Claims of this Nature, or acted harshly in enforcing arrears of very long standing.

I have, &c,

BATHURST.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 26, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 3d Feb., 1814.

I have the honor to enclose you the Extract of a letter, which I have received from The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, previous to his departure from this Country, stating the inadequacy of the Present Courts of Justice in New So. Wales, and representing the difficulty of giving effect to the New Charter of Justice, unless some more appropriate Building be applied to this purpose. I have therefore submitted it to you in the hope that you may be able to find some Building at Sydney less inconvenient than the one now used. It appears to me, indeed, that one of the Wings of the New Hospital might with a very little alteration be converted into a Court of Justice, at least until the funds of the Colony be such as to admit of your erecting a separate Building for that specific purpose. Previous however to undertaking any such Work, you will be careful to submit a Plan and Estimate of the proposed Building for my Consideration.

I have, &c,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT of a Letter from J. H. Bent, Esqr., to Henry Goulburn, Esqr., dated Gray’s Inn Square, 7th February, 1814.

ALLOW me to call your attention to the Necessity of erecting a proper Court House in New South Wales. I find from My
Letter that the only place for that purpose was a Room 20 feet Square,* and which was also used as an Office for the Clerks employed in the Dispatch of the Business of the Courts and as a Repository for the Records of both Civil and Criminal Courts, being at the same time destitute of every convenience for any One of the purposes to which the room was applied.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 27, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5 Feb., 1814.

The favourable Representations, which have been made to me of the Character of a Mr. Browne, and of the means he possesses of undertaking with Advantage a plan of Settlement in New So. Wales, induces me to request you will grant him an Allotment of Land as near to Sydney as may be in your Power, together with such other Encouragements as are usually given to respectable Settlers.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 28, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 6 Feb., 1814.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Copy of a letter from Mr. Harrison, dated the 1st Inst., enclosing one from the Com'rs of the Customs respecting the duties which will be levied upon the Importation of Wool, the Growth and Produce of N. S. Wales.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 1 Feby., 1814.

I have it in Command from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, the enclosed Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Customs, Dated 12th Ulto. respecting the Duties which will be levied upon the importation of Wool, the Growth of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,

GEO. HARRISON.

* Note 32.
1814.
6 Feb.

Regulations for importation of wool into England.

**[Enclosure No. 2.]**

**REPORT ON IMPORTATION OF WOOL FROM N.S.W.**

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Commands, Signified by Mr. Harrison on the annexed Letter from Mr. Goulburn, requesting to be acquainted for the information of the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst whether any or what Duties will be levied upon the Importation into this Country of Wool, the growth of New South Wales, and whether the Certificate of the Governor of the Colony, that such Wool is the Growth and produce of New South Wales, will be held sufficient to authorize such Importation.

We Report,

That the Duties on the Importation of the Wool in question will amount to 7s. 11d. per Cwt., and that no document is required by law to prove the produce thereof.

T. J. LUTTRELL. H. RICHMOND.
G. WILSON. S. BARNE.

Custom House, 12 Jan., 1814.

**GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.**

(Despatch per ship Wanstead, *vid* Batavia.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 7th Feb'y., 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that, since Sealing the Duplicate of my Dispatch to Lord Bathurst, under date 19th of last Month, and which this Letter accompanies, the Ship General Hewitt Transport, with a Detachment of the 46th Reg't., and 267 Male Convicts from England, have arrived here, having only anchored in Port Jackson between 12 and 1 O'Clock this day. The General Hewitt parted Company with the Windham Transport, off St. Paul's, on the 4th of last Month, and may therefore be hourly expected to arrive here. These Ships touched at Rio Janeiro, where they remained 14 Days, and sailed from thence together on the 1st of December. The Troops are healthy, but the Convicts on board the General Hewitt have been and are still very sickly, having lost no less than 33 of them during the Voyage.

The Ship Wanstead bound for Batavia, and by which this Letter goes, being under dispatch and determined to sail very early to-morrow morning, precludes my replying to the Dispatches I have received this day per the Genl. Hewitt; but I deemed it my duty to seize this opportunity of acquainting you with the safe arrival of this Ship, for the information of the Right Honble. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.
Earl Bathurst to Governor Macquarie.

(Despatch No. 29, per ship Broxbornebury; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 7th October, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13 Feb., 1814.

This Dispatch will be delivered to you by Mr. J. H. Bent,* The Chief Justice of the Colony, to whom I have also entrusted the Care of the New Charter of Justice,† which has lately passed the Great Seal. I am sure that it will be unnecessary for me either to recommend Mr. Bent to every attention which you may have it in your Power to shew him, or to impress upon you the importance of giving early effect to the Provisions of the New Charter, and consulting with the Judge Advocate as to the best mode of its promulgation. The Anxiety, which has been manifested by yourself, and by Mr. Bent, The Judge Advocate, for the Improvement of the Judicial Establishments, is in itself sufficient to ensure your Exertions in carrying these Improvements into Effect.

The Reasons, which have induced H.M.'s Government to withhold for the present any Change in the Establishment of the Criminal Court, have been sufficiently detailed in my Dispatch, No. 13,‡ and I therefore forbear entering again upon that part of the Subject.

I have, at the Recommendation of Mr. Bent, selected two Solicitors of highly respectable Characters to proceed by an early Opportunity to the Colony. The Salaries, which I have led them to expect, are £300 per ann., as under that amount I find it impossible to obtain the Services of any Persons of Respectability and Knowledge. These Salaries must, under present Circumstances, become a Charge upon the Colony, and you are hereby authorized to defray those Payments out of the Police fund, dating their Commencement from the 1st Feb., 1814.

I have, &c.,

Bathurst.

Earl Bathurst to Governor Macquarie.

(A circular despatch per ship Indefatigable; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 24th June, 1815.)

Sir, Downing Street, 27th April, 1814.

I have the honour to inform you that a Convention for the Cessation of Hostilities with France by Sea and Land was signed at Paris by Viscount Castlereagh on the 23rd instant.

I shall transmit to you for your information a Copy of that instrument as soon as the Ratification shall have been exchanged.

I have, &c.,

Bathurst.

* Note 33. † Note 34. ‡ Note 35.
GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 3 of 1814," per brig James Hay; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 25th November, 1815.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1. Since the Date of my last Dispatch per the Phoenix Whaler, which Sailed on the 23rd of August last (the Duplicate whereof was transmitted by the Atalanta, Whaler, on the 10th of September), I have been Honored with Your Lordship's several Letters as per Margin,* as also with those of the Under Secretary, likewise enumerated in the Margin, with the Various Documents referred to in them Severally.

2. Since the Date of my Dispatch above referred to, the following four Ships have arrived from England with Troops and Convicts; namely, The Earl Spencer on the 9th of October, with a Detachment of the 73rd Regt. and 196 Male Convicts, all in good Health—Four Convicts died during the passage. The Wanstead arrived on the 9th of January last with 117 Female Convicts also in good health—two Women died on the passage. The General Hewitt arrived on the 7th of February with a Detachment of the 46th Regt., and 266 Male Convicts—these Convicts arrived in a very Weak and sickly State, and I am sorry to add that Thirty-Four of these unfortunate people died on the passage hither; and the Ship Windham Transport arrived on the 11th of February with the 46th Regt. under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel George Molle.

3. Having Reason to apprehend from the Sickly State of the Convicts who arrived, and from the alarming Extent of the Mortality during the Passage, that proper Attention had not been paid by the Master and Surgeon of the General Hewitt to the Health and Comforts of the Convicts on board that Vessel, I appointed a Court of Enquiry to Examine into and report on the Conduct of those Officers. The Result of which Enquiry is, that the Conduct of the Commander has been highly Culpable in some Instances; Under this Consideration I feel it my Duty to transmit the Proceedings of that Court by the present Opportunity to the Commissioners of the Transport Board, in order to their Adopting such Measures for the Punishment of the Commander as the Circumstances of the Case will admit.

4. On the 10th of January the Government Colonial Armed Brig, Kangaroo, Commanded by Lieut’r Charles Jeffreys, R.N., arrived from England, and I am fully of Opinion that she will prove highly Useful to the Colony.

* 11th and 31 Janry.; 15 February; 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22d, & 26th March; 2, 6, & 30 April; 8, 19, 23; & 26 May; 18 June; 3d & 31 July; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, & 19 Augt., 1813.
5. By the foregoing Vessels, and the private Brig, Spring, I have the Honor to announce to Your Lordship the Arrival here of the following Thirteen free Settlers from England—Vizt. John Harris, Esqr. late Surgeon of the 102nd Regiment, Messrs. Dickson, Nichols, Hovell, Thrupp, Brookes, Kendall, Pear, Miller, Bradley, Faultless, Martin, and Richard Gore; and by the Same Opportunities, Capt'n. John Piper, and Mr. Henry St. John Younge arrived; the former as Naval Officer at Sydney, and the latter as An Assistant Surgeon, which Situations are accordingly filled by those Gentlemen.

6. In Conformity to Your Lordship's Instructions, I lost no time in Embarking as many of the 73d Regt. on board the Ship Earl Spencer for the Island of Ceylon, as she Could, with Convenience and a due Regard to the Health of the Men, accommodate. The Accompanying General Embarkation Return will inform Your Lordship of the Number of Men, Women, and Children Embarked on board on that Occasion; and with this Division the Earl Spencer sailed from hence on the 25th of January.

7. The Hired Transports, General Hewitt, and Windham, requiring several Repairs after their Arrival, they were thereby prevented from receiving their respective proportions of the Troops, so soon as I wished and had expected, and these Repairs were protracted by a Continuance of Wet and boisterous Weather, altho' every Exertion on my part was made to render the Delay as short as possible; besides the Delay arising from the foregoing Circumstances, much and unnecessary Procrastination took place on the part of the Commanders of those Vessels, which greatly retarded the Completion of those Repairs, and the Shipment of the Water necessary to their Voyage. The Disposition on the part of the Commanders to delay the Embarkation, and Consequent Sailing of those Vessels, was such as I am well Convinced that One Month longer of Delay would have taken place, had it not been for the Energy and very Zealous Exertions of Lieut. Jeffreys of the Kangaroo, whom I appointed to Superintend the Repairs and Outfits of those Vessels. Mr. Earle, the Commander of the General Hewitt, was particularly troublesome and refractory, which Circumstance obliged me to lay a Statement of his Conduct by the present Opportunity before the Commissioners of the Transport Board, together with the several Reports of Surveys held on both Ships by my Orders.

8. The Troops, destined for the General Hewitt, embarked on the 24th Ulto.; but owing to the Inclemency of the Weather, and Contrary Winds, She did not Sail for Ceylon until the 5th
1814.
28 April.

The Windham ordered to Hobart with relief detachments.

Troops embarked on the transport Windham.

Departure of the Windham for the Derwent.

Detachment of 73rd regiment remaining in the colony.

Instant. This Division of the 73rd Regiment was Commanded by Lieut. Colonel O'Connell, the late Lieutenant Governor of this Colony. As it would have been attended with much Inconvenience, great Delay of time, and very heavy Expence to have brought the Troops, which were Stationed in Van Diemen's Land (being two Companies Consisting of 220 Men, besides Officers, Women and Children) from thence to have Embarked them here, I early resolved on adopting what I Conceived a preferable Plan, and much more for the Ease and Benefit of the Service by Ordering the Windham Transport to carry, from hence to the Derwent in Van Diemen's Land, a part of the 46th destined for the Relief of the Detachments there of the 73rd, and there to embark the two Companies of this latter Regiment, and to proceed from thence direct to Ceylon, which by a previous Arrangement in Making the Reliefs, I had directed to be Assembled at Hobart Town on the River Derwent, and to be in readiness to Embark on the Shortest Notice after the Arrival of the Windham.

9. The Windham being Capable of Accommodating more Troops than the two Companies which were Stationed in Van Diemen's Land, a proportion of the Troops, remaining at Head Quarters, have been also Embarked on board of her, which makes up her proper Complement of 330 Men, besides Women and Children. This proportion has accordingly Embarked here on the 2d Instant, after which she was detained by Contrary Winds and Stormy Weather until the 14th Instant. She then proceeded on her Voyage to the Derwent. My Arrangements, in regard to the Embarkation of the Troops at the Derwent, will I trust enable the Windham to proceed for Ceylon from thence in the Course of a Week after Arrival there. Lieutenant Colonel Geils proceeds in Command of the Division on board the Windham.

10. The Three Ships, Earl Spencer, General Hewitt, and Windham, destined for transporting the 73rd Regt. from hence to Ceylon, not proving equal to that Duty, with a due Regard to the Health of the Troops, I have been under the Necessity of relanding from the last two Ships a considerable Number of those which had Embarked, which, with others who had not been Embarked, amount to 152 Men, thirty Women, Sixty three Children, and Six Officers; all of whom now remain here for another Opportunity. The Disembarkation of these Troops from the General Hewitt and Windham took place in Consequence of the Report of a Competent Committee of Survey, which stated that the Ships would be too much Crowded if the Number, originally Intended to be Embarked, should remain on board.
The Numbers, already Stated, were then Relanded, and shall be sent to Ceylon by the earliest good opportunity which may Offer, and I have Reason to think that a Vessel from India will arrive here in the Course of five or Six Weeks, which I hope I shall be enabled to Engage for the purpose. The different Reliefs for the several Subordinate Settlements and Out Posts were made as soon as possible after the Arrival of the 46th Regt., with the Exception of that for the Derwent, which was sent as already stated by the Windham.

11. Motives of Delicacy towards Lieut. Governor O'Connell Induced me to request Lieut. Colonel Molle, on his Arrival, to defer the Ceremony of having his Commission as Lieut. Governor of this Territory read or published until after the Embarkation of Lieut. Colonel O'Connell should take place. To this Request Lieut. Colonel Molle gave his Assent in the most Handsome and Liberal Way, and Lieut. Colonel O'Connell retained the Situation of Lieut. Governor until he embarked on Saturday the 26th March. On the Monday following, being the 28th Ulto., the Commission of Lieut. Governor Molle was read, and the Usual Oaths administered to him at Government House in presence of the principal Civil and Military Officers of the Colony.

12. I have now much Satisfaction in reporting to Your Lordship that the Evacuation and Abandonment of Norfolk Island has been at length Completely Effected on the twenty Eighth of February last, and with the additional happy Circumstance of no Accident Whatever having attended it. All the Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs on the Island were killed and Salted down, with the Exception of a few Pigs and Goats which became Wild and Could not be Caught; and previous to the final Embarkation, After the Provisions and Stores had been put on board, all the Buildings were destroyed. The Execution of this Duty I entrusted to Mr. William Hutchinson, who had long resided on the Island as Principal Superintendant, who I am enabled to say has Conducted this Important Service with great Zeal, Diligence and Integrity, highly to his own Credit and very Advantageously for this Government. I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship herewith a Copy of the Report made to me by Mr. Hutchinson of this Evacuation, immediately on his Arrival here in H.M. Colonial Brig Kangaroo on the 10th Ulto., from whence Your Lordship will be enabled to appreciate the Merits and Capacity of this Very Useful Man. As Some Acknowledgement for these Services, I have lately appointed him Principal Superintendant of Convicts and Public Works at Sydney, in the Room of Mr. Isaac Nichols, resigned. The Brig, Kangaroo, which was the Vessel I dispatched to Norfolk...
1814.
28 April.

Liquidation
of claims of
Norfolk island
settlers.

Success of
precautions
taken against
famine.

Increase in
price of wheat
and maize.

Grain supplies
to be kept
in store.

Wheat to be
imported
from Bengal.

Preference for
colonial wheat.

Legitimate
market value
of wheat.

Island to Carry off the Stores and Inhabitants, effected that
Object, and returned hither in the Course of five Weeks from
the time of her Sailing from hence.

13. I have the further Satisfaction of reporting to Your Lord­
ship that All the Unadjusted Claims of the Norfolk Island
Settlers are now finally liquidated to the entire Satisfaction
of all those Persons. The last Charge for these Claims is now
Contained in the Supplementary Account Current, dated the
18th instant, which Accompanies the present Dispatch, and
finally winds up every Demand on that Score.

14. The Famine, which at the End of the last Harvest (owing
to the Improvident Conduct of the Settlers) seemed to threaten
this Colony with a Severe Scourge, I am happy to think has
been in a great Degree averted by the precautionary Measures
to which I resorted on that Emergency, and I have very par­
ticular Pleasure in Stating to Your Lordship that this Colony
and its Dependencies are at present in a rapidly improving and
very flourishing State.

15. The Scarcity of Wheat and Maize, which some time ago
prevailed to a most alarming Degree, laid me under the Neces­
sity of Increasing the prices of those Articles to 15s. per Bushel
for Wheat and 9s. for Maize, in order to Supply the Necessary
Demands of those Victualled by Government. By this Measure
I have been enabled to procure a Supply equal to Six Months'­
Consumption, and the Dread of actual Want is for the present
removed. It is now My Intention to make up the Quantity
of Grain in the Stores to what will be Necessary for the Supply
of Eight Months, and in future to keep it up to that Standard
as nearly as possible. With this View and during the time that
Scarcity most threatened, I Commissioned a Quantity of Wheat
for the Use of this Government from Bengal, which I expect
will Arrive in about two Months hence, and that it will not cost
Government on delivery here more than Eight Shillings per
Bushel. At this price, however, it will not be so cheap as the
Wheat produced in the Colony would be at ten Shillings per
Bushel, it being not only of an Inferior Quality, but also par­
ticularly Subject to the Weavil, an Insect which destroys it in
great Quantities. The Wheat of this Country is therefore on
every Account to be preferred, even at the Increased price of 10s.
pr. Bushel, and I am now from Experience Convinced that the
Farmers Cannot bring it to Market at a cheaper rate, so as to
derive Encouragement enough to Induce them to persevere in
that Branch of their Farming Concerns. I express this Opinion
with the greater Confidence from the Circumstance of having
reduced the price for some time before the Scarcity to Eight
Shillings, the Consequence of which I have found to be that
the Farmers Ceased to Cultivate a Sufficiency of Grain for the
Necessary Consumption, that price not affording them an ade­
quate Remuneration for their Labor and Expence in bringing
it to Market. From this Consideration of the Case, I beg to
apprize Your Lordship that I mean to raise the price the next
Season from Eight Shillings (to which I had reduced it) to the
Old Standard of Ten Shillings, which will hold out sufficient
Encouragement to the Farmers to Cultivate to the full Extent
of the Necessary Consumption of the Colony, and be at the same
time Cheaper to Government than any foreign Grain that Can
be Imported. I trust this Measure, at once Meant to benefit
the Settlers and to relieve Government from the extraordinary
Expence Attending the Import of Grain from India or elsewhere,
will meet Your Lordship's Concurrence and Approbation.

16. I have the Honor to transmit Your Lordship herewith the
Accounts Current of the Expences of the Colony for the last
Eight Months, Commencing from the 25th of June, 1813 (the
Period to which my last transmitted Accounts Came up) to the
24th of February, 1814; and in Soliciting Your Lordship's
Attention to them, I have to express my regret that they have
very much exceeded what I hoped and expected they would have
done; but I trust the Necessity, which imposed the painful Task
of sanctioning so Weighty an Expenditure, will appear Satis­
factory to Your Lordship, and fully sufficient to warrant my
Acquiescence in it. The rapid increase in the price of Wheat and
other Grain in proportion, owing to the Circumstances I have
just Stated, has occasioned one very Considerable Item in these
Accounts; The Expences of the subordinate Settlements in Van
Diemen's Land, and at Norfolk Island, are also Included, which
are in themselves very Considerable; to these are also to be
added the Amount paid to the Norfolk Island Settlers in full
for all their heretofore Unsettled Claims. The Expence, In­
curred by the Victualling both the 46th and 73d Regiments for
some Months previous to the Embarkation of the latter for
Ceylon, has been also very great. From a due Consideration of
all these Circumstances I feel Confident Your Lordship will
do me the justice to believe that I have been under the Inevitable
Necessity of Incurring these Expences for the Carrying on of
the Service, and that no Expenditure has been Sanctioned, which
the Honor of the Service and the State of the Colony did not
imperiously demand.

17. The greater part of the Dollars, which I received from
India for this Government, are now in Circulation at the rate of
Six Shillings and three pence, Sterling, each, agreeably to the

1814.
28 April.

Accounts current.
Increase in expenditure.
Causes of increased expenditure.

SER. I. VOL. VIII—K
1814.
28 April.

Advantages of specie in circulation.

Consolidation of specie into bills on the treasury.

Proposed daily issue of spirits to the military.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

plan I had the Honor of Communicating to Your Lordship in a former Dispatch,* and I have great Satisfaction in adding that they are likely to be productive of very important Benefit to this Government and the Colony at large, by Constituting a valuable Circulating Medium in all Intercourses of Trade, in lieu of the Currency Notes of Hand, which from the Necessity of the Case have heretofore had a Circulation, much to the prejudice of fair Trade.

In my Proclamation* issued at the time these Dollars were prepared for Circulation, I limited the Period for the Consolidating them to two Years, but finding that so distant a Period was likely to Come to the prejudice of their Circulation, with the public, and particularly with foreign Merchants trading hither, I have since rescinded that part of the Proclamation and substituted the period of three Months, which has given much Satisfaction and will secure the desired Circulation. The Confidence of the Public is now so completely Secured by Authorizing the Deputy Commy. General to Consolidate this Specie by drawing Bills Quarterly on the Lords of the Treasury for any Sum not less than one Hundred Pounds, that its Circulation is now as free as that of Sterling Money at home; and I rest Confident in this Alteration meeting Your Lordship's Approbation for the Causes stated. When the Whole shall be put in Circulation, I shall require the Deputy Commissary General to give me a Receipt for the Amount,t which I shall by a future opportunity transmit to Your Lordship. In the mean time The Deputy Commissary gives me Credit in his public Accounts for the Sums already issued to him.

18. Altho' it has not been the practice in this Colony heretofore to Issue a daily Allowance of Spirits to the Troops Serving in it, yet as it is the Custom to do so in most of the other British Colonies and foreign Garrisons, I respectfully submit to Your Lordship's favorable Consideration the Propriety and Justice of Extending this Indulgence to the Troops serving here also; and I beg to add as a further Motive for the Adoption of this Measure, that the Soldiers on this Station Consider it a great Hardship to be debarred from this general Rule of the Service. If this should meet Your Lordship's Approbation, I have to request that You will Instruct the Commissary in Chief to send orders to that Effect to the Deputy Commissary General at Sydney. Did I not Conceive that the Issue of Spirits regularly to the Troops would be so far from Encouraging Drunkenness, that it would greatly Contribute to their general Sobriety, I should not attempt to recommend it to Your Lordship's Consideration; but I am well Convinced that the Scenes of Dissi-

* Note 36. † Note 37.
pation, which took place in the 73d Regt., were very much owing to the Circumstance of their having only one opportunity Monthly (on receiving their Pay) for the Enjoyment of the propensity to drink, which is so prevalent among that Rank of Society; and if they had been in the Habit of Obtaining a daily Allowance, I conceive they would have been perfectly satisfied with it, and consequently not disposed to any extravagant Intemperance at any particular time. In recommending this Measure, I have further to inform Your Lordship that, whilst the Soldiers in other Settlements and Garrisons are Charged Sixpence per day for their Rations and Spirits, the Troops here (who do not receive Spirits) are Charged only three pence half penny; but in the Event of Your Lordship authorizing the Issue of a daily Allowance of Spirits, it will be reasonable to charge for the Ration and Spirits 6d. per day, as in other Settlements, the additional 2½d. being but a fair Charge for the proportion of Spirits. The Quantity of Spirits, which would be thus Consumed by the Military, would in itself hold out a Considerable Encouragement to the Establishment of a Distillery, which I hope soon to see effected; that being a Measure, which I conceive will hold out such permanent Encouragement to the Growth of Grain, that the Apprehension of Scarcity need never afterwards be entertained here, and at the same time Supplying a Wholesome Spirit; the Country would Cease purchasing the destructive Spirits of Bengal, or Rio-de-Janeiro, whereby a very large Sum of Money would be retained in the Country, and ready for the purchase of British Produce and Manufactures.

I feel it incumbent on me to observe to Your Lordship that in my Opinion the Number of Troops now in this Country is altogether Inadequate to the Defence of it, even against such internal Opposition as its Population Could furnish, and still much less is it equal to the Defence of it against the Attack of a foreign Enemy. To this Subject I Consider it my Duty most earnestly to request Your Lordship's serious Attention as an Object of primary Importance to the preservation of this Settlement. Combining the Considerations of the Amount of the Population of this Country, and its peculiarly heterogeneous description, I am decidedly of opinion that the Corps sent here for its Defence (exclusive of the Veteran Company) ought never to be less Strong than 800 Rank and File, which Force should be disposed of in the following Way; namely, for each of the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land there should be a Garrison of at least 100 Rank and File, and at Newcastle or the Coal River, whither our most irreclaimable and desperate Convicts are sent as a punishment for...
their Offences here, there should be a Garrison of fifty Rank and File; After these Detachments being made, there would remain 550 Rank and File to Garrison the Town of Sydney, the Seat of Government and of all the public Departments, which is Certainly as Small a Number as should be assigned for that purpose. The Veteran Company would in this Case be barely equal to the furnishing the necessary Guards of protection for the Towns of Parramatta, Windsor and Liverpool, with the Smaller Posts throughout the Colony. I therefore beg leave to recommend in the Strongest Manner to Your Lordship, that the 46th Regt. may be Augmented in this Country as speedily as possible to 800 Rank and File. Its present Strength in this Country, including Non Commissioned Officers and Drummers, is only 372 Men, out of which Number there remain at Head Quarters, after detaching Small Garrisons to Van Diemen's Land and Newcastle, only 167 Men, which are by no means Capable of furnishing the Various Guards necessary to its Defence alone, Whilst as the Head Quarters, it should have an extra disposeable Force at all times ready for such Emergencies as might Occur. Parties are frequently required to be sent from hence in quest of Runaway Convicts, or as they are termed "Bush Rangers" and Natives. Some of these latter occasionally manifesting a Spirit of Hostility, tho' it must be admitted that this rarely Occurs, unless in Retaliation for Injuries done them Wantonly by the Settlers or their Servants; such Duties, however, require that there should be a Considerable disposeable Force at Sydney. From this Statement I trust Your Lordship will perceive that the Military Establishment now here is altogether incompetent to the Duties of the Settlement, and that you will direct it to be augmented to 800 Rank and File at the very least.

In the Event of foreign Invasion, this Colony is at present peculiarly ill enabled to make a Defence, from the Want of a Suitable Establishment of Artillery, which I beg leave to bring under Your Lordship's Notice, and I Conceive that a Detachment of half a Company of the Royal Artillery should be sent here, together with some heavy Ordnance and about one thousand stand of Small Arms, which latter I would propose to place in the Hands of the better and most Trust-worthy Description of the Settlers as a temporary Militia on any sudden Emergency or Invasion by a foreign Enemy. On this Subject I am led to express myself with the greater Earnestness, being well assured that even the Annoyance of this infant Settlement is an Object seriously in Contemplation with the restless and ambitious Despot of France, and with our present means we are very ill
enabled to make an effectual Resistance to such an Attack. If your Lordship should be pleased to Admit the Expediency of sending such a Re-inforcement of the Artillery, as I have taken the Liberty to recommend, I would further request that the Officer sent in Command of it should be one that is well qualified to act as a Military Engineer, and fully Capable of directing the Construction of Batteries and regular Fortifications. From my local Knowledge of this Country and my Experience as a Military Man, I would recommend that the Ordnance to be sent out should Consist of Sixteen Guns, Eighteen Pounders, Fourteen twelve Pounders, and Four Brass Six pound Field Pieces, with Carriages and a suitable Quantity of Ammunition. The small Arms for the Militia will also demand a proportionable Supply of Ball Cartridge, &c. With such an Encrease of the Forces and Warlike preparations, as I have now had the Honor of proposing for Your Lordship's Consideration, I feel Confident that the Internal Tranquility of the Country may be fully preserved, and all attacks, which may be Attempted from without, effectually resisted and defeated.

20. The Increasing Population of this Colony and the very limited Extent of Land within its present Boundaries, rendering it an Object of the Utmost Importance to discover if possible some new Tract of Country fit for Cultivation, I have to announce to Your Lordship that, in November last, I dispatched a small party of Men under the Direction of Mr. George Wm. Evans, one of the Colonial Assistant Land Surveyors, with Instructions* to endeavour to effect a Passage from a place called Emu Island in as nearly a due Western Direction as possible over the blue Mountains, which have been hitherto the boundary of this Colony on the West, and also to the South West, and North West; and if the Country on the other Side should appear worth the exploring, He had my orders to proceed through it, as far as the Quantity of Provisions which the party was able to Carry would enable him, so as that on the whole Tour He should not exceed Eight Weeks Absence. It is now with much pleasure I have to inform Your Lordship that this Tour† has been most happily Effected in the Course of Seven Weeks and without any Accident having Occurred. The General Substance of Mr. Evans's Report of this new Country is that it Contains a Number of Extensive and very fertile Plains, very thinly wooded, and well watered by a Variety of Streams and some Considerable Rivers, abounding in Fish of a kind unknown to him, but of remarkably fine Flavour and large Size. The Quality of Land is represented as much superior to any in New South Wales, or in Van Diemen's Land, and the Passage over

* Note 15. † Note 38.
the Mountains, which is very rugged and much entangled by Timber and Brush Wood, is Capable of being rendered tolerably passable at no very Considerable Expence. For Your Lordship's complete Information on this important Subject, I now do myself the Honor to transmit you the Journal of Mr. Evans's Tour, and also his Map of the Explored Country, and its Chain of Connection with the present Colony. I also send Your Lordship some Specimens of the Pebbles and Minerals found in the Course of this Tour, and a sample of Timber, altogether different from any which has been ever found on this Side of the Western or Blue Mountains. Under Your Lordship's Approbation, I propose to Name this New Country "West-more-land," but I shall wait Your Lordship's Commands on this Head before I give it any distinguishing Name. For the purpose of rendering this new Tract beneficial to the Settlers at as early a Period as possible, it is My Intention to Cause a Cart Road to be Constructed over the blue Mountains to the Commencement of the first Plains, mentioned in the Journal, beyond those Mountains. Mr. Evans has informed Me that such a Road may be Completed in about three Months by a Gang of Fifty Labourers. The Expence of Constructing it, I mean to defray out of the Colonial Funds, which Measure will I trust meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

When this Road shall be so far Completed as to admit of a Provision Cart passing over it, I mean to proceed myself thro' this new Country to the Extent of the present Tour, taking with me the Surveyor General and two or three Intelligent Persons, who will enable me to Appreciate the true Value of the Discovery more fully than Could be expected from Mr. Evans in his first and hurried View of it. My own Remarks and the Judgment I shall form, with the Assistance of the Gentlemen whom I shall have to accompany me, in regard to the Capabilities and general Importance of this Country, I shall do myself the Honor to make Your Lordship a faithful Report of on my Return to Head Quarters.

21. Having some time ago addressed Your Lordship at Considerable Length on the Subject of the Government Wild Cattle,* I trust that Subject has been favoured with Your Consideration, and that I shall be soon Honored with Your Lordship's Commands thereon. In their present State they are so far from being beneficial, either to the Government or the Country, that they are highly prejudicial to both; their Numbers holding out Encouragement to the most profligate of the Convicts to desert from their Duty by affording them such ample means of Subsistence; and the land occupied by these Cattle being the best

* Note 39.
on this Side of the blue Mountains, and heretofore reserved exclusively for them, obliges the Settlers to take their Lands of an Inferior Quality, Whereby the General Produce is Obtained with more Difficulty and Consequently at a greater Expence. Every Day's Observation tends to Convince Me that the Plan of Taming these Cattle, and blending them with the tame Herds of Government, which I have already Submitted to Your Lordship, is perfectly practicable, and would be attended with the most beneficial Consequences; were this once accomplished, it would save an immense Expence to Government by the Quantity of Meat which would be thus obtained without the Necessity for purchasing from Individuals. Besides, good Land is now so Scarce that the late Arrivals of Free Settlers can scarcely be accommodated with Land fit for Cultivation within the present Limits of the Colony, and the Land, which would be appropria­ble to that purpose in the extensive Tracts of rich Soil now occupied by those Cattle, would be a most Valuable Accession to our present Means.

22. In a former Dispatch* addressed to Your Lordship, I also suggested that in my opinion the Establishment of a Distillery on a large Scale would be most highly Conducive to the Improve­ment and future prosperity of the Colony. I hope this Subject may have met Your Lordship's favorable Consideration, and that I shall be soon Honored with Your Commands upon it.

23. By the latest Accounts from Lieut. Governor Davey, I have had the pleasure to learn that the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land were in a peaceable and very thriving State. The last Harvest at those Settlements has been abundant, and they are in Consequence enabled to dispose of a Considerable quantity of Grain beyond what it is necessary for them to retain for their own Consumption. In Consequence of this I have Instructed Lieut. Govr. Davey to purchase all the Surplus Grain at those Settlements, and to send it hither for the Use of Government.

24. I take the Liberty of Again Soliciting Your Lordship's Attention to the Necessity of having a properly Qualified Judge Advocate sent to Van Diemen's Land, and the establishing distinct Courts of Justice on that Island. At present, the In­habitants are exposed to great Inconvenience, Loss of time, Expence, and personal Risk, by being obliged to resort to the Courts at Sydney in all Cases whether of a Civil or Criminal Nature, wherein they are Concerned, Whether as Parties or Evidences. The distance of the Voyage from Van Diemen's Land to Port Jackson being nearly 700 Miles will I trust fully plead the Necessity for separate Courts being established there.

* Note 40.
25. The Buildings and Improvements* now in progress at Sydney and the other parts of the Colony at the Expence of Government are the following; Viz. Barracks for the Soldiers and Officers; a Stone Wall, ten feet high to surround the Entire of the Said Barracks, and enclosing an extensive Area for a Parade and Exercise Ground, the great object of this Wall is to restrain as much as possible the Intercourse between the Military and the Inhabitants of the Town; A Military Hospital, the present one being in a ruinous Condition; A House and Office for the Secretary to Government, to Serve as an Office of Records, and as a private Residence, and a Dwelling House for the resident Chaplain at Sydney. All which are absolutely Necessary and Indispensable, and I am induced to hope that they will be All Completed in the Course of Eighteen Months from the present time. When these Buildings shall be Completed, I will be enabled to make a very Considerable Reduction in the Several Gangs of Artificers and Labourers, whereby the Expenditure will be proportionably reduced; a very good Road† has been some time since Completed between the Towns of Sydney and Windsor on the Banks of the Hawkesbury, passing thro' the Town of Parramatta, being a Distance of 38 Miles. Another Road between Sydney and Liverpool is now nearly Completed, and one from Liverpool to Parramatta is in progress, which two latter will be a distance of 25 Miles. The Road from Sydney to Windsor has Turnpikes on it in the Neighbourhood of the Towns of Sydney, Parramatta and Windsor, and it is My Intention to Erect Turnpikes on that leading to Liverpool, and thence to Parramatta. When the Liverpool Road shall be finished, I purpose to Commence on a Line of Road from the Town of Parramatta, and to Carry it on in a due Western Direction to the River Nepean, which will be a distance of about 30 Miles; this Road will lead to a Ford on the River, by which Men and Cattle will be enabled to Cross, and by that means to reach the newly discovered Country to the West of the blue Mountains, by the Road which I have already mentioned to Your Lordship my Intention of having Cut across those Mountains from Emu Island.

As these Roads will be of the Utmost Advantage to the Prosperity and welfare of the Colony at large, I trust Your Lordship will approve of their being Undertaken; the Expence will be Considerable, but it will be repaid finally by the Tolls which will be levied on them, and in the Mean time the Interest will be paid by those Tolls, and the Roads kept in good Repair. The Money Necessary for these important Improvements will be

* Note 41.  † Note 42.
drawn from the Colonial Funds, which I entertain the Hope will meet Your Lordship's fullest Approbation.

26. Exclusive of the public Buildings which I have already mentioned, there are three others Very Necessary and much Wanted in the Town of Sydney, namely, a Church, a Court House and a Lodge (or Work House), for Male and female Convicts. The present Church is so very small that it is not Capable of Containing a tenth part of the population of the Town, which may be Computed at five thousand Souls, exclusive of the Military, and this Insufficiency of the Church to accommodate the Inhabitants prevents Members from attending Divine Worship. A Court House is indispensably Necessary, the Room at present Used* for that purpose being totally inadequate, particularly under the New Modelled System of Trial by Jury, when that shall be introduced. The want of a proper Lodge or Work House for the Accommodation of both Male and female Convicts on their Arrival is severely felt, and such a Building is not only extremely necessary and desirable, in regard to the Comforts of the unfortunate persons themselves, but also to enable the executive Authority to keep a due Control over them, and by that Means to lay the Foundation for their more Speedy Reformation. These three Buildings, however Important, requiring a Weighty Expenditure, shall be deferred Until such time as I shall be Honored with Your Lordship's special Commands on that Subject. A Court House, being however more immediately required than either of the other two proposed Buildings, I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship the Elevation and Ground Plan of one proposed, with Your Lordship's Approbation, to be built here, and an Estimate of the Expence which it is supposed would be required to Complete it, Contained in a Letter addressed to me by the Architect, Mr. Matthew. I have already done myself the Honor to address Your Lordship on this Subject under date the 20th of August last, per The Ship Phœnix, Whaler, wherein I apprized Your Lordship that a subscription had been entered into by the principal Inhabitants of the Colony for the Building of a Court House; but these, however Strongly they may mark the general Sense of the Necessity for such a Building, fall far Short of being adequate to the Object, not amounting to more than about one third of the estimated Expence. Under these Circumstances, I beg again to Submit to Your Lordship's Consideration the propriety of Soliciting Aid from Government to the Amount of £3,000 by a Grant from Parliament. The Expence beyond this Sum might probably be defrayed by Voluntary Subscriptions in the Colony, or the Deficiency made up from the Colonial Funds.

* Note 32.
The Trial by Jury under the new Arrangement of the Courts necessarily requiring much more Room than the small Apartment now Used for a Court House, I request Your Lordship to favor me with Your Commands as early on this Subject, as Your Lordship may find Convenient.

27. The populous District of Castlereagh on the Banks of the River Nepean, requiring a Chaplain to be permanently settled there, I have the honor to acquaint Your Lordship that I have lately Erected there a Comfortable Glebe House and Offices for the Accommodation of the Clergyman of that District, and they being now nearly Completed, I purpose shortly to send thither the Reverend Henry Fulton, who at present Officiates Conjointly with Mr. Cowper at Sydney.

The Expence of building this Glebe House and Offices is paid from the Colonial Funds, and a School House will be immediately erected there at the Expence of the Settlers themselves with a Small Assistance from Government, which Building is meant to Serve as a temporary Chapel, until a regular Church shall be Erected at some future day. School-Houses, which serve as Chapels, have been already Erected in the Townships of Liverpool, Windsor, Richmond, and Wilberforce, Where Divine Service is regularly performed on Sundays, and the Instruction of the Children has been for some time Attended to during the Week days.

28. As the Establishment of respectable Clergymen and School Masters in the several Districts now Inhabited would greatly Contribute to the Reformation of the Morals of the lower orders of the people, and to the implanting religious Principles in the Minds of the rising Generation, I beg to recommend to Your Lordship the sending hither Three Clergymen and as many School-Masters of Sedate Characters, the present Establishment being inadequate to the extended State of the Colony; one of these additional Chaplains I would propose to retain at Sydney, the Duty being too Weighty for one Clergyman; there being no Chaplain yet appointed to the Populous District of Liverpool, there should be one sent there and a School Master, and the third Chaplain and a School Master should be sent to Port Dalrymple, where there never has been a Chaplain heretofore, Altho' that Settlement has been long established; the third School-Master should be sent to the Township of Castlereagh. The Expence of these additional Chaplains and School Masters would Certainly be very Considerable, but I conceive the Benefits arising from it on the vitiated Morals of the people of this Country, and those which might be expected from decent Education, would most amply Compensate for that Expenditure.
29. As, on Occasions of Sickness in the Interior remote parts of this Colony, the Settlers and the Men Assigned to them from Government are subjected to much Distress, even to the Loss of their Lives, in Consequence of having no Medical Aid near them, I beg Leave to recommend that a few respectable Medical Men should be encouraged to come out to this Colony, as *Free Settlers,* which I think it is probable many would be willing to do, were they assured of obtaining liberal Grants of Land with the Usual Indulgences, without Government being put to further Expence, and their Establishment would be of great Importance in the distant Settlements.

30. I am sorry to be under the disagreeable Necessity of reporting to Your Lordship that Mr. Henry St. John Young, the last Medical Officer sent out to this Country, and who arrived by the Earl Spencer, Transport, in October last, is by no means a desirable Acquisition in the Line of his Profession. He is exceedingly Ignorant as a Medical Man, being almost destitute of common Understanding, and very low and Vulgar in his Manners. From this Description Your Lordship will perceive that he is a very Unsuitable person to fill a Situation of such Responsibility as that which has been Assigned to him. I feel the more Necessity for making this Communication to Your Lordship, in regard to Mr. Younge's Qualification, in the Hope that Your Lordship may direct a more Minute Investigation of Medical Candidates for this Colony to take place, and that they shall be Certified as duly Qualified by the Army Medical Board previous to being appointed.

31. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Luttrell, who has been until lately stationed at Parramatta, having made a Demand on Government for pecuniary Remuneration for Medical Attendance on the Military Detachment Stationed here, I beg to Inform Your Lordship that I have resisted the Demand on the Ground that he was amply paid as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment without any further Remuneration whatever. I am sorry to add in regard to Mr. Luttrell that so far from performing extra Duty, he has been very Culpably Negligent of that which he ought to perform, and in Consequence of this Neglect I have been under the Necessity of removing him lately from Parramatta to Sydney, in order to his being more immediately under the Eye and Control of the Principal Surgeon. Mr. Luttrell, having procured a Certificate of his having Attended on the Military at Parramatta from Lieut. Colonel O'Connell, Commanding the 73rd Regt., I understand that he means to make an official application to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for that Remuneration for his Attendance on the Detachment,

*Note 43.
1814.
28 April.
Luttrell's claims not recommended by Macquarie.

Indulgence of civil and medical officers in mercantile speculations.

Request for specific instructions prohibiting trading by officials.

which I have Considered it my Duty to with-hold from him, as altogether unreasonable. I deem it my Duty thus to apprise Your Lordship of Mr. Luttrell's intended Application to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in order that Your Lordship may take such Steps as may appear adviseable for preventing the Compliance of His Royal Highness with a Claim, which appears to me highly unwarrantable and unjust. If it should be admitted it will of Course form a fair Precedent for similar ones being made by the other Assistant Surgeons at the Several Subordinate Settlements, where Military Parties are Stationed.

32. I beg to draw Your Lordship's Attention to the Consideration of a Circumstance which I am now about to State. It has been long the practice, among the Officers of the Civil and Medical Departments in this Colony, to be deeply Concerned in Mercantile Speculations to the prejudice of the fair licensed Dealers and to the great Injury of that part of the Public Service Committed to their Trust. No Exertion on my part has been wanting to repress this highly improper and discreditable practice, but I am sorry to add that I have much Reason to believe it is Still persevered in, in an underhand and Clandestine Way. My Efforts to repress this Traffic has been particularly unsuccessful at the Subordinate Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land. At these Settlements, the Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Departments have been in the habit of openly Carrying on Trade, in defiance of all orders to the Contrary and to the disgrace of their respective Official Characters. If Your Lordship would favour me with a Strong Order, prohibiting under the Severest Penalties All Civil, Military, Naval, or Medical Officers from being Concerned, directly or indirectly, in any Trade or Mercantile Concern Whatever, I Conceive it would be attended with the happiest Consequences to the Public Service and to the Community at large. At present I do not feel myself justified in resorting to more Coercive Measures to restrain this Practice, than those I have already Stated as inadequate to the Object, and therefore I conceive the Special Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, conveyed to me thro' Your Lordship, would enable me effectually to Strike at the Root of the Evil Complained of. An Injunction of the Kind now suggested would be most particularly necessary in regard to Officers of the Commissariat Department, they having it in their power, much more than any others, to abuse the Trust reposed in them to the very great Injury of the Service. A very flagrant Instance of this has lately occurred here, which I have now to
lay before Your Lordship. Mr. William Brodie, who came out from England lately as a Clerk in the Commissariat under Mr. Deputy Commissary General Allan on the New Arrangement of that Department, having been appointed to the Issuing Provision Store at Sydney, was discovered to have Robbed it of several Casks of Salt Meat, which he sold to persons residing here, as his own private Trade; on being informed of this disgraceful Conduct, I caused Mr. Brodie to be Committed to Jail, and he has been since Clearly Convicted of the Crime before a Criminal Court, and Sentenced to Two Years Imprisonment in the Jail of Parramatta; where he is now accordingly confined.

33. In Consequence of this base and disgraceful Conduct, Mr. Brodie's Appointment as a Clerk in the Commissariat Department has become Vacant, he being no longer worthy of being retained in it. The Situation however requiring to be promptly filled, I have selected Mr. George Johnstone (son of Mr. Johnstone, late Lieut. Colonel of the 102d Regt.) for that Situation, until I shall be favored with the further Pleasure of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and of the Commissary in Chief. Mr. Deputy Commissary General Allan has recommended Mr. Johnstone for the Situation, and from my own personal Knowledge of his Character, Disposition and Talents, I have every Reason to believe that this Young Man will be a great Acquisition to the Department. Under these Considerations I trust Your Lordship will Approve of my Appointment of him, and I beg at the same time to solicit Your Lordship to be pleased to recommend him to the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissary in Chief to Confirm My Appointment of him.

34. Mr. Deputy Commissary General Allan having also recommended Mr. Richard Fitzgerald to me for a Clerkship in the Commissariat Department, I have to inform Your Lordship that on the 16th of October last I appointed him a Clerk, until the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury should be known. Mr. Fitzgerald having been long employed by this Government as a Store-Keeper at Windsor on the Hawkesbury, and performed the Duties of that Situation with the greatest Zeal, Vigilance and Integrity, and being in every other Respect Well Qualified for the Appointment thus Conferred on him, I hope for Your Lordship's Approval of it, and beg on this Occasion also to solicit Your Lordship's Condescending Recommendation of Mr. Fitzgerald to the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissary in Chief for Their Confirmation of his Appointment.

35. Some appointments, which were filled by Officers of the 73d Regiment, having become Vacant by the Removal of that Regiment, and the Situation of Superintendent of the Govern-

2d. Charles McIntosh, Esqr., late Quarter Master in the 73rd Regt., to be Barrack Master at Sydney.

3d. James Gordon, Esqr., to be Naval Officer at Hobart Town in Van Diemen's Land.

4th. Mr. Rowland Hassall to be Superintendent of Government Herds and Stock in the Room of Mr. George Palmer, resigned.

36. The Trade at the Settlement of Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land not proving Sufficiently Important to Warrant the Continuance of the Appointment of a Naval Officer, I have lately abolished that Office, and directed that the trifling Duties of that Department shall be for the present performed by the Harbour Master, which Reduction of the Establishment will, I trust, meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

37. Captain John Piper, formerly of the 102d Regt., who arrived from England in February last with the Appointment of Naval Officer at Sydney, was appointed to the Exercise of the Duties of that Office shortly after his arrival.

38. I have also to report to Your Lordship that Mr. Hartley, who came here as Naval Officer during the Administration of Lord Castlereagh as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has declined accepting the liberal Remuneration offered him for his Disappointment in not being permitted to enter upon that Situation. He has also declined becoming a Settler and has intimated his Intention of returning to England to seek Redress for the Injuries he considers himself as having suffered. Herewith I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Perusal a Copy of the Correspondence, which took place between Mr. Hartley and myself, thro' my Secretary, on the Subject of his Appointment and Consequent Claims on Government.

39. In a former Dispatch,* I had the Honor to report to Your Lordship that Mr. Humphreys, who was sent to this Colony several Years ago in the Capacity of the Mineralogist, had resigned that Situation in Consequence of my having required him to furnish me with Quarterly Reports of his Discoveries, Researches and Experiments. In fact, Mr. Humphreys was very unfit for that Situation, being of an indolent Habit and exceedingly reluctant to take any Trouble Whatever in the Line of his Profession.

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* Note 44.
Your Lordship recommended Mr. Hutchison (who came out here as a Convict some time ago) to me to be employed in a similar Line here, to that of Mr. Humphreys at the Southward. I mean to address a Letter by this Opportunity to Your Lordship on that Subject exclusively, and as I shall strongly recommend the Appointment of a Well qualified Person for that Situation, I beg to refer Your Lordship to that Letter for my Sentiments at large. Very good Lime Stone has been lately discovered near Hobart Town, and I would hope that a Person Skilful in that Way might also find Lime Stone in this part of the Colony. Several Veins of Coals have been lately discovered near Sydney, which may at no very distant Day be of great Importance.

40. I have now to report to Your Lordship what I find I have heretofore inadvertently omitted to do. The Governor of Bengal, having made Trial of the Quality of some Coals from this Country, has been so pleased with them that He made a Request to me to Supply him annually with 154 Tons for the Use of the Government Foundry or Forge at Calcutta, where they have been found to answer remarkably well. I have in Consequence furnished that Quantity from Our Newcastle, and for the small Amount I receive in Return Bengal Rum for the Use of this Government.

41. Agreeably to Your Lordship's Commands, I have Located a liberal Portion of Land, namely Three thousand Acres, to Mr. John Dickson,* Free Settler, and Civil Architect, who arrived in October last by the ship Earl Spencer. I have also assigned him the Services of Ten Government Men on the Stores for the Term of Eighteen Months, and I have also given him a Most Convenient and Eligible Situation in the Town of Sydney, having a Run of fresh Water thro' it, for him to Erect his Mills, Steam Engine, and various Machinery on. Having brought a Considerable Capital with him, and being of an Enterprizing Spirit and persevering Industry, I look upon Mr. Dickson as a very great Acquisition to the Colony. He has already made Considerable Progress in the Erection of his Mills, which he expects to have so far Completed as to be ready for the double purpose of grinding Grain and Sawing Timber on a large Scale in the Course of Six Months from the present time.

42. I have the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's favourable Consideration the Copy of a Letter addressed to me by Lieut. Governor Molle on the Subject of the Period of Time at which His Salary as Lieutenant Governor of this Territory should Commence, which He Conceives should be from the Date of his Commission. As it appears that Lieut. Governor O'Connell drew his Salary from the Date of his Commission, it seems...
1814, 28 April.

Seizure of the Unity by convicts.

Petition of Mansel for compensation.

Land granted to Edward Lord.

Refusal of Lord’s application for additional grant.

Returns and reports transmitted.

reasonable that Lieut. Governor Molle should have the same Indulgence. On this Ground, I beg Leave to solicit Your Lordship’s Approbation of Lieut. Governor Molle drawing his Salary from the Day on which his Commission was dated.

43. In a Dispatch, which I had the Honor of addressing to Your Lordship on the 31st of August last (No. 12), the Duplicate of which goes by the present Conveyance, I informed Your Lordship of the piratical Capture of the Colonial Vessel, Unity, of Port Jackson with the Valuable Property on board of her, by Seven Convicts at Hobart Town. Since that Period, until the present time, No Account has been heard of the Captors. I beg now to hand Your Lordship a Memorial, Addressed to me by Mr. William Hobart Mansel, the Owner of that Vessel and Property, who is a Trader residing at this place, Soliciting Relief for the Injury he has thus Sustained. The Case of Mr. Mansel is Certainly much to be pitied; how far it would be adviseable to remunerate him for the Loss he has suffered, I must beg leave to refer altogether to Your Lordship’s superior Consideration and Judgment. I beg however to Observe here, that to remunerate him in full might be making a dangerous Precedent, which would, no doubt, be resorted to by others on any similar Occasion, which, I think it very probable, will not in future be very Unfrequent. The Extent of Remuneration should in my Opinion be a Moderate Grant of Land from the Crown.

44. In pursuance of Your Lordship’s Commands, I some time since made a Grant of Three Thousand Acres of Land to Mr. Edward Lord,* formerly a Lieutenant of Marines. I have now to inform Your Lordship that he has not been Content with that Quantity, and has applied for an Additional Grant to the same Amount. This Request appearing to me Most Unreasonable I have consequently not Complied with. Indeed what he has already received appears to me full as liberal as he can have any Claims for on Government, and much more so than any Merits, which he possesses, seem to entitle him to, when Considered in the same Light with other Free Settlers. In this View of the Subject I hope my Conduct will meet Your Lordship’s Approbation.

45. Exclusive of the Several Papers and Documents, already referred to, as Accompanying this Dispatch, I have the Honor of transmitting also for Your Lordship’s further Information the following Returns and Reports of the Colony, Namely:—

1st. A General Statement of the Colony, Stock and Land in Cultivation at the time of the last General Muster in September, 1813.

* Note 7.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

2d. General Statements of the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, Stock and Land in Cultivation at the time of the last General Muster in October and November 1813.


4th. A Statement and Return of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales, on the 24th of January, 1814.

5th. Reports of the Naval Officer, Containing the Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels, from the 1st of July, 1813, to 31st March, 1814, Inclusive, and Accounts of the several Duties Collected by him at Port Jackson within that Period.

6th. The Account of the Colonial Police Fund from the 1st of July, 1813, to the 31st of March, 1814, both days Inclusive.

7th. The Account Current of the Expences of the Colony from the 25th June, 1813, to the 24th of February, both Days inclusive.

8. Demand for the Annual Supplies of Stores, Slop Clothing, Ordnance and Naval Stores for the use of the Colony.

9. Return of Absolute and Conditional Pardons, granted to Convicts (since last Return) from the 1st of June, 1813, to the 25th of April, 1814, both Days Inclusive.

10th. Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths from the 1st of April to the 31st of December, 1813, both Days Inclusive.

11th. Report of Prisoners tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney from the 1st of June 1813 to the 25th of April 1814 both Days Inclusive.

12th. Return of Male and Female Convicts arrived in the Colony from England and Elsewhere, from the 30th June to the 31st of December, 1813, both Days Inclusive.

46. In addition to the foregoing Returns and Requisitions, I beg Leave to transmit to Your Lordship a Demand made by Mr. Oxley the Surveyor General of Lands for Surveying Instruments &c., for the Use of the Deputy Surveyor in Van Diemen's Land, together with a Copy of the Letter addressed to me on that Subject by the Surveyor General. These Articles being much Wanted I hope Your Lordship will be pleased to order the Demand to be complied with.

47. Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General, having also represented to me the Inadequacy of his Salary and Established Fees to
1814.
28 April.

Application of Oxley for increase of fees.

Increased survey fees authorized.

Recommendation of forage allowances to surveyors.

Lieutenant Maclaine to carry despatches.

Requisition for drugs and medical stores.

support and defray the Expences unavoidably attending on the Discharge of his Duty, and, having addressed a Letter to me officially on that Subject, I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship a Copy of it, hoping it will meet Your favorable Consideration. I must admit, as Mr. Oxley States, that the present Fees (which were established by His Majesty’s Instructions early after the Formation of this Settlement) are totally inadequate to support the Establishment, which the Surveyor and his Deputies must necessarily keep up for the performance of their respective Duties in a prompt and efficient Manner. Understanding that Similar Fees, to those proposed by Mr. Oxley, are received by His Majesty’s Surveyor General of Lands in North America, and Seeing the Reasonableness of them in so forcible a Light, I mean to take upon myself the Responsibility of authorizing the Surveyor General to demand and receive in future the several Fees specified in the Schedule Comprehended in the Letter of Mr. Oxley, already alluded to, and I trust Your Lordship will approve the Measure. I beg further to State that as it is indispensably Necessary that the Surveyor General and each of His Deputies should keep a Horse, so as to be enabled at all times to perform such Duties as may be required of them with promptitude, and as the expence of doing so is much more than they Can in their Circumscribed Salaries afford, I respectfully and Strongly recommend that the Surveyor General and his two Deputies shall be authorized to draw the Usual Allowance for the keeping of One Horse each, in the same Manner as the Officers of the Commissariat Department, who Certainly do not require that Accommodation in the same Degree as the others.

48. This Dispatch will be delivered to Your Lordship by Lieutenant John Maclaine of the 73rd Regiment, who has been my Aide de Camp for nearly the last three Years; and I take the liberty of referring Your Lordship to him for any particular Information respecting this Country that may have escaped my Recollection, when writing my Dispatches. I beg further to recommend Lieutenant Maclaine to Your Lordship’s Favor and Protection.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

P.S. 17th May, 1814.

I do myself the honor to enclose Your Lordship, along with the other accompanyments of this Dispatch, a Requisition for Medicines and Medical Stores, omitted to be sent in at the proper time, but which I request may be Complied with.

L.M.
**[Enclosure No. 1.]**

**General Embarkation Return of the First Battalion, Seventy Third Regiment of Foot, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, Sydney Cove, New South Wales, 1814.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Island of Ceylon</td>
<td>Major George A. Gordon</td>
<td>14th January, 1814</td>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Lieut. Colonel O'Connell</td>
<td>29th March,</td>
<td>General Hewitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Lieut. Colonel A. Geils</td>
<td>4th April,</td>
<td>Windham</td>
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**List of Officers Embarked.**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Major George Alexr. Gordon</td>
<td>Earl Spencer.</td>
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<td>Captain Haddon Smith</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Pike</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Archibald McNaughton</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<td>Martin Murphy</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<td>Thomas Atkins</td>
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<td>Philip Connor</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>D'Arcy Wentworth</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensign George Anthony Pook</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asst Surgeon George Martin</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel M. C. O'Connell</td>
<td>General Hewitt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major H. J. Cameron</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and Names</th>
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<td>Captain A. Coane</td>
<td>General Hewitt.</td>
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<td>Lieutenant Willm. Raymond</td>
<td>Do</td>
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L. Macquarie, Major Genl. and Comr. of the Forces.

MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

28 April, 1814.

Embarkation return of first battalion, 73rd regiment.
Arrival of the brig Kangaroo from Norfolk Island.

Evacuation of Norfolk island.

Commendations of services of military and others.

1814.
28 April.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Kangaroo, Sydney Cove, 10th March, 1814.

I have the honor of acquainting Your Excellency of my Arrival, in His Majesty's Brig Kangaroo, from Norfolk Island, with the Whole of the People left under my Charge and the Provisions of every kind which we were Enabled to Salt down, as also a quantity of Flour and Biscuit, the produce of the Wheat transferred to Government by Settlers and Others who left the Island.

The Kangaroo arrived at Norfolk Island on the 15th February last, where she Remained twelve days, the four first we had no Communication with her owing to bad Weather and Violent Surfs. The other Eight days being favorable for getting Provisions on board, every possible Exertion was made to dispatch the Vessel; to effect which the people wrought hard day and Night. I feel it a duty to Point out to Your Excellency that I received every Support and Assistance from Corporal McGillcuddy and the Three privates of the 73d Regt. under his Orders, who Cheerfully wrought at all times when the Service required it.

I beg leave also to recommend the following Free People to Your Excellency's favorable Consideration for such remuneration and other Assistance as from their long Services and peculiar Circumstances Your Excellency may deem proper, Vizt. John Brown, a Shepherd and Overseer of Government Stock, who had been in that Situation for more than Twenty Years, and always Conducted himself faithfully, for such pecuniary and other Assistance for himself and Wife, as they may appear deserving; these poor people having nothing to depend upon, and are now past labour from their great Age. I also beg leave to recommend John Hatcher a very old man, the Master Miller in the Employ of Government, and George Kempney, and Joseph Dunstan, the former a Coxswain, without whose Assistance I could not have Carried the Service into Effect; the latter a Shepherd whose Care and attention to his Flocks entitles him to every praise I can bestow, for such remuneration as Your Excellency may judge they are deserving.

I should be Wanting in Justice were I to pass by Mr. Thos. Ransom, the Master Carpenter, whose diligence and attention in Keeping the Boats in repair, enabled me to expedite the Service. And as Mr. Ransom is desirous of Settling at the Derwent I beg leave to recommend him for such an extension of Land as Your Excellency may Judge he is deserving of.

The Prisoners in general behaved themselves extremely well throughout the Whole of the Service, and if any distinction
in rewarding their good Conduct Could be made, I beg leave to recommend the Old Inhabitants of Norfolk Island, who from their long Servitude have Stronger Claims to Your Excellency’s favor.

I have now the honor of acquainting Your Excellency that Your Instructions have been Carried into the fullest Effect; the Whole of the Stock that could not be taken for Slaughter have been Shot and Otherways destroyed, except a few Wild Hogs and Goats, and from the Circumstance of my having left about a Dozen of Dogs, Male and Female, there Can be no doubt when the latter Animals become pressed with Hunger the Whole of the former will be extirpated.

The Buildings of every description were Set fire to, and so Completely destroyed, that I have much pleasure in assuring Your Excellency that there remains no inducement for human beings of any kind to visit that place.

I have the honor of enclosing Invoices of Provisions, Shipped on board the Kangaroo, with a List of the People brought from the Island, and hope my Conduct has been such as to Merit Your Excellency’s Approbation.

I have, &c,

WILLM. HUTCHINSON, Superintendent.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the commissary’s accounts will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ASSISTANT-SURVEYOR EVANS’ JOURNAL,* 1813–1814.

To His Excellency Governor Macquarie.

Friday, November 19th, 1813.

I DIRECTED the Provisions and other necessaries to be conveyed across the Nepean to the N.E. Point of Forest Land, commonly called Emu Island, which was done, and by the time every thing was arranged Evening approached.

Saturday, 20th.

The Night was most uncomfortable, and the Morning being wet prevented our departing so early as I meant; feeling anxious to proceed, I made up my mind to make the best of our way to the end of the Mountains, and on my return to measure the distance of Messrs. Blaxlands, Wentworths and Lawsons recent excursion; it appeared to me that while the Horses were fresh it was a plan likely to meet with your approbation, as I could then refresh them on good grass, and take my time in exploring to the Westward, which I conceived the object of the greatest importance; on returning should I not have sufficient provisions to subsist on to complete measuring the track of the above named Gentlemen, I

* Note 38.
could send in a Man and Horse to meet me with a small supply. On halting this day I was happy I arranged it so, as my labour would have been lost, in consequence of James Burns having several times mistaken his former track; I cannot make any estimate of the distance, therefore shall defer entering into particulars with respect to the nature of the Country, except that the two last Miles, as near as I can form an Idea, was through a ridge of Forest land, good grass, and found some Water where I mean to remain the Night, all much fatigued.

Sunday, 21st.

The Morning very much overcast, with a thick fog, however I had the Horses loaded, and travelled on mostly on Ridges overrun with Brush; at about 11 o'Clock I passed the Pile of Stones alluded to by the former party; soon after we were on a very high hill, which was clear of Mist, but to my great disappointment the Country to the Eastward being covered with Vapour I could not be satisfied with the Prospect, which must have presented itself had the weather been clear; we made the best of our way on and halted at 2 o'Clock.

Monday, 22nd.

The Weather bad; determined to proceed we loaded the Horses, when one of them turned stubborn having laid down and rolled several times over his load; he at length became steady; our track was through a thick brush; at 9 o'Clock we were on a very high Mountain but could not see any of the low Country; it is now disagreeable travelling; the Brush is so very thick, and the surface of the ridges are covered with pieces of sharp Granite intermixed with Quartz; the Horses seemed to step with caution; we stopped at 1 o'Clock, where there was a spacious Valley covered with grass and Rushes, a stream of water running through it. On opening our luggage I found the Bottles of Medicines broke.

Tuesday, 23rd.

The Night was excessive wet and continues so; I was necessitated to move as we could not keep in a fire or get Bark to make a hutt; it rained hard most of the day; am much afraid some of our Bread will be spoiled; the track is still through a brush much the same as yesterday; the Valleys on my right, which are numerous, lead to ravines; they are clear of Trees and covered with Rushes; the holes or drains in the centre are full of good Water; at 3 o'clock we halted, the weather rather clear; no sooner were we comfortable and dry, than one of the most severest Storms came on I ever witnessed; it put out our fire in an Instant, and beat in over our Hutt upon us; at 5 o'Clock the Wind became strong and cleared the Elements.

Wednesday, 24th.

We all rested well, which was a preservation to us, not having done so since our departure, and which we felt the effects of, as nothing could be procured for shelter but green Boughs, that was not sufficient to screen us from rain; we start quite refreshed; at 9 o'Clock came to the end of the Range from which the Prospect is extensive and gives me sanguine hopes, the descent is rugged and steep; I stowed away here a week's provisions in some hollow
Cliffs in hopes of it being sufficient for our use back from this place; it was 12 o'Clock when we got into a Valley of good feed and appears a fine part of the Country; I have no doubt but the points of Ridges or Bluffs to the N.W. and S. (the Country seems to open in the form of this Angle) are the termination of what is called the Blue Mountains and that we are now over them; at 1 o'Clock I stopped on the bank of a Riverlett, which is a rapid stream from the N.E., its source springing from very high Mountainous; the two dogs went off after game without success and came to us severely cut.

Thursday, 25th.

The Horses appeared fatigued; therefore determined on remaining this day where we are, being abundance of Grass for them; I went with a party to shoot and look at the Country; there are small Meadows clear of Trees and good Soil, with chains of holes of water; in wet weather they are connected with each other by small Streams, which lead to the riverlett; the Forest land is much overrun with a scrub of young Trees; at others are thick iron Bark Brushes, the Soil is of a Sandy Nature; On our return found the Kangaroo the clogs must have killed yesterday, on which we enjoyed ourselves; We have not seen any Natives but hear them shouting around us; Dried our Bread and find a great deal is spoiled.

Friday, 26th.

My Course is along the Stream; the banks are sandy and appear to be overflowed at times by heaps of Timber being lodged at the foot of some of the Trees; when I had proceeded about 2 Miles the Forest ground rises and forms a steeper Bank; in places the Water has a great fall over Rocks; the numerous Valleys carry off the Water in rainy seasons into the riverlett; on one of the small ridges is a Rock resembling White Marble with Yellow Veins; we could not break it but from small Crivices I scraped out small pieces much like Crystal (Paper No. 1); at 4 Miles the stream alters its direction to the South, at which place the main Run joins from the West forming a considerable rapid Riverlett; the land here gets better and the Country has a fine appearance; it resembles the hills to the Eastward of the Cori Linn at Port Dalrymple, and put me in mind particularly of that part; the Trees being thin and light, the flats clear of Timber, a few Honey-suckles on the Banks of the ridges, the Lockett Bird singing, and the seed of the wild Burnett sticking to our legs, neither of the two last are to be seen on the East side of the Mountains; the soil still continues sandy but the feed is good, and better than any I have seen in New South Wales; I stopped this evening near the foot of a very handsome Mount, which I take the liberty to call Mount Blaxland, also two Peaks rather North of it, and which the Riverlett separates Wentworths and Lawson's Sugar Loaves. I am at a loss to describe the pleasant appearance of this place, the Grass being quite green and good makes it look a pleasing scene, this is the termination of the excursion of the above named Gentlemen; be assured it was not without much labour, perseverance and fatigue that enabled them to reach thus far; I am certain that it is at least 50 Miles, and as the present track is, no person in the Colony on the Choicest Horse could reach this and
return to the Nepean in four days; you may rely on what I say in this respect; the Mountains, being covered with sharp Granite, would be dangerous to put any Horse out of a walk, and impossible so to do through the Brushes; Kangaroos are numerous, we caught one this day altho' the dogs are so much hurt.

distance measured 7½ miles.

Saturday, 27th.

Altho' I have travelled but a short distance we were very tired, the Horses were troublesome; we ascended a very high hill which appeared to lead us on the main Range, but was disappointed, and shall find it an arduous task to reach it, the hills being so very steep that the Cattle are unable to proceed; I therefore halted in a Valley of fine Grass, which the high lands also produce, the Country continues to have a good appearance; I have not seen a Memosa this side of the Mountains or on them.

distance 3 Miles.

Sunday, 28th.

Left the Horses in the Valley, and three persons went to find a good track for them in the Morning; I crossed to the North side of the Riverlett; the banks are steep but covered with grass; the Country has the same aspect as far as I went, which was about 3 Miles; I returned at one o'Clock; the party arrived soon after, having found a passage that the Horses could ascend.

Monday, 29th.

I stopped in very bad Spirits, not being able to get on, being completely entangled among the hills, and our Course being so little Westing; were it not for the Horses the difficulty to ourselves would be nothing; they are sometimes bad to manage, and soon tire among the high Lands; when so they will not move; after travelling 2½ Miles we were on a lofty hill, from whence the Country N.W. is all Forest hills as far as I could see, which I suppose about 15 Miles, every other direction was obscured by high Ranges; impossible there can be a better grazing Track of land, and has the same good appearance as far as I have been able to get a sight of it to the Westward; I hope I will be able to do better tomorrow, and that in a few days my account will be more interesting. Paper No. 2 is a specimen found near where we stopped. distance, 3½ Miles.

Tuesday, 30th.

I have at length reached the Ridge I so much wished to do after walking about 2 Miles, where I had a prospect to the North for a great distance; A Mist arises from a part I suppose to be a River or a large Lagoon about 20 Miles off; the Country in this direction has a fine appearance, the Trees being thin and the hills covered with Grass; A ½ of Mile farther along the Range, I came to a very high Mount, when I was much pleased with the sight Westward; I think I can see 40 Miles which had the look of an open Country. To the South of me there are large hills much higher than the one I am on, with pasture to their tops; This Range is rather overrun with underwood and larger Timber growing thereon, but the sides are as green as possible; in descending for 2 Miles the verdure is good; the descent then becomes steep for a ½ of a Mile, leading into
a fine valley at the end I met a large Riverlett arising from the Southern Hills. We shot Ducks and caught several trout weighing at least 5 or 6 Pounds each. distance, 5½ Miles.

Wednesday, Decr. 1st, 1813.

My Course is down the Riverlett; it appears to lead me North of West; on the North side of it at this place is a remarkable Sugar Loaf Hill having a Stone on the Peak of it, which I have named after myself; I am more pleased with the Country every day; it is a great extent of Grazing land without being divided by barren spaces as on the East side of the Mountains, and well watered by running streams in almost every Valley; I took a walk to the top of a very high Mount where I can see at least 50 Miles West, which gives me great Spirits. distance, 5½ Miles.

Thursday, 2nd.

Being a wet Morning it was late before I could go forward; one of the Horses having a sore Back we were necessitated to put more weight on the others, in consequence thereof our progress is trifling; on considering the fine Country we have passed over this day, I think it equal to Van Dieman's Land, the River winding through fine flats, and round the points of small Ridges that gradually descend to it, covered with the finest grass and intermixed with the White Daisy as in England. I shall not name the River until I am certain of its real course. distance, 4½ Miles.

Friday, 3rd.

I now find the Memosa in clusters on the Banks of the River; am happy to think it favors me so much as to run the course I wish it; the Country continues good, particularly for grazing, yet it has not been altogether so pleasing to the Eye as before, being in some places rather overrun with a shrub among the Grass, somewhat the same as on the Cow Pastures near the Stone Quarry Creek; The land is still of a light sandy nature, thinly wooded with small Gums. We have not yet seen any Natives but can see their late Tracks. distance, 5½ Miles.

Saturday, 4th.

My Progress is through an exceeding good Track of Country; it is the handsomest I have yet seen with gentle rising hills and dales well watered; the distant hills, which are about 5 Miles South, appear as Grounds laid out divided into fields by edges, there are few Trees on them and the Grass quite green; I still keep the river, and at times I walk a few Miles South or North as seems to me most requisite. The Dogs killed a Kangaroo and the river supplies us with abundance of Fish.

Sunday, 5th.

The Night was very wet; we were uncomfortable having no means to shelter ourselves from it, as the trees will not bark; it has rained most of the day; about 4 o'Clock a violent Thunder Storm came on; since, the Clouds seem to disperse, wind blowing fresh from the West;

We remained near the River as it is Sunday. The Horses are getting fat but am Sorry to observe their backs are sore; the Saddles should have been lined; straw stuffing is too hard to render
1814.
28 April.
The journal of assistant-surveyor Evans.

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it easy we put our Blankets under them; I walked out this Evening some Miles; I cannot speak too highly of the Country, indeed I am now at a loss what to say as it exceeds my expectations and daily gets better. We are on an Allowance of Bread having lost so much by the bad Weather on the Mountains, we require little pork in this part, a Kangaroo can be procured at any time, there are also Emu's, we killed some Ducks this day.

Monday, 6th.

The Night was very Bad; I was greatly afraid the weather would continue so; this Morning had a better appearance; the river now forms large ponds; at the Space of about a Mile I came on a fine Plain of rich Land, the handsomest Country I ever saw; it surpasseth Port Dalrymple; this place is worth speaking of as good and beautiful; the Track of clear land occupies about a Mile on each side of the River; I have named it after the Lieut. Governor, "O'Connell Plains," on which we saw a number of wild Geese but too shy to let us near them; the Timber around is thinly scattered, I do not suppose there are more than ten Gum Trees on an Acre, their Bark is amazing thick at least 2 Inches; At 3 o'Clock I stopped at the commencement of a Plain still more pleasing and very Extensive; I cannot see the termination of it North of me; the soil is exceeding rich and produces the finest grass intermixed with variety of herbs; the hills have the look of a park and Grounds laid out; I am at a loss for Language to describe the Country; I named this part "Macquarie Plains." I have walked till I am quite fatigued being so anxious to look about me; there is Game in abundance; if we want a Fish it is caught immediately; they seem to bite at any time; had I brought a quantity of salt we could cure some 100 lbs. of them, I am quite astonished at the number the Men catch every Evening, the Dogs thrive on them; I shall bring one home with me to shew you.

distance, 6 miles.

Tuesday, 7th.

I proceeded over the Plains following the Water, which I now name the "Fish River"; at about 4 Miles I was brought up by a stream nearly as large from the Southward, and terminates the Plains; I imagine I shall be necessitated to travel up it some distance to find a Ford, I determined upon doing so, and traced it about 2 Miles when we stopped to secure ourselves from an approaching Thunder Storm that came on most severe and threatens a wet Night.

distance Over Plains 4 1/2 Miles. up river 1 3/4 Miles.

Wednesday, 8th.

We are in Spirits from the good appearance of the Morning, we hope it will be fine, as neither of us have been thoroughly dry these last 3 days and Nights; I see no signs of a Ford at present, therefore am obliged to continue tracing up the Stream; at 2 Miles begins a Plain of rich Land which I call "Mitchell Plains." Observing from a hill the course of the water springs from the S.E., I made up my mind to contrive a Bridge to convey our Luggage over, it was done in the following manner; by driving two forked logs into the Mud as far in the water as we dare venture,
and by laying a piece of wood in the Forks, form a Gallows, a party swam across and did the same on the other side; we then fell Trees as large as all six of us could carry, and rolled them down the bank; as soon as one end was carried into the water the stream sent it round, and the ropes secured round the end prevented it being carried too far; we lifted two of these up, which reached from one Gallows to the other, and two from each bank to a Gallows, over which we passed our necessaries; and swam the Horses, first conveying to the other side a Rope that held them, otherwise the force of the water would have carried them a great distance as it did the Men who swam across; I was much pleased at our exertions which took some hours and enabled us to reach the junction of the rivers by sun sett; The Country is beautiful no Mountains to be seen, there are high hills at great distances, but can observe them green to their tops.

I named the last run of Water "Campbell River." Paper No. 3 is a sample broke from a Rock near the West end of "Macquarie Plains."

Thursday, 9th.

I have called the Main Stream "Macquarie River." At 2½ Miles commences a most extensive Plain, the hills around are fine indeed; it requires a clever person to describe this Country properly, I never saw any thing equal to it; the soil is good; I think the lower parts of the Plains are overflowed at times, but do not see marks to any height; the small Trees on the lower banks of the River stand straight, not laying down as you see them on the banks of the river and Creeks at Hawkesbury. The Grass here might be mowed it is so thick and long, particularly on the flat lands.

Friday, 10th.

Yesterdays trace led me much North of West; today it is South of it. The extent of the Plain following the River is 11 Miles and about 2 wide on each side, the whole excellent good land, and the best Grass I have seen in any part of New South Wales; the hills are also covered with fine pasture, the Trees being so far apart must be an acquisition to its Growth; it is in general the sweetest in an open Country.

At the termination of the Plain is a very handsome Mount; I named it "Mount Pleasant" from the Prospect it commands to the N.E. The River now winds itself round the Points of Forest hills nearly the same as described some days since.

Emus are numerous; the Dogs will not give chase; I imagine they are bad ones; we have not been able to get a shot at any of the Geese, altho' plentiful, they are so shy; but frequently shoot Ducks. Nothing astonishes me more than the amazing large Fish that are caught; one is now brought me that weighs at least 15 lb., they are all the same species. I call the Plains last passed over "Bathurst Plains"; at the West end of them I obtained the samples No. 4 and 5.

Saturday, 11th.

The fine pasture continues but there is a great alteration in the look of the Country; finding the River leads me among hills; the points of them end with rocky Bluffs near the water; at about 4
1814.
28 April.
The journal of assistant-surveyor Evans.

Miles I was brought too by one of them, which appears to be the termination of a Range of high hills from the South, and is the only Mass of Rocks I have met with since leaving the Blue Mountains, but bears a different aspect being covered with Pines; I determined upon halting a few hours that I may be enabled to look about me; I ascended a Peak and find the River turns about N.W. around the points of stupendous green hills, to the South, and S.W., I cannot discern their end, the tops of the distant ones show themselves for a great extent; on the North side of the River is also a Ridge of Pasture hills that range Westward, to the East appears the fine Country I came over. I am pleased to find the large hills are covered with Grass nor can I discern any rocky ranges with Pines except the one I am on; they have a very romantic appearance so very different from any other part; the largest of them is about 4 feet in circumference. I am fearful of bad Travelling for a few Miles; it is not so inconvenient to ourselves as the Horses that have such sore backs. The North side looks well, but cannot cross the Water; I found a pass for the Horses and went forward, it is not quite so bad Travelling as I expected; there are many Rocks but the pasture is good.

Sunday, 12th.

We stop this day, I took a walk for a few Miles to the S.W. and find it a fine country for Pasture, being steep healthy hills thickly covered with grass; Water in almost every Valley.

Monday, 13th.

The Hills are still steep and not quite so fine as those we have passed, they are rather rough with Rocks, yet the pasture is good; the Gums are much larger and intermixed with the Box Tree; the soil is of a stiffer nature, having pieces of Alabaster rock among it; the higher Lands in general throughout have a great deal about them, that on the surface is quite white in some places, and of a Yellow cast in others; I do not know what to make of the River, its course seems so irregular, the direction to day has been from S.W. to N.E.; the hills are so very high and close, that from any one of them its run cannot be distinguished; I have hopes of coming to their end, and be able to judge what part the river leads to. No. 6 is a piece of Rock found here.

Tuesday, 14th.

Our Road is very rugged and the hills increase in size, but covered with fine Grass; I was upon a very high one but cannot determine their end; from the S. to W. they are stupendous, the
only open Country to be observed is from N.W. to E. these hills surpass any grazing track on the East side of the Mountains; in the Valleys the Grass is long and thick, which makes it fatiguing to pass over them; I begin to think of returning; the Dogs not being good there is no certainty of obtaining Skins for our feet, the grass has cut our shoes to pieces. Pampoosers ware out in a few hours, particularly when wet with the Morning Dew. No. 8 sample found where we Halt. distance, 7 Miles.

Thursday, 16th.
I made up my mind to return in the Morning, seeing no hopes of approaching the end of the high Range of Hills; I would most willingly proceed farther, but the Horses backs being so bad; nor can you have an Idea of the situation we are in with respect to our feet; with patching and mending we may manage to reach home. I am now $98\frac{1}{2}$ measured Miles from the limitation of Mr. Blaxland's excursion; most part of the distance is through a finer Country than I can describe, not being able for want of Language to dwell on the subject, or explain its real and good appearance with Pen and Ink, but assure you there is no deception in it. I feel satisfied within myself and am happy I can meet your Excellency to say I have done my utmost in endeavouring to accomplish your wish, and that I have succeeded in passing over a Beautiful Country, and make no doubt but that to the Westward of these hills there may be a part equal to it; also beg leave to say I shall be happy and ready to go on at any future time to attempt a Journey to the Western coast, which I think this river leads to; it is a rapid Stream in the Winter Seasons, is of great width there being two Banks. The Hollow, which I imagine from the hills to be its course, bears North of West. I conceive it strange we have not fell in with the Natives; they are near about us as we find late traces of them; I think they are watching us, but are afraid and keep at some distance. Papers No. 9 & 10. distance, 6 miles.

Friday, 17th.
One of the Men being sick prevented our returning; therefore went with a party a few Miles farther, and returned in the Evening; the high lands are as before described, the corners are particularly good; what I name corners are spaces of Ground of 3 or 400 Acres with grass growing within them that you can scarce walk through; the ground is strong and good with ponds of water which lead to the River; but when within a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Mile or so of it the course becomes a Rocky gully, and so steep between the hills, that no person would suspect such places were up them:—It is one Month this day since we crossed the Nepean; (I found more samples which are dated).

Saturday, 18th.
We departed for our Journey homewards, keeping as far from the River as we conveniently could, and find the feed for Stock exceeding good; the farther back among these hills the better it is; the Valleys are beautiful, as also the intervening ridges that divide them, being thickly covered with herbage; Grazers may keep stock here to great advantage, particularly sheep, as they like dry healthy parts.
Sunday, 19th.

I intended to have gone on today but the Morning turned out wet; indeed it was so most of the Night; we could keep ourselves dry here is the reason for not removing, and which I was glad of as it turned out a shocking stormy afternoon.

Monday, 20th.

I did not depart very early, the weather was much against us but managed to reach the Pine hill by Evening where we halted.

Tuesday, 21st.

Fine weather very warm; halted at the commencement of Bathurst Plains early, as I was desirous to examine this part; I ascended Mount Pleasant, the West end led me on a Ridge of Beautiful hills, along which I travelled about 3 Miles, a small stream of Water forming ponds run at their foot; I was gratified with a pleasing sight of an open Country to the S.W. of them; at the space of 7 or 8 Miles I could discern the Course of a River winding to the West; I saw three or four large Plains; the first of them I was on, the Chain of Ponds before mentioned running through it; I feel much regret I am not able to Travel a week or more in that direction; I imagine the flat open Country extends 30 or 40 Miles; at the termination I can only discern one Mountain quite Pale with three Peaks; I suspected an open Country lay about the S.W. point, as I passed, the Range of hills then obscured it from me, nor had I time to examine it; I cannot speak too much of the Country, the increase of Stock for some 100 Years cannot overrun it; the Grass is so good and intermixed with variety of herbs. Emu’s and Geese are numerous, but cannot get any; we counted 41 Emu’s this day; our dogs will not follow them. Returning we saw smoke on the North side of the River, at Sun sett as we were fishing I saw some Natives coming down the Plain; they did not see us until we surprized them; there was only two Women and four Children, the poor Creatures trembled and fell down with fright; I think they were coming for Water; I gave them what Fish we had, some fish Hooks, Twine and a Tomahawk, they appeared glad to get from us; two Boys ran away; the other small Children cried much at first; a little while after I played with them, they began to be good humoured and laugh, both of the Women were blind of their Right Eye.

Wednesday, 22nd.

Travelled over the hills on the South side of the Plains; from them I had a grand prospect North and South; nothing can exceed the fine appearance of this Country; the hill quite Green with grass, and the Plains also, intermixed with variety of Flowers and herbs, with flocks of Emu’s feeding on them; I stopped at the East end for the Night.

Thursday, 23rd.

About 9 o’clock crossed Campbell’s River; the Water has fallen so much that it was fordable in many places, which saved us a Journey of 6 Miles round to our Bridge; Macquaries River is likewise fordable between the large sheets of Water; these rivers resemble the Esks in Van Diemans Land, being fine streams
nothing particular has attracted my attention, the Country is as before stated; halted where we stopped the Evening of the 2nd Inst.

Saturday, 25th.

Being Christmas day we remained for a day's rest; yet we walked about as much as a day's journey looking around us, and ascending Hills to see the Country, which is excellent pasture, the soil is light, but exceeds the Forest Lands in general on the East side of the Mountains. The day is so hott the Fish will not bite; it is the only time they have missed; therefore I opened my tin case of Roasted Beef.

Sunday, 26th.

Proceeded on; the hills are rather steeper, crossed the River ready to leave it in the Morning, and ascend the range by an easy ascent that I took notice of coming along; the Country as usual very good. Shot a large Kangaroo.

Monday, 27th.

We got upon the range by an easy track, as it was exceeding warm I halted in a fine Valley.

Tuesday, 28th.

I stopped near the riverlett about a Mile East of Mount Blaxland, and find the stream not near so rapid as when we left it; I am of opinion that it falls into the Nepean by the run North of the Western River, and that the Source of the Western River springs from the Mountains S.W. of Natal, as far as I am a judge of appearances of Country's I conceive it to be so; I observe on coming from the hills a range that will lead round to the hill where the Trees are marked down to the Fish River, the foot of which forms the valley nearest the Mount, I pointed it out to one of the Men named Richard Lewis. The Lands about here are pleasant and good sheep pasture; but it is by no means to be compared to the Country Westward.

Wednesday, 29th.

Proceeded to the foot of the Mountains, this part, altho' there is tolerable good feed and appeared fine on my first coming from them, looks miserable to me now after returning from so superior and good a Country, I went to the Cliffs where I stowed away the provisions and found all safe. The Natives seem to be numerous; there are fires in many parts not far from us.

Thursday, 30th.

We remained to prepare to ascend the Mountains early in the Morning, by hunting Kangaroo for their skins to secure our feet: Killed a very large one which will furnish us with pampoosers; hoping with what we have will enable us to reach home in safety.
Friday, 31st.

At 2 Miles we ascended the Mountains, our track to the passage up was along a Valley of good grass from about 2 to 4 Chains wide. The Atmosphere being thick leaves it out of my power to make any observation on the prospect from them; they are covered with a scrub, the Timber in general is good, chiefly consists of Stringy Bark Trees; I halted at the head of a Valley where there is good water a little way down it, plenty of sweet rushes and some Grass.

Distance from the Riverlett, 7½ Miles.

Saturday, Jan. 1st, 1814.

The Bush is exceeding thick, and bad travelling on account of the sharp Rocks; the Ravines on my Right are deep. It is hazy weather which prevents me seeing any distant objects; Halted in a Valley, found good Water by making holes among the Rushes.

distance, 5½ Miles.

Sunday, 2nd.

At a quarter of a Mile is a Tract of Forest Land underneath this Ridge, the centre is a marsh, I judge leads to the Riverlett which appearantly runs between some high Hills about a Mile West; beyond are Mountains considerably higher than what I am now on; The road is through thick brushes and over pieces of sharp Granite Rocks. Halted in a Valley of good feed and Water.

distance, 6 Miles.

Monday, 3rd.

The Mountains have been fired; had we been on them we could not have escaped; the Flames rage with violence through thick underwood, which they are covered with. Bad travelling the stick of the Bushes here are worse than if their leaves had not been consumed; they catch my Chain which makes the measuring very fatiguing; also tears our clothes to pieces, and makes us appear as Natives from black dust off them. The Marks in the Trees are burnt out; therefore am obliged to go over them again; Our Horses now want Grass; the herbage in this spacious Valley is destroyed; we cut some sweet Rushes for them that grow on the edge of a stream of Water which runs through it.

distance, 4 Miles.

Tuesday, 4th.

The Mountains are as yesterday; fired in all directions; at 11 o’Clock I was upon the high hill; all objects Eastward are obscured by thick smoke; We stopped where there was feed for the Horses and Water.

distance, 5½ Miles.

Wednesday, 5th.

Still a thick Brush; the leaves of it are burnt. The weather is disagreeably warm and boisterous, which has been the case these last 3 days. I halted on the top of a Mountain, a ¾ of a Mile North of the Pile of Stones, with the hope that I shall be able to see the Hawkesbury from it, should it turn Out a clear Morning. There is water and sufficient feed for our Horses.

distance, 4½ Miles.

Thursday, 6th.

The Fires have been in my favor, otherwise it would be impossible to measure; the flames have consumed the foliage from the highest Trees.

The Ridges continue as usual until the latter part of my journey which is Forest land for ¼ a Mile; the timber on it is chiefly lofty stringy Bark and Oaks: there are small patches of Grass left that
the fire missed. I was much disappointed this Morning, the mist was so thick that I could not see any long distance from the Mountains. distance, 5½ Miles.

Friday, 7th.

The Forest land continues a Mile farther; afterwards the brushy Ridge commences again, the thickest of it is consumed, which I consider fortunate, had it not I should be obliged to have given off measuring; at the end of today’s Journey is a Lagoon of good Water, with tolerable grass round the edge of it. distance, 5½ Miles.

Saturday, 8th.

¾ of a Mile terminates the brush, the ridges then produce good sheep feed for 1½ Mile, when there is a gully which is the south side of Emu Island. I marked a Tree on the N.E. point of the Forest land nearly opposite the House on Capt'n. Woodriff’s Farm on the Bank of the River Nepean. distance 4½ Miles.

The Track out is on one continued ridge of the Mountains with ravines right and left; for the first 10 Miles they are dry and fall immediately into the Nepean, without forming any considerable stream in wet weather. At 30 Miles those on my Right lead into the Grose River, afterwards they alter their course West of North and the Water from them runs into the riverlett I came upon, on my descent from the Mountains; as also does those on my left; in some places the Ridge is Narrow; when that is the case, the Ravines are steep and appear as Bluffs of Land do at Sea, the one projecting before the other; where it is broader, there are Gully’s which are bare of Trees, with herbage and good Water; the points of Ridges that they are between lead some distance before the ravines or Gullys become steep and perpendicular.

The ascent from Emu Island is very regular and easy; 12 Men might clear a good Road in 3 Months for a Cart to travel over the Mountains and make the descent of them so easy that it might be drove down in safety.

There are no hills on the Ridge that their ascent or descent is any way difficult; I beg to observe that it will be impossible to drive Cattle or attempt sending a Cart until a Road is made; for reasons that the stumps of the Brush and sharp Granite Rocks will run into their feet and lame them.

I have the honor to be with every respect,

Your very obedient Servant,

G. W. Evans.

Names of men that accompany’d me.

Richard Lewis 1 Free Men
James Burns 2 Prisoners
John Cooghan 3
John Grover 4
John Tygh 5

From Emu Island to the end of the Mountains ....... 46½ Miles
From the end of the Mountains to the Riverlett ....... 2
" Mount Blaxland .... 7½ 55½
" Mount Blaxland to the end of my Journey .... 92½
Up Campbell’s River .......................... 6 98½

Total 154

G. W. Evans.
Specifications and estimate for proposed new court-house.

Sir, Sydney, 14th April, 1814.

Agreeable to Your Instructions, I herewith send you the Elevation and Ground Plan of the Proposed New Court of Justice; the whole of which building including the Wings is 140 feet in length, 44 feet in depth, and 36 feet in height to the top of the Parapet.

The Main Building contains one hall, the full height which is 74 feet long and 40 feet wide, of which there is a space of 40 feet by 47 feet for the audience.

In the Wings, each passage has a Stone Geometrical Staircase, and is 12 feet wide, there are also four rooms in each 16 feet by 19 ft. 3 in., and one 12 feet by 14 Feet.

I intend to put two Galleries, one over each Jury Box for Ladies or Gentlemen of the higher order.

There is no communication between the bar and the audience, as there are four rooms below, where the Prisoners remain for trial, and when they are called to the Bar they are brought up the small Staircase in the Center of the Hall.

The Grecian Doric Portico at the Main Entrance, I have copied from one in the Temple of Theseus at Athens, the only alteration is putting it on three steps instead of two.

The Total expence of erecting this Building according to the price of Labour and materials is, including the two Galleries, about Six Thousand Pounds Sterling by the best estimate I could make, but the price of Labour and the exchange between Currency and Sterling is so variable that it is hardly possible to make a very correct Estimate.

Hoping the designed Plans will meet Your Excellency's approbation. I have, &c.,

DANL. DERING MATHEW.

[Copies of the ground plan and elevation will be found in the volume of charts.]
Earl Spencer, Transport, a Letter* from the Right Honble. Earl Bathurst, Secy. of State for the Colonies, being in Reply to a Letter addressed to His Lordship the Earl of Liverpool by the Governor, under date 31st July, 1812. His Excellency, having in that Letter Stated your Unfitness for the Situation of Naval Officer and that he had in consequence declined placing you in it, His Lordship has entirely approved of His Excellency's Motives and Conduct therein. In consequence of this Decision I have now to inform You that You cannot be admitted into the Situation of Naval Officer of this Port and that you are to Consider all claim to that Situation as fully Cancelled.

As a Compensation however for the time you have lost and the disappointments you have suffered in this Country in not being placed in the Situation of Naval Officer, The R.H. the Sec. of State approves of His Excell'y paying you from the Col. Fund at the rate of 5s. per diem, commencing from the period of Your Arrival in this Colony up to the present date Inclusive, but no longer. His Lordship further approves of His Excell'y giving you a Grant of Land with the usual Indulgences in the Event of your being desirous to become a Settler in this Colony. In the Event of Your Making this Choice, His Excell'y will make you a Grant of 500 Acres of Land and assign You 5 Cows from the Govt. Herds on a Credit of 3 Years, and You and Your family and 3 Govt. Men will be victualled for 18 Months from the King's Store. It is here necessary to be clearly understood that the Money thus agreed to be paid You, together with the Grant of Land and Indulgences before Mentioned, are to be Considered by you as a full Compensation for all the disappointment You may have sustained in Seeking after the Appointment of Naval Officer, and that no further Remuneration or Indulgence Will or Can be shewn You on the foregoing Acco't.

For Your further Satisfaction and Information, I transmit you herewith an Extract from Earl Bathurst's Letter herein alluded to, Certified by His Excell'y the Governor.

You will please to favor me with an Acknowledgement of the Receipt of this Letter, &c.

I have, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.


Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Febry. 16, 1814.

I beg leave to Inform Your Excellency that 'tis expedient I should return to England by the earliest conveyance to Seek for that Bread (in my profession), which Your Excellency has been pleased to deprive me of in New South Wales.

* Note 46.
1814. 28 April.  
Correspondence with John Hartley re his alleged claims.

As I came to this Colony to fill the Situation of Naval Officer by and with the appointment of Government, I presume my Right to demand Travelling Expences for self and family, and to be furnished with a passage to England, Not doubting Your Excell'ye's Acquiescence in the propriety of my Demand.

Your Excell'y's Compliance will confer a favor on him who has the Honor to be, &c.,

JN. HARTLEY, R.N.

[3] Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Hartley.

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 Feb., 1814.

Mr. Piper having lately arrived from England and this day taken Charge of the Naval Officer's Department, by Virtue of his Appointment from H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am directed to Inform you that as you have not thought proper to avail Yourself of the very liberal Compensation, some time since tendered to you, for the Disappointment you expressed yourself to have sustained from not having succeeded to that Situation, His Excellency the Governor can no longer with Justice to the Interests of the Crown Continue You or Your family on the Governm't Store, or suffer your being any further an Expence to the Crown in any other Way. You will please therefore to take notice that you and your family and servant will be struck off the Stores on Thursday, the 24th inst., after which time no further Rations will be served to you, neither will you be considered Entitled to any other Indulgence Whatever from this Government.

Previous however to the 24th Inst., if You should, upon Mature Consideration, Express Yourself disposed and willing to accept as Compensation for your disappointment the Indulgences formerly tendered to you in my Communication of the 15th of October last, and shall perfect the Instrument and Receipt then submitted to you by the Treasurer of the Police Fund, the Governor is willing yet to make them good to you, notwithstanding the Obstinacy and Insolence of Manner, which have strongly marked your Conduct thro' the Course of this Business.

I am, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.


Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 17th Feby., 1814.

Mr. Piper's taking Charge of the Naval Officer's Department by Virtue of His appointment is to me a Mystery, as by
Virtue of my Appointment from the Right Honble. Lord Castle- reagh nearly Six Years Ago, and further Confirmed by the Right Honble. The Earl of Liverpool, I must Consider my Claim to that office paramount to that Gentleman’s.

Am Sorry His Excellency should Construe any part of my Conduct in the Course of this Business into Disrespect to the Representative of my Most gracious Sovereign, whom I have faithfully served.

His Excellency has ever, from his first Landing, treated me with the utmost Severity, held up as an Impostor, my Character traduced, my Credit Injured, and nearly three Years in the Colony without Notice and for what reason; without any Emolument, How have I existed nearly Five Years, but upon the Bounty of Individuals.

Must refer to my Letter of Yesterday to His Excellency on the Subject of my returning to England by the earliest Conveyance.

I have, &c.,
JNO. HARTLEY, R.N.

[5] Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Hartley.

Sir,
Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 19 Feb., 1814.

I have to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter, dated the 17th Inst., and have it in Command in reply to Your Letter of the 16th, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, to Inform You that His Excell’y can have no objection to your returning to England whenever you please. But he cannot at all admit that you have any Claim whatever on this Government for a Passage thither or other travelling Expences.

The very Liberal offer made to you in my Letter of the 15th of October last, and repeated in that of the 16th inst., being very adequate to the Expences of a passage to England and indeed much more. His Excellency will still make good those Terms to you provided you Comply with the stipulations then suggested within the prescribed Time.

I am, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.


Sir,
Sydney, 21 Febry., 1814.

In answer to yours of the 19th inst., Must beg to be Informed If I have no Claim on this Government for my travelling Expences and a Passage to England, where have I a Claim?
I am astonished at the Repetitions of what His Excellency is pleased to term liberal Offers; they appear to me Insults. Government sent me to this Colony to fill the Situation of Naval Officer; as such I cannot relinquish my Claims.

I am, &c,

JNO. HARTLEY, R.N.

[7] Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Hartley.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st Febry., 1814.

I have received your Letter of the present date, and submitted it to His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency does not feel it at all necessary to give any Answers to Questions of the Nature of that put in Your Letter, nor further to prolong a Correspondence, which does not appear likely to be Attended with any good Consequence whatever. I am therefore desired finally to refer you to my former Communications for His Intentions towards you.

I am, &c,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.

[8] Mr. John Hartley to Secretary Campbell.

Sir,

Sydney, 21st Febry., 1814.

In answer to Yours of this Day, in reply to mine of the same Date, have to Inform You that I have received no Instructions from H.M. Secy. of State to assign over My Appointment to the Situation of Naval Officer of Port Jackson; therefore I Cannot Comply with His Excelly's Demands on that Head.

Must again request my Expences and a Passage to England O.H.M.'s Service.

I am, &c,

JNO. HARTLEY, R.N.

[9] Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Hartley.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23d February, 1814.

It was hoped the Communication, I made you on the 21st inst., would have terminated the Correspondence with you on the subject of the Naval Officer's Appointment, but as You have made a further Reply and dwelt on the Circumstance of Your not having received Instructions from H.M. Secretary of State respecting that appointment, I am now to make a final Notification that the appointment to the Situation of Naval Officer by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, as announced in His Excellency the Governor's Government and General Orders, published in the Sydney Gazette of the 12th
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

18314. 28 April.

Correspondence with John Hartley re his alleged claims.

inst., Necessarily supersedes all former Appointments; and those Government and Genl. Orders were a full Notification to All Persons Concerned. On other points I have to refer you to my former Communications, which Conveyed to You His Excellency’s Sentiments and Disposition towards you, and from which, I have it in Command to add that no Deviation will take place. So many Communications having already taken place on this Subject, I have it further in Command to Inform You that the present is the last that will be made, and I am to request that You will Cease writing further on it, as I am Instructed to return any Letters unanswered that You may now Send.

I am, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.

[10] Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Hartley.

Sir, Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 4th March, 1814.

The Governor has Instructed Me to Inform You in reply to Your Application of the present date that, Notwithstanding Your having Suffered the time to Elapse which he had limited for your drawing the Allowance assigned to You in Compensation for your disappointments in not obtaining the Situation of Naval Officer, His Excellency will Authorize the Treasurer of the Police Fund to pay You the Sum of Three Hundred and Eighty pounds Sterling, being at the rate of 5s. per diem from the day of Your Arrival here (the 18th Augt. 1809) up to the day on which you received His Notification that you would not be placed in the Situation You had expected, which was the 15th October last; but, as has been before repeatedly Communicated to You, You will be required to give a full and complete Acquittal from all further Demands on this Government, or on that of the Mother Country, on Account of your Expectation or Disappointment on that Head. Such an Acquittal will be furnished to the Treasurer of the Police Fund for your Signature, and You will have the Course of the ensuing Week allowed you for finally embracing the offer, or totally rejecting it.

No arrears of Provisions or Spirits being due to You, the Governor will not grant You any.

I am, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Sec.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MOLLE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 12th March, 1814.

I beg leave to state to Your Excellency that on my Arrival in this Colony, I was informed by Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell
1814.
28 April.

Application of lieutenant-governor Molle re his salary.

(My Predecessor in Office as Lieutenant Governor) that he had applied for and been granted the whole of his Salary (as such) from the Original date of his Commission;

I am therefore respectfully to request that you would have the goodness to represent the fact herein stated, and that I humbly trust, on application being made, through the usual Channel at Home, by My Agents, that the like indulgence will be granted to Me.

I have, &c.,

G. Molle,
Lt. Col. 46th, & Lt. Governor of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM HOBART MANSEL, OF SYDNEY, MERCHANT.

To His Excellency Governor Macquarie, &c., &c., &c.

Respectfully Sets forth,

That Memorialist left this Colony early in the Month of January last in the Colonial Schooner, Unity, of 35 Tons burthen (of which Memorialist was sole Owner) with a Valuable Assortment of Merchandize, the property of Memorialist bound to Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land with a view to be disposed of at that Settlement, and at Hobart Town on the River Derwent.

That Memorialist arrived safe at Port Dalrymple and not finding a Market there, Answerable to his Expectations, determined to proceed forthwith to Hobart Town Aforesaid, with his Cargo on board the Unity, And for that purpose the Vessel left Port Dalrymple on the 3d of April last, bound for the River Derwent, having only Memorialist, with the Master, and three Seamen on board.

That soon after they left Port Dalrymple they encountered a heavy Gale, by reason whereof the Vessel was driven into Bass's Straits, And having but a very slender Allowance of Provisions on board, Memorialist with his little Crew experienced very severe Hardships and Privations.

That on the 23rd of the same month of April, the Unity Arrived in the River Derwent about 11 at Night, and moored off Hobart Town—and the next night, being the 24th, between the hours of 11 and 12, was boarded by seven Armed men, who presented Firelocks at Memorialist and his small defenceless Crew, and forcibly seized and took possession of the said Schooner Unity.
That the said Gang of Ruffians (whom Memorialist hath since discovered were all Prisoners) having cut the Vessel from her Moorings, made sail and having got as far as Cape Frederick Henry (a distance of about 30 Miles from her Moorings) they gave up to Memorialist the Boat in which they had Effected these daring Piratical Outrages, and in which Boat Memorialist and the Crew returned to Hobart Town.

That the Value of the Vessel thus seized and Carried off with the Property on board in goods, Wares, and Merchandize, Amounts to a Sum exceeding Three Thousand Pounds Sterling.

That Memorialist is a young man whose Character is irreproachable, and who by this unfortunate Event will be Necessarily involved in great distress and difficulties, and deprived not only of the little Property he had been enabled to acquire during a residence of Upwards of Ten Years in this Colony by a Series of unremitting Industry and Uniform Rectitude and Integrity, but will have to Answer Considerable Debts contracted in the Concern, far beyond his power to discharge.

Under circumstances so peculiarly distressing, Memorialist is Induced Most humbly to Submit his Case to Your Excellency’s Gracious and humane Consideration, trusting that from the Singular Hardships Attending it, Your Excellency will deign to afford him some Remuneration for his heavy Losses sustained by the daring Piratical Act herein Stated, against which no human Foresight or Caution could have Guarded, and Against which, Opposition at the time would have been as fatal as ineffectual. Should Your Excellency think proper to require a Certificate of the Facts from the Lieutenant Governor Commanding at Hobart Town Memorialist has Permission to refer to that Officer for the same.

May it therefore please Your Excellency to take Memorialist’s distressing Situation and Circumstances into Consideration and grant him Such Relief in the Premises as in your Wisdom, Judgment and Humanity may seem Meet.

And Your Memorialist will ever pray &c. &c. &c.

Sydney, 1st Novemr., 1813. W. H. MANSEL.

List of Convicts who Piratically Seized and ran away with the Schooner Unity of Sydney from the Port of Hobart Town on the River Derwent in Van Diemen’s Land on the Night of the 23rd of April, 1813.

Thomas Curtis. George (or Richd.) Watson.
Richd. Payne.
General Statement of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, as per General Muster taken by His Honor Lieutenant Governor O'Connell and Deputy Assistant Commissary General Broughton on the 27th September 1813, with an Estimate of the remains of Provisions in the Public Stores.

### Colonial Vessels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of the Military Dept.</th>
<th>Military Department Victualled.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drums and Rifles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen and Corporals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Surgeon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Master</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjutant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paymaster</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
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<td>Surgeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
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### Civil Department Victualled.

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<th>Total Number of Civil Department</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2/3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary to the Governor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governor and Commander in Chief</td>
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### Provision Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sydney</th>
<th>Parramatta</th>
<th>Liverpool</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
<th>Colonial Vessels</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

1814. 28 April.

General return of the colony.

[Enclosure No. 10.]
[Enclosure No. 10]—continued.

**GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, &c.—continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissary General.</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>619</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Commissary Gentle.</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Number of Colonial Vessels</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Number of Colonial Vessels</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney .............</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury ..........</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Vessels ...</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total ..........</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 31st Decr., 1813.

L. MACQUARIE, GOVR. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

28th April.

General return of the colony,
Result of General Muster of the Inhabitants (Military Excepted) of His Majesty's Settlement Hobart Town, taken by Order of His Honor Thomas Davey Esquire Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, the 16th of November, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Establishment</th>
<th>Settlers and Free People</th>
<th>Convicts</th>
<th>Women and Children of the Military</th>
<th>Total No of Persons</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women and Children</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Women and Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RETURN of the Settlers' Muster with an Account of the Land held and in Cultivation, also of the Live Stock taken the 16th November 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres of Land in Cultivation.</th>
<th>Number of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belonging to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Settlers and Individuals</td>
<td>1096½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belonging to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Settlers and Individuals</td>
<td>1096½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Victualled or not Victualled by Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belonging to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Settlers and Individuals</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>207</td>
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N. S. Wales, 31 Decr., 1813.

L. MACQUARIE, Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.
## List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Sydney, 1st January, 1814

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Yearly Salaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lachlan Macquarie</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>£2000 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. C. O'Connell</td>
<td>Lieut. Governor</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis Bent</td>
<td>Judge Advocate</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>800 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Campbell</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>282 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Gore</td>
<td>Provost Marshal</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Allan</td>
<td>Deputy Commissary General</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Broughton</td>
<td>Deputy Acting Commissary General</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Brodie</td>
<td>Clerk Commissary Staff</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwd. Hobson</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ric'd. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Sutton</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Wall</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Tucker</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saml. Larken</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iss'e Yates</td>
<td>Extr clerk</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iss'e Flood</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Wm. Middleton</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Wm. Parr</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Gregory</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Smith</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwd. Iss'e Yates</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Rickards</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Hankinson</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Thorby</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Parsons</td>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revd. Saml. Marsden</td>
<td>Principal Chaplain</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>350 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revd. Wm. Cowper</td>
<td>Asst. Chaplain</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>260 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revd. Robt. Cartwright</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>240 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revd. Hy. Fulton</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>240 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Arcy Wentworth</td>
<td>Principal Surgeon</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>365 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Mileham</td>
<td>Assist.</td>
<td>Col. Foveaux</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Redfern</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Col. Paterson</td>
<td>136 17 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Luttrell</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. St. Jno. Young</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Evans</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Oxley</td>
<td>Surveyor General</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>273 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Meehan</td>
<td>Deputy Do</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>136 17 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Glenholme</td>
<td>Naval Officer</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. T. Palmer</td>
<td>Supt. of Stock</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Wm. Lewin</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Hy. Alcock</td>
<td>Inspector of Streets</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Howe</td>
<td>Govt. Printer</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michl. Robinson</td>
<td>Clerk in Secretary's Office</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Gray</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Jones</td>
<td>Asst. Supt. of Police</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. J. Gibbons</td>
<td>Clerk Public Market</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danl. Cubitt</td>
<td>County Jailor</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Redman</td>
<td>Chief Constable</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five District Constables</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Wade</td>
<td>Church Belfry Man</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Alt</td>
<td>Late Surveyor General</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. O’Hearene</td>
<td>Super't of Masons</td>
<td>Col. Foveaux</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Cesar</td>
<td>Master Builder</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
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MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 12]—continued.

1814.
28 April.

A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in
His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, &c.—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Yearly Salaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Nichols</td>
<td>Principal Superint'</td>
<td>Col. Foveaux</td>
<td>£75 0 0</td>
<td>At Windsor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Superint. of Works</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd. Rouse</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Govr. Bligh</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Sydney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathl Lucas</td>
<td>Superint. of Carpenters</td>
<td>Col. Johnston</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Legg</td>
<td>Do Bricklayers</td>
<td>Govr. Bligh</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Langley</td>
<td>Do Smiths.</td>
<td>Col. Johnston</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd. Robinson</td>
<td>Do Mills.</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Hy. Alcock</td>
<td>Do Factory</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr's. Oakes</td>
<td>Chief Constable</td>
<td>Govr. King</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Sheers</td>
<td>Asst. in Hospital Disp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Blady</td>
<td>Govrnt. Housekeeper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemima Fisher</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Thorn</td>
<td>Asst. Chief Constable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Davis</td>
<td>Asst. to Jailer</td>
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</table>

MILITARY EMPLOYMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Yearly Salaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n. H. C. Antill</td>
<td>Major of Brigade</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td>At Sydney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. J. McLaine</td>
<td>Aid de Camp</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n. Wm. Kenny</td>
<td>Barrack Master</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n. H. J. Camer.</td>
<td>Engineer &amp; Artillery Officer</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. O'Hearne</td>
<td>Asst. Do</td>
<td>Col. Foveaux</td>
<td>45 12 6</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n. H. Smith</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Skottowe</td>
<td>Serjeant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Whalan</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Tolisa</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Lawson</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Thornbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Ashton</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Kempson</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Evans</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Yearly Salaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Davey</td>
<td>Lieut. Governor</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>800 10 0</td>
<td>Commisariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revd. R. Knopwood</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. G. Hogan</td>
<td>Dy. Asst. Commissy</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm Baker</td>
<td>General Storekeeper</td>
<td>Lt. Govr. Davey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Bate</td>
<td>Judge Advocate</td>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattw. Bowden</td>
<td>Actg. Surgeon</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Hopley</td>
<td>Asst. Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>186 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Wm. Evans</td>
<td>Actg. Depy. Surveyor</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan Campbell</td>
<td>Naval Officer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Wm. Gunning</td>
<td>Inspector of Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Warriner</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hacking</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Clarke</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis McCathy</td>
<td>Supt. of Stock</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Smith</td>
<td>Overseer</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Coniff</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saml. Lightfoot</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Manby</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwd. Barns</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Schoolmaster</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1814.  
28 April.  

Return of persons holding civil and military appointments.

A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, &c.—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Yearly Salaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captn. Jno. Ritchie</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>£182 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Mountgarrett</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Govr. King</td>
<td>182 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Smith</td>
<td>Asst. Do</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Archer</td>
<td>Clerk Commisst. Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David. Rose</td>
<td>Supt. of Stock</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>91 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Lyttleton</td>
<td>Naval Officer</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ried. Dry</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
<td>Govr. Bligh</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Massey</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Connison</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Thomas</td>
<td>Harbour Master</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. McQueen</td>
<td>Schoolmaster</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Norfolk Island.

N.B.—On the final Evacuation of this Settlement taking place in February last, Mr. William Hutchinson, Principal Superintendent of Convicts and Public Works, was left there with a Gang of Thirty Men for the purpose of Killing and Salting down the Cattle left on the Island for the use of Government.

L. Macquarie, Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.
Sydney, N. S. Wales, 1st Jany., 1814.

[N Enclosure No. 13.]

Commissariat Return.

Return of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales with an Estimate how long each Specie will last, Vizt:—

Salted Beef  72,746 Pounds or Three Weeks and a half.
Do. Pork  250,840 Do. Twenty Do. and a half.
Wheat ....  59,211 Do. Three Do. 
Sugar ....  29,740 Do. Six Do. and a half.
Rice ......  5,983 Do. Four Do. 

N.B.—The above Estimate of Provisions is calculated for 3,000 Full Rations at the following weekly allowance for One Man, Vizt Seven Pounds of Salt Beef or Four Pounds of Salt Pork, Six Pounds of Bread or Six Pounds of Wheat, One Pound and a half of Sugar and Half a Pound of Rice.

D. Allan, D. C. Genl.
[Enclosure No. 14.]

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of Septmr. 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Where Built</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Owners Name</th>
<th>From Whence</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>R. Murray</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>R. Murray</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Atalanta</td>
<td>J. Morris</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Wilson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Fishery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>W. Elder</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Birnie &amp; Co.</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Spring Grove</td>
<td>W. Duggas</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Wilson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Fishery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spirits imported: —Eliza—Rum, 91 casks, 12,066 galls. Concord—Brandy, 5 casks, 600 galls: Gin, 2 casks, 250 galls. Favorite—Rum, 143 casks, 182,066 galls.


APPENDIX.

Eliza. —123 Chests of Tea, 8 Bales of piece goods, 1 Package of Glasses, 40 Do. of Lines, Twines and Coir, 20 Bolts of Canvas, 1 Billiard Table, 76 packages China and Glass Ware, 100 Packages of Soap and 1 Piano Forte.

Atalanta. —80 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

Concord. —150 hogsds. of Porter, 5 Casks of Bott'd. Porter, 2 Casks of Cotton Wick, 1 Bag of Corks, 3 Bales of Piece Goods, 9 Casks of Vinegar, 1 Trunk of Haberdashery, and 21 Packs. of Sundries.

Spring Grove. —22 Tons Sperm Oil for the London Market.

Favorite. —70 Packages of Piece Goods and 39 Do. of China Ware.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th day of Septr., 1813. E.E. H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.
Reports of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Number of Tons</th>
<th>Build.</th>
<th>Where Built.</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Owner's Name</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 3</td>
<td>Minstrel</td>
<td>John Reed</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Thomas Hall &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro and London</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>£ 2 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>Willm. Parker</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Danl. Bennett</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 8</td>
<td>Atalanta</td>
<td>Jos. Morris</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Wilson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Fishery &amp; London</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Spring Grove</td>
<td>Wm. Duglass</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fortune</td>
<td>T. Walker</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Peter Mestaers</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>J. P. Jeffries</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Henry Moore &amp; Co.</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mary &amp; Sally</td>
<td>J. Kelly</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>Pegue</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Wm. Collins</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>Wm. Elder</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Birnie &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£ 0 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.**

Minstrel.—76 Casks of Seal Skins, 25,159 Do. in Bulk, 450 Bullock Hides, 38 Casks of Sperm and Elephant Oil, 41 Casks of Tallow, 100 Casks of Flour, 142 Bales of Wool, and 39 Tons of Pearl Shells.

Phoenix.—205 Tons of Sperm Oil for London Market.

Atalanta.—80 Tons of Sperm Oil for London Market.

Spring Grove.—22 Tons of Sperm Oil for London Market.

Eliza.—Sundry Stores and Live Stock for the Derwent.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th Day of September, 1813. E.E. H. Glenholme, N.O.
### Entries of Colonial Vessels from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>From Whence</th>
<th>Bushels.</th>
<th>Gen'l Cargo.</th>
<th>Duty and Fees of Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>and 17 Logs Cedar for Govt.</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wm. &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Perseverance</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Unicorn</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Improvem't.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augt. 7</td>
<td>Elizt. &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Seal Islds</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Bus Lime</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hawky. Packet</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fly</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Henrietta</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>20 Tons Potatoes</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Wm. &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>501 Boards</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepr. 1</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Improvem't.</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Campbell Macquarie</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20 Tons Potatoes</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>13 Tons Of Oil</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Naval Office, 30th Septemr., 1813.

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

### Sailings of Colonial Vessels from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>£2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hawky. Packet</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Will &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Vessels Name</td>
<td>Where bound</td>
<td>General Cargo</td>
<td>Clearance fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augt. 3</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Govr. Macquarie</td>
<td>Otaheite</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Hawkesy. Packet</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Elizabeth &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Sealing Islands</td>
<td>Do</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Happy Return</td>
<td>Broken Bay</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Wm. &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.  4</td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Trial</td>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Henrietta</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£5 18 0

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Naval Office, Sydney, 30th Septemr., 1813. E.E.

Account of duties collected.

Estimate of Duties Collected by the Naval Officer from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September 1813.

Eliza ........................................ £2,887 2 14
Atalanta .................................... 3 0 0
Concord ..................................... 101 8 9
Spring Grove ................................ 4 0 0
Favorite .................................... 2,920 5 6
Minstrel ..................................... 10 12 0
Phenix and Mary and Sally .................. 0 10 0
Arch Duke Charles .......................... 2 7 0
Colonial Vessels Inwards Pr. Abstract .... 69 18 6
Ditto Outwards Do. ......................... 5 18 0
Sandal Wood Duties Vizt. by Notes pay'e @ 12 mos—
Charles Hook on 175½ Tons @ £2 10s. ... £438 15 0
Garnham Blaxcell on 224½ Tons @ £2 10s. ... 561 5 0
Mary Reiby on 37 & 84 Tons @ £2 10s. .... 92 11 10½
George Howe on 37 & 84 Tons @ £2 10s. .... 92 11 10½ 1,185 3 9
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 14]—continued.

ESTIMATE of Duties Collected, &c.—continued.

| Duty on 115 Gallons of Spirits from Sundry Indivs | £17 5 0 |
| Do. 110 „ | Do. 5s. | 27 10 0 |
|£7,235 0 7½|
|Deduct Naval Officer's Commiss'n of 5 p. Cent. | 361 15 0½|
|Balance due Government | £6,873 5 7½|

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th day of September, 1813. E.E.

Appd.:—L. MACQUARIE.

EXPLANATION of the within Estimate of Duties.

**Ship Eliza**—

| To Entry and Port Clearance | £ 5 6 6 |
| Wharfage on 458 packs @ 6d. | 11 9 0 |
| Ad: Val: on £4,549 13s. 3d. @ 5 pr. Ct | 227 9 7½ |
| Duty on 7,947 Galls. Rum 5s. | 1,986 15 0 |
| „ on 4,219 Do. 3s. 6d. | 632 17 0 |
| „ 620 Wine 9d. | 23 5 0 |

**Brig Atalanta**—

| To Entry and Port Clearance | £ 3 0 0 |

**Brig Concord**—

| To Entry and Port Clearance | £ 4 6 6 |
| Wharfage on 187 Packs 6d. | 4 13 6 |
| Duty on 2,465 Galls. Wine 9d. | 92 8 9 |

**Brig Spring Grove**—

| To Entry and Port Clearance | £ 4 0 0 |

**Brig Favorite**—

| To Entry | £ 4 1 6 |
| Wharfage on 242 Packs 6d. | 6 1 0 |
| Ad: Val: on £3,400 @ 5 pr. Cent. | 170 0 0 |
| Duty on 18,266 Galls. Rum 3s. | 2,739 18 0 |

**Ship Minstrel**—

| To Clearance | £ 0 5 0 |
| Wharfage on 414 Packs 6d. | 10 7 0 |

**Ship Arch Duke Charles**—

| To Clearance | £ 0 5 0 |
| 2 Weeks Mooring chains | 2 2 0 |

1814.
28 April.

Account of duties collected.
[Enclosure No. 14]—continued.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Build.</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Where built</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Name of Owners</th>
<th>From Whence</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Duty and Fees of Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
<td>W. Mitchell</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>672/16/56</td>
<td>River Thames</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Mitchell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>London and Madeira</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>282 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decem'r 20</td>
<td>James Hay</td>
<td>W. Campbell</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>180/13/20</td>
<td>Prate .......</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Lord &amp; Co. ......</td>
<td>Pearl Islands</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Argo............</td>
<td>J. P. Dixon</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>150/432</td>
<td>Chittagong</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Payne &amp; Tyrce</td>
<td>Isle of France</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>265 16 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spirits imported:—Earl Spencer—Rum, 7 Casks, 800 galls.; Brandy, 2 Casks, 200 galls.; Gin, 2 Casks, 200 galls. Argo.—Rum 40 Casks (Bonded Wine imported:—Earl Spencer—15 Casks, 40 Cases, 1,223 galls. Argo.—12 Casks (not gauged).

APPENDIX.

Earl Spencer. —2 Bales of Canvas, 29 Barrels of Tar and Pitch, 1 Iron Chest, 11 Boxes of Tin plates, 3 Rolls of Sheet Lead, 12 Cases of Glass and Earthenware, 14 Casks of Vinegar, &c., 60 hogs. of Porter, 58 Kegs of Paint and Oil, 8 Bags of Corks, 5 Cases of Hats, 24 Boxes of Soap, 1 Bale of Linnen, 20 Kegs of Nails, 78 Cases and Firkins Butter and Cheese, 30 Hams, 4 Cases of Haberdashery, 33 Boxes of Candles, and 100 Kegs of Herrings.

James Hay.—99 Tons of Pearl Shell for the London Market.

Ardo.—477 Bags of Rice, 451 Packs of Sugar, 617 Chests of Tea, 231 Packages of Soap, 30 Cases of Noyeau, 10 Bags of Coffee, 95 Packs Tobacco, 34 Cools of Rope, and 3 Bales of Piece Goods.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st day of December, 1813. E.E.

REPORTS of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Cleared</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Master.</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Build.</th>
<th>Where Built.</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Owners Name</th>
<th>Where Bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 12</td>
<td>Favourite ...</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>156/18</td>
<td>Plantation America..</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>John MacKenzie</td>
<td>Society Islands and China</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st day of December, 1813. E.E.
ENTRIES of Colonial Vessels from the lst day of October to the 31 day of December 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessel's Name</th>
<th>From whence</th>
<th>Bushels of</th>
<th>Feet of Ceder.</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Fees of Entry and Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octor. 1</td>
<td>William &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Acct.</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King George</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120 Tons Oil</td>
<td>240 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William &amp; Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Botany Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boat Timber</td>
<td>37 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Feejeees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novr.</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Acct.</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daphne</td>
<td>Otaheite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2000ft. Boards</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td>4150</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Acct.</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor Bligh</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6000 Skins</td>
<td>27 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 11 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dewey</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td>2800</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 18 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Acct.</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>Hawkesy.</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>200 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 273 18 2

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Naval Office, Sydney, 31st day of Decemr. 1813. E.E.

SAILING of Colonial Vessels from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octor. 2</td>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenge</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Botany Bay</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawk. Packet</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Botany Bay</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novr.</td>
<td>Governor Hunter</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. &amp; Anne</td>
<td>Bass's Straits</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campbell Macquarie</td>
<td>Society Islds.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Departures of colonial vessels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novr. 24</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hawky Packet</td>
<td>Shoal Haven</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decr. 1</td>
<td>Willm. &amp; Mary</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£4 12 0

Naval Office, Sydney, 31st day of December 1813. E.E.

Account of duties collected.

**ESTIMATE of Duties collected by the Naval Officer from the 1st of October to the 31st day of December, 1813.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Duties collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
<td>£282 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hay</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>£265 16 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorite</td>
<td>£0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty on 75 Gallons of Rum from Individuals</td>
<td>£18 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandal Wood Duty from Simeon Lord, Esqre., payable 30th Septemr., 1814</td>
<td>£547 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Vessels Inwards P. Abstract</td>
<td>£373 18 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto Outwards Do.</td>
<td>£4 12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,495 14 2

Deduct Naval Officer’s Commission of 5 Pr. Cent. .. 74 15 8½

Balance due to Government £1,420 18 5½

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st Day of December, 1813. E.E.

**Explanation of the within Estimate of Duties.**

**Earl Spencer—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Entry</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wharfage on 390 packs 6d...</td>
<td>7 7 6</td>
<td>282 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty on 1,223 Gs. Wine 9d...</td>
<td>9 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. 1,466 „, rum 3s...</td>
<td>45 17 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219 18 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**James Hay—**

| To Entry the second time | £2 0 0 |

**Argo—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Entry</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wharfage on 1,716 packs 6d...</td>
<td>4 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad: Val: on 4,370 15s. @ 5 pr. Cent.</td>
<td>42 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218 10 9</td>
<td>265 16 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Favorite—**

| To Clearance fee | £ 0 5 0 |

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.
**Enclosure No. 14**—continued.

Report of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty’s Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of January to 15th day of February, 1814.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Entry</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Build.</th>
<th>Number of Tons</th>
<th>Number of Guns.</th>
<th>Where Built.</th>
<th>Registered.</th>
<th>Name of Owner</th>
<th>From Whence.</th>
<th>General Cargo.</th>
<th>Duty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janry. 13</td>
<td>Wanstead</td>
<td>H. Moor</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>River Thames</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>H. Moor</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febry. 10</td>
<td>General Hewitt</td>
<td>P. Earl</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>J. McTaggart</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Britania</td>
<td>J. T. Williams</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1 Isl. of France</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Burton &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
<td>64 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>Wm. Blyth</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>River Thames</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>J. Andrews</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>See Appendix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spirits imported — *Wanstead*—Rum, 2 Casks, 224 galls.; Gin, 1 Cask, 112 galls. *Britania*—Rum, 4 Casks (Bonded). Wine imported — *Wanstead*—3 Casks, 4 Cases, 121 galls. *General Hewitt*—1 Cask, 50 galls.

**APPENDIX.**

*Wanstead.*—2 Trunks of Boots and Shoes, 4 Hogs. of Beer, 26 Packs. of Cheese and Butter, 3 Do. Glass and Earthen Ware, 1 Do. Loaf Sugar, 3 Boxes Sadlery, 1 Case of Hats, 1 Do. of Stationary, 1 Bale of Slops, 2 Bags of Corks, 6 Tiers of Bottled Porter, 1 parcel Haberdashery, 1 Box of Cutlery, 3 Crates of Tin Ware, and 1 Bale Kerseymeres.

*General Hewitt.*—214 Baskets of Tobacco, 28 Hogs. and 100 dozen of Porter for Captain, 6 Boxes of Raisins, 3 Bags of Coffee, and 12 Pipes of Rum for Depy. Commis’sy General Allan.

*Britania.*—8 Bags of Soap, 25 Packs. of Sund., 50 Bales of Piece Goods, 1 Trunk of Nankeens, 70 Bags of Rice, 1 Buggy and 3 Chests of Tea.

*Windham.*—36 Rolls of Tobacco, 41 packs. of paints, 6 Bales Canvas, 50 packs. of Porter, Tea, Nails. &c.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th Day of February, 1814. E.F.
[Enclosure No. 14]—continued.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of Jany. to the 15th day of February, 1814.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Cleared</th>
<th>Name of Ship</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Number of Tons</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Where Built</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Owners Name</th>
<th>Where Bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jany. 22</td>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
<td>W. Mitchell</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>River Thames</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Mitchell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>58 Casks of Black Whale oil</td>
<td>£ s. d. 3 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 7</td>
<td>Wanstead</td>
<td>H. Moor</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>H. Moor</td>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>80 Tons Pearl Shells.</td>
<td>£ 3 13 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th Day of February, 1814.  

E.E. H. Glenholme, N.O.
**Estimate of Duties collected by the Naval Officer from the 1st day of January to the 15th day of February, 1814.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Duties collected</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanstead</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Hewitt</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britania</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hay</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor Bligh, Schooner</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig Daphne</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Vessels Inwards pr. Abstract</td>
<td></td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Outwards</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auction Duties from David Bevan</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. James Larra</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. J. Howe</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexr. Riley, Esq., acknowledgement</td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduct Naval Officer's Commiss. of 5 P. Cent. .. 36 18 4
Balance due Govern't 701 8 5

H. Glenholme, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales,
15th day of February, 1814. E.E.
Appd.:—L. Macquarie.

**Explanation of the within Estimate of Duties.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanstead</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Hewitt</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britania</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Spencer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Wanstead—**

- To Entry & Port Clearance 4 10 6
- Wharfage on 55 packs @ 6d. 1 7 6
- Duty 121 Galls wine 9d. 4 10 9
- Do. 336 " Spirits 3s. 50 8 0

Total 60 16 9

**General Hewitt—**

- To Entry 7 5 6
- wharfage on 216 packs 6d. 5 8 0
- Duty on 50 Galls, wine 9d. 1 17 6
- Ad : Val: on £240 @ 5 P.C. 12 0 0

Total 26 11 0

**Britania—**

- To Entry 4 5 6
- wharfage on 86 packs 6d. 2 3 0
- Ad: Val: on £1,170 10s. @ 5 P.C. 58 10 1

Total 64 18 7

**Windham—**

- To Entry 7 5 6
- wharfage on 133 packs 6d. 3 6 6
- Ad: Val: on £50 2 10 0

Total 13 2 0

**Earl Spencer—**

- To 3 weeks mooring chains 3 3 0
- Clearance 0 5 0

Total 3 8 0
Detailed statements of duties collected.

James Hay—
To Duty on 80 Tons of Pearl Shells @ £2 10s. 200 0 0

Governor Bligh—
To Duty on 4,150 skins @ 1d. 25 18 9

Daphne—
To Duty on 19 Tons of Pearl Shells 47 10 0

Entries of Colonial Vessels from the 1st day of January to the 15th day of February, 1814.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>From whence</th>
<th>Bushels of</th>
<th>Feet of Cedar</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Duty and Fees of Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Tons of Coal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jany. 8</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 11 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Elizth. and Mary</td>
<td>Bass's Straits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>410 Skins 17 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Derwent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feby. 7</td>
<td>Hawkey. Packet</td>
<td>Shoal Haven</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Betsy</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>William and Mary</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Otapehite</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>159 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.
Naval Office, Sydney, 15th February, 1814. E.E.

Departures of Colonial Vessels from the 1st Day of January to the 15th Day of February, 1814.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Clearance fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jany. 4</td>
<td>Geordy</td>
<td>Shoal Haven</td>
<td>Ballast £0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Improvd.</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>Do 0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Govr'n Hunter</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>Do 0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hawky. Packet</td>
<td>Shool Haven</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Society Islds.</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feby. 1</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>Do 0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mary Anne</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Hawky.</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Elizth. and Mary</td>
<td>Basses Straits</td>
<td>Do 0 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 7 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.
Naval Office, Sydney, 15th February, 1814. E.E.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 15.]
THE ACCOUNT of the Colonial Police Fund from the 1st of July, 1813, to the 31st of March, 1814, both days inclusive.

[Enclosure No. 16.]
REQUISITIONS FOR STORES.
[Copies of these two enclosures will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 17.]
RETURN of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted from the 1st of June, 1813, to the 25th of April, 1814.
[A copy of this return is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 18.]
EXTRACT from Returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in the Districts of Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury, and in Van Dieman's Land for the Quarters ending September 30th and December 31st, 1813.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>For Quarter Ending</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dieman's Land</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31st, 1814</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baptisms</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dieman's Land</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31st, 1814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funerals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dieman's Land</td>
<td>September 30th, 1813</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31st, 1813</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31st, 1814</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marriages</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[Enclosure No. 19.]

**Report of Prisoners tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney from the 1st of June, 1813, to 25th of April, 1814, both days inclusive.**

*A copy of this report will be found in a volume in series IV.*

[Enclosure No. 20.]

**RETURN of Convicts arrived in the Colony from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1813.**

*This return gave particulars of age, sentences, etc., of all transportees arrived between the said dates.*

[Enclosure No. 21.]

**MR. JOHN OXLEY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.**

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 27th April, 1814.

I beg leave to enclose for Your Excellency's approbation a demand made by Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor, for Mathematical Instruments &c. for the Use of that Department in Van Diemen's Land, the same being very much wanted for the Public Service in that Settlement.

I am, &c.,

J. OXLEY, Surveyor-General.

[Sub-enclosure.]

**A DEMAND for Instruments &c. for the Use of the Surveyor Stationed at His Majesty's Settlements, Van Diemen's Land.**

- Two Circumferentors with Sights Complete.
- One Case Mathematical Instruments Complete.
- One do. do. do. for the Pocket.
- ½ a doz'n Spare Needles.
- Spare Compasses of Sizes.
- Beam Compasses.
- Proportional Compasses.
- Plotting Scales and Brass Rulers.
- Parallel Rules of Sizes.
- 2 Gunters Chains.
- One Pocket Compass.
- Pencils.
- Indian Ink and Fungus.

G. W. EVANS, Dy. Surveyor.

Compared:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.
MACQUARIE TO BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

MR. JOHN OXLEY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,
         Sydney, New South Wales, 27th April, 1814.

In respectfully Submitting, to Your Excellency’s favorable Consideration, the following Statement of the heavy Expences attendant on the discharge of my Public Duty, and the means I humbly beg leave to suggest of defraying the Same without expence to the Crown, I entertain the firmest Conviction that you will extend to me such relief, as it may appear to You the Necessity of the Case requires, without prejudice to the Government or Individuals.

The Fees* directed by His Majesty to be taken by the Surveyor General of Lands on the first Establishment of this Colony, I most humbly beg leave to Submit, Could only be intended as a remuneration for the trouble attendant on making out the Description of Farms for the purpose of being delivered to the Register, and without reference to the expences necessarily incurred in the Measurement and Survey of them; I feel warranted in drawing this Conclusion from the Circumstance of the Whole total Amount of them, being barely adequate to Pay for the Paper on which the descriptions and Rough Drafts are made out on.

The great and Continued Extension of the Settlements, under Your Excellency’s Government, have increased the Travelling Expences of myself and Deputies in a proportionate Degree, and they must still increase as the Country becomes more thickly inhabited. In the earlier Stages of the Colony, those Expences were not so much felt, The Farms laying immediately round the Principal Town, at the same time that every requisite of Carriage &c. was provided by Government.

By His Majesty’s Commission, I am Entitled to all Salaries Perquisites Fees, Perquisites, Profits and Advantages, thereunto and of right belonging or Appertaining to the Situation I have the honor to hold, but since my arrival in the Colony I have declined to take remuneration or Fee of any kind from the Persons to Whom Your Excellency has been pleased to Grant Lands, preferring to submit myself to Your Excellency’s Justice and Liberality, rather than incur the imputation or Suspicion of taking more than I was legally entitled to receive.

I will endeavour to bring this Subject in as Simple and Concise a form as possible before the View of your Excellency.

The Number of Farms, directed to be Measured on an Average of the Three last Years, appears to be about One hundred and forty five Annually, and that the average Number of days, required to Measure and Mark them, is One Hundred and fifteen.

* Note 47.
The Expences attendant on which are if any thing under-rated, as follows, Vizt:

Hire of Horse and Cart, not provided by Government @ 10s. p. Diem ........................................ £57 10 0
Expence of Three Horses, for Surveyor and Dy. St' General, including Cart Horse Each P. Diem Is. .. 17 5 0
Personal Expences, Sundry Small Charges and Contingencies, the Whole time ................................ 35 5 0

£100 0 0

The above does not include the Number of Days employed upon the Separate Service of Government, and which is estimated to take upon an Average Sixty five days Annually. In submitting the following Schedule of Fees, by which the Expences attendant on the Measurement of Farms to Individuals is purposed to be defrayed, I have been governed by the Fees taken by the Surveyors General in North America, Substituting, however, a Sum proportionate to the Extent of Land Granted, rather than a fixed Sum for each Square Acre of the Front Line, without reference to the Size of the Farms, as is the Practice in America, but which in this Territory might have been deemed liable to Objection; The Sum Paid in America is 2s. 6d. for every Acre in the Front Line.

On all Grants under and not exceeding 40 Acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet of Street</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On Every hundred Acres above 1,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet of Street</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Average of One hundred and forty five Grants being made Annually, which however is a very large Estimate, those Fees will produce as follows, Vizt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants Each not exceeding 40 Acres</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

117 0 0
I trust it will be apparent to Your Excellency that, even with these additional Fees, no Single Farm Could be Measured for the Sum fixed against it as a Fee, and that it would be only from the Whole Number, being Measured and described, that re- muneration could in any Shape be expected.

Being perfectly Convinced that Your Excellency is aware of the Necessity that exists for the Surveyor and Dy. S. General having Horses and Carriage, at all times ready to proceed on any Public Service, which they may respectively be Ordered to perform, I feel Satisfied that Your Excellency will afford that relief in Forage or Otherwise, that is Consistent with the Interest of the Crown and the pressure borne by the Individual.

In intreating Your Excellency’s Pardon for thus so long intruding on your valuable time, I am sure you will do me the honor to believe that I am actuated by no other Motive in troubling You, but my Utter inability to defray out of my Salary the heavy and increasing expences of my Public Situation, and that the Application and Statement, I now Make, will receive that liberal Consideration and attention, which in Your Excellency’s Judgment they may seem to require.

I am, &c.,

J. Oxley, Surveyor General.

Compared:—Jno. Thos. Campbell, Secy.
4. Having made very Minute Enquiry into the real Situation and Circumstances of Mr. Fitz, as to property in this Country, to be answerable for any Balance that may be eventually declared against him in the adjusting his Public Accounts, I am sorry to Inform Your Lordship that I have much Reason to believe that Mr. Fitz is in an actual State of Insolvency, unable to pay his private Debts, and with a large Family living at present in great Poverty and Distress. I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these papers are not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked “No. 5 of 1814,” per brig James Hay; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 4th December, 1815.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

30th April, 1814.

My Lord,

1. In Consequence of the Instructions Conveyed to me in Your Lordship’s Letter of the 12th of November, 1812, and in the accompanying papers from the Society of Arts, I embraced the earliest opportunity to apprize Mr. Hutchison (the Person alluded to therein) of Your Lordship’s Commands, and the wish Contained in the Application of the Society of Arts. I also transmitted him Copies of the Papers received from Your Lordship, and at the same time instructed him to Commence without Loss of time on the wished for Researches and Experiments.

2. On Receipt of the foregoing Papers, Mr. Hutchison made several Demands of so extravagant a Nature that, Conceiving Your Lordship would not have approved of my Complying with them generally, I have declined granting many of them until I shall be Honored with Your Lordship’s more special Commands. In the mean time, I have extended him such assistance as may enable him to make useful Experiments without Incurring any very weighty Expence to this Government. I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship Mr. Hutchison’s Letters on this occasion, with a Copy of those from my Secretary to him, and wait Your Lordship’s final Instructions in regard to my furnishing his Demands in toto.

3. Mr. Hutchison has enabled me to forward by the present opportunity for Your Lordship’s Information, and that of the Society of Arts, the first Quarterly Report of his Experiments and Researches, made up to the 31st of March last; and I
transmit also from him to Your Lordship's Address a Box Containing Specimens of Woods and other Productions, on which those Experiments have been made.

4. Not being Conversant with Subjects of the Nature of that now under Consideration, I do not attempt to determine how far Mr. Hutchison is Qualified for the performance of the Duties assigned him by Your Lordship at the Instance of the Society of Arts and of his Friend, Mr. Ireland; but from such Information as I have derived from others, and my own observation of his Progress and Conduct since his arrival in this Country, I am much Inclined to believe that his Knowledge and Talents have been much over rated by the partiality of his Friends at Home. He may possibly possess some practical Knowledge of the lower Branches of the Arts in their Application to Manufactures, but, as to Scientific Principles, I apprehend he will be found very deficient. His Experiments here in the Arts of Dying and making Glass have totally failed, Altho' Commenced with all that Confidence of Success, which might be expected from one thoroughly Conversant with the Business, with some Talent for Speculation. Mr. Hutchison is so very unsteady in all his pursuits, that I can scarcely believe his Researches on any Subject will be of the least Importance to the World.

5. The very Strong and favorable Recommendations, which Mr. Hutchison had from England and his good Conduct for the first year after his Arrival, Induced me to grant him a Conditional Pardon, whereby he became Free in the Colony, and Enabled to Commence in any Line of Business he should Chuse for his own Advantage. In Consequence of this Indulgence, He entered into a Partnership with Mr. Simeon Lord, a Merchant here, in the Manufactures of Cloth and Pottery; but in these Attempts, as well as in that of making Glass, He entirely failed, and the Partnership has been in Consequence lately dissolved, leaving Mr. Hutchison without any Employment or Visible Means of Subsistence, which Circumstances render him now very Solicitous of being Employed by this Government.

6. The Letters, addressed by Mr. Hutchison to my Secretary, and his Quarterly Report are now sent Your Lordship in his own Hand-writing, and they will probably give Your Lordship a better Idea of what may be reasonably expected from his Researches and Chemical Experiments than any thing I could further say as to his Qualifications. I therefore transmit Your Lordship the Originals themselves.

7. I beg to observe to Your Lordship that an active, Clever, Scientific Mineralogist of respectable Character would be a most

* Note 48.
Valuable Acquisition to this Colony; and I take the Liberty to recommend to Your Lordship's Consideration the Propriety of sending such a one hither with a suitable Salary and Allowances, and furnished with a proper Apparatus for the making of Chemical Experiments.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN HUTCHISON.

[1] Secretary Campbell to John Hutchison.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3rd December, 1813.

I have it in Command from His Excellency the Governor to transmit you herewith the Accompanying Copy of a Letter* which He lately received from the Right Honble. Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Copies of three other Papers, which Accompanied His Lordship's.

These Several Documents, having reference to You, are now Sent for Your Information and Guidance.

Agreeably to the Instructions conveyed in Lord Bathurst's Letter, The Governor desires that you will proceed with as little delay as possible to make the researches, therein proposed, in the examination of the different Woods of this Colony, which you may find applicable to the purpose of dying Cloths, and generally to explore such other of its productions, as in Your Judgment may prove beneficial either to itself or the Mother Country.

The Governor is desirous to render You every reasonable facility on the part of Government in the Making of these researches and discoveries, and He wishes You to inform Him what assistance You will require to Enable You to prosecute them with a fair prospect of Success, without Subjecting this Government to any Material degree of Expence.

In Conformity with Lord Bathurst's instructions you will be required to make reports to His Excellency, quarterly in writing, of All such Experiments and discoveries, as you shall have made during the three preceeding Months; and you will Consider the first Quarter as Commencing on the first of January Next. The Memorial* of the Society of Arts, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (a Copy of which is transmitted you herewith), will define the Nature of the Reports which will be expected from You; from these Reports, His Excellency will be enabled to make the Communications to Lord Bathurst, which His Lordship has required.

Accompanying these Quarterly Reports, it will be expected that you will send the Governor Small Specimens of the different Woods and other Useful Productions of the Colony, which you,

* Note 49.
may happen to discover with their respective Names and Qualities. These Specimens you will be required to deliver in Triplicate, two for transmission by different Opportunities to England, and the third to remain in the Governor's Own Office.

Your first report should be made up to the 31st March Next, and delivered as soon after with the required Specimens as possible. If you have already made any Useful or important discoveries or experiments in the line pointed out in the Memorial of the Society of Arts since your Arrival in the Country, The Governor expects that you will make Him a regular report thereon in Writing, with Such Specimens as may tend to prove their importance; this report should be made up to the present date.

I am, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.


Sir, Sydney, 7th December, 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3d Instant transmitting to me His Excellency's Commands with the papers therein mentioned and Note the Contents.

You will therefore be pleased to inform His Excellency that Researches the researches therein mention'd have already been carried into Execution in this Quarter; but from the Want of a Mechanical Power, Chymerical Apparatus, Agents, and Re-agents, it has not been, nor is it in my power to reduce the same into a tangible Shape, sufficiently Correct and accurate to make such an Official Report to His Excellency thereon, as is expected by the Society of Arts and His Majesty's Government.

You will also be pleased to inform His Excellency that I have also Obtain'd almost every Colour, and chiefly of Mineral Substances, of the produce of this Colony for Oil Painting, and Suitable for almost every useful purpose, and I hope from a great many experiments I have made on the fish Oil of those Seas to be able to Clarify and refine it, so as to substitute it in part, if not altogether, for the Vegetable drying oils we receive from Europe, but on none of those Subjects am I prepared to speak posissively or Correctly.

The assistance I should require to carry into effect the wishes of His Majesty's Government and the Society of Arts, I should wish for Several reasons to be only temporary and by way of a Loan to be repaid by me at a future day. First, because that it would put out of the power of the busy and Malicious part of the World to say I was imposing on His Excellency and His Majesty's Government, in-as-much as that if I make no useful discoveries I shall not be entitled to any reward. Secondly, they have no
1814.
30 April.

Erection of water-mill proposed.

Laboratory and appliances required.

Idea at Home of the enormous expense it requires here to bring any thing new forward, and especially in this way, for was I to charge for every Article that I might consider it necessary to purchase, or those articles not being to be had, then for Experiments for Substitutes for those purposes (which in Justice to myself I should be bound to do) they would set it down as a Compleat imposition.

The first and Main Spring of the whole is to enable me to Erect the Water Mill on that Stream of Water on the Botany Bay Road, recognized by me as likely to answer that purpose and promised me by His Excellency on my first Arrival in this Country, on which I should Erect Grinding and Raspinc Machinery to answer the Several proposed purposes. Secondly, a clear and open piece of Ground at a short distance from Town, where the Furnaces and Smell may not prove a Nuisance, and where there is good Soft Water with a Shell of a House for a Laboratory, Containing different Appartments necessary for the Various Classes of Chymerical Operations; the principal apartment will require to be 24 by 16 feet, open to the Roof to allow the escape of Suffocating Vapours, also fixd and Portable Furnaces to be placed in the same room, with 4 small bodies, One of Iron, One Copper, One Lead, and One Pure Tin, with Several Smaller Pans of different descriptions, a double Cross table with drawers in the Center of the Room and Shelves round a certain part of the room to hold bottles, etc. Another room (small size) appropriate to the ascertaining the Chymical Affinities of Liquids, Precipitations and Processes that merely require the heat of a Lamp. Another Small room, with Accurate ballances, beams, and Scales of Various Sizes and Weights from seven pounds down to the Minute fraction of a Grain; One Copper Still (the one I had out of His Majesty's Stores, now at Mr. Lord's, will answer extremely well) 2 Earthern Ware Stills of certain descriptions (those I can make) and the Several Chymecal Agents mention'd in the Accompanying list, which I presume may be obtain'd from the Medical Department.

In any Communications to His Excellency (which are to be Consider'd as Official and to be transmitted to England) I beg to use the New terms in Chymestry in place of those in Common use.

I have, &c,

J. Hutchison.

[Sub-enclosure.]

CHYMICAL AGENTS.

Oil of Vitriol; Spirits of Salts; Aqua Fortes; White Wine Vinegar; Spirits of Wine; Spirits of Turpentine; Vegetable, Mineral and Volatile Alkalies; Alum; Nitre; Sulphur; Borax;
Antimony; Tartar Orpiment Arsenic; Blue, Green and White Vitriols; White, red and Sugar of Lead; Verdegris and a small proportion of all the Metals that can be obtain'd here in their greatest purity.

Also:

2 Glass retorts with receivers; a few Graduated Glasses in Drachs, Ounces and Pints; a few Deep Ale Glasses and Viols of Sizes; Some Glass and Earthenware Evaporating Dishes; Glass rods and Spoons, and Pestles and Mortars of different Materials.

There are several Articles for Solutions and ascertaining the Specific Gravities of different Liquids and for dividing the heavy from the light, but perhaps they are not to be had in this Country.

Stationary will be wanting to make regular entries of Chymical Operations, and filtering papers, as also to make official Communications relating thereto.

[3] Secretary Campbell to John Hutchison.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th Decemb'r, 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of Yester­day's date, with the List of Chymical Agents referred to therein.

Having Submitted this Letter to His Excellency the Governor, I have it in Command to inform you that the extent of the demand, made by you for assistance to Carry on Your Re­searches and Experiments in the Chymical Way, is on so very great and expensive a Scale that His Excellency does not feel that He would be justified in Complying with it, Until He shall have first submitted it to His Majesty's Ministers and obtained their Authority for so doing, and He will accordingly transmit Your Letter and Demand to them by the first good Opportunity.

The Governor does not Conceive that it was in Contemplation with His Majesty's Ministers or the Society of Arts, when they wrote respecting You, that the Government should incur so very great an Expence on these Experiments, which might eventually prove of no real Service Either to the Mother Country or to this Colony, as that which must Necessary arise out of a Compliance with your Demand. On the Contrary, He is inclined to believe that all, that was intended by His Majesty's Ministers, was to render you Assistance on a very moderate and limited Scale. This might be Considered as Comprizing the Service of a few Men and the Use of some Common Tools, which might be Necessary to Enable You to discover such Wood and Minerals, as you might deem of Sufficient Value to be sent to England, to be there analized, or such Experiments made on them by Com­petent persons as would ascertain their true Value and im­portance.
Viewing the Business in this light, The Governor does not feel himself warranted in Making you any Pecuniary Advances on the Part of Government, either as a Loan or Otherwise, Until He shall receive particular Instructions to that Effect.

In the Mean time, His Excellency is willing to render You Such Assistance in Your researches and pursuits, as I have already alluded to in this Letter, whenever you shall Point Out the line in which you purpose to apply it.

Having Stated in Your Letter of Yesterday that your researches “have been already Carried into Execution in this Quarter,” The Governor expects that you will furnish Him in Triplicate with the Specimens, or results of those researches, that He may have it in His Power to transmit them with Your descriptions and Names to His Majesty’s Ministers.

I am, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.


Sir, Sydney, 10th Decr., 1813.

I have duly received your letter of the 8th Inst. and observe the contents.

In reply to which, I beg you will have the goodness to Submit to His Excellency the Governor how I am situated with respect to making my reports as aluded too therein,

Which is as follows: When I came first into this Country, I brought with me almost every Article, mentioned in my Abstracted list of Chymical agents inclosed to You in my letter of the 6th Instant, Which altogether cost me about £25. All my experiements, Since I came here, was chiefly at Mr. Lord’s, where I took all the chymical agents. All my Observations was on Manuscript in My Private drawer in the Warehouse. These, with all my Chymical Agents not used and some of the Principal Kinde, Sufficient to last me a length of time, with Pans, Glasses, etc., etc., he refuses to give me up; So that, except Some Spirits of Salts, Pure Tin, and Nitre, I am not possessed of a Single article to Make these experiements again.

I had every reason to expect, when he was served with the decree of the court of civil Jurisdiction, I should recover these papers and chymical agents, but am sorry to find it the contrary, As he neither will bring in the books and papers to the Court House, to be Settled as ordered by Mr. Bent, Stop the Machinery, or give an account of the Effects of the Concern, to My great loss and almost ruien. And never could I feel the loss so much as I do at this moment, when it puts it out of my power to
Comply with His Excellency the Governor’s orders and wishes, for which I feel a respect and reverence no language can express.

In order to meet His Excellency the Governor’s views as soon as possible by commencing a series of new experiments, and as far as it is within my power to put into execution His Excellency’s orders, I have applied to a friend for that pecuniary assistance I may require to be able to meet His Excellency’s expectations and approbation, which I hold dearer than the slender tenor of this life itself.

And for His Excellency the Governor’s humane and past goodness to me, I beg, Good Sir, you will have the condescension to assure His Excellency the Governor I shall feel truly grateful, while life and memory remain.

And all that I beg through you to entreat of His Excellency on the part of Government, is to allow me what few chemical agents I may want, even for payment, and that they do not interfere with the wants of Governments.

And by the assistance graciously promised me by His Excellency the Governor, in yours of the 8th Inst., of men and tools, I shall proceed immediately to erect all the necessary machinery for grinding the barks, woods, and mineral substances, after the latter has been calcined with suitable furnaces, etc., etc., which is absolutely necessary to ensure success or correctness in my operations, and at my own expense carry effectually into execution His Excellency the Governor’s commands.

And should there be sufficient power, I will erect a pair of stones for grinding flour, or carrying on any other business, which will prevent me becoming a burden to Government by a salary or otherwise; and for the repaying the money I am borrowing, as also to enable me to be competent to do with the mode of assistance, pointed out by His Excellency, and at the same time to meet his approbation in my researches.

Another great reason, I have to entreat His Excellency the Governor will in his usual condescending goodness and consideration permit me, till the 31st of March, to make up my report from having all my former experiments to go over again. As I have an anxious wish that, what I have in contemplation to make up, may be done correctly for the credit of my friends as well as for my own good.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HUTCHISON.

[5] Secretary Campbell to John Hutchison.

Sir, Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 11th Decemb’r, 1813.

Having submitted your letter of yesterday’s date to His Excellency the Governor, I have now to convey to you his sentiments thereon.
The Preparations, which you still seem desirous of making for the Entering upon a Series of Chymical Experiments, induce His Excellency again to repeat that the Elaborate and Expensive processes of Chymistry are neither Sought for or required at your hands.

From the practical knowledge which you have been supposed to possess, it was His Excellency's Wish in Conformity with the Instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that you Should Employ Yourself in the Collecting and Classing Such Woods and other Natural productions of this Country, as bear the external Marks of being Useful either as Dyes or Otherwise. Collections of this kind Made judiciously might prove of reciprocal benefit both to the Mother Country and to this Colony also. The Experiments, necessary for the ascertaining all the beneficial Qualities of such Collections, must be left for the present to be made at home under the directions of His Majesty's Ministers.

His Excellency was induced to suppose from Your Letter of the 3d Inst. that you were prepared to make Him a return of the result of your researches heretofore, as you Stated that they were already "Carried into Execution in this Quarter."

To facilitate Your Researches in the manner already described, His Excellency will give You Such Assistance as He has already promised You, but you are fully to understand that the Unnecessary Expences of Chymical Operations He will not Authorize or Contribute to on the part of Government, and therefore He advises You to avoid them altogether.

I am, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.


Sir, Sydney, 16th Decr., 1813.

Yours of the 11th Inst. I was duly honor'd with on the same day; His Excellency the Governor's observations thereon, I have duly considered.

And in reply beg to observe that, However great a Man's practical Knowledge May be, He is incapable of Saying correctly How fare a Animal or Vegetable Substance is likely to prove usefull in the oils without first proveing them, and none capable of proving them would even Hazard a oppinion on such a Subject Publickly without first doing so.

His Excellency the Governor appears anxious that a Early report should be made.

You will, therefore, be pleased to inform His Excellency I shall make my first to a certain extent, as soon after the 31st of this present Month of Decr. as possible, as directed in yours
of the 3 In't., to accomplish which I should want the assistance of three Men with the following articles. One Man well acquainted in the bush would be of great Service. This you will submit for His Excellency approbation.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN HUTCHISON.

Articles Wanted:—a Pockett Compass; the use of a boat; Spade and Shovell; Pick Axe, wood axe and 2 Joining Hawks; A cross cut Saw, hand Saw, and files; 2 Spike Gimblets; 1½ Inch agree; Long Shank.

[7] Secretary Campbell to John Hutchison.

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd Decemb'r, 1813.

I have it in Command from His Excellency the Governor Assigned to inform you, In Answer to the Application made in Your Letter of the 16th Inst., that Three Men on the Stores will be assigned to You to proceed in Your researches and Discoveries, so soon as a Ship shall arrive with Male Convicts, And that such of the Articles as the Government Stores Can Supply, and which you have made a requisition for, will be furnished you when you shall be ready in other respects to make use of them.

In the Mean time Men Cannot be Spared, and a Boat Cannot be at all granted; Neither does His Excellency Consider that any Object of importance Could be effected by your having One.

It will be Necessary on Your receiving Men to state where and how you mean to employ them.

I am, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[8] John Hutchison to Secretary Campbell.

Sir, Sydney, 28th Feby., 1814.

Having now everything ready for the Employing the Tools required. Men given Me by His Excellency the Governor from the last ship, except the want of the following tools; I Beg, Sir, you will have the goodness to Move His Excellency the Governor for a order for them from His Majesty's Stores, According to the tenor of your last letter on this Subject.

I have, &c.,
J. HUTCHISON.

1 One Inch Oger; 1 1½ Inch Oger; 1 1 Inch Gourge and chisel. For tapping certain trees to extract their gummy Resinous Saps. Should there Saps be so sett as not to run at this season of the year, I will be under the necessity of cutting them.
down and exposing them to a strong heat in a furnace on a particular construction for that purpose.

1 Cross cut Saw and files; 2 Axes and one Joining Hawk; 1 Spade and Shovel; 1 Pick axe; 1 Trowel.

J.H.

[9] Secretary Campbell to John Hutchison.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2d March, 1814.

I transmit you herewith An Order from His Excellency the Governor to D. Allan Esqr., the Deputy Commissary General, to furnish you with all the Articles from the Government Stores (without payment), which you solicited to be furnished with in your Letter of the 28th Ulto., to Enable You to Proceed in Your researches among the various Natural Productions of this Colony.

I am, &c,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

JOHN HUTCHISON TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.*

Sir,

Agreeable to Your Excellency's Instructions of the 3d December last to me, I herewith transmit you my observations and Experiments on the Natural productions of New South Wales, as far as I have been able, Conformable thereto up to this period.

My former Experiments on a Wood, which I was informed was one of the Species of the New South Wales Oak, led me, as soon as I came to the Colony, thro' a Series of Experiments upon all the Woods for more Clearly Demonstrating my former Ideas and Views.

The Wood, I first used in England, I find is what we Call the Beef Wood, of a very heavy hard Texture, and from the result of some Thousands of Experiments on Woods, Roots, and Barks, I am led to Conclude from the following Circumstances.

First.—That tho' this Wood, as well as many others possesses a great deal of the Astringent Principle, yet from its great hardness it would be scarcely possible to grind it to a powder, and from its great Weight, no Ship could Carry Such a Quantity, but what would cause it to Amount to a Prohibition in the price before it was fit for the Dyer's Use; because I find, when it is even reduced to a very fine State, it requires a great deal of Boiling, which at first I Considered would not be the Case. However disheartening the results of these Experiments Appeared to my former Expectations, the result of a Second on the Bark of Certain Trees proved doubly satisfactory.

For they not only possess double the Quantity of the Astringent principle, but the great Ease with which they are Col-

* Note 48.
lected, ground, and the little Boiling they require to extract their Virtues, makes them a very desirable Article for that purpose.

It is not simply upon a temporary Course of Experiments I speak, but from Eighteen Months Constant and daily Use of them in Dying Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of all Kinds and in no Instance had I to lament the Want of Galls or Sumack.

I have made the most durable and beautiful black to be Used with a Block or Cylinder by boiling one pound and a half of Blue Gum Bark No. 1, and half a pound of Logwood together in a Gallon of Water for one hour, keeping up the quantity of Liquor, and straining it thro' a Cloth, adding to it while hot half a pound of Sulphat of Iron, and half a pint of Nitre of Iron, and thickning it with brown Sugar in place of Gum, Such has produced a full shining black for printing. I tried it Night and Day by exposing it to the Action of the Weather, and also by Washing it with Soap and Water, which test very little diminished the Intensity of its Colour; And by the following Way, I obtained a very fine black Ink; I boiled half a pound of the Blue Gum Bark, and a Quarter of a pound of Logwood, in one Gallon and a half of soft Rain Water, until the one half of the Liquor was Evaporated; I strained it thro' a Cloth and put into it while hot four ounces of Sulphat of Iron, one Ounce of Sulphat of Copper, two ounces of peach tree Gum, and two Ounces of Sugar Candy, and stirred them well together and let them settle for twelve hours; I took a Solution of Blue Gum Bark, and with a Clear Solution of Sulphat of Iron, I saturated it until it became no longer any blacker; at this time it was a jet black and no precipitate took place; I added more of the Solution of the Sulphat of Iron, and a copious Sapphire blue precipitate took place; I was not possessed of proper Beams Scales and Weights, or I should have Ascertained exactly the quantity of Sulphat of Iron, it took to decompose the Solution of Blue Gum Bark and also the Weight of the precipitate I obtained by largely diluting it with Water, as I have always found that accordingly it required that proportion to give it a good black, or any Colour depending upon the Astringent principle.

A Solution of the Red Gum Bark No. 2 was Acted upon in a Similar Manner, with a Clear Solution of the Sulphat of Iron, but I do not think it required so much to Saturate it as the Blue Gum Bark, nor was there so Copious a precipitate ensued, altho' with equal attendant Circumstances, and would answer to be wrought together. The White Gum Bark as near the last as possible in every respect.
The Bastard Box Bark No. 4, which is very thick and hard, I think requires more than any of the others of the Solution of the Sulphat of Iron to decompose it, and appears of a heavier darker Colour than any of the others; all the rest of the bark Liquors, when the Goods are Wrought of them by a Solution of Iron, are of the most beautiful Slate blue Cast I ever saw; The Goods, when Wrought thro’ the Bastard Box Bark Liquor, and thro’ a Solution of Sulphat of Iron, is of a dark Mud Colour, and a great more leading to a black as well as the Precipitate, and when both are exposed to the Action of the Air, the last sooner becomes a dark full black; but all of them are Acted upon in a Similar Manner, by Exposure to the Action of the Atmosphere for some time; I need scarcely add that with the Yellow Wood also sent these Barks produce olives of all Shades, And with Logwood Annatta, or a little China Liquor, Drabs of every Shade will be produced with equal facility as with Galls or Sumack.

I have also found that the tools, I use to take off the Barks, was so Acted upon, as to turn the Edges of them a dark blue black, which nothing but the Grindstone or Constant Wear could remove; And also all these Woods, in which I have found the greatest preparation of the Astringent Principle, upon throwing them into the fire became Completely black, and scarcely to be burnt at all, and if by the great inflamability of other Woods or the great Draught of Furnace or Fire they are destroyed (I cannot say Consumed) they will be found in the Ash Pitt in Lumps of Charcoal about the Size of Wall Nuts, while the rest of the Inflamable Woods produce fine White Ashes, possessing great Quantities of the Vegetable Alkiline Salts; from this I am led to Conclude that the Basis of the Astringent principle is Charcoal, and the same as the Indistructability of the Indigo Colouring Matter, and upon the same principle.

I find that along with Astringent Principle, these Barks all in a greater or lesser degree possess the Tanning principle. I took a Solution of them and added thereto a dilute Solution of Glue in Water, which at first becomes of a thick Whitish Colour; by Adding more it decomposes the Whole, And a Copious Buff Brown precipitate takes place, the exact Colour of a Well tann’d Leather, and this I consider as the true powder of Leather. I also find that the Tanning Principle is more Soluble than the Astringent, and that by pounding the Bark fine, and putting it into a Tubb, and in twelve hours drawing it of, and continuing to add more Water, until the Solution of Glue no longer Changed its Colour to a White, that this Extracted
all the tanning principle; and that by boiling the Bark that was thus treated, a Solution of Sulphat of Iron Acted upon it in a Similar Manner as before, and afforded as near as possible as Copious a Sapphire blue precipitate. These Circumstances have led me to Imagine it practicable to obtain the two different Substances in a Concentrated State, And that it is possible to obtain their Virtues in a Similar Manner to that which Indigo is Extracted, precipitated, and Exported; such a Circum­stance would be of great Importance and Consequence from such a distant part of the World as this.

I beg to observe here that I have found a great Alteration in these Barks, According to the Manner I have Used them. In the fines they have been ground, Also According to the time I have had them off the Woods, their Dryness, the length of time I have boiled them, And also the kinds and Qualities of the Water I have boiled them in, all these Circumstances have altered their Chymical phenomena and Qualities in a greater or lesser degree.

From all these Experiments I am led to Conclude that these Barks may be used with every Advantage in Dying, Printing &c. in place of Sumacks or Galls, and that such a transfer of Trade would be of the first and greatest Consequence to this Colony, as I Consider that Gall and Summack must Cost the United Kingdom at least from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand pounds per Annum, which would go a great Way towards paying for every Article of European Manu­factory Necessary for it, as there are every means of Grinding and Casking them in a proper Manner for a European Market.

I beg now to turn my Ideas to the Green Wattle Bark No. 5. Its Value I conceive is in its Tanning principle, the Abundance of which perhaps exceeds any thing ever sent to Europe. I am Convinced it would pay well to send to England ground and put up in Casks, if no other Mode was practicable which I still trust is. It also possesses a great deal of the Astringent, and I have often Used it in Dying. I find also that almost every Kind of Root possesses a great proportion of the Tanning Prin­ciple, particularly the Young Roots, Twigs, Roots and Leaves of the said Wattle, but also the Roots of some Hundred of Vegetables possess it in a most iminent degree.

I have made some hundred Experiments of the Tanning Sub­stance to find out the most proper precipitate in order to make an Experiment on the Tanning Substance in this State. I find that the Tanning principle is precipitated from all the Acids from its Watry Menstrua, as well as an Animal Jelly as before mentioned, and also that the following Salts with Metallic and Earthy Bases also precipitated Tan (Viz.) the Muriate of Tin,
and Acitate of Lead, the Carbonate of Pot Ash, and Nitrat of Lime, but which of these is most likely to answer the purpose I cannot say. However if such a thing is practicable and put in Execution there would be sufficient of this Valuable Article to be obtained here and at a reasonable rate for the demands of Great Britain; but the practicability of this New System I leave to the Decision of other and better Judges; and I only beg that my Wish for such an Experiment may be placed to the proper Account, which is the Welfare and prosperity of this rising Colony, as well as that of the Mother Country.

On the Fustick of New South Wales.

Any Wood of this kind, I have ever seen, appears Evidently to me to be of a different Sort from that we receive from the West Indies, the last belong to a very large Tree, this appears to belong to something of the Shrub Kind, as the pieces I now send are some of the largest of the Kind I have seen and are in general Covered with White Wood on the Article upwards of One Inch thick, often more of the last than the Colouring Matter; but I must Confess that the one Pound of the Clean Colouring Wood of this Shrub possesses more Colouring matter than one pound of Fustick of Tobago. Its Qualities appear to me to be very near Similar the same Mordants in the Art of Dying, has the same effect and answers the same purposes, but I do not think that this will ever Answer to Send to Europe, as the other Wood is always to be got at such a reasonable Rate; And from what I can learn the Quantities to be got would be of no Consequence. This I do not Speak from my own Knowledge never having been where it grows, Which is Newcastle.

About Six Months since I met with a quantity of Flax from New Zealand, most beautifully drest, in which there was an Orange, Yellow, black and brown Colour, the brilliancy of these Colours and the fire naturally in them, surpassed any thing of the Kind I ever saw; the Black was a little Affected, and tender by the Article, but the others Surpassed any Colours I have ever dyed.

The best Information I could get on the Subject was that the Natives Cut a Hole in the Trees, and the Saps soon filled these Holes in which they Dip’d their Flax and Exposed it to the Air alternately, until they produced the Shade desired; others say that they use Salt Water to Wash it after Dying, from this I am led to conclude that the Yellow and Orange was from the same tree only—the Use of Salt Water in the latter operation; the Black must be from a Tree possessing a great proportion of the
Astringent principle, and perhaps with making the Whole with old Rusty Iron hoops the Oxhyd of Iron will fall of in quantities, and be dissolved by the Astringent Principle, as I find the using any kind of Iron Instrument in taking of the Blue Gum Bark attacks it with Violence and Strikes the Tool Blue Black; these are Simply my own Ideas and not from any positive Knowledge that I speak.

However what I have seen of these Colours leads me to Wish to make an Excursion thro' every part of that Settlement, if I could with Safety, not only on Account of the Woods, but on Account as some other Natural productions of that Island which I have seen.

It was in the beginning of June, 1813, I first took Notice of a Small Shrub of the Reptile Kind; it was then entirely Covered with pods, in such Numbers as quite surprized me, those nearest the top of the Branches were not quite as black as the rest but of a greenish Cast. However in ten days they became equally as dark as the others; at this time the Shrub appeared quite dead. It was then the Depth of Winter; after a great deal of Enquiry respecting this plant but of which I could get no Satisfactory Answer, I Concluded that Nature intended Something more than Ornament as they appeared so Extraordinary Prolific, as I observed as early as the beginning of August fresh Shoots three Inches long beginning to form for Blossom, and by the latter end of August it was entirely Covered with beautiful Yellow flowers, the same Shape as a Pea flower; and by the end of September there were some Hundreds of Pods full grown, each pod about three Inches long with a double row of Seeds, Containing in all about Sixty in each Pod; about this time there were as many pods about the Size of a large Needle, and grown the full length, and as many Blossoms still upon the Shrub; the Vine still Continuing growing and fresh flowers in Succession Continuing to blow: The wood that bore last Year fell into decay and broke of at the same joint or Knot where the fresh bearing Wood Sprung from this Year. I now, when too late, began to Collect the few remaining Seeds of last Years Growth which still hung on the old Decayed Wood; from some Experiments I made on the few Seeds I could Collect I was satisfied they possessed a large quantity of Oil. In the beginning of August I had transplanted about twelve plants that had sprung about the Root of the old Shrub into new Ground, for the purpose of ascertaining the time they took to begin to bear the Seeds; they were first come above the Ground when I moved them, which Seeds I conceive had fallen from the Earliest Ripe Pods, About one half went back and the other half grew very
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1814, and against the beginning of November began to show for Blossom, and by the middle of December these first Pods were got to full Size, and has the same as the old Trees Continued to Spring and Blossom and the Seeds ripen in regular Succession; and at this time both old and Young Trees are in full Blossom and will Continue so thro' this Month of May, and I am Confident that one Shrub will produce nearly 4 Galls. to 5 Gallons of Seeds. The Seeds I look upon it ought to be Sown about the beginning of February; they then get above the Ground well before the Cold Evenings set in, for I observed that those plants I had transplanted the early and Strong Vines Came forwards, and the young weak ones decayed. At first when they are transplanted they ought to be Set at the distance of three feet Apart. Early in the Spring of the third Year every other plant should be taken out and put into New Ground at 2 Yards distance so that the original plants will cover double the Ground.

I will now state the Experiment I made to get a little of the Oil, but from not being able to procure a proper piece of Canvas to make a Bag, and the Want of a Sufficient power in the press I made which was Simply an Inch and a half Screw, I run them through a Coffee Mill, and put them into a small Canvas Bag about half full; I then put them into the Steam of Boiling Water for three hours in Consequence of their Extreme hard­ness, in which time they Swelled so much as to burst the Bag they were enclosed in; I was then under the necessity of getting a piece of Bengal Canvas, which is too close in its Texture for such a press as I had to Act upon it, and in Consequence could only get a little of the most fluid part of the Oil. Its appearance was very much like the Linseed Oil, of a Yellowish, Greenish Cast, very thick and Strong, and if when I rubbed a small quantity on a piece of Wood very soon Sunk into it, and became dry; it also dry'd on my hands like a Cement, which leads me to think it partakes very much of the qualities of the above men­tioned oil. The Quantity was so small, I could put it thro' no more Tests, as my press was so deficient in power that I was not able to extract the twentieth part from the Seeds. In short I look upon that Shrub a most Valuable Article for the Settler to Cultivate, and from the great quantity of Horses in the Country and now at a very Cheap rate will enable the Farmer to Cultivate doubly the Quantity of Land with the same Hands; Consequently the Consumption of Grain will not be in proportion to the Land under Cultivation, and therefore leaves room for the Growing of this Valuable Shrub; and will not only pay the farmer well, but also prove a most Acceptable remittance.
for the Merchant and a fresh Source of a most Valuable Article for the Mother Country as well as for the Internal Wants of the Colony.

At the same time I now send a quantity of Tobacco Seeds, which I grew in my Garden; it thrives most luxuriantly in this Climate, and I am inclined to think will become an Article much Cultivated at no very distant period, the Quantity Consumed in the Colony being immense and in general at a very exorbitant price; I have seen some growing on the Banks of the Hawkesbury which surpassed any thing I ever could expect; there were from 12 to 15 Leaves on each plant the shortest was 3 feet long and 6 inches wide, of the lower ones some were upwards of 4 feet and 9 and 12 inches wide, and then not near their Growth; I should not be surprized to see this Article one of the Staple Commodities in the Colony for Exportation.

On the Manufacture of the Mineral and Vegetable Alkilie, all around this Settlement there are large and Extensive Bays, running a long Way into the Land, and in high Tides Covering a great many Thousand Acres of Land, which at other times are dry, at least they are not the one half of their time Covered with Water; Upon these Swamps or Meadows there is immense foliage of very strong Blady Grass with great quantities of Shrubs and Vegetables of various Kinds which grow most luxuriantly, and if cut would produce three Crops Yearly, these about half dry and burned in a Kiln give a very great quantity of the Mineral Alkilie or Soda; the Accompanying Specimens I made from the Ashes of such Vegetable by the following process; I took the White Ashes and put them into a Tub furnish’d with a Cock and fawcet about three inches from the bottom; I put a Quantity of Twigs and Straw at the bottom, and for every layer of Ashes I put in I damp it well with Boiling Water; I covered the Vat well up all Night, and in the Morning fill’d it up with water; in two hours I began to draw it of and continued adding more Water, until I had all the Alkiline Salt drawn therefrom; I put it into a Copper and Boiled it down; in short I kept Boiling and Adding all the time until it began to get a little thick; I then put a large fire under an Iron Pot, and put the Concentrated Alkiline Liquor little by Little, and when the pot Acquired a proper heat it Cristalized with a quickness scarcely Credible, and upon Weighing my Soda I am confident I did not lose more than $\frac{1}{3}$ from what there was of Ashes; from the great quantity of Bays Around the Simplicity of the Operation and the little Expence Necessary to Carry it on, a little trouble would Establish a great and Constant Supply of
this Article so very Valuable and Necessary for Great Britain, as she is dependant for it upon other Nations generally at War with us.

And with respect to the Vegetable Alkili, any quantity of the quality might be produced with great Advantage to the Settler, who, if he was to give about three times as much to the people who fell their timber and burn it off, they could afford to Cut it up in Pieces that with a Timber Carriage could be drawn and burnt in a proper Manner for the Making of Pot Ash, and from the Simplicity of the operation any person could Conduct it after one Week; by these means the Alkili would far more than pay the Expence of Clearing, so that he gains the profit of Clearing his Lands as well as raising a Capital from the produce of them to purchase every Article he may stand in need of of European Manufacture, which nothing will procure here at present but Sterling Money or Wool, and also furnishing a Valuable Remittance for the Merchant the Want of which is very much felt at present. There is good Timber for making Casks of any kind either Dry or Wet, a great many of the former I have got made for flour, And No American Timber is Superior; as well as a Kind of White Hazel for Hoops of a most Excellent Quality, those I had made Cost £2 Currency for making and bending Hoops, or the Cooper would have found Timber of every Kind, Split it himself, and Hoops likewise at £3 Sterling per Ton, 8 Casks were to the Ton, and each would hold 3 Cwt. of flour so that we are possessed of everything fitted for an Extensive Trade at no great period.

On my Arrival in the Colony I was enabled thro' the humanity of Your Excellency to form a Connection with a House in the Mercantile and Manufacturing Line. Amongst other Businesses we were to Carry on was that of Wool Stapling and the Manufacturing those Coarse Wools which would not pay the Expence of Exportation; the prices we then gave were three pence, fourpence, and some Choice Clips, Six pence a pound Currency, the premium of which at that time was from 20 to 30 Pr. Cent. We Continued to purchase all the Wool we Could for 12 Months; the finest Sort we Sent to England, And in the mean time I Erected a Machine Called a Devil, 24 Inches over with fancy Rollers, 1 Billy, 36 Spindles, 2 Jennies, 60 Spindles, 2 Pr. Narrow Looms, and one Pr. 12 Quarter Looms for Blankets, and with a Carding Machine 24 Inches over with fancy Rollers; but this was not quite finish'd when I quitted that Concern, that is every thing was made but not fitted up. I had also Completed an Excellent Set of Wire drawing Tools, so that I could have made as good Wire as any
in England for Cards, the producing proper plates to draw down the Wire from No. 1 to 36 was a task that gave me more trouble than any one thing I ever undertook in this Colony. However thro' determined perseverance I Succeeded Completely. I also made a Set of Tools for making of Cards, and altho' the Man I employed to make them never saw a thing of the Kind, Yet he soon afterwards began to Work very well with a little assistance. But the Mysterious and Unaccountable Conduct of one of my Copartners left me No Alternative but to petition the Court of Civil Jurisdiction to Dissolve the Articles of Copartnership, so that the Concerns are now in a State of Stagnation. The Carding Engine, the Main Spring of the Work is in the same State as it was (altho' Nine Months has since elapsed) and I fear will remain so. We had also a pair of Stocks for Milling by hand until the Water power Could be got ready. In the latter part of my time we Could Card with 4 Pr. of Hand Stock Cards 5 Inches long and 18 wide about 200 lbs. of Wool in a Week. There were two of our Men would Card about 60 lbs. Each, and 2 about 40 lb. Each, and in the same time Could make 2 pieces of wide Blankets, 36 Yards Each and 3 pieces of Narrow Cloth such as would bring about 3s. 6d. or 4s. Pr. Yard in Huddersfield Hall, and fit for the Working Class of People to Wear. The Cloth we Sold from 5s. to 6s. Sterling per Yard and the Wide Blankets at 30s. Sterling Pr. Pair Hammock Blankets at the one half.

But for want of fullers Earth and good Soap, the Scouring and Milling was attended with a great deal of Trouble and Ex- pense, and I never could do it to my Satisfaction; the Incon­ venience Suffered in the Scouring was that the Soap we got from Bengal is so Completely over Saturated of Soda that it rendered the Cloth and Blankets so Hask and Hard after Coming out, that I have sometimes scarcely believed it to be the same piece; and the Soap made here at 2s. or 2s. 6d. pr. lb. brought on a heavy Tax on the Making, and even that did not Scour Well. After Various Experiments to find a Remedy for these Evils, The following (Altho' I have not tried it in a large Way) Answers to Admiration in Washing either Cotton or Woolen Goods I scraped the White Ashes from under the Grate and Sifted them with about the 20th part of Quick Lime the Evening before I put them into a Tub with a Spiggot and Fawcett about three Inches from the Bottom; in every 3 Inches I put in of Lime and Ashes; I sprinkled it well with Boiling Water; and in the Morning filled it up with Hot Water and in two hours began to draw off; the Bottom of the Tub I beg to observe was defended with Twigs and Straw to prevent the Hole being
Stopped Up. I put into a Boiler Twenty Gallons of this Liquor and one Gallon of Clear Elephant Oil and Boiled them for two hours, I took 6 Gallons more of this Alkiline Ley and put into a Tub, and dissolved as much fine Alumine as would run through a Callico Sieve; this I Boiled two hours, and then put it into the Boiler in which the other Ley and Oil was, and Boiled them together for one hour; by this time it appeared a fine White Substance about the Thickness of Tar, this will rise most beautifully with hot Water, and Wash as well as any White Soap. It answers very well in Washing all Kinds of Goods both Woollen and Cotton and I have every reason to think will Answer extremely well in the Scouring and Milling of Coarse Cloths. And it is my intention to see if I cannot make a very Cheap and good Soap with a few alterations.

With respect to the Wool of this Country it is the Softest, Kindest and most Elastic to Work of any I have ever put thro' my Hands, and will Mill to a proper Substance in one half the time the generality of the English Wools will do, with the same Machinery, and under similar Circumstances and for a more particular Account I beg to refer to Messrs. Wormal and Gauts of Leeds, one of the largest Woollen Manufactories in England, and to whom we sent 21 Bales (some of which were choice) by the Ship Minstrel Captain Reid. Wool I look upon as the Staple Commodity of the Country. Wools of the same sort that we purchased last Year at 6d. Pr. lb. Currency have been Sold this Year @ 2s. 6d. Stlg. an advance of 600 Pr. Ct., and I look upon it in a general way it will advance for these three Years to Come. In that time I think the flocks will be pretty near on an Equality as every person seems to be most Anxious of their improvement; And, if Crosst in a proper Manner, their progeny will be equal to the best Breed in that time. I look upon it that there may be Wool Exported from this place in the Course of three Years Worth one Hundred Thousand pounds, and that every Year after that the quantity will encrease about one third, Besides Clothing and Blankets of every description and Kind for the Use of the Colony. I have no hesitation to say that at no distant period this will become one of the finest Wool Countrys in the known World, and a Source of Wealth to this and the Mother Country beyond Calculation.

My next observation is on the Manufacture of paper, the great price of this most Useful Article and the entire want of Coarser Kinds for almost every purpose of Commercial Concerns has led me into a regular Course of Study and Experiments how this great Evil Could be removed. It of course struck me at once that all the White Rags in the Colony would
go but a little way in Supplying the requisite Quantity of Writing paper; this objection of Course was the first to take into Consideration.

I therefore went about a regular Course of Experiments to Discharge the Colours of all Dyed and printed Goods of every description, In which I have Succeeded in a plain Cheap and Easy Manner so as to make all Kinds of Rags equally Valuable for the Manufacture of White paper. I carried my Experiments a little farther, and began with old written papers I Succeeded in discharging the Ink and making them ready to be thrown in the Trough to be reduced to a pulp by the Cylinder again. I have even found it possible to discharge the Ink without destroying the Texture of the leaves or taking the Sise out of the paper; all it requires is the Operation of Pressing when it is good as it was at first. From the above Circumstances it is evident we possess sufficient means for the Supply of White Paper, as we not only bring into Action all the Rags we have in the Colony of every description, but we add thereto all the Waste paper of every Description, so that as our demand and Consumption increases, so our Supply of Waste Paper will also increase.

I shall now treat on the operation to Accomplish this object, only observing that if it should prove deficient, the same process will serve for the purpose of Bleaching all Kinds of old Sails and Canvas of every description, as even these I could make perfectly White in the Course of a Week, and the Quantity of Sugar Bags brought into this Country would not only nearly Supply all Kinds of Coarse Paper, but anything that would be short for White Could be supplied therefrom.

And Nature Bounteous Nature furnishes on the other hand an inexhaustible Source that no demand can run Short. I now Speak of the Fig Tree of Otaheite and several others, whose Barks and Leaves furnish an Excellent Substance for the Manufacture of Paper of all Kinds; the small piece of Matt which accompanies this Report No. — shews the Nature of the Article I now speak of. The Bark is taken off when Young, Steeped in Water for a Short time, when the fermentation has gone on so long as that the Glutenous Substance, that adheres to the Leaves or Bark, will easily Scrape off by a piece of Shell or any Sharp Instrument; it is then Scrapped Clean and Well Washed; it is then ready for a Similar Operation for the Malletts of the Paper Mill; they have a large Block of Wood Cut with very fine Grooves, and with a Mallett also Groov'd in the ends; they Continue beating it out until they bring it into the State as it now is, and which is an admirable Substance for the Manufacture
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of Paper, and when the Flax of New Zealand is once brought into the Market (a Circumstance which is very likely to take place very soon) every Want for the Manufacture of paper will be most reasonably Supplied.

I will state the Process by which I have succeeded in discharging the Ink from old papers as well as the Colours from printed and Dyed Goods. I prepared a Solution of the Mineral Alkilie the same as Accompanies this with a Certain proportion of Lime Water, and boiled them for a short time; after that I tooked them out and washed them Clean; I then passed them thro' a Solution of Muriatic Acid hot, took them out and Washed them well. In a general Way this Completely discharges every Appearance of Ink Stains, and makes the paper perfectly fit for being reduced to a pulp afresh by the Machinery of the Paper Mill; Sometimes I have found very old Written Papers and those loaded with Printer's Ink to require a Second operation, but that has happened very seldom; but in place of a Second operation I have found it equally effectual to pass them thro' a hot Solution of Sulphuric Acid. When I bleach not to destroy the Texture of the Leaves, I have Simply put into a hot Solution of the Caustic Mineral Alkilie for ten Minutes, Wash in Soap and Water, and afterwards pass them thro' a hot Solution of the Sulphuric Acid, which has Seldom or ever failed of having the desired effect. I then lay the leaves as if they came from the Mould betwixt the Cloths and press them; they are fit for Use Again.

With respect to the Bleaching Canvas of all Kinds, I boil them for two hours in a Caustic Solution of Mineral Alkilie at the Rate of 1½ Ounces to the Pound, Wash'd them well, Pass them into a Solution of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid until the Liquor is Exhausted, then wash well; oft they are now in general Completely White and fit to be thrown together to ferment, and destroy their Texture, in which State they are ready for the Malletts or Cylinder of the Paper Mill to be reduced to a pulp. Sometimes if the Canvas is very dirty and black, it will be Necessary to give them a Second Course of Work with half of the Materials; if this is not effectual pass them thro' a Strong Solution of Sulphuric Acid, which never fails of making them Completely White; with respect to discharging Colours from printed and Dyed Goods, I have met with Blacks and Reds from India, which have given me a great deal of trouble to discharge, but in this I may say I have Completely Succeeded. I boiled them in a Solution of Caustic Mineral Alkilie for one hour, then Boiled them another hour in a Solution of Soap, afterwards wash'd Clean off; then left them for three hours in a