

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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14087

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1870-71,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN FOUR VOLUMES.  
VOL. IV.

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1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.  
SESSION 1870-71.  
(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.  
(Arranged as the Papers should be bound.)

VOL. I.

LEGISLATIVE—	PAGE.
Title-page.	
Table of Contents.	
Index.	
Votes and Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 160	1 to 934
Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole House, Nos. 1 to 29	935 to 1054
Weekly Abstracts of Petitions received, Nos. 1 to 37	1055 to 1129
General Summary of ditto	1131
Alphabetical Register of Bills	1147
Ditto ditto Addresses and Orders	1149
Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session	1155
Business of the Session	1159
Proposed New Standing Orders in reference to Divorce Bills—(Short's Marriage Dissolution Bill)—Report from Standing Orders Committee	1161
Election Petition— <i>Webb v. Kelly</i> —"Braidwood"—Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications	1165
Ditto <i>Smith v. Dean</i> —"The Hastings"—Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications	1193
Ditto <i>Scot of Ezekiel Alexander Baker</i> —"Gold Fields South"—Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications	1205
Clerk of the Assembly—Summoned to produce Records before a Court of Justice	1227
Control of Messengers of Legislative Assembly—Message No. 25, in reply to Address...	1231
Horace Dean—Petition praying for Amendment of Electoral Act of 1858	1233
Representation of The Hastings Electorate—Petition from certain Electors of The Hastings	1235

VOL. II.

Title-page.	
Table of Contents.	
Index.	
<b>EXECUTIVE—</b>	
Imperial Troops in the Australian Colonies—Despatches	1
Ditto in the Colony—Correspondence relative to proposal for retaining Battery of Royal Artillery at Sydney	3
Foreign Enlistment Act—Despatch transmitting	5
Ditto ditto Despatch transmitting Queen's Proclamation embodying provisions of	11

EXECUTIVE— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Conveyance of News connected with the War—Despatch... ..	15
Intercolonial Conference—Report and Proceedings of, held in Melbourne in months of June and July, 1870 ... ..	17
Pilots—Despatch respecting Pilotage of French and Prussian Ships of War ... ..	97
Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday—Despatch respecting fixing day for ... ..	99
Fiji Islands—Despatch respecting British Sovereignty over ... ..	101
Kingsmill Islands—Despatch referring to murders alleged to have been committed at ... ..	103
Promissory Oaths Act—Despatch notifying that the Queen will not disallow ... ..	105
ELECTORAL—	
Electoral Rolls—Number of Electors in each District for 1870–71 ... ..	107
Ditto ditto in Golds Fields Districts for 1870–71 ... ..	109
Proposed Division of The Hastings Electorate—Petition from certain Electors of The Hastings ... ..	111
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—	
Law Reform—Copy of Commission appointed to consolidate and amend the Laws of the Colony ... ..	113
Ditto Consolidation of the Criminal Law—First Report of Commission, with Draft Bill ... ..	115
Criminal Statistics—Convictions and particulars of Punishment—(Return to Address)	207
District Courts Act of 1858—Alteration in Scale of Fees—Order in Council ... ..	237
Ditto Further ditto Ditto ... ..	239
Ditto Returns under 103rd Section of ... ..	241
Ditto ditto ... ..	301
District Court at Burrowa—Reports, Minutes, &c., relative to discontinuance of—(Return to Address) ... ..	361
Mr. District Court Judge Meymott—Complaints of conduct of—(Return to Address) ...	365
Evidence by Commission under Great Seal Bill—Message No. 3 ... ..	371
Police Office at Young—Committals from—(Return to Address) ... ..	373
Ditto Grenfell—Committals from—(Return to Address) ... ..	377
Mr. R. Coulson—Appointment and Removal of, as a Justice of the Peace—Correspondence respecting ... ..	379
Committal of John Phillips to N.S.S. "Vernon"—Reports respecting ... ..	385
Dr. Beer—Correspondence connected with the case of—(Return to Address) ... ..	387
Mr. Fawcett, late Police Magistrate at Casino—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Address) ... ..	405
Release of Hovell and Rangī, convicted for the murder of a South Sea Islander—Despatch and Cabinet Minute respecting ... ..	413
Joseph Clarence Ross—Petition ... ..	415
DEFENCES—	
Harbour Defences—Detailed statement of cost of Wire and Timber for ... ..	417
Imperial Stores—Correspondence respecting disposal of, to Colonial Governments ...	419
Armstrong Guns and Warlike Stores granted to the Colony by the Imperial Government, free of charge—Correspondence, &c. ... ..	421
VOLUNTEERS—	
Supply of Snider Rifles for—Correspondence respecting ... ..	453
Rules made by St. Leonards and other Volunteer Rifle Companies—(Return to Order)	455
St. Leonards Volunteer Rifle Company—Petition—Certain Roman Catholic Inhabitants of St. Leonards ... ..	489
Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867—Regulations respecting Grants of Lands under	491
Ditto ditto ditto ... ..	493
Ditto ditto Regulations for the Volunteer Force (in substitution for those of 18 January, 1868) ... ..	495
Artillery—Retention of Lieutenant Hopkins and Gunner M'Combe, R.A., as Instructors	503
Ditto Proposed enrolment of a Battery to be called "Prince Alfred's Own"—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Order) ... ..	507
Ditto ditto (Further Return to Order)	513
Ditto Complaint made by Mr. W. Deane, Capt. No. 2 Battery—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Address) ... ..	519

	PAGE.
<b>MINT—</b>	
Sydney Branch Royal Mint—Despatch respecting, dated 19 May, 1870 ... ..	527
Ditto ditto Correspondence respecting use of Imperial Die ... ..	529
Ditto ditto Despatches as to design of Coins struck at, dated 21 August, 1870 ... ..	531
Ditto ditto Despatch respecting Coins struck at, dated 14 April, 1870 ... ..	533
Ditto ditto Correspondence respecting repairs to Building ... ..	535
Ditto ditto Despatch respecting Accounts of ... ..	547
<b>GAOLS—</b>	
Berrima Gaol—Tenders for supplies to—(Return to Order) ... ..	549
Prison Discipline—Despatch and Papers respecting ... ..	557
Ditto Despatch referring to Sheriff's Report on ... ..	561
Prison Establishments in the United Kingdom—Report of Sheriff on working of ... ..	563
Labour performed by Prisoners in—Return of, for half-year ended 30 June, 1870 ... ..	571
<b>POLICE—</b>	
Distribution of Force on 1 July, 1870 ... ..	573
Ditto ditto on 1 May, 1871 ... ..	577
Revised Rules for the general management, &c., of ... ..	581
Complaints of Mr. D. Flynn to Inspector General—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Order) ... ..	589
<b>IMMIGRATION—</b>	
Introduction of Female Domestic Servants—Correspondence respecting... ..	595
<b>EMIGRATION—</b>	
Report from Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G. ... ..	597
<b>BANKS—</b>	
Bank Liabilities and Assets—Quarter ended 31 December, 1869 ... ..	601
Ditto ditto Ditto 31 March, 1870 ... ..	603
Ditto ditto Ditto 30 September, 1870 ... ..	605
<b>FINANCE—</b>	
Abstracts of the Public Accounts for 1869 ... ..	607
Annual Expenditure of the Colony—Returns of—(Return to Order) ... ..	687
Estimates for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years—Message No. 7, transmitting ... ..	691
Estimates for 1871. ( <i>Mr. Samuel</i> ) ... ..	693
Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years. ( <i>Mr. Samuel</i> ) ... ..	793
Additional Estimate for 1871. ( <i>Mr. Samuel</i> )—Message No. 14, and Estimate... ..	803
Estimates of Ways and Means for 1871. ( <i>Mr. Samuel</i> ) ... ..	805
Vote of Credit—(Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill)—Message No. 13 ... ..	841
Ditto Ditto Ditto No. 20 ... ..	843
Ditto Ditto Ditto No. 22 ... ..	845
Ditto Ditto Ditto No. 32 ... ..	847
Ditto Ditto Ditto No. 41 ... ..	849
Withdrawal of Estimates for 1870-71—Ditto No. 18, intimating ... ..	851
Estimates for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years—Message No. 19 transmitting ... ..	853
Estimates for 1871. ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ) ... ..	855
Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years. ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ) ... ..	953
Additional Estimates for 1871—Message No. 46 ... ..	965
Additional Estimates for 1871 and previous years. ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ) ... ..	967
Estimates of Ways and Means for 1871. ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ) ... ..	975
Loans Account—Statement of Appropriations under, to 31 December, 1869 ... ..	1,011
Treasury Bills—Message No. 24 ... ..	1,031
Public Works Loan—Message No. 1, and Estimate ... ..	1,033
Deficiency Loans Funding—Message No. 2 ... ..	1,035
Railway Loan—Message No. 48 ... ..	1,037
Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill—Message No. 42 ... ..	1,039

	PAGE.
<b>FINANCE—continued.</b>	
Government Debentures—Letter of Instructions relative to sale of and payment of Interest on Public Debt.—(Return to Order) ... ..	1041
Duties on Legacies, Residues, and Successions—Return shewing amount received from 1 July, 1865, to 31 December, 1870—(Return to Order) ... ..	1045
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1871—(Regulation) ... ..	1047
Balances of Appropriations at the Treasury for 1869 and previous years... ..	1049
Ditto ditto for 1870 ... ..	1055
Public Debt—Quotation of, upon Official Lists of the London Stock Exchange... ..	1061
Public Accounts—Report of Board of Audit ... ..	1067
Government Advertisements—Amounts paid to Newspapers for, from 1 January to 30 June, 1870... ..	1073
Explanatory Abstracts ... ..	1075
<b>CIVIL SERVICE—</b>	
Public Works Department—Return of Employés, showing former and present Rates of Pay ... ..	1085
Proposed Retrenchment in the Civil Service—Petition—Certain persons employed in the Civil Service ... ..	1115
Retrenchment in the Public Service—Petition signed by William Brookes, as Chairman of a Public Meeting ... ..	1117
Government Employés—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of Newcastle and Suburbs ... ..	1119
Employés on board Steam-dredge "Hunter"—Petition from ... ..	1121
Reports against Government Officers—Return showing particulars in each case—(Return <i>in part</i> to Order) ... ..	1123
Government Printing Office—Progress Report from Select Committee ... ..	1125
Henry Fitzgerald—Petition of ... ..	1237
John Kelleher—Petition of ... ..	1239
<b>SUPERANNUATION—</b>	
Returns respecting state of the Fund—(Return to Order) ... ..	1241
Correspondence relative to condition of Civil Service and Police Funds—(Return to Order) ... ..	1245
Mr. John Byron—Petition of ... ..	1265
<b>CUSTOMS—</b>	
Collector of Customs—Complaint of Mr. Edward Lowther against—(Return to Address)	1267
Ditto Complaint of Captain Wray, 18th Royal Irish, against—(Return to Address) ... ..	1275
Mr. George Richard Dibbs—Petition of ... ..	1281
Goods Imported by Mr. G. R. Dibbs <i>ex</i> "Clara Hargraves"—Correspondence respecting Value for Duties on—(Return to Address) ... ..	1283
Seizure of a Boat <i>ex</i> "Clara Hargraves," imported by Mr. G. R. Dibbs—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Address) ... ..	1301
Mr. Marshall Bayley and Mr. Keating—Correspondence respecting cases of ... ..	1315
Mr. C. B. Dobbin, late Landing-waiter at Grafton—Correspondence relating to case of—(Return to Order) ... ..	1339
Duty paid on Wine, from 6th to 9th February, 1871, inclusive—Return of ... ..	1349
Statistics—Showing Cases of Arbitration upon Imports subject to <i>Ad valorem</i> Duty—Seizures, &c.—(Return to Order) ... ..	1351
Ditto ditto ditto (Further Return to Order) ... ..	1361
Bonded Warehouses in Sydney—Returns relative to—(Return to Address) ... ..	1365
List of Dutiable Goods taken from Bond by Sergeant Crawford, H.M. 14th Regiment... ..	1367
Customs Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill—Petition of Mr. J. B. Watt, Chairman of Sydney Chamber of Commerce... ..	1369
<b>TARIFF—</b>	
<i>Ad Valorem</i> Duties—Petition from Committee of Chamber of Commerce ... ..	1371
The Tariff—Petition from certain Farmers and others of Moruya... ..	1373
Ditto Petition of Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort... ..	1375
Ditto Petition from certain Farmers and others resident at Shoalhaven ... ..	1377
Protection to Native Industry—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of Police District of Broulee ... ..	1379

## VOL. III.

PAGE.

Title-page.  
Table of Contents.  
Index.

## POSTAL—

Post Office—Fifteenth Annual Report, being that for 1869	...	...	...	1
Ditto Sixteenth Annual Report, being that for 1870	...	...	...	31
Steam Postal Communication—Time Table of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—Despatch...	...	...	...	65
Steam Postal Service <i>viâ</i> San Francisco—Correspondence	...	...	...	67
Steam Postal Service—Correspondence	...	...	...	97
Steam Communication with Europe <i>viâ</i> San Francisco—Petition from certain Merchants and other citizens of Sydney	...	...	...	109
Mr. James Ford—Petition of	...	...	...	111
Petition of John Fuller Foster—Report from Select Committee	...	...	...	113
Gundaroo Post Office—Correspondence respecting conveyance of Mails <i>viâ</i> —and proposed removal of—(Return to Order)	...	...	...	127
Postage on Newspapers—Petition—J. F. M'Carthy	...	...	...	137
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. Balmer and Hobson	...	...	...	138
Ditto ditto Ditto J. Gale, Queanbeyan	...	...	...	139
Ditto ditto Ditto F. Lawrence, Mudgee...	...	...	...	141
Ditto ditto Ditto G. E. Shettle, Mudgee	...	...	...	142
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. Hines and Dorney, Musclebrook	...	...	...	143
Ditto ditto Ditto J. B. Elworthy, Gundagai	...	...	...	144
Ditto ditto Ditto W. R. Riley	...	...	...	145
Ditto ditto Ditto J. A. Gallagher, Tamworth	...	...	...	146
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave, Armidale	...	...	...	147
Ditto ditto Ditto John Ferguson	...	...	...	148
Ditto ditto Ditto Certain Newspaper Proprietors of Sydney	...	...	...	149
Ditto ditto Ditto B. J. Bennett, Burrangong	...	...	...	150
Ditto ditto Ditto C. I. Watson, Shoalhaven	...	...	...	151
Ditto ditto Ditto R. Barr, Kiama	...	...	...	152
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. Heney and Spring, Monaro...	...	...	...	153
Ditto ditto Ditto Hugh M'Dicken	...	...	...	154
Ditto ditto Ditto J. C. Lodge	...	...	...	155
Ditto ditto Ditto Thomas Manning	...	...	...	156
Ditto ditto Ditto C. Boyce, Manning River	...	...	...	157
Ditto ditto Ditto W. H. Braine, Bega	...	...	...	158
Ditto ditto Ditto Henry Tuck, Glen Innes	...	...	...	159
Ditto ditto Ditto E. C. Madgwick, Grafton	...	...	...	160
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. Campbell and Hart, Wollongong	...	...	...	161
Ditto ditto Ditto R. W. Sharpe	...	...	...	162
Ditto ditto Ditto T. T. Wilton	...	...	...	163
Ditto ditto Ditto J. Weston	...	...	...	164
Ditto ditto Ditto Messrs. M'Gibbon and Lucas	...	...	...	165
Ditto ditto Ditto T. F. De Courcy Browne, Gulgong	...	...	...	167

## TELEGRAPHIC—

Telegraphic Communication with the Manning River District—Petition—Certain Electors	...	...	...	169
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

## ROADS—

Report from Commissioner on Works executed during the year 1870	...	...	...	171
Road Trust Accounts—For the period ending 31 December, 1869...	...	...	...	177
Subordinate Roads—Classification and proposed Distribution for 1871	...	...	...	183
Ditto under Trustees ditto	...	...	...	185
Expenditure of Money by Trustees on Road, Kelso to Tambaroora—(Return to Order)..	...	...	...	195
Proposed Road from Osborne's Land to Old South Road—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Order)...	...	...	...	199

ROADS— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Tumut-street, Adelong—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of Adelong ... ..	235
Wallace-street, Braidwood—Return of money expended in repairing—(Return to Order) ... ..	237
Great Northern and Western Roads—Petition—Inhabitants, Windsor, Richmond, and Kurrajong ... ..	239
Broughton Pass and Mount Keira Roads—Petition—Certain Freeholders and Leaseholders residing near ... ..	241
Tolls at Camperdown Toll-gate—Petition—Ashfield, Enfield, &c. ... ..	243
Picton Toll-bar—Petition—Picton ... ..	245
 BRIDGES—	
Bridge over Belubula River, at Canowindra—Petitions in favour of, and Correspondence—(Return to Address) ... ..	247
Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor—Petition—Windsor, Wilberforce, &c. ...	251
Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino—Correspondence, Minutes, &c., relative to—(Return to Address) ... ..	253
Yass Bridge—Correspondence respecting injury to superstructure by Flood—(Return to Order) ... ..	257
 RAILWAYS—	
Proposed Extensions beyond Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrurundi—Reports from Engineer-in-Chief relative to cost of ... ..	279
Ditto to Yass and Orange—Report from Engineer-in-Chief with detailed Estimate of ...	283
Ditto to Orange—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of Town and District of Orange ...	291
Railways and Tramways—Report on proposed Tramway from Goulburn to Braidwood or Queanbeyan; with general remarks on Railways for New South Wales ... ..	293
Great Western Line—Vouchers and Correspondence relative to No. 6 Contract—(Return to Order) ... ..	299
Iron used in Manufacture of Rails for this Colony—Correspondence respecting quality of	319
Ditto ditto —Further ditto ... ..	323
Ditto ditto —Further ditto ... ..	325
Victorian Railways—Correspondence respecting purchase of Material ... ..	333
Relative Statistics of Great Northern and Great Western Railways—(Return to Order)...	335
Statistics in reference to Rolling Stock—(Return to Order) ... ..	337
Returns of Revenue and Details of Working Expenditure for 1869 ... ..	339
Railway Contracts—Returns showing particulars of—(Return to Order) ... ..	343
Land taken for Railway purposes—Returns showing particulars of—(Return to Order)	345
Conveyance of Wood—Return of Gross Receipts for—from South Creek, Rooty Hill, and Fairfield Stations—(Return to Order) ... ..	361
Carriage by Railway of Coal and other Minerals—Petition—Persons interested in the development of the Mineral Resources of the Colony ... ..	363
Return of Cost of Railways, to 31st May, 1871 ... ..	365
Railway Accounts, &c.—Report of Board to inquire into the System of ... ..	367
Railway Receipts—Exemption from Detailed Audit ... ..	381
Chief Assistant Engineer for Railways, &c.—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Order) ... ..	383
 INVENTIONS—	
Letters of Registration of Inventions—(Return <i>in part</i> to Address) ... ..	409
 CROWN LANDS—	
Dedicated to Religious and Public purposes—Abstract of ... ..	673
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	675
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	679
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	681
Reserved as Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages—Ditto ... ..	683
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	685
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	687
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	689
Ditto ditto Ditto ... ..	691

CROWN LANDS—*continued.*

PAGE.

Reserved from Sale until Surveyed as the Sites for Future Villages—Abstract of	...	693
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	695
Reserved from Sale for the preservation of Water Supply, &c.—Abstract of	...	697
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	699
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	701
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	703
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	705
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	707
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto	...	709
Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861—Additional Regulations	...	711
Ditto ditto Ditto	...	713
Ditto ditto Ditto	...	715
Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861	...	717
Ditto ditto Ditto	...	719
Circular relative to Umpires for Appraisalment of Runs	...	721
Summary of Runs appraised in 1870, showing loss of Revenue under new appraisements	...	723
Conditional Purchases—Return showing Interest due on, to 13 September, 1870	...	725
Return showing Land sold otherwise than conditionally purchased during year 1870	...	727
Return showing Number and Amount of Conditional Purchases in years 1862–1870, respectively	...	729
Return of Areas alienated and unalienated in each County	...	731
Revenue from Lands and Gold Fields in the Colony—Return showing, for year 1870	...	733
Amendment of the Land Law—Petition—Conditional Purchasers, Crown Landholders, and others of the District of Monaro	...	735
Euroka Run—Correspondence relative to reappraisalment of, in 1869—(Return to Order)	...	737
John Cross—Correspondence, &c., relative to Conditional Purchase of—(Return to Order)	...	743
Mr. Thomas Green—Correspondence, &c., respecting Conditional Purchase of, at Moorooloolooloo—(Return to Order)	...	757
Charles Bradley—Correspondence, &c., relative to Conditional Purchase of—(Return to Order)	...	773
Abram Orpen Moriarty, Esq.—Correspondence respecting dismissal of, from the Public Service—(Return to Order)	...	781
Petition of Hugh Maguire—Report from Select Committee	...	807
Ditto James Twaddell—Ditto	...	817
Church and School Lands—Petition—Gold-miners of Jembaicumbene	...	831
Ham Common Resumption Bill—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of Town and District of Richmond	...	833
Ditto Ditto Petition—Certain Residents of Windsor and surrounding Districts	...	835
Ditto Ditto Report from Select Committee	...	837
John Butler Wood—Petition of	...	859
Mrs. Jane Simpson Ditto	...	861
Mr. William Emery Ditto	...	863
Mr. David Chrystal Ditto	...	867
Mr. John Whitford Ditto	...	869
Mrs. Eliza Colwell Ditto	...	873
Mr. Christopher M'Rae Ditto	...	875
<b>GOLD FIELDS—</b>		
Gold Commissioner for Braidwood—Petition—Certain Miners and others of Braidwood	...	877
Gold Fields Act—New Regulations	...	879
Gold Fields Commission—Statement showing amounts paid to each Member of, respectively	...	881
Ditto Ditto—Statement showing particulars of amounts paid to each Member of...	...	883
Joseph Nathaniel Cooke—Petition of	...	885
Discovery of Gold—Petition—Messrs. William Tom, John H. A. Lister, and James Tom	...	887
<b>COAL FIELDS—</b>		
Report from Examiner of, for 1870	...	889
Coal-staiths at Newcastle—Report from Select Committee...	...	897



SHEEP AND CATTLE—		PAGE.
Live Stock—Report from Chief Inspector for the year 1870	...	923
Cattle Slaughtering Act Amendment Bill—Petition—James Vickery, Vice-President of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufactures	...	943
Worms in Sheep—Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep, referring to	...	945

## MUNICIPAL—

Borough of Waverley—By-laws	...	947
Ditto Newcastle—Ditto	...	949
Ditto Ditto Ditto	...	951
Ditto Mudgee—Ditto	...	953
Ditto Paddington—Ditto	...	967
Ditto Alexandria—Ditto	...	971
Ditto Ditto Ditto	...	975
Ditto St. Leonards—Ditto	...	977
Ditto Camperdown—Ditto	...	979
Ditto Deniliquin—Ditto	...	983
Ditto Hunter's Hill—Ditto	...	987
Ditto Newtown—Ditto	...	993
Ditto Wagga Wagga—Ditto	...	999
Ditto North Illawarra—Ditto	...	1005
Ditto Redfern—Ditto	...	1007
Ditto Glebe—Ditto	...	1009
Ditto St. Peter's—Ditto	...	1019
Ditto West Botany—Ditto	...	1023
Ditto North Willoughby—Ditto	...	1027
Ditto East Maitland—Ditto	...	1029
Municipalities—Return showing Details of Areas, &c., of—(Return to Order)	...	1035
Borough of Newcastle Special Audit—Document relative to claim of Auditors on account of	...	1039
Ditto ditto Petition—Municipal Council of Newcastle	...	1041
Municipal Affairs, Newcastle—Correspondence in reference to—(Return to Order)	...	1043
Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill—Report from Select Committee	...	1055
Sewerage and Water Supply—Fourteenth Annual Report of Municipal Council, 1870...	...	1077

## PUBLIC VEHICLES—

Return of amount of Fines paid to Municipal Council for infraction of Rules respecting —(Return to Order)	...	1083
Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill—Petition—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Sydney	...	1085
Petition—Municipal Council of Newtown	...	1087
Ditto Ditto Redfern	...	1089
Ditto Ditto Randwick	...	1091
Ditto Ditto Woollahra	...	1093
Ditto Ditto Darlington	...	1095
Ditto Ditto Alexandria	...	1097
Ditto Ditto The Glebe	...	1099
Ditto Ditto East St. Leonards	...	1101

## VOL. IV.

Title-page.	
Table of Contents.	
Index.	

## MUSEUM—

Australian Museum—Report from Trustees for 1869	...	1
Ditto Ditto 1870	...	9

Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Regulation Bill—Petition—	Certain Inhabitants of West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Narellan	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Morpeth	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Citizens of Sydney in Public Meeting assembled	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Clergymen of various Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Tambaroora	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Gundagai	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Star of Hope, No. 1 Division, Daughters of Temperance, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Mothers and Daughters of Narellan	...	...	...	...	...	29
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Ballina	...	...	...	...	...	31
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Shoalhaven	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Sons of Temperance and other Inhabitants of Tuena	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Mudgee	...	...	...	...	...	37
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Illawarra	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Raymond Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	39
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Inhabitants of Inverell in Public Meeting assembled...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Newtown and vicinity	...	...	...	...	...	41
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Bathurst and West Macquarie	...	...	...	...	...	42
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of The Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	43
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of East Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of New England	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of West Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	46
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Kiama	...	...	...	...	...	47
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto	Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Liverpool Plains	...	...	...	...	...	48

PUBLICANS—*continued.*

	PAGE.
Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Regulation Bill—Petition—Certain Electors and Inhabitants of East Sydney ... ..	49
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Paddington... ..	50
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Orange ... ..	51
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Lismore and vicinity ... ..	52
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Woollahra ... ..	53
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Shoalhaven ... ..	54
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Nundle ... ..	55
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Penrith ... ..	56
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Braidwood ... ..	57
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Lucknow ... ..	58
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Canterbury ... ..	59
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Tumut ... ..	60
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of Morpeth ... ..	61
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Goulburn ... ..	62
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Northumberland ... ..	63
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales ... ..	64
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Murrurundi ... ..	65
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Young and Grenfell ... ..	66
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of Parramatta ... ..	67
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales ... ..	68
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales ... ..	69
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of The Glebe ... ..	70
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of Canterbury ... ..	71
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales ... ..	72
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of West Sydney ... ..	73
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Camden ... ..	74
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Picton ... ..	75
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Forbes ... ..	76
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of Newtown ... ..	77
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Major's Creek ... ..	78

PUBLICANS— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Regulation Bill—Petition—Certain Inhabitants of the Manning River ... ..	79
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of the Manning River ... ..	80
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of East Maitland ... ..	81
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Mothers and Daughters of Argyle... ..	82
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Araluen ... ..	83
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Central Cumberland ... ..	84
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Balmain ... ..	85
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Certain Electors and Inhabitants of Bombala ... ..	86
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto The Baptist Union of New South Wales ... ..	87
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Wesleyan Ministers in the Sydney District ... ..	89
CHARITABLE—	
Destitute Children's Asylum—By-laws and List of Directors for 1871 ... ..	91
Government Asylums—Report from the Board relative to expenditure during 1870 ...	95
Clothing supplied to Government Institutions—Return showing cost of, for years 1865-69 ... ..	97
Orphan Schools—Statistics—(Return to Order) ... ..	99
School of Industry—Letter respecting proposed removal of, from Macquarie-street to Victoria-street (with Plans) ... ..	119
Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill—Message No. 5 ... ..	121
Sydney Infirmary—Report from Sub-Committee relative to charges against the management of—(Return to Order) ... ..	123
Victoria Barracks, Paddington—Proposed conversion of, to Hospital purposes ... ..	149
REFORMATORIES—	
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—Report for 1869 and half of 1870 ... ..	153
LUNATIC—	
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville—Report for the year 1870 ... ..	161
EDUCATION—	
Public Schools—Report of the Council of Education upon the condition of, for 1870 ...	175
Certified Denominational Schools— Ditto ... ..	327
Council of Education—Return showing number of meetings held and attendance of Members for years 1867, 8, 9, and 70—(Return to Order) ... ..	363
Ditto Correspondence respecting tenders for School Books, Stationery, &c., for ... ..	365
Public Schools—Correspondence respecting Parents being prohibited to send their children to—(Return to Order) ... ..	369
RELIGIOUS—	
Reverend A. Haute Wyatt—Correspondence, &c., respecting application of, to be Registered as a Minister for the celebration of Marriages—(Return to Order) ...	373
Ditto Petition of ... ..	383
Reverend James Fawcett—Ditto ... ..	389
Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act—Statistics ... ..	391
Ditto Return of Money expended under authority of the—(Return <i>in part</i> to Address) ... ..	395

## MATRIMONIAL—

			PAGE.
Matrimonial Causes Bill—Petition—Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Queanbeyan			399
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Braidwood ... 401
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Ryde... ... 403
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Liverpool ... 404
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Newcastle ... 405
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Balmain ... 406
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Shoalhaven and Ulladulla ... 407
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Archbishop, Clergy, and Laity of Sydney ...	408
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Newtown, Camperdown, and Cook's River ...	409
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of Bathurst ...	410
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Moruya...	411
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Parramatta ... 412
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Goulburn ... 413
Ditto	Ditto	The Right Reverend Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney and certain Clergy of the Church of England ...	414
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergyman and Inhabitants of Campbelltown and Menangle ...	415
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Wollongong ... 416
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Araluen ... 417
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Burwood and Petersham ... 418
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Appin and Picton... 419
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Mittagong ... 420
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Wagga Wagga ... 421
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	St. Leonards ... 422
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, Clergy and Laity of West Maitland and surrounding District ...	423
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Morpeth and surrounding District ...	424
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Maitland ... 425
Ditto	Ditto	Reverend J. C. Corlette, Church of England Clergyman and certain of the Laity of that persuasion, at Ashfield...	426
Ditto	Ditto	Clergyman, Churchwardens, and Laity of the Church of England, Parish of St. Philip's, Sydney ...	427
Ditto	Ditto	Residents of Dubbo ...	428
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Windsor ...	429
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Mudgee ... 430
Ditto	Ditto	Clergyman, Churchwardens, and certain of the Laity of Church of England, at Denham Court ...	431
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Cooma ...	432
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Penrith ... 433
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Laity of Murrurundi ...	434
Ditto	Ditto	Richard Sadleir, R.N. ( <i>In favour of</i> ) ...	435
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Branxton and surrounding District ...	437
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Lochinvar ... 438
Ditto	Ditto	Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Orange ...	439
Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Brisbane Water ... 441

## STATISTICS—

Blue Book for 1869 ...	443
Statistical Register for 1869 ...	569
Estimated Population of the Colony—as taken under the Census Act on 2nd April, 1871	843
Vital Statistics—Fourteenth Annual Report from Registrar General ...	847

## REAL PROPERTY—

Real Property Act—Correspondence relating to appointment of a Second Examiner of Titles—(Return to Order) ...	885	
Land Titles under Real Property Act—Report and Evidence taken by Board of Inquiry—(Return to Order)...	889	
Ditto	Returns respecting Applications for—(Return to Order)	927
Real Property Act—(Returns for 1869) ...	931	

MEDICAL—		PAGE.
Vaccination—Report from Medical Adviser to the Government, for the year 1869	...	933
Ditto ditto 1870	...	935
Fees to Medical Practitioners—Return of all payments made from the Vote	...	937
LABOUR—		
Labour Bill of 1870—Petition—Certain Artizans and others	...	939
Ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of Newcastle	...	940
Ditto Ditto Inhabitants of Sydney in Public Meeting assembled	...	941
Ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of West Maitland	...	942
Ditto Ditto Mr. Stephen Brown, as Chairman of a Public Meeting of Operative Stonemasons	...	943
Ditto Ditto Hubert Whitlock, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Bricklayers...	...	944
Ditto Ditto William Chapman, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Carpenters and Joiners	...	945
Ditto Ditto William Gillespie, Chairman of a Public Meeting of United and other Labourers	...	946
Ditto Ditto Certain Artizans, Manual Labourers, and others, of West Maitland	...	947
Ditto Ditto Certain Brickmakers and Inhabitants of St. Peter's and Waterloo	...	948
Ditto Ditto Certain Inhabitants of the Electorate of Northumberland	...	949
Ditto Ditto Artizans and Labourers of Goulburn	...	950
GRIEVANCES—		
Mr. Austin Forrest Wilshire—Petition of	...	951
Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott—Ditto	...	953
Mr. Samuel Gordon—Ditto	...	955
Mr. Dennis Dwyer—Ditto	...	957
Mr. James Edward Warby—Ditto	...	959
Claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush—Report from Select Committee	...	961
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Agency of the Colony—Letter from Colonial Treasurer to Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, & Co. upon their resignation	...	965
Fiji Islands—Proposed annexation of, to New South Wales—Petition, Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D.	...	967
Ditto Petition, William Neill, J.P., Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney	...	969
Botanic Gardens—Report on present condition of Establishment...	...	971
Importation of Fruit Trees—Correspondence respecting—(Return to Order)	...	975
Silk—Correspondence relating to cultivation of	...	979
Floods in the Hunter—Progress Report of Commission	...	999
Ditto Report of Commission	...	1009
Wellington Caves—Correspondence relative to exploration of	...	1173
Ditto Further letter from Professor Owen respecting	...	1185
Base-line for Triangulation of New South Wales—Reports from Surveyor General respecting	...	1187
Marine Board Bill—Report from Select Committee	...	1191
Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation—Report from Select Committee	...	1219
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill—Report from Select Committee	...	1231
Cumberland and Camden Bathurst Burr and Thistle Bill—Petition, Burrawang, Kangaloon, Yarrawa, and Mittagong	...	1237
Unemployed—Petition, William Jennett, Chairman of Public Meeting	...	1239
Proposed Public Wharf at Taree—Petition, Residents of Taree	...	1241
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill—Petition—Certain Parishioners of St. Andrew's	...	1243
Ditto Report from Select Committee	...	1245
Amendment of the Distillation Act—Petition, Farmers, &c.,—Wagga Wagga	...	1253
Furniture for Commodore's Residence—Correspondence relative to supply of (Return to Order)	...	1255
Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill—Report from Select Committee	...	1259

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDEX

TO THE  
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
AND  
PAPERS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED  
DURING THE SESSION  
1870-71.  
(FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
ABATTOIR (See "ROAD.")		
ABBOTT, MR. JOSEPH PALMER :— Petition from, complaining of deficiency in quantity of land, originally granted by Crown to S. Onions, 277; ordered to be printed, 283.....	4	953
ABOLITION (See "CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION BILL.")		
ABORIGINES :— Return showing amount paid for Medical Attendance on, laid on Table, 357 ...	4	937
ABSENCE :— LEAVE OF :— Motion made for Return showing, granted to Ministers of Religion since 1862, 492; Return to Order laid on Table, 927. Granted to Joseph James Phelps, Esq., M.P., 900.		
ABSTRACT (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
ABSTRACTS (See "FINANCE"; also "BANK.")		
ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE :— By SIR JAMES MARTIN'S GOVERNMENT :— Speaker informed the House of, 413.		
ACCOUNTS (See "FINANCE"; also "ROADS"; also "MUNICIPAL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "MINT.")		
ADDITIONAL (See "REGULATIONS"; also "ESTIMATES.")		
ADDITIONAL SITTING DAY (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS.")		
ADDRESS :— IN REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH :— Select Committee appointed to prepare, 4; Address brought up and read by Clerk, 4; Amendment moved and negatived after Division, 5; adopted, 5; Special Adjournment for presentation of, 5; Assembly proceeded to Government House to present, 21; Presentation of, and Answer reported, 21.		
RETURNING ESTIMATES SUBMITTED BY PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT :— Motion made for, and agreed to, 458.		
ADDRESSES :— Alphabetical Register of, and Orders for Papers .....	1	1149
Do. do. (not being for Papers) .....	1	1154
Do. do. and Orders for Papers of former Session .....	1	1153
ADELONG :— TUMUT-STREET :— Petition from Inhabitants, respecting disrepair of, presented, 44; ordered to be printed, 53 .....	3	235
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for sum of £500 for repairing, 77; House in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no Report, 84.		
AD EUNDEM AND HONORARY DEGREES BILL :— Motion made for leave to bring in, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 573; Order for Second Reading discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 911.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>			
<b>ADJOURNMENT :—</b>			
<b>OF ASSEMBLY :—</b>			
For presentation of Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 5.			
For Prorogation of Parliament, 930.			
Special, 64, 83, 97, 229, 377, 381, 401, 420, 431, 688, 819, 930 (after Division), 298, 572, 784.			
Do. negatived on Division, 593, 789.			
During Debate, 580.			
For want of Quorum <i>before</i> commencement of Business, 115, 125, 197, 213, 253, 273, 409, 497, 531, 555, 585, 639, 659, 705, 723, 831.			
Do. do. <i>after</i> do. do. do. ("Count out,") 187, 203, 210, 218, 225, 248, 343, 453, 614, 675, 726, 733, 749, 755, 775, 784, 789, 811, 849, 853, 880, 902, 906.			
Motion made for, and negatived, 7, 23, 52, 58, 83, 96, 103, 120, 130, 146, 169, 193, 217 (?), 236, 248, 314 (?), 331, 336, 348, 353, 371, 419, 424, 431, 486, 492 (?), 536, 564, 580, 652, 653, 694, 709, 743, 900, 927.			
Do. and House counted out, 749, 854.			
Do. and withdrawn, 17, 65.			
Do. and agreed to after Debate, 398, 406, 414, 580.			
<b>OF DEBATE, 23, 135, 153, 175, 218, 292, 299, 328, 431, 438, 446, 459, 464, 487, 503, 508, 521, 543, 628, 653, 694, 780, 833.</b>			
(After Division), 65, 169, 668, 774.			
Motion made for, and negatived, 193, 203 (on Division), 90, 193, 645, 653, 682, 694, 774, 798.			
<b>OF COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—</b>			
Leave given to adjourn <i>sine die</i> , 248.			
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—</b>			
<b>DISTRICT COURT AT BURBOWA :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copy of Report from Judge Francis relative to discontinuance of, 37; Return to Address laid on Table, 102 .....			
		2	361
<b>COMMITTALS FROM POLICE OFFICER, YOUNG :—</b>			
Return to Address ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 44 .....			
		2	373
<b>COMMITTALS FROM POLICE OFFICER, GREENFELL :—</b>			
Return to Address ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 70 .....			
		2	377
<b>DISTRICT COURTS ACT :—</b>			
Returns under 103rd Section, laid on Table, 70, 842 .....			
		2	241, 301
Alteration in Scale of Fees—Order in Council laid on Table, 492; Motion made condemning, and negatived on division, 535 .....			
		2	237
Alteration in Scale of Fees—Order in Council laid on Table, 694; Motion made condemning, and by leave withdrawn, 780 .....			
		2	239
<b>MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOIT :—</b>			
Motion for Address to the Governor for copies of complaints from Messrs. W. Small, J.P., and John M'Phee, respecting, 70; Return to Address laid on Table, 152 .....			
		2	365
<b>CRIMINAL STATISTICS :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return of Convictions, Punishments, &c., of Prisoners in Gaols of the Colony, 140; Motion made for additional particulars, 218; Return to Address laid on Table, 445 .....			
		2	207
<b>LAW REFORM :—</b>			
Copy of Commission appointed to consolidate and amend the Laws of the Colony, 264; First Report from Commission laid on Table, 824 .....			
		2	113, 115
<b>DISTRICT COURT REGISTRARS :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return of Names of, 278.			
<b>CASE OF JOHN PHILLIPS, COMMITTED TO N.S.S. "VERNON" :—</b>			
Reports from Justices and Inspector General of Police respecting, laid on Table, 391 .....			
		2	385
<b>MR. ROBERT COULSON—APPOINTMENT AS MAGISTRATE :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 366 .....			
		2	379
<b>BUSINESS OF SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return relative to, 342.			
<b>JOSEPH NATHANIEL COOK :—</b>			
Petition from, complaining of decision given by Police Magistrate, Moruya, respecting disposal of Gold, presented, 385; ordered to be printed, 391 .....			
		3	885
<b>JOSEPH CLARENCE ROSS :—</b>			
Petition from, representing that he was arrested and imprisoned on charge of arson, and praying redress, presented, 464; ordered to be printed, 492 .....			
		2	415
<b>W. LORANDO JONES—CASE OF :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to Governor for copies of informations, affidavits, &c., in case of, tried for Blasphemy at Parramatta Quarter Sessions, 536.			
<b>LATE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS AT MUDGE :—</b>			
Report of Commissioners appointed to inquire into charges against, laid on Table, 625.			
<b>OFFICERS HELD BY ATTORNEY GENERAL :—</b>			
Mr. Buchanan proceeding to move Resolution respecting—House counted out, 733, 755; Motion made and negatived on division, 798.			
<b>FJI ISLANDS :—</b>			
Petition from W. Neill, J.P., Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, praying for establishment of Administration of Justice at, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 738 .....			
		4	969
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES AT CASINO AND GRAFTON :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of applications for appointments of, 613.			
<b>MR. FAWCETT, LATE POLICE MAGISTRATE AT CASINO :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor, for Correspondence with Casino Bench respecting, 779; Return to Address laid on Table, 843 .....			
		2	405
<b>CASE OF DR. BEER :—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of Correspondence connected with, 424; Return to Address, laid on Table, 759 .....			
		2	387



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>			
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (continued):—</b>			
<b>COURT HOUSE, WEST MAITLAND:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence in reference to erection of, 797.			
<b>MISS ISABELLA MARY KELLY:—</b>			
Motion made for Committee of the Whole, to consider of compensation to, for unjust incarceration, 798.			
<b>MR. JAMES E. WARBY:—</b>			
Petition from, complaining of fine inflicted by Wagga Wagga Bench, for delivery of spirits, presented, 848; ordered to be printed, 853	4		959
<b>COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS, EDEN AND BEGA:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence respecting discontinuance of, 874.			
<b>COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AT BOURKE:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return showing cost, &c., of, 874.			
<b>RELEASE OF HOVELL AND RANGI:—</b>			
Convicted of murder of a S. S. Islander,—Despatch from Secretary of State laid on Table, 883	2		413
<b>ADMISSION (See "VOLUNTEER ADMISSION BILL.")</b>			
<b>AD VALOREM DUTIES (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS, GOVERNMENT:—</b>			
<b>IN NEWSPAPERS:—</b>			
Statement showing amount expended on, laid on Table, 44	2		1073
<b>AFFAIRS, MUNICIPAL (See "NEWCASTLE.")</b>			
<b>AFFLECK, THOMAS (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>AGENT-GENERAL, COLONIAL:—</b>			
Correspondence with, respecting quality of iron used for manufacture of rails for Colony, laid on Table, 83, 235, 327	3		319, 323, 325
House informed of Mr. Cowper's acceptance of office of, 381.			
<b>AGRICULTURISTS (See "PROTECTION.")</b>			
<b>ALBURY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>ALBERSON, REGINA v.—BRIBERY:—</b>			
Speaker informed House that Clerk had been summoned to produce Records, 2.			
<b>ALEXANDRIA (See "BY-LAWS"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")</b>			
<b>ALIENATION (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>			
<b>ALTERATION (See "DISTRICT COURTS ACT.")</b>			
<b>AMENDED TITLE:—</b>			
Bill reported with, 815.			
<b>ANNEXATION (See "FIJI ISLANDS.")</b>			
<b>ANNUAL (See "REPORTS"; also "FINANCE.")</b>			
<b>ANSWER (See "ADDRESS"; also "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS"; also "SESSIONAL.")</b>			
<b>APOLOGY:—</b>			
<b>TO THE HOUSE:—</b>			
For disorderly words, 614.			
<b>APPIN (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "ROADS.")</b>			
<b>APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY:—</b>			
<b>TO OFFICES OF PROFIT UNDER THE CROWN:—</b>			
Motion made respecting inexpediency of, and negatived, 675.			
<b>APPRAISEMENT (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>			
<b>APPROPRIATION BILL OF 1871 (See also "UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL"; also "UNCLAIMED SUITORS' FUND APPROPRIATION BILL"):—</b>			
Bill brought up founded upon Resolutions of Ways and Means, Nos. 22 and 23, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 901; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 910; committed and reported with an Amendment, 918; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 921; returned by Council without Amendment, but special attention drawn to reductions made in Estimate for that Department, 928; Assent given by Governor, 934.			
<b>APPROPRIATIONS (See "FINANCE.")</b>			
<b>ARALUEN (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "BRAIDWOOD.")</b>			
<b>ARCHBISHOP (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL")</b>			
<b>ARCHITECT, COLONIAL:—</b>			
Letter from, forwarding Plan of Buildings occupied by School of Industry, and of proposed New Buildings, laid on Table, 76	4		119
<b>AREAS (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MUNICIPAL.")</b>			
<b>ARGYLE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL")</b>			
<b>ARMIDALE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>ARMSTRONG GUNS:—</b>			
<b>AND WARLIKE STORES:—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, granted by the Imperial Government, free of charge, laid on Table, 842	2		421
<b>ARSON (See "ROSS, JOSEPH C.")</b>			
<b>ARTICLES, CONTRABAND OF WAR:—</b>			
Motion made for Return of, imported or exported,—and by leave withdrawn, 153.			
<b>ARTILLERY, ROYAL (See also "VOLUNTEERS"):—</b>			
Correspondence respecting proposed retention of Battery of, at Sydney, laid on Table, 83	2		3
Correspondence respecting retention of Lieutenant Hopkins and Gunner M'Combe as Instructors, laid on Table, 102	2		503
<b>ARTISANS (See "LABOUR BILL OF 1871"; also "UNEMPLOYED.")</b>			
<b>ASHFIELD (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "TOLLS.")</b>			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAGES.
A	VOL. PAGE.
ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE (See "ADDRESSES"; also "ADJOURNMENT"; also "CLERK"; also "DIVISIONS") :—	
Opening of the Session, 1.	
Proclamation summoning Parliament, read by the Clerk, 1.	
Speaker reports Writs issued and Returns made during Recess, 1.	
Speaker reports issue and receipt of Writ, 43, 145, 247, 299, 353, 423, 431.	
Speaker gives Casting Vote, 53, 508, 515, 536, 613, 774.	
Speaker resumes Chair—no Report, 38, 59, 84, 620, 668.	
Speaker's Observations respecting Council amending Bills relating to Taxation or Supply, 788, 927.	
Do. do. Report of Committee of Elections and Qualifications— <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , 146.	
Speaker reports resignation of Members, 229, 397, 405.	
Members sworn, 1, 13, 43, 146, 192, 278, 305, 353, 424, 429, 445.	
Clerk summoned to produce Records, <i>Regina v. Alderson—Bribery</i> , 2.	
Clerk obtains leave to return documents, 16, 96, 121, 644.	
Clerk reads Petitions, 76, 102, 132, 146, 152, 342, 438, 464, 693.	
Clerk takes down disorderly words, 614.	
Message from Governor, requesting attendance of, in Legislative Council, 2, 934.	
<i>Pro forma</i> Bill read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 3.	
Governor's Opening Speech reported, 3; Select Committee appointed to prepare Address in reply, 4; Address brought up and read by Clerk, 4; Amendment proposed in, and negatived on Division, 5; adopted, 5; presented to Governor, 21; Answer reported, 21.	
Standing Orders suspended, 64, 153, 502, 843.	
Do. motion made for, and negatived on Division, 372.	
Committee of Elections and Qualifications.—Warrant appointing Members of, laid on Table, 2, 37, 182, 424; maturity of, reported, 29, 64, 208, 452; time and place of first meeting appointed, 29; Election Petition referred, 29; Members sworn, 29, 30, 38, 53, 64, 217, 458; Members resigned, 37, 182, 424; leave given to adjourn <i>sine die</i> , 234.	
Election Petitions, 2, 29.	
Elections and Qualifications— <i>Smith v. Dean</i> —Motion made respecting Report of, 160, 594.	
Sessional Orders passed, 8, 9, 431, 804, 805.	
Precedence of Government Business on Mondays and Tuesdays, 804, 805.	
Additional Sitting-day, 804, 805.	
Library Committee, 8, 431.	
Standing Orders Committee, 9, 431.	
Standing Orders Committee instructed to consider and report as to Standing Orders to be adopted in reference to Divorce Bills, 514, 515; Report brought up, 625; consideration of, in Committee of Whole, ordered, 625; House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 902.	1
Refreshment Room Committee, 9, 258, 431.	
Chairman of Committees of the Whole elected, 9.	
Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 16.	
Deputy Chairman (Mr. Piddington) appointed, 780, 834.	
Vacant Seats.—Resignations reported, 229, 235 (?), 397, 405.	
Do. Acceptance of office, 15, 414, 419 (?), 420 (?).	
Do. do. do. of Agent General, 385.	
Do. Insolvency, 23, 38.	
Do. Death, 235.	
Privilege—Alleged disqualification of Sir James Martin, 38.	
Do. do. of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, 30, 284, 291.	
Points of Order reported by Chairman, 358, 386, 573, 668 (?), 829.	
Do. decided by Speaker, 132, 236, 353, 366, 386, 413, 515, 543, 573, 594, 652, 668 (?), 682, 798, 829.	
Business of the House—Speaker's ruling as to proceeding to Orders of the Day when Motions have precedence, 366.	
Limitation of Business Hours, 38.	
Ballot for Select Committee, 58, 432.	
<i>Contingent</i> Motions, 391, 477, 503, 527, 543, 549, 573, 595, 694, 717, 766, 806, 809, 853, 865, 883.	
Do. not seconded, 477.	
Do. withdrawn, 694, 766.	
Do. lapsed, 717.	
Informality in Petition, 132, 153, 652.	
<i>Interruptions</i> , 381, 580, 933.	
Question and Answer respecting Mr. Keating, Clerk in Custom House, expunged from Records, 64.	
Leave of absence granted to J. J. Phelps, Esq., M.P., 900.	
Order for Printing Electoral Rolls rescinded, 225.	
Orders of the Day discharged, 432, 596, 794, 806, 854, 910 (?), 911 (?), 914 (?), 930 (?).	
Leave granted to Select Committee on Government Printing Office to make Visits of Inspection, 135.	
Payments to Members of Parliament for Services to Government.—Motion made for Return showing, 203, 299.	
Appointment of Members of Assembly to Offices of Profit under the Crown.—Motion condemning, put and negatived, 675.	
Office of Postmaster General attached to Seat in Parliament, 299.	
Disorderly words used in, 614.	
Lapsed Orders of the Day restored, 236, 424 (?), 726, 732, 783, 833.	
House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 487, 811, 854, 906.	
Bill reported with amended Title, 815.	
Ministerial Statements, 377, 381, 385, 424.	
No Tellers for Division, 392, 760.	

INDEX.

v

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>A</b>			
<b>ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE (continued):—</b>			
Tellers report no Quorum, 675, 854.			
Previous Question, 210, 362, 431, 446, 470, 507, 710.			
Control of Messengers of Assembly—Message in answer to Address, 653 .....	1	1231	
Motion of this day six months, 700.			
Counsel heard at the Bar, 774, 828.			
Members added to Select Committees, 242, 258, 431.			
Sittings after Midnight, 193, 218, 315, 331, 358, 503, 521, 549, 574, 603, 608, 627, 683, 784, 794, 829, 839, 849, 870, 874, 884, 906.			
Prorogation—Governor's Speech, 934.			
Votes and Proceedings, 1 to 160.....	1	1 to 934	
Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole House, 1 to 29 .....	1	935 to 1054	
Weekly Abstract of Petitions received, 1 to 37 .....	1	1055 to 1129	
General Summary of ditto .....	1	1131	
Alphabetical Register of Bills.....	1	1147	
Do. do. Addresses and Orders .....	1	1149	
Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session .....	1	1155	
Business of the Session.....	1	1159	
<b>ASSENT:—</b>			
To BILLS, 96, 160, 248 (?), 269, 381 (?), 405, 419 (?), 542, 634, 665 (?), 667, 688, 754 (?), 783 (?), 804, 824, 843, 857 (?), 879, 918, 927, 933, 934 (?).			
Reserved, 934.			
<b>ASSETS (See "BANK.")</b>			
<b>ASYLUMS:—</b>			
<b>DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S:—</b>			
By-laws and List of Directors for 1871, laid on Table, 754.....	4	91	
<b>LUNATIC:—</b>			
Return of Clothing supplied to, laid on Table, 321 .....	4	97	
Report on Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, for 1870, laid on Table, 874 .....	4	161	
<b>GOVERNMENT:—</b>			
Report of Board of Management relative to Expenditure during 1870, laid on Table, 798 .....	4	95	
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL:—</b>			
Sir James Martin's seat declared vacant by acceptance of office of, 419; issue of Writ reported, 423; returned, 423.			
<b>OFFICES HELD BY:—</b>			
Mr. Buchanan proceeding to move Resolution respecting,—House counted out, 733, 755; Motion made and negatived on Division, 798.			
<b>AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (See also "BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL"):—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 315; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 315; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 353; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 357; returned without Amendment, 386; assented to, 405.			
<b>AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (See "FORD, MR. JAMES.")</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM:—</b>			
Report from Trustees for 1869 laid on Table, 298.....	4	1	
Do. 1870 do. 914.....	4	9	
<b>B</b>			
<b>BAKER, EZEKIEL ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>			
Speaker reports Issue and Return of Writ for Gold Fields South, and election of, 1; Sworn, 1.			
Motion made respecting acceptance of office of profit by, and case referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 30, 31; Report brought up, and read by Clerk, 284; Seat declared vacant, 291; new Writ issued, Return, and Election of, reported, 423; Sworn, 429; Clerk obtained leave to return documents handed in to Committee, 644.	1	1205	
<b>BALANCES (See "UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL"; also "FINANCE.")</b>			
<b>BALLINA (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>BALLOT:—</b>			
<b>FOR SELECT COMMITTEE:—</b>			
Claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush, 58.			
Petition of James Twaddell, 432.			
<b>BALLOTING:—</b>			
<b>FOR SELECT COMMITTEES:—</b>			
Sessional Order in reference to, 8.			
<b>BALMAIN (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")</b>			
<b>BALMER AND HOBSON, MESSRS. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>BALRANALD:—</b>			
<b>MEMBER FOR:—</b>			
Leave of absence granted to Joseph J. Phelps, Esq., M.P., 900.			
<b>BAMFORD, MR. J. B. (See "VOLUNTEERS.")</b>			
<b>BANK (See also "UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL"; "GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK"):—</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES AND ASSETS:—</b>			
General Abstract of Returns of, for Quarter ended 31 December, 1869, 7 .....	2	601	
Do. do. 31 March, 1870, 7.....	2	603	
Do. do. 30 September, 1870, 357 ...	2	605	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>			
<b>BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS PUBLICATION ACT EXTENSION BILL:—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 476; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 477; order for second reading discharged, on Speaker's ruling, 515.			
<b>BANKS:—</b>			
<b>GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES IN:—</b>			
Motion made for Return showing, 140.			
<b>BAPTIST UNION (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>BAR OF ASSEMBLY:—</b>			
<b>PETITIONS TO BE HEARD AT, BY COUNSEL:—</b>			
From Municipal Council, Sydney, against passing of Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill, presented, 548; Motion made that Counsel be heard, 595; Mr. G. C. Davis heard, 274.			
From Civil Service, in reference to Supcrannuation Act Amendment Bill, presented, 804; Motion made that Counsel be heard, 809; Mr. G. C. Davis heard, 828.			
<b>BAR IRON (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>BARCLAY, MR. (See "EMERY, MR. WILLIAM.")</b>			
<b>BARKER, RIGHT REVD. FREDERIC, D.D. (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.")</b>			
<b>BARR, ROBERT (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>BARRACKS, VICTORIA:—</b>			
<b>PROPOSED CONVERSION OF, TO HOSPITAL PURPOSES:—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 298 .....			
		4	149
<b>BASE-LINE:—</b>			
<b>FOR TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY AT LAKE GEORGE:—</b>			
Reports from Surveyor General respecting, laid on Table, 842 .....			
		4	1187
<b>BATHURST (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>BATHURST BURR (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")</b>			
<b>BAYLEY, MR. MARSHALL (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>BEER, DR.:—</b>			
<b>CASE OF:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor, for copies of Correspondence connected with, 424; Return to Address laid on Table, 759 .....			
		2	387
<b>BEILBY &amp; CO., MESSRS. (See "LLOYD, BEILBY &amp; CO.")</b>			
<b>BEGA (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>			
<b>BELL'S LINE (See "ROADS.")</b>			
<b>BELUBULA RIVER (See "BRIDGE.")</b>			
<b>BENNETT, MR. B. J. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>BERRIMA (See "GAOLS"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL")</b>			
<b>BILLS (See also "TREASURY BILLS BILL"; also "TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY BILL"):—</b>			
<b>ASSENT TO, 96, 160, 248 (°), 269, 381 (°), 405, 419 (°), 542, 634, 665 (°), 667, 688, 754 (°), 783 (°), 804, 824, 848, 857 (°), 879, 918, 927, 933, 934 (°).</b>			
<b>ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF .....</b>			
		1	1147
<b>BIRDS PRESERVATION (See "BLACK, MR. A. B.")</b>			
<b>BIRTHDAY, HER MAJESTY'S:—</b>			
<b>CELEBRATION OF:—</b>			
Despatch respecting fixing of day, laid on Table, 602 .....			
		2	99
<b>BISHOP (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL"; also "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.")</b>			
<b>BLACK, MR. A. B.:—</b>			
<b>CARRIDGI LAGOON:—</b>			
Motion made for Correspondence with, respecting preserving fish, birds, and wild animals, 711; Return to Order laid on Table, 806.			
<b>BLACK ROD:—</b>			
<b>USHER OF:—</b>			
Delivers Message from Governor, 2, 934.			
<b>BLASPHEMY (See "JONES, W. ORLANDO"; also "RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.")</b>			
<b>BLUE BOOK:—</b>			
For the Year 1869, laid on Table, 70 .....			
		4	443
<b>BOARD (See "MARINE BOARD BILL"; also "INFIRMARY"; also "FINANCE"; also "ASYLUMS.")</b>			
<b>BOAT (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>BOATS (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES AND BOATS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>BOGAN (See "THE BOGAN.")</b>			
<b>BOMBALA (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>BONDED WAREHOUSES (See also "CUSTOMS"):—</b>			
<b>IN SYDNEY:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return showing particulars of, 258; Return to Address laid on Table, 277 .....			
		2	1365
<b>BOOKS (See "EDUCATION.")</b>			
<b>BOROUGH (See "MUNICIPAL"; also "BY-LAWS.")</b>			
<b>BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL:—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 135; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 136; Order postponed, 218, 258; Motion made for second reading, Amendment carried referring Bill to Select Committee, 452; Paper "Municipal Affairs, Newcastle" referred to, 482; Report brought up, 580; Motion made that Report be adopted, and negatived on Division, 710; Order of the Day for second reading restored, 726; Order postponed, 766, 819; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 834; read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division, passed and sent to Council, 842.			
		3	1055

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO:—		
Claim of Auditors for auditing accounts of the Borough, laid on Table, 169 ...	3	1039
PETITIONS AGAINST:—		
From Mayor and Municipal Council of Newcastle, presented, 160; ordered to be printed, 168 .....	3	1041
BOTANIC GARDENS:—		
IMPORTATION OF FRUIT TREES:—		
Motion made for Correspondence as to, between Don Jose De Canto and Mr. Chas. Moore, Director of, 646; Return to Order, laid on Table, 682.....	4	975
REPORT:—		
From Director of, on present condition of establishment, laid on Table, 842 ...	4	971
BOTANY (See "MUNICIPALITIES.")		
BOWENFELS (See "RAILWAYS"; also "COAL.")		
BOURKE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
BOWTHORNE (See "ROADS.")		
BOYCE, MR. CHAS. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
BRADY, MR. CHARLES:—		
SILK CULTURE:—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for encouragement to, 536.		
BRADLEY, MR. CHARLES (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
BRAIDWOOD (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"):		
GOLD COMMISSIONER FOR:—		
Petition from certain Electors and Miners of the District, representing necessity for, presented, 82; ordered to be printed, 90 .....	3	877
GOLD FIELDS:—		
Motion made for Return of Revenue collected and expended on Roads, Bridges, &c., thereon, 83.		
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ( <i>Webb v. Kelly</i> ):—		
Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications on case of, brought up, 131 .....	1	1165
Issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to return of "Edward Greville," 247; sworn, 278.		
WALLACE-STREET:—		
Motion made for Return of Money expended on Repairs to Wallace-street; also to Major's Creek, Araluen, and Clyde Roads, 348; Return to Order laid on Table, 430.	3	237
PROPOSED TRAMWAY FROM GOULBURN:—		
Report on, with General Remarks on Railways, laid on Table, 476 .....	3	293
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS IN DISTRICT OF:—		
Petition from certain Miners and other Residents of Jembaicumbene in reference to, presented, 837; ordered to be printed, 848.....	3	831
BRAINE, MR. W. H. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
BRANXTON (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
BRIBERY (See "ALDERSON.")		
BRICKLAYERS (See "LABOUR BILL.")		
BRIDGE:—		
OVER THE SHOALHAVEN RIVER:—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to the Governor, for sum of £7,000 for construction of, 17; House in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no report, 38.		
OVER THE BELUBULA RIVER AT CANOWINDRA:—		
Return to Address ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 37.....	3	247
OVER RIVER MACQUARIE:—		
Motion made respecting erection of, and by leave withdrawn, 45.		
YASS:—		
Motion made for Correspondence between Contractor and Government, respecting superstructure swept away by flood, 183; Return to Order laid on Table, 726.	3	257
OVER THE HAWKESBURY AT WINDSOR:—		
Petition from Inhabitants, Windsor, Wilberforce, and adjacent districts, praying, presented, 264; ordered to be printed, 270 .....	3	251
OVER RICHMOND RIVER AT CASINO:—		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of Petitions, Correspondence, &c., relative to proposed erection of, 298; Return to Address, laid on Table, 652.....	3	253
OVER CROOKHAVEN RIVER AT MAYFIELD:—		
Motion made for Correspondence in reference to erection of, 492.		
AT LUSKINTRE:—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to the Governor for sum of £1,000 for erection of, and by leave withdrawn, 799.		
BRISBANE WATER (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
BRITISH PROTECTION FOR THE COLONY:—		
WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS:—		
Motion made respecting, and negatived, 565.		
BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY:—		
OVER THE FIJI ISLANDS:—		
Despatch respecting laid on Table, 909 .....	2.	101
BROOKES, MR. WILLIAM (See "LABOUR BILL," also "RETRENCHMENT.")		
BROUGHTON CREEK (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
BROUGHTON PASS (See "ROADS.")		
BROULEE (See "PROTECTION.")		
BROWN, MR. STEPHEN (See "LABOUR BILL.")		
BROWNE, MR. T. F. DE COURCY (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
BRUNDAH (See WOOD, MR. JOHN BUTLER.)		
BUCHANAN, D. ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Disorderly words used in reference to, 614.		
BUCKLAND AND NORTHWOOD :— CLAIMS FOR ALLEGED LOSS OF WATER FRONTAGE AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY :— Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence respecting, 299 ; Return to Address laid on Table, 682.		
BURR (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")		
BURRANGONG ARGUS (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
BURRAWANG (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")		
BURROWA (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
BURWOOD (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
BUSBY, MR. JOHN :— Motion made in reference to Petition of, as to alleged promise of grant of land, and negatived, 327.		
BUSINESS (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.") :— DAYS :— Sessional Orders, 8 (3). Additional Sitting Day, 804, 805. HOURS :— Limitation of,—Motion made for, and negatived, 38. GOVERNMENT :— Precedence of, on Mondays and Tuesdays, 804, 805. OF THE HOUSE :— Speaker's decision as to proceeding with Orders of the Day before Motions having precedence, 366. OF THE SESSION	1	1159
BUTLER, EDWARD, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Resignation of, as Member of Committee of Elections and Qualifications reported by Speaker, 37		
BY-LAWS :— UNDER MUNICIPALITIES ACT :— Borough of Newcastle, laid on Table, 2, 710..... Do. Waverley, do. 2..... Do. Mudgee, do. 2..... Do. Paddington, do. 2..... Do. Alexandria, do. 58, 864 ..... Do. St. Leonards, do. 132..... Do. Camperdown, do. 202..... Do. Deniliquin, do. 202..... Do. Hunter's Hill, do. 247..... Do. Newtown, do. 391..... Do. Wagga Wagga, do. 405..... Do. North Illawarra do. 424..... Do. Redfern, do. 644..... Do. The Glebe, do. 804..... Do. West Botany, do. 827..... Do. St. Peter's, do. 827..... Do. North Willoughby, do. 848..... Do. East Maitland, do. 900.....	3	949, 951 947 953 967 971, 975 977 979 983 987 993 999 1005 1007 1009 1023 1019 1027 1029
OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM :— List of Directors of and, laid on Table, 754	4	91
BYRNES, HONORABLE JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Acceptance of Office by, as Secretary for Public Works, reported by Speaker, 413 ; Seat of, declared vacant, 420 ; New writ issued, returned, and election of, reported, 423 ; Sworn, 424.		
BYRON, MR. JOHN :— Petition from, representing that his office of Principal Warder at Cockatoo Island was abolished, &c., and praying relief, presented, 353 ; ordered to be printed, 357	2	1265
<b>C</b>		
CABINET MINUTE :— RELEASE OF HOVELL AND RANGI :— Despatch from Secretary of State respecting, laid on Table, 883	2	413
CAMDEN (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL" ; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
CAMPBELL AND HART, MESSRS. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
CAMPBELLTOWN (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
CAMPERDOWN (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL" ; also "BY-LAWS" ; also "TOLLS.")		
CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL :— Petition from C. Rolleston, W. G. Sedgewick, and others, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Bishop of Sydney to erect Church and Parsonage on Cemetery land, received, 486 ; Motion made for leave to bring in Bill, and Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 507 ; Referred to Select Committee, 514 ; Report brought up, 548 ; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 595 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 603 ; returned by Council without Amendment, 634 ; Assent reported, 665.	4	1259
ANOWINDRA (See "BRIDGE.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.			
		VOL.	PAGE.		
<b>C</b>					
CANTERBURY (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—					
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—					
Resignation of M. C. Stephen, Esq., Member for, reported by Speaker; and Seat declared vacant, 405; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to Return of John Lucas, Esq., 423; sworn, 424.					
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION BILL :—					
Motion made for leave to bring in, 37; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 37; Order for second reading postponed, 147, 292, 328, 487; Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 668.					
CARRIAGE (See "RAILWAY.")					
CARRIDGE LAGOON :—					
MR. A. E. BLACK :—					
Motion made for Correspondence with, respecting preservation of Fish, Birds, and Wild Animals at, 711; Return to Order laid on Table, 806.					
CASE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")					
CASH BALANCES IN BANKS—GOVERNMENT :—					
Motion made for Return showing, 140.					
CASINO :—					
POLICE MAGISTRATES AT,—AND GRAFTON :—					
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of applications for appointments of, 613.					
MR. FAWCETT, LATE POLICE MAGISTRATE AT :—					
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence with Casino Bench respecting, 779; Return to Address laid on Table, 818				2	405
BRIDGE AT, OVER RICHMOND RIVER :—					
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of Petitions, Correspondence, &c., relative to proposed erection of, 298; Return to Address laid on Table, 652				3	253
CASTING VOTE :—					
Of Chairman of Select Committee on Private Bills, 8.					
Of Speaker, 53, 508, 515, 536, 613, 774.					
CATHEDRAL (See "ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")					
CATTLE (See "IMPORTED STOCK BILL"; also "SHEEP.")					
CATTLE SALE YARDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—					
Motion made for leave to bring in, 9; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 16; Order of Day for second reading postponed, 38, 103, 110; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and progress reported, 133; further progress reported, 147; Order of Day postponed, 292; Order of Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 911.					
CATTLE SLAUGHTERING ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—					
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to amend Law relating to Slaughter of Sheep, Cattle, &c., and removal of nuisances, 209; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 284; Motion made for second reading, and negatived on Division, 343; Order of Day for second reading restored to Paper, 424; Debate on Motion for second reading adjourned, 438; Order of Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 914.					
PETITION AGAINST :—					
From James Vickery, on behalf of Committee of N. S. W. Chamber of Manufactures, presented, 438; ordered to be printed, 445				3	943
CAVES, WELLINGTON :—					
Correspondence relative to exploration of, laid on Table, 298				4	1173
Further letter from Professor Owen, laid on Table, 366				4	1185
CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY :—					
Despatch respecting fixing of day, laid on Table, 602				2	99
CEMETERIES REGULATION BILL :—					
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider propriety of introducing, 90; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 110; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 120; Order for second reading postponed, 175; Mr. Forster proceeding to move second reading, House counted out, 225; Order for second reading postponed, 270, 292, 537; Order of day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 854.					
CEMETERY (See "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL"; also "NECROPOLIS.")					
CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT :—					
PROPOSED VOTE OF :—					
Motion made by Sir James Martin, in reference to issue of Debentures, &c., and Debate adjourned, 169; Debate resumed and Question negatived on Division, 193, 194.					
CENSUS :—					
POPULATION OF THE COLONY :—					
Return showing estimated, laid on Table, 843				4	843
Motion made for Return of Population in the several districts in the Colony, 848					
CENTRAL CUMBERLAND (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—					
MEMBER FOR :—					
Motion made to refer to Committee of Elections and Qualifications question as to Mr. Flood, M.P., being a Government Contractor, and negatived, 348					
CERTIFICATES :—					
OF TITLE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT :—					
Motion made for Return showing Applications for, &c., 53; Return to Order laid on Table, 120				4	927
CERTIFIED (See "SCHOOLS.")					
CHAIRMAN :—					
OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE :—					
Election of John Lackey, Esquire, M.P., 9.					
Commission for, as Deputy Speaker to administer Oath to Members, 16.					
Point of Order reported by, 358, 386, 573, 668 (?), 829.					
W. R. Piddington, Esquire, M.P., appointed Deputy, for the day, 780, 834.					

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CHAIRMAN (continued) :—</b>		
<b>OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILL :—</b>		
Sessional Order in reference to Vote of, 8.		
<b>CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>		
<b>CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES (See "CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")</b>		
<b>CHAPMAN, MR. W.M. (See "LABOUR BILL.")</b>		
<b>CHARGES (See "CUSTOMS"; also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>		
<b>CHIEF ASSISTANT ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS :—</b>		
Motion made for copies of Letters, &c., written by, respecting defective quality of iron Rails used on New South Wales railways, 182; Return to Order laid on Table, 327 .....	3	383
<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR :—</b>		
<b>OF SHEEP AND CATTLE :—</b>		
Report from, on Worms in Sheep, laid on Table, 682.....	3	945
Annual Report for 1870, on Live Stock, laid on Table, 688 .....	3	923
<b>CHRYS TAL, MR. DAVID :—</b>		
Petition from, alleging that Government has deprived him of portions of Stations Tararie and Windomal, in Murrumbidgee District, presented, 502; ordered to be printed, 507 .....	3	867
<b>CHURCH (See "JEWISH CHURCH"; also "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL"; also "YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.")</b>		
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS :—</b>		
<b>MRS. JANE SIMPSON, OF LIVERPOOL :—</b>		
Petition from, representing loss sustained as lessee of, presented, 132; ordered to be printed, 147.....	3	861
<b>IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT :—</b>		
Petition from certain Miners and other residents of Jembaicumbene, presented, 837; ordered to be printed, 848 .....	3	881
<b>CHURCHWARDENS (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")</b>		
<b>CITIES (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>CITIZENS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "POSTAL.")</b>		
<b>CIVIL SERVICE (See also "PUBLIC") :—</b>		
<b>SUPERANNUATION :—</b>		
Motion made for Return of Names of Recipients of, &c., 37; Return to Order laid on Table, 76 .....	2	1241
Contingent Motion moved by Mr. Samuel in reference to, and Debate adjourned, 503; further adjourned, 521; Debate resumed, 527; Question put and negatived, 528.		
Motion made respecting propriety of Government forthwith introducing Bill, and negatived on Division, 675; Motion made for Return showing names, ages, and salaries of Civil Servants, with respect to, 880.		
<b>SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Message No. 38 from the Governor, recommending provision for, Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, House in Committee—Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 787; Order postponed, 806; on Order being read, Contingent Motion that Counsel be heard at Bar on behalf of the Civil Servants, agreed to, and Order postponed, 809; Order read, and Motion that Mr. G. C. Davis' Counsel be now heard agreed to, Mr. Davis heard and Order postponed, 828; Order read, Amendment moved, and Debate adjourned, 833; resumed, Amendment negatived on Division, Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division, 838; committed, and progress reported, 839; House again in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, 843.		
Motion for adoption of Report amended and Bill recommitted, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendment, and Report adopted on Division, 848, 849; Motion for third reading made, and Amendment for postponement of Order negatived on Division, Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division, passed, and sent to Council, 858; returned by Council with Amendments, to which Speaker drew special attention, 927; no further action taken.		
Petition from certain of the Civil Service praying to be heard by Counsel at the Bar in reference to, presented, 804; Motion made (by Contingent Notice) that Counsel be heard, and agreed to, 809.		
<b>AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS :—</b>		
Return to Order (Session 1868-9) in reference to, laid on Table, 864 .....	2	1245
<b>REPORTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICERS :—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing particulars of, 96; Return (in part) to Order laid on Table, 513 .....	2	1123
<b>JOHN KELLEHER :—</b>		
Petition from, late Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island, as to amount of pay to which he was entitled, presented, 225; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1239
<b>HENRY FITZGERALD :—</b>		
Petition from, late Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island, as to amount of pay to which he was entitled, presented, 225; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1237
<b>ROYAL COMMISSION :—</b>		
Motion made for appointment of, to inquire into working of the Civil Service generally, and by leave withdrawn, 327.		
<b>COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS :—</b>		
Motion made for Address to the Governor with reference to, and Previous Question moved, Debate adjourned, 431; Debate resumed and further adjourned, 464; Debate resumed, Previous Question withdrawn, Motion as amended agreed to on Division, 507.		
<b>RETRENCHMENT IN :—</b>		
Petition from Civil Service respecting, presented, 502; ordered to be printed, 507 .....	2	1115



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>			
<b>CIVIL SERVICE (continued) :—</b>			
<b>RETRENCHMENT IN (continued) :—</b>			
Statement of names, occupations, and former and present rates of pay of Employés in Public Works Department, laid on Table, 503 .....	2	1085	
Contingent Motion moved by Mr. Samuel in reference to, and Debate adjourned, 503; further adjourned, 521; Debate resumed, 527; Question put and negatived, 528.			
Petition from "William Brookes," as Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney, disapproving of the reduction made by Government in Wages of Mechanics and Labourers employed in, presented, 527; ordered to be printed, 537...	2	1117	
Petition from Employés, Steam Dredge "Hunter," respecting, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 595 .....	2	1121	
Petition from Inhabitants of Newcastle, praying House not to sanction reduction in Wages and Salaries of Employés in Public Service, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 733 .....	2	1119	
Petition from Officers of Darlinghurst Gaol, in reference to scheme of, presented, 848.			
<b>ARRAM ORPEN MORIARTY, ESQUIRE :—</b>			
Motion made for Correspondence respecting dismissal of, from Public Service, 121; Return to Order laid on Table, 242 .....	3	781	
<b>CLAIM (See "BUCKLAND AND NORTHWOOD"; also "MUNICIPAL.")</b>			
<b>CLAIMS (See "RUSH, MR. BARTHOLOMEW"; also "SPENCER, MR.")</b>			
<b>"CLARA HARGRAVES" (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>CLASSIFICATION (See "ROADS.")</b>			
<b>CLERK :—</b>			
<b>OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :—</b>			
Reads Proclamation on Assembling of Parliament, 1.			
Summoned ( <i>Regina v. Alderson—Bribery</i> ) to produce Writ at Police Office, Windsor, 2.			
Reads Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 4.			
Produces Writ for the Gwydir Electorate, 13.			
Reads Petitions at length, 76, 102, 132, 146, 152, 342, 438, 464, 693.			
Administers Oath to Members of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 29, 30, 38, 58, 64, 217, 458.			
Reads Report of Elections and Qualifications Committee— <i>Webb v. Kelly</i> , 131..	1	1165	
Do. do. <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , 146.....	1	1193	
Do. do. <i>Seat of E. A. Baker—</i>			
<i>Gold Fields South</i> , 284 .....	1	1205	
Obtains leave to return documents in his custody, 16, 96, 121, 644.			
Amends List of Members, and makes note on Roll of House ( <i>Seat of R. B. Smith</i> ), 146.			
Reads Message from Governor, withdrawing Estimates for 1870-71, 468.			
Disorderly words taken down by, 614.			
<b>OF PETTY SESSIONS, MUDGEES :—</b>			
Report of Commissioner appointed to inquire into charges against, laid on Table, 625.			
<b>CLOSE (See "ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")</b>			
<b>CLOTHING, WINTER :—</b>			
<b>FOR GAOLS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, AND ORPHAN SCHOOLS :—</b>			
Return showing cost of, laid upon Table, 321. ....	4	97	
<b>CLYDE ROAD (See "BRAIDWOOD.")</b>			
<b>COAL :—</b>			
<b>STAITHS, NEWCASTLE :—</b>			
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider efficiency of, 431; Report brought up, 899.....	3	897	
<b>FIELDS :—</b>			
Report from Examiner of, for year 1870, laid on Table, 733 .....	3	889	
<b>CARRIAGE BY RAILWAY OF, AND OTHER MINERALS :—</b>			
Petition from Andrew M'Cauley, as to reduction of charge for, from Bowenfels, presented, 914.			
Petition from persons interested in development of Mineral Resources of the Colony, presented, 918; ordered to be printed and referred to Committee of Whole appointed to consider Petitions, 922.....	3	363	
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider the above Petitions, 918; Motion made that Speaker leave the Chair, and House resolve itself into Committee of Whole, negatived, 922.			
<b>COCKATOO ISLAND :—</b>			
<b>LATE FOREMEN OF WORKS :—</b>			
Petitions from John Kelloher and Henry Fitzgerald, as to amount of pay, superannuation, &c., to which they were entitled, presented, 225; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1237, 1239	
<b>MR. JOHN BYRON, LATE PRINCIPAL WARDER :—</b>			
Petition from, representing that his office at Cockatoo Island was abolished, &c., and praying relief, 353; ordered to be printed, 357.....	2	1265	
<b>COINS (See "MINT.")</b>			
<b>COLLECTOR (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
<b>COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL :—</b>			
<b>IN LONDON :—</b>			
Correspondence with, respecting quality of iron used for manufacture of rails for Colony, laid on Table, 83 .....	3	319, 323, 325	
House informed of Mr. Cowper's acceptance of office of, 381.			
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT :—</b>			
<b>PLAN OF SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY :—</b>			
Letter from, enclosing, and also a sketch of proposed new school, laid on Table, 76.....	4	119	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
COLONIAL PRODUCE DISTILLATION BILL :— Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 135; House in Committee, 140; Resolution agreed to, 141; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 780; order for second reading postponed, 815; dropped, 816.		
COLONY (See also "FINANCE"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "CENSUS") :— BRITISH PROTECTION FOR :— Motion made respecting withdrawal of Troops, and defence of, in case of War, and negatived, 565.		
COLWELL, MRS. ELIZA :— OF WOMBELONG CREEK :— Petition from, as to lease of Wombelong South Run, in Bligh District, presented, 716; ordered to be printed, 726 .....	3	873
COMMISSION (See also "GOLD FIELDS"; also "EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER GREAT SEAL BILL") :— Reception of Deputy Speaker's, to administer the Oath reported, 16.		
FLOODS IN HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT :— Progress Report from, laid upon Table, 70; Report laid on Table, 327 .....	4	999, 1009
LAW REFORM :— Copy of Commission laid on Table, 264; First Report from, with Draft Bill to consolidate and amend the Criminal Law, laid on Table, 824 .....	2	113, 115
ROYAL—CIVIL SERVICE :— Motion made for appointment of, and by leave withdrawn, 327.		
COMMISSIONER (See also "GOLD FIELDS") :— FOR ROADS :— Report from, for year 1870, laid on Table, 503 .....	3	171
LATE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MUDGE :— Report of Commissioner appointed to inquire into charges against, laid on Table, 625.		
COMMITTEALS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
COMMITTEE (See also "ELECTIONS & QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE") :— OF SUPPLY :— Days for Resumption of ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.		
OF WAYS AND MEANS :— Days for Resumption of ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.		
SELECT :— Sessional Order in reference to balloting for, 8. Do. Chairman's Vote in, on Private Bill, 8.		
LIBRARY :— Appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8; Members added, 431.		
REFRESHMENT ROOM :— Appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 9; Member added, 258, 431.		
STANDING ORDERS :— Appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 9; Members added, 431.		
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE :— Members added to, 242, 458. Obtains leave to make Visits of Inspection, 135.		
COMMITTEES :— OF THE WHOLE :— Election of John Lackey, Esquire, M.P., as Chairman of, 9.		
STANDING AND SELECT, APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION .....	1	1155
COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE :— FURNITURE FOR :— Motion made for copies of Contracts, &c., for supply of, 169; Return to Order laid on Table, 186 .....	4	1255
COMMON (See "H.M. COMMON RESUMPTION BILL.")		
COMPENSATION (See "JEWISH CHURCH.")		
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS :— CIVIL SERVICE :— Motion made respecting, Previous Question moved, and Debate adjourned, 431; Debate again adjourned, 464; resumed, Previous Question by leave withdrawn, and Amendment moved, 507; Question, as amended, agreed to, 508.		
CONDITIONAL (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL :— HELD IN MELBOURNE :— Report and Minutes of Proceedings of, laid on Table, 2 .....	2	17
CONFIDENCE :— MOTION OF WANT OF, IN GOVERNMENT :— Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved, and Previous Question moved thereon and negatived, 446.		
CONSOLIDATE (See "LAW REFORM.")		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL :— Message No. 13 (Vote of Credit), respecting, 385; Motion made for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 392; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 398; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 401; returned without Amendment, 406; Assent reported, 419.	2	841
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL, No. 2 :— Message No. 20 (Vote of Credit), respecting, 502; Standing Orders suspended, to pass Bill through all stages in one day, 502; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 503; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 503; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 504; Returned from Council without Amendment, 522; Assent reported, 542.	2	843
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL, No. 3 :— Message No. 22 (Vote of Credit), respecting, 620; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 626; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 634; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 644; returned without Amendment, 652; Assent reported, 667.	2	845

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL, No. 4 :— Message No. 32 (Vote of Credit), respecting, 709; ordered that leave be given to bring in, founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, No. 12, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 717; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 738; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 744; returned without Amendment, 744; Assent reported, 754.	2	847
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL, No. 5 :— Message No. 41 (Vote of Credit), respecting, 824; ordered that leave be given to bring in, founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, No. 17, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 828; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 833; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 837; returned without Amendment, 843; Assent reported, 848.	2	849
CONSOLIDATION (See "CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.")		
CONTINGENT MOTIONS (See "ASSEMBLY.")		
CONTRABAND OF WAR,—ARTICLES :— Motion made for Return of, imported or exported, and by leave withdrawn, 153.		
CONTRABAND OF WAR REGULATION BILL :— Motion made for leave to bring in, 135; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 136; Order for second reading postponed, 218, 237, 258, 305, 353; Order of Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 405.		
CONTRACTOR (See "FLOOD, EDWARD, ESQUIRE, M.P.")		
CONTRACTS (See "RAILWAYS"; also "EDUCATION.")		
CONTROL OF MESSENGERS :— OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :— Message No. 25, from the Governor, in reply to Address, vesting power in Speaker, 653	1	1231
CONVEYANCE (See also "RAILWAYS") :— OF WOOD BY RAILWAY :— Motion made for Return showing receipts for at South Creek, Rooty Hill, and Fairfield Stations, 224; Return to Order, laid on Table, 513	3	361
OF NEWS CONNECTED WITH WAR :— Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 424	2	15
COOK, MR. JAMES (See "LABOUR BILL.")		
COOKE, JOSEPH NATHANIEL :— GOLD-MINER, OF NERRIGUNDAH :— Complaining of decision given by P.M., Moruya, in reference to disposal of certain gold, presented, 385; ordered to be printed, 391	3	885
COOK'S RIVER (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
COOMA (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
CORLETTE, REVEREND J. C. (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")		
CORONERS' INQUESTS :— FEES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS :— Return showing, laid on Table, 357	4	937
COST (See "CLOTHING, WINTER"; also "DEFENCES"; also "RAILWAYS.")		
COULSON, MR. ROBERT :— Correspondence respecting appointment to and removal from Commission of the Peace, laid on Table, 366	2	379
COUNCIL (See "MUNICIPAL"; also "MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY POWERS EXTENSION BILL"; also "MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL.")		
COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE :— Order in, respecting alteration in Scale of Fees mentioned in Schedule to Districts Courts Act, laid on Table, 492; Motion made condemning such alteration, and negatived on Division, 535	2	237
Order in, respecting further alteration in Scale of Fees mentioned in Schedule to District Courts Act, laid on Table, 694; Motion made condemning, and by leave withdrawn, 780	2	239
Cabinet Minute on Despatch from Secretary of State respecting release of Hovell and Rangit, 888	2	413
COUNCIL, LEGISLATIVE (See also "MESSAGES") :— Message from Governor, requesting attendance of Members of Assembly, 2, 934. Speaker,—with reference to Council's Message, returning the "Customs Duties Bill" with Amendments,—directed attention as to the right and privilege of amending Money Bills, 788, 927; Message proposed in reply to Council's Message, referring to their Amendments on Money Bill, and negatived on Division, 810; usual Message then agreed to on Division, 811.		
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION (See also "EDUCATION") :— CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY :— Documents connected with, laid on Table, 327	4	365
REPORT OF :— Upon condition of Public Schools, for 1870, laid on Table, 738	4	175
Upon condition of Certified Denominational Schools, for 1870, laid on Table, 738	4	327
MEETINGS :— Motion made for Return respecting attendance of Members, &c., 514; Return to Order laid on Table, 572	4	363
PRINTING FOR :— Motion made as to Questions relative to Government Printer's Tender for, being referred to Committee on "Government Printing Office" and agreed to, 607.		
COUNSEL :— AT THE BAR :— Petition from Municipal Council, Sydney, to be heard by, against passing of Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill, presented, 548; Motion made that Counsel be heard, 595; Mr. G. C. Davis heard, 774. Petition from Civil Service to be heard by, in reference to Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, presented 804; Motion made that Counsel be heard, 809; Mr. G. C. Davis, heard, 828.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
COUNT OUT (See "ADJOURNMENT.")		
COWPER, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G. :—		
AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY :—		
House informed of Mr. Cowper's acceptance of office of, 381 ; Seat of, declared vacant, 385 ; issue of Writ reported, 423 ; return of Writ certifying to election of L. W. Levy, Esq., reported, 431.		
COWPER, VERY REVEREND DEAN (See "ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.")		
CRAIGIE AND HIPGRAVE (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
CRAWFORD, SERGEANT (See "CUSTOMS.")		
CRIMINAL (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
CRIMINAL EVIDENCE AMENDMENT BILL :—		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 23 ; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 744 ; Order of Day for second reading discharged and Bill withdrawn, 815.		
CRIMINAL EVIDENCE AMENDMENT BILL, No. 2 :—		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 864 ; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 869 ; no further action taken.		
CROOKHAVEN RIVER :—		
BRIDGE OVER, AT MAYFIELD :—		
Motion made for Correspondence, &c., as to opening of Road along either bank of river, in place of Bridge, 492.		
CROSS, JOHN :—		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY :—		
Motion made for Correspondence respecting Conditional Purchase on Woolshed Run, 386 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 486.....	3	743
CROWN LANDS (See also "DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL") :—		
Additional Regulations under Alienation Act, laid on Table, 357, 710.....	3	717, 719
Do. do. Occupation Act, do. 16, 357, 607.....	3	711, 713, 715
Do. do. do. respecting re-selection of cancelled Mineral Leases, 607.....	3	715
Abstracts of, reserved from Sale, as Sites for future Villages, laid on Table, 96, 391.....	3	693, 695
Abstracts of, for Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, laid on Table, 96, 298, 391, 593, 694.....	3	683, 685, 687, 689, 691
Abstracts of, reserved from Sale for preservation of Water Supply, &c., laid on Table, 96, 298, 391, 593, 694, 798, 883.....	3	697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709
Abstracts of, dedicated to Religious and Public purposes, laid on Table, 96, 827, 921, 933.....	3	673, 675, 679, 681
Return of Lands sold otherwise than Conditionally during 1870, laid on Table, 900.....	3	727
Do. showing number of acres sold Conditionally in 1862-70 respectively, &c., laid on Table, 900.....	3	729
Do. showing revenue from Lands and Gold Fields for 1870, laid on Table, 900.....	3	733
Do. showing areas alienated and unalienated in each County, &c., laid on Table, 900.....	3	731
ABRAM ORPEN MORIARTY, ESQUIRE :—		
Motion made for Correspondence respecting dismissal of, from Public Service, 121 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 242.....	3	781
MRS. JANE SIMPSON :—		
Petition from, representing that a portion of Church and School Estate, in District of Liverpool, occupied by her, had been interfered with by a Government Official, and praying relief, presented, 132 ; ordered to be printed, 147.....	3	861
GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS :—		
Regulations respecting, laid on Table, 292, 710, 754.....	2	491, 493, 495
DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES NEAR WINDSOR :—		
Motion made for Return showing particulars of, 298.		
MR. JOHN BUSBY :—		
Motion made with reference to subject of Petition of, as to alleged promise of a grant of land, and negatived on Division, 327.		
STATISTICS :—		
Motion made for Return of acres measured, purchased, &c., 386.		
Motion made for Return showing Rents arising from Crown Lands in 1871, &c., 470.		
JAMES TWADDLELL :—		
Motion made respecting Petition of, in reference to discovery of Gold on his rented Crown Land, and loss sustained by him thereby, and Amendment referring subject to a Select Committee, agreed to, 432 ; Report brought up, 765 ; Motion made for adoption of, and Debate adjourned, 780.....	3	817
AMENDMENT OF LAND LAW :—		
Motion made respecting desirability of bringing in Bill to amend Land Acts, by reducing price of land, &c., and Debate adjourned, 152, 153 ; resumed, and House counted out, 186, 187.		
Petition from conditional purchasers, landholders, &c., District of Monaro, respecting existing Regulations, presented, 217 ; ordered to be printed, 224	3	735
Motion made respecting reduction of upset price of Crown Lands sold at auction, and debate adjourned, 328 ; resumed, 361 ; Previous Question agreed to on Division, and Original Question put and passed, 362.		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—		
Return showing total amount of arrears of Interest due on, laid on Table, 186	3	725
Motion made for Return in continuation of Return containing Schedule of, from 30 June, 1868, to 30 June, 1870, 30.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CROWN LANDS (continued):—</b>		
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (continued):—</b>		
Return showing number of acres sold conditionally in years 1862-70 respectively, &c., laid on Table, 900 .....	3	729
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF WILLIAM EMERY, SHOALHAVEN:—</b>		
Petition from, respecting land conditionally purchased by him, and subsequently granted to one Barclay, presented, 353; ordered to be printed, 357	3	863
Motion made for Correspondence in reference to this case, 564.		
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF MR. THOMAS GREEN, AT MOOROOWOOLEN:—</b>		
Motion made for documents, &c., respecting, 71; Return to Order laid on Table, 513 .....	3	757
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF JOHN CROSS:—</b>		
Motion made for Correspondence respecting, on Woolshed Run, Liverpool Plains, 386; ordered to be printed, 486 .....	3	743
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF CHARLES BRADLEY:—</b>		
Motion made for documents relating to Free Selection of land near Careoar, 620; Return to Order laid on Table, 787 .....	3	773
<b>MR. JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, MURKURUNDI:—</b>		
Petition from, as to land originally granted to Samuel Onions, in which a deficiency was discovered according to Deed of Grant, presented, 277; ordered to be printed, 283 .....	4	953
<b>JOHN BUTLER WOOD, OF BRUNDAH, NEAR GREENPILL:—</b>		
Petition from, representing that a Run occupied by him was withdrawn by Government, and proclaimed a Gold Field, and praying relief, presented, 23; ordered to be printed, 29 .....	3	859
<b>HUGH MAGUIRE:—</b>		
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider Petition of, 31; Report brought up, 203 .....	3	807
<b>APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS:—</b>		
Circular relative to appointment of Umpires for, laid on Table, 70 .....	3	721
Summary of Runs appraised in 1870, showing loss of revenue under such appraisement, laid on Table, 535 .....	3	723
<b>EUROKA RUN:—</b>		
Motion made for Correspondence relative to re-appraisement of, in 1869, 476; Return to Order laid on Table, 477 .....	3	737
<b>MR. CHRISTOPHER M'RAE:—</b>		
Petition from, complaining of irregular appraisement of certain Runs held by him in District of Bligh, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 738 .....	3	875
<b>RENTS FOR CROWN LANDS:—</b>		
Motion made for Return, total amount of, for 1871, 754.		
<b>MR. DAVID CRYSTAL:—</b>		
Petition from, alleging that Government has deprived him of portions of Stations Tararie and Windomal, in Murrumbidgee District, presented, 502; ordered to be printed, 507 .....	3	867
<b>MR. JOHN WHITFORD:—</b>		
Petition from, alleging that he has suffered great loss in consequence of the Crown having failed to grant him a lease of a certain Run (presented last Session); ordered to be printed, 514 .....	3	869
<b>MRS. ELIZA COLWELL, OF WOMBELONG CREEK:—</b>		
Petition from, as to lease of Wombelong South Run, in Bligh District, presented, 716; ordered to be printed, 726 .....	3	873
<b>CULTIVATION (See "SILK"; also "SUGAR.")</b>		
<b>CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 53; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 65; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 120; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and progress reported, 147; House again in Committee, further progress reported, 270; House again in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendment, 321; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 342 .....		
<b>PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF:—</b>		
From Inhabitants of Districts of Burrawang, Kangaloon, Yarrawa, and Mittagong, presented, 140; ordered to be printed, 147 .....	4	1237
<b>CUSTOMS:—</b>		
<b>STATISTICS:—</b>		
Return to Order (last Session), laid on Table, 7; further Return to Order, showing Seizures made by "other Officers" than Landing-waiters, to 25 March, 1870, laid on Table, 208 .....	2	1351, 1361
<b>COLLECTOR OF:—</b>		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence respecting complaint of Mr. E. Lowther against, 16; Return to Address laid on Table, 108 .....	2	1267
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence with Military Authorities respecting conduct of, 39; Return to Address laid on Table, 70 .....	2	1275
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to inquire into statements made by Mr. Duncan, in reference to Mr. Keating, Clerk in Customs, and by leave withdrawn, 45 .....		
Motion made that Question and Answer relative to Mr. Keating be expunged from Records of House, 64.		
Correspondence in cases of Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent, and Mr. E. Keating, in reference to conduct of, laid on Table, 283; Paper substituted, 297 .....	2	1315
Charges against,—Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to inquire into, made by Mr. G. R. Dibbs and Mr. E. Lowther, and carried on casting vote of Speaker, 536.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CUSTOMS (continued) :—</b>		
MR. GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS :—		
Petition from, alleging that he has suffered inconvenience and loss through conduct of Collector of Customs, presented, 76; ordered to be printed, 83	2	1281
<b>DUTIABLE GOODS TAKEN FROM BOND BY SERGEANT CRAWFORD, H.M. 14TH REGIMENT :—</b>		
List of, laid on Table, 108	2	1367
<b>SEIZURE OF BOAT LANDED FROM "CLARA HARGRAVES" :—</b>		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence, &c., between Mr. G. R. Dibbs and the Collector, in reference to, 109; Return to Address laid on Table, 182	2	1301
<b>GOODS IMPORTED BY MR. DIBBS IN "CLARA HARGRAVES" :—</b>		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence, &c., between Landing Waiter Reed, the Collector of Customs, Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Dibbs, in reference to, 109; Return to Address laid on Table, 182	2	1233
<b>MR. C. B. DOBBIN, LATE LANDING WAITER AT GRAFTON :—</b>		
Motion made for Correspondence relating to dismissal of, 192; Return to Order laid on Table, 298	2	1339
<b>BONDED WAREHOUSES :—</b>		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for return of number of, in Sydney, and other particulars, 258; Return to Address laid on Table, 277	2	1365
<b>MR. SAMUEL GORDON, NEWCASTLE :—</b>		
Petition from, complaining of conduct of certain Customs' Officials at Newcastle, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298	4	955
<b>DUTY PAID ON WINE :—</b>		
Return showing, from 6th to 9th February, 1871, inclusive, laid on Table, 487	2	1349
<b>AD VALOREM DUTIES :—</b>		
Petition from Sydney Chamber of Commerce, signed by J. B. Watt, as Chairman, in favour of abolition of, presented, 543; ordered to be printed, 564		
<i>Contingent</i> Motion with reference to extension of principle moved, and negatived on Division, 573.	2	1371
<b>FREE TRADE :—</b>		
<i>Contingent</i> Motion with reference to avoiding the imposition of Customs Duties, calculated to injure, moved, and negatived on Division, 573.		
<b>THE TARIFF :—</b>		
Petition from Mechanics and others interested in engineering trade, praying for measurement duty on machinery imported into Colony, presented, 342.		
Petition from certain Farmers, &c., District of Moruya, praying that a Customs Duty may be levied on Potatoes, presented, 593; ordered to be printed, 602	2	1373
Petition from certain Ironfounders and Engineers, praying that pig-iron may be withdrawn from list of dutiable goods, presented, 682.		
Petition from Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, praying that Drawback be allowed in certain cases on imported bar, rod, and sheet iron, presented, 683; ordered to be printed, 699	2	1375
Petition from certain Farmers, Storekeepers, &c., of Shoalhaven, praying that Customs Duty may be levied on Potatoes; presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 716	2	1377
Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means, reported, 626; agreed to on Division, 634.		
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL :—</b>		
Ordered that leave be given to bring in, founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, No. 11; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 675; Motion made for second reading, and Speaker's ruling thereon; and adjournment of Debate moved, and negatived on Division, 682; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division; committed, and progress reported, 683; House again in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendments, 688; Order of Day for adoption of Report read, <i>contingent</i> Motion withdrawn, and Motion for re-committal negatived on Division, and Report adopted, 694; read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division, passed and sent to Council, 699; returned by Council with Amendments, and Speaker's remarks, as to Legislative Council amending Bills of Taxation, 788; Order for consideration of Council's Amendments read, <i>contingent</i> Motion to lay Bill aside, negatived on Division; House in Committee and Council's Amendments agreed to in Committee, 806; Motion made for adoption of Report, and carried on Division, Message to Council referring to their Amendments moved, and amended on Division, further Amendment proposed and negatived, 810; usual Message agreed to on Division, 811; Assent reported, 824.		
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES DECLARATORY BILL :—</b>		
Standing Orders suspended to pass Bill through all stages in one day, 843; Motion made for leave to bring in Bill; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 843; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed and reported without Amendment, 843; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 844; returned by Council with an Amendment, Message ( <i>by concurrence</i> ) considered in Committee; Amendment agreed to, and Message informing Council sent, 849; Assent reported, 857.		
<b>CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 68; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 90; Motion made for second reading, and Debate adjourned, 135; Debate resumed, and Amendment to refer Bill to Select Committee moved, and Debate again adjourned, 218; Order of Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 911.		
<b>PETITION IN FAVOUR OF :—</b>		
From Sydney Chamber of Commerce, signed by J. B. Watt, as Chairman, presented, 667; ordered to be printed, 674	2	1369

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.		
	VOL.	PAGE.		
<b>D</b>				
DAMAGE (See "FLOODS.")				
DANGAR, T. G. G., ESQUIRE, M.P. :—				
Takes Oath and Seat as Member for The Gwydir,—Clerk producing Writ, 13.				
DARLINGHURST (See "GAOLS.")				
DARLINGTON (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")				
DAVIS, G. C., ESQUIRE :—				
COUNSEL LEARNED IN THE LAW :—				
Heard at Bar of Assembly, 774, 828.				
DAYS (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS"; also "LABOUR BILL.")				
DEAN HORACE, ESQUIRE :—				
THE HASTINGS :—				
Issue of Writ for Election of Member in room of, and Return certifying to election of, reported, 1; Sworn 1.				
Petition from, referring to Electoral Act of 1858, and to the decision of Committee of Elections and Qualifications in his case, presented, 258; ordered to be printed, 264				1 1233
Petition from Electors of the Hastings, complaining of decision in case of <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and praying that the Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438				1 1235
ELECTION PETITION, <i>Smith v. Dean</i> :—				
Laid on Table, 2; referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 29; Report brought up, Mr. R. B. Smith sworn, and Speaker's observations respecting,—Clerk directed to amend Roll of Members, 146; Motion made respecting Report, and negatived on Division, 160; Motion made, for Committee of Whole to consider Petition from District of The Hastings, praying for setting aside of decision of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, and negatived on Division, 594; Clerk obtains leave to return Documents laid before Committee ( <i>last Session</i> ) in case of, 16, 96.				1 1193
DEANE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, V. A. (See "VOLUNTEERS.")				
DEATH (See "EGAN, LATE HON. DANIEL"; also "DENISON, SIR WILLIAM.")				
DEBATE (See "ADJOURNMENT.")				
DEBENTURES (See "FINANCE"; also "DEFICIENCY LOANS FUNDING BILL"; also "CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.")				
DEBT, PUBLIC (See "FINANCE.")				
DECLARATORY (See "CUSTOMS DUTIES DECLARATORY BILL.")				
DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL :—				
Motion made for leave to bring in, 52; no further action taken.				
DEFENCES OF THE COLONY (See also "MILITARY") :—				
Despatch respecting Imperial Troops in Australian Colonies, laid on Table, 2				2 1
Documents as to request made to Imperial Government for supply of Snicker Rifles to Volunteer Force, laid on Table, 89				2 453
Correspondence respecting disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments, laid on Table, 102				2 419
Despatch respecting conveyance of News connected with War, laid on Table, 424				2 15
Detailed Statement of cost of Wire and Timber supplied for, laid on Table, 464				2 417
Motion made respecting British protection for the Colony in the event of War and the withdrawal of Imperial Troops, and negatived, 565.				
Correspondence respecting Armstrong Guns and Warlike Stores granted by the Imperial Government free of charge, laid on Table, 842				2 421
DEFICIENCY (See "TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY BILL.")				
DEFICIENCY LOANS FUNDING BILL :—				
Message (No. 2) from the Governor respecting, 16				2 1035
Resolutions from Committee of Ways and Means, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, reported and received, 45; agreed to on Division, 46; Bill brought up founded on above Resolutions, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and Order for second reading set down for following day after Division, 46; Motion made for second reading, and agreed to on Division by casting vote of Speaker, Bill Committed, and progress reported, 53; House again in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no Report, 59.				
DEGREES (See "AD EUNDEM AND HONORARY DEGREES BILL.")				
DENHAM COURT (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")				
DENILIQUIN (See "BY-LAWS.")				
DENISON, LATE SIR WILLIAM :—				
Motion for Adjournment of House negatived on Division, 593.				
DENOMINATIONAL (See "EDUCATION.")				
DEPUTY (See "SPEAKER"; also "CHAIRMAN.")				
DESPATCHES :—				
IN REFERENCE TO :—				
Imperial Troops in Australian Colonies, laid on Table, 2				2 1
Sydney Branch Royal Mint, laid on Table, 7 (4)				2 527, 531
Do. Coins struck at, laid on Table, 445				2 533
Do. Accounts of, do. 653				2 547
Murders at Kingsmill Islands, laid on Table, 89				2 103
Circular conveying instructions to Pilots, with reference to Ships of War belonging to France and Prussia, laid on Table, 168				2 97
Promissory Oaths Act of 1870—Notification of Queen's allowance of, laid on Table, 192				2 105
Circular transmitting Foreign Enlistment Act, laid on Table, 298				2 5
Circular transmitting Queen's Proclamation, embodying provisions of Foreign Enlistment Act, laid on Table, 298				2 11
Conveyance of news connected with War, laid on Table, 424				2 15
Steam Postal Communication (Time-table), laid on Table, 430				3 65
Fixing of day for Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, laid on Table, 602				2 99
Prison Discipline in England—Report of Acting Inspector of Prisons, laid on Table, 682				2 561

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>			
DESPATCHES ( <i>continued</i> ):—			
IN REFERENCE TO:—			
Release of Hovell and Rangī, convicted for murder of S. S. Islander, and Cabinet Minute thereon, laid on Table, 883 .....	2	413	
British Sovereignty over Fiji Islands, laid on Table, 909.....	2	101	
DESTITUTE:—			
CHILDREN'S ASYLUM:—			
By-laws and List of Directors, laid on Table, 754 .....	4	91	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND:—			
Report of Board of Management relative to Expenditure during 1870, laid on Table, 798 .....	4	95	
DIBBS, MR. G. R. (See "CUSTOMS.")			
DIRECTORS (See "ASYLUMS"; also "INFIRMARY"; also "BOTANIC GARDENS.")			
DISCOVERY (See "GOLD"; also "TWADDELL, MR. JAMES.")			
DISEASES, CATTLE (See "IMPORTED STOCK BILL.")			
DISMISSAL (See "MORIARTY, A. O., ESQUIRE.")			
DISORDERLY WORDS:—			
USED IN DEBATE, 614.			
DISSOLUTION (See "SHORT'S MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL"; also "MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL.")			
DISTILLATION (See also "COLONIAL PRODUCE DISTILLATION BILL"):—			
Petition from Farmers, Merchants, &c., Wagga Wagga, praying for amendment of Law, to enable growers of "Planters Friend" to use juice of, presented, 709; ordered to be printed, 754; Motion made for Committee of Whole, to consider, and agreed to, 779; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, 914.	4	1253	
DISTRICT COUNCIL (See "MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL.")			
DISTRICT COURTS (See also "UNCLAIMED SUITORS FUND APPROPRIATION BILL"):—			
AT BURROWA:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor, for copy of Report from Judge Francis, relative to discontinuance of, 37; Return to Address laid on Table, 102 .....	2	361	
ACT:—			
Returns under 103rd Section of, laid on Table, 70, 842 .....	2	241, 301	
Alteration in Scale of Fees mentioned in Schedule—Order in Council, laid on Table, 492; Motion made condemning, and negatived on Division, 535 ...	2	237	
Further alteration in Scale of Fees, &c.—Order in Council, laid on Table, 694; Motion made condemning, and by leave withdrawn, 780.....	2	239	
JUDGE MEYMOTT:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of Complaints from Messrs. Small, J.P., and J. M'Phcc, respecting, 70; Return to Address, laid on Table, 152.....	2	365	
REGISTRARS:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return of Names of, &c., 278.			
BUSINESS OF SUPREME AND:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return relative to, 342.			
DIVISIONS:—			
IN THE HOUSE:—			
No Quorum in, 675, 854.			
No Tellers for, 392.			
Relative to Adjournment, 854.			
Special Adjournment, 84, 298, 572, 593, 784, 789.			
Adjournment of Debate, 90, 169, 193, 203, 645, 653, 682, 694, 773, 774, 798.			
Additional Sitting Day—Precedence of Government Business, 805 (*).			
Chairman of Committees of Whole House, 9.			
The Governor's Opening Speech—Address in Reply, 5.			
Ways and Means—Deficiency Loans Funding—Motion to go into Committee, 29.			
Do.	Do.	—Motion for reception of Resolutions, 45.	
Do.	Do.	—Motion for adoption of Resolutions, 46.	
Do.	—Motion for Postponement of Order of Day, 258.		
Do.	—Contingent Motion as to Salaries and Wages of Civil Servants, 528.		
Do.	—Contingent Motion as to Financial Propositions of the Government, 549.		
Do.	—Contingent Motion as to Customs and <i>Ad valorem</i> Duties, 573.		
Do.	—Adoption of Tariff Resolution, 634.		
<i>Privilege</i> —Seat of Sir James Martin, 38.			
Limitation of Business Hours; 38.			
Deficiency Loans Funding Bill, 29, 45, 46, 53.			
Matrimonial Causes Bill, 65, 77, 121.			
Lady Forbes, 84.			
Loan Bill of 1870, 90.			
Immigration, 110 (*), 870.			
Mr. Alexander Walker Scott—Land taken by Hunter River Railway, 153.			
Suspension of Standing Orders—Labour Bill, 153.			
Do.	Proposed—Stamp Duties Act Continuation Bill, 372.		
Do.	do. —Informal Petition, 153, 675.		
<i>Smith v. Dean</i> —Report of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 160, 594.			
Proposed Vote of Censure on the Government, 169, 193, 194.			
Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Regulation Bill, 203.			
St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill, 237, 242.			



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>		
<b>DIVISIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>IN THE HOUSE (continued) :—</b>		
Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, 259, 284 (?).		
Future Governor's Salaries Reduction Bill, 270, 292.		
Office of Postmaster General,—Seat in Parliament, 299.		
Mr. John Busby, 327.		
Cattle Slaughtering Act Amendment Bill, 343.		
Edward Flood, Esquire, M.P.,—Motion as to Seat of, 348.		
Amendment of the Land Law, 362.		
Volunteer Admission Bill, 362.		
Business of the House—Motion to proceed with Orders of the Day, 367.		
Vacant Seat—The Hon. John Robertson's acceptance of office without tendering resignation, 414 (?).		
Case of Dr. Beer, 424.		
Motion of Want of Confidence,—Previous Question, 446.		
Previous Question, 446, 470.		
Proposed Repeal of Newspaper Postage Act, 470 (?).		
John Fuller Foster, 492.		
Survey of Railway Lines, 493.		
Civil Service Competitive Examination, 508 (?).		
Railway Services of Mr. Thomas Woore, 514.		
Short's Marriage Dissolution Bill, 514 (?), 515.		
Labour Bill of 1870, 153, 515 (?).		
Contingent Motion—Ways and Means,—Retrenchment in Civil Service, Superannuation, and Internal Communication, 528.		
Do. do. As to Financial Propositions of the Government, 519.		
Do. do. As to Customs and <i>Ad valorem</i> Duties, 573.		
Do. do. Immigration, 870.		
Do. do. Internal Communication, 884.		
Do. Supply—As to Expenditure for Defences, 766.		
Do. Customs Duties Bill—That it be laid aside, 806.		
District Court Fees, 536.		
Charges against Collector of Customs, Messrs. Dibbs and Lowther, 536.		
Mr. Charles Brady, Silk Culture, 536.		
Gold Fields Commission, 565.		
Death of Sir William Denison—Adjournment, 593.		
The Hastings Electorate— <i>Seat of R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.</i> , 594.		
Law of Divorce, 595.		
Mrs. Maria Charlotte Plunkett, 620.		
Late Hon. Daniel Egan, 645.		
Internal Communication, 645 (?), 646, 884.		
Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, 653, 694, 700 (?), 717, 738.		
Claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush, 667.		
Appointment of Members of Assembly to Offices of Profit under the Crown, 675.		
Civil Service Superannuation, 675.		
Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, 838 (?), 848, 849, 858 (?).		
Customs Duties Bill, 682, 683, 694, 699, 806, 810 (?), 811.		
Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill,—Report from Select Committee, 710.		
Do. do. Second reading, 842.		
Official Salaries Reduction Bill, 711.		
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, 739.		
Triennial Parliaments Bill, 760, 780, 914.		
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 613, 614, 773.		
Religious Opinions Bill, 774 (?).		
Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill, 774, 902.		
Public Vehicles Regulation Bill, 902.		
Law and Equity Bill, 794.		
Office of Attorney General, 798 (?).		
Miss Isabella Mary Kelly, 798.		
Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, 901.		
<b>IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :—</b>		
Deficiency Loans Funding Bill of 1870, 936, 937 (?), 938.		
Loan Bill of 1870, 936.		
Loan Bill of 1871, 1048.		
Tumut-street, Adelong, 939.		
Matrimonial Causes Bill, 940 (?).		
Lunacy Bill, 941.		
Government Savings' Bank Bill, 943.		
Roads Bill, 944, 947, 951, 971, 972.		
Cumberland and Camden Bathurst-burr and Thistle Bill, 944, 945, 953 (?).		
St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill, 949.		
Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, 952 (?).		
Future Governors Salaries Reduction Bill, 952.		
Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Regulation Bill, 954, 974 (?), 1006.		
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 984.		
Labour Bill of 1870, 985.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 989.		
Railway Services of Mr. Thomas Woore, 991, 992 (?).		
Customs Duties Bill, 993, 994, 995 (?), 996 (?), 997 (?), 999 (?), 1000, 1001 (?).		
Official Salaries Reduction Bill, 1003.		
Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, 1004 (?), 1005 (?).		
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, 1008 (?), 1009, 1010 (?), 1013 (?).		
Marine Board Bill ( <i>Navigation Bill</i> ), 1015, 1016, 1021, 1022, 1036.		
Steam Postal Communication with England <i>via</i> San Francisco, 1018, 1019 (?).		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>			
DIVISIONS (continued) :—			
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE (continued) :—			
Imported Stock Bill, 1022 (°), 1048.			
Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill ( <i>Public Vehicles Regulation Bill</i> ), 1023 (°), 1024.			
Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, 1031 (°), 1032 (°), 1033 (°).			
Proposed New Standing Orders in reference to Divorce Bills, 1046 (°).			
Railway Loan, 1046 (2), 1047 (°).			
Appropriation Bill, 1050, 1054 (°).			
SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1871 ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ) :—			
<i>Legislative Council</i> , 1025 (°).			
<i>Legislative Assembly</i> , 1026 (°), 1027.			
<i>Permanent Military Force</i> , 1027 (°), 1028 (°), 1029 (4), 1030 (°).			
<i>Police</i> , 1033.			
<i>Lunatic Asylums</i> , 1033.			
<i>Auditor General</i> , 1034 (°).			
<i>Registrar General</i> , 1034 (°), 1035 (°).			
<i>Free Public Library</i> , 1035.			
<i>Charitable Allowances</i> , 1035, 1036.			
<i>Law Officers of the Crown</i> , 1037.			
<i>District Courts</i> , 1038 (°).			
<i>Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets</i> , 1038.			
<i>Department of Lands</i> , 1039 (°).			
<i>Department of Public Works</i> , 1041.			
<i>Railways—Works in Progress</i> , 1041.			
<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (Resolution)</i> , 969, 970.			
MISCELLANEOUS :—			
<i>Queen's Plate</i> , 1038.			
<i>Land for Cemetery in lieu of that at Randwick</i> , 1039.			
<i>Compensation to Mr. S. Bell</i> , 1040 (4), 1041.			
<i>Compensation to Mr. Winden</i> , 1042.			
<i>Railways, Harbours and River Navigation, Public Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges, and Defences—(To be raised by Loan)</i> , 1042, 1044.			
<i>Low-level Bridge over Hawkesbury at Windsor</i> , 1044.			
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS—SERVICES OF 1870 :—			
<i>Agent General for the Colony</i> , 1014 (4).			
<i>Civil Service Superannuation Fund</i> , 1016 (°), 1017 (4), 1018 (°), 1043 (°).			
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS :—			
<i>Temperance Alliance</i> , 1044, 1045.			
<i>Police Magistrate at Nundle</i> , 1045.			
<i>Advance to Treasurer</i> , 1045.			
WAYS AND MEANS :—			
<i>Resolution—Tariff (Mr. Samuel)</i> , 957 (°), 958, 961, 963, 964 (°), 965 (°), 966 (°), 967.			
<i>Resolution—Tariff (Mr. Lord)</i> , 977 (°), 979, 980 (°), 981 (°), 982 (°), 983 (°), 986 (°), 987 (°), 988 (4), 989 (°).			
DIVORCE (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "SHORT'S MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL.")			
LAW OF :—			
Motion made, with reference to assimilating the Law of the Colony in reference to, to that of England and the adjacent Colonies, Amendment proposed, and House counted out, 453; Motion again made, and negatived, 595.			
BILLS :—			
Standing Orders Committee instructed to consider, and report as to Standing Orders to be adopted in reference to Divorce Bills, 514, 515; Report brought up, 625; consideration of in Committee of Whole ordered, 625; House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 902...			
DOBBIN, MR. C. B. :—		1	1161
LATE LANDING-WAITER AT GRAFTON :—			
Motion made for Correspondence respecting Dismissal of, 192; Return to Order laid on Table, 298.....			
		2	1339
DO CANTO, DON JOSE (See "BOTANIC GARDENS.")			
DOCUMENT (See also "VOLUNTEERS"; also "MUNICIPAL"; also "EDUCATION") :—			
<i>Point of Order</i> as to Motion for Printing, 236.			
DOMESTIC SERVANTS (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
DONOVAN, MICHAEL (See "VOLUNTEERS.")			
DOWNER AND ELLA (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
DREDGE, STEAM :—			
HUNTER :—			
Petition from Employés on board, stationed at Newcastle, relative to reduction of their wages, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 595.....			
		2	1121
DRIVER, RICHARD, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—			
Speaker's Warrant appointing, to Elections and Qualifications Committee, laid on Table, 37; Maturity of Warrant reported, 64; Sworn, 64.			
DUBBO (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
DUNCAN, MR. W. A. (See "CUSTOMS.")			
DUNNE, REV. PATRICK (See "YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.")			
DUTIES (See also "CUSTOMS"; also "STAMP DUTIES.")			
ON LEGACIES, RESIDUES, AND SUCCESSIONS :—			
Motion made for Return showing, 445; Return to Order laid on Table, 487 ...			
		2	1045
DWYER, DENNIS, OF WAMBERALL :—			
LATE CHIEF CONSTABLE AT GOSFORD :—			
Petition from, urging claim to receive pension, and praying relief, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 573 .....			
		4	957

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>E</b>			
EAST MAITLAND (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "BY-LAWS.")			
EAST ST. LEONARDS (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")			
EAST SYDNEY (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF:—			
Acceptance of office by Sir James Martin and Hon. J. B. Wilson, Esq., reported, 413; Seats declared vacant, 419, 420; Issue and Return of Writs reported, 423; Sir James Martin and Hon. J. B. Wilson, Esq., sworn as Members for, 424.			
MEMBERS FOR:—			
Disorderly words used by Hon. J. B. Wilson, Esq., in reference to D. Buchanan, Esq., 614.			
ECKFORD, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—			
MEMBER FOR THE WOLLOMBI:—			
Motion made, to declare Seat vacant by reason of Insolvency of, and copy of order for sequestration of Estate of Joseph Eckford, certified by Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, laid on Table, and Debate adjourned, 23; Debate resumed, and Declaration of R. W. Thompson, of West Maitland, Solicitor, laid on Table, and Question declaring Seat vacant agreed to, 38; Speaker reports Return of Writ for Wollombi, certifying re-election of, 145; Sworn, 192.			
EDEN (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
EDUCATION (See also "AD EUNDEM AND HONORARY DEGREES BILL"):—			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS:—			
	Motion made for copies of all documents relating to Parents being prohibited from sending their children to, 146; Return to Order laid on Table, 247	4	369
	Information respecting Public Schools ( <i>in answer to Question</i> ) laid on Table, 909.		
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY:—			
	Documents connected with, laid on Table, 327	4	365
REPORT OF COUNCIL OF:—			
	Upon Public Schools for 1870, laid on Table, 738	4	175
	Upon Certified Denominational Schools for 1870, laid on Table, 738	4	327
MEETINGS HELD BY COUNCIL OF:—			
	Motion made for Return relative to attendance of Members at, &c., 514; Return to Order laid on Table, 572	4	363
PRINTING FOR COUNCIL OF:—			
	Motion made to refer Questions and Answers relative to Government Printer's Tender for, to Committee on Government Printing Office, and agreed to, 607.		
CERTIFIED ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT GOULBURN:—			
	Motion made for Address to Governor for Correspondence respecting required resignation of Head Master and Assistant Teacher, 779; Return to Address laid on Table, 909.		
EGAN, LATE HON. DANIEL, POSTMASTER GENERAL:—			
	Death of reported to House and adjournment agreed to thereon, 229; Seat for Monaro declared vacant, 235; Speaker reports issue and Return of Writ for Monaro, certifying to election of James Hart, Esquire, 353; Mr. Hart sworn, 353.		
	Motion made as to conduct of Government in reference to alleged removal of remains of, Amendment moved and negatived on Division, original Question negatived, 645.		
EIGHT HOURS SYSTEM OF LABOUR (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
ELECTION (See also "WRITS"):—			
OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES:—			
	John Lackey, Esquire, M.P., 9.		
	W. R. Piddington, Esquire, M.P., as Deputy for the day, 780.		
PETITION:—			
	Against return of Horace Dean, Esq., for the Hastings, from Robert Burdett Smith, laid on Table, 2; referred to Elections and Qualifications Committee, 29; Report brought up, 146	1	1193
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE:—			
	Speaker's Warrant appointing Members to, laid on Table, 2, 37, 182, 424; maturity of, reported, 29, 64, 208, 452; time and place of first meeting appointed, 29; Members sworn, 29, 30, 33, 58, 64, 217, 458.		
	Mr. Butler's resignation reported and Mr. Driver appointed, 37.		
	Mr. Jennings' do. Mr. Neale do. 182.		
	Mr. M. H. Stephen appointed in room of Mr. M. C. Stephen, 424.		
	Clerk obtains leave to return documents laid before, 16, 96, 644.		
	Leave given to, to adjourn <i>sine die</i> , 281.		
<i>Smith v. Dean—The Hastings—</i>			
	Election Petition from Robert Burdett Smith against return of Horace Dean, Esquire, laid on Table, 2; referred to, 29; Report brought up, Mr. R. B. Smith sworn as Member, and Speaker's remarks in reference thereto, and Clerk directed to amend Roll of Members, 146; Motion made respecting Committee's Report and negatived on Division, 169; Petition from Electors of the Hastings, District of Macleay, complaining of decision in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and praying that the Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Petition from District of Hastings as to decision of Elections Committee in reference to case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and negatived on Division, 594; Clerk obtains leave to return documents laid before, 16, 96, 644	1	1235
	Speaker's remarks respecting report in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and Clerk directed to amend Roll of Members, 146.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>E</b>			
<b>ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE (continued) :—</b>			
<i>Smith v. Dean—The Hastings (continued) :—</i>			
Petition from Electors of the Hastings, District of Macleay, complaining of decision in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and praying that the Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Petition from District of Hastings as to decision of Elections Committee in reference to case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and negatived on Division, 594.	1	1235	
Petition from Horace Dean, referring to action of Committee relative to his Seat for The Hastings, and in favour of amendment of Electoral Act, presented, 258; ordered to be printed, 264	1	1233	
<i>Webb v. Kelly—Braidwood—</i>			
Report brought up, 131	1	1165	
<i>Seat of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire—Gold Fields South—</i>			
Case referred, 30, 31; Report brought up, 284; Clerk obtains leave to return vouchers laid before, 644	1	1205	
<b>SEAT OF EDWARD FLOOD, ESQUIRE—CENTRAL CUMBERLAND :—</b>			
Motion made to refer case to, and negatived on Division, 348.			
<b>SEAT OF SIR JAMES MARTIN—EAST SYDNEY :—</b>			
Motion made to refer question as to alleged office of profit held by, and negatived on Division, 38.			
<b>SEAT OF JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE—WEST SYDNEY :—</b>			
Amendment moved to refer question as to his seat being vacant through acceptance of office in New Ministry, and negatived on Division, 413, 414.			
<b>ELECTORAL (See also "DEAN, HORACE, ESQUIRE") :—</b>			
<b>NUMBER OF ELECTORS :—</b>			
Return of, on the Roll of each Electoral District for 1870-1, laid on Table, 108	2	107	
Do. in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts, laid on Table, 108	2	109	
<b>ROLLS FOR 1870-1 :—</b>			
Laid on Table, and ordered to be printed, 224; order for printing rescinded, 225			
<b>ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY NEW GOVERNMENT :—</b>			
Reported, 413; Seats declared vacant, 419; issue and return of Writs reported, 423; Members sworn, 424.			
<b>DISTRICT OF MONARO :—</b>			
Death of Honorable D. Egan, Postmaster General, reported, 229; Seat declared vacant, 235; Issue and return of Writ certifying to election of James Hart, Esquire, reported, 353; Mr. Hart sworn, 353.			
<b>DISTRICT OF THE HASTINGS :—</b>			
Petition from Electors of District of Macleay, complaining of extent of Electorate, and praying for division into three new districts, presented, 430; ordered to be printed, 438.	2	111	
Petition from Electors of the Hastings, District of Macleay, complaining of decision in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and praying that the Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Petition, from District of Hastings, as to decision of Elections Committee in reference to case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and negatived on Division, 594.	1	1235	
<b>ELECTORS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "TELEGRAPHIC.")</b>			
<b>ELWORTHY, MR. J. B. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>EMERY, MR. WILLIAM, SHOALHAVEN :—</b>			
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF :—</b>			
Petition from, respecting land conditionally purchased by him, and subsequently granted to one Barclay, presented, 353; ordered to be printed, 357	3	863	
Motion made for Correspondence in reference to above case, 564.			
<b>EMIGRATION (See also "IMMIGRATION.")</b>			
<b>FROM UNITED KINGDOM :—</b>			
Report from Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G., dated 6th August, 1870, on subject of, laid on Table, 857	2	597	
<b>EMPLOYES (See "RAILWAYS"; also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "HUNTER.")</b>			
<b>ENFIELD (See "TOLLS.")</b>			
<b>ENGINEER (See "RAILWAYS"; also "TARIFF.")</b>			
<b>ENLISTMENT (See "FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.")</b>			
<b>ENTRY :—</b>			
Of Questions and Answers on Votes ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.			
<b>ENVELOPE (See "FORD, MR. JAMES.")</b>			
<b>EQUITY (See "LAW AND EQUITY BILL.")</b>			
<b>ESTATE (See "ECKFORD, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE, M.P.")</b>			
<b>ESTIMATED POPULATION (See also "CENSUS") :—</b>			
Return showing, as taken under Census Act on 2nd April, 1871, laid on Table, 843	4	843	
<b>ESTIMATES (See also "RESOLUTIONS"; also "SUPPLY") :—</b>			
<b>OF EXPENDITURE :—</b>			
Message No. 7, transmitting ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 217	2	601	
Estimates for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 217	2	693	
Supplementary, for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 217	2	793	
Message No. 14, transmitting Additional Estimate for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 385	2	803	
Do. No. 18, withdrawal of Estimates 1870-71, 458; returned accordingly by Address, 458	2	851	
Message No. 19, transmitting ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 458	2	853	
Estimates for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 458	2	856	
Supplementary, for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 458	2	953	
Message No. 46, transmitting Additional Estimates for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 873	2	965	
Additional Estimates for 1871 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 873	2	967	
Contingent Motion in reference to, 503.			
<b>OF WAYS AND MEANS :—</b>			
For the year 1871 ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), laid on Table, 243	2	805	
Do. ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), do. 482	2	975	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>E</b>		
EUROKA RUN (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER GREAT SEAL BILL (See also "CRIMINAL EVIDENCE AMENDMENT BILL") :—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 52; House in Committee, Resolution agreed, Bill presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , Message No. 3 from the Governor respecting, referred to Committee on Bill, 59; Standing Orders suspended to pass Bill through remaining stages in one day, 64; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 64; returned by Council without amendment, 77; Assent reported, 96.		
EXAMINATIONS (See "COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.")		
EXAMINER (See "COAL.")		
EXAMINERS OF TITLES :—		
REAL PROPERTY ACT :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1868-9</i> ), in reference to, laid on Table, 52	4	885
EXPENDITURE (See also "FINANCE"; also "ASYLUMS") :—		
OF AMOUNT VOTED IN AID OF DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS :—		
Motion made for Statement showing, 45.		
EXPLORATION :—		
OF WELLINGTON CAVES :—		
Correspondence relative to, laid on Table, 298	4	1173
Further letter from Professor Owen, laid on Table, 366	4	1185
EXPUNGED ENTRY :—		
FROM RECORDS OF HOUSE :—		
Motion made to expunge Question and Answer in reference to Mr. Keating, Clerk in Customs, 64.		
EXTENSION (See "RAILWAYS"; also "MUNICIPAL.")		
<b>F</b>		
FAIRFIELD (See "CONVEYANCE.")		
FARMERS (See "TARIFF"; also "DISTILLATION.")		
FAWCETT, MR. :—		
LATE POLICE MAGISTRATE, CASINO :—		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence with Casino Bench respecting, 779; Return to Address laid on Table, 848	2	405
FAWCETT, REVEREND JAMES :—		
Petition from, representing that he is a Minister of the Free Church of England at Newcastle, and that Registrar General has refused him authority to solemnize Marriages, presented, 386; ordered to be printed, 397	4	389
FEES (See "MEDICAL"; also "DISTRICT COURTS.")		
FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS :—		
INTRODUCTION OF, FROM UNITED KINGDOM :—		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 2	2	595
FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL :—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 83; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 97; Bill presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , Message No. 5 from the Governor respecting, 109; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division and Committed, 259; reported with Amendments, 260; Report adopted, 264; Order for third reading postponed, 270; Order for third reading read, Amendment proposed and negatived on Division, Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division and passed, 284; sent to Council, 285; returned by Council without Amendment, 358; Assent reported, 381.		
PAPER RESPECTING :—		
Letter from Colonial Architect, forwarding Plans of present and proposed Buildings, laid on Table, 76	4	119
FERGUSON, MR. JOHN (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
FIJI ISLANDS :—		
Petition from Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., praying for adoption of measures to facilitate annexation of, to New South Wales, presented, 146; ordered to be printed, 153	4	967
Petition from William Neill, J.P., Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, praying for establishment of administration of justice in, presented, 773; ordered to be printed, 733	4	969
Despatch respecting British sovereignty over, laid on Table, 909	2	101
FINANCE :—		
VOTE OF CREDIT :—		
Message No. 13, respecting, 385	2	841
Do. No. 20, do. 502	2	843
Do. No. 22, do. 620	2	845
Do. No. 32, do. 709	2	847
Do. No. 41, do. 824	2	849
ESTIMATES :—		
Message No. 1, transmitting Estimate of Expenses to be provided for by Loan, 15	2	1033
Message No. 7, transmitting ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 217	2	691
Estimates of Expenditure for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 217	2	693
Supplementary do. for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 217	2	793
Message No. 14, transmitting Additional Estimate for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 385	2	803
Do. No. 18,—withdrawal of Estimates, 1870-71, 458; returned accordingly, by Address, 458	2	851
Do. No. 19, transmitting ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 458	2	853

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I. <sup>2</sup>	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>F</b>		
<b>FINANCE (continued):—</b>		
<b>ESTIMATES (continued):—</b>		
Estimates of Expenditure for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 458.....	2	855
Supplementary <i>do.</i> for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 458.....	2	953
Message No. 46, transmitting Additional Estimates for 1871 ( <i>Do.</i> ), 873.....	2	965
Additional Estimates for 1871 and previous years ( <i>Do.</i> ), 873.....	2	967
<b>WAYS AND MEANS:—</b>		
Days for Committee of, appointed, 8.		
Estimates of Ways and Means for 1870 ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), laid on Table, 243 ...	2	805
Do. ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ) <i>do.</i> 432 ...	2	975
House in Committee of, 29, 30, 243, 264, 278, 285, 305, 315, 331, 336, 353, 358, 386, 387, 392, 482, 503, 528, 549, 573, 603, 608, 626 (?), 717, 828, 895, 900.		
Resolutions from, reported, 29, 30, 45, 387, 392, 503, 626 (?), 717, 828, 900.		
Resolutions agreed to, 46 (?), 387, 392, 503, 626, 634, 717, 828, 901.		
Point of Order in, reported, 358, 386.		
Contingent Motions in reference to, 503, 521, 527, 543, 549, 573.		
Ruling of Speaker, as to Contingent Motion, 543.		
Do. <i>do.</i> Resolution for introduction of Customs Duties Bill, 682.		
Order of Day postponed after Division, 258.		
Motion for going into Committee superseded by Motion for Adjournment of House, 580.		
Order of Day discharged, 930.		
<b>SUPPLY:—</b>		
Days for Committee of, appointed, 8.		
House in Committee of, 23, 386, 391, 477, 503, 621, 717, 766, 784, 789, 819, 828, 844, 849, 858, 865, 870, 874, 884.		
Resolutions reported, from Committee of, 23, 236, 386, 503, 621, 717, 828, 884.		
Resolutions agreed to, 30, 236, 391, 503, 621, 717, 828, 895.		
Contingent Motions in reference to, 391, 766, 858, 865, 869, 883.		
Order of Day discharged, 930.		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN:—</b>		
Message No. 1 from the Governor, transmitting Estimate of Expenses to be provided for by Loan, 15.....	2	1033
<b>APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS:—</b>		
Account of, to 31 December, 1869, laid on Table, 29 .....	2	1011
<b>LOANS ACCOUNT:—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing the Balances of Votes for Services authorized under, 39.		
<b>DEFICIENCY LOANS FUNDING:—</b>		
Message No. 2 from the Governor, recommending provision for, 16.....	2	1035
<b>GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS:—</b>		
Statement showing amount expended in, laid on Table, 44.....	2	1073
<b>NECROPOLIS AT HASLEM'S CREEK:—</b>		
Motion made for Return of all expenditure from Consolidated Revenue for purposes of, 44.		
<b>APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS, &amp;c.:—</b>		
Motion made for Statement showing expenditure of the several sums voted for, 45.		
<b>DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS:—</b>		
Motion made for Statement of Expenditure of amount voted in aid of, 45.		
<b>ABSTRACTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1869:—</b>		
Laid on Table, 83 .....	2	607
Report of Board of Audit of, dated 20 December, 1870, laid on Table, 424 .....	2	1067
<b>ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>last Session</i> ), laid on Table, 120 .....	2	687
<b>GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES IN BANKS:—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing, 140.		
<b>PUBLIC DEBT:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting quotation upon official lists of London Stock Exchange, laid on Table, 208 .....	2	1061
Instructions relative to payment of Interest on in England, 754 (?).		
<b>EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Statement of names and occupations of, whose salaries are not shown on Estimates, 503 .....	2	1085
<b>MESSRS. LLOYD, BELLBY, &amp; Co.:—</b>		
Copy of Letter from Colonial Treasurer, as to their conduct of the Commercial Agency Business, laid on Table, 248 .....	4	965
Motion made for Accounts Current between Government and, with reference to appropriations of certain sums of money, 613.		
<b>TREASURY BILLS:—</b>		
Message No. 24, from the Governor, recommending provision for, 645 .....	2	1031
<b>RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE:—</b>		
Petition from Warders of Parramatta Gaol respecting Scheme of Retrenchment, presented, 754.		
Petition from Officers employed in Darlinghurst Gaol against Scheme of Retrenchment, presented, 848.		
<b>GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES:—</b>		
Proposed Vote of Censure on the Government, in reference to issue of, 169, 193.		
Motion made for copy of Letter of Instructions relating to sale of, amounting to £407,100, and also to payment of interest on Public Debt, 754; Return to Order laid on Table, 754; Motion made that Minute by Treasurer, of 9th January, 1871, printed on above Return, be withdrawn, 824.	2	1041
<b>RAILWAY ACCOUNTS:—</b>		
Exemption of receipts and, from detailed audit by Auditor General,—Paper respecting laid on Table, 824 .....	3	381
<b>BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS IN THE TREASURY:—</b>		
Statement of, for Services of 1869 and previous years, laid on Table, 837.....	2	1049
Do. of 1870, laid on Table, 837 .....	2	1055

VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>F</b>		
<b>FINANCE (continued):—</b>		
RAILWAY LOAN:—		
Message No. 48, from the Governor, recommending raising of Loan of £1,000,000 for extension of Railways, 900.....	2	1037
EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS .....	2	1075
<b>FISH PRESERVATION (See "BLACK, MR. A. B.")</b>		
<b>FITZGERALD, HENRY:—</b>		
LATE FOREMAN OF WORKS ON COCKATOO ISLAND:—		
Petition from, alleging that he has not received amount of pay to which he was entitled, presented, 225; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1237
<b>FITZMAURICE-STREET, SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA, READJUSTMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 140; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 754; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed and reported without Amendments, 780; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 784; returned by Council without Amendment, 843; Assent reported, 857.		
<b>FLOOD, EDWARD, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>		
CENTRAL CUMBERLAND:—		
Motion made to refer to Committee of Elections and Qualifications question as to his being a contractor with Government, and negatived on Division, 348.		
<b>FLOODS:—</b>		
DAMAGE DONE BY:—		
Motion made for Return showing Expenditure of Amount voted in aid of, 45.		
IN HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT:—		
Progress Report from Commissioners appointed to inquire into, laid on Table, 70	4	999
Report from Commissioners, laid on Table, 327 .....	4	1009
<b>FLYNN, MR. D.:—</b>		
OF CARCOAR:—		
Motion made for copies of Complaints from, to Inspector General of Police, 343; Return to Order, laid on Table, 401 .....	2	589
<b>FORBES (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>FORBES, LADY:—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for grant of money to, and negatived on division, 84.		
<b>FORCES (See "MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>FORD, MR. JAMES:—</b>		
OF BATHURST:—		
Petition from, alleging that a certain envelope was posted to the Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, which had not been duly delivered, presented, 297; ordered to be printed, 327; Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to inquire into case, and by leave withdrawn, 328 .....	3	111
<b>FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT:—</b>		
Circular Despatch transmitting, laid on Table, 298 .....	2	5
Do. Queen's Proclamation, embodying provisions of, laid on Table, 298.....	2	11
<b>FORMAL MOTIONS:—</b>		
AND ORDERS OF THE DAY:—		
Sessional Order respecting, 8.		
<b>FOSTER, JOHN FULLER:—</b>		
MAIL CONTRACTOR:—		
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee, 292; Report brought up, 386; Motion made for adoption, and negatived on division, 492.		
<b>FRANCIS, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>		
<b>FREEHOLDERS (See "HAM COMMON RESUMPTION BILL"; also "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL OF 1870:—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 120; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 121; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and progress reported, 218; House again in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, recommitted, and progress reported, 237; House again in Committee, reported, with a further Amendment, and Report adopted, 258; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 270.		
<b>FRUIT TREES:—</b>		
IMPORTATION OF, BY MR. CHARLES MOORE, BOTANIC GARDENS:—		
Motion made for Correspondence, &c., with Don Jose Do Canto, respecting, 646; Return to Order laid on Table, 682 .....	4	975
<b>FUNDING, DEFICIENCY, LOANS BILL:—</b>		
Message No. 2, from the Governor, respecting, 16; Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, reported and received, 45; agreed to on Division, 46; Bill brought up, founded on above Resolutions, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and Order for second reading set down for next day, after Division, 46; Motion made for second reading, and agreed to on Division by casting vote of Speaker, Bill committed, and progress reported, 53; House again in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no report, 59.	2	1035
<b>FURNITURE:—</b>		
FOR COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE:—		
Motion made for copies of Contracts, &c., for supply of, 169; Return to Order laid on Table, 186.....	4	1255
<b>FUTURE GOVERNORS' SALARIES REDUCTION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 218; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 218; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , on Division, reported without Amendment, 270; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , on Division, passed, and sent to Council, 292.		
<b>FUTURE VILLAGES (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>G</b>		
GALE, JOHN (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
GALLAGHER, J. A. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
GAOLS :—		
BERRIMA :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 16 .....	2	549
PRISON DISCIPLINE :—		
Papers respecting, laid on Table, 108.		
Do. substituted, do. 159 .....	2	557
PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM :—		
Report of Sheriff on working of, laid on Table, 108 .....	2	563
Despatch referring to above Report, laid on Table, 682 .....	2	561
LABOUR PERFORMED IN :—		
Return showing, laid on Table, 247 .....	2	571
WINTER CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO :—		
Return showing cost of, laid on Table, 321 .....	4	97
MR. JOHN BYRON, LATE PRINCIPAL WARDER, COCKATOO ISLAND :—		
Petition from, representing that his office has been abolished, &c., and praying relief, presented, 353; ordered to be printed, 357 .....	2	1265
DARLINGHURST, PARRAMATTA, AND BERRIMA :—		
Motion made for Select Committee to inquire into state and management of, and by leave withdrawn, 620.		
PARRAMATTA :—		
Petition from Warders of, relative to proposed Retrenchment in Public Expenditure, presented, 754.		
DARLINGHURST AND PARRAMATTA :—		
Motion made for copies of Tenders for Supplies for, 819.		
DARLINGHURST :—		
Petition from certain Officers employed in, relative to proposed Retrenchment in Public Expenditure, presented, 848.		
MAITLAND :—		
Motion made for copies of documents relating to charges made by Revd. Mr. Lanigan, Chaplain, against Mr. O'Brien, Warder, 90; Return to Order laid on Table, 933.		
GARDENS, BOTANIC (See "FRUIT TREES.")		
GARRETT, THOMAS, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—		
Proposed as Chairman of Committees of the Whole, 9.		
GAUD, HENRY H. (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
GILLESPIE, WILLIAM (See "LABOUR BILL.")		
GLADESVILLE :—		
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT :—		
Motion made for copies of Tenders for Supplies for, 819.		
Report on, for year 1870, laid on Table, 874 .....	4	161
GLEBE, THE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "BY-LAWS.")		
GOLD FIELDS (See also "ELECTORAL"; also "CROWN LANDS") :—		
SOUTH—ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—		
Speaker reports issue and return of Writ for, 1; Mr. Baker sworn, 1.		
Motion made respecting acceptance of office by Mr. Baker, and case referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 30, 31; Report brought up, 284; Seat declared vacant, 291; New Writ issued, and return of Mr. Baker reported, 423; sworn, 429; Clerk obtains leave to return documents in case of, 644.	1	1205
COMMISSION :—		
Statement showing amounts paid to each Member of, laid on Table, 327, 593; Motion made for dissolution of, and negatived, 565.	3	881, 883
JOHN BUTLER WOOD, OF BRUNDAH :—		
Petition from, complaining that large portion of his Run has been withdrawn from him owing to the discovery of Gold thereon, presented, 23; ordered to be printed, 29 .....	3	859
GOLD COMMISSIONER FOR BRAIDWOOD :—		
Petition from certain Electors and Miners, representing necessity for appointment of, presented, 82; ordered to be printed, 90 .....	3	877
BRAIDWOOD :—		
Motion made for Return of Revenue collected and expended on Roads, Bridges, &c., therein, 83.		
NEW REGULATIONS FOR :—		
Laid on Table, 208 .....	3	879
JOSEPH NATHANIEL COOKE :—		
Petition of, a Gold Miner at Nerrigundah, complaining of decision given by P.M. Morrya, in reference to disposal of certain Gold, presented, 385; ordered to be printed, 391 .....	3	885
JAMES TWADDELL :—		
Motion made respecting Petition of, as to discovery of Gold on his rented Crown Land, and loss sustained thereby; and Amendment referring case to a Select Committee, agreed to, 432.		
DISCOVERY OF GOLD :—		
Petition from William Tom, John H. A. Lister, and James Tom, alleging that they are the real discoverers of the first payable Gold Field, presented, 470; ordered to be printed, 486 .....	3	887
REVENUE FROM LANDE AND :—		
Return showing, for year 1870, laid on Table, 900 .....	3	733
GOODS (See "CUSTOMS"; also "RAILWAYS.")		



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>G</b>			
<b>GORDON, MR. SAMUEL:—</b>			
<b>OF NEWCASTLE:—</b>			
	Petition from, complaining of the conduct of certain Government Officials, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298	4	355
<b>GOULBURN</b> (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "LABOUR BILL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "EDUCATION.")			
<b>GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—</b>			
	Message from Council, submitting for concurrence, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 160; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 203; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and returned to Council without Amendment, 224; Assent reported, 269.		
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> (See also "FINANCE"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "ASYLUMS") :—			
<b>BUSINESS:—</b>			
	Days for Precedence of ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.		
	Precedence of, on Mondays and Tuesdays, 804, 805.		
<b>OFFICERS:—</b>			
	Motion made for Return showing cases of Reports against, for incompetency, &c., 96; Return (in part), to Order, laid on Table, 513	2	1123
<b>PRINTING OFFICE:—</b>			
	Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to inquire into Working of, 109; leave given to make Visits of Inspection, attended by Shorthand Writer, 135; Mr. Wilson added to Committee, 242; Messrs. Lord, Fitzpatrick, and Windeyer added to, 458; Questions and Answers referred to Committee, 607; Progress Report brought up, 765	2	1125
<b>PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE ON:—</b>			
	Moved by Sir James Martin, and Debate adjourned, 169; Debate resumed, 193; and Motion negatived on Division, 194.		
<b>WANT OF CONFIDENCE:—</b>			
	Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved Resolution affirming, and previous Question negatived on Division, 416.		
<b>PAYMENTS MADE BY, TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SERVICES:—</b>			
	Mr. Morrice proceeding to make Motion in reference to, House counted out, 203; Motion made for Return of, and agreed to 299.		
<b>ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY NEW ADMINISTRATION:—</b>			
	Reported by Speaker, 413.		
<b>GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL:—</b>			
	Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 70; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 84; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , House in Committee and progress reported, 121; House again in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, 135; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 140; returned by Council with Amendments, 258; Order postponed, 391, 405, 459; House in Committee, Council's Amendments considered, and partly agreed to, 621; Message to Council informing, 628; Message from Council,—does not insist on Amendments, 653; Assent reported, 688.		
<b>GOVERNOR</b> (See also "MESSAGES"; also "ASSENT") :—			
	Proclamation of, summoning Parliament, read by Clerk, 1.		
	Message from, summoning Assembly to Legislative Council, 2.		
	Opening Speech of, read by Speaker, 3; Select Committee appointed to prepare Address in reply to, 4; Address brought up, and read by Clerk, 4; Amendment moved by Sir James Martin, and negatived on Division, 4, 5; adopted, 5; Assembly proceeded to Government House to present, 21; presentation of, and Answer reported, 21.		
	Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, reported, 16.		
	Estimates returned to, by Address, 458.		
	Message from, summoning Assembly to Legislative Council, for Prorogation, 934.		
	Speech of, proroguing Parliament, 934.		
<b>THREATENING LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY:—</b>			
	Motion made for copy of, &c., 880; Return to Order laid on Table, 909.		
<b>GOVERNORS, FUTURE, SALARIES REDUCTION BILL:—</b>			
	Motion made for bring in, 218; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 218; read 2 <sup>o</sup> on Division, committed, and reported without Amendment, 270; read 3 <sup>o</sup> on Division, passed, and sent to Council, 292.		
<b>GRAFTON</b> (See "CUSTOMS"; also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
<b>GRANTS:—</b>			
<b>FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT:—</b>			
	Statistics connected with, laid on Table, 44.		
	Do. do. ( <i>in substitution</i> ), 120	4	391
<b>IN AID OF PUBLIC WORSHIP:—</b>			
	Motion made for Address to Governor for Return of all sums of Money paid, &c., 224; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Address, laid on Table, 809	4	395
<b>TO VOLUNTEERS:—</b>			
	Regulations respecting, laid on Table, 292	2	491, 493
<b>GREAT SEAL</b> (See "EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER GREAT SEAL BILL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "ROADS.")			
<b>GREEN, MR. THOMAS:—</b>			
<b>OF MOOROOWOOLEN:—</b>			
	Motion made for Documents, &c., respecting Conditional Purchase of, 71; Return to Order, laid on Table, 513	3	757
<b>GREENWOOD, JAMES, M.A.</b> (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
<b>GRENFELL</b> (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—			
<b>COMMITTEES FROM POLICE OFFICE AT:—</b>			
	Return to Address ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 70	2	377

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>G</b>			
GREVILLE, EDWARD, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Return of Writ for Braidwood reported certifying to Election of, 247 ; Sworn, 278.			
GRIEVANCES (See also "CUSTOMS") :—			
JOHN BUTLER WOOD, OF BRUNDAH, NEAR GRENFELL :— Petition from, representing that a Run occupied by him was withdrawn by Government and proclaimed a Gold Field, presented, 23 ; ordered to be printed, 29 .....	3	850	
HUGH MAGUIRE :— Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider Petition of, 31 ; Report brought up, 203 .....	3	807	
CLAIMS OF MR. BARTHOLOMEW RUSH :— Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider, 58 ; Report brought up, 146 .....	4	961	
MR. AUSTIN FORREST WILSHIRE :— Petition from, respecting hardship and pecuniary loss sustained by him, through operation of Act requiring the removal of Tanneries, presented, 152 ; ordered to be printed, 160 .....	4	951	
JOHN WHITFORD :— Petition (of last Session) ordered to be printed .....	3	863	
JOHN KELLEHER :— Petition from, late Foreman of Works, Cockatoo Island, complaining that he has not received the amount of pay to which he is entitled, presented, 225 ; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1230	
HENRY FITZGERALD :— Petition from, late Foreman of Works, Cockatoo Island, complaining that he has not received the amount of pay to which he is entitled, presented, 225 ; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1237	
JOHN BYRON :— Petition from, representing that his office at Cockatoo Island was abolished, &c., and praying relief, 353 ; ordered to be printed, 357 .....	2	1265	
DENNIS DWYER, OF WAMBERALL :— Petition from, late Chief Constable at Gosford, urging claim to receive pension, presented, 564 ; ordered to be printed, 573 .....	4	957	
MRS. ELIZA COLWELL, OF WOMBELONG CREEK :— Petition from, as to lease of Run (Wombelong South) in Bligh District, presented, 716 ; ordered to be printed, 726 .....	3	873	
MR. JAMES EDWARD WARBY :— Petition from, complaining of fine inflicted by Wagga Wagga Bench, for delivery of spirits, presented, 848 ; ordered to be printed, 853 .....	4	959	
GUNDAGAI (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL" ; also "SPENCER, MR." ; also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
GUNDAROO :— POST OFFICE :— Motion made for Correspondence as to conveyance Mails of by way of, and removal of Post Office, 838 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 853 .....	3	127	
GUNS (See "ARMSTRONG GUNS.")			
GWYDIR (See "THE GWYDIR.")			
<b>H</b>			
HAM COMMON RESUMPTION BILL :— Motion made for leave to bring in, 192 ; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> 201 ; Order for second reading, and Bill referred to Select Committee, 225 ; Report brought up, 277 ; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 343 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 347 ; returned by Council without Amendment, 603 ; Assent reported, 634.	3	837	
PETITION AGAINST :— From certain Freeholders, Residents, and Commoners of District of Richmond and Windsor presented, 224 ; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	3	833	
PETITION IN FAVOUR OF :— From certain Landowners, Occupiers of Land, and Residents, District of Richmond Hill, presented, 277 ; ordered to be printed, 283 .....	3	835	
HART, JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONARO :— Return of Writ certifying to Election of, reported, 353 ; Sworn, 353.			
HASLEM'S CREEK (See "NECROPOLIS.")			
HASTINGS (See "THE HASTINGS.")			
HAULAGE (See "COAL.")			
HAWKERS (See "LICENSED HAWKERS' AMENDMENT BILL.")			
HAWKESBURY RIVER :— BRIDGE OVER, AT WINDSOR :— Petition from Inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, &c., for erection of, presented, 264 ; ordered to be printed, 270 .....	3	251	
HAWKINS, SAMUEL (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
HEAT :— WORDS OF :— Used by Member and taken down by Clerk, 614.			
HENEY AND SPRING (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
HER MAJESTY :— PROMISSORY OATHS ACT OF 1870 :— Despatch notifying that Queen will not disallow, 192 .....	2	105	
CELEBRATION OF BIRTHDAY OF :— Despatch relative to fixing of day for, 602 .....	2	99	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>H</b>		
HINES AND DORNEY (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
HONORARY DEGREES (See "AD EUNDEM AND HONORARY DEGREES BILL.")		
HOPKINS, LIEUTENANT (See "ARTILLERY"; also "VOLUNTEERS.")		
HOSPITAL:—		
VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON:—		
Correspondence respecting proposed conversion of, to Hospital purposes, laid on Table, 298 .....	4	149
FOR INSANE, GLADESVILLE:—		
Motion made for copies of Tenders for Supplies for, 819.		
Report for year 1870, laid on Table, 874 .....	4	161
HOURS (See "BUSINESS.")		
HOVELL AND RANGI:—		
RELEASE OF:—		
Despatch and Cabinet Minute respecting, laid on Table, 883 .....	2	413
HUNTER RIVER (See also "SCOTT, MR. ALEXANDER WALKER"):—		
FLOODS IN DISTRICT OF:—		
Progress Report from Commission appointed to inquire into, laid on Table, 70...	4	999
Report do., laid on Table, 327 .....	4	1009
"HUNTER" STEAM DREDGE:—		
Petition from Employés on board, at Newcastle, complaining of reduction in their wages, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 595 .....	2	1121
HUNTER'S HILL (See "BY-LAWS.")		
HUNTLEY, W. A. (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
<b>I</b>		
ILLAWARRA (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
IMMIGRATION:—		
<i>Contingent</i> Amendment as to, on Motion for going into Committee of Supply, 869.		
OF FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:—		
Correspondence respecting, from United Kingdom, laid on Table, 2 .....	2	595
SYSTEM OF:—		
Motion made, with reference to, Amendment negatived on Division, and original Motion also negatived on Division, 109, 110.		
EMIGRATION:—		
Report from Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart, K.C.M.G., dated 5th August, 1870, with reference to, laid on Table, 857 ...	2	597
IMMIGRATION BILL:—		
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 667; Motion made that House go into Committee, and negatived, and Order of Day discharged, 774.		
IMPERIAL TROOPS (See "DEFENCES.")		
IMPORTATION (See "FRUIT TREES"; also "CUSTOMS.")		
IMPORTED STOCK BILL:—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in Bill to prevent introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in Cattle and Sheep, 759; House in Committee, Report adopted, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 766; read 2 <sup>o</sup> ; House in Committee and No Quorum reported 811; Order of Day restored, 833; House again in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendments, 901; Order for third reading amended, Bill recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, 910; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 914; returned by Council with Amendments, Amendment agreed to, and Message to Council informing, 928; presented to Governor by Speaker for Assent, 934; assented to, 934.		
IMPOUNDING BILL:—		
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider propriety of bringing in Bill to regulate impounding of Live Stock, 90; House in Committee, 96; Resolution agreed to, 97; no further action taken.		
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL OF 1870:—		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 52; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 58; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with Amendments, 97; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 103; returned without Amendment, 161; Assent reported, 248.		
INDUSTRY, NATIVE:—		
Petition from certain Tradesmen, Agriculturists, and other Inhabitants of Broulee, in favour of protection to, presented, 864; ordered to be printed, 869 .....	2	1379
INDUSTRY, SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF, REMOVAL BILL:—		
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 83; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 97; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and Message from Governor in reference to, 109; read 2 <sup>o</sup> on Division, and committed, 259; reported with Amendments, 260; Report adopted, 264; Order for third reading postponed, 270; Motion made for third reading, and Amendment to recommit Bill negatived on Division, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and passed, 284; sent to Council, 285; returned by Council without Amendment, 358; Assent reported, 381.	2	121

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>I</b>			
INDUSTRY, SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF, REMOVAL BILL ( <i>contd.</i> ):—			
PAPERS RELATIVE TO:—			
Letter from Colonial Architect forwarding Plans of present and proposed School of Industry, laid on Table, 76 .....	4		119
Message No. 5 from the Governor, recommending appropriation of £10,000 for purposes of, 109 .....	4		121
INFIRMARY, SYDNEY:—			
GRANT OF PRESENT SITE TO TRUSTEES OF:—			
Motion made for adoption of Report of Select Committee ( <i>last Session</i> ), and agreed to, 132.			
MANAGEMENT OF:—			
Motion made for copy of Report and Evidence as to complaints with reference to, 152; Report of Sub-committee appointed by Board of Directors to inquire into allegations of <i>Protestant Standard</i> , laid on Table, 299 .....	4		128
INFORMALTY:—			
IN PETITION:—			
Mr. Cowper drew attention to, from Artisans, &c., in favour of Labour Bill, and Speaker sustained objection, 132; Standing Orders suspended to allow reception of, after Division, and Petition received, 153.			
Speaker drew attention to, from Inhabitants of Sydney, as to reduction of salaries and wages of Government Employés, 652; Motion made for suspension of Standing Orders to admit of reception, and Amendment proposed, and no Quorum in Division, 675.			
INQUESTS (See "CORONERS' INQUESTS.")			
INSANE (See "LUNACY BILL"; also "HOSPITAL.")			
INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL:—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 838; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> , 853; Order for second reading postponed, 880; Order of Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 914.			
INSOLVENT (See "ECKFORD, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE, M.P.")			
INSPECTOR (See "SHEEP"; also "VERNON"; also "PRISON.")			
INSTRUCTIONS (See "PILOTS.")			
INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE:—			
HELD IN MELBOURNE:—			
Reports and Minutes of Proceedings of, in months of June and July, 1870, laid on Table, 2 .....	2		17
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—			
Motion made respecting unsatisfactory state of, and Debate adjourned, 446; resumed, and again adjourned, 487; Order of Day for resumption of Debate discharged, 596; <i>Question of Order</i> —Speaker pointed out that Motion on Paper was irregular, same Question being already on the Paper as an Order of the Day,—Motion accordingly withdrawn, 594; Motion again made, and adjournment of Debate negatived on Division, 646; Original Motion agreed to on Division, 646.			
Message No. 30, from the Governor, with reference to, 688; <i>Contingent Amendment</i> on Motion to go into Supply moved, and negatived on Division, 883, 884.			
INTERRUPTION:—			
OF PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE, 381, 580, 935.			
INTOXICATING LIQUORS:—			
SALE OF:—			
Petition from certain Inhabitants of New South Wales, for introduction of Bill to regulate, presented, 70; ordered to be printed, 90 .....	4		17
INVENTIONS:—			
LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF:—			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Address ( <i>former Session</i> ), laid on Table, 391 .....	3		409
INVERELL (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
IRON (See "RAILWAYS"; also "CUSTOMS.")			
IRON COVE ROAD:—			
ROAD FROM, TO ABATTOIR ROAD:—			
Motion made for Return showing amount disbursed upon, 888.			
<b>J</b>			
JAQUES, T. J., ESQ. (See "LAND TITLES.")			
JEMBAICUMBENE (See "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.")			
JENKINS, DR. (See "ROADS.")			
JENNETT, WILLIAM (See "UNEMPLOYED.")			
JENNINGS, PATRICK ALFRED, ESQ., M.P.:—			
Sworn as Member of Elections and Qualifications Committee, 29; resignation as Member of Committee reported, 182.			
JEWISH CHURCH:—			
COMPENSATION FOR LAND PROMISED TO:—			
Motion made for Address to Governor for Correspondence in reference to, 299; Return to Address laid on Table, 667.			
JOCKEY CLUB (See "FORD, MR. JAMES.")			
JOINERS (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
JONES, W. LORANDO:—			
CHARGE OF BLASPHEMY AGAINST:—			
Motion made for Address to Governor for copies of informations, affidavits, &c., in case of, tried at Parramatta Quarter Sessions, 536.			
JUDGE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCERS TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>K</b>			
KANGALOOON (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")			
KEATING, MR. (See "CUSTOMS.")			
KELLEHER, JOHN :—			
LATE FOREMAN OF WORKS ON COCKATOO :—			
Petition representing that he had not received the amount of pay to which he was entitled—presented 225 ; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2		1239
KELLY, MICHAEL WILLIAM, ESQUIRE :—			
Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, <i>Webb v. Kelly</i> —Braidwood, brought up, 131 ; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to election of "Edward Groville," 247 ; sworn, 278.	1		1165
KELLY, MISS ISABELLA MARY :—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to the Governor for compensation to, and negatived on Division, 798.			
KELSO (See "ROADS.")			
KELYNACK, WILLIAM (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
KEROSENE, STORAGE AND SALE OF, RESTRICTION BILL :—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 431 ; order postponed, 446 ; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to ; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 452 ; Motion made and Debate on second reading adjourned, 459, 471 ; Debate resumed ; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with Amendments, 477 ; Order postponed, 504 ; Bill recommitted and progress reported, 621 ; Order of Day postponed, 626 ; House again in Committee, and progress reported, 824 ; again in Committee (Mr. Piddington, Deputy Chairman), Bill reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with an Amendment, 834 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 838 ; returned by Council, with Amendments, 900 ; House in Committee on Council's Amendments, agreed to, and Message informing sent to Council, 909, 910 ; Assent reported, 927			
KIAMA (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—			
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—			
Speaker reported receipt of Resignation of Seat for, from Henry Parkes, Esq., 229 ; Seat declared vacant, 235 ; Speaker reports issue and return of Writ certifying to re-election of Henry Parkes, Esq., 299 ; sworn, 305 ; Speaker reported resignation of Seat for, by Henry Parkes, Esq., and Seat declared vacant, 397 ; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to election of John Stewart, Esq., 423 ; sworn, 424.			
KINGSMILL ISLANDS :—			
ALLEGED MURDERS AT :—			
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 89 .....	2		103
KURRAJONG (See "ROADS.")			
<b>L</b>			
LABOUR (See "GAOLS.")			
LABOUR BILL OF 1870 :—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in Bill to determine number of hours to constitute a legal day's work, 96 ; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 103 ; Order of Day for second reading postponed, 147, 361 ; read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division on casting vote of Speaker, and committal postponed after Division, 515 ; committed, Speaker resumed Chair—no report, 620.			
PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF :—			
From Artisans, Manual Labourers, &c., presented, and reception objected to, 132 ; Standing Orders suspended, and Petition received, 153 ; ordered to be printed, 160 .....	4		939
From Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others, of the working population of Newcastle, presented, 152 ; ordered to be printed, 169 .....	4		940
Signed "William Brookes," as Chairman of Public Meeting in Sydney, presented, 159 ; ordered to be printed, 186 .....	4		941
From Residents of Borough of West Maitland, presented, 175 ; ordered to be printed, 185 .....	4		942
Signed "Stephen Brown," as Chairman of a Public Meeting of Operative Stonemasons of City of Sydney and Suburbs, presented, 192 ; ordered to be printed, 203 .....	4		943
Signed "Hubert Whitlock," Chairman of Public Meeting of Bricklayers, Sydney and Suburbs, presented, 225 ; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	4		944
From William Chapman, as Chairman of Public Meeting of Carpenters and Joiners, Sydney and Suburbs, presented, 235 ; ordered to be printed, 242 .....	4		945
From William Gillespie, as Chairman of Public Meeting of United and other Labourers connected with Building Trades of City of Sydney and Suburbs, presented, 235 ; ordered to be printed, 242 .....	4		946
Petition from certain Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of working population, West Maitland, presented, 248 ; ordered to be printed, 264 .....	4		947
From James Cook, as Chairman of Public Meeting of Brickmakers and Inhabitants of St. Peter's and Waterloo, presented, 291 ; ordered to be printed, 298 .....	4		948
From certain Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of Electorate of Northumberland, presented, 291 ; ordered to be printed, 298 .....	4		949
From certain Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of working classes of Goulburn, presented, 331 ; ordered to be printed, 336 .....	4		950

VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>			
LACKEY, JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Elected Chairman of the Whole House, after Division, 9; Commission to administer Oath to Members, 16.			
LADY FORBES :— Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for grant of money to, and negatived on Division, 84.			
LAKE GEORGE (See "BASE LINE.")			
LAKEMAN, MR. ALLAN (See "WARBY, MR. JAMES E.")			
LAND (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL") :— EXAMINERS OF TITLES, REAL PROPERTY ACT :— Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1868-9), laid on Table, 52 .....		4	885
TITLES BRANCH OF REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :— Motion made for, Report of C. Rolleston, M. B. Pell, G. P. Slade, and T. J. Jaques, Esquires, on working of, 83; Return to Order laid on Table, 102.....		4	889
Motion made for Return of all Applications for Certificates of Title under, 53; Return to Order laid on Table, 120.....		4	927
Returns under Real Property Act, 1869, laid on Table, .....		4	931
PROPOSED ROAD FROM OSBORNE'S LAND TO OLD SOUTH ROAD :— Motion made for Correspondence, Reports, &c., respecting survey of, 300; Return to Order laid on Table .....		3	199
TAKEN FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES :— Motion made for Return showing extent of, on Southern, Northern, Western, Richmond, Windsor, and Morpeth Lines of Railway, 140; Return to Order laid on Table, 235 .....		3	345
TAKEN BY HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY :— Motion made that Report from Select Committee ( <i>last Session</i> ) in case of Mr. Alexander Walker Scott be adopted, and negatived on Division, 153.			
PROMISED TO JEWISH CHURCH—COMPENSATION FOR :— Motion made for Address to Governor for Correspondence relative to, 299; Return to Address laid on Table, 667.			
LANDING-WAITERS (See "CUSTOMS.")			
LANDOWNERS (See "HAM COMMON RESUMPTION BILL.")			
LANDS (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS"; also "DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.")			
LANG, REV. JOHN DUNMORE, D.D. (See "FIJI ISLANDS.")			
LANIGAN, REV. MR. :— CHAPLAIN, MATTHEW GAOL :— Motion made for copies of documents relating to Charges made by, against Mr. O'Brien, Warder, 901; Return to Order laid on Table, 933.			
LAPSED (See "RESTORED.")			
LAW AND EQUITY BILL :— Motion made for leave to bring in, 147; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 336; Order for second reading postponed, 459; Motion for second reading negatived on Division, Order of Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 794.			
LAW OF DIVORCE :— Motion made with reference to assimilating Law of Colony to that of England and adjacent Colonies, and House counted out, 453; Motion again submitted and negatived on Division, 595.			
LAW REFORM :— Copy of Commission appointed to consolidate and amend the Laws of the Colony laid on Table, 264.....		2	113
First Report of Commissioners laid on Table, 824 .....		2	115
LAWRENCE, F. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
LEASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
LEAVE OF ABSENCE :— To MINISTERS OF RELIGION :— Motion made for Return showing, granted to, since 1862, 492; Return to Order laid on Table, 927.			
To JOSEPH J. PHELPS, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Granted, 900.			
LEGACIES (See "DUTIES.")			
LETTERS OF REGISTRATION :— OF INVENTIONS :— Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Address ( <i>former Session</i> ) laid on Table, 391 .....		3	409
LETTER, THREATENING :— To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR :— Motion made for copy of, &c., 880; Return to Order laid on Table, 909.			
LEVY, LEWIS WOLFE, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Issue of Writ for Liverpool Plains reported, 423; Return of Writ reported certifying to return of, 431; Sworn, 445.			
LIABILITIES (See "BANK"; also "FINANCE.")			
LIABILITY OF MINING PARTNERSHIPS LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :— Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 147; House in Committee, 153; Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 154; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 270; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 278; returned by Council with Amendments, 521; House in Committee on said Amendments, agreed to, and Message informing sent to Council, 711; Assent reported, 754.			
LIBRARY :— COMMITTEE :— Appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8; Names added to, 431.			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>		
<b>LICENSED HAWKERS AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in Bill to amend the law relating to Hawkers and Pedlers, 64; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, and Bill read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 71; Order of Day for second reading postponed, 132, 147, 270, 292; no further action taken.		
<b>LICENSING (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>LIMITATION (See also "LIABILITY OF MINING PARTNERSHIPS LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—</b>		
<b>OF BUSINESS HOURS :—</b>		
Motion made that no new Business be entered upon after 11 o'clock, P.M., and negatived on Division, 38.		
<b>LIQUORS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>LISMORE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>LISTER, MR. J. H. A. (See "GOLD FIELDS.")</b>		
<b>LIVERPOOL (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>LIVERPOOL PLAINS (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—</b>		
Acceptance of office of Agent General by Charles Cowper, Esq., reported, and Seat declared vacant, 385; issue of Writ reported, 423; Return, certifying to election of L. W. Levy, Esq., reported, 431; sworn, 445.		
<b>LIVE STOCK (See also "IMPOUNDING BILL"; also "SHEEP") :—</b>		
Annual Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep, laid on Table, 688	4	923
<b>LLOYD, BELLBY, &amp; CO. :—</b>		
Copy of Letter from Colonial Treasurer as to their conduct of the Commercial Agency Business, laid on Table, 248	4	965
Motion made for Accounts Current between Government and with reference to appropriations of certain sums of money, 613.		
<b>LOAN (PUBLIC WORKS) BILL OF 1870 :—</b>		
Message No. 1, from Governor, recommending provision for, 15	2	1033
Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means, No. 6, reported, 30; received and agreed to, 46; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 46; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 59; Report adopted, 70; Motion made for third reading, and Adjournment of Debate moved, and negatived on Division, Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> and passed, 90; sent to Council, 91; returned without Amendment, 136; Assent reported, 160.		
<b>LOAN BILL OF 1871 :—</b>		
Bill brought up, founded on Resolution of Ways and Means No. 24, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 901; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with an Amendment, 910; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 914; returned by Council without Amendment, 927; assented to by Governor, 934.		
<b>LOAN FOR RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL :—</b>		
Message No. 48, from the Governor, recommending raising of Railway Loan of £1,000,000, 900; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in, House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 906.	2	1037
<b>LOANS, DEFICIENCY, FUNDING BILL OF 1870 :—</b>		
Message No. 2 from Governor respecting, 16	2	1035
Resolutions from Committee of Ways and Means, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, reported and received, 45; agreed to on Division, 46; Bill brought up, founded on above Resolutions, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and Order for second reading set down for following day, after Division, 46; Motion made for second reading, and agreed to on Division by casting vote of Speaker, Bill committed, and progress reported, 53; House again in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no Report, 59.		
<b>LOANS (See "FINANCE"; also "DEBENTURES.")</b>		
<b>LOCHINVAR (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL")</b>		
<b>LODGE, J. CAMPION (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>		
<b>LORD, HONORABLE GEORGE WILLIAM :—</b>		
<b>MEMBER FOR THE BOGAN :—</b>		
Acceptance of office of Colonial Treasurer by, reported, 413; Seat declared vacant, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; sworn, 424.		
<b>LOWTHER, MR. E. (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>		
<b>LUCAS, MR. GEORGE (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>		
<b>LUCAS, JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT FOR CANTERBURY :—</b>		
Issue and return of Writ certifying to election of reported, 423; sworn, 424.		
<b>LUCKNOW (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>LUNACY BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 52; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 58; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and progress reported, 121; Order of Day postponed, 218, 237, 504, 621, 694, 759; Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 806.		
<b>LUNACY CASES :—</b>		
<b>FEES TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN :—</b>		
Return showing, laid on Table, 357	4	937
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUMS :—</b>		
Return of Clothing supplied to, laid on Table, 321	4	97
Report of Hospital for Insane, Gladsville, for 1870, laid on Table, 874	4	161
<b>LUSKINTYRE :—</b>		
<b>PROPOSED BRIDGE AT :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for £1,000 for, and by leave withdrawn, 799.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
MACHINERY (See "TARIFF.")		
MACLEAY (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS"; also "ELECTORAL.")		
MACQUARIE RIVER:—		
PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER:—		
Motion made with reference to, near Rankin's Bridge, and by leave withdrawn, 45.		
MADGWICK, E. C. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
MAGUIRE, HUGH:—		
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider Petition of, 31; Report brought up, 203	3	807
MAIL CONTRACTOR (See "FOSTER, J. F.")		
MAIN (See "ROADS.")		
MAIN ROADS MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 804; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 804; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with an Amendment, 824; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 827; returned by Council with an Amendment, 915; considered in Committee, Council's Amendment agreed to, and Message informing sent, 918; Assent reported, 933.		
MAITLAND (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "LABOUR BILL.")		
MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL:—		
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to dissolve Maitland District Council and repeal Maitland Road Trust Acts, 820; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 820; Motion made for second reading and House counted out, 775; Order of Day restored, 783.		
MAITLAND GAOL:—		
Motion made for copies of documents relating to Charges made by Rev. Mr. Lanigan, Chaplain, against Mr. O'Brien, Warder, 901; Return to Order laid on Table, 933.		
MAITLAND, WEST:—		
COURT HOUSE:—		
Motion made for Address to Governor for copies of Correspondence with reference to erection of, 797.		
MAJOR'S CREEK (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "ROADS.")		
MANNING RIVER (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH DISTRICT:—		
Petition from Electors for line of Telegraph from Port Macquarie, presented, 619; ordered to be printed, 626	3	169
MANNING, THOMAS (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
MARINE BOARD BILL (NAVIGATION BILL OF 1871):—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 17; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 30; Motion for second reading amended and Bill referred to Select Committee, 97; Mr. Wilson added to Select Committee, 446; Report brought up, 613; Order for second reading postponed, 766; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and progress reported, 780; House again in Committee, further progress reported, 799, 854; House again in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendments, recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendments, 865; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 879; returned by Council with Amendments, 928; Amendments agreed to and Message sent to Council, 930; reserved by Governor for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, 934.	4	1191
MARRIAGE (See "DIVORCE"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "REGISTRATION"; also "SHORT'S MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL.")		
MARRICKVILLE (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")		
MARTIN, SIR JAMES, M.P.:—		
Motion made as to referring to Elections Committee question as to Seat of, and negative on Division, 38; acceptance of office of Attorney-General reported, 413; Seat declared vacant, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; Sworn, 424; Ministerial Statement made by, 424.		
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL:—		
Motion made for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Law relating to Divorce, 8; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 9; Motion made for second reading, and Debate adjourned, 64; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, committed, and progress reported, 77; House again in Committee, Bill reported with an Amendment, 103; Report adopted, 110; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, passed, and sent to Council, 121.		
PETITION IN FAVOUR OF:—		
From Richard Sadlier, E.N., 102, 109	4	435
PETITIONS AGAINST:—		
From Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity at Queanbeyan, 52, 58	4	399
Do. do. do. Braidwood, 59, 64	4	401
Do. Archbishop do. Sydney, 64, 70	4	408
From Roman Catholics, Shoalhaven and Ulladulla, 64, 70	4	407
From Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of Balmain, 64, 70	4	406
From Roman Catholics at Newcastle, 64, 70	4	405
From Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Liverpool, 64, 70	4	404
Do. do. do. Ryde, 64, 70	4	403
Do. do. do. Newtown, Camperdown, and		
Cook's River, 69, 77	4	409
Do. Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of Bathurst, 69, 77	4	410



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>			
<b>MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL (continued):—</b>			
PETITIONS AGAINST (continued):—			
Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Moruya, 69, 77 .....		4	411
Do. do. do. Parramatta, 69, 77 .....		4	412
Do. do. do. Goulburn, 69, 77 .....		4	413
From the Right Revd. F. Barker, D.D.; Bishop of Sydney, and Clergy, of Church of England, 69, 77 .....		4	414
From Roman Catholic Clergyman and Inhabitants of Campbelltown and Menangle, 69, 77 .....		4	415
Do. do. Laity of Wollongong, 69, 77 .....		4	416
Do. do. do. Araluen, 70, 77 .....		4	417
Do. do. do. Burwood and Petersham, 70, 77 .....		4	418
Do. do. do. Appin and Picton, 70, 77 .....		4	419
Do. do. do. Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Mittagong, 70, 77 .....		4	420
Do. do. do. Wagga Wagga, 76, 83 .....		4	421
Do. do. do. Penrith, 76, 109 .....		4	433
Do. do. do. St. Leonards, North Shore, 76, 83 .....		4	422
Do. Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of Maitland, 76, 83 .....		4	423
Do. Inhabitants of Morpeth and surrounding District, 76, 83 .....		4	424
Do. do. Maitland, 76, 83 .....		4	425
From certain Residents of Dubbo, 82, 90 .....		4	428
From Clergyman, Churchwardens, and Laity of Church of England, of Parish of St. Philip, Sydney, 82, 90 .....		4	427
From Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Windsor, 82, 90 .....		4	429
Do. do. Mudgee, 83, 102 .....		4	430
From Rev. J. C. Corlette, and Members of Church of England, Ashfield, 83, 96.		4	426
From Clergyman, Churchwardens, and Laity of Church of England, at Denham Court, 89, 102 .....		4	431
From Roman Catholic Clergyman of Town and District of Cooma, 96, 110 .....		4	432
From certain Roman Catholics of Lochinvar, 110, 121 .....		4	438
Do. Brantton, 110, 121 .....		4	437
Do. Laity of Murrurundi, 110, 121 .....		4	434
From Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Orange, 120, 132 .....		4	439
Do. do. Brisbane Water, 120, 141 .....		4	441
<b>MAYFIELD:—</b>			
BRIDGE OVER CROOKHAVEN RIVER AT:—			
Motion made for Correspondence respecting erection of, and opening of Road on either bank of River, 492.			
MAYOR ("See "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "NEWCASTLE.")			
M'AULEY, MR. ANDREW (See "COAL.")			
M'CARNEY, J. F. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
M'COMBE, GUNNER (See "ARTILLERY"; also "VOLUNTEERS.")			
M'DICKEN, HUGH (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
M'GIBBON, REV. JOHN (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
M'PHEE, JOHN (See "MEYMOTT, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE.")			
M'RAE, MR. CHRISTOPHER:—			
OF PARRAMATTA:—			
Petition from, complaining of irregular Appraisal and excessive Rent upon his Runs in District of Bligh, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 738		3	875
MEANS (See "WAYS AND MEANS.")			
MEAT (See "GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL"; also "SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.")			
<b>MEDICAL ADVISERS:—</b>			
FEES TO:—			
Return showing, amounts paid in fees to, for attending Coroners' Inquests, persons in charge of Police Lunacy cases, Aborigines, &c., laid on Table, 357 .....		4	937
TO THE GOVERNMENT:—			
Report from, on Vaccination, for 1869; laid on Table, 371 .....		4	933
Do. 1870; do. 883 .....		4	935
<b>MELBOURNE:—</b>			
INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE:—			
Report and Minutes of Proceedings of, held in month of June and July, 1870, laid on Table, 2 .....		2	17
<b>MEMBERS (See also "ASSEMBLY"; also "COUNCIL"):—</b>			
Sworn, 1, 13, 43, 146, 192, 278, 305, 353, 424, 429, 445.			
OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.			
Sworn, 29, 30, 38, 58, 64, 217, 458.			
PAYMENTS MADE TO, FOR SERVICES RENDERED TO GOVERNMENT.			
Mr. Morrice proceeding to make Motion in reference to, and House counted out, 203; Motion again submitted, 299.			
APPOINTMENT OF, TO OFFICERS OF PROFIT UNDER THE CROWN:—			
Motion made as to inexpediency of, Amendment proposed and negatived on Division, original Motion negatived, 675.			
<b>MENANGLE (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "ROADS.")</b>			
<b>MESSAGES:—</b>			
TRANSMISSION OF, BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES:—			
Sessional Order in reference to, 8.			
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BELMORE:—			
Summoning Assembly to Council, 2, 934.			
No. 1. Public Works Loan, 15 .....		2	1033
2. Deficiency Loans Funding, 16 .....		2	1035
3. Evidence by Commission, under Great Seal Bill, 59 .....		2	371
4. Assent to Evidence by Commission under Great Seal, 96.			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCE TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
MESSAGES (continued):—		
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BELMORE (continued):—		
No. 5. Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, 109 .....	4	121
6. Assent to Loan Bill of 1870, 160.		
7. Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Mr. Samuel</i> ), 217 .....	2	691
8. Assent to unclaimed Suitors' Fund Appropriation Bill, 248.		
9. Assent to Industrial Schools Bills of 1870, 248.		
10. Assent to Goulburn Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 269.		
11. Assent to St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill, 381.		
12. Assent to Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, 381.		
13. Vote of Credit (Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill), 385 .....	2	841
14. Additional Estimate for 1871, 385 .....	2	803
15. Assent to Audit Act Amendment Bill, 405.		
16. Assent to Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill, 419.		
17. Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 419.		
18. Withdrawal of Estimates for 1870-71, 458 .....	2	851
19. Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Mr. Lord</i> ), 458 .....	2	853
20. Vote of Credit (Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill), 502 .....	2	843
21. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 542.		
22. Vote of Credit (Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill), 620 .....	2	845
23. Assent to Ham Common Resumption Bill, 634.		
24. Treasury Bills (£343,200), 645 .....	2	1031
25. Control of Messengers of the Assembly, 653 .....	1	1231
26. Assent to Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill (No. 2), 665.		
27. Assent to Unclaimed Balances Appropriation Bill, 665.		
28. Assent to Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill, 665.		
29. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 667.		
30. Internal Communication, 688.		
31. Assent to Government Savings Bank Bill, 688.		
32. Vote of Credit, Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 709 .....	2	847
33. Assent to Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill, 754.		
34. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 754.		
35. Assent to Treasury Bills Bill, 783.		
36. Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, 783.		
37. St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 783.		
38. Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, 787.		
39. Assent to Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, 804.		
40. Assent to Customs Duties Bill, 824.		
41. Vote of Credit, Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 824 .....	2	849
42. Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, 824 .....	2	1039
43. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), 843.		
44. Assent to Customs Duties Declaratory Bill, 857.		
45. Fitzmaurice-street, South Wagga Wagga, Readjustment Bill, 857.		
46. Additional Estimate for 1871, 873 .....	2	965
47. Assent to Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill, 879.		
48. Railway Loan, 900 .....	2	1037
49. Assent to Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 918.		
50. Assent to Storage and Sale of Kerosene Restriction Bill, 927.		
51. Assent to Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, 933.		
FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL:—		
Transmitting Evidence by Commission under Great Seal Bill, 64.		
Loan Bill of 1870, 91.		
Industrial Schools Bill of 1870, 103.		
Unclaimed Suitors' Fund Appropriation Bill, 103.		
Matrimonial Causes Bill, 121.		
Government Savings' Bank Bill, 140.		
Unclaimed Balances Appropriation Bill, 236.		
St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill, 243.		
Friendly Societies Bill of 1870, 270.		
Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill, 278.		
Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, 285.		
Future Governors Salaries Reduction Bill, 292.		
Municipal Council of Sydney Powers Extension Bill, 315.		
Cumberland and Camden Bathurst-Burr and Thistle Bill, 342.		
Ham Common Resumption Bill, 347.		
Audit Act Amendment Bill, 357.		
Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill, 392.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 401.		
Roads Bill, 477.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 504.		
Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill, 603.		
Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill (No. 2), 634.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 644.		
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 674.		
Customs Duties Bill, 699.		
Official Salaries Reduction Bill, 716.		
Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, 738.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 744.		
Treasury Bills Bill, 744.		
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill, 773.		
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, 773.		
Fitzmaurice-street, South Wagga Wagga, Readjustment Bill, 784.		
Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, 827.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), 837.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
MESSAGES (continued) :—		
FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL (continued) :—		
Transmitting Storage and Sale of Kerosene Restriction Bill, 838.		
Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill, 842.		
Customs Duties Declaratory Bill, 844.		
Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, 858.		
Navigation Bill of 1871 (Marine Board Bill), 879.		
Public Vehicles and Boats Regulation Bill, 902.		
Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, 910.		
Loan Bill of 1871, 914.		
Imported Stock Bill, 914.		
Appropriation Bill, 921.		
Returning Goulburn Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, without Amendment, 224.		
Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, with Amendments, 804.		
Agreeing to Amendments in—		
Unclaimed Balances Appropriation Bill, 621.		
Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill, 711.		
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 773.		
Customs Duties Bill, 810.		
Customs Duties Declaratory Bill, 849.		
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill, 854.		
Storage and Sale of Kerosene Restriction Bill, 910.		
Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, 918.		
Imported Stock Bill, 928.		
Navigation Bill, 930.		
Agreeing to some, and disagreeing to others of the Amendments in—		
Government Savings Bank Bill, 628.		
Does not insist upon its Amendment in—		
Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 902.		
FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY :—		
Transmitting Goulburn Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 160.		
Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 759.		
Returning Evidence by Commission under Great Seal Bill without Amendment, 77.		
Loan Bill of 1870, without Amendment, 136.		
Industrial Schools Bill of 1870, without Amendment, 161.		
Unclaimed Suitors Fund Appropriation Bill, without Amendment, 161.		
Government Savings' Bank Bill, with Amendments, 258.		
Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill, without Amendment, 358.		
St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 372.		
Audit Act Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 386.		
Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill, without Amendment, 405.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, without Amendment, 406.		
Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 521.		
Unclaimed Balances Appropriation Bill, with Amendments, 522.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), without Amendment, 522.		
Ham Common Resumption Bill, without Amendment, 603.		
Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill, (No. 2) without Amendment, 634.		
Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill, without Amendment, 634.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), without Amendment, 652.		
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, with Amendments, 743.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), without Amendment, 744.		
Treasury Bills Bill, without Amendment, 760.		
Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, without Amendment, 774.		
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 787.		
Customs Duties Bill, with Amendments, 788.		
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill, with Amendments, 842.		
Fitzmaurice street South Wagga Wagga Re-adjustment Bill, without Amendment, 843.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), without Amendment, 843.		
Customs Duties Declaratory Bill, with an Amendment, 849.		
Storage and Sale of Kerosene Restriction Bill, with Amendments, 900.		
Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, with an Amendment, 915.		
Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 927.		
Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, without Amendment, 927.		
Loan Bill of 1871, without Amendment, 927.		
Imported Stock Bill, with Amendments, 928.		
Appropriation Bill, without Amendment, 928.		
Navigation Bill, with Amendments, 928.		
Does not insist upon its Amendments in—		
Government Savings Bank Bills, 653.		
Agreeing to some and disagreeing to others of the Amendments in—		
Sydney Meat-preserving Company's Incorporation Bill, 874.		
MESSENGERS OF ASSEMBLY :—		
CONTROL OF :—		
Message No. 25 from the Governor, in reply to Assembly's Address (Session 1868-9) 653 .....	1	1231

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MEYMOTT, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :—</b>		
Motion for Address to the Governor, for copies of complaints from Messrs. W. Small, J.P., and John M'Phoe, respecting, 70; Return to Address, laid on Table, 152 .....	2	365
<b>MIDNIGHT :—</b>		
<b>SITTINGS AFTER :—</b>		
193, 218, 315, 331, 358, 503, 521, 549, 574, 603, 608, 627, 683, 784, 794, 829, 839, 849, 870, 874, 884, 906.		
<b>MILITARY (See also "VOLUNTEERS") :—</b>		
<b>ROYAL ARTILLERY :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting proposed retention of Battery of, at Sydney, laid on Table, 83 .....	2	3
Correspondence respecting retention of Lieutenant Hopkins and Gunner M'Combe, as Instructors, laid on Table, 102 .....	2	503
<b>DEFENCES OF THE COLONY :—</b>		
Despatch respecting Imperial Troops in Australian Colonies, laid on Table, 2 .....	2	1
Documents as to request made to Imperial Government for supply of Snider Rifles to Volunteer Force, laid on Table, 89 .....	2	453
Correspondence respecting disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments, laid on Table, 102 .....	2	419
Despatch respecting conveyance of News connected with the War, laid on Table, 424 .....	2	15
Detailed Statement of cost of Wire and Timber supplied for, laid on Table, 464 .....	2	417
Motion made respecting British Protection to the Colony in the event of War, and the withdrawal of Imperial Troops,—and negatived, 565.		
Correspondence respecting Armstrong Guns and Warlike Stores granted by the Imperial Government free of charge, laid on Table, 842 .....	2	421
<b>FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT :—</b>		
Circular Despatch transmitting, laid on Table, 298 .....	2	5
Circular Despatch transmitting Queen's Proclamation, embodying provisions of, laid on Table, 298 .....	2	11
<b>VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting proposed conversion of to Hospital purposes, laid on Table, 298 .....	4	149
<b>MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES REGULATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 431; Order of Day postponed, 458, 504; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 621; second reading moved, motion for Adjournment of Debate negatived on Division, and subsequently agreed to, 653; Debate resumed, and Motion for Adjournment thereof negatived on Division, and subsequently agreed to, 694; Debate resumed, Motion of "this day six months" negatived, and Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> on Division, 700; Motion for Speaker to leave Chair, Amendment proposed and negatived, 717; House in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendment, 718; Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division, passed, and sent to Council, 738; returned without Amendment, 774; Assent reported, 783.		
<b>MINERALS (See "COAL"; also "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>MINERS (See "GOLD FIELDS"; also "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.")</b>		
<b>MINING (See "LIABILITY OF MINING PARTNERSHIPS LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>MINISTER FOR LANDS :—</b>		
Disorderly words used by, 614.		
<b>MINISTERIAL STATEMENT :—</b>		
Made by Mr. Cowper, 377.		
Made by Mr. Robertson, 381, 385.		
Made by Sir James Martin, 424.		
<b>MINISTERS OF RELIGION :—</b>		
<b>LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO :—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing, since 1862, 492; Return to Order, laid on Table, 927.		
<b>MINOR (See "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL :—</b>		
Despatches respecting, laid on Table, 7 .....	2	527
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 16 .....	2	529
Do. repairs to Buildings, laid on Table, 327 .....	2	535
Despatches respecting Coins struck at, laid on Table, 445 .....	2	531, 533
Despatch respecting Accounts of, laid on Table, 653 .....	2	547
<b>MINUTE (See "HOVELL AND RANGI.")</b>		
<b>MITTAGONG (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")</b>		
<b>MONARO (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—</b>		
Death of Hon. Daniel Egan announced, 229; Seat declared vacant, 235; Speaker reports issue and return of Writ certifying to Election of James Hart, Esquire, 353; Mr. Hart sworn, 353.		
<b>MONEY BILLS :—</b>		
Speaker's remarks respecting Council amending, 788, 927.		
Message referring to Council amending Customs Duties Bill, 810.		
<b>MOORE, MR. CHARLES (See "BOTANIC GARDENS.")</b>		
<b>MORLAITY, ABRAM ORPEN, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Motion made for Correspondence respecting dismissal of, from Public Service, 121; Return to Order, laid on Table, 242 .....	3	781
<b>MORPETH (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>MORT, MR. T. S. (See "TARIFF.")</b>		
<b>MORUYA (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "GOLD FIELDS"; also "TARIFF.")</b>		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>			
MOTION (See also "ADJOURNMENT") :—			
OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT :—			
Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved Resolution affirming, and Previous Question negatived on Division, 446.			
MOTIONS, FORMAL (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS.")			
MOUNT KEIRA (See "ROADS.")			
MUDGEE (See also "BY-LAWS"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
LATE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS AT :—			
Report of Commissioner appointed to inquire into charges against, laid on Table, 625.			
MUNICIPAL (See also "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL"; also "SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")			
BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE :—			
Document relative to claim of Auditors for auditing accounts of, laid on Table, 169			
		3	1039
Petition from Mayor and Municipal Council of Newcastle presented, 160; ordered to be printed, 163			
		3	1041
Motion made for correspondence between Mr. Brookes, Mayor, and Colonial Secretary, respecting Municipal affairs in the Borough, 186; Return to Order, laid on Table, 269			
		3	1043
Return to Order relative to "Municipal affairs, Newcastle" (Session 1868-9) referred to Committee on Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill, 482.			
WATER AND SEWERAGE ACTS :—			
Fourteenth Annual Report of Municipal Council on, laid on Table, 602			
		3	1077
Motion made for Return, showing State of Accounts in reference to, and other Statistics, 710.			
EXTENSION OF SYSTEM :—			
Motion made respecting Municipal Self-government, and by leave withdrawn, 710.			
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY POWERS EXTENSION BILL :—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole, to consider propriety of bringing in, 96; House in Committee, and resolution agreed to, 103; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 132; Order postponed, 147; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 270; Order postponed, 292; House in Committee, Bill reported without amendment, 300; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 315.			
MUNICIPALITIES :—			
AREAS OF :—			
Motion made for Return of Areas in square miles of all Municipalities, &c., 224; Return to Order, laid on Table, 520			
		3	1035
BY-LAWS UNDER ACT :—			
Borough of Newcastle, laid on Table, 2710			
		3	949, 951
Do.	Waverley, do.	2	947
Do.	Mudgee, do.	2	953
Do.	Paddington, do.	2	967
Do.	Alexandria, do.	58, 804	971, 975
Do.	St. Leonards, do.	132	977
Do.	Camperdown, do.	202	979
Do.	Deniliquin, do.	202	983
Do.	Hunter's Hill, do.	247	987
Do.	Newtown, do.	391	993
Do.	Wagga Wagga, do.	405	999
Do.	North Illawarra, do.	424	1005
Do.	Redfern, do.	644	1007
Do.	The Glebe, do.	804	1009
Do.	West Botany, do.	827	1023
Do.	St. Peter's, do.	827	1019
Do.	North Willoughby, do.	848	1027
Do.	East Maitland, do.	900	1029
MURDERS :—			
KINGSMILL ISLANDS :—			
Despatch, respecting alleged, laid on Table, 89			
		2	103
MURDOCH, SIR CLINTON (See "EMIGRATION.")			
MURRUMBIDGEE (See "CHRYSAL, Mr. DAVID.")			
MURRURUNDI (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "RAILWAYS.")			
MUSEUM, AUSTRALIAN :—			
Report from Trustees, for 1869, laid on Table, 298			
		4	1
Do. 1870, do. 914			
		4	9
MUSGRAVE, JOHN (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
<b>N</b>			
NARELLAN (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
NATIVE INDUSTRY (See "PROTECTION.")			
NAVAL (See "MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES REGULATION BILL.")			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>N</b>			
<b>NAVIGATION BILL OF 1871 (MARINE BOARD BILL):—</b>			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 17; House in Committee, Resolutions agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 30; Motion for second reading, read and amended, and Bill referred to Select Committee, 97; Mr. Wilson added to Select Committee, 446; Report brought up, 613; Order for second reading postponed, 766; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and progress reported, 780; House again in Committee, further reported, 799, 854; House again in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendments, recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, 865; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 879; returned by Council with Amendments, 928; Amendments agreed to, and Message sent to Council, 930; reserved by Governor for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, 934.	4	1191	
<b>NEALE, JAMES HENRY, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—</b>			
Speaker's Warrant appointing, to Elections and Qualifications Committee, laid on Table, 182; maturity reported, 208; sworn, 217.			
<b>NECROPOLIS :—</b>			
<b>AT HASLEM'S CREEK :—</b>			
Motion made for Return of Expenditure for purposes of, 44.			
<b>NEILL, WILLIAM, J.P. (See "FIJI ISLANDS.")</b>			
<b>NEPEAN (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>NERRIGUNDAH (See "COOKE, JOSEPH NATHANIEL.")</b>			
<b>NEW BUSINESS :—</b>			
Motion made that none be entered upon after 11 p.m., and negatived on Division, 38.			
<b>NEWCASTLE (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "FAWCETT, REV. JAMES"; also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS"; also "BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "LABOUR BILL.")</b>			
<b>BOROUGH OF :—</b>			
Document relative to claim of Auditors for auditing accounts of, laid on Table, 169.....	3	1039	
Petition from Mayor and Municipal Council of, presented, 160; ordered to be printed, 168 .....	3	1041	
Motion made for Correspondence between Mr. Brookes, Mayor of, and Colonial Secretary, respecting Municipal affairs of the Borough, 186; Return to Order laid on Table, 269 .....	3	1043	
<b>MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, NEWCASTLE :—</b>			
Return to Order relative to (Session 1868-9) referred to Committee on Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill, 482.			
<b>BY-LAWS UNDER MUNICIPALITIES ACT :—</b>			
Laid on Table, 2, 710 .....	3	949, 951	
<b>GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT :—</b>			
Petition from S. Gordon, complaining of conduct of certain, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298 .....	4	955	
<b>COAL STRAITS AT :—</b>			
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee, 431; Report brought up, 899 .....	3	897	
<b>POST OFFICE :—</b>			
Motion made for Committee of Whole, to consider Address to the Governor for £2,000 for erection of, 507; order postponed, 816, 854; Order of Day discharged, 910.			
<b>RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE :—</b>			
Petition from Employés on board Steam Dredge "Hunter," complaining of reduction in their wages, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 595 .....	2	1121	
Petition—Inhabitants of, as to reduction in wages and salaries of Government Employés, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 733 .....	2	1119	
<b>NEW ENGLAND (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>NEW MINISTRY :—</b>			
Acceptance of office by Sir James Martin's Government, reported by the Speaker, 413; Seats declared vacant, 419, 420; Writs issued and returned, 423; Sworn, 424.			
<b>NEWS OF WAR :—</b>			
Despatch respecting conveyance of, laid on Table, 424 .....	2	15	
<b>NEWSPAPERS (See also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN :—</b>			
Statement showing amount expended on, laid on Table, 44 .....	2	1073	
<b>NEW STANDING ORDERS PROPOSED :—</b>			
<b>IN REFERENCE TO DIVORCE BILLS :—</b>			
Committee instructed to consider and report as to adoption of, 514, 515; Report brought up, 625; consideration in Committee of Whole ordered, 625; House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 902.	1	1161	
<b>NEWTOWN (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "BY-LAWS.")</b>			
<b>NO QUORUM (See "ADJOURNMENT.")</b>			
<b>NO REPORT :—</b>			
FROM COMMITTEE OF WHOLE, 38, 59, 84, 620, 668.			
<b>NORTHERN (See "ROADS"; also "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>NORTH ILLAWARRA (See "BY-LAWS.")</b>			
<b>NORTH SHORE (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")</b>			
<b>NORTH WILLOUGHBY (See "BY-LAWS.")</b>			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>N</b>		
NORTHWOOD, BUCKLAND AND :—		
CLAIM FOR ALLEGED LOSS OF WATER-FRONTAGE AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY :—		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence respecting, 299 ;		
Return to Address laid on Table, 682.		
NO SECONDER :—		
To CONTINGENT MOTION, 477.		
NO TELLERS :—		
For DIVISION, 392, 760.		
NUNDLE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
<b>O</b>		
OATH :—		
Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer, 16.		
Administered by Speaker, 1, 13, 43, 146, 192, 278, 305, 353, 424, 429, 445.		
Do. by Clerk to Members of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 29, 30, 38, 58, 64, 217, 458.		
OATHS (See "PROMISSORY OATHS.")		
O'BRIEN, MR. HENRY (See "YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.")		
O'BRIEN, MR. :—		
WARDER OF MATTLAND GAOL :—		
Motion made for copies of documents relating to charges made against by Rev. Mr. Lanigan, Chaplain, 901 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 933.		
OFFICE (See also "NEW MINISTRY") :—		
OF POSTMASTER GENERAL :—		
Motion made disapproving of, being made a Political Office, and negatived on Division, 299.		
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL :—		
Mr. Buchanan proceeding to move Resolution respecting,—House counted out, 733, 755 ; Motion made and negatived, on Division, 798.		
OFFICES OF PROFIT (See "MEMBERS.")		
OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCTION BILL :—		
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to reduce salaries of certain Public Officers, 593 ; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 594 ; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, Com- mitted and reported without amendment, 711 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 716.		
OLD SOUTH ROAD (See "ROADS.")		
ONIONS, SAMUEL (See "ABBOTT, MR. JOSEPH PALMER.")		
OPENING (See "SPEECH" ; also "ASSEMBLY.")		
OPINIONS (See "RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.")		
ORANGE (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL" ; also RETAIL OF FER- MENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
EXTENSION OF RAILWAY TO :—		
Report from Engineer-in-Chief for Railways on cost of, laid on Table, 482.....		
Petition from certain Inhabitants of Town and District of, in favour of, presented, 491 ; ordered to be printed, 502 .....		
	3	283
	3	201
ORDER (See also "ASSEMBLY") :—		
For Printing Electoral Rolls, rescinded, 225.		
FOR SECOND READING OF TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS BILL :—		
Proposal to restore, and negatived on Division, 780.		
POINTS OF :—		
Speaker's ruling in reference to reception of informal Petition, 132.		
Speaker's ruling in reference to, motion for printing document laid on Table by private Member, as to St. Leonards Volunteer Rifle Corps, 236.		
Speaker's ruling in reference to power of Member to move Amendment, in Committee of Whole on Tariff, which would have the effect of imposing a new duty, 358.		
Speaker's ruling referring to, House not proceeding to Orders of Day when Motions have precedence, 366.		
Speaker's ruling in reference to, power of Committee of Ways and Means to consider a Resolution for introduction of Bill to renew the Stamp Act,— a Resolution for certain duties having been the question before the Com- mittee on its last sitting day, and an Amendment thereon submitted, 386.		
Speaker's ruling as to whether Mr. Robertson was entitled to take part in pro- ceedings of the House, or be recognized as a Member, he having accepted office under another Government, 413.		
Speaker's ruling as to Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, requiring to originate in Committee of Whole, 515.		
Ruling of Speaker relative to <i>Contingent</i> Amendment referring to Financial Proposals of Government not yet reported by Committee of Ways and Means, 543.		
Speaker's ruling as to, power of Member to insist upon Resolution in Com- mittee of Ways and Means being put as a whole, when another Member had demanded that items should be dealt with <i>seriatim</i> , 573.		
Speaker pointed out that motion on Paper was similar to Order of Day, for future day, and could not be proceeded with, 594.		
Chairman of Committee of Whole, on a proposal to omit a certain amount with a view to inserting in its place another amount, and question "that figures proposed to be omitted stand," having been negatived,—having decided that the amount proposed to be inserted should be first disposed of without considering another Amendment,—Speaker sustained Chairman's decision, 668 ; again reported by Chairman for Speaker's decision, 668.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>O</b>			
ORDER ( <i>continued</i> ) :—			
POINTS OF ( <i>continued</i> ) :—			
Speaker's ruling as to Committee of Supply having exceeded its powers by substituting the words "two Batteries" for "one Battery" under Estimate for Permanent Military Force, 829.			
Speaker pointed out that Motion for leave to bring in Triennial Parliaments Bill on Paper could not be entertained, as the Bill had been already considered in present Session, 798.			
Speaker's ruling relating to Customs Duties Bill, containing provisions not authorized by Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means upon which it is founded, 682.			
ORDER IN COUNCIL :—			
Alteration in Scale of Fees mentioned in Schedule to District Courts Act, laid on Table, 492; Motion made condemning such alteration, and negatived on Division, 535	2	237	
Alteration in Scale of Fees mentioned in Schedule to District Courts Act, laid on Table, 694; Motion made condemning, and by leave withdrawn, 780...	2	239	
ORDERS (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS"; also "STANDING ORDERS"; also "RESTORED.")			
ORDNANCE LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—			
Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , <i>pro forma</i> , 3.			
O'REILLY, REV. CANON (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
ORPHAN :—			
PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS :—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1869) laid on Table, 64	4	99	
Motion made for Return containing explanatory Statements, as to disposal of Children from, 797.			
SCHOOLS :—			
Return showing cost of Winter Clothing supplied to, 321	4	97	
OSBORNE'S LAND (See "ROADS.")			
OWEN, PROFESSOR (See "WELLINGTON CAVES.")			
<b>P</b>			
PADDINGTON (See "BY-LAWS"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
PAPER :—			
LAI'D ON TABLE BY PRIVATE MEMBER :—			
As to Mr. Eckford's Insolvency, 23, 38.			
In reference to St. Leonards Rifle Volunteer Company, 236.			
PARKES, HENRY, ESQUIRE :—			
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KLAMA :—			
Resignation of, reported, 229; Seat declared vacant, 235; Speaker reports issue and return of Writ, certifying to re-election of Henry Parkes, Esq., 299; Sworn, 305; Resignation of reported, and Seat declared vacant, 397; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to Election of John Stewart, Esq., 423; Sworn, 424.			
PARLIAMENT (See also "ASSEMBLY"; also "MEMBERS") :—			
Opening of, Proclamation read by Clerk, 1.			
Governor's Speech read by Speaker, 3.			
Prorogation of, Special Adjournment for, 930.			
Prorogued—Governor's Speech, 934.			
PARLIAMENTS (See "TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS BILL.")			
PARRAMATTA (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "GAOLS.")			
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :—			
Acceptance of Office of Secretary for Public Works by Member for, reported, 413; Seat declared vacant, 420; New Writ issued, and returned, certifying to election of Hon. James Byrnes, Esq., 423; Sworn, 424.			
PARTNERSHIP (See "LIABILITY OF MINING PARTNERSHIPS LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")			
PASSENGERS (See "RAILWAYS.")			
PAYMENTS :—			
TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED TO GOVERNMENT :—			
Mr. Morrice proceeding to move for Return in reference to, House counted out, 203; Motion again submitted, 299.			
PEDLERS (See "LICENSED HAWKERS AMENDMENT BILL.")			
PELL, M. B., ESQUIRE (See "LAND TITLES.")			
PENRITH (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
PETERSHAM (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
PETITION (See also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS") :—			
INFORMALITY IN :—			
Attention drawn to, 132, 652.			
Motion for Suspension of Standing Orders to admit of reception, 153, 675.			
PETITIONS :—			
GENERAL SUMMARY OF, PRESENTED DURING SESSION	1	1131	
PETTY SESSIONS (See "CLERK.")			
PHELPS, JOSEPH JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—			
Leave of absence granted to, 900.			
PHILLIPS, JOHN :—			
COMMITTED TO N.S.S. "VERNON" :—			
Reports from committing Justices and Inspector General of Police respecting case of, laid on Table, 391	2	385	



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
PHENIX PARK (See "ROADS.")		
PICTON (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—		
TOLL-BAR :—		
Petition from inhabitants, representing the hardship of paying toll at, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 754	3	245
PIDDINGTON, W. R., ESQUIRE, M.P. :—		
Appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees, for the day, 780, 834.		
PIG-IRON (See "CUSTOMS.")		
PILOTS :—		
Circular Despatch conveying instructions to, with reference to ships of war belonging to France or Prussia, laid on Table, 168	2	97
PLANTER'S FRIEND (See "DISTILLATION.")		
PLUNKETT, MRS. MARIA CHARLOTTE :—		
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor for grant of £1,000 to, and negatived on Division, 620.		
POINTS OF ORDER (See "ORDER.")		
POLICE :—		
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE :—		
On 1st July, 1870, return showing, laid on Table, 2	2	573
On 1st May, 1871, do. do. 798	2	577
REVISED RULES :—		
For general management and discipline of, laid on Table, 175	2	581
MR. D. FLYNN, OF CARCOAR :—		
Motion made for Correspondence, &c., relating to complaints from, to Inspector General of Police, 343; Return to Order, laid on Table, 401	2	589
FEES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS :—		
For attendance on Police, Return showing, laid on Table, 357	4	937
CASE OF JOHN PHILLIPS, N. S. S. "VERNON" :—		
Report of committing Justice and Inspector General respecting, laid on Table, 391	2	385
DENNIS DWYER, LATE CHIEF CONSTABLE, GOSFORD :—		
Petition from, representing that he resigned office on promise of a pension which he has not received, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 573	4	957
SUPERANNUATION CIVIL SERVICE AND FUNDS :—		
Return to Order (Session 1868-9), laid on Table, 864	2	1245
POLICE MAGISTRATE, CASINO :—		
MR. FAWCETT, LATE :—		
Motion made for Address to Governor, for Correspondence respecting, 779; Return to Address laid on Table, 848	2	405
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CASINO AND GRAFTON :—		
Motion made for Address to Governor for copies of applications for appointments of, 613.		
POLICE MAGISTRATE, MORUYA (See "COOKE, JOSEPH NATHANIEL.")		
POLICE OFFICE (See "GRENFELL"; also "YOUNG.")		
POLITICAL OFFICE (See "POSTMASTER GENERAL.")		
POPULATION OF THE COLONY :—		
RETURNS OF, UNDER THE CENSUS ACT :—		
Estimated, laid on Table, 843	4	843
Motion made for, in the several districts of the Colony, 848.		
PORT MACQUARIE (See "TELEGRAPHIC.")		
POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS (See also "POSTAL.")		
MOTION RELATIVE TO :—		
Motion for Committee of Whole to consider Petition of John Gale, of Queanbeyan, 594; Order of Day discharged, 910.		
PROPOSED REPEAL OF ACT :—		
Motion made for, and negatived on Division, 470.		
PETITIONS FROM, RELATIVE TO :—		
John Gale, of Queanbeyan, 542, 549	3	130
G. E. Shettle, of Mudgee, 548, 564	3	142
Frederick Lawrence, of Mudgee, 548, 564	3	141
John Musgrave, 548.		
J. B. Elworthy, of Gundagai, 563, 573	3	144
Messrs. Hines and Dorney, 563, 573	3	143
Charles Isaac Watson, 563, 595	3	151
J. Campion Lodge, Moruya, 564, 593	3	155
Hugh M'Dicken, <i>Newcastle Chronicle</i> , 564, 594	3	154
Benjamin J. Bennett, <i>Burrangong Argus</i> , 564, 594	3	150
Messrs. Hency and Spring, of Cooma, 564, 593	3	153
Robert Barr, Kiama, 564, 594	3	152
Thomas Manning, 564, 594	3	156
W. R. Riley, 564, 580	3	145
Newspaper Proprietors of Sydney, 564, 594	3	149
Walter Craigie and G. W. J. Hipgrave, 564, 594	3	147
J. A. Gallagher, 572, 593	3	146
Messrs. Downer and Ella, 573.		
Messrs. Ryan and Macnamara, 573.		
John Ferguson, 580, 595	3	148
R. W. Sharpe, 593, 602	3	162
William H. Braine, 593, 602	3	158
Henry Tuck, 593, 602	3	159
Messrs. Campbell and Hart, <i>Illawarra Mercury</i> , 593, 602	3	161
Edward C. Madgwick, 593, 602	3	160
Charles Boyce, 593, 602	3	157
Thomas Talbot Wilton, 602, 607	3	163
Samuel Hawkins, 602.		
James Florence M'Carthy, 610, 626	3	137

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>. P</b>		
POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
PETITIONS FROM, RELATIVE TO ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
Joseph Weston, 619, 625 .....	3	164
Messrs. Balmer and Hobson, 644, 653 .....	3	138
George Lucas and Rev. John M'Gibbon, 710, 716 .....	3	165
F. F. de Courcy Browne, <i>Gulgong Guardian</i> , 726, 733 .....	3	167
Thomas Affleck, 773.		
POSTAL (See also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS") :—		
POST OFFICE :—		
Fifteenth Annual Report, being for 1869, laid on Table, 70 .....	3	1
Sixteenth do. 1870, do. 844 .....	3	31
JOHN FULLER FOSTER, MAIL CONTRACTOR :—		
Motion made for Select Committee to consider Petition of (presented last Session), 292; Report brought up, 386; Motion for adoption of Report negatived on Division, 492.	3	113
MR. JAMES FORD, BATHURST :—		
Petition from, complaining that a certain envelope, addressed to Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, had not been delivered, presented, 297; ordered to be printed, 327; Motion made for Select Committee to consider Petition, and by leave withdrawn, 328 .....	3	111
OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL :—		
Motion made disapproving of, being made a political office with a seat in Parliament, and negatived on Division, 299.		
COMMUNICATION STEAM, WITH GREAT BRITAIN, &c. :—		
Despatch respecting (Time-table), laid on Table, 430 .....	3	65
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 738 .....	3	97
PROPOSED REPEAL OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE ACT :—		
Motion made for, and negatived on Division, 470.		
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> SAN FRANCISCO :—		
Correspondence respecting, <i>via</i> San Francisco, laid on Table, 452 .....	3	67
Resolution to defray expense of, to 31 March, 1871, reported from Committee of Supply and agreed to, 621.		
Petition from Merchants, Bankers, &c., Sydney, praying for adoption of measures to prevent closing of line, 688; ordered to be printed, 694 .....	3	109
Motion made for Committee of Whole, to consider the question of subsidising, 779; House in Committee and Resolution reported, 794; received and agreed to, 799.		
GUNDAROO POST OFFICE :—		
Motion made for Correspondence referring to conveyance of mails <i>via</i> Gundaroo, and as to removal of Post Office, 838; Return to Order laid on Table, 853	3	127
POST OFFICE AT NEWCASTLE :—		
Motion made for Committee of Whole, to consider Address to the Governor, for £2,000 for erection of, 507; Order postponed, 816, 854; Order of Day discharged, 910.		
POSTMASTER GENERAL :—		
OFFICE OF :—		
Motion made disapproving of, being made a political office with a seat in Parliament, and negatived on Division, 299.		
POTATOES :—		
Petition from Farmers, &c., Moruya, praying for levy of Customs duty on, presented, 593; ordered to be printed, 602 .....	2	1373
Petition from Farmers, &c., Shoalhaven, similar prayer, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 716 .....	2	1377
PRECEDENCE (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS.")		
PRESENTATION OF BILLS :—		
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL CHAMBER :—		
For Royal Assent, 934.		
PRESERVING (See "GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL"; also "SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL"; also "CARRIDGI LAGOON.")		
PREVIOUS QUESTION :—		
PASSED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE :—		
As to amendment of Land Law, 362.		
Referring to proposed Repeal of Newspaper Postage Act, 470.		
PASSED IN THE NEGATIVE :—		
Motion of Want of Confidence, 446.		
MOVED AND HOUSE COUNTED OUT :—		
As to Tenders for Public Works, 210.		
BY LEAVE WITHDRAWN :—		
In reference to Civil Service Competitive Examination, 507.		
On Motion respecting Extension of Municipal System, 710.		
PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
PRINTING (See "GOVERNMENT"; also "ORDER.")		
PRISON :—		
DISCIPLINE :—		
Papers respecting, laid on Table, 108.		
Do. substituted, do. 159 .....	2	557
ESTABLISHMENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM :—		
Report of Sheriff (Acting Inspector of Prisons) respecting working of, laid on Table, 108 .....	2	563
Despatch referring to above Report, laid on Table, 682 .....	2	561
LABOUR PERFORMED BY PRISONERS IN :—		
Return showing, during half-year to 30 June, 1870, laid on Table, 247 .....	2	571
ESTABLISHMENT AT COCKATOO ISLAND :—		
Petitions from John Kelleher and Henry Fitzgerald, as to amount of pay to which they were entitled and had not received, presented, 225; ordered to be printed, 236 .....	2	1237, 1239

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
PRISON ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
ESTABLISHMENT AT COCKATOO ISLAND ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
Petition from John Byron, late Principal Warder, representing that his office at Cockatoo Island has been abolished, &c., and praying relief, 353; ordered to be printed, 357 .....	2	1265
PRIVATE:—		
BUSINESS:—		
Days for Precedence of ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.		
BILL:—		
Vote of Chairman of Select Committee on ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.		
PRIVILEGE:—		
SEAT OF SIR JAMES MARTIN:—		
Motion made to refer Question as to, to Elections Committee, and negatived on Division, 38.		
CASE OF SMITH v. DEAN:—		
Speaker's observations on, respecting Report of Elections Committee, 146.		
SEAT OF EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BAKER:—		
Motion made respecting alleged disqualification of, and Seat declared vacant, 291.		
COUNCIL'S AMENDMENTS IN MONEY BILLS:—		
Speaker draws attention to, 788, 927.		
PROCEEDINGS OF INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE:—		
Report and Minutes of, laid on Table, 2 .....	2	17
PROCLAMATION (See also "FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT"):—		
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT:—		
Read by Clerk, 1.		
PRODUCTION OF WRIT:—		
At Court ( <i>Regina v. Alderson</i> ), 2.		
PRO FORMA BILL:—		
ORDNANCE LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 3.		
PROMISSORY OATHS ACT OF 1870:—		
Despatch notifying Her Majesty's allowance of, laid on Table, 192 .....	2	105
PROPERTY (See "REAL PROPERTY ACT.")		
PROPOSED (See also "STANDING ORDERS"; also "POSTAGE ON NEWS-PAPERS"; also "RETRENCHMENT"):—		
VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT:—		
Motion made and Debate adjourned after Division, 169; Resumed, 193; Original Question negatived on Division, 194.		
PUBLIC WHARF AT TARRE:—		
Petition from Residents, Tarre, praying for, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298 .....	4	1241
ROAD FROM OSBORNE'S LAND TO OLD SOUTH ROAD:—		
Motion made for Correspondence and Reports from Land and Survey Departments relative to, 300; Return to Order laid on Table, 452 .....	3	199
PROROGATION (See "PARLIAMENT.")		
PROTECTION:—		
BRITISH, FOR COLONY:—		
Motion made respecting withdrawal of Troops and Defence of, in case of War, and negatived, 565.		
TO NATIVE INDUSTRY:—		
Petition from certain Tradesmen, Agriculturists, and others, of Broulee, in favour of, presented, 864; ordered to be printed, 869 .....	2	1379
PROTESTANT STANDARD (See "INFIRMARY, SYDNEY.")		
PUBLIC (See also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "FINANCE"; also "CROWN LANDS"):—		
WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT:—		
Statistics connected with Grants for, laid on Table, 44.		
Do. do. substituted, laid on Table, 120 .....	4	391
Motion made for Address to Governor for Return showing Money paid as Grants in aid of Public Worship, 224; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Address laid on Table, 809 .....	4	395
WORKS:—		
Motion made with reference to Regulations for advertising, opening, &c., of Tenders for, Previous Question moved, and House counted out, 209, 210.		
WORKS, ROADS, &c., PROVIDED FOR BY APPROPRIATION ACT 33 VIC. NO. 17:—		
Motion made for Statement showing, 45.		
ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONY FOR 1869:—		
Abstract of, laid on Table, 83 .....	2	607
ACCOUNTS:—		
Report of Board of Audit laid on Table, 426 .....	2	1067
SCHOOLS:—		
Motion made for copies of documents relating to parents being prohibited from sending their children to, 146; Return to Order laid on Table, 247 .....	4	369
Information respecting, in answer to Question, laid on Table, 909.		
Reports from Council of Education, on condition of, laid on Table, 738 .....	4	175, 327
WHARF AT TARRE:—		
Petition from Residents, Tarre, praying for, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298 .....	4	1241
SERVICE—SUPPLIES FOR:—		
Motion made for copies of Tenders for supplies to Gaols, Darlinghurst and Parramatta, and Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, 819; Return to Order laid on Table, 918.		
PUBLICANS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
PUBLICATION (See "BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS PUBLICATION ACT EXTENSION BILL.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>			
PUBLIC OFFICERS (See "OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCTION BILL.")			
PUBLIC VEHICLES :—			
PETITIONS RELATIVE TO, FROM—			
Municipal Council of Newtown, 192, 203 .....		3	1087
Do. Redfern, 202, 209 .....		3	1089
Do. Randwick, 202, 209 .....		3	1091
Do. Marrickville, 209 .....			
Do. Woollahra, 242, 248 .....		3	1093
Do. Darlington, 277, 283 .....		3	1095
Do. Alexandria, 299, 315 .....		3	1097
Do. The Glebe, 348, 362 .....		3	1099
Do. East St. Leonards, 549, 564 .....		3	1101
Motion made for Return showing Fines inflicted for offences against By-laws and paid over to Municipal Council, 348 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 391 .....		3	1083
PUBLIC VEHICLES (AND BOATS) REGULATION BILL :—			
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill for regulation of, within City and Harbour of Port Jackson, 298 ; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 386 ; Motion made for second reading and Debate adjourned, 508 ; Order read, <i>Contingent Motion</i> that Counsel be heard at Bar agreed to, and Order postponed, 595 ; Order read, Mr. G. C. Davis, Counsel, heard at Bar, and Debate adjourned, after Division, 774 ; Debate resumed, Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and reported with Amendments and with Title amended, 815 ; Report adopted, 869 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, passed, and sent to Council, 902.			
PETITION AGAINST :—			
From Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Sydney, presented, 445 ; ordered to be printed, 452 .....		3	1085
PETITION TO BE HEARD BY COUNSEL AT BAR :—			
From Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Sydney, presented, 548.			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—			
Statement of Names and Occupations of Employés in, not shown on Estimates, with former and present rates of pay, laid on Table, 503 .....		2	1085
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL (See "LOANS BILLS OF 1870 & 1871.")			
PUNISHMENT, CAPITAL, ABOLITION BILL :—			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 37 ; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 37 ; Order for second reading postponed, 147, 292, 323, 437 ; Order discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 668.			
PUNT (See "SPENCER, MR." ; also "WALLALONG.")			
<b>Q</b>			
QUALIFICATIONS (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.")			
QUARTER SESSIONS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
QUEANBEYAN (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL" ; also "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS" :—			
PROPOSED TRAMWAY FROM GOULBURN TO, OR BRAIDWOOD :—			
Report on, with general remarks on Railways, laid on Table, 476 .....		3	293
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY :—			
CELEBRATION OF :—			
Despatch relative to fixing of day for, laid on Table, 602 .....		2	99
QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION :—			
FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT :—			
Circular Despatch transmitting, 298 .....		2	511
QUESTION (See also "PREVIOUS QUESTION.")			
Expunged—relating to Mr. Keating, 64.			
TO PRIVATE MEMBER :—			
Marine Board Bill, 725.			
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS :—			
Entry of, in <i>Votes (Sessional Order)</i> , 8.			
QUESTIONS :—			
IN REFERENCE TO :—			
ABBOTT, R. P., MR. :—			
Application for pre-lease of Land at Murrurundi, 513.			
ABORIGINES :—			
Fees to Medical Practitioners for attendance on, 263.			
ABSENCE :—			
Leave of, to Ministers of Religion, 837.			
ABSENT :—			
Members of Legislative Council absent from Colony, 429.			
ABSTRACTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—			
Preparation of, 28.			
ACCOMMODATION :—			
Redfern Railway Station, 464.			
ACCOUNTANT, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT :—			
Mr. Ashdown—defalcations, 13, 22, 51.			
Successor to Mr. Ashdown, 51.			
ACCOUNTS :—			
State of Loans, 23, 120, 223, 607.			
Abstracts of Public, 28.			
Auditing Borough of Newcastle, 35.			
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—			
Courts of Petty Sessions at Dandaloo, 27.			
Gaol at Forbes, 27.			
Committals, &c., from Police Office, Young, 35.			
Court of Quarter Sessions, Young, 36.			
Ulladulla Bench of Magistrates, 36, 208, 543.			

VOIRS AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (continued) :—</b>		
District Courts, Narrabri, Warrallda, and Walgett, 44.		
Prisoner Gray, 58, 76.		
Lock-up for West Maitland, 75.		
Police Magistrate, Forbes, 75.		
Prisoner Thomas H. Thompson, 75.		
Queen v. M'Pherson—Appeal to Privy Council, 82.		
Committals, &c., from Police Office, Grenfell, 82.		
Court House, Grenfell, 289.		
District Court, do. 486.		
Case of Harris Jacob,—Maitland Quarter Sessions, 129.		
Court House, Berrima, 146, 341.		
James Leard,—Scone Quarter Sessions, 174.		
Mr. District Court Judge Simpson, 129, 174, 181, 201, 520, 535.		
James Beales,—Yass Quarter Sessions, 192.		
William Booth,—Ulladulla Bench of Magistrates, 203.		
Mr. Caswell, Police Magistrate, Moruya, 139, 234, 241, 269, 290.		
Court House, Cowra, 244.		
Prisoner John Archibald, 235.		
Law Reform—Proceedings in Supreme Court, 247, 470.		
Appointment of Messrs. M'Donald and Mooney, as Magistrates, Taralga, 263, 352.		
District Court Registrars, 277.		
Appointment of Messrs. Fernance and Wilson, as Magistrates, St. Alban's, 283.		
Mr. Innes as Crown Prosecutor, Wagga Wagga, 313.		
Criminal Statistics, 325.		
Appointment of Mr. R. Coulson, as Magistrate, 336.		
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee, 341, 469, 591.		
Case of Dr. Beer, 351, 693, 726.		
Mr. J. F. Mooney, 352.		
Henry Kendall, 430.		
Mr. G. B. Suttor—Quarter Sessions, Parramatta, 438.		
Appointment of Mr. W. J. Edwards, as Magistrate, Trunkey Creek, 457.		
Laurence D'Arcy, 476.		
Appointment of Policemen as Clerks of Petty Sessions, 476.		
District Judges and Crown Prosecutors, 486.		
Braidwood Bench and Resident Gold Commissioner, 519.		
W. Lorando Jones,—Quarter Sessions, Parramatta, 520, 535, 572.		
Fees received by Registrar of District Court, Sydney, 535.		
Do. do. Order in Council, 759.		
Case of John Phillips,—“Vernon,” 547.		
Case of Joseph Clarence Ross, 547.		
Charles Brook, 548.		
Mr. J. Taylor, Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta, 562.		
John Farrell—Cattle-stealing, 580.		
Police Magistrate, Wollombi, 643.		
Do. and Gold Commissioner, Gulgong, 652.		
Wagga Wagga Bench of Magistrates, 666.		
Police Magistrate, Newcastle, 681.		
Court House, West Maitland, 725.		
Threatening Letter to Judge Hargraves, 793.		
Indecent Assaults upon Female Children, 793.		
Affiliation case against a Magistrate, 847.		
Case of Michael Keefe, 857.		
Removal of prisoners from Eden to Bega, 864.		
Rylstone Court House, 873.		
Penrith Court House, 879.		
Prisoner Kennedy, 849, 917.		
<b>ADMISSION OF A REPORTER :—</b>		
To the Minister's Room, 602.		
<b>AD VALOREM (See “CUSTOMS.”)</b>		
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS, GOVERNMENT :—</b>		
In newspapers, 14, 35, 43, 429.		
<b>AFFILIATION CASE :—</b>		
Against a Magistrate, 847.		
<b>AFFLECK, MR. WILLIAM :—</b>		
Petition of, 809.		
<b>AGENTS, FINANCIAL :—</b>		
In England, 607.		
<b>AGENTS, LAND :—</b>		
Selections of land by, 476.		
<b>ALDERMEN :—</b>		
Borough of Wagga Wagga, 674.		
<b>ALEXANDER, MR. MAURICE (See “JEWISH CHURCH.”)</b>		
<b>ALIGNMENT :—</b>		
Of Windsor Streets, 457.		
<b>ALLOWANCE FOR FORAGE :—</b>		
To Telegraph Masters, 874.		
<b>AMENDMENT :—</b>		
Of Land Law, 43, 430, 541, 674.		
Of Electoral Law, 444, 491, 652.		
Of Marriage Law, 475, 561.		
<b>AMOUNT VOTED :—</b>		
Supplementary Estimates, 1869, 28.		
<b>ANDERSON AND POOLE (See “COAL.”)</b>		
<b>ANNUAL EXPENDITURE :—</b>		
Of the Colony, 23.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
ANNUAL REPORT:—		
Of Council of Education, 693.		
APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL:—		
Queen v. M'Pherson, 82.		
APPLICATION:—		
By Grace and party, for gold-mining lease, 320.		
Of R. P. Abbott, for pre-lease of land at Murrurundi, 513.		
APPOINTMENT (See also "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL"):—		
Of Messrs. M'Donald and Mooney as Magistrates, 263.		
Of Messrs. Fernance and Wilson " 283.		
Of Mr. R. Coulson as a Magistrate, 336.		
Of Mr. W. J. Edwards " 457.		
Of Policemen as Clerks of Petty Sessions, 476.		
APPRAISEMENT:—		
Of Runs—Umpires for, 69.		
Of Ulumbic Run (Messrs. Doyle's), 102.		
Crown Appraiser of Runs, 108, 444.		
Of Euroka Run, 81, 102.		
APPROACHES:—		
To Ashfield Station, 464, 602.		
APPROPRIATIONS:—		
For Services provided for by Loans, 28.		
Unexpended, 444.		
ARABURN (See "ROAD.")		
ARCHIBALD, JOHN:—		
Prisoner, Berrima Gaol, 235.		
AREAS:—		
Of Municipalities, 451.		
ARMIDALE:—		
Conveyance of Mails from Musclebrook to, 335.		
ARMYTAGH, MR. G. J.:—		
Office of Under Secretary for Lands, 291.		
ARNHEIM, MR. SURVEYOR:—		
Road through Mr. Elyard's land at Crookhaven River, 481.		
ARTILLERY BARRACKS:—		
Officers' Quarters, 475.		
ARTILLERY, VOLUNTEER:—		
"Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, 319.		
ASHDOWN, MR. ARCHIBALD:—		
Defalcations as Accountant, Railway Department, 13, 22, 51.		
Successor to, 51.		
ASHER & COMPANY:—		
Licensed to sell Spirits, 601.		
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION:—		
Firewood delivered by Railway at, 463.		
Approaches to, 464, 602.		
ASSAULTS:—		
Indecent, upon female children, 793.		
By prisoner Kennedy, 899.		
ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE:—		
Payments to Members, for services to Government, 139.		
Gerald Spring, Esq., M.P.—alleged employment of, 305.		
Amendment of Electoral Law, 444, 491, 652.		
Reassembling of, after Recess, 873.		
Conduct of Returning Officer, The Globe, 890.		
ASSISTANT ENGINEER (See "RAILWAYS.")		
ASSOCIATION:—		
For Cotton cultivation, 57.		
ASYLUMS:—		
Clothing supplied to Government, 239.		
Destitute Children's—Observance of Fast-days by Protestant children, 437.		
Gladsville Lunatic, 159, 239, 793, 869.		
ATTENDANCE OF POLICE:—		
At Divine Service on Sundays, 101.		
AUCTIONEERS:—		
Licensing of, at Gundarop, 491.		
AUDITING:—		
Accounts of Borough of Newcastle, 35 (?).		
AUDITORS:—		
Election of, for Borough of Wagga Wagga, 674.		
Special, for Borough of Newtown, 732, 737.		
AUSTIN, MR.:—		
Coroner for Grenfell, 234.		
AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (See "COAL.")		
"AVOCA," R.M.S.S.:—		
Duty on goods per, 290.		
BADHAM, DR.:—		
Travelling expenses of, 305, 314.		
BAILIFF, SHERIFF'S:—		
At Parramatta, 562.		
BAKER, E. A. ESQ., M.P.:—		
Amount paid to, as Gold Fields Commissioner, 264, 325, 592.		
BALANCES:—		
Government Cash, in Banks, 7, 28.		
Unclaimed, in Savings' Bank, belonging to deceased prisoners, 737.		
Consolidated Revenue, Loans, Account, 841.		
BALLOTING:—		
For admission as Volunteers, 491.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.
	VOL. PAGE.
<b>Q</b>	
<b>QUESTIONS (continued):—</b>	
<b>BANKS :—</b>	
Government Cash Balances in, 7, 28.	
Unclaimed Balances of deceased prisoners in Savings', 737.	
<b>BARKER, THE RIGHT REVEREND FREDERIC, D.D. :—</b>	
Absence of, from Colony, 464, 485.	
<b>BARRACKS :—</b>	
Officers' Quarters, Artillery, 475.	
<b>BASE LINE :—</b>	
For Trigonometrical Surveys, 520, 535.	
<b>BATHURST :—</b>	
Funds for completion of Railway to, 23, 297.	
Site for Railway Station at, 257, 297.	
Cost of G.W. Railway—Bathurst Extension, 297.	
Road from, to Ophir, 325.	
<b>BATTERIES (See "HARBOUR DEFENCES.")</b>	
<b>BATTERY (See "ARTILLERY, VOLUNTEER.")</b>	
<b>BEALES, JAMES :—</b>	
Petition for remission of sentence, 192.	
<b>BEDFORD, MR. :—</b>	
Medical Adviser to Government, 591.	
<b>BEER, DR. :—</b>	
Case of, 351, 693, 725.	
<b>BEGA :—</b>	
Removal of prisoners from Eden to, 864.	
<b>BELBY &amp; Co. (See "LLOYD, BELBY, &amp; Co.")</b>	
<b>BELL, MR. FRANCIS :—</b>	
Claim of, Belmore Bridge, West Maitland, 502.	
<b>BELLINGER RIVER :—</b>	
Road from Macleay River to, 469.	
<b>BELMORE BRIDGE :—</b>	
Mr. F. Bell's claim, 502.	
<b>BENCH :—</b>	
Ulladulla, 36, 208, 548.	
Wagga Wagga, 666, 857.	
Braidwood, 510.	
<b>BENNETT, MR. S. :—</b>	
Surety for Mr. Ashdown, 22.	
<b>BERRIMA :—</b>	
Court House, 146, 341.	
Gaol,—Prisoner J. Archibald, 235.	
<b>BERRY, MESSRS. :—</b>	
Comerong Island, 688.	
<b>BILLS :—</b>	
Enumerated in Governor's Opening Speech, 36.	
Treasury, 715, 731.	
<b>BISCOE, MR. J. S. :—</b>	
Late C. P. S., Moruya, 926.	
<b>BISHOP OF SYDNEY :—</b>	
Salary paid to, 151.	
Absence of, from Colony, 464, 485.	
<b>BISHOPHOFF ESTATE :—</b>	
Payments from, 151, 451.	
<b>BLACK CREEK :—</b>	
Crossing at, 725.	
<b>BLACKWATTLE SWAMP :—</b>	
Reclamation of, 285.	
<b>BLAKEFIELD, MR. CHARLES :—</b>	
Compensation to, 673.	
<b>BLASPHEMY (See "JONES, W. LORANDO.")</b>	
<b>BOARD :—</b>	
To inquire into Railway Department, 341.	
<b>BOATS :—</b>	
For Burragorang, 207.	
Jugiong Creek, 342.	
<b>BOOKS :—</b>	
And Stationery for Council of Education—Contract for, 326.	
<b>BOOLIGAL :—</b>	
Well-sinking on Road between, and Wilcannia, 201.	
<b>BOOTH, WILLIAM :—</b>	
Petition of, 208.	
<b>BORDER :—</b>	
Customs Treaty, 451, 913.	
<b>BORO :—</b>	
Postmasters at, and Tarago, 445.	
<b>BOROUGH :—</b>	
Of Newcastle Special Audit, 35 (?).	
Of Wagga Wagga—Election of Aldermen and Auditors, 674.	
Of Newtown Special Audit, 732, 737.	
<b>BOROUGHS, MUNICIPAL :—</b>	
Proclaimed as Towns, 481.	
<b>BOMBALA :—</b>	
Telegraph Master at, 874.	
<b>BOWENFELS :—</b>	
Coal Trucks to and from, 57, 108, 233.	
Station at—Traffic, &c., 469, 771.	
<b>BRADLEY'S HEAD (See "DEFENCES.")</b>	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued):—</b>		
<b>BRADWOOD:—</b>		
Bridges and Roads in District, 101.		
Road from, to Araluen, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, 289.		
Bench and Gold Commissioner for, 519.		
Postal Communication with, 619.		
<b>BRANCH (See "MINT"; also "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>BRANXTON:—</b>		
Railway Crossing near, 725.		
<b>BRAY, MR.:—</b>		
Land Agent—Selections of land by, 476.		
<b>BREACH OF SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT:—</b>		
Case of Michael Keefe, 857.		
<b>BREECH-LOADING RIFLES:—</b>		
For the Colony, 76.		
<b>BREWARINA (See "WALGETT.")</b>		
<b>BRIDGE:—</b>		
Over the Murray, at Echuca, 76.		
Braidwood District, 101.		
Yass, 181.		
Nepcan—Toll-gates, 191.		
Over Broughton Mill Creek, 241, 366.		
Over Broughton Creek, 366.		
Over Jugiong Creek, 342.		
Richmond Company, 438, 687.		
Over Trial Bay Creek, 469.		
Belmore, West Maitland, 502.		
At Luskintyre, 737.		
Over Richmond River, at Casino, 815.		
At foot of Mount Victoria, 883.		
<b>BROKERS:—</b>		
For purchase of wire and timber for Defences, 430.		
<b>BROOK, CHARLES:—</b>		
Petition, referring to Ulladulla Bench, 548.		
<b>BROUGHTON CREEK:—</b>		
Bridge, 366.		
<b>BROUGHTON MILL CREEK:—</b>		
Bridge, 241, 366.		
<b>BULLOCK ISLAND:—</b>		
Railway Crossing on Maitland Road, to, 660.		
<b>BUNGABER NOBAH:—</b>		
Life-boat at, 666.		
<b>BUNGENDORE:—</b>		
Public School at, 371.		
<b>BUNNERONG ROAD:—</b>		
Expenditure on, 167.		
<b>BURLEY, JESSE:—</b>		
Tender of, for Bridge at Luskintyre, 738.		
<b>BURNING OF MR. RODD'S WOOLSHED:—</b>		
Reward offered for offender, 289.		
<b>BURRAGORANG:—</b>		
Boats for, 207.		
<b>BURRAWANG:—</b>		
Road between Sutton Forest Railway Station and, 527.		
<b>BURROWA:—</b>		
Road from Gunning to, 35.		
Post and Telegraph Office at, 192.		
<b>BURWOOD:—</b>		
Firewood delivered by Railway at, 463.		
<b>BUSINESS OF THE SESSION:—</b>		
As to Government Measures to be dealt with, 674.		
<b>BUSINESS LICENSES:—</b>		
Granting of Miners' Rights and, in Sydney, 687.		
<b>BYRON, JOHN:—</b>		
Late Principal Warder at Cockatoo Island, 319.		
<b>CALIFORNIAN:—</b>		
And Australian Line of Steamers, 135.		
<b>CALCOOLA:—</b>		
Road from, to Tuena, 319.		
<b>CAMBERWELL:—</b>		
Platform on G. N. Railway, near Glennie's Creek, for Camberwell, 13, 264.		
<b>CAMPBELL, MR. ARCHIBALD:—</b>		
Late Registrar in Insolvency, 651.		
<b>CAMPBELLTOWN:—</b>		
Loading hay trucks at, 753.		
<b>CAMPERDOWN:—</b>		
Toll-gate, 847.		
<b>CAPTAIN HIXSON:—</b>		
Quarters occupied by, 457.		
<b>CARCOAR:—</b>		
Roads from Trunkey and Tuena to, 22.		
Road from Teapot Swamp to, 22, 320.		
Road from, to Forest Reef, 234.		
Supplies to Police at, 235.		
Road from Number One Swamp, 320.		
<b>CARPENTERS:—</b>		
Employed by Government Contractors, 476.		



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
CARRIAGE :—		
Of hay by Railway, 233.		
Of firewood by Railway, 463.		
CARTAGE :—		
Of wool from Railway Station, Redfern, 311, 331.		
CARTER, MR. :—		
Postmaster at Mudgee, 753.		
CARTHEW, COLONEL :—		
House at Dawes' Point, formerly occupied by, 457.		
CASE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE"; also, "KEATING, MR.")		
CASH :—		
Government, Balances in Banks, 7, 28.		
CASINO :—		
Bridge over Richmond River at, 815.		
CASWELL, MR. :—		
Police Magistrate at Moruya,—Mr. T. T. Gannon's complaint against, 139, 234, 241, 269, 290.		
CATTLE (See "FARRELL, JOHN.")		
CEILINGS IN DWELLING-HOUSES :—		
Insecurity of, 181.		
CEMETERIES :—		
As to Bill for dealing with, 43, 63.		
Haslem's Creek, 167, 223, 326, 451.		
Removal of body of late Hon. Daniel Egan, 430, 486, 542.		
Public, at Waratah, 765 (?).		
CENSUS :—		
Returns, 815.		
Collectors, 827.		
Employment of Mr. G. F. Wise, 841.		
Collectors for Patrick's Plains, 905.		
Do. District of Cowra, 926.		
CERTIFIED (See "EDUCATION.")		
CHIEF ASSISTANT ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS :—		
As to Papers respecting, 320.		
CHILD :—		
Magistrate summoned for maintenance of illegitimate, 847.		
CHILDREN, FEMALE :—		
Indecent assaults upon, 793.		
CHILDREN'S (See "DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.")		
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS :—		
Payments from Fund, 451.		
Sale of, by Appraisement, 481, 823.		
CHURCH, JEWISH :—		
Compensation for Land promised to, 223, 241.		
CIVIL SERVICE :—		
Superannuation Fund, 63, 89, 475, 501, 651, 674, 743, 803, 905, 926.		
Pay of, whilst on duty as Volunteers, 693.		
Competitive Examinations for, 779, 926.		
Deductions from Salaries, 905, 926.		
Reduction in Salaries of, 571, 572.		
CLAIM :—		
Of James Harris against Estate of Andrew D. Emery, 202.		
Of Francis Bell,—Belmore Bridge, 502.		
Of Mrs. Jane Dixon, 563.		
CLARKE, HENRY :—		
Delay in issuing deeds of grant to, 933.		
CLARKE, LEONARD :—		
Dismissal of, from Steam-tug "Pearl," 797.		
CLEMETS, MR. ANDREW :—		
Land purchased by, 365.		
CLERKS :—		
Fees charged by Custom House, 15.		
Of Petty Sessions, Mudgee, 341, 469, 591.		
Appointment of Policemen as, 476.		
Mr. J. S. Biscoe, late C.P.S., Moruya, 926.		
To Governor's Private Secretary, 926.		
CLOTHING :—		
Supplied to Government Institutions, 289, 869.		
CLUB, MEMBERS OF :—		
Entered on Electoral List, 709.		
COAL :—		
Hauled on Western Railway from Bowenfels, 57, 103, 233.		
Staiths, Newcastle, 107, 297, 361.		
Waratah, Company, 181.		
Use of Bowenfels, on Western Railway, 233, 269.		
For Railway Department; contract of W. Robson, Woolley, Anderson, and Poole, and Waratah Company, 269.		
A. A. Company's grant—land required for Coal Staiths, 297.		
Wallsend Railway Station, 772.		
COAL MINING DISTRICTS :—		
Road through, near Newcastle, 82.		
COAST (See "NORAHVILLE.")		
COBB & CO. :—		
Conveyance of Mails, Muswellbrook to Armidale, 335.		
COOKATOO ISLAND :—		
Warder at—Mr. J. Byron, 319.		
COLLECTORS (See "CENSUS.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S:—		
Expenses of, 217, 234.		
COLLIERIES (See "WALSSEND.")		
COLLINGTON:—		
Post Office at, 864.		
COLONEL (See "CARTHEW, COLONEL")		
COLONIAL PRODUCE DISTILLATION BILL:—		
Intention of Government as to, 52.		
COLONIAL SECRETARY:—		
Reduction in Salary of, 571.		
COLONY:—		
Annual Expenditure of, 23.		
Military Defence of, 82, 342.		
Population of, 815.		
COMEBONG ISLAND:—		
As to Free Selection of, 688.		
COMMISSION:—		
Gold Fields, 14, 264, 290, 313, 325, 351, 445, 571, 591, 592, 848.		
Water Supply, Sydney and Suburbs, 289, 335.		
Paid to Mr. Morris, 444.		
Law Reform, 470.		
Floods in Hunter River District, 7.		
COMMISSION OF THE PEACE:—		
Appointment of Messrs M'Donald and Mooney to, 263, 352.		
Do. Messrs. Fernance and Wilson, 283.		
Do. Mr. R. Coulson, 336.		
Do. Mr. W. J. Edwards, 457.		
COMMISSIONERS:—		
Of Crown Lands—Duties of, 119.		
Do. Warrego District, 167.		
To inquire into case of C.P.S., Mudgoc, 341-2.		
Resident Gold, for Braidwood, 519.		
For Railways, 592.		
Reports from Deputy Gold, as to unproclaimed Gold Fields, 666.		
COMMITTEES:—		
From Police Office, Young, 35.		
Do. Grenfell, 82.		
COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE:—		
Contractor for supplying furniture for, 159.		
COMMONS:—		
As to Bill for dealing with, 43, 63.		
COMMUNICATION ("See "POSTAL"; also "INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.")		
COMPENSATION:—		
For land promised to Jewish Church, 223, 241.		
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS:—		
For Civil Service, 779, 926.		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES:—		
Payment of balance for, 69, 151.		
CONNOLLY, PETER:—		
Apprehension and treatment of, for stealing fruit, 681.		
CONSOLIDATION:—		
Of the Public Debt, 89.		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE:—		
Balances in Treasury—Loans Account, 841.		
CONTRACT:—		
For Books and Stationery, Council of Education, 326.		
CONTRACTOR:—		
For supplying furniture for Commodore's residence, 159.		
For supply of goods to Police at Carcoar, 235.		
CONTRACTORS:—		
Carpenters employed by Government, 476.		
CONVEYANCE:—		
Of Live Stock in Railway Trucks, 44.		
Of Mail to Dungog, 139.		
Of Mails from Muswellbrook to Armidale, 335.		
CONVICT RECORDS:—		
Destruction of, 573.		
COOMA MAILS:—		
Delay in conveyance of Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and, 864.		
COOMBES, MR. (See "GOLD FIELDS.")		
COORANGOOOLA (See "CAMBERWELL.")		
CORONER:—		
For Grenfell (Mr. Austin), 234.		
CORPS (See "VOLUNTEER.")		
COTTON:—		
Cultivation Association, 57.		
COULSON, MR. R.:—		
Appointment of, as Magistrate, 336.		
COULSON'S CREEK:—		
Reserve for travelling Stock at, 257.		
COUNCIL (See also "MUNICIPAL") :—		
Borough of Newcastle, endowment, 35.		
Appeal to Privy Council—Queen v. Macpherson, 82.		
Of Education—Contract for Books, &c., 326.		
Do. Printing for, 326, 519, 579.		
Do. Annual Report of, 693.		
Do. Site for Public School, Taraiba, 753.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
COUNCIL ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
Of Education—Statistics respecting, 561.		
Do. Public Schools Act, 772.		
Do. Sums expended by, 643.		
Do. Goodgood School, 864.		
Legislative—Members absent from Colony, &c., 429.		
Maitland District, 749.		
Order in—District Court Fees, 759.		
COURT (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE") :—		
Of Petty Sessions, Dandaloo, 27.		
Of Quarter Sessions, Young, 36.		
District, at Narrabri, Warialda, and Walgett, 44.		
House, Berrima, 146, 341.		
Do. Cowra, 234.		
Supreme, Law Reform, 247, 470.		
District, Registrars, 277.		
House, Grenfell, 289.		
District, Grenfell, 486.		
Wagga Wagga—Mr. Innes prosecuting at, 313.		
District Judges and Crown Prosecutors, 486.		
House, West Maitland, 725.		
Fees—Order in Council, 759.		
District Registrars, Sydney—Fees received by, 535.		
House, Rylstone, 873.		
House, Penrith, 879.		
COWDERY, MR. GEORGE :—		
Railway Trial Survey, 542.		
COWPER, MR. CHARLES JUNR., W.P.M. :—		
Occupation by, of Officers' Quarters, Artillery Barracks, 475.		
COWRA :—		
Court House at, 234.		
Workmen employed on road, 347.		
Death of Henry Whittaker at, 732.		
Census Collectors for District of, 926.		
CRACKNELL, MR. :—		
Scheme for Defence of Harbour, 102.		
CREDIT SYSTEM :—		
Railway, 51.		
CREWS :—		
Of steam dredge "Pluto"; and tug "Pearl," 326, 527, 797.		
CRIMINAL STATISTICS :—		
Inmates of Gaols, &c., 325.		
CROOKHAVEN RIVER :—		
Road through Mr. Elyard's land at, 481.		
CROOKWELL RIVER :—		
Reserve at, 146.		
CROSSING-PLACES (See also "BULLOCK ISLAND") :—		
For stock on great rivers of interior, 173.		
At Black Creek, 725.		
CROUCH, MR. :—		
Examination of intestacy accounts of, 633.		
CROWN LANDS :—		
Department—Suspension of Mr. Moriarty, 7.		
Do. Appointment of Mr. E. Ryan, 469.		
Do. Mr. Freeman, late of, 563.		
Under Secretary for Lands—office of, 242, 291.		
Selected by Government Surveyors, 13.		
Amendment of Land Law, 43, 430, 541.		
Do. do. intention of Government as to, 674.		
Selected upon Water Reserves, 63.		
Umpires for Appraisement of Runs, 69.		
Crown Appraisers of Runs, 108, 444.		
Conditional Purchases, 69, 151.		
Euroka Run, 81, 102.		
Quit Rents, 81.		
Ulumbie Run—(Messrs. Doyle's), 102.		
Volunteer Land Orders, 207, 513, 563.		
Duties of Commissioners of, 119.		
Reserve at Crookwell River, 146.		
Crossing-places for Stock, 173.		
Commissioner of, for Warrego District, 167.		
Village Reserve at Nellanglo Creek, 234.		
Reserves for travelling stock, 257.		
Purchased by Mr. Andrew Clements, 365.		
Agents, 476.		
R. P. Abbott's application for pre-lease of land at Murrurundi, 513.		
Resumed for railway purposes, 541.		
Statistics—Delay in preparing, 633.		
Comerong Island, occupation of, by Messrs. Berry, 688.		
Church and School Lands, 451, 481, 823.		
Land Question—Government dealing with, 674.		
Deeds of Grant to Henry Clarke and John Garner, 933.		
CROWN PROSECUTORS :—		
Mr. Innes acting as, at Wagga Wagga, 313.		
District Court Judges and, 486.		
CULTIVATION (See "COTTON.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>			
<b>QUESTIONS (continued):—</b>			
<b>CUSTOMS:—</b>			
Statistics—Delay in preparing, 7.			
Fees charged by clerks, 15.			
Mr. Keating, clerk in, 21, 283.			
Documents—Refusing public access to, 22.			
House, Newcastle, 151, 173, 444.			
Seizures made by Officers, 202.			
Duty on English newspapers and periodicals, 263.			
Duty on goods per R.M.S.S. "Avoca," 290.			
Extra Tide-waiters, 314.			
The Tariff—Measurement duties, 366.			
Refund of duties collected under Schedules, 437.			
Border Treaty, 451, 913.			
Importation of Maize, 652.			
New Taxation— <i>Ad valorem</i> duties, 652.			
Imports from and Exports to Victoria and South Australia, borderwise, 913.			
<b>CUTHBERT, MR.:—</b>			
Purchase of timber from, for Defences, 430, 444.			
<b>DAILY TRAIN:—</b>			
To and from Wallsend, 682.			
<b>DANDALOO:—</b>			
Courts of Petty Sessions at, 27.			
<b>DARBY, LAURENCE:—</b>			
Appeal from, against decision of Court of Quarter Sessions, 476.			
<b>DARLEY, MR. C. (See "STAITHS.")</b>			
<b>DARLING HARBOUR WHARF:—</b>			
Contractor for, 925.			
<b>DAWES' POINT:—</b>			
Occupation of Commandant's Quarters at, 457.			
Do. Officers' Quarters, 475.			
<b>DRAN OF SYDNEY:—</b>			
Performs Bishop's duties, 464.			
<b>DEBENTURES:—</b>			
Government, transmitted to England, 14.			
Issue and sale of, in England, 182, 352, 743.			
"Tailings Loan," 352.			
Public Debt, 731.			
<b>DEBT, PUBLIC:—</b>			
Consolidation of, 89.			
Production of Statement of, 202.			
State of, 731.			
<b>DECEASED PRISONERS:—</b>			
Unclaimed Balances belonging to, in Savings' Bank, 737.			
<b>DEDUCTIONS:—</b>			
From salaries of Civil Servants, 905, 926.			
<b>DEED:—</b>			
Of grant of land for Public School at Nundle, 57.			
Of grant to Henry Clarke and John Garner, 933.			
<b>DEEP CREEK:—</b>			
Road over, and Long Swamp, 445.			
<b>DEFENCES:—</b>			
Harbour, 82, 430, 457, 651, 693, 715, 731.			
Military Defence of Colony, 82, 342.			
Rifles for Volunteer Forces, 102.			
Mr. Cracknell's scheme for, 102.			
Wire and timber for, 430, 444.			
Departure of French war-steamer "Surcouf," 443.			
The Fortifications, 651, 693, 715, 731.			
Delay in payment of wages to workmen employed, 715.			
Filibustering expedition, 716.			
<b>DELAY (See also "CROWN LANDS" and "CUSTOMS.")</b>			
In issuing deeds of grants, to Henry Clarke and John Garner, 933.			
<b>DEMERY ANDREW:—</b>			
Claim of James Harris against estate of, 202.			
<b>DEPARTMENT (See also "RAILWAYS"):—</b>			
Of Intestate Estates, 633.			
<b>DEPOSITS:—</b>			
Unclaimed, at Sydney Mint, 208.			
<b>DESPATCH:—</b>			
Steamer "Surcouf," 443.			
<b>DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM:—</b>			
Observance of Fast-days by Protestant children at, 437.			
<b>DICK, LATE MR. ALEXANDER:—</b>			
Performance of duties of, by Mr. Pennington, 44, 119, 192.			
<b>DIRECTOR OF BOTANIC GARDENS:—</b>			
Importation of Fruit Trees by, 444.			
<b>DISCHARGE:—</b>			
Alleged, of Roman Catholic Railway labourers, 207, 263.			
Of sewerage into Harbour, 547.			
<b>DISTILLATION BILL:—</b>			
Re-introduction of, 52.			
<b>DISTRICT:—</b>			
Floods in Hunter River, 7.			
Courts at Narrabri, Warialda, and Walgett, 44.			
Court, Judge Simpson, 129, 174, 181, 201, 520, 535.			
Do. Registrars, 277.			
Do. at Grenfell, 486.			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>DISTRICT (continued) :—</b>		
Court, Judges and Crown Prosecutors, 486.		
Do. Sydney,—Fees received by Registrar of, 535.		
Do. Fees,—Order in Council, 759.		
Council, Maitland, 749.		
Of Cowra, Census Collectors for, 926.		
<b>DIVINE SERVICE :—</b>		
Attendance of Police at, on Sundays, 101.		
<b>DIXON, MRS. JANE :—</b>		
Claim of, 563.		
<b>DO CANTO, SENOR JOSE (See "FRUIT TREES.")</b>		
<b>DOCUMENTS (See "CUSTOMS.")</b>		
<b>DOGS :—</b>		
Registration of, in Suburbs, 257.		
<b>DONNELLY, MR. :—</b>		
Trustee for Road, Goulburn to Gundaroo, 443.		
<b>DOYLE, MESSRS. (See "ULUMDIE RUN.")</b>		
<b>DR. BADHAM :—</b>		
Travelling Expenses of, 305, 314.		
<b>DR. BEER :—</b>		
Case of, 351, 693, 725.		
<b>DR. MITCHELL :—</b>		
Estate of late, 297.		
<b>DREDGE :—</b>		
Engineer of Steam, "Fitz Roy," 241.		
Crews of Steam, "Pluto" and Tug "Pearl," 326, 527, 797.		
Wages due to J. Sullivan, 827, 842.		
<b>DREDGING :—</b>		
In Hunter River, 131.		
<b>DUNGOO :—</b>		
Conveyance of Mails to, 139.		
<b>DURER STATION :—</b>		
Road from Willow Tree to, 120.		
<b>DUTIES (See also "CUSTOMS.")</b>		
Stamp Act, 36, 520.		
Of Commissioners of Crown Lands, 119.		
Military, performed by Police, 314.		
<b>DWELLING-HOUSES :—</b>		
Insecurity of ceilings in, 181.		
<b>ECHUCA :—</b>		
Bridge over Murray River, at, 76.		
<b>EDEN :—</b>		
Removal of prisoners from, to Bega, 864.		
<b>EDUCATION :—</b>		
St. John's College,—Expenses of, 217, 234.		
Sydney Grammar School, 234, 909.		
Dr. Badham, travelling expenses of, 305, 314.		
Contract for books and stationery for Council of, 326.		
Public Schools,—Mr. F. T. Kerr's application for free education of his children, 351.		
Public Schools,—Sums expended on, 561, 643.		
Annual Report of Council of,—Delay in furnishing, 693.		
Site for Public School at Teralba, 753.		
Public Schools Act,—Regulations under, 772.		
Public School at Bungendore, 371.		
Printing for Council of,—J. Sands & Co's. tender, 519, 579.		
Goodgood School, 864.		
Certified Roman Catholic School, Goulburn, 899.		
<b>EDWARDS, MR. W. J. :—</b>		
Appointment of, to Commission of the Peace, 457.		
<b>EGAN, LATE HON. DANIEL :—</b>		
Removal of body of, from Petersham Cemetery, 430, 486, 542.		
<b>ELECTORAL :—</b>		
Hastings Electorate,—Seat of Mr. Horace Dean, 444, 445.		
Election of Aldermen, Borough of Wagga Wagga, 674.		
Reform, 234, 674.		
Law, Amendment of, 444, 445, 491, 652.		
Returning Officer for Electorate of Wellington, 592.		
Lists,—Members of Club entered on, 709.		
<b>ELIZABETH REEF :—</b>		
Refuge for Shipwrecked Seamen at, 16.		
<b>ELLIS, MARGARET HUGHES :—</b>		
Death of, at Industrial School, Newcastle, 52.		
<b>ELYARD, MR. :—</b>		
Road through land, at Crookhaven River, 481.		
<b>EMBANKMENT :—</b>		
High-street, West Maitland, incomplete state of, 563.		
<b>EMPLOYEES :—</b>		
Government, discharged, 207, 263.		
Wages of Railway, 485, 502 (?).		
Wages of, in Public Works Department, 572.		
Government,—Pay of, whilst on duty as Volunteers, 693.		
Do. Delay in payment of wages to, engaged on Defence Works, 715.		
<b>EMPLOYMENT :—</b>		
Alleged, by Government, of G. Spring, Esq., M.P., 305.		
Of Ladies as Operators in Telegraph Department, 873.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>EMU CREEK :—</b>		
And Tyagong Gold Fields, 82, 476.		
<b>ENCROACHMENT :—</b>		
On Enmore Road, 320.		
<b>ENDOWMENT (See "NEWCASTLE.")</b>		
<b>ENGINEER :—</b>		
Late, of Existing Lines of Railways,—Mr. J. H. Thomas, 130.		
For Waterworks, at Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 159.		
Of Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy," 241.		
In-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, 241.		
Chief Assistant for Railways, 320.		
<b>ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS :—</b>		
And Periodicals, Duty on, 263.		
<b>ENMORE ROAD :—</b>		
Encroachment on, 320.		
<b>ENTRANCE, MORGUYA RIVER :—</b>		
Obstructions at, 365.		
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF POST OFFICES :—</b>		
At Goodgood and Collington, 864.		
<b>ESTATE (See "BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE"; also, "DEMEBY, ANDREW"; also, "DR. MITCHELL.")</b>		
<b>ESTATES (See "DEPARTMENT.")</b>		
<b>ESTIMATES :—</b>		
Expenditure of Amount voted in Supplementary, for 1869, 28.		
For 1871, 44.		
<b>EUROKA RUN :—</b>		
Appraisalment of, 81, 102.		
<b>EUROPE :—</b>		
Summaries of <i>Herald</i> to be gratuitously distributed in, 89.		
<b>EVANS, CAPTAIN, J.P. (See "EGAN, LATE HON. DANIEL")</b>		
<b>EVIDENCE :—</b>		
Given respecting Management of Sydney Infirmary, 290.		
<b>EXAMINATIONS :—</b>		
Competitive, for Civil Service, 779, 926.		
<b>EXAMINER OF TITLES, REAL PROPERTY ACT :—</b>		
Appointment of, 44, 119, 192.		
<b>EXCURSION TRAINS :—</b>		
Amount received from, 732.		
<b>EXISTING LINES (See "ENGINEER.")</b>		
<b>EXPEDITION :—</b>		
Filibustering, 716.		
<b>EXPENDITURE :—</b>		
Annual, of Colony, 23.		
Of Amount voted in Supplementary Estimates for 1869, 28.		
Of Money raised for Railway purposes, 36.		
For Harbour Defences, 693.		
<b>EXPENSES (See also "SYDNEY UNIVERSITY") :—</b>		
Of Imperial Troops, 76.		
Travelling, of Dr. Badham, 305, 314.		
<b>EXPORTS :—</b>		
To Victoria and South Australia, borderwise, 913.		
<b>EXTENSION (See also "RAILWAY") :—</b>		
Of Railway to Murrurundi, 27.		
Of System of Protection, 57.		
<b>EXTRA TIDEWAITERS :—</b>		
Payment for services of, 314.		
<b>FARES :—</b>		
Railway Rates and, 571.		
<b>FABRELL, JOHN :—</b>		
Convicted of cattle-stealing, 580.		
<b>FEES :—</b>		
Charged by Custom-house Clerks, 15.		
At Sydney Grammar School, 234.		
To Medical Practitioners, 263.		
Received by Registrar of District Court, Sydney, 535.		
District Court—Order in Council, 759.		
<b>FENCING (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>FEMALE CHILDREN (See "ASSAULTS.")</b>		
<b>FERGUSON, MR. JOHN :—</b>		
Contract for Books, Council of Education, 326.		
<b>FERNANDEZ, MR. :—</b>		
Appointment of, as Magistrate, 283.		
<b>FIELDS (See "GOLD FIELDS.")</b>		
<b>FILIBUSTERING :—</b>		
Expedition, 716.		
<b>FINANCE :—</b>		
Government Cash Balances in Banks, 7, 28.		
Government Debentures transmitted to England, 14.		
Do. Issue and Sale of, in England, 182, 352, 743.		
Do. "Tailings Loan," 352.		
Do. Public Debt, 731.		
Funds available for completion of Railway to Bathurst, 23.		
Do. do. Muswellbrook to Murrurundi, 23.		
Annual Expenditure of Colony, 23.		
Loans Account, 23, 120, 131, 223, 607, 841.		
Appropriations for Services provided for by Loans, 28.		
Expenditure of Amount voted in Supplementary Estimates for 1869, 28.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS (continued) :—		
FINANCE (continued) :—		
Abstracts of Public Accounts for 1869, 28.		
Revenue collected within Police District of Young, 35.		
Expenditure of Money raised for Railway purposes, 36.		
Government Advertisements in Newspapers, 14, 35, 43, 429.		
Estimates for 1871, 44.		
Expenses of Imperial Troops, 76.		
The Financial Statement, 89.		
Consolidation of Public Debt, 89.		
Public Debt, 202, 731.		
Unexpended Appropriations, 444.		
Railway Accounts, 520.		
Railway Sheds—Balance of Vote, 562.		
Financial Agents in England, 607, 731.		
Treasury Bills, 715, 731.		
Harbour Defences—Estimated cost, 731.		
Consolidated Revenue—Loans Account, 131, 841.		
FIRE :—		
At Mr. Rodd's Woolshed, 289.		
On J. C. Ross's premises, Market-street, 547.		
FIREWOOD :—		
Delivered at Newtown and Sydney Railway Stations, 107.		
Do. do. Petersham, Ashfield, and Burwood Railway Stations, 463.		
FISHER, MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR :—		
Report by, on Road from Carcoar to Forest Reef, 234.		
Papers respecting land purchased by Mr. A. Clements, 366.		
"FITZ ROY" :—		
Engineer of Steam Dredge, 241.		
FLOGGING :—		
For indecent assaults upon female children, 793.		
FLOODS :—		
In Hunter River District, 7, 548.		
FLYNN, MR. D. :—		
Contractor for supply of goods to Police at Carcoar, 235.		
FORAGE :—		
Allowance to Telegraph-masters, 874.		
FORBES :—		
Gaol at, 27.		
Police Magistrate, 75.		
FORBES, MR. CROWN PROSECUTOR :—		
Absence of, from Colony, 486.		
FORCE (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
FOREST REEF :—		
Road from Carcoar to, 234.		
FORBES, REV. DR. (See "ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.")		
FORSYTH, MR. GEORGE (See "WAGGA WAGGA.")		
FORTIFICATIONS (See "DEFENCES.")		
FRANCIS, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :—		
Absence of, from Colony, 486.		
FRAPPELL, MR. (See "GOLD FIELDS.")		
FREEMAN, MR. :—		
Late of Crown Lands Department, 563.		
FRENCH DESPATCH STEAMER "SURCOUF" :—		
Departure of, from Harbour, ordered, 443.		
FRUIT TREES :—		
Importation of, from Señor Do Canto's, St. Michael's, by Mr. Moore, Director of Botanical Gardens, 444, 548.		
FUNDS (See also "SUPERANNUATION.")		
Available for completion of Railway to Bathurst, 23.		
Do. do. Muswellbrook to Murrurundi, 23.		
FURNITURE FOR COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE :—		
Contractor for (Mr. Flood), 159.		
GAMMUNT CREEK (See "RESERVES.")		
GANNON, MR. T. T. (See "CASWELL, MR.")		
GAOLS :—		
At Forbes, 27.		
Berrima—Prisoner John Archibald, 235.		
Clothing supplied to, 289, 869.		
Cockatoo Island—Mr. J. Byron, 319.		
In the Country,—Criminal Statistics, 325.		
Parramatta—Mr. G. B. Suttor, 438.		
Wollongong—Dr. Morton, 513.		
Maitland—Gaoler and Warders of, 592.		
Wagga Wagga—Warders of, 601.		
GARNER, JOHN :—		
Delay in issuing Decds of Grant to, 933.		
GEORGE'S HEAD (See "DEFENCES.")		
GERRINGONG :—		
As to separation from Borough of Kiama, 223-4.		
Jetty at, 371.		
GILL, JOHN :—		
Conveyance of Mails, Muswellbrook to Armidale, 335.		
GINNINDERA (See "ROAD.")		
GLADESVILLE :—		
Engineer for Waterworks at Hospital for Insane, 159.		
Lunatic Asylum—Statistics, 793.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>			
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>			
<b>GLEBE :—</b>			
Returning Officer for, 899.			
<b>GLENNIE'S CREEK :—</b>			
Platform on G. N. Railway, near, 13, 264.			
<b>GOLD FIELDS :—</b>			
Commission, Messrs. Innes, Baker, Coombes, Frappell, and Thompson, 14, 264, 290, 313, 325, 351, 446, 571, 591, 592, 848.			
Emu Creek and Tyagong, 82, 476.			
Application by Grace and party for mining lease, 320.			
Resident Gold Commissioner for Braidwood, 519.			
Unproclaimed, 547, 666.			
Commissioner and Police Magistrate for Gulgong, 652.			
Miners' Rights and Business Licenses, 687.			
<b>GOODGOOD :—</b>			
Establishment of Post Offices at, and Collington, 864.			
School, 864.			
<b>GOODS :—</b>			
Weighing, at Railway Station, Redfern, 95.			
Mr. D. Flynn's contract, for supply of, to Police at Carcoar, 235.			
Duty on, per R.M.S.S. "Avoca," 290.			
<b>GORDON, HON. S. D., M.L.C. :—</b>			
Lease of "Star Hotel" to Government by, 732.			
<b>GOULBURN (See also "RESERVES") :—</b>			
Tolls on Road between Yass and, 429.			
Road between, and Gundaroo, 443.			
Mails between Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma, 864.			
Certified Roman Catholic School at, 899.			
<b>GOVERNMENT :—</b>			
Cash Balances in Bank, 7, 28.			
Land selected by, Surveyors, 13.			
Advertisements in Newspapers, 14, 35, 43, 429.			
Debentures transmitted to England, 14, 182, 352, 731, 743.			
Printing Office—Supernumerary Staff, 247.			
Do. Printing of "Industrial Progress of New South Wales," 921.			
Printer's Tender for Printing for Council of Education, 579.			
Institutions—Clothing supplied to, 289, 869.			
Alleged employment of G. Spring, Esq., M.P., by, 305.			
House Guard, 314.			
Boat at Jugiong Creek, 342.			
Contractors—Carpenters employed by, 476.			
Medical Adviser to (Mr. Bedford), 591.			
Employés, 207, 263, 502(?), 572, 693, 715.			
<b>GOVERNOR :—</b>			
Bills enumerated in Opening Speech of, 36.			
"Governor Blackall" Steamer, 241.			
Bill for Reduction of Salary of, 674.			
Threatening letter to, 847.			
Clerk to Private Secretary of, 926.			
<b>GRACE AND PARTY :—</b>			
Application by, for gold-mining lease, 320.			
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOL :—</b>			
Fees payable, &c., 234.			
Meetings held by Trustees, 909.			
<b>GRANTS :—</b>			
For Public Worship Prohibition Act, 36, 151.			
Deed of, for land for Public School at Nundle, 57.			
Of Land to Volunteers, 207, 513, 563.			
In aid of Public Worship, 451.			
Delay in issuing deeds of, 933.			
<b>GRAY, PRISONER :—</b>			
Commutation of sentence, 58, 76.			
<b>GREAT (See "RAILWAY"; also, "ROAD.")</b>			
<b>GREEK (See "DR. BADHAM.")</b>			
<b>GRENFELL :—</b>			
Committals, &c., from Police Office at, 82.			
Coroner for (Mr. Austin), 234.			
Court House at, 289.			
Workmen employed on Road Cowra to, 347.			
District Court at, 486.			
<b>GROUND (See "RECREATION.")</b>			
<b>GUARD :—</b>			
Police, at Government House, 314.			
<b>GULGONG :—</b>			
Police Magistrate and Gold Commissioner for, 652.			
<b>GUNDAROO :—</b>			
Road between Goulburn and, 443.			
Recreation Reserve, 451, 470.			
Licensing Publicans and Auctioneers at, 491.			
Post Office at, 809.			
<b>GUNNEDAH :—</b>			
Road from, to Narrabri, 96.			
<b>GUNNING :—</b>			
Road from, to Burrows, 35.			
<b>GUNS (See "HARBOUR DEFENCES.")</b>			
<b>HALL, H. A. :—</b>			
Appointment of, as successor to A. Ashdown, 52.			
<b>HALL'S CREEK (See "RESERVES.")</b>			



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>HARBOUR :—</b>		
Works at Kiama, 366.		
Discharge of Sewerage into Sydney, 547.		
Wharf at Darling Harbour, 925.		
<b>HARBOUR DEFENCES :—</b>		
Expenses, &c., of, 82, 430, 457, 651, 693, 731.		
Military Defences of Colony, 82, 342.		
Scheme for, proposed by Mr. Cracknell, 102.		
Wire and timber for, 430, 444.		
Departure of French Despatch Steamer "Surcouf," 443.		
The Fortifications, 651, 693, 715, 731.		
Expenditure for, Guns, Batteries, Warlike Stores, &c., 693.		
Delay in payment of wages to workmen employed, 715.		
Filibustering Expedition, 716.		
<b>HARGRAVE, MR. JUSTICE :—</b>		
Threatening letter to, 793.		
<b>HARGRAVES, MR. E. H. :—</b>		
In charge of Life-boat at Bungaroo Norah, 666.		
<b>HARRIS, JACOB :—</b>		
Case of—Maitland Quarter Sessions, 129, 202.		
<b>HARRIS, JAMES :—</b>		
Claim against Estate of A. Demery, 202.		
<b>HASLEM'S CREEK :—</b>		
Necropolis at, 167, 223, 326, 451.		
<b>HASTINGS ELECTORATE :—</b>		
Amendment of Electoral Law in reference to, 444.		
Seat of Mr. Horace Dean, contested by Mr. R. B. Smith, 444.		
<b>HAULAGE (See "COAL.")</b>		
<b>HAWKESBURY RIVER :—</b>		
Punt on, at Richmond, 687.		
<b>HAY :—</b>		
Carriage of, by Railway, 233, 341.		
Loading of, at Campbelltown, 753.		
<b>HELLIN, MRS. :—</b>		
Compensation to, 673.		
<b>"Herald" :—</b>		
Summaries,—gratuitous distribution of, in Europe and America, 89.		
<b>HIGH-STREET, WEST MAITLAND :—</b>		
Embankment, 563.		
<b>HIXSON, CAPTAIN, R.N. :—</b>		
Occupation by, of Commandant's Quarters, Dawes Battery, 457.		
<b>HOLLE, MR. F. :—</b>		
Surety for Mr. Ashdown, 22.		
<b>HOSKINS, MR. JAMES, M.P. :—</b>		
Messrs. Asher and Co's. license to sell Spirits, 601.		
<b>HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, GLADESVILLE :—</b>		
Engineer for Waterworks at, 159.		
<b>HOTEL (See "STAR HOTEL.")</b>		
<b>HOUSE (See also "NEWCASTLE"; also "COURT"; also "GUARD.")</b>		
At Dawes' Point, formerly occupied by Colonel Carthew, now by Captain Hixson, 457.		
<b>HOWELL, ENGINEER :—</b>		
Dismissal of, from Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, 159.		
<b>HUNTER RIVER :—</b>		
Floods in District, 7, 548.		
Dredging in, 131.		
<b>HUTHWAITE AND WADDLE, MESSRS. :—</b>		
Trustees for Goulburn and Gundaroo Road, 443.		
<b>ILLEGITIMATE CHILD :—</b>		
Magistrate summoned for support of, 847.		
<b>IMMIGRATION :—</b>		
As to Government bringing in Bill to provide for, 82, 652, 674, 804.		
<b>IMPERIAL TROOPS (See also "VOLUNTEERS") :—</b>		
Expenses of, 76.		
<b>IMPORTATION :—</b>		
Of Fruit Trees, 444, 548.		
Of Maize, 652.		
<b>IMPORTS :—</b>		
From, and Exports to Victoria and South Australia, 451, 913.		
<b>INCORPORATION :—</b>		
Of Village of Wickham, 168, 181.		
Of Township of Old Lambton, 681, 772.		
<b>INDECENT ASSAULTS :—</b>		
Upon Female Children, 793.		
<b>INDUSTRIAL :—</b>		
School at Newcastle, 52, 501.		
Progress of New South Wales, 771, 921.		
<b>INFIRMARY, SYDNEY :—</b>		
Miss Osburn, Lady Superintendent of, 95, 108.		
Report and Evidence respecting, 290.		
Alleged refusal to admit patients at, 644.		
<b>INNES, J. G. L., ESQ. (See also "GOLD FIELDS") :—</b>		
Prosecuting for Crown at Wagga Wagga Circuit Court, 313.		
<b>INQUIRY :—</b>		
Report as to Land Titles Department, 366.		
Report as to working of Railway Department, 341.		
<b>INSANE (See "HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, GLADESVILLE.")</b>		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
INSANITY :—		
Supposed, of Henry Kendall, 430.		
Alleged, of Prisoner Kennedy, 917.		
INSECURITY :—		
Of Ceilings in Dwelling-houses, 181.		
INSPECTORS :—		
Of Sheep, 107.		
INSOLVENCY :—		
Mr. A. Campbell, late Registrar, 651.		
INSTITUTIONS (See "GOVERNMENT.")		
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—		
As to Government dealing with, 674.		
INTESTATE ESTATES :—		
Inquiry into Mr. Crouch's Accounts, in Department of, 633.		
JACOB, HARRIS :—		
Case of,—Maitland Quarter Sessions, 129, 202.		
JAMBEROO :—		
As to Separation of, from Borough of Kiama, 223-4.		
JAVA :—		
Steam Communication between Australia and, 666.		
JERRY'S PLAINS (See "RESERVES.")		
JETTY :—		
At Gerringong, 371.		
JEWISH CHURCH :—		
Messrs. Samuel, S. H. Levy, M. Alexander, S. A. Joseph, and Valentine, senr.,—		
Compensation for land promised to, 223, 241.		
JONES, W. LORANDO :—		
Case of Blasphemy against, 520, 535, 572.		
JOSEPH, MR. S. A. (See "JEWISH CHURCH.")		
JUDGES :—		
Hargrave, His Honor—Threatening letter to, 793.		
Simpson, Mr. District Court Judge, 129, 174, 181, 201, 520, 535.		
District Court, and Crown Prosecutors, 486.		
JUGIONG :—		
Bridge over Creek, 342.		
KEATING, MR. :—		
Clerk in Custom House,—Case of, 21, 283.		
KEEFE, MICHAEL :—		
Fined by Wagga Wagga Bench, for selling Spirits, 666-7, 857.		
KELSO (See "RAILWAY.")		
KENDALL, HENRY :—		
Charge of forgery against, 430.		
KENNEDY, PRISONER :—		
Cases of assault against, 899.		
Supposed insanity of, 917.		
KENNEDY, THOMAS :—		
Closing of Road near Micalago by, 76.		
KERR, MR. F. T. :—		
Application by, for free education of children at Public School, 351.		
KIAMA :—		
Municipality of, 223, 366.		
Harbour Works, 366.		
Broughton Creek Bridge, 366.		
LABOURERS :—		
Discharge of Railway, 207, 263.		
Wages of, Railway, 502 (?).		
Do. in Public Works Department, 572.		
Delay in payment of wages to, employed on Defence Works, 715.		
LADIES :—		
Employment of, as Operators, in Telegraph Department, 873.		
LADY SUPERINTENDENT (See "INFIRMARY, SYDNEY.")		
LAKE GEORGE :—		
Base Line at, for Trigonometrical Surveys, 520, 535.		
LAMBTON :—		
Road to, 82.		
Incorporation of, 681, 772.		
LAND :—		
Selected by Government Surveyors, 13.		
Do. on Water Reserves, 63.		
Purchased by Mr. A. Clements, 365.		
Prelease of, at Murrurundi—Mr. R. P. Abbott's application for, 513.		
Statistics, 633.		
LANDS (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—		
Deed of Grant of, for Public School at Nundle, 57.		
Grants of, to Volunteers, 207, 513, 563.		
Compensation for, promised to Jewish Church, 223, 241.		
Under Secretary for, Office of, 7, 242, 291.		
Titles Department, 119, 192, 366.		
Agents, 476.		
Mrs. Stinson's, resumed for Railway purposes, 541.		
Church and School, 451, 481, 823.		
Deeds of Grants to H. Clarke and J. Garner, 933.		
LANTON :—		
Road between Queanbeyan and, 841.		
LATIN (See "DR. BADHAM.")		
LAW, ELECTORAL :—		
Amendment of, 234, 444, 445, 491, 652, 674.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
LAW, LAND :—		
Amendment of, 43, 430, 541, 674.		
LAW, MARRIAGE :—		
Amendment of, 475, 561.		
LAW REFORM :—		
Proceedings in Supreme Court, 247, 470, 674.		
LEARD, JAMES :—		
Conviction of, for horse-stealing, before Judge Simpson, 174.		
LEASE :—		
Application for Mining, by Grace and party, 320.		
Of "Star Hotel" by Government, 732.		
LEAVE OF ABSENCE :—		
To Ministers of Religion, 837.		
LEE, MR. JOHN :—		
Application for land for Public School, at Bungendore, 371.		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :—		
Appointment of Members in place of Absentees, 423.		
Bill for Reform of, 674.		
LENAN, MRS. (See "ROAD.")		
LETTER, THREATENING :—		
To His Honor Judge Hargrave, 793.		
To His Excellency the Governor, 847.		
LEVY, MR. S. H. (See "JEWISH CHURCH.")		
LIARDET, MR. :—		
Late Secretary to Necropolis, 562.		
LICENSES :—		
Asher & Co.'s, to sell Spirits, 601.		
Miner's Rights and Business,—As to obtaining in Sydney, 687.		
LICENSING :—		
Publicans and Auctioneers at Gundaroo, 491.		
Sale of Liquors, Act,—Breach of, 857.		
LIFE-BOAT :—		
At Bungarce Norah, 666.		
LINE (See "RAILWAY"; also "BASE LINE.")		
LIQUORS (See "LICENSING.")		
LISTS :—		
Electoral, 709.		
LIVERPOOL :—		
Telegraph Office at, 476.		
Census Collectors at, 827.		
LIVERPOOL PLAINS :—		
Reserves for travelling stock, 257.		
LIVE STOCK :—		
Railway trucks for conveyance of, 44.		
LLOYD, BELBY, AND Co., MESSRS. :—		
As to conduct of Colonial Agency by, 233.		
LOADING :—		
Hay trucks at Campbelltown, 753.		
LOANS (See "FINANCE.")		
LOCK-UP :—		
At Dandaloo, 27.		
For West Maitland, 75.		
LODGE, MR. :—		
Postmaster at Moruya, 863, 926.		
LONG SWAMP :—		
Road over Deep Creek and, 445.		
LOOSE HAY :—		
Rate for conveyance of, by Railway, 341.		
LORANDO JONES :—		
Case of Blasphemy against, 520, 535, 572.		
LUNACY :—		
Fees to Medical Practitioners in cases of, 263.		
Engineer for Waterworks at Asylum, Gladsville, 159.		
Clothing supplied to Asylums, 289, 869.		
Statistics respecting, Asylum, Gladsville, 793.		
LUSKINTYRE :—		
Bridge at, 737.		
MACFARLAND, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :—		
Report as to Mr. Caswell, P.M., Moruya, 139, 269, 290.		
MACKENZIE, W. H., ESQ. :—		
Special Auditor, Borough of Newtown, 732, 737.		
MACLEAY RIVER :—		
Road from, to Bellinger River, 469.		
MACPHERSON, QUEEN <i>versus</i> :—		
Appeal to Privy Council, in case of, 82.		
MAGAZINES :—		
Customs duty on, 263.		
MAGISTRATES (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
MAIL (See also "POSTAL") :—		
Californian and Australian Line of Steamers, 135.		
Conveyance of, to Dungog, 139.		
Do. from Muswellbrook to Armidale, 335.		
Walgett, 716, 917.		
Northern, 803.		
Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma, 864.		
MAIN (See "ROAD.")		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.
	VOL. PAGE.
<b>Q</b>	
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>	
<b>MAITLAND :—</b>	
Lockup for West, 75.	
Quarter Sessions,—Case of Harris Jacob, 129.	
High-street Embankment, 563.	
Gaolers and Warders of Gaol, 592.	
Railway Crossing at White Gate, on Road to Bullock Island, 666.	
Court House for West Maitland, 725.	
District Council, 749.	
Belmore Bridge,—Claim of Mr. F. Bell, 502.	
<b>MAIZE :—</b>	
Importation of, 652.	
<b>MARINE BOARD BILL :—</b>	
Question to Private Member, respecting, 725.	
<b>MARRIAGE LAW :—</b>	
Amendment of, 475, 561.	
<b>M'CULLOCH, MR. A. II. :—</b>	
Compensation for fencing Road, 633.	
<b>M'DONALD AND MOONEY, MESSRS. :—</b>	
Appointment of, as Magistrates, 263, 352.	
<b>MEASUREMENT :—</b>	
Duties, 366.	
<b>MEDICAL :—</b>	
Practitioners—Fees to, 263.	
Adviser to Government (Mr. Bedford), 591.	
<b>MELVILLE, MR. NINIAN :—</b>	
Witness in case of Blasphemy,—W. Lorando Jones, 535.	
<b>MEMBERS :—</b>	
Of Parliament—payments made to, for services to Government, 139.	
Of Legislative Council, absent from Colony, 429.	
Of Parliament—Bill for payment of, 674.	
Of Club, entered on Electoral List, 709.	
<b>MESSAGES, TELEGRAPHIC :—</b>	
Transmission of, between 1 and 2 p.m., 58.	
<b>MICALAGO :—</b>	
Road near, 76.	
<b>MIDDLE HEAD (See "DEFENCES.")</b>	
<b>MILITARY (See also "VOLUNTEERS"; also "DEFENCES.")</b>	
Expenses of Imperial Troops, 76.	
Defence of Colony,—Militia Forces, 82, 342.	
Duties performed by Police, 314.	
<b>MILITIA (See "MILITARY.")</b>	
<b>MINERS' RIGHTS :—</b>	
Application by Grace and party for, 320.	
And Business Licenses,—as to obtaining in Sydney, 687.	
<b>MINISTERS :—</b>	
Salaries,—Reduction of, 571.	
Room,—Admission of Reporter to, 602.	
Of Religion,—Leave of Absence, 837.	
<b>MINOR (See "ROAD.")</b>	
<b>MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL :—</b>	
Unclaimed deposits at, 208.	
Money due by Imperial Government to Colony, 520.	
<b>MITCHELL, LATE DR. :—</b>	
Estate of, 297.	
<b>MOLONG :—</b>	
Western Road, near, 673.	
<b>MONEY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>	
<b>MOONEY, MESSRS. M'DONALD AND :—</b>	
Appointment of, as Magistrates, 263, 352.	
<b>MOORE, MR. CHARLES (See "FRUIT-TREES.")</b>	
<b>MORIARTY, MR. A. O. :—</b>	
Suspension of, 7.	
Successor to, 242.	
<b>MORPETH :—</b>	
Railway Station at, 823.	
<b>MORRIS, MR. A. :—</b>	
Commission paid to, for purchase of wire for Defences, 430, 444.	
<b>MORTON, DR. :—</b>	
Wollongong Gaol, 513.	
<b>MORUMBATEMAN :—</b>	
Southern Road, near Yass, <i>vid</i> , 743.	
<b>MORUYA :—</b>	
Road, 101.	
Case of Mr. Caswell, Police Magistrate at, 139, 234, 241, 269, 290.	
River Obstructions at entrance, 365.	
Mr. Lodge, Postmaster at, 863, 926.	
<b>MOUNTED POLICE :—</b>	
Military duties of, 314.	
<b>MOUNT VICTORIA :—</b>	
Toll-gates at, and Nepean Bridge, 191.	
Bowenfels coal used, 233.	
Bridge at foot of, 883.	
<b>MUDGE :—</b>	
Road, 28.	
Conveyance of Live Stock from, by Railway, 44.	
Clerk of Petty Sessions at, 341, 469, 591.	
Postmaster at (Mr. Carter), 753.	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>MUNICIPAL :—</b>		
Borough Council of Newcastle Endowment, 35 (?).		
Council of Ryde, 159.		
Incorporation of Village of Wickham, 168, 181.		
Council of Kiama, 223, 366.		
Registration of dogs in Suburbs, 257.		
Encroachment on Enmore Road, 320.		
Bridges over Broughton Creek and Broughton Mill Creek, 366.		
Areas of Municipalities, 451.		
Alignment of Windsor Streets, 457.		
Boroughs, under Towns Police Act, 481.		
Council of Wagga Wagga—Election of Aldermen, &c., 674.		
Incorporation of Township of Old Lambton, 681, 772.		
Council of Newtown Special Audit, 732, 737.		
Council of Newcastle—Public Cemetery, Waratah, 765.		
<b>MURRAY RIVER :—</b>		
Bridge over, at Echuca, 76.		
Snagging on, 925.		
<b>MURRUMBUNDI :—</b>		
Funds available for completion of Railway to, 23, 27.		
R. P. Abbott's application for pre-lease of land at, 513.		
Postmaster at, 803.		
<b>MUSSON, JOHN AND CO. :—</b>		
Darling Harbour Wharf, 925.		
<b>MUSWELLBROOK :—</b>		
Railway Extension from, 23.		
Conveyance of Mails from, to Armidale, 335.		
<b>NAMBUCCA RIVER :—</b>		
Punt over, 469.		
<b>NARRABRI :—</b>		
District Courts at Warialda, and, 44.		
Roads from, to Willow-tree, 44.		
Road from Gunnedah to, 96.		
<b>NECROPOLIS :—</b>		
At Haslem's Creek, 167, 223, 326, 451.		
Mr. Lizardet,—late Secretary to, 562.		
<b>NELLANGLO CREEK :—</b>		
Village Reserve at, 234.		
<b>NEPEAN BRIDGE :—</b>		
Toll-gates at Mount Victoria and, 191.		
<b>NEWCASTLE :—</b>		
Borough Council Special Audit, 35 (?).		
Coal Staiths at, 107, 297, 361.		
Post Office and Customs House, 151, 173, 444, 485.		
Industrial School at, 52, 501.		
Police Magistrate at, 681.		
Public Cemetery for, at Waratah, 765.		
<b>NEW POST OFFICE :—</b>		
Proposed New Street at, 926.		
<b>NEWSHAM, CAPTAIN :—</b>		
Inquiry respecting, 819, 874.		
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES :—</b>		
"Industrial Progress of," 771, 921.		
<b>NEWSPAPERS :—</b>		
Government Advertisements, 14, 35, 43, 429.		
English, and Periodicals—Duty on, 263.		
Postage on, 429.		
<b>NEW STREET :—</b>		
At new General Post Office, 926.		
<b>NEW TAXATION :—</b>		
Measurement Duties, 366.		
<i>Ad Valorem</i> Duties, 652.		
<b>NEWTON BOYD ROAD :—</b>		
Punt at Nimbodin River, 905.		
<b>NEWTOWN :—</b>		
Firewood delivered at Railway Station, 107, 463.		
Special Auditors for Borough of, 732, 737.		
<b>NIMBODIN RIVER :—</b>		
Punt at, 905.		
<b>NORAH, BUNGARER :—</b>		
Lifeboat at, 666.		
<b>NORAHVILLE :—</b>		
Roads from, to the Coast, 666		
<b>NORTHERN (See "RAILWAY"; also "MAIL"; also "ROAD.")</b>		
<b>NOWRA :—</b>		
Road, 101.		
<b>NUMBER ONE SWAMP :—</b>		
Road from, to Tea-pot Swamp Road, 320.		
<b>NUNDLE :—</b>		
Deed of Grant for Public School at, 57.		
<b>OBSTRUCTIONS :—</b>		
To entrance of Moruya River, 365.		
<b>OFFICE (See also "POSTAL.")</b>		
Government Printing—Supernumerary Staff, 247.		
Of Postmaster General, 336.		
Telegraph, at Liverpool, 476.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>OFFICER, RETURNING :—</b>		
For Electorate of Wellington, 592.		
For the Glebe, 899.		
<b>OFFICERS :—</b>		
Customs, Seizures made by, 202.		
Public—Bill to reduce salaries of certain, 571.		
<b>OFFICERS' QUARTERS, ARTILLERY BARRACKS :—</b>		
Occupation of, by Water Police Magistrate, 475.		
<b>OLD LAMBTON :—</b>		
Incorporation of, 681, 772.		
<b>OPENING SPEECH :—</b>		
Bills enumerated in Governor's, 36.		
<b>OPERATORS :—</b>		
In Telegraph Department—employment of ladies as, 873.		
<b>OPHIR :—</b>		
Road from Bathurst to, 325.		
<b>ORANGE :—</b>		
Extension of Railway to, 257, 297.		
<b>ORANGE TREES :—</b>		
Importation of, by Director of Botanical Gardens, 444, 548.		
<b>ORDER IN COUNCIL :—</b>		
District Court Fees, 759.		
<b>O'REILLY, MR. J. (See "RESERVES.")</b>		
<b>ORPHAN SCHOOLS :—</b>		
Protestant and Roman Catholic, 63.		
Clothing supplied to, 289, 869.		
<b>OSBURN, MISS :—</b>		
Lady Superintendent, Sydney Infirmary, 95, 108.		
<b>OWEN, MR. :—</b>		
Commissioner to inquire into case of, C. P. S., Mudgee, 341-2.		
<b>PARKER, MR. :—</b>		
Trustee for Road, Goulburn to Gundaroo, 443.		
<b>PARLIAMENT :—</b>		
Payment to Members of, for services, 139.		
Do. Bill for, 674.		
Alleged employment of G. Spring, Esq., M.P., 305.		
Amendment of Electoral Law, 234, 444, 445, 491, 652, 674.		
Bill for Triennial, 674.		
Re-assembling of, 873.		
Conduct of Returning Officer of The Glebe, in reference to, 899.		
<b>PARRAMATTA :—</b>		
Quarter Sessions, Mr. G. B. Suttor, 438.		
Case of Blasphemy—W. Lorando Jones, 520, 535, 572.		
Mrs. Stinson's land at, resumed for Railway purposes, 541.		
Sheriff's Bailiff at (Mr. John Taylor), 562.		
<b>PASSENGER :—</b>		
Removed from Railway Train, 520.		
<b>PATERSON RIVER :—</b>		
Punt on the, at Wallalong, 571.		
<b>PATRICK AND ANOTHER :—</b>		
versus Waratah Coal Company—Case of, 181.		
<b>PATRICK'S PLAINS :—</b>		
Census Collectors, 905.		
<b>PAYMENT (See also "PARLIAMENT") :—</b>		
Of Workmen on Great Northern Railway, 145.		
Do. Great Southern Railway, 208.		
Delay in, to workmen employed on Defence works, 715.		
<b>PEARCE, MR. S. H. :—</b>		
Secretary to Necropolis, 327.		
<b>"PEARL" STEAM TUG :—</b>		
Crew of, 326, 527.		
Dismissal of Leonard Clarke from, 797.		
<b>PEBERDY, MR. W. (See "RESERVES.")</b>		
<b>PENNINGTON, MR. (See "DICK, LATE MR. ALEXANDER.")</b>		
<b>PENRITH :—</b>		
Court House, 879.		
<b>PENSIONS (See "SUPERANNUATION.")</b>		
<b>PERIODICALS :—</b>		
Customs Duty on, 263.		
<b>PETERSHAM :—</b>		
Cemetery,—Removal of body of late Hon. Daniel Egan, 430, 486, 542.		
Railway Station—firewood delivered at, 463.		
<b>PETITION :—</b>		
Of Charles Brook, Ulladulla Bench, 548.		
<b>PETTY SESSIONS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>		
<b>PHILLIPS, JOHN :—</b>		
Case of,—N. S. S. "Vernon," 547.		
<b>PICTON :—</b>		
Toll-bar, 909.		
<b>PITT TOWN :—</b>		
Road to, 82.		
<b>PLATFORM :—</b>		
Near Glennie's Creek, Great Northern Railway, 13, 264.		
<b>PLATSBURG :—</b>		
Road to, 82.		
<b>"PLUTO" STEAM DREDGE :—</b>		
Crew of, 326, 527, 797.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>			
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>			
<b>POLICE (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE") :—</b>			
Attendance of, at Divine Service on Sundays, 101.			
At Carcoar,—Mr. D. Flynn's contract for supply of goods to, 235.			
Entering property, in search of unregistered dogs, 257.			
Fees for Medical Practitioners in attendance on, 263.			
Military Duties performed by, 314.			
Appointment of Policemen as Clerks of Petty Sessions, 476.			
Towns Police Act, 481.			
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>			
<b>POOLE AND ANDERSON (See "COAL.")</b>			
<b>POPULATION :—</b>			
Of the Colony, 815.			
<b>PORTERS, RAILWAY :—</b>			
Work on Sundays, 351.			
<b>PORT MACQUARIE :—</b>			
Cattle-stealing at,—Prisoner T. H. Thompson, 75.			
Road from Tacking Point to, 819.			
<b>POSTAL :—</b>			
Post Office at Newcastle, 151, 444, 485.			
Do. and Telegraph Office at Burrowa, 192.			
Office of Postmaster General, 336.			
Postage on Newspapers, 429.			
Postmasters at Boro and Tarago, 445.			
Service <i>via</i> San Francisco, 135, 753.			
Northern Mails, 803.			
Postmaster, Murrurundi, 803.			
Gundaroo Post Office, 809.			
Mr. Lodge, Postmaster, Moruya, 863, 926.			
Establishment of Post Offices at Goodgood and Collington, 864.			
Californian and Australian Mail Service, 135, 753.			
Conveyance of Mail to Dungog, 139.			
Do. Muswellbrook to Armidale, 335.			
Walgett Mail, 716, 917.			
Communication with Braidwood, 619.			
Steam, Communication with Australia and Java, 666.			
Postmaster at Mudgee (Mr. Cartor), 753.			
Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma Mails, 864.			
Late Postmaster General—Removal of Body of Hon. D. Egan, 430, 486, 542.			
New Street at New General Post Office, 926.			
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL (See also "EGAN, LATE HON. DANIEL") :—</b>			
Office of, 336.			
<b>PRACTITIONERS :—</b>			
Fees to Medical, 263.			
<b>PREVIOUS, MR. A. O. :—</b>			
Office of Under Secretary for Lands, 291.			
<b>PREVENTION OF FLOODS :—</b>			
In Hunter River District, 7, 548.			
<b>"PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN" :—</b>			
Formation of Battery to be called, 319.			
<b>PRINCIPAL WARDER (See "COCKATOO.")</b>			
<b>PRINTING :—</b>			
Government, Office—Supernumerary Staff, 247.			
For Council of Education,—J. Sands & Co.'s Tender, 519, 579.			
<b>PRISONERS :—</b>			
Gray,—murder, 58, 76.			
T. H. Thompson,—cattle-stealing, Port Macquarie, 75.			
John Archibald,—Berrima Goal, 235.			
Return of, in Gaols, 325.			
Balances of deceased, in Savings' Bank, 737.			
Removal of, from Eden to Bega, 864.			
Kennedy,—Assaults on Officers of Gaol, 899, 917.			
<b>PRIVATE MEMBER :—</b>			
Question to, respecting Marine Board Bill, 725.			
<b>PRIVATE SECRETARY :—</b>			
Clerk to Governor's, 926.			
<b>PRIVY COUNCIL :—</b>			
Appeal to,— <i>Queen v. Macpherson</i> , 82.			
<b>PROCEEDINGS (See "SUPREME COURT.")</b>			
<b>PRODUCE, COLONIAL :—</b>			
Distillation Bill, 52.			
<b>PROGRESS :—</b>			
"Industrial of the Colony," 771, 921.			
<b>PROPERTY (See "REAL PROPERTY ACT.")</b>			
<b>PROSECUTORS, CROWN :—</b>			
Mr. Innes acting as, at Wagga Wagga, 313.			
District Court Judges and, 486.			
<b>PROSPECT :—</b>			
Road from, to Smithfield, 541.			
<b>PROTECTION :—</b>			
Extension of system of, 57.			
<b>PROTESTANT :—</b>			
And Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, 63.			
Children, at Randwick Asylum,—Observance of Fast-days by, 437.			
<b>PUBLIC :—</b>			
Grants for, Worship Prohibition Act, 36, 151, 451.			
School at Nundle,—Deed of Grant of land for, 57.			
Debt,—Consolidation of, 89, 202, 731.			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued):—</b>		
<b>PUBLIC (continued):—</b>		
Debt,—Government Debentures, 731.		
Schools,—F. T. Kerr's application for free education, 351.		
School at Bungendore,—Mr. J. Lee's application, 371.		
Schools,—Statistics, 561, 643.		
Officers,—Reduction of Salaries, 571.		
Works Department,—Wages of Employés in, 572.		
Service,—Superannuation, 651, 803, 905, 926.		
School at Taralba,—Site for, 753.		
Cemetery at Waratah, 765 (?).		
Schools Act, 772.		
<b>PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—</b>		
Abstract of, for 1869, 28.		
<b>PUBLICANS:—</b>		
And Auctioneers' Licenses at Gundaroo, 491.		
<b>PUNT:—</b>		
On the Paterson at Wallalong, 571.		
On Hawkesbury, at Richmond, 687.		
At Nimbodin River, Newton Boyd Road, 905.		
<b>PURCHASES, CONDITIONAL (See also "CROWN LANDS"):—</b>		
Balance of Purchase-money due for, 69, 151.		
<b>PYRMONT:—</b>		
Case of late Mr. Thomas Smith, 152.		
<b>QUALIFICATIONS:—</b>		
Elections and,—Seat of Horace Dean, 445.		
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>		
<b>QUARTERS, OFFICERS':—</b>		
Artillery Barracks,—occupied by Mr. Cowper, W.P.M., 476.		
<b>QUEANBEYAN:—</b>		
Mail,—Postmasters, Boro and Tarago, 445.		
Publicans' and Auctioneers' Licenses—Issued of, 491.		
Road between Yass and, <i>via</i> Morumbateman, Ginindera, &c., 743.		
And Lanyon Road, 841.		
Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma Mails, 864.		
<b>QUEEN v. MACPHERSON:—</b>		
Appeal to Privy Council, 82.		
<b>QUIT RENTS:—</b>		
Proceedings for recovery of, 81.		
<b>RAILWAY:—</b>		
Department,—Mr. Ashdown, late Accountant of, 13, 22, 51 (?).		
Do. Successor to Mr. Ashdown, 51.		
Do. Board of Inquiry into working of, 341.		
Platform on Great Northern Railway for Camberwell, near Glennie's Creek, 13, 264.		
Funds available for completion of, to Bathurst, 23.		
Do. do. Muswellbrook to Murrurundi, 23.		
Extension to Murrurundi, 27.		
Statistics, 35, 57, 108.		
Expenditure of money raised for Railway Purposes, 36.		
Trucks for conveyance of Live Stock,—Wallcrawang or Mudgee Junction, 44.		
Credit system, 51.		
Government policy as to, 52, 63.		
Rolling stock, 52.		
Haulage of coal on Western Railway from Bowenfels, 57, 108, 233.		
Weighing goods at Redfern Station, 95.		
Firewood delivered at Sydney, Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, and Burwood Stations, 107, 463.		
Mr. J. H. Thomas, late Engineer of Existing Lines of Railways, 130.		
Payment of workmen on Great Southern Railway, 145, 208.		
Trial Surveys, 202, 542.		
Discharge of labourers, 207, 263.		
Bowenfels,—coal for, 233.		
Carriage of hay by,—for sale at Redfern Station, 233.		
Extension to Kelso and Bathurst, 257, 297.		
Coal for Railway Department,—Tenders of W. Robson, Woolley, Anderson, and Poole, and Waratah Company, 269.		
Cartage of wool, &c., from Redfern Station, 311, 331.		
Chief-Assistant Engineer for Railways, 320.		
Loose hay,—Charges for carriage, 341, 753.		
Accounts,—Board of Inquiry into mode of keeping, 341.		
Do. State of, on 31 December, 1870, 520.		
Porters,—Working hours on Sundays, 351.		
Rydal Station,—Coal for, 233.		
Do. Woods, Shortland, and Co.'s tender, 352.		
Do. Traffic at, 771.		
Redfern Station,—Want of accommodation at, 464, 602, 725.		
Ashfield Station,—Approaches to, 464, 602.		
Bowenfels Station,—Traffic at, 469, 771.		
Employés—Wages of, 485, 602 (?).		
Extension to Orange, 257, 297.		
Removal of passenger from Special Train, 520.		
To Seone, 520.		
Sutton Forest Station,—Road to, 527.		
Land belonging to Mrs. Stinson, Parramatta,—resumed for, 541.		
Mr. George Cowdery,—Trial Surveys, 542.		
Wallsend Line,—Traffic on, 561, 563, 682, 772.		
Sheds,—Unexpended Balance for, 562.		



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS (continued) :—		
RAILWAY (continued) :—		
Embankment, High-street, West Maitland, 563.		
Rates and Fares,—Time-table, 571.		
Commissioner for,—Appointment of, 592.		
Riverstone Station,—Fencing new Road, Windsor to, 633.		
Branch from Whitegate Crossing on Maitland Road to Bullock Island, 666.		
Sydney Station,—Difficulty in obtaining tickets, 725.		
Excursion Trains,—Money received from, 732.		
Loading hay trucks at Campbelltown, 753.		
Bowenfels and Rydal Stations,—Traffic at, 771.		
Wallsend Station, 772.		
Morpeth Station,—Traffic, &c., at, 823.		
Waratah Station, do. 823.		
RANDWICK :—		
Destitute Children's Asylum, 437.		
RANGE :—		
Volunteer Rifle,—danger at, 145.		
RATES :—		
Toll, 352.		
Railway, and Fares,—Time-table, 571.		
REAL PROPERTY ACT :—		
Appointment of Examiner of Titles, 44, 119, 192.		
RE-ASSEMBLING :—		
Of Parliament, 873.		
RECLAMATION :—		
Of Blackwattle Swamp, 235.		
RECORDS, CONVICT :—		
Destruction of, 572.		
RECREATION :—		
Ground, Gundaroo, 451, 470.		
REDFERN (See "RAILWAY.")		
REDUCTION (See also "PUBLIC"; also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "GOVERNOR") :—		
In price of land, 430.		
REEF, ELIZABETH :—		
Refuge for shipwrecked seamen at, 15.		
REEF, FOREST :—		
Road Carcarr to, 234.		
REFORM (See also "ELECTORAL") :—		
Law,—Proceedings in Supreme Court, 247, 470, 674.		
Of Upper House, 674.		
REFUGE :—		
For shipwrecked seamen at Elizabeth Reef, 15.		
REPUND :—		
Of Customs Duties, 437.		
REGISTRAR GENERAL :—		
Appointment of Examiner of Titles, 44, 119, 192.		
Inquiry into Land Titles Department, 366.		
Amendment of Marriage Law, 561.		
REGISTRARS :—		
District Court, 277.		
Do. Fees received by, 535.		
In Insolvency, 651.		
REGISTRATION :—		
Of dogs, in Suburbs, 257.		
REGISTRATION ACT :—		
List of Ministers of Religion under, 483.		
REINSDALE :—		
Road, Braidwood to Araluen, <i>vid</i> , 239.		
RELIGION, MINISTERS OF :—		
Leave of absence to, 837.		
REMOVAL :—		
Of body of late Hon. Daniel Egan, from Petersham, 430, 436, 542.		
Of passenger from special train, 520.		
Of prisoners from Egan to Bega, 864.		
REPORT :—		
As to Sydney Infirmary, 290.		
Of Council of Education, 603.		
REPORTER :—		
Admission of, to Ministers' Room, 602.		
RESERVES :—		
Water—land selected upon, 63.		
At Crookwell River, 146.		
Village at Nellanglo Creek, 234.		
For travelling stock,—Liverpool Plains, Jerry's Plains, Hall's Creek, Coulson's Creek, and Gammuni Creek, Goulburn River, 257.		
Recreation at Gundaroo—Special Trustees for, 470.		
RESIDENCE, COMMODORE'S :—		
Contractor for supplying furniture for, 159.		
RESIDENT GOLD COMMISSIONER :—		
For Braidwood, 519.		
RETRENCHMENT (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")		
RETURNING OFFICER :—		
For Electorate of Wellington, 592.		
For The Glebe, 899.		
REVENUE (See "FINANCE.")		
RICHARDSON, A. H. ESQ. :—		
Special Auditor, Borough of Newtown, 732, 737.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
Q		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
RICHMOND :—		
Bridge, 438, 687.		
River,—Bridge over, at Casino, 815.		
RIFLES (See also "VOLUNTEERS") :—		
Breech-loading, for Colony, 76.		
RIVERSTONE :—		
Road from Windsor to, 633.		
ROAD :—		
Trunkey and Tuena to Carcoar, 22.		
Teapot Swamp to Carcoar, 22, 320.		
Mudgee to Wallerawang Station, 28.		
Gunning to Burrowa,—Money expended by Trustees, 35.		
Minor Roads, 43, 289, 365, 674, 853.		
Narrabri to Willow Tree, 44.		
Main Roads, 52, 63.		
Near Michelago,—closed by T. Kennedy, and Mrs. Lenan, 76.		
Through Coal Mining Districts, Pitt Town, Waratah, Old and New Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburgh, 82.		
Gunnedah to Narrabri, 96.		
In Braidwood District,—Nowra, Moruya, and Araluen, 101.		
Willow-trees to Duree Station, 120.		
Bunnerong, 167.		
Booligal and Wilcannia—Well-sinking on, 201.		
Carcoar to Forest Reef,—Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher's Report, 234.		
Braidwood to Araluen, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, 298.		
Caloola to Tuena, 319.		
Enmore—Encroachment on, 320.		
Number One Swamp to Teapot Swamp Road, 320.		
Bathurst to Ophir, 325.		
Cowra to Grenfell and Young—Workmen employed, 347.		
Yass and Goulburn—Tolls on, 429.		
Goulburn and Gundaroo, 443.		
Over Deep Creek and Long Swamp, 445.		
Macleay River to Bellinger River, 469.		
Laurence Darcy's appeal against the making of a, 476.		
Through Mr. Elyard's land at Crookhaven River, surveyed by Mr. Arnheim, 481.		
Sutton Forest Station to Burrawang, 527.		
Prospect to Smithfield, 541.		
To Ashfield and Redfern Stations, 602.		
Windsor to Riverstone Station, 633.		
Noralville to the Coast, 666.		
Maitland Railway Crossing on, to Bullock Island, 666.		
Main Western near Molong—Alteration in, 673.		
Vote for Minor Roads, 674.		
Crossing at Black Creek, near Branxton, on Great Northern, 725.		
Military—Middle, Bradley's, and George's Heads, 731.		
Yass and Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Morumbateman, Ginindera, &c., 743.		
Roads under Maitland District Council, 749.		
Port Macquarie and Tacking Point, 819.		
Queanbeyan and Lanyon, 841.		
Newton Boyd, Punt at Nimbodin River, 905.		
ROBSON, W. (See "COAL.")		
RODD, MR. :—		
Appraiser of Euroka Run, 81.		
Burning of Woolshed of, 289.		
ROLLING STOCK :—		
Railway, 52.		
ROMAN CATHOLIC :—		
And Protestant Orphan Schools, 63.		
Railway labourers, discharge of, 263.		
Certified School at Goulburn, 899.		
ROOM, MINISTERS' :—		
Admission of Reporter to, 602.		
RORISON, MR. :—		
Appointed Engineer to Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy," 241.		
ROSS, JOSEPH CLARENCE :—		
Case of arson against, 547.		
ROYAL COMMISSION (See "WATER.")		
ROYAL MINT :—		
Sydney Branch, 208, 520.		
RULES :—		
Made by Volunteer Rifle Companies, 263.		
RUNS (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—		
Umpires for Appraisalment of, 69.		
Euroka, 81, 102.		
Ulumbic (Messrs. Doyle's), 102.		
Crown Appraisers of, 108, 444.		
RYAN, MR. E. :—		
Late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee, 341, 469, 591.		
RYDAL (See "RAILWAYS.")		
RYDE :—		
Municipality of, 159.		
RYLSTONE :—		
Court House at, 873.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>SALARIES :—</b>		
Ministers—Bill for reduction of, 571.		
Reduction of Colonial Secretary's, 571.		
Do. certain Public Officers, 571.		
Deductions from, of Civil Servants, 905, 926.		
<b>SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT :—</b>		
Michael Keefe fined at Wagga Wagga Bench for breach of, 857.		
<b>SAMUEL, MR. SAUL (See "JEWISH CHURCH.")</b>		
<b>SANDS AND Co. :—</b>		
Contract for books, &c., for Council of Education, 326.		
Do. printing, do. 326, 519, 579.		
<b>SAN FRANCISCO :—</b>		
Steam Postal Communication with Europe, <i>vid.</i> , 135, 753.		
<b>SANKEY, COLONEL :—</b>		
Proposed invitation to report upon Water Supply, 803.		
<b>SAVINGS' BANK :—</b>		
Unclaimed balances of deceased prisoners in, 737.		
<b>SCAB (See "SHEEP.")</b>		
<b>SCHEDULE (See "ROAD.")</b>		
<b>SCHOOL :—</b>		
Nundle Public.—Deed of Grant of Land for, 57.		
Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan, 63, 289.		
Sydney Grammar, 234, 909.		
Clothing supplied to Orphan Schools, 289, 869.		
F. T. Kerr's application for free education in Public, 351.		
Bungendore Public—Mr. J. Lee—application for, 371.		
Church and, Fund, 451.		
Do. Lands, 481, 823.		
Industrial at Newcastle, 501.		
Public Schools—Statistics, 561, 643.		
Taralba Public—Site for, 753.		
Public Schools Act—New Regulation, 772.		
Goodgood—application for, 864.		
Certified R. C., at Goulburn, 899.		
<b>SCONE :—</b>		
Quarter Sessions—Case of James Leard, convicted before Judge Simpson, 174.		
Opening of Railway to, 520.		
<b>SEAMEN (See "REFUGE.")</b>		
<b>SECRETARY :—</b>		
Under, for Lands, 242, 291.		
To Necropolis.—Mr. Liardet, late, 562.		
Governor's Private—Clerk to, 926.		
<b>SEIZURES :—</b>		
Made by Customs Officers, 202.		
<b>SELECTED, LAND :—</b>		
On Water Reserves, 63.		
<b>SENATE (See "UNIVERSITY.")</b>		
<b>SERVICES (See also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also, "POSTAL") :—</b>		
Provided for by Loans—Appropriations for, 28.		
Attendance of Police at Divine, on Sundays, 101.		
To Government, by Members of Parliament—payments for, 139.		
<b>SESSION :—</b>		
Business of the, 674.		
<b>SESSIONS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")</b>		
<b>SEWERAGE :—</b>		
Discharge of, into Harbour, 547.		
<b>SHEDS (See "RAILWAY.")</b>		
<b>SHEEP :—</b>		
Inspectors—particulars respecting, 107.		
Existence of scab in New South Wales, 107.		
<b>SHERIFF'S BAILIFF :—</b>		
At Parramatta (Mr. John Taylor), 562.		
<b>SHIPWRECKED (See "REFUGE.")</b>		
<b>SHORTLAND &amp; Co. (See "RAILWAY.")</b>		
<b>SILT (See "SEWERAGE.")</b>		
<b>SIMPSON, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :—</b>		
Cases tried by, 129, 174, 181, 201, 520, 535.		
<b>SITE :—</b>		
For Public School at Taralba, 753.		
<b>SMITH, LATE MR. THOMAS :—</b>		
Reclamation of Pyrmont Bay, 152.		
<b>SMITH, MR. R. B. :—</b>		
Declared as Sitting Member for The Hastings, 445.		
<b>SMITH'S LANE :—</b>		
W. Molong, G. W. Road, 673.		
<b>SMITHFIELD :—</b>		
Road, Prospect to, 541.		
<b>SNAGGING :—</b>		
On the Murray River, 925.		
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—</b>		
Border traffic, 913.		
<b>SOUTHERN (See "RAILWAY"; also, "ROAD.")</b>		
<b>SOUTH SYDNEY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS :—</b>		
Inquiry into conduct of Captain Newsham, 819, 874.		
<b>SPECIAL :—</b>		
Train—Removal of passenger from, 520.		
Audit of Borough of Newtown, 732, 737.		
Do. do. Newcastle, 35 (?).		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
SPEECH:—		
Bills enumerated in Governor's Opening, 36.		
SPIRITS:—		
Licensed to sell (Messrs. Asher & Co.), 601.		
SPRING, GERALD, ESQ., M.P.:—		
Alleged employment of, by Government, 305.		
STAFF:—		
Supernumerary, at Government Printing Office, 247.		
STAIRS (See "COAL.")		
STAMP DUTIES ACT:—		
Intention of Government respecting, 36.		
Amount received under, 520.		
"STAR HOTEL":—		
Leased by Government from Honorable S. D. Gordon, M.L.C, 732.		
STATEMENT:—		
Financial, 89.		
STATION (See "RAILWAY.")		
STATIONERY (See "EDUCATION.")		
STATISTICS:—		
Customs, 7.		
Railway, 35, 57.		
Criminal, 325.		
Land, 633.		
STREAM (See "DREDGE"; also "POSTAL.")		
STEPHEN, MR. W. W.:—		
Office of Under Secretary for Lands, 291.		
STINSON, MRS.:—		
Land of, near Parramatta, resumed for Railway purposes, 541.		
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE:—		
Expenses of, 217, 234.		
ST. MICHAEL'S:—		
Importation of orange trees from, 548.		
STOCK, LIVE:—		
Conveyance of, by Railway, 44.		
STOCK, ROLLING:—		
Delay in submitting returns of, 52.		
STOCK:—		
Crossing-places for, 173.		
Reserves for travelling, 257.		
STREET, NEW:—		
At new General Post Office, 926.		
STREETS:—		
Alignment of Windsor, 457.		
STYLES, MR.:—		
Trustee for Road, Goulburn to Gundaroo, 443.		
SUBORDINATE (See "ROADS.")		
SUBSIDY:—		
For Postal Service <i>via</i> San Francisco, 753.		
SUBURBS:—		
Water Supply in Sydney and, 289, 335.		
Registration of dogs in, 257.		
SUCCESSOR:—		
To Mr. Ashdown, late Railway Accountant, 51.		
SULLIVAN, MR. JOHN:—		
Complaint respecting wages due to, 827, 842.		
SULLIVAN, MR. PATRICK:—		
Land purchased by Mr. A. Clements, 366.		
SUMMARY:—		
<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> —proposed gratuitous distribution of, 89.		
SUNDAYS:—		
Attendance of Police at Divine Service on, 101.		
Railway Porters' working hours on, 351.		
SUPERANNATION FUND:—		
Civil Service, 63, 89, 475, 501, 651, 674, 743, 803, 905, 926.		
SUPERNUMERARY STAFF:—		
Government Printing Office—suspension of, 247.		
SUPPLY, WATER:—		
Sydney and Suburbs,—Cost of Royal Commission, 289, 335.		
Proposed invitation to Colonel Sankey, 803.		
SUPREME COURT:—		
Law Reform—Proceedings in, 247, 470, 674.		
Mr. Crouch's Accounts—Intestate Estates Department, 633.		
"SURÇEUVE," FRENCH DESPATCH STEAMER:—		
Immediate departure from Harbour, 443.		
SURETIES:—		
Mr. Ashdown's, 22.		
SURVEYS:—		
Railway Trial, 202, 542.		
Base Line for Trigonometrical, 520, 535.		
SURVEYORS:—		
Land selected by Government, 13.		
SUSPENSION:—		
Of Mr. A. O. Moriarty, 7.		
SUTTON FOREST:—		
Road between Railway Station and Burrawang, 527.		
SUTOR, MR. G. B.:—		
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, Parramatta, 438.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
SWAMP (See "BLACKWATTLE SWAMP"; also "ROAD.")		
SYDNEY BRANCH, ROYAL MINT:—		
Unclaimed deposits at, 208.		
Money due by Imperial Government to Colony, 520.		
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL:—		
Fees payable at, &c., 234.		
Meetings held by the Trustees, 909.		
SYDNEY INFIRMARY:—		
Miss Osburn, Lady Superintendent of, 95, 108.		
Report and Evidence respecting, 290.		
Alleged refusal to admit patients at, 644.		
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD:—		
Gratuitous distribution of Summary, 89.		
SYDNEY STATION (See "RAILWAYS.")		
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY:—		
Travelling expenses of Dr. Badham, 305, 314.		
Expenses of St. John's Affiliated College, 217, 234.		
Civil Service Examinations, conducted by, 779, 926.		
SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY:—		
Cost of Royal Commission, 289, 335.		
Proposed invitation to Colonel Sankey, to inspect, 803.		
SYSTEM:—		
Railway credit, 51.		
Of Protection—extension of, 57.		
TACKING POINT:—		
Road between Port Macquarie and, 819.		
TAILINGS LOAN (See "FINANCE.")		
TALAWANTA (See "WALGETT.")		
TARAGO:—		
Postmasters at Boro and,—Queanbeyan Mail, 445.		
TARALGA:—		
Appointment of Messrs. McDonald & Mooney as Magistrates at, 263, 352.		
TARIFF (See "CUSTOMS.")		
TAXATION (See "CUSTOMS.")		
TAYLOR, MR. JOHN:—		
Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta, 562.		
TEA-POT SWAMP:—		
Road from, to Carcoar, 22, 320.		
Road from No. 1 Swamp to, 320.		
TELEGRAPHIC:—		
Transmission of Messages between 1 and 2 P.M., 58.		
Post and Telegraph Office, Burrowa, 102.		
Telegraph Office, Liverpool, 476.		
Information—Steam Communication between Australia and Java, 666.		
Employment of ladies as operators in Department, 873.		
Forage allowance to Telegraph Masters, 874.		
TERALBA:—		
Site for Public School at, 753.		
THE GLEBE:—		
Returning Officer for, 899.		
THE UNEMPLOYED:—		
Statistics respecting, 365.		
THOMAS, MR. J. H.:—		
Late Engineer of Existing Lines of Railway, 130.		
THOMPSON, PRISONER THOMAS H.:—		
Cattle-stealing at Port Macquarie, 75.		
THOMPSON, MR. (See "GOLD COMMISSION.")		
THREATENING LETTER:—		
To His Honor Judge Hargrave, 793.		
To His Excellency the Governor, 847.		
TIDE-WAITERS, EXTRA:—		
Employed during October, 314.		
TIMBER:—		
Purchase for Defence Works, 430, 444.		
TIME-TABLE, RAILWAY:—		
Alteration in, 571.		
TITLES, LAND (See "REGISTRAR GENERAL.")		
TOLL:—		
Gates at Mount Victoria and Nepean Bridge, 191.		
Rates, 352.		
On Road, Yass to Goulburn, 429.		
Gate, Camperdown, 847.		
Do. Picton, 909.		
TOWNS POLICE ACT:—		
Municipal Boroughs under, 481.		
TOWNSHIP (See "MUNICIPAL.")		
TRAINS:—		
Removal of passenger from special, 520.		
Daily to and from Wallsend, 682.		
Excursion Trains on Great Southern and Western Railways, 732.		
"TAILINGS LOAN" (See "DEBENTURES.")		
TRANSMISSION:—		
Of telegraphic messages between 1 and 2 P.M., 58.		
Travelling Expenses of Dr. Badham, 305, 314.		
TRAVELLING STOCK:—		
Reserves for, 257.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
TREASURY BILLS (See also "FINANCE") :—		
Particulars of, 715, 731.		
TREATY :—		
Border Customs, 451, 913.		
TREES (See "FRUIT TREES.")		
TRIAL :—		
Surveys for Railway, 202, 542.		
Mr. G. Cowdery's services, Railway Surveys, 542.		
Bay Creek, Bridge over, 469.		
TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS :—		
Bill,—Intention of Government respecting, 674.		
TRIGONOMETRICAL :—		
Base Line for, Survey of N. S. Wales, 520, 535.		
TROOPS :—		
Imperial—Expenses of, to the Colony, 76.		
Of Mounted Police—Government House Guard, 314.		
TRUCKS (See "RAILWAY.")		
TRUNKY :—		
Road from, and Tuena to Carcoar, 22.		
Appointment of Mr. W. J. Edwards as Magistrate at, 457.		
TRUSTEES :—		
Money expended by, on Road Gunning to Burrowa, 35.		
For Recreation Reserve, Gundaroo, 470.		
TUENA :—		
Roads from Trunkey and, to Carcoar, 22.		
Road, Caloola to, 319.		
TUG "PEARL" :—		
Crew of, 326, 527, 797.		
TYAGONG :—		
Gold Fields, Emu Creek and, 82, 476.		
ULLADULLA :—		
Bench of Magistrates at, 36, 208, 548.		
ULUMBIE RUN :—		
Messrs. Doyle's,—appraisal of, 102.		
UMPIRES :—		
For appraisal of Runs, 69.		
UNCLAIMED :—		
Deposits at Sydney Mint, 208.		
Balances of deceased prisoners, in Savings' Bank, 737.		
UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS :—		
Office of, 7, 242, 291.		
UNEMPLOYED, THE.		
Statistics respecting, 365.		
UNEXPENDED (See also "FINANCE") :—		
Appropriations, 444.		
UNIVERSITY :—		
Travelling expenses of Dr. Badham, 305, 314.		
Civil Service Examinations conducted by, 779, 926.		
Expenses of St. John's Affiliated College, 217, 234.		
UNPROCLAIMED :—		
Gold Fields, 547, 666.		
UPPER HOUSE :—		
Intention of Government respecting Reform of, 674.		
VACCINATOR, WOLLONGONG :—		
Dr. Morton—alleged appointment of, 513.		
VALENTINE, M., SENR. (See "JEWISH CHURCH.")		
"VERNON" N.S.S. :—		
Case of John Phillips, 547.		
VICTORIA :—		
Mount—Tollgate at, 191.		
Do. Coal used at Railway Station, 233.		
Border Customs Treaty with, 451.		
Mount—Bridge at foot of, 883.		
Imports from and Exports to, Borderwise, 913.		
VILLAGE :—		
Of Wickham, incorporation of, 168, 181.		
Reserve at Nellanglo Creek, 234.		
Reserves, Liverpool Plains and Jerry's Plains, 257.		
VOLUNTEERS :—		
Rifles for, 76, 102.		
Alleged rejection of, on account of religious denomination, 119, 491.		
Rifle Range, 145.		
Grants of Land to, 207, 513, 563.		
Rules made by Rifle Companies, 263.		
Artillery—"Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, 319.		
Balloting for admission of, 491.		
Pay of Government Employés, whilst on duty as, 693.		
South Sydney Rifle,—Case of Captain Newsham, 819, 874.		
VOTE :—		
For Minor Roads, 674.		
WADDLE, MR. (See "HUTCHWAITE, &c.")		
WAGES :—		
Of Railway labourers, 485, 502 (?).		
Of Employés in Public Works Department, 572.		
Of Government Employés whilst acting as Volunteers, 693.		
Delay in payment of, to Employés on Defence Works, 715.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUESTIONS ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
WAGGA WAGGA :—		
Circuit Court,—Mr. Innes prosecuting for Crown, 313.		
Gaol, Warders of, 601.		
Bench of Magistrates,—Cases of Messrs. M. Keefe, G. Forsyth, Warby, and H. Williams, 666-7, 857.		
Election of Aldermen and Auditors for Borough of, 674.		
WALGETT :—		
District Court at, 44.		
Mail,—From Brewarina and Talawanta, 716.		
Postal Communication with, 917.		
WALLALONG :—		
Punt at, on Paterson River, 571.		
WALLERAWANG (See "RAILWAY"; also "ROAD.")		
WALLSEND :—		
Road to, 82.		
Railway Line—Traffic on, 561, 563, 682, 772.		
WANT OF ACCOMMODATION :—		
At Redfern Railway Station, 464.		
WARBY, MR. (See "WAGGA WAGGA.")		
WARATAH :—		
Road to, 82.		
Coal Company,—Case of Patrick and another, <i>versus</i> , 181.		
"          Contractors for supply of Coal, G.N. Railway, 269.		
Public Cemetery at, 765 (?).		
Railway Station, 823.		
WARDERS :—		
At Cockatoo Island (Mr. John Byron), 319.		
And Gaolers, Maitland Gaol, 592.		
Of Wagga Wagga Gaol, 601.		
WABIALDA :—		
District Court at, 44.		
WARLIKE STORES (See also "DEFENCES") :—		
Purchase of, 693.		
WARREGO DISTRICT :—		
Commissioner of Crown Lands for, 167.		
WATER :—		
Reserves—Land selected upon, 63.		
Supply, Sydney and Suburbs,—Cost of Royal Commission, 289, 335.		
"          "          Intention of Government respecting, 674.		
"          "          Proposed invitation to Colonel Sankey to inspect, 803.		
WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE :—		
In occupation of Officers' Quarters, Artillery Barracks, 475.		
WATERWORKS :—		
Engineer for, at Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, 159.		
WEIGHING GOODS :—		
At Railway Station, Redfern, 95.		
WELLINGTON :—		
Returning Officer for Electorate of, 592.		
WELL-SINKING :—		
On Road Booligal and Wilcannia, 201.		
WEST MAITLAND :—		
Lock-up for, 75.		
High-street Embankment, 563.		
Court House for, 725.		
Belmore Bridge,—Mr. F. Bell's claim, 502.		
WESTERN (See "RAILWAY"; also "ROAD.")		
WHARF AT DARLING HARBOUR :—		
J. Musson, Contractor for, 925.		
WHITE-GATE CROSSING :—		
Branch Railway from, to Bullock Island, 666.		
WHITAKER, HENRY :—		
Sudden death of, at Cowra, 732.		
WICKHAM :—		
Incorporation of Village of, 168, 181.		
WILCANNIA :—		
Well-sinking on Road Booligal to, 201.		
WILLIAMS MR. H. (See "WAGGA WAGGA.")		
WILLOW-TREE :—		
Road Narrabri to, 44.		
Do. to Duree Station, 120.		
WILSON, MR. :—		
Appointed Magistrate, 283.		
WINDSOR :—		
Alignment of Streets in Municipality, 457.		
Road from, to Riverstone Railway Station, 633.		
WIRE :—		
Purchase of, for Defence Works, 430, 444.		
WISE, MR. G. F. :—		
Letter from, as to diet of Destitute Children, Randwick, 437.		
Employed in connection with Census, 841.		
WOLLOMBI :—		
Police Magistrate at, 643.		
WOLLONGONG GAOL :—		
Alleged Appointment of Dr. Morton as Surgeon to, 513.		
WOODS, SHORTLAND, & Co. :—		
Cartage of wool by, from Railway Station, Redfern, 311, 331.		
Contract for work at Rydal Railway Station, 352.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUESTIONS (continued):—</b>		
<b>WOOL:—</b>		
Cartage of, from Redfern Railway Station, 311, 331.		
<b>WOOLLEY, ANDERSON, &amp; POOLE (Sec "COAL")</b>		
<b>WOOLSHED:—</b>		
Burning of Mr. Rodd's, 289.		
<b>WORKING OF RAILWAY DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Board to inquire into, 341.		
<b>WORKMEN:—</b>		
Payment of, on Great Southern Railway, 145, 208.		
Employed on Cowra, Young, and Grenfell Roads, 347.		
<b>WORK ON SUNDAYS:—</b>		
Railway Porters, 351.		
<b>WORKS:—</b>		
Department of Public, Roads under, 325.		
Do. Payment of Employés in, 572.		
Kiama Harbour, 366.		
<b>WORONDI RIVULET:—</b>		
Village Reserve at, 257.		
<b>WORSHIP:—</b>		
Grants for Public, Prohibition Act, 36, 151.		
Grants in aid of Public, 451.		
<b>WYBONG CREEK:—</b>		
Village Reserve at, 257.		
<b>YASS:—</b>		
Bridge, 181.		
Quarter Sessions—Case of James Beales, 192.		
River—Village Reserve at Nellanglo Creek, 234.		
Tolls on Road, Goulburn to, 429.		
Road, Queanbeyan to, <i>via</i> Morumbateman, Ginindera, &c., 743.		
<b>YOUNG:—</b>		
Committals from Police Office, 35.		
Revenue collected within Police District of, 35.		
Court of Quarter Sessions at, 36.		
Workmen employed on Road between Cowra and, 347.		
<b>QUORUM (Sec also "ADJOURNMENT"):—</b>		
Absence of, in Committee of Whole, reported, 487, 811, 854, 902, 906.		
Do. in Division, 675, 854.		
Do. in House <i>before</i> commencement of Business, 115, 125, 197, 213, 253, 273, 409, 497, 531, 555, 565, 639, 659, 705, 723, 831.		
Absence of, in House, <i>after</i> commencement of Business ("Count out") 187, 203, 210, 218, 225, 248, 343, 453, 614, 675, 726, 733, 749, 755, 775, 784, 789, 811, 849, 858, 880, 902, 906.		
<b>QUOTATION OF PUBLIC DEBT:—</b>		
<b>UPON OFFICIAL LISTS OF LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 208 .....	2	1061
<b>R</b>		
<b>RAILS (Sec "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>RAILWAYS (Sec also "RETRENCHMENT"):—</b>		
<b>EXTENSION:—</b>		
Leave given to Clerk to return Plans, Section, &c., laid on Table, in 1867, 121		
<b>PROPOSED TRAMWAY FROM GOULBURN TO BRALDWOOD OR QUEANBEYAN:—</b>		
Report on, with general remarks on Railways, laid on Table, 476 .....	3	293
<b>EXTENSIONS BEYOND GOULBURN, BATHURST, AND MURRURUNDI:—</b>		
Report from Engineer-in-Chief as to Cost of Construction of, laid on Table, 476 .....	3	279
<b>EXTENSIONS TO YASS AND ORANGE:—</b>		
Report from Engineer-in-Chief on cost of Construction, laid on Table, 482 .....	3	283
<b>COST OF:—</b>		
Return showing, including preliminary Surveys, Engineering Expenses, &c., &c., and Rolling Stock, to 31 May, 1871, laid on Table, 933 .....	3	365
<b>EXTENSION OF, TO ORANGE:—</b>		
Petition from Inhabitants, praying for, presented, 491; ordered to be printed, 502 .....	3	291
<b>INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—</b>		
<i>Contingent</i> Amendment respecting, moved on going into Committee of Supply, and negatived on Division, 883, 884.		
<b>MATERIAL FOR RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting purchase of, laid on Table, 29 .....	3	333
<b>ROLLING STOCK:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 37 .....	3	337
<b>STATISTICS:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 37 .....	3	335
Motion made for list of persons employed at different Stations on several Lines of Railway, showing rates of pay, 431.		
<b>RAILS SUPPLIED FROM ENGLAND:—</b>		
Correspondence with Colonial Agent General, London, respecting quality of iron used in manufacture of, laid on Table, 83 .....	3	319
Further Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 235, 327 .....	3	323, 325
<b>CHIEF ASSISTANT ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS:—</b>		
Motion made for copies of letters, &c., from, respecting defective quality of rails laid on permanent way of G. S. & W. Railways, 182; Return to Order, laid on Table, 327 .....	3	383



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>RAILWAYS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>LAND TAKEN FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES :—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing, on Southern, Northern, Western, Richmond and Windsor, and Morpeth Lines of Railway, 140; Return to Order laid on Table, 235 .....	3	345
<b>LAND TAKEN BY HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY.—MR. ALEXANDER WALKER SCOTT :—</b>		
Motion made for Adoption of Report of Select Committee on ( <i>last Session</i> ), and negatived on Division, 153.		
<b>CONVEYANCE OF WOOD BY :—</b>		
Motion made for Return of Gross Receipts for, from South Creek, Rooty Hill, and Fairfield, 224; Return to Order laid on Table, 513 .....	3	361
<b>CONTRACTS :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>last Session</i> ) laid on Table, 235 .....	3	343
<b>REVENUE DERIVED FROM PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC :—</b>		
Return showing particulars of, for 1869, laid on Table, 235 .....	3	339
<b>ACCOUNTS :—</b>		
Report of Board appointed to inquire into and examine previous and present mode of keeping, laid on Table, 445 .....	3	367
<b>RECEIPTS :—</b>		
Exemption of, from detailed audit,—Paper respecting, laid on Table, 824 .....	3	381
<b>GREAT WESTERN :—</b>		
Motion made for Vouchers, &c., connected with No. 6 Contract, 492; Return to Order laid on Table, 593 .....	3	299
<b>MANAGEMENT OF :—</b>		
Motion made for Address to Governor respecting control and management, and Amendment agreed to separating office of Commissioner of Railways from that of Secretary of Public Works, 492.		
<b>SURVEY OF LINES :—</b>		
Motion made respecting survey of Southern Line of Railway to Albury, and Amendment for survey of Western and Northern Lines agreed to, on Division, 492, 493.		
<b>SERVICES OF MR. THOMAS WOORE :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor, for sum of £1,500, and agreed to on Division, 514; Order of Day postponed, 596; House in Committee, two Points of Order reported, and decided by Speaker, Speaker resumed Chair—no report, 668.		
<b>LOAN :—</b>		
Message No. 48 from Governor, recommending raising of Loan of £1,000,000 for Extension of Existing Lines, 900; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill to enable the Government to raise said Loan, House in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 906.	2	1037
<b>CARRIAGE OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS :—</b>		
Petition from Andrew M'Cauley, praying for reduction in rate of, from Bowenfels, presented, 914; Petition from certain persons interested in development of Mineral resources of Colony, similar prayer, presented, 918; ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee of Whole on the subject, 922; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider A. M'Cauley's Petition, 918; Motion made that Speaker leave Chair, and negatived, 922	3	363
<b>EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
Statement of names and occupations, and rates of pay of, laid on Table, 503 .....	2	1085
<b>RANDWICK (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")</b>		
<b>RANGI, HOVELL AND :—</b>		
<b>RELEASE OF :—</b>		
Despatch and Cabinet Minute respecting, laid on Table, 883 .....	2	413
<b>RANKIN'S BRIDGE (See "BRIDGES.")</b>		
<b>RAYMOND TERRACE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>RE-ADJUSTMENT (See "FITZMAURICE-STREET, SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA, RE-ADJUSTMENT BILL.")</b>		
<b>REAL PROPERTY ACT :—</b>		
<b>EXAMINERS OF TITLES UNDER :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1868-69</i> ), in reference to, laid on Table, 52 .....	4	885
<b>CERTIFICATES OF TITLE UNDER :—</b>		
Motion made for Return of Applications for, during 1869 and 1870, 53; Return to Order laid on Table, 120 .....	4	927
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH :—</b>		
Motion made for copy of Report of Messrs. Rolleston, Pell, Slade, and Jaques, on working of, 83; Return to Order laid on Table, 102 .....	4	880
<b>RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1869 :—</b>		
Laid on Table, 159 .....	4	931
<b>RECEIPTS OF RAILWAY DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
<b>EXEMPTION OF ACCOUNTS OF, FROM AUDIT, BY AUDITOR GENERAL :—</b>		
Paper respecting, laid on Table, 824 .....	3	381
<b>RECESS :—</b>		
<b>WRITS ISSUED AND RETURNS MADE DURING :—</b>		
Reported by Speaker, 1.		
<b>RECOMMITTAL :—</b>		
<b>OF BILLS, 237, 258, 321, 621, 766, 799, 849, 910.</b>		
<b>OF RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, 895.</b>		
<b>RECORDS (See also "EXPUNGED ENTRY") :—</b>		
<b>CLERK SUMMONED TO PRODUCE :—</b>		
Regina v. Alderson—Bribery, 2.		
<b>OF HOUSE :—</b>		
Leave given to Clerk to return, 16, 96, 121, 644.		
<b>REDFERN (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "BY-LAWS.")</b>		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>R</b>			
REDUCTION (See "FUTURE GOVERNORS SALARIES REDUCTION BILL"; also "OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCTION BILL"; also "RETRENCHMENT.")			
REED, LANDING-WAITER (See "CUSTOMS.")			
REFRESHMENT ROOM :—			
Committee ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 9, 258, 431.			
REGINA V. ALDERSON :—			
Clerk summoned to produce Writ in case of, 2.			
REGISTRAR GENERAL (See also "REAL PROPERTY ACT") :—			
EXAMINERS OF TITLES—REAL PROPERTY ACT :—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1868-69) laid on Table, 52	4	885	
VITAL STATISTICS :—			
Fourteenth Annual Report from, laid on Table, 168	4	847	
STATISTICAL REGISTER FOR 1869 :—			
Laid on Table, 243	4	569	
REGISTRARS OF DISTRICT COURT :—			
Motion made for Address to Governor for return of names of, &c., 278.			
REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS :—			
LETTERS OF :—			
Return (in part) to Address of former Session laid on Table, 391	3	409	
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES :—			
REVEREND A. HAUTE WYATT :—			
Motion made for Correspondence between, and Registrar General, as to application for leave to celebrate Marriages, 327; Return to Order laid on Table, 391	4	373	
Petition from, referring to refusal of Registrar General to register him for celebration of Marriages, presented, 361; ordered to be printed, 401	4	383	
REVEREND JAMES FAWCETT :—			
Petition from, representing that he is a Minister of the Free Church of England at Newcastle, and that the Registrar General has refused him authority to solemnize Marriages, presented, 386; ordered to be printed, 397	4	389	
REGULATIONS :—			
RELATIVE TO :—			
Gold Fields, laid on Table, 208	3	879	
Crown Lands Alienation Act, laid on Table, 357, 710	3	717, 719	
Crown Lands Occupation Act, laid on Table, 16, 357, 607	3	711, 713, 715	
Re-selection of Cancelled Mineral Leases, laid on Table, 607	3	879	
Grants of Land to Volunteers, laid on Table, 292	2	495	
Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, laid on Table, 710, 754	2	491, 493	
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act, laid on Table, 879	2	1047	
RELEASE (See "HOVELL AND RANGI.")			
RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL :—			
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to amend Law relating to Blasphemy, 572; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 580; Order for second reading read, disorderly words used in Debate, and House Counted, 614; Order postponed, 621; Motion made for second reading, 773; Motion for Adjournment of Debate negatived on Division, and second reading of Bill negatived on Division, 774.			
REMOVAL (See "SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL.")			
RENT (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
REPLY (See "SPEECH.")			
REPORTS :—			
LIST OF, LAID ON TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED :—			
Intercolonial Conference, and Proceedings of, held in Melbourne, in months of June and July, 1870, 2	2	17	
Administration of Justice, Law Reform, Consolidation of the Criminal Law, First, of Commission, with Draft Bill, 824	2	115	
Do. District Court at Burrowa.—Minutes, &c., relative to discontinuance of Return to Address, 102	2	361	
Do. Committal of John Phillips to N. S. S. "Vernon," respecting, 391	2	385	
Goals, Prison Establishments in the United Kingdom,—of Sheriff, on working of, 108	2	563	
Emigration, from Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G., 857	2	597	
Public Accounts, of Board of Audit, 424	2	1067	
Against Government Officers,—Return showing particulars in each case ( <i>Return, in part, to Order</i> ), 513	2	1123	
Post Office, Fifteenth Annual, being that for 1869, 70	3	1	
Do. Sixteenth Annual, being that for 1870, 844	3	31	
Roads, from Commissioner, on Works during the year 1870, 503	3	171	
Railways—proposed Extensions beyond Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrurundi, from Engineer-in-chief, relative to cost of, 476	3	279	
Do. to Yass and Orange, from Engineer-in-Chief, with detailed Estimates of, 482	3	283	
Do. and Tramways, on proposed Tramway from Goulburn to Braidwood or Queanbeyan, with general remarks on Railways of New South Wales, 476	3	293	
Railway Accounts, &c., of Board to inquire into system of keeping, 445	3	367	
Coal Fields, from Examiner of, for 1870, 733	3	889	
Live Stock, from Chief Inspector, for the year 1870, 688	3	923	
Worms in Sheep, from Chief Inspector of Sheep, referring to, 682	3	945	
Sewerage and Water Supply—Fourteenth Annual, of Municipal Council, 1870, 602	3	1077	
Australian Museum, from Trustees, for 1869, 298	4	1	
Do. do. for 1870, 914	4	9	
Government Asylums,—Report from Board, relative to expenditure during 1870, 798	4	95	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>REPORTS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>LIST OF, LAID ON TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED (continued) :—</b>		
Sydney Infirmary, from Sub-Committee, relative to charges against the management of (Return to Order), 299 .....	4	123
Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for 1869 and half of 1870, 29 .....	4	153
Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, for the year 1870, 874 .....	4	161
Public Schools, of the Council of Education, upon the condition of, for 1870, 738 .....	4	175
Certified Denominational Schools, do., 738 .....	4	327
Vital Statistics—Fourteenth Annual, from Registrar General, 168 .....	4	847
Lands Titles under Real Property Act, and Evidence taken by Board of Inquiry, 102 .....	4	889
Vaccination, from Medical Adviser of the Government, for 1869, 371 .....	4	933
Do. do. do. 1870, 883 .....	4	935
Botanical Gardens, on present condition of Establishment, 842 .....	4	971
Floods in the Hunter, Progress, of Commission, 70 .....	4	999
Do. of Commission, 327 .....	4	1009
Base Line of Triangulation of New South Wales, from Surveyor General, respecting, 842 .....	4	1187
<b>SELECT COMMITTEES :—</b>		
Proposed New Standing Orders in reference to Divorce Bills (Short's Marriage Dissolution Bill), 625 .....	1	1161
Election Petition, <i>Webb v. Kelly</i> , "Braidwood," from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 131 .....	1	1165
Do. <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , "The Hastings," from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 146 .....	1	1193
Do. <i>Seat of Ezekiel Alexander Baker</i> , "Gold Fields South," from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 284 .....	1	1205
Government Printing Office,—Progress, 765 .....	2	1125
Petition of John Fuller Foster, 386 .....	3	113
Do. Hugh Maguire, 203 .....	3	807
Do. James Twaddell, 765 .....	3	817
Ham Common Resumption Bill, 277 .....	3	837
Coal Staiths at Newcastle, 899 .....	3	897
Borough of Newcastle Special Audit Bill, 580 .....	3	1055
Claims of Bartholomew Rush, 146 .....	4	961
Marine Board Bill, 613 .....	4	1191
Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation, 607 .....	4	1219
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill, 726 .....	4	1231
St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, 564 .....	4	1245
Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill, 548 .....	4	1259
<b>RE-SELECTION (See "REGULATIONS.")</b>		
<b>RESERVATION (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—</b>		
<b>OF NAVIGATION BILL :—</b>		
By His Excellency for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, 984.		
<b>RESIDENCE, COMMODORE'S :—</b>		
<b>FURNITURE FOR :—</b>		
Motion made for Copies of Agreements, &c., as to Supply of, 169 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 186 .....	4	1255
<b>RESIDUES, LEGACIES, AND SUCCESSIONS :—</b>		
<b>DUTIES ON :—</b>		
Motion made for Return showing amount of, 445 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 487 .....	2	1045
<b>RESIGNATIONS (See "ASSEMBLY.")</b>		
<b>RESOLUTIONS :—</b>		
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :—</b>		
Reported, 30, 38, 59, 65, 71, 84, 90, 97 (?), 103 (?), 110, 141, 154, 452, 608, 621, 688, 787, 794, 816, 853, 914.		
Agreed to, 30, 38, 59, 65, 71, 84, 90, 97 (?), 103 (?), 110, 141, 154, 452, 608, 621, 688, 787, 799, 816, 853, 914.		
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS :—</b>		
Reported, 29, 30, 46, 387, 392, 503, 626 (?), 717, 828, 900.		
Agreed to, 30, 46 (?), 387, 392, 503, 626, 634, 717, 828, 901.		
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY :—</b>		
Reported, 23, 236, 386, 503, 621, 717, 828, 884.		
Agreed to, 30, 236, 391, 503, 621, 717, 828, 895.		
<b>RESTORED :—</b>		
LAPSED ORDERS OF DAY, 236, 424 (?), 726, 732, 783, 833.		
<b>RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill relating to Publicans and Public Houses, 16 ; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 38 ; Order of Day postponed, 132 ; Motion made for second reading, and Debate adjourned, 175 ; resumed, and Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, 203 ; committed, and progress reported, 270 ; further, 321 ; House again in Committee, and no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 343 ; Order restored, 424 ; House in Committee, and no Quorum twice reported,—progress again reported, 487 ; Order postponed, 537 ; Order postponed, 595 ; House again in Committee, no Quorum twice reported, and House counted out, 726 ; Order restored, 732 ; House again in Committee, and progress reported, 854 ; House again in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 880.		
<b>PETITIONS RELATIVE TO, FROM :—</b>		
Inhabitants of New South Wales, at West Maitland, 70, 90 .....	4	17
Electors, &c., of Narellan, 120, 132 .....	4	19
Do. Parramatta, 152, 160 .....	4	26
Signed by Sir Alfred Stephen, Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, 159, 168 .....	4	22

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
<b>RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION</b>		
BILL (continued):—		
PETITIONS RELATIVE TO, FROM (continued):—		
Inhabitants of Gundagai, 160, 168.....	4	27
Mothers and Daughters, Narellan, 160, 168.....	4	29
Electors, &c., of Morpeth, 160, 168.....	4	21
Daughters of Temperance, Newcastle, 161, 169.....	4	28
Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, 169, 186.....	4	64
Do. do. 174, 183.....	4	68
Do. Liverpool Plains, 174, 185.....	4	69
Do. Armidale, 174, 184.....	4	72
Electors, &c., Tambaroora, District of Wellington, 169, 175.....	4	25
Inhabitants of Braidwood, 174, 183.....	4	57
Electors, &c., West Sydney, 174, 183.....	4	46
Mothers and Daughters, West Sydney, 174, 186.....	4	73
Electors, &c., Penrith and Nepean, 174, 192.....	4	56
Do. East Sydney, 174, 183.....	4	44
Do. Richmond, 174, 184.....	4	35
Inhabitants of Windsor, 174, 184.....	4	32
Electors, &c., of Newtown, 174, 183.....	4	41
Mothers and Daughters, Newtown, 174, 183.....	4	77
Do. Morpeth, 174, 183.....	4	61
Electors, &c., of Canterbury, 174, 183.....	4	59
Mothers and Daughters of Canterbury, 174, 183.....	4	71
Electors, &c., Murrurundi, 174, 183.....	4	65
Certain Inhabitants of Raymond Terrace, 174, 185.....	4	39
Do. Young and Grenfell, 174, 183.....	4	66
Electors, &c., Tumut, 174, 183.....	4	60
Electors, &c., of New England, 174, 184.....	4	45
Do. Northumberland, 174, 184.....	4	63
Do. Bathurst and West Macquarie, 174, 184.....	4	42
Do. Lucknow, 174, 184.....	4	58
Do. Camden, 174, 192.....	4	74
Do. Picton, 174, 192.....	4	75
Do. Goulburn, 174, 184.....	4	62
Do. Illawarra, 174, 186.....	4	38
Do. West Maitland, 174, 185.....	4	36
Do. Orange, 174, 184.....	4	51
Sir A. Stephen and others, Electors, &c., of Woollahra and Paddington, 174, 184.....	4	53
Electors, &c., of Paddington, resident in Redfern, 174, 184.....	4	50
Do. Mudgee, 174, 184.....	4	37
Do. The Glebe, 174, 184.....	4	43
Mothers and Daughters of The Glebe, 174, 184.....	4	70
W. A. Huntley, Chairman of Public Meeting of Inhabitants of Inverell, 174, 185.....	4	40
Electors, &c., of Newcastle, 174, 184.....	4	24
Do. Liverpool Plains, 174, 185.....	4	48
Do. East Sydney, 174, 185.....	4	49
Do. Nundle, 174, 185.....	4	55
Sons of Temperance, Tuena, 175, 185.....	4	34
Mothers and Daughters, Parramatta, 175, 186.....	4	67
Inhabitants of Lismore, 175, 185.....	4	52
Do. Shoalhaven, 175, 185.....	4	33
Electors, &c., of Shoalhaven, 175, 185.....	4	54
Do. Kiama, 175, 185.....	4	47
Inhabitants of Ballina, 175, 185.....	4	31
Clergymen of various Religious Denominations in Sydney and Suburbs, 175, 185.....	4	23
Inhabitants of the Manning River District, 182, 193.....	4	79
Mothers and Daughters of the Manning River District, 182, 193.....	4	80
Inhabitants of Forbes, 182, 193.....	4	76
Do. Major's Creek, 182, 193.....	4	78
Do. Araluen, 202, 209.....	4	83
Do. Balmain, 202, 209.....	4	85
Electors, &c., East Maitland, 202, 209.....	4	81
Mothers and Daughters, Argyle, 202, 209.....	4	82
Electors, &c., Bombala, 202, 209.....	4	86
Do. Central Cumberland, 202, 209.....	4	84
Inhabitants of Broughton Creek, Shoalhaven, 208.....		
James Greenwood, M.A., Chairman of Baptist Union, 366, 386.....	4	87
Henry H. Gaud and William Kelynaek, on behalf of Wesleyan Ministers, 438, 445.....	4	89
RETRENCHMENT (See also "CIVIL SERVICE") :—		
IN PUBLIC SERVICE :—		
Petition from Civil Servants against proposed scheme of, presented, 502; ordered to be printed, 507.....	2	1115
Petition, signed William Brookes, Chairman of Public Meeting of Sydney, disapproving of reduction made by Government in wages of Mechanics and Labourers, presented, 527; ordered to be printed, 537.....	2	1117
Petition from Employés on board Steam Dredge "Hunter," stationed at Newcastle, complaining of reduction in their wages, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 595.....	2	1121
Petition from Inhabitants of Sydney, in reference to reduction of salaries and wages of Government Employés, presented, and rejected, being informal, 652; Motion made for Suspension of Standing Orders to admit of reception of, 675.....		
Petition from Warders of Parramatta Gaol, against proposed scheme of reduction, presented, 754.....		
Petition from certain Officers employed in Darlinghurst Gaol, with similar prayer, presented, 848.....		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
RETRENCHMENT ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
IN PUBLIC SERVICE ( <i>continued</i> ):—		
Petition from Inhabitants of Newcastle against proposed reduction of wages and salaries of persons employed in Public Service, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 733 .....	2	1119
RETURN OF ESTIMATES:—		
Message, No. 18, from the Governor, requesting, 458.....	2	851
RETURN OF WRIT:—		
ISSUED DURING RECESS:—		
The Hastings—Election of Horace Dean, Esq., reported, 1.		
Gold Fields, South—Election of E. A. Baker, Esq., reported, 1.		
WEST SYDNEY:—		
Election of John Robertson, Esq., reported, 43.		
Do. and W. C. Windeyer, Esq., reported, 423.		
THE WOLLOMBI:—		
Election of Joseph Eckford, Esq., reported, 145.		
BRADWOOD:—		
Election of Edward Greville, Esq., reported, 247.		
KIAMA:—		
Election of Henry Parkes, Esq., reported, 299.		
Do. John Stewart, Esq., do. 423.		
MONARO:—		
Election of James Hart, Esq., reported, 353.		
GOLD FIELDS SOUTH:—		
Election of E. A. Baker, Esq., reported, 423.		
LIVERPOOL PLAINS:—		
Election of L. W. Levy, Esq., reported, 431.		
CANTERBURY:—		
Election of John Lucas, Esq., reported, 423.		
EAST SYDNEY:—		
Election of Sir James Martin and J. B. Wilson, Esq., reported, 423.		
PARRAMATTA:—		
Election of James Byrnes, Esq., reported, 423.		
THE BOGAN:—		
Election of G. W. Lord, Esq., reported, 423.		
RETURNS TO ADDRESSES:—		
ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF .....	1	1149
RETURNS TO ORDERS:—		
ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF .....	1	1149
REVENUE (See "FINANCE"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILLS"; also "CROWN LANDS.")		
REVISED RULES (See "POLICE.")		
RICHARDSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
RICHMOND (See "RAILWAYS"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "HAM COMMON RESUMPTION BILL"; also "ROADS.")		
RICHMOND RIVER:—		
BRIDGE OVER, AT CASINO:—		
Motion made for Address to the Governor for copies of Petitions, Correspondence, &c., relative to proposed erection of, 298; Return to Address, laid on Table, 652 .....	3	253
RIFLES (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
RILEY, W. R. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")		
ROADS (See also "MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLUTION BILL"; also "MAIN ROADS MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "TOLL-BARS");—		
KEILSO TO TAMBAROORA:—		
Return to Order ( <i>last Session</i> ), laid on Table, 16 .....	3	195
TUMUT-STREET, ADELONG:—		
Petition from Inhabitants complaining of disrepair of, presented, 44; ordered to be printed, 53.....	3	235
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to the Governor for sum of £500 for repairing, 77; House in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair,—No Report, 84.		
PROPOSED ROAD FROM OSBORNE'S LAND TO THE OLD SOUTHER ROAD:—		
Motion made for Reports, Correspondence, &c., respecting survey of, 300; Return to Order laid on Table, 452 .....	3	199
WALLACE-STREET, BRAIDWOOD:—		
Motion made for Return of Expenditure on, and also in repairs to Major's Creek, Araluen, and Clyde Roads, 348; Return to Order laid on Table, 430 .....	3	237
MAIN ROAD TO TOWNSHIPS IN MINING DISTRICT OF NORTHUMBERLAND:—		
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to the Governor for construction of, and negatived, 595.		
ROAD FROM PHENIX PARK THROUGH WALLALONG AND BOWTHORNE ESTATES—		
PUNT AT WALLALONG:—		
Motion made for Papers, Plans, &c., in reference to, 644.		
SUBORDINATE:—		
Schedule of classification of, and proposed distribution for 1871; laid on Table, 875 .....	3	183
Under Trustees, do. do. do. do. 875 .....	3	185
FROM IRON COVE ROAD TO ABATTOIR ROAD:—		
Motion made for Return showing Expenditure on, 883.		
PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS, &c., PROVIDED FOR BY APPROPRIATION ACT, 33 VICT. No. 17:—		
Motion made for Statement showing Expenditure of Sums Voted for, 45.		
TRUST ACCOUNTS:—		
For period ending 31 December, 1869, laid on Table, 430 .....	3	177

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>			
<b>ROADS (continued) :—</b>			
<b>COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1870 :—</b>			
Laid on Table, 503.....		3	171
<b>GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN :—</b>			
Petition from Inhabitants, Windsor, Richmond, and Kurrajong, as to the impassable state of Road known as Bell's Line, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 716 .....		3	230
<b>PICTON TOLL-BAR :—</b>			
Petition from Inhabitants, representing the hardship of paying toll at, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 754 .....		3	245
<b>MINOR ROADS :—</b>			
Motion made for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor for £16,000, to be expended on, 798; House in Committee,—Resolution reported and agreed to, 816.			
<b>BROUGHTON PASS AND MOUNT KEIRA :—</b>			
Petition from Freeholders, &c., on Wilton, Appin, and Menangle Roads as to expenditure of money on, presented, 833; ordered to be printed, 838.....		3	241
Motion made for Correspondence between Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Wanson, and Roads Department, in reference to expenditure on, and Debate interrupted by Black Rod, 933.			
<b>ROADS BILL :—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 52; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 120; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and progress reported, 141; House again in Committee, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 218; Order restored to paper, 236; House in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, 259; Order postponed, 270; Order for third reading amended, Bill recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendments, 452; Order for adoption of Report amended, Bill recommitted and reported 3 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendments, 458; Report adopted, 471; Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 477.			
<b>ROADS BILL (No. 2) :—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to make better provision for the making and repairing of the Roads in the Colony, 815; Bill presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 899; Order of Day dropped, 922.			
<b>ROBERTSON, HONORABLE JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—</b>			
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY :—</b>			
Acceptance of office of Secretary for Lands, reported, and Seat declared vacant, 15; issue and return of Writ reported, 43; sworn, 43.			
Acceptance of office of Colonial Secretary in new Administration, 413; and Seat declared vacant on Division, 414; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; sworn, 424.			
<b>ROD, BLACK (See "USHER.")</b>			
<b>ROD, IRON (See "TARIFF.")</b>			
<b>ROGERS, SIR FREDERIC, BART., K.C.M.G. (See "EMIGRATION.")</b>			
<b>ROLLESTON, C., ESQ. (See "LAND TITLES"; also "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.")</b>			
<b>ROLLING STOCK (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>ROLL OF MEMBERS (See also "MEMBERS") :—</b>			
Clerk directed to amend, by insertion of name of R. B. Smith, Esquire, declared as Member for the Hastings by Elections Committee Report, 146.			
<b>ROLLS, ELECTORAL (See "ELECTORAL.")</b>			
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL"; also "ORPHAN"; also "EDUCATION.")</b>			
<b>ROOTY HILL (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>ROSS, JOSEPH CLARENCE :—</b>			
Petition from, representing that he was arrested and imprisoned on charge of Arson, and praying redress, presented, 464; ordered to be printed, 492.....		2	415
<b>ROYAL (See "ARTILLERY"; also "MINT.")</b>			
<b>RULES :—</b>			
<b>MADE BY VOLUNTEER COMPANIES :—</b>			
Motion made for copies of Rules made by St. Leonards, and other Companies, 153; Return to Order laid on Table, 264.....		2	455
<b>REVISED, FOR MANAGEMENT OF POLICE FORCE :—</b>			
Laid on Table, 175 .....		2	581
<b>RULING (See "SPEAKER.")</b>			
<b>RUNS (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>			
<b>RUSH, MR. BARTHOLOMEW :—</b>			
<b>CLAIMS OF :—</b>			
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider, for compensation for damages sustained in construction of Northern Line of Telegraph from Blacktown Road via Wiseman's Ferry to Maitland and Newcastle, 58; Report brought up, 146; Motion made for adoption of, and Debate adjourned, 299; Order postponed, 595; Debate resumed, and original Question negatived on Division, 667.		4	961
<b>RYAN AND MACNAMARA (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>RYDE (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")</b>			
<b>S</b>			
<b>SADLEIR, RICHARD, R.N. (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.")</b>			
<b>SALARIES (See "FUTURE GOVERNMENT SALARIES REDUCTION BILL"; also "OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCTION BILL"; also "CIVIL SERVICE.")</b>			
<b>SALE (See "CATTLE SALE YARDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "CROWN LANDS"; also "STORAGE AND SALE OF KEROSENE RESTRICTION BILL"; also "ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.")</b>			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>S</b>			
SAN FRANCISCO (See "POSTAL.")			
SAVINGS (See "GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL"; also "UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL.")			
SCALE OF FEES (See "DISTRICT COURTS.")			
SCHEDULE (See "ROADS"; also "DISTRICT COURTS.")			
SCHOOL (See "SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL"; also "VERNON"; also "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.")			
SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION"; also "ORPHAN"; also "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.")			
SCOTT, MR. ALEXANDER WALKER :—			
LAND TAKEN BY HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY :—			
Motion made for adoption of Report of Select Committee ( <i>last Session</i> ), and negatived on Division, 153.			
SCOTT, MR. THOMAS :—			
SUGAR CULTIVATION :—			
Motion made for Appointment of Select Committee to inquire into alleged Services of, to the Colony, 132; Report brought up, 607	4	1219	
SEAL (See "EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER GREAT SEAL BILL.")			
SEAT (See also "ASSEMBLY"; also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS")			
Declared Vacant, 15, 23, 38, 220, 235 (?), 385, 397, 405, 414, 419 (?), 420 (?).			
POSTMASTER GENERAL :—			
Motion made, disapproving of Office of, being a Political Office, with Seat in Parliament, 299.			
SEDGWICK, W. G., DR. (See "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.")			
SEIZURES (See "CUSTOMS.")			
SELECT (See "COMMITTEE.")			
SEQUESTRATION (See "ECKFORD, JOSEPH, ESQ., M.P.")			
SERVANTS, FEMALE DOMESTIC :—			
INTRODUCTION OF, FROM UNITED KINGDOM :—			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 2	2	595	
SERVICE (See "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "POSTAL.")			
SERVICES (See "FINANCE"; also "MEMBERS"; also "WOORE, MR. THOMAS.")			
SESSIONAL ORDERS :—			
Business Days, 8			
Days for precedence of Government Business, 8.			
Days for precedence of Private Business, and relative precedence of Private Orders, 8.			
Formal Motions and Orders of the Day, 8.			
Resumption of Committee of Supply, 8.			
Do. Ways and Means, 8.			
Transmission of Messages between the two Houses, 8.			
Balloting for Select Committees, 8.			
Entry of Question and Answers on Votes, 8.			
Vote of Chairman of Select Committee on Private Bill, 8.			
Library Committee, 8, 431.			
Standing Orders Committee, 9, 431.			
Refreshment Room Committee, 9, 268, 431.			
Chairman of Committees of Whole House appointed, 9.			
Additional Sitting Day (Monday), 804, 805.			
Precedence of Government Business on Mondays and Tuesdays, 804, 805.			
SEWERAGE (See also "SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—			
AND WATER SUPPLY :—			
Fourteenth Annual Report from Sydney Municipal Council, laid on Table, 602	3	1077	
Motion made for Return containing Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for, 710.			
SHARPE, R. W. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
SHEEP (See also "IMPORTED STOCK BILL"; also "CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—			
SHEEP INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS :—			
Return of Names, Salaries, and Duties of, laid on Table, 108.			
WORMS IN SHEEP :—			
Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep on, laid on Table, 682	3	945	
LIVE STOCK :—			
Annual Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep on, laid on Table, 688	3	923	
SHEET IRON (See "TARIFF.")			
SHEPHERD, MAJOR (See "VOLUNTEERS.")			
SHERIFF (See "PRISONS.")			
SHETTLER, G. E. (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
SHIP "VERNON." (See "VERNON.")			
SHIPS OF WAR :—			
BELONGING TO BELLIGERENT POWERS (FRANCE AND PRUSSIA) :—			
Circular Despatch, with instructions as to Pilotage of, laid on Table, 168	2	97	
SHOALHAVEN (See "BRIDGES"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "TARIFF"; also "EMERY, MR. WILLIAM.")			
SHORTHAND WRITER :—			
To attend visits of Inspection with Select Committee on Government Printing Office, 135.			
SHORT'S MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL :—			
Petition from John Henry Short for leave to bring in Bill to dissolve his Marriage with Mary E. Short, received, 491; Motion made for leave to bring in, 502; Bill presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 502; Motion made to refer to Select Committee, and Amendment to refer this Bill and the Question of Standing Orders required in case of Divorce Bills, to Standing Orders Committee, agreed to, on Division, 514, 515; Report brought up, ordered to be printed, and considered in Committee of Whole, 625; House in Committee, no quorum reported, and House counted out, 902.	1	1161	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SILK :—</b>		
<b>CULTIVATION :—</b>		
Correspondence relating to, laid on Table, 70 .....	4	979
<b>MR. CHARLES BRADY :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for £2,000, as an encouragement to, and negatived on Division, 536.		
<b>SIMPSON, MRS. JANE :—</b>		
<b>OF LIVERPOOL :—</b>		
Petition from, representing that she has occupied portion of Church and School Estate near Liverpool, but that a Government Official had interfered to prevent her servants from cutting wood, presented, 132; ordered to be printed, 147 .....	3	861
<b>SITES (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>SITING DAY, ADDITIONAL (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS.")</b>		
<b>SLADE, G. P., ESQUIRE (See "LAND TITLES.")</b>		
<b>SLAUGHTERING (See "CATTLE SLAUGHTERING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")</b>		
<b>SMALL, MR. WILLIAM, J.P. (See "MEYMOTT, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE.")</b>		
<b>SMITH ROBERT BURDETT, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE HASTINGS :—</b>		
Election Petition from, against return of H. Dean, Esq., laid on Table, 2; referred to Elections Committee, 29; Report brought up, Mr. Smith sworn as Member, Speaker's remarks in reference thereto, and Clerk directed to amend roll of Members, 146; Motion made respecting Committee's Report, and negatived on Division, 160.	1	1193
Petition from Electors in District of Macleay, complaining of decision of Election Committee, in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , and praying that Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438; Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider above Petition and negatived on Division, 594.	1	1235
Petition from Horace Dean, referring to action of Committee, relative to his seat for The Hastings, and in favour of amendment of Electoral Act, presented, 258; ordered to be printed, 264 .....	1	1233
Clerk obtains leave to return Documents laid before Election Committee, in case <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , 16, 96.		
<b>SNIDER RIFLES :—</b>		
<b>FOR VOLUNTEER FORCE :—</b>		
Documents relative to request made to Imperial Government, for supply of, laid on Table, 89 .....	2	463
<b>SOCIETIES (See "FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.")</b>		
<b>SONS OF TEMPERANCE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>SOUTH CREEK (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>SOUTHERN (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>SOUTH ROAD (See "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>SOUTH SEA ISLANDER (See "HOVELL AND RANGI.")</b>		
<b>SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA (See "FITZMAURICE-STREET, SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA, READJUSTMENT BILL.")</b>		
<b>SOVEREIGNTY (See "FIJI ISLANDS.")</b>		
<b>SPEAKER :—</b>		
Governor's Speech on opening Parliament, read by, 3.		
Governor's Speech, Reports presentation of Address in reply to, 21.		
Informs House that Clerk has been summoned to produce Records of the House, 2.		
Lays on Table Election Petition from R. B. Smith, Esq., 2.		
Committee of Elections and Qualifications,—lays on Table Warrant appointing, 2, 37, 182, 424; maturity of, reported by, 29, 64, 208, 452; time and place of first meeting appointed, 29.		
Reports receipt of Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 16.		
Reports resignation of Member, 229, 397, 405.		
Reports issue and return of Writs, 1 (2), 43, 145, 247, 299, 353, 423, 431.		
Casting Vote given by, 53, 508, 515, 536, 613, 774.		
Observations of, respecting Report of Elections Committee, <i>Smith v. Dean</i> , 146.		
Draws attention to informality in Petition, 132, 652.		
Observations respecting Council amending Bill relating to Taxation or Supply, 788, 927.		
Presents Appropriation and other Bills to His Excellency, in Council Chamber, for Royal Assent, 934.		
Resumes Chair—no Report from Committee, 38, 59, 84, 620, 668.		
<b>RULING OF :—</b>		
In reference to reception of informal Petition, 132.		
In reference to Motion for printing document laid on Table by private Member, as to St. Leonards Volunteer Rifle Corps, 236.		
In reference to power of Member to move Amendment in Committee of Whole on Tariff, which would have the effect of imposing a new Duty, 358.		
Referring to House not proceeding to Orders of Day when Motions have precedence, 366.		
In reference to power of Committee of Ways and Means to consider a Resolution for introduction of Bill to renew the Stamp Act, a Resolution for certain Duties having been the question before the Committee on its last sitting day, and an Amendment thereon submitted, 386.		
As to whether Mr. Robertson was entitled to take part in proceedings of the House, or be recognized as a Member, he having accepted office under another Government, 413.		
As to Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, requiring to originate in Committee of Whole, 515.		
Relative to <i>Contingent</i> Amendment referring to Financial Proposals of Government not yet reported by Committee of Ways and Means, 543.		



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SPEAKER (continued) :—</b>		
<b>RULING OF (continued) :—</b>		
As to power of Member to insist upon Resolution in Committee of Ways and Means being put as a whole, when another Member had demanded that items should be dealt with <i>seriatim</i> , 573.		
Pointed out that Motion on Paper was similar to Order of Day for future day, and could not be proceeded with, 594.		
As to Committee of Supply having exceeded its powers by substituting the words "two Batteries" for "one Battery" under Estimate for Permanent Military Force, 829.		
Relating to Customs Duties Bill, containing provisions not authorized by Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means upon which it is founded, 682.		
Pointed out that Motion on Paper for leave to bring in Triennial Parliaments Bill could not be entertained, as the Bill had been already considered in present Session, 798.		
Chairman of Committee of Whole having decided (on a proposal to omit a certain amount, with a view to inserting in its place another amount) that the amount proposed to be inserted should be first disposed of without considering another Amendment,—Speaker sustained Chairman's decision, 668; again reported, and decided, 668.		
<b>SPECIAL (See "ADJOURNMENT"; also "BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE SPECIAL AUDIT BILL.")</b>		
<b>SPEECH :—</b>		
<b>OF GOVERNOR :—</b>		
On opening of Parliament, 3; Address in Reply, 4; Amendment moved, and negatived on Division, 5; Address in Reply adopted, 5.		
Presented and answer reported, 21.		
On Prorogation of Parliament, 934.		
<b>SPENCER, MR., OF GUNDAGAL :—</b>		
<b>CLAIMS OF :—</b>		
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to consider, for loss sustained by destruction of his Punt, 397; Mr. Robertson added to Committee, 498.		
<b>SPIRITS :—</b>		
<b>ILLEGAL SELLING OF :—</b>		
Petition from James E. Warby, relative to fine inflicted, for delivery of Spirits by one Lakeman, in his employ, presented, 848; ordered to be printed, 853	4	959
<b>SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>SPRING, HENRY, AND (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>		
<b>STATUES (See "COAL.")</b>		
<b>STAMP DUTIES ACTS CONTINUATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Suspension of Standing Orders to pass Bill through all stages in one day, and negatived on Division, 372; Resolution of Ways and Means No. 7, reported and agreed to, and Bill brought in, founded on that Resolution, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 387; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, reported without Amendment, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 392; returned without Amendment, 405; Assent reported, 419.		
<b>STAMP DUTIES ACTS CONTINUATION BILL (No. 2) :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in, 602; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, and Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 608; Committed, and reported without Amendment, 626; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and passed, 633; sent to Council, 634; returned without Amendment, 634; Assent reported, 665.		
<b>STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in, 682; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, and Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 688; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, Committed, and progress reported, 739; House again in Committee, and progress reported, 744; Bill reported with Amendments, 759; Motion for adoption of Report amended, and Bill recommitted, and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendments, 766; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 773; returned without Amendment, 787; Assent reported, 804.		
<b>REGULATION RESPECTING :—</b>		
Laid on Table, 879	2	1047
<b>STAMP DUTIES COLLECTION AND EXEMPTION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider expediency of bringing in, 914; Order discharged, 918.		
<b>STANDING ORDERS (See also "ORDER") :—</b>		
<b>COMMITTEE :—</b>		
Appointed, 9; Members added to, 431; Short's Marriage Dissolution Bill—Divorce—referred to, 514, 515; Report brought up, 625; House in Committee for consideration of new Standing Orders, in reference to Divorce Bills, no Quorum reported, and House counted out, 902.	1	1161
<b>SUSPENSION OF :—</b>		
In reference to Evidence by Commission under Great Seal Bill, 64.		
In reference to reception of Petition from certain Artisans, relative to the Labour Bill, 153.		
Proposed, in reference to Stamp Duties Acts Continuation Bill, 372.		
In reference to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 502.		
In reference to Customs Duties Declaratory Bill, 843.		
Motion made for and House counted out, 675.		
<b>QUESTIONS IN REFERENCE TO :—</b>		
Reception of informal Petitions, 132, 652, 675.		
Printing document, laid on Table by private Member, 236.		

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>			
<b>ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE BILL:—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize appropriation of Old Burial Ground to certain Municipal purposes, 102; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 103; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, Committed, and reported without Amendment, 237; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , after Division, passed, and sent to Council, 242, 243; Returned by Council without Amendment, 372; Assent reported, 381.			
<b>ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL:—</b>			
Petition from Right Revd. F. Barker, Lord Bishop of Sydney, Very Revd. W. M. Cowper, Dean, and others, praying for leave to bring in, 464; Motion made for leave to bring in, 492; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 513; referred to Select Committee, 521; Report brought up, 564; second reading moved; Motion for adjournment of Debate negatived on Division, 613, 614; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and progress reported, 614; House again in Committee; Bill reported with an amendment, 668; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 674; Returned by Council with Amendment, 743; House in Committee to consider, Amendments agreed to on Division, and Message to Council informing, 773; Assent reported, 783.			
<b>PETITION AGAINST:—</b>			
From certain Parishioners of St. Andrew's, presented, 543; ordered to be printed, 549			
<b>STATEMENT</b> (See "MINISTERIAL STATEMENT"; also "FINANCE"; also "GOLD FIELDS"; also "DEFENCES.")			
<b>STATIONERY</b> (See "EDUCATION.")			
<b>STATISTICAL REGISTER:—</b>			
Of New South Wales for 1869:—			
Laid on Table, 243			
<b>STATISTICS</b> (See also "CUSTOMS"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "CROWN LANDS"):—			
<b>GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT:—</b>			
Laid on Table, 44; in substitution for previous Paper, 120			
<b>CRIMINAL:—</b>			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return showing convictions nationality, &c., of prisoners, 140; Motion made for further information to be included, 218; Return to Address laid on Table, 445			
<b>VITAL:—</b>			
Fourteenth Annual Report from Registrar General on, 168			
<b>STEAM</b> (See "POSTAL"; also "DREDGE.")			
<b>STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED</b> (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
<b>STEPHEN, MONTAGU CONSETT, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>			
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY:—</b>			
Resignation reported and Seat declared vacant, 405; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to Election of John Lucas, 423; Sworn, 424.			
Member appointed in place of, to Election's Committee, 424.			
<b>STEPHEN, MATHEW HENRY, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>			
Speaker's warrant appointing, as Member of Elections and Qualifications Committee, laid on Table, 424; Maturity reported, 452; Sworn, 458.			
<b>STEWART, JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>			
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KIAMA:—</b>			
Writ certifying Return of, reported by Speaker, 423; Sworn, 424.			
<b>ST. LEONARDS</b> (See "BY-LAWS"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "VOLUNTEERS"; also "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")			
<b>STOCK</b> (See also "IMPOUNDING BILL"; also "IMPORTED STOCK BILL"):—			
<b>SHEEP INSPECTOR'S ASSISTANTS:—</b>			
Return of Names, Salaries, and Duties, laid on Table, 108.			
<b>WORMS IN SHEEP:—</b>			
Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep on, laid on Table, 682			
<b>LIVE STOCK:—</b>			
Annual Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep on, laid on Table, 688			
<b>STOCK EXCHANGE</b> (See "FINANCE.")			
<b>STONEMASONS</b> (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
<b>STORAGE AND SALE OF KEROSENE RESTRICTION BILL:—</b>			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 431; Order postponed, 446; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 452; Motion made, and Debate on second reading adjourned, 459, 471; Debate resumed, Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and reported with Amendments, 477; Order postponed, 504; Bill recommitted, and progress reported, 621; Order postponed, 626; House again in Committee, and progress reported 824; again in Committee (Mr. Piddington, Deputy Chairman), Bill reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with an Amendment, 834; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 838; returned by Council with Amendments, 900; House in Committee on, Council's Amendments agreed to, and Message informing sent to Council, 909, 910; Assent reported, 927.			
<b>STORES, IMPERIAL:—</b>			
<b>DISPOSAL OF, TO COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 102			
<b>WARLIKE, GRANTED TO COLONY FREE OF CHARGE:—</b>			
Correspondence respecting Armstrong Guns and, laid on Table, 842			
<b>ST. PETER'S</b> (See "LABOUR BILL"; also "BY-LAWS.")			
<b>ST. PHILIP</b> (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
<b>SUBORDINATE</b> (See "ROADS.")			
<b>SUCCESSIONS—LEGACIES, RESIDUES, AND:—</b>			
<b>DUTIES ON:—</b>			
Motion made, for Return showing amount of 445; Return to Order, laid on Table, 487			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>			
SUGAR CULTIVATION (See also "DISTILLATION") :—			
MR. THOMAS SCOTT :—			
Motion made for appointment of Select Committee to inquire into alleged services of, to the Colony, 132 ; Report brought up, 607 .....	4	1213	
SUITORS (See "UNCLAIMED SUITORS FUND APPROPRIATION BILL.")			
SUPERANNUATION (See "also CIVIL SERVICE"; also, DWYER, DENNIS) :—			
Motion made for list of names of recipients of pensions and other particulars in reference to disbursements of fund, 37 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 76 ; <i>Contingent</i> Motion moved by Mr. Samuel in reference to, and Debate adjourned, 503 ; further adjourned, 521 ; Debate resumed, 527 ; Question put and negatived, 528.	2	1241	
Motion made as to propriety of Government forthwith introducing Bill, and negatived on Division, 675.			
Motion made for Return showing names, ages, and salaries of Civil Servants, with respect to, 880.			
POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE FUNDS :—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1868-9) in reference to, laid on Table, 864 .....	2	1245	
SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—			
Message No. 38, from the Governor, recommending provision for, Motion made for Committee of whole to consider propriety of bringing in, House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 787 ; Petition to be heard by Counsel at Bar, 804 ; Order postponed, 806 ; on order being read, <i>Contingent</i> Motion that Counsel be heard at Bar on behalf of the Civil Servants, agreed to, and Order postponed, 809 ; Order read, and Motion that Mr. G. C. Davis, Counsel, be now heard, agreed to, Mr. Davis heard, and Order postponed, 828 ; Order read, Amendment moved, and Debate adjourned, 833 ; resumed, Amendment negatived on Division, Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division, 838 ; committed, and progress reported, 839 ; House again in Committee, Bill reported with Amendments, 843 ; Motion for adoption of Report amended, and Bill recommitted, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, and Report adopted on Division, 848, 849 ; Motion for third reading made and Amendment for postponement of Order negatived on Division, Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division, passed and sent to Council, 858 ; returned by Council with Amendments, to which Speaker drew special attention, 927.—No further action taken.			
SUPPLEMENTARY (See "FINANCE.")			
SUPPLIES :—			
FOR PUBLIC SERVICE :—			
Motion made for copies of Tenders for Darlinghurst Gaol, Parramatta District, and Hospital for Insane, Gladsville, 819 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 918.			
SUPPLY, WATER (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MUNICIPAL.")			
SUPPLY (See also "EDUCATION"; also "FINANCE") :—			
Days for Committee of, appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.			
Message No. 1, transmitting Estimates of Expenses to be provided for by Loan, 15.	2	1033	
Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years, Message No. 7 ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 217 ; referred to Committee of, 217.	2	691	
Estimates of Expenditure for 1871 ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 217 ; do. 217	2	693	
Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 217 ; referred to Committee of, 217 .....	2	793	
Message No. 14, with Additional Estimate for 1871 ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 385 ; referred to Committee, 385 .....	2	803	
Message No. 18, withdrawal of Estimates for 1870-71, 458 ; Returned accordingly by Address, 458 .....	2	851	
Message No. 19, transmitting Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, and Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 458 ; referred to Committee of, 458 .....	2	853	
Estimates of Expenditure for 1871 ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 458 ; referred to Committee of, 458 .....	2	855	
Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous years ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 458 ; referred to Committee of, 458 .....	2	953	
Message No. 46, transmitting Additional Estimate for 1871 ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 873 ; referred to Committee of, 873 .....	2	965	
House in Committee of, 23, 386, 391, 477, 503, 621, 717, 766, 784, 789, 819, 828, 844, 849, 858, 865, 870, 874, 884.			
Resolutions reported from Committee of, 23, 236, 386, 503, 621, 717, 828, 884.			
Resolutions agreed to, 30, 236, 391, 503, 621, 717, 828, 895.			
<i>Contingent Notices</i> on going into Committee of, 391, 717, 766, 858, 865, 883.			
Amendment moved on Motion to go into Committee of, 869.			
Do. and House Counted out, 858.			
Order of Day discharged, 930.			
Speaker's Observations respecting Council amending Bill relating to Taxation or Supply, 788, 927.			
SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE") :—			
BUSINESS OF :—			
Motion made for Address to Governor, for Return showing cases tried, travelling expenses of Judges, &c., 342.			
SURVEY (See "RAILWAYS"; also "CROWN LANDS.")			
SURVEYOR GENERAL (See "BASE LINE.")			
SUSPENSION (See "STANDING ORDERS.")			
SUTTON FOREST (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
SWORN (See "ASSEMBLY"; also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.")			
SYDNEY (See "MINT"; also "MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY POWERS EXTENSION BILL.")			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider propriety of bringing in, 83; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 97; Bill presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , Message No. 5 from the Governor respecting, 109; Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division and committed, 259; reported with Amendments, 260; Report adopted, 264; Order for third reading postponed, 270; Order read, Amendment proposed and negatived on Division, Bill read 3 <sup>o</sup> after Division and passed, 284; sent to Council, 285; returned by Council without Amendment, 358; Assent reported, 381.		
<b>SYDNEY INFIRMARY:—</b>		
<b>GRANT OF PRESENT SITE TO TRUSTEES OF:—</b>		
Motion made for adoption of Report of Select Committee ( <i>last Session</i> ), and agreed to, 132.		
<b>MANAGEMENT OF:—</b>		
Motion made for copy of Report and Evidence as to complaints with reference to, 152; Report of Sub-committee appointed by Board of Directors to inquire into allegations of <i>Protestant Standard</i> , laid on Table, 299	4	123
<b>SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—</b>		
Received from Council and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 759; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed (Mr. Piddington, Deputy Chairman), reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 780; Motion for third reading amended and Bill recommitted, reported with an Amendment and Report adopted, 799; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and returned to Council with Amendments, 804; Message from Council agreeing to one and disagreeing to the other Amendment made by Assembly, 874; House in Committee to consider Message, and progress reported, 875; again in Committee, Resolution that Assembly does not insist upon its Amendment agreed to, 901; Message to Council informing, 902; Assent reported, 918.		
<b>SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill to simplify recovery of rates payable to Municipal Council of Sydney, 595; no further action taken.		
<b>T</b>		
<b>TALBOT, LIEUTENANT</b> (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
<b>TAMBAROORA</b> (See "ROADS"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")		
<b>TANNERIES</b> (See "WILSHIRE, MR. AUSTIN FORREST.")		
<b>TARARIE</b> (See "CRYSTAL, MR. DAVID.")		
<b>TAREE:—</b>		
<b>PROPOSED PUBLIC WHARF AT:—</b>		
Petition from Residents, representing necessity for erection of, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298	4	1241
<b>TARIFF:—</b>		
Resolution from Committee of Ways and Means reported, 626; agreed to on Division, 634.		
Petition from Mechanics and others interested in engineering trade, praying for measurement duty on machinery imported into Colony, presented, 342.		
Petition from certain Farmers, &c., District of Moruya, praying that a Customs duty may be imposed on Potatoes, presented, 593; ordered to be printed, 602	2	1373
Petition from certain Ironfounders, Engineers, &c., praying that pig-iron may be withdrawn from list of dutiable goods, presented, 682.		
Petition from Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, praying that drawback be allowed in certain cases on imported bar, rod, and sheet iron, presented, 693; ordered to be printed, 699	2	1375
Petition from certain Farmers, Storekeepers, &c., Shoalhaven, praying that a Customs Duty may be levied upon Potatoes, presented, 710; ordered to be printed, 716	2	1377
<b>TELEGRAPHIC</b> (See also "RUSH, MR. BARTHOLOMEW"):—		
<b>COMMUNICATION WITH MANNING RIVER DISTRICT:—</b>		
Petition from Electors of, for Line from Port Macquarie, presented, 619; ordered to be printed, 626	3	169
<b>TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—</b>		
Motion made with reference to Regulations for advertising and opening, &c., Previous Question moved, and House counted, 209, 210.		
<b>THE BOGAN:—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF:—</b>		
Acceptance of office by G. W. Lord, Esq., reported, 413; Seat for, declared vacant, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; Hon. G. W. Lord, Esq., sworn as Member, 424.		
<b>THE CONTRABAND OF WAR REGULATION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made for leave to bring in, 135; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 136; Order of Day postponed, 218, 237, 258, 305, 353; Order of Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 405.		
<b>THE GWYDIR:—</b>		
<b>MEMBER FOR:—</b>		
Thomas G. G. Dangar Esq., sworn as, 13.		
<b>THE HASTINGS:—</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF:—</b>		
Issue and Return of Writ certifying to election of Horace Dean, Esq., reported, 1; Sworn, 1; Petition from R. B. Smith against return of Horace Dean, laid on Table, 2; referred to Elections Committee, 29; Report brought up, Mr. R. B. Smith sworn as Member, Speaker's remarks in reference thereto, and Clerk directed to amend Roll of Members, 146; Motion made respecting Committee's Report, and negatived on Division, 160.	1	1193

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>T</b>			
<b>THE HASTINGS (continued) :—</b>			
<b>ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF (continued) :—</b>			
Petition from Horace Dean, referring to action of Committee relative to his Seat for, and praying Amendment of Electoral Act, presented, 253; ordered to be printed, 264 .....	1	1233	
Petition from Electors of, complaining of decision in case Smith v. Dean, and praying that Seat may be declared vacant, presented, 431; ordered to be printed, 438 .....	1	1235	
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider this Petition, and negatived on Division, 594.			
Petition from Electors of, complaining of extent of Electorate, and praying for Division into three new Districts, presented, 430; ordered to be printed, 438 .....	2	111	
<b>THE UNEMPLOYED (See "UNEMPLOYED.")</b>			
<b>THISTLE (See "CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")</b>			
<b>THOMPSON, MR. R. W. (See "ECKFORD, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE, M.P.")</b>			
<b>THREATENING LETTER :—</b>			
To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR :—			
Motion made for copy of, &c., 880; Return to Order laid on Table, 909.			
<b>TIMBER (See "DEFENCES.")</b>			
<b>TIME-TABLE :—</b>			
<b>STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION :—</b>			
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 430 .....	3	65	
<b>TITLE :—</b>			
Bill reported with Amended, 815.			
<b>TITLES (See "LAND.")</b>			
<b>TOLLS :—</b>			
<b>CAMPERDOWN TOLLGATE :—</b>			
Petition from Residents, Ashfield, Enfield, &c., complaining of rates levied at, presented, 633; ordered to be printed, 644 .....	3	243	
<b>PICTON TOLLBAR :—</b>			
Petition from Inhabitants, representing hardship of paying toll at, presented, 733; ordered to be printed, 754 .....	3	245	
<b>TOM, MESSRS. WILLIAM AND JAMES (See "GOLD FIELDS.")</b>			
<b>TOWNS, SITES FOR (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>			
<b>TRAMWAY (See also "RAILWAYS") :—</b>			
PROPOSED, FROM GOULBURN TO QUEANBEYAN OR BRAIDWOOD :—			
Report on, with general remarks on Railways for New South Wales, 476 .....	3	293	
<b>TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES (See "SESSIONAL ORDERS.")</b>			
<b>TREASURY (See also "FINANCE") :—</b>			
<b>BALANCES IN BOOKS OF :—</b>			
Statements showing, laid on Table, 837(?) .....	2	1049, 1055	
<b>TREASURY BILLS :—</b>			
Message No. 24, from Governor, recommending provision for, 645; Resolution of Committee of Ways and Means, Nos. 13 to 16, reported and agreed to, 717; Bill brought in founded on Resolutions, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 717; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 738; committed, and reported without Amendment, 739; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 744; returned without Amendment, 760; Assent reported, 783.	2	1031	
<b>TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY BILL :—</b>			
Message No. 42 from Governor, recommending provision for, 824; Resolutions of Ways and Means (Nos. 18 to 21) reported and agreed to, 828; Bill brought in, founded on Resolutions, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 828; Order postponed, 833; read 2 <sup>o</sup> after Division, committed, and reported without Amendment, 901; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 910; returned without Amendment, 927; presented by Speaker to Governor, and Assented to in Council Chamber, 934.	2	1039	
<b>TREES (See "FRUIT TREES.")</b>			
<b>TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS BILL :—</b>			
Motion made for leave to bring in, Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 496; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and Debate adjourned after Division, 668; Order postponed for six weeks after Division, 760; Motion made for rescinding Order for Postponement, and negatived on Division, 780; Motion respecting Bill disallowed on ruling of Speaker, 798; Order for resumption of Debate read, Debate not resumed, and Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived on Division, 914.			
<b>TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY :—</b>			
Report from Surveyor General respecting Base Line at Lake George for, 842 ...	4	1187	
<b>TROOPS (See "DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.")</b>			
<b>TRUST (See "ROADS"; also "CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.")</b>			
<b>TRUSTEES (See "MUSEUM"; also "ROADS.")</b>			
<b>TUCK, MR. HENRY (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")</b>			
<b>TUENA (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")</b>			
<b>TUMUT-STREET, ADELONG :—</b>			
Petition from Inhabitants complaining of loss occasioned by bad state of repair of, presented, 44; ordered to be printed, 53 .....	3	235	
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to Governor for £500 for repair of, 77; House in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, no report, 84.			
<b>TWADDELL, JAMES :—</b>			
Motion made respecting Petition of, in reference to discovery of Gold on his rented Crown Land, and loss sustained by him thereby,—and Amendment referring subject to a Select Committee, agreed to, 432; Report brought up, 765; Motion made for adoption of, and Debate adjourned, 780.	3	817	

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>U</b>			
ULLADULLA (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
UMPIRES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL:—			
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill for appropriation of certain unclaimed balances of deceased prisoners in Savings' Bank, 58; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 140; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported without Amendment, 218; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 236; returned by Council with Amendments, 522; House in Committee to consider Amendments, agreed to, and Message informing sent to Council, 621; Assent reported, 665.			
UNCLAIMED SUITORS FUND APPROPRIATION BILL:—			
Motion made for leave to bring in Bill for custody of money unclaimed by Suitors in the Courts of Requests and District Courts, 52; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 59; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with an Amendment, 97; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 103; returned by Council without Amendment, 161; Assent reported, 248.			
UNEMPLOYED:—			
Petition of William Jennett, Chairman of Public Meeting of unemployed Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers of Sydney, praying that certain Public Works may be proceeded with, presented, 236; ordered to be printed, 242			
		4	1239
UNIVERSITY (See "AD EUNDEM AND HONORARY DEGREES BILL.")			
USHER:—			
OF BLACK ROD:—			
Delivers Messages from Governor, 2, 934.			
<b>V</b>			
VACANT (See "SEAT.")			
VACCINATION:—			
Report for 1869, from Medical Adviser to the Government, laid on Table, 371			
		4	933
Report for 1870 do. do. 883			
		4	935
VEHICLES (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES.")			
"VERNON" N.S.S.:—			
Report for 1869 and half of 1870, laid on Table, 29			
		4	153
CASE OF JOHN PHILLIPS, COMMITTED TO:—			
Reports from Committing Justices and Inspector General of Police respecting, laid on Table, 391			
		2	385
VICKERY, MR. JAMES (See "CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")			
VICTORIA (See "RAILWAY.")			
VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON:—			
Correspondence respecting proposed conversion of, to Hospital purposes, laid on Table, 298			
		4	149
VILLAGES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
VISITS OF INSPECTION:—			
SELECT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:—			
Leave to make, given to, 135.			
VITAL STATISTICS:—			
Fourteenth Annual Report from Registrar General, laid on Table, 168			
		4	847
VOLUNTEER ADMISSION BILL:—			
Motion made for leave to bring in, 146; Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 147; Mr. W. Forster proceeding to move second reading, House counted out, 248; Motion made for second reading moved, and Debate adjourned, 292; Order postponed, 328; after Division, 362; Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 432.			
VOLUNTEER ADMISSION BILL (No. 2):—			
Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 607; Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 910.			
VOLUNTEERS (See also "MILITARY"):—			
SNEIDER RIFLES FOR:—			
Documents relative to request made to Imperial Government for, 89			
		2	453
LIEUTENANT HOPKINS AND GUNNER M'COMBE, R.A.:—			
Correspondence respecting retention to instruct Volunteer Artillery, laid on Table, 102			
		2	503
RIFLE COMPANIES:—			
Motion made for copies of Rules made by St. Leonards and other, 153; Return to Order laid on Table, 264			
		2	455
ST. LEONARDS RIFLE CORPS:—			
Mr. W. Forster, proceeding to lay Paper upon the Table relative to refusal to admit certain persons into, <i>Point of Order</i> raised, and Speaker decided against his doing so, 236.			
Petition from James White, M. Donovan, and others, alleging that they were refused admission to, on account of their religious views, presented, 564; ordered to be printed, 572			
		2	489
GRANTS OF LAND TO:—			
Regulations respecting, laid on Table, 292, 710, 754			
		2	491, 493, 495
ARTILLERY:—			
Motion made for Correspondence between J. B. Bamford, Esq., and Colonial Secretary, respecting formation of new Battery, "Prince Alfred's Own," 438; Return to Order laid on Table, 482; Further Return to Order laid on Table, 754			
		2	507, 513
Motion made for Address to the Governor, for copy of Complaint of Capt. W. Deane to Capt. Hopkins, and other Correspondence in reference thereto, 853; Return to Address laid on Table, 864; ordered to be printed, 874			
		2	519
Motion made for Address to the Governor, for copy of Complaint of Lieut. Talbot to Captain of No. 2 Battery, V.A., and of Correspondence with Lieut.-Colonel Richardson and Major Shepherd, in reference thereto, 905			

VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>V</b>			
VOLUNTEERS ( <i>continued</i> ):—			
VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT:—			
Regulations under, 292, 710, 754.....	2	491, 493, 495	
VOTE (See also "FINANCE"):—			
Of Chairman of Select Committee on Private Bills ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.			
CASTING, OF SPEAKER, 53, 508, 515, 536, 613, 774.			
PROPOSED, OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT:—			
Motion made by Sir James Martin, in reference to issue of Debentures, and Debate adjourned, 169; resumed, and Motion for Adjournment negatived on Division, 193; Original Question negatived on Division, 194.			
Motion made by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, and Previous Question negatived, on Division, 446.			
VOTES (See also "FINANCE"):—			
Entry of Questions and Answers in ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.			
<b>W</b>			
WAGES (See "RETRENCHMENT.")			
WAGGA WAGGA (See "FITZMAURICE-STREET SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA RE-ADJUSTMENT BILL"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "BY-LAWS"; also "DISTILLATION"; also "WARBY, MR. J. E.")			
WALLACE-STREET, BRAIDWOOD:—			
Motion made for Return of Money expended in repairs to, and Major's Creek, Araluen, and Clyde Roads, 348; Return to Order laid on Table, 430 .....	3	237	
WALLALONG:—			
PUNT AT:—			
Motion made for, Papers, Letters, &c., as to placing on the Paterson, 644.			
WAMBERALL (See "DWYER, DENNIS.")			
WANT OF CONFIDENCE:—			
MOTION OF:—			
Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved Resolution affirming, and Previous Question negatived on Division, 446.			
WAR (See also "CONTRABAND OF WAR REGULATION BILL"):—			
ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF:—			
Motion made for Return of, imported and exported, and by leave withdrawn, 153.			
SHIPS OF, OF BELLIGERENT POWERS—FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.			
Circular Despatch, conveying instructions for Pilots, with reference to, laid on Table, 168 .....	2	97	
NEWS CONNECTED WITH:—			
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 424.....	2	15	
BRITISH PROTECTION TO THE COLONY IN EVENT OF:—			
Motion made respecting, and withdrawal of Imperial Troops, and negatived, 565.			
ARMSTRONG GUNS AND WARLIKE STORES:—			
Correspondence respecting, granted by the Imperial Government, free of charge, laid on Table, 842 .....	2	421	
WARBY, MR. JAMES EDWARD:—			
ILLEGAL SELLING OF SPIRITS:—			
Petition from, relative to fine inflicted by Wagga Wagga Bench, for delivery of spirits by one Lakeman, in his employ, presented, 848; ordered to be printed, 853 .....	4	959	
WARDERS (See "GAOLS.")			
WAREHOUSES, BONDED:—			
IN SYDNEY:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Return showing particulars of, 258; Return to Address laid on Table, 277 .....	2	1365	
WARRANT (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.")			
WATER (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MUNICIPAL.")			
WATER FRONTAGE:—			
AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY:—			
Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence respecting Messrs. Buckland and Northwood's, 299; Return to Address laid on Table, 682.			
WATERLOO (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
WATSON, CHARLES ISAAC (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
WATT, MR. J. B. (See "CUSTOMS"; also "CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.")			
WAVERLEY (See "BY-LAWS.")			
WAYS AND MEANS:—			
Days for Committee of, appointed ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 8.			
Estimates of, for 1871, laid on Table ( <i>Mr. Samuel's</i> ), 243 .....	2	805	
Do. do. ( <i>Mr. Lord's</i> ), 482 .....	2	975	
House in Committee of, 29, 30, 243, 264, 278, 285, 305, 315, 331, 336, 353, 358, 386, 387, 392, 482, 503, 523, 549, 573, 603, 608, 626 (?), 717, 828, 895, 900.			
Resolutions from, reported, 29, 30, 45, 387, 392, 503, 626 (?), 717, 828, 900.			
Resolutions agreed to, 46 (?), 387, 392, 503, 626, 634, 717, 828, 901.			
Point of Order in, reported, 358, 386.			
Ruling of Speaker as to <i>Contingent Motion</i> , 543.			
" as to Resolution for introduction of Customs Duties Bill, 682			
<i>Contingent Motions</i> in reference to, 503, 521, 527, 543, 549, 573.			
Motion for going into Committee superseded by Motion of Adjournment of the House, 580.			
Order of Day postponed, after Division, 258.			
Order of the Day discharged, 930.			

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>W</b>			
WEBB v. KELLY :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF BRAIDWOOD :— Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, declaring the election of Mr. Kelly wholly void, brought up, 131; issue and return of Writ reported, certifying to election of "Edward Greville," 247; sworn, 278...		1	1165
WELLINGTON (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
WELLINGTON CAVES :— EXPLORATION OF :— Correspondence relative to, laid on Table, 298 .....		4	1173
Further letter from Professor Owen, respecting, laid on Table, 366 .....		4	1185
WESLEYAN MINISTERS (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
WEST BOTANY (See "BY-LAWS.")			
WEST MACQUARIE (See "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
WEST MAITLAND (See also "LABOUR BILL"; also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :—			
COURT HOUSE AT :— Motion made for Address to the Governor for Correspondence, &c., in reference to erection of, 797.			
WEST SYDNEY (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL") :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :— Mr. Robertson accepts office of Secretary for Lands, and Seat declared vacant, 15; issue and return of Writ reported, 43; sworn, 43. Mr. Robertson accepts office of Colonial Secretary in New Administration, 413; and Seat declared vacant, on Division, 414; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; sworn, 424. Mr. Windeyer accepts office of Solicitor General, 413; Seat declared vacant, 420; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; sworn, 424.			
WESTERN (See "RAILWAYS"; also "ROADS.")			
WESTON, JOSEPH (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
WHARF :— PROPOSED PUBLIC, AT TARRE :— Petition from Residents, representing necessity for erection of, presented, 291; ordered to be printed, 298 .....		4	1241
WHITE, JAMES (See "VOLUNTEERS.")			
WHITFORD, JOHN :— Petition ( <i>presented last Session</i> ) from, alleging that he has suffered great loss in consequence of the Crown having failed to grant him a Lease of a certain Run, ordered to be printed, 514 .....		3	869
WHITLOCK, HUBERT (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
WILBERFORCE (See "WINDSOR.")			
WILD ANIMALS (See "CARRIDGI LAGOON.")			
WILLOUGHBY, NORTH (See "BY-LAWS.")			
WILSHIRE, MR. AUSTIN FORREST :— Petition from, respecting hardship and pecuniary loss sustained by him, through operation of Act requiring the removal of Tanneries, presented, 152; ordered to be printed, 160 .....		4	951
WILSON, HONORABLE JOHN BOWIE, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY :— Acceptance of Office of Secretary for Lands by, 413; Seat declared vacant, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 423; sworn, 424. Disorderly words used by, in reference to D. Buchanan, Esq., M.P., 614.			
WILTON (See "ROADS.")			
WILTON, THOMAS TALBOT (See "POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.")			
WINDEYER, WILLIAM CHARLES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY :— Acceptance of office of Solicitor General, 413; Seat declared vacant, 420; Issue and Return of Writ reported, 423; Sworn, 424.			
WINDOMAL (See "CHRYSAL, MR. DAVID.")			
WINDSOR (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"; also "HAM COMMON RESUMPTION BILL"; also "ROADS") :— BRIDGE OVER HAWKESBURY :— Petition from Inhabitants, Windsor, Wilberforce, &c., for erection of, presented, 264; ordered to be printed, 270 .....		3	251
CROWN LANDS DEDICATED TO PUBLIC OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, NEAR :— Motion made for Return showing particulars of, 298.			
WINE :— Return of Customs Duty paid on, from 6th to 9th February, 1871, 487 .....		2	1349
WINTER CLOTHING :— SUPPLIED TO GAOLS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, AND ORPHAN SCHOOLS :— Return showing Cost of, laid on Table, 321 .....		4	97
WIRE (See "DEFENCES.")			
WITHDRAWAL OF ESTIMATES, 1870-71 :— Message No. 18, from Governor, 458; returned accordingly by Address, 458...		2	851
WOOLLAHRA (See "PUBLIC VEHICLES"; also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.")			
WOLLOMBI :— ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF :— Motion made to declare Seat of Joseph Eckford, Esq., vacant by reason of his insolvency, and copy of order for sequestration of estate, certified by Chief Commissioner, laid on Table, Debate adjourned, 23; resumed, and declaration of R. W. Thompson, of West Maitland, solicitor, laid on Table, and question declaring Seat vacant agreed to, 38; Speaker reports issue and return of Writ certifying to re-election of Mr. Eckford, 145; sworn, 192.			



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS—(REFERENCES TO)—VOL. I.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>W</b>			
WOLLOMOOLOO BAY (See "WATER FRONTAGE.")			
WOLLONGONG (See "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")			
WOMBELONG CREEK (See "COLWELL, MRS. ELIZA.")			
WONSON, MR. WM. (See "ROADS.")			
WOOD (See "RAILWAYS.")			
WOOD, JOHN BUTLER:—			
OF BRUNDAH, NEAR GRENFELL:—			
Petition from, representing that a Run occupied by him was withdrawn by Government and proclaimed a Gold Field, presented, 23; ordered to be printed, 29 .....	3	859	
WOOLSHED RUN (See "CROSS, JOHN.")			
WOORE, MR. THOMAS:—			
RAILWAY SERVICES OF:—			
Motion made for Committee of Whole to consider Address to the Governor, for sum of £1,500 for, and agreed to on Division, 514; Order of Day postponed, 596; House in Committee, two points of Order reported and decided by Speaker, Speaker resumed Chair—no report, 668.			
WORDS OF HEAT:—			
Used by Member and taken down by Clerk, 614.			
WORKING CLASSES (See "LABOUR BILL.")			
WORKS (See "PUBLIC"; also "PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT"; also "LOAN BILL.")			
WORMS IN SHEEP:—			
Report from Chief Inspector of Sheep on, laid on Table, 682.....	3	945	
WORSHIP (See "PUBLIC.")			
WRIT:—			
OF ELECTION:—			
Clerk summoned during Recess ( <i>Regina v. Alderson—Bribery</i> ) to produce, at Police Office, Windsor, 2.			
Speaker reports Issue and Returns made during Recess, 1.			
Speaker reports Issue and Receipt of, 43, 145, 247, 299, 353, 423, 431.			
WYATT, REV. A. HAUTE:—			
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES:—			
Motion made for Correspondence between, and Registrar General, as to application for leave to celebrate Marriages, 327; Return to Order, laid on Table, 391 .....	4	373	
Petition from, referring to refusal of Registrar General to grant him a license for the celebration of Marriages, presented, 361; ordered to be printed, 401 .....	4	383	
<b>Y</b>			
YARDS (See "CATTLE SALE YARDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")			
YARRAWA (See "GUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND THISTLE BILL.")			
YASS (See "RAILWAYS.")			
YASS BRIDGE:—			
Motion made for Correspondence between Government and Contractor for, as to injury to superstructure of, 183; Return to Order, laid on Table, 726...	3	257	
YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL:—			
Petition from Rev. P. Dunne, of Goulburn, for leave to bring in Bill to enable Trustees of Land, granted to Henry O'Brien, to sell portion of said land, 644; Motion made for leave to bring in, 667; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 668; referred to Select Committee, 710; Report brought up, 726; Motion made for second reading, and Amendment for postponement of Order moved and negatived, no Tellers for Noes, Bill read 2 <sup>o</sup> , Committed, and reported without Amendment, 760; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 773; returned by Council with Amendments, 842; House in Committee to consider, Amendments agreed to, and Message informing Council sent 854; Assent reported, 879.	4	1231	
YOUNG (See also "RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL"):—			
COMMITTEES FROM POLICE OFFICE AT:—			
Return to Address ( <i>last Session</i> ), laid on Table, 44.....	2	373	

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1869.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict., No. 2, sec. 9.

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF,  
&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Sixteenth Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 101,574 persons.

3. The system of exchanging specimens of Natural History with the principal Foreign Museums is still maintained by the Trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

5. In *Appendix No. 4* will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the recipients.

6. Several valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

7. Two Taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens :—

26 mammals,  
430 birds,  
12 reptiles and fishes,  
14 skeletons of various animals,—

and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collection already displayed for public inspection.

8. The Trustees have to report that the first part of their Catalogue, comprising the Australian Mammals and Birds, inclusive of the fossil remains, is nearly ready for the press, and will be published early next year. It is the intention of the Trustees to issue also a series of illustrations representing some of the most interesting specimens in the Museum collection, in particular such objects as have never been figured before. Eight plates carefully drawn on stone are finished, and four other plates will complete the series.

9. In their last Report the Trustees had occasion to observe that the number of visitors has largely increased, that the exhibits are more numerous, and that the whole collection is in better condition and far more valuable than it was previously. Under these circumstances, the Trustees considered that some additional funds were urgently required to keep the collection in the same state, and maintain order among the increased number of visitors. Many new exhibits, some of which require constant care, have been added to the Institution; the number of visitors is above 100,000 annually, and the whole of the new Museum is open to them; but the endowment is the same as it was ten years ago, with a small and much inferior collection to look after.

It is impossible to keep the specimens in an efficient state with the limited funds at the disposal of the Trustees, and they wish again to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of increasing the supplementary endowment.

10. It is with deep regret that the Trustees have to report the loss which the Museum has sustained this year through the death of the Rev. George Edward Turner, S.C.L., who, with untiring zeal and ability, performed his duties as one of the Trustees of the Museum during a period of upwards of twenty-two years.

The Trustees avail themselves of this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the valuable services which he rendered to the Institution as Honorary Secretary, from January, 1846, to November, 1853.

The Trustees have also to report, with deep regret, the decease of the Honorable James Mitchell, M.L.C., President of the Colonial Medical Board, and *ex officio* a member of the Museum Trust; and of Randolph John Want, Esq., who, during a period of more than ten years, was an active member of the Board. William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A., F.L.S., and the Honorable Sir William Macarthur, M.L.C., retired from the Board, but have been re-elected. The vacancies caused by the death of the Rev. G. E. Turner and R. J. Want, Esq., have been filled by the election of Professor Thomson, Dr. Sc., and Dr. Fortescue.

11. The Curator, and Professor Thomson, Dr. Sc., have visited the limestone caves of Wellington and Boree, and have thoroughly examined the same. The specimens collected are very considerable, and will greatly assist in throwing light on the extinct Fauna of Australia. A number of the objects collected has been presented, at the request of the Government, to the British Museum; the remaining portion is now on view at the Museum. A list of the specimens for Professor Owen, British Museum, is appended. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

12. The Assistant Curator, Mr. George Masters, has visited West Australia, Lord Howe Island, and the Maneroo District, and collected many valuable specimens, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 7.*)

13. *Appendix No. 1* contains an abstract of the receipts and payments of the Trustees, on behalf of the Museum, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

14. *Appendix No. 2* contains a list of the specimens received in exchange.

15. *Appendix No. 3* contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.

16. *Appendix No. 4* contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.

17. *Appendix No. 5* contains a list of the books purchased for the Museum Library.

18. *Appendix No. 6* contains a list of the most interesting specimens collected at the caves of Wellington, and presented to the British Museum.

19. *Appendix No. 7* contains a list of the specimens collected by Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator, at West Australia, Lord Howe Island, and in the Maneroo District.

20. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year 1869; and in testimony thereof, have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 7th day of April, 1870.

(L.S.)

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Chairman and Crown Trustee.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the Year 1869.

1869.		£	s.	d.	1869.		£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1...	To Balance .....	550	7	9	By Salaries during the year .....	1,046	8	0		
" 9...	" Cash, Colonial Treasury...	83	6	7	" Keeping grounds in order .....	20	2	0		
" 25...	" " " .....	249	19	11	" Taxidermist's department .....	91	2	10		
April 6...	" " " .....	250	0	0	" Carriage, freight, postage, petty cash	110	12	2		
" 6...	" " " .....	425	0	0	" Stationery, books, and periodicals ...	87	8	1		
July 6...	" " " .....	249	19	11	" Wood, coal, &c. ....	10	14	0		
Sept. 9...	" " " .....	200	0	0	" Purchase of specimens.....	46	15	0		
" 9...	" " " .....	166	13	4	" Travelling expenses .....	69	9	8		
Nov. 1...	" " " .....	333	6	8	" Glass stopper bottles.....	72	5	1		
					" Construction of cabinets .....	380	2	1		
					" Wellington expedition .....	200	0	0		
					" Balance .....	373	15	3		
1870.		£	2,508	14	2		£	2,508	14	2
Jan. 1...	To Balance.....	£	373	15	3					

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1870.GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

From Dr. Mess, Munich.

A collection of Coleopterous Insects (200 species).

From Mr. Pascoe, F.L.S., &amp;c., London.

A collection of Coleopterous Insects.

From the Museum of Réunion.

A collection of Madagascar Birds (50 species).

From Mr. G. Koch, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

A collection of exotic Lepidoptera.

From Mr. Damon, Weymouth.

A collection of Shells (460 species).

From Mr. V. Frič, Prague.

A collection of Entozoa, in spirits.

A collection of Corals (20 species).

A collection of Foraminifera (models—100 species).

A series of anatomical preparations shewing the Blood-vessels of the various orders of Vertebrata.

From Dr. Julius Haast, F.R.S., Christchurch, New Zealand.

A collection of Moa bones.

From Mr. Gerard, junr., of London.

A collection of Reptiles and Fishes, in spirits.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1870.GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1869.

## MAMMALIA.

## PRESENTED BY

A Dasyure ( <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> ) .....	Mr. E. F. Way.
A Monkey ( <i>Cercopithecus</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
A Hooded-monkey .....	
A Peccary ( <i>Dicotyles torquatus</i> ) .....	
A Rock Wallaby ( <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> ) .....	Mr. Sallet.
A Monkey ( <i>Cercopithecus</i> ) .....	
A Water-rat ( <i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> ) .....	Mr. J. P. Molony.
A Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) .....	Mr. W. Phipps.
A young Porpoise ( <i>Delphinus metis</i> ) .....	Mr. Wm. F. Harris.
Six young of the Tasmanian Devil ( <i>Sarcophilus ursinus</i> ) .....	Dr. Fortescue.
Skull of a Phalanger ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> ) .....	Mrs. Simpson.
Skull of a Dingo ( <i>Canis dingo</i> ) .....	Dr. Boehme.
A Water-rat ( <i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> ) .....	Mr. B. C. Rodd.
A Peragalea ( <i>Peragalea lagotis</i> ) .....	Mr. A. H. McCulloch.

## AVES.

PRESENTED BY

A Magpie Goose ( <i>Anseranas melanoleuca</i> ) .....	} Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
A Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea regia</i> ) .....	
A Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cercopsis nova-hollandia</i> ) .....	
A Magpie Lark ( <i>Grallina australis</i> ) .....	
A Secretary Bird ( <i>Secretarius reptilivorus</i> ) .....	
A Pheasant ( <i>Phasianus</i> ) .....	
A Canadian Goose ( <i>Anser canadensis</i> ) .....	
A Jabiru ( <i>Mycteria australis</i> ) .....	
A Pigeon ( <i>Carpophaga luctuosa</i> ) .....	
A Channel-bill ( <i>Scythrops nova-hollandia</i> ) .....	
A Parrot ( <i>Psittacus</i> ) .....	} Mr. J. B. Bossley. Mr. F. W. Blaxland. Master Williams. Mr. Th. Dawson. Mr. Hugh O'Toolc. Mr. Driver. Mr. W. C. Shorland. Mr. B. Plashett Rodd. Rev. R. Wm. Young. Mr. H. P. Edwards. Dr. Walker. Mr. Peter Proudfoot. Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C. Mr. Th. Dawson.
A Honey-eater ( <i>Ptilotis</i> ) .....	
Two Night-jars ( <i>Egothetes nova-hollandia</i> ) .....	
A Hawk ( <i>Astur</i> ) .....	
Two Honey-eaters ( <i>Ptilotis</i> ) .....	
A Great Kingfisher ( <i>Dacelo gigantea</i> ) .....	
A Wee Jugler ( <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i> ) .....	
A Diver ( <i>Ptilopus nova-hollandia</i> ) .....	
A Musk Duck ( <i>Biziura lobata</i> ) .....	
An Albatross ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> ) .....	
A Sparrow Hawk ( <i>Astur approximans</i> ) .....	
A Hawk ( <i>Astur nova-hollandia</i> ) .....	

## REPTILIA.

A Hawk-bill Turtle ( <i>Cauana caretta</i> ) .....	} Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens.
A Collection of Snakes .....	
A Sea Snake ( <i>Hydrophis</i> ) .....	} Dr. Getty. Mr. Chr. Young.
A Sleeping Lizard ( <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> ) .....	
A Brown Snake ( <i>Diemenia supercaliosa</i> ) .....	} Mr. Walter H. Barnett. Mr. H. Thomas.
A Collection of Live Snakes .....	
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	} Mr. Houghton Bradley. Mr. Thomas Frechill.
A Collection of Lizards and Snakes .....	
A Collection of Lizards, Snakes, and Frogs, from Warroo, Port Curtis .....	} Mr. Henry Thomas. Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	} Mr. J. B. Holdsworth. Mr. James Bray.
A Brown Banded Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ) .....	
A Sea Snake ( <i>Platurus sculatus</i> ) .....	} Mr. Wm. Schofield. Dr. James C. Cox, C.M.Z.S.
A Lace Lizard ( <i>Chlamydosaurus Kingii</i> ) .....	
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	} Mr. J. McIntosh. Master W. Wing.
A Night Lizard ( <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ) .....	
A Death Adder ( <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> ) .....	} Mr. Reginald G. S. Bransby.
A Brown Banded Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ) .....	
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	} Mr. Albert Byrne. Mr. F. E. Liardet.
Two Snakes ( <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> ) .....	
A Snake ( <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> ) .....	} Mr. F. Wells. Mr. James Bray.
A Black Snake ( <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> ) .....	
A Gecko ( <i>Diplodactylus</i> ) .....	} Mr. J. F. Josephson. Dr. Bowker.
A Snake ( <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> ) .....	
A Pale-headed Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus pallidiceps</i> ) .....	} Mr. Wm. Keene, F.G.S. Mr. Fk. Cotton.
The Moults or Shed-Skin of a Diamond Snake .....	
A Lizard ( <i>Hinulia</i> ) .....	} Mr. Wm. Golding. Mr. Wm. Chatfield.
A Brown Tree-snake ( <i>Dipsas fusca</i> ) .....	
A Whip Snake ( <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> ) .....	} Mr. Arthur Holloway. Mr. Wm. Holborow.
A Pygopus ( <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ) .....	

## PISCES.

An Eel ( <i>Anguilla</i> ) .....	} Mr. Brown. Mr. George Lane.
A Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> ) .....	
A Rock Cod ( <i>Scorpana</i> ) .....	} Mr. Wm. Brown. Mr. Manton.
A Fish ( <i>Pricanthus</i> ) .....	
A Fish ( <i>Therapon</i> ) .....	} Mr. Gorman. Mr. J. Moring.
A Fish ( <i>Hippocampus</i> ) .....	
A Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> ) .....	} Mr. John Sands. Mrs. Charles Brown.
Two Fishes ( <i>Chatodon</i> ) .....	
Three Fishes ( <i>Julis, Centropristis, and Lotes</i> ) .....	} Mr. Richard Bxell. Mr. T. Paterson.
Two Crucian Carp ( <i>Cyprinus</i> ) .....	
A Pipe-fish ( <i>Syngnathus</i> ) .....	} Mr. Barnes. Capt. Boyd.
A Fish ( <i>Diodon</i> ) .....	
A Carp ( <i>Cyprinus</i> ) .....	} Mr. C. W. Bloomfield. Mr. Wm. Hemming.
An Eel ( <i>Anguilla</i> ) .....	
Two Crucian Carp ( <i>Cyprinus</i> ) .....	} Master W. Williams. Master Wharton Cox.
A Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> ) .....	
Two Fishes from Port Jackson .....	} Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A. Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Collection of Fresh-water Fishes, from Warroo, Port Curtis .....	
A Flying-fish ( <i>Euroctes volitans</i> ) .....	} Mr. O'Brien. Mr. R. Banks.
A Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> ) .....	
A King Fish ( <i>Elacate nigra</i> ) .....	} Dr. J. F. Dansey. Mr. J. H. M. Colley.
A Parrot Fish ( <i>Julis</i> ) .....	

## CRUSTACEA.

A Crustacean ( <i>Penaeus</i> ) .....	} Capt. Wall. Mr. Peter Blake. Mr. Alexander Oliver.
A Crab ( <i>Pagurus</i> ) .....	

## ARACHNIDA.

A Collection of Spiders, from the North Shore .....	Mr. James Bray.
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## INSECTA.

Two Beetles ( <i>Stigmodera grandis</i> ) .....	} Mr. Arthur Stephens. Mr. John A. Henderson. Mr. Wm. M'Culloch.
A Collection of Insects from the Richmond River .....	
A Phasma .....	

## INSECTA—continued.

A Shell ( <i>Voluta</i> ) .....	Mr. Craven H. Fitzhardinge.
A Shell ( <i>Pinna</i> ) .....	Capt. W. D. Gray.
Two Shells ( <i>Spondylus</i> ) .....	Mr. Hood Pegasus.
A Collection of Shells from the Richmond River .....	Mr. John A. Henderson.

## RADIATA.

Two Star Fishes .....	Mrs. Richeby.
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## POLYPI.

A Sea-feather ( <i>Pennatula</i> ) .....	Mr. Frank Stephen.
A Sea-feather ( <i>Pennatula</i> ) .....	Mr. Henry Wearne.

## BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

Specimens of Colonial Timber .....	Mrs. Elizabeth Moore.
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## GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Sandstone with deposit of fine Gold, from New Zealand .....	Mr. Patrick Carney.
Specimen of Copper Ore .....	Mr. Abraham Barnett.
Quartz, from Gympie .....	Mr. G. R. Drover.
Specimens of Fossil Wood, and twelve Pebbles .....	Mr. A. S. Jones.
Specimens of Iron Ore .....	Mr. Wm. Blackwood.
Fossil remains of Mammals, from Scone .....	Dr. Creed, J.P., and Mr. James Vernon.
A Collection of Pebbles .....	Mr. F. Evelyn Liardet.

## ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

A stone Tomahawk .....	Rev. E. Luckie.
Two stone Tomahawks .....	Dr. Boehme.
Native Cloth .....	Rev. George Brown.
An ornamented piece of Tappa Cloth .....	Mrs. Forde.

## COINS.

A Copper Coin .....	Mr. Abraham Burnett.
Sixteen Copper Coins .....	Mr. M. Conellan.
A Silver Coin of Queen Elizabeth's reign .....	Mr. Frank Senior.
Two Silver Coins .....	Miss Margaret Bell.
A Silver Coin .....	Mr. C. Law.
A Collection of Coins .....	Mr. F. Evelyn Liardet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Fragments of timber from Capt. Stuart's boat at the Depot Glen .....	Mr. A. O. Moriarty.
Figure-head of Capt. Cook's Exploring Ship "Resolution" .....	Capt. W. C. Mayne.
Relics of Kennedy's Expedition .....	Mr. F. Sutton.
Nest of a <i>Sittella</i> .....	Mr. George Wilkinson.

## BOOKS.

Two portions of an old Gazette .....	Mr. Barker.
Portion of an old Gazette .....	Mr. George Wight.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1870.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## LIST OF SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1869.

*To Mr. Maric, New Caledonia.*

A Collection of forty-three Australian Birds.

*To the Royal Museum at Brussels.*

A Collection of four Australian Mammals and thirty-two Australian Birds.

*To Dr. Mess, Munich.*

A Collection of Australian Coloptera.

*To Dr. Julius Haast, F.R.S., Christchurch, N.Z.*

A Collection of forty Australian Birds and forty-four European Birds.

*To the Museum at Réunion.*

Five Mammals and twenty Birds.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1870.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## LIST OF BOOKS PURCHASED FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM LIBRARY.

2 parts, folio.—Gould : Birds of Great Britain.	2 parts, 8vo.—Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of London.
1 part, 4to.—Gould : Supplement to the Birds of Australia.	3 parts, 4to.—Salvin and Selater : Exotic Ornithology.
6 parts, 4to.—Diggles : Australian Ornithology.	3 parts, folio.—Atlas. Van Beneden et Gervais : Ostéographie des Cétacés.
3 parts, 4to.—Jan and Sordelli : Iconographie générale des Ophiidiens.	3 parts, 4to.—Do., do., text.
3 parts, 8vo.—Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.	11 parts, 4to.—Gervais : Zoologie et Paléontologie.
12 parts, 8vo.—Annals of Natural History.	10 parts, 4to.—Reeves : "Iconica."
12 parts, 8vo.—Philosophical Magazine.	1 vol., 8vo.—Günther : Natural History Record.
12 parts, 4to.—Athenæum.	1 vol., 4to.—Krefft : Snakes of Australia.
4 parts, 8vo.—Newton : The "Ibis" Journal for Ornithology.	2 vols., 8vo.—Gould : Handbook of the Birds of Australia.
1 vol., 4to.—Linnean Society's Transactions.	4 parts, 8vo.—Entomological Society's Transactions.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1870.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## LIST OF FOSSIL REMAINS FROM THE LIMESTONE CAVES OF WELLINGTON VALLEY.

Collected by order of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and presented to Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S.,  
British Museum, London.

## CASE No. 1.

1 Femur, Phascalomys	65 Os innominatum, Macropus or Halmaturus	128 Left lower jaw, Phascalomys
2 " "	66 " " "	129 Lower jaw, Halmaturus
3 " "	67 Tibia and fibula, "	130 " "
4 Tibia, Halmaturus	68 Femur, Macropus or Halmaturus	131 " Sarcophilus
5 " Bettongia	69 " "	132 " Phascalomys
6 " Halmaturus	70 Tibia, "	133 " Halmaturus
7 " "	71 Metatarsal bone, "	134 " "
8 Humerus, "	72 Humerus, "	135 Left ramus (upper) Halmaturus (of a short-headed species)
9 Tibia, "	73 " "	136 Anterior portion of two lower rami, Sarcophilus
10 " "	74 Tibia, "	135a } Lower jaws, Halmaturus
11 " "	75 " "	136a } Lower jaws, Halmaturus
12 " "	76 Femur, "	137 " "
13 " "	77 Os innominatum, "	138 " "
14 Femur, Phascalomys	78 Femur, "	139 Lower jaw, Bettongia
15 Tibia, Halmaturus	79 " Bettongia rufescens	139a Lower jaw, Halmaturus
16 Femur, "	80 " "	140 Left upper jaw, Sarcophilus
17 Tibia, "	81 " "	141 Complete upper jaw, Perameles
18 Femur, Phascalomys	82 to Femur, Macropus or Halmaturus	142 Right lower jaw, Halmaturus
19 " "	83 " "	143 Os innominatum, Halmaturus
20 Tibia, Thylacinus	84 to Femur, Halmaturus or Macropus	144 } Humerus, Bettongia
21 " Halmaturus	85 " "	145 } " Dasyurus
22 Humerus, "	86 " Bettongia	146 } " Phascalomys
23 Femur, Bettongia	87 " "	147 } " Phascalomys
24 " Phascalomys	88 " "	148 } Rib, gigantic, Phascalomys
25 Tibia, Macropus or Halmaturus	89 " "	149 " "
26 Metatarsal, " "	90 " Halmaturus or Macropus	150 Humerus, "
27 Tibia, " "	91 " Phascalomys	151 " Halmaturus
28 " Bettongia	92 Skull, Sarcophilus	152 Tibia, "
29 " Macropus or Halmaturus	93 " Thylacinus	153 Skull, Bettongia
30 Femur, Phascalomys	94 " "	154 Left lower jaw, Sarcophilus
31 " "	95 " "	155 Palate, Halmaturus
32 } Tibia, Bettongia	96 " "	156 Part of upper jaw, Sarcophilus
33 " "	97 " "	157 Femur, Macropus or Halmaturus
34 " "	98 " "	158 Humerus, "
35 } Tibia, Bettongia	99 " "	159 Right ramus (upper), Macropus
36 Tibia, Halmaturus or Macropus	100 } Lower jaw, Sarcophilus	160 Radius, Thylacine
37 Humerus, Phascalomys	101 } " "	161 Lower jaw and part of upper, Halmaturus
38 " "	102 Upper jaw, "	162 Premolar and molar, gigantic Phascalomys
39 " "	103 Right upper canine and premolar, Thylacinus	163 Right lower jaw, Thylacine
40 } Ulna, Phascalomys	104 " "	164 " " Halmaturus
41 " "	105 " "	165 Last two molars, upper jaw, Sarcophilus
42 " "	106 } Lower, Sarcophilus	166 " "
43 " "	107 " "	167 Portion of lower jaw, with two molars, Phascalomys
44 " "	108 Large lower jaw of a young Sarcophilus	168 Left upper jaw, with two molars, Phascalomys
45 " Macropus or Halmaturus	109 Small " (adult) "	169 Left lower jaw, Phascalomys latifrons
46 " "	110 " upper jaw " "	170 Right lower jaw, " "
47 " "	111 " lower " "	171 " " young Halmaturus
48 " Bettongia	112 Upper jaw, Thylacine	172 Fore part of skull, Phascalomys platyrhinus
49 " "	113 Lower " "	173 Fore part of skull, P. latifrons
50 Scapula, Thylacinus	114 } " " Sarcophilus	174 Palate, P. platyrhinus
51 Humerus, Phascalomys	115 " "	175 Right lower jaw, P. platyrhinus
52 " "	116 } Lower jaw, "	176 Anterior portion lower jaw, P. latifrons
53 Skull, Sarcophilus	117 " "	
54 Humerus, Phascalomys	118 } Upper jaw, "	
55 Tibia, Thylacinus	119 " "	
56 Femur, Phascalomys	120 } " "	
57 Tibia and fibula, large Macropus	121 Radius, Macropus	
58 Femur, "	122 Right lower jaw, Phascalomys	
59 Tibia, "	123 Left lower jaw, Thylacinus	
60 Humerus, large Phascalomys	124 Left lower jaw and premolar of Sarcophilus	
61 Doubtful	125 Right lower jaw, Phascalomys	
62 " "	126 Left upper jaw, Sarcophilus	
63 Tibia, Macropus or Halmaturus	127 Lower jaw, Halmaturus	
64 Femur, Macropus "		

177	Left lower jaw, <i>P. latifrons</i>	727	Foot-bones, <i>Halmaturus</i>	871	Third upper incisor, <i>Halmaturus</i>
178	Femur, <i>Dromaius</i>	766	to	872	Canine, <i>Thylacinus</i>
179	Lower incisors, <i>Halmaturus</i> and <i>Macropus</i>	767	to	873	Left lower jaw, <i>Canis</i>
206		to	786	Femur, <i>Mus</i> or <i>Hapalotis</i>	874
207	Molars, <i>Phascolumys</i>	787	to	875	Molar, <i>Phascolumys</i>
219		to	792	Tibia "	876
220	Phalanges of <i>Halmaturus</i> (last but one)	793	to	880	Fractured jaw, "
235		to	806	Humerus "	881
236	Phalanges, <i>Thylacinus</i>	807	to	882	Molar, "
239		to	810	Lower jaws "	883
240	Phalanges, <i>Halmaturus</i>	811	to	884	Two molars, "
241		to	816	Vertebrae, Reptilian	885
242	Phalanx, <i>Thylacinus</i>	817	to	887	Two femurs, "
243	Phalanges, <i>Halmaturus</i>	819	Humerus, Reptilian	888	Tibia, "
245		to	820	to	889
246	Left lower jaw, <i>Phascolumys</i>	825	Tibia, <i>Perameles</i>	891	Lower jaws, <i>Perameles</i>
247	Molars, <i>Halmaturus</i>	826	to	895	
250		to	832	Ulna, various <i>Marsupials</i>	896
251	Molars and fractured jaws, <i>Halmaturus</i>	833	to	898	to
300		to	834	Canines, <i>Thylacinus</i>	899
301	Caudal vertebrae of various <i>Marsupials</i>	835	Right lower premolar of a <i>Thylacoleo</i> , with socket of incisor tooth	901	Saurian vertebrae
327		to	836	Right upper premolar, <i>Thylacoleo</i> (young)	
328	Vertebrae "	837	Third upper incisor, <i>Thylacoleo</i>	905	Right upper do., "
400		to	839	Second " "	907
CASE No. 2.		840	Second " "	908	" " "
401	Fractured bones of the extremities of various <i>Marsupials</i>	841	Upper canine, <i>Thylacoleo</i>	909	" " "
490		to	842	Fractured canine, "	910
491	Fractured bones of the pelvis	844	Second upper incisor, "	911	Left " " "
520		to	845	First lower molar, "	912
521	Upper jaw, <i>Bettongia</i>	846	Right lower incisor of a new animal allied to the genus <i>Phalangista</i> ( <i>Plectodon</i> )	913	Left lower " "
525		to	847	Metatarsal, <i>Thylacoleo</i> (?)	914
526	Lower jaw, "	848	First metatarsal, "	915	Upper deciduous premolar "
530		to	849	Left first upper incisor, <i>Thylacoleo</i>	916
531	Perfect canine teeth, <i>Sarcophilus</i>	850	" " "	917	Right lower jaw, <i>Halmaturus</i>
537		to	851	Much-worn lower premolar, "	918
538	Fractured " "	852	to	919	Fragment of large molar, <i>Diprotodon</i>
567		to	854	Fractured upper molar, "	920
568	Teeth and fractured jaws, <i>Sarcophilus</i>	855	" " (large species)	921	Phalanges, <i>Bettongia</i>
609		to	856	lower premolar	
610	Thylacinus (teeth)	858	" " "	933	Humerus, various <i>Marsupials</i>
613		to	859	lower incisor	936
614	Fractured jaws, <i>Halmaturus</i>	862	Right lower incisor, gigantic <i>Halmaturus</i>	937	Tibia, gigantic <i>Halmaturus</i>
646		to	863	Left upper molar, <i>Thylacoleo</i>	939
647	Foot-bones, <i>Halmaturus</i>	865	Left lower incisor, "	940	60 undetermined fragments
716		to	866	Third upper incisor, <i>Halmaturus</i>	
717	Fractured rami and teeth, <i>Sarcophilus</i>	868	Third upper incisor, <i>Macropus</i>	1000	CASE No. 3.
726		to	870	First upper incisor, <i>Halmaturus</i>	
Australian Museum, Sydney, 7 April, 1870.				1500	CASE No. 4.
				1501	
				2100	

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 7.

LIST OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MR. GEORGE MASTERS (ASSISTANT CURATOR).

From Western Australia.

INSECTS.

Coleoptera	.....	961 species, and specimens	7,514	Homoptera	.....	33 species, and specimens	60
Lepidoptera	.....	116 " "	256	Hemiptera	.....	95 " "	405
Hymenoptera	.....	216 " "	972	Miscellaneous	.....	50 " "	240
Diptera	.....	180 " "	1,253				

FISHES.

Species	.....	7	Specimens	.....	20
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MOLLUSCS.

Species	.....	60	Specimens	.....	350
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REPTILES.



## REPTILES.

Species .....	39		Specimens .....	340
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## ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

Boomerangs .....	3		Knives .....	33
Woomera .....	1		Hammers .....	26
Dowak .....	1			

*From Bombala, New South Wales.*

## REPTILES.

Species .....	8		Specimens .....	20
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## MOLLUSCS.

Species .....	3		Specimens .....	30
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## INSECTS.

Species .....	416		Specimens .....	1,517
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## SPIDERS.

Species .....	45		Specimens .....	120
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*From Lord Howe Island.*

## MAMMALS.

The skeleton of a rare species of Whale, *Dioplodon seychellensis*.

## BIRDS.

Merula vinitincta .....	6		Ocydromus sylvestris .....	1
Strepera graculina .....	1		Chalcophaps chrysochlora .....	1
Rhipidura spec. ? .....	2		Charadrius orientalis .....	2
Pachycephala gutturalis .....	3		Limosa uropygialis .....	2
Zosterops strenuus .....	2		Phaeton phaenicurus .....	1
Gerygone spec. ? .....	2		Genus unknown .....	6

## REPTILES.

Himulia .....	2		Gecko spec ? .....	3
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## FISHES.

Anguilla australis .....	4
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## MOLLUSCS.

40 species .....	250
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## INSECTS.

50 species .....	350
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Australian Museum,  
7 April, 1870.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1870.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict. No. 2, sec. 9.

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF,  
&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Seventeenth Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 144,673 persons.

3. The system of exchanging specimens with the principal Foreign Museums is still maintained by the Trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

5. In *Appendix No. 4* will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the recipients.

6. Several valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

7. Two Taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens:—

25 mammals,  
379 birds,  
28 reptiles and fishes,  
15 skeletons of various animals,—

and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collection already displayed for public inspection.

8. The Trustees have to report that the Cataloguing of the specimens under their care is still carried out, but that they have no funds available for the publication. In their last Report, the Trustees stated that it was their intention to issue a series of illustrations, representing some of the most interesting specimens in the Museum, in particular such objects as had never been figured before. This work is now completed, and comprises a series of eighteen plates, carefully drawn on stone, representing the principal genera of Australian Mammals, recent and fossil. On fourteen of these plates the remains of extinct animals are figured; the other four show a series of skulls and teeth of living Marsupials.

9. In their last two Reports, the Trustees had occasion to observe that the number of visitors had much increased, that the collection was larger and far more valuable than it had been previously, and that additional funds were urgently required to keep the collection in the same state, and to maintain order among

among the increased number of visitors. Since then every available cabinet has been filled, and many specimens are consequently exposed alternately to dust and the moisture of the atmosphere, as well as to casual injury.

10. The Trustees have to report the retirement of the Honorable Sir William Macarthur, M.L.C., as a member of the Board, and the election of Dr. Belisario to fill the vacant seat.

11. The Assistant Curator, Mr. George Masters, has visited the Snowy Mountains, and the Maryborough District in Queensland, and has returned from the latter place with a most valuable collection, including nineteen specimens of the newly discovered fish, the *Ceratodus forsteri*. A list of the specimens collected by Mr. Masters is appended. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

12. *Appendix No. 2* contains a list of the specimens received in exchange.

13. *Appendix No. 3* contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.

14. *Appendix No. 4* contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.

15. *Appendix No. 5* contains a list of the books purchased for the Museum Library.

16. *Appendix No. 6* contains a list of the casts of rare fossils presented to the British Museum.

17. *Appendix No. 7* contains a list of the specimens collected by Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator, during the year.

18. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year 1870; and in testimony thereof, have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 1st day of June, 1871.

(L.S.)  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Chairman and Crown Trustee.

#### APPENDIX No. 1.

##### CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the year 1870.

1870.		£ s. d.	1870.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1...	To balance .....	373 15 3	Dec. 31 ...	By salaries during the year .....	1,190 0 0
" 1...	" cabinet account .....	3 10 0	" .....	" petty cash, postage, and small wages .....	133 2 0
" 13...	" cash, Colonial Treasury...	250 0 0	" .....	" keeping grounds in order .....	27 12 0
" 14...	" " " .....	124 19 11	" .....	" travelling expenses and outfit .....	90 8 9
April 5...	" " " .....	250 0 0	" .....	" Taxidermist's department .....	79 15 9
" 8...	" " " .....	124 19 11	" .....	" purchase of specimens .....	20 0 0
July 6...	" " " .....	574 19 11	" .....	" freight .....	18 4 11
Oct. 15...	" " " .....	125 0 0	" .....	" books and periodicals, stationery, bookbinding, &c. ....	57 18 9
" 17...	" " " .....	250 0 0	" .....	" new cabinets, tables, and fittings.....	148 5 3
			" .....	" turner's work .....	17 13 6
			" .....	" ironmongery, iron and tin work .....	38 16 10
			" .....	" wood, coal, and charcoal .....	15 6 6
			" .....	" lithographs and printing .....	74 16 0
			" .....	" balance .....	165 4 9
1871.		£ 2,077 5 0			£ 2,077 5 0
Jan. 1...	To balance .....	£ 165 4 9			

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1870.

From the Royal Museum at Brussels, Belgium.

13 fossil bones, and two casts of the following extinct animals:—

- Elephas primigenius.
- Rhinoceros tichorinus.
- Sus scropha.
- Cervus tarandus.
- Cervus elaphus.
- Bos primigenius.

Also two large photographs of fossil Elephants.

From Mr. C. L. Salmin, in Hamburg.

- The Skeleton of a Giraffe.
- 34 Humming-birds.
- 148 Lepidoptera (86 species).
- 90 Coleoptera (64 species).

From Dr. Mess, Munich.

450 Coleoptera (300 species).

From Mr. J. P. Pascoe.

90 Coleoptera (70 species).

From Mr. Henry Edwards, San Francisco.

- 251 Lepidoptera (149 species).
- 97 Coleoptera (50 species).

From Mr. V. de Robillard, Mauritius.

- 1,011 Land and Marine Shells (598 species).
- 10 Skins of Fishes.

From Professor Peters, Director of the Imperial Museum at Berlin.

- 6 Skins of Mammals.
- 2 Skins of Birds.
- 11 Mammals in spirits.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1870.

MAMMALIA.

PRESENTED BY

A Monkey ( <i>Macacus</i> ) .....	Mr. Henry Parkes.
A Monkey ( <i>Cercopithecus</i> ) .....	Mr. W. Norton.
A Spider-monkey ( <i>Ateles hybridus</i> ) .....	Mr. Molony.
Portions of a Human Skeleton .....	The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
A Skull (Human) .....	Mr. J. Walker Hill.
Do. do. ....	Mr. J. C. Dick.
Two Bats ( <i>Scotophilus</i> ) .....	Rev. R. S. Whitmec.
A Mongusta ( <i>Herpestes</i> ) .....	} Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
Do. do. ....	
Two Indian Bears ( <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Crawley.
Skin of a Seal ( <i>Stenorhynchus leptonyx</i> ) .....	Mr. C. Dangar.
Skeleton of a Seal ( <i>Stenorhynchus leptonyx</i> ) .....	Capt. Russell and Mr. R. Want.
Skeleton of the imported sire Sir Hercules .....	Mr. Ed. King Cox.
Two Squirrels ( <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> ) .....	Mr. Henry Parkes.
A Javan Squirrel ( <i>Sciurus javensis</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Lamy.
A Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Flying "Mouse" ( <i>Acrobata pygmaea</i> ) .....	Mr. G. P. Morse.
Do. do. ....	Mr. Rodd.
A Vulpine Phalanger ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> ) .....	Mr. W. Long.
A White Phalanger ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> ) .....	Mr. Ward.
A Wallaby ( <i>Halmaturus</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Wallaby ( <i>Halmaturus thetidis</i> ) .....	Mr. Joel Cohen.
A White Kangaroo ( <i>Osphranter rufus</i> ) .....	Mrs. John Hay.
A Tiger Cat ( <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> ) .....	Mr. James Ramsay.
A Common Dasyure ( <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> ) .....	Mr. William Smith.

AVES.

## AVES.

	PRESENTED BY
An Eagle ( <i>Aquila audax</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
Do. do. ....	Mr. Charles Lamy.
Do. do. ....	Mr. Hall.
Do. do. ....	Mr. John Brown.
A Spine-tailed Swallow .....	Mr. E. S. Hill.
A Channel-bill ( <i>Scythrops novæ hollandiæ</i> ) .....	Mr. Edwin M'Intosh.
A Macaw .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A White Cockatoo ( <i>Cacatua galerita</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Severn.
A Pigeon .....	Mr. George Cooper.
A Tooth-billed Pigeon ( <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> ) .....	Rev. R. S. Whitnec.
Two Pheasants ( <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> ) .....	} Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
A Manchurian Pheasant ( <i>Crossoptilon manchuricum</i> ) .....	
A Pheasant .....	Mr. E. James Flaherty.
An Emu ( <i>Dromaius novæ hollandiæ</i> ) .....	Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S.
An Impeyan Pheasant ( <i>Lopophorus impeyanus</i> ) .....	Dr. George Bennett, F.L.S.Z.
An Albatross ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> ) .....	} Dr. Bell.
A Night Heron ( <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> ) .....	

## REPTILIA.

A Lacc-lizard ( <i>Hydrosaurus varius</i> ) .....	Mr. Alex. Stanner.
Do. do. ....	Mr. J. G. A. Fitzhardinge.
A Lizard ( <i>Himulia</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Pritchard.
Do. do. ....	Mr. George Talbot.
A Tiatará Lizard ( <i>Sphenodon punctatum</i> ) .....	} Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S., F.L.S.
A Night Lizard ( <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> ) .....	
A Lizard ( <i>Grammatophora</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Walker.
Five Lizards of the genus <i>Himulia</i> .....	Mr. W. Prescott.
A Pygopus ( <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ) .....	Mr. W. Child.
A Stump-tail Lizard ( <i>Trachydosaurus rugosus</i> ) .....	Mr. J. E. Lardet.
A Pacific Gecko Lizard .....	Mr. Ed. Turing.
A Pygopus ( <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> ) .....	Mr. Colyer.
A Typhlops .....	Mr. J. H. Martin.
A Diamond Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge.
A Green Tree Snake ( <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> ) .....	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
A Tree Snake ( <i>Morelia spilotes</i> ) .....	Mr. J. M'Intosh.
A Banded Snake ( <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ) .....	} Capt. Wall, es. "Egmont."
A Half-banded Snake ( <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ) .....	
A Grey Snake ( <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> ) .....	} Dr. Mildred Creed.
Two Young Brown Snakes ( <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> ) .....	
A Red-capped Snake ( <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> ) .....	Mr. J. J. Rose.
A Banded Snake ( <i>Vermicella annulata</i> ) .....	Mr. Robert Knoles Waters.
A black-bellied Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> ) .....	} Mr. Th. Nobbs.
A Cacophis or Dwarf Snake ( <i>Cacophis krefftii</i> ) .....	
A Hoplocephalus ( <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> ) .....	Mr. W. J. Cocks.
A Red-capped Snake ( <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> ) .....	} Mr. A. H. M'Culloch.
A Stump-tailed Snake ( <i>Brachyurophis australis</i> ) .....	

## PISCES.

A Fish ( <i>Monocentris japonicus</i> ) .....	Mr. J. G. A. Fitzhardinge.
Two Singing Fishes ( <i>Therapon, spec. ?</i> ) .....	Capt. Edwards.
A Fish ( <i>Urol pus ephippiatus</i> ) .....	Mr. Clifton J. H. Fitzhardinge.
A Pipe Fish ( <i>Syngnathus</i> ) .....	Mr. Bawden, M.L.A.
A Sea-horse ( <i>Hippocampus</i> ) .....	Master Bawden.
A Flying-fish ( <i>Exocoetus</i> ) .....	Mr. M. C. H. Hawkes.
A Fish ( <i>Gadus</i> ) .....	Mr. Clifton J. H. Fitzhardinge.
A Fish ( <i>Diodon</i> ) .....	Mr. Joseph Jenkinson.
A Flying-fish ( <i>Exocoetus</i> ) .....	Dr. Nathan.
A Shark ( <i>Pristis antiquorum</i> ) .....	Mr. Robert Buist.
Shark's Eggs, with Young .....	Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge.
Two Sharks ( <i>Pristiophanus</i> and <i>Cestracion</i> ) .....	Dr. Alleyne.
A Collection of Port Jackson Food Fishes .....	Mr. Alexander Oliver.

## CRUSTACEA, ARACHNIDA, INSECTA.

A Crustacean .....	Mr. Rossiter.
A Spider ( <i>Mygale</i> ) .....	Mr. F. M'Arthur.
A Spider ( <i>Epeira</i> ) .....	Mr. F. Gurnsey.
A Spider ( <i>Mygale</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Brown.
A Mole-cricket .....	Mr. Bundock.
A Mantis .....	Mr. Muir.
Do. ....	Mr. G. Hurst.
A Locust infested by a Fungus .....	Mr. W. Bannerman.
A Moth ( <i>Zeuzera</i> ) .....	Mr. J. Walker.
Comb of a species of Honey-bee .....	Rev. W. Scott.

## ANNELIDÆ, RADIATA, &amp;c.

A large Worm .....	Mr. Shepperd.
A "Caddis" Worm .....	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A Sea-egg ( <i>Echinus</i> ) .....	Dr. Cox, F.L.S.
A Silicious Sponge .....	Mr. Robert Haruiman.
A Sea-feather .....	Mr. Hodge.
A Star-fish .....	Mr. E. A. Hill.

## FOSSILS

## FOSSILS AND MINERALS.

Carbonate of Magnesia .....	PRESENTED BY
Fossil Wood.....	Mr. Robert Greathcad.
Rocks and Minerals from Orange .....	Mr. G. C. Bennett.
Lava from the Hawaiian Islands .....	The Mayor of Orange.
A piece of Quartz from Junction Point .....	Capt. Charles.
Fossil Bones and Teeth of a species of <i>Halmaturus</i> .....	Mr. Ferd. Stavely.
A collection of Fossil Bones of various species of <i>Phascalomys</i> , <i>Halmaturus</i> , <i>Noto-</i>	Dr. Glennie.
<i>therium</i> , <i>Diprotodon</i> , and <i>Zygomaturus</i> .....	Dr. Mildred Creed, M.R.C.S. &
A collection of Fossil Ferns, Shells, &c. ....	M.R.S.
	Mr. S. W. Wintle.

## COINS AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

A Brass Coin .....	Mr. J. M'Arthur.
Nine Coins .....	Mr. Richard Rothwell.
One Copper Coin .....	Mr. Ed. Hall.
A Promissory Note (A.D. 1823) for \$3 .....	Mr. E. J. Dent.
A Collection of South Sea Island Weapons .....	Mr. John E. Manning.
A Casket made of Seawood .....	Mr. Odermyr.
Cooking Utensils, from Espirito Santo.....	Mr. Frank Senior.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## LIST OF SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1870.

To Dr. Dohrn, Director of the Zoological Museum at Stettin.

30 Australian Birds.

To Mr. M'Lachlan, London.

30 Specimens of Insects (*Orthoptera*).

To Mr. Geo. F. Waterhouse, Curator of the Institute Museum, Adelaide.

24 Australian Birds.

To the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, U.S.

8 Australian Mammals.  
50 " Birds.  
906 " Insects (231 species).  
1 Port Jackson Shark, and 20 casts of Australian fossil remains.  
14 Birds, in spirits.  
25 Reptiles, in spirits.

To Mr. Henry Edwards, San Francisco.

139 Species (435 specimens) of Australian Coleoptera.

To Dr. Mess, in Munich.

412 Species (720 specimens) of Coleoptera.

To Mr. Francis P. Pascoe, London.

65 Species (97 specimens) of Coleoptera.

To the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, London.

128 Specimens of Australian Reptiles and Fishes.

To Mr. C. L. Salmin, in Hamburg.

9 Australian Mammals.

To Mr. V. Frič, Prague.

12 Australian Tortoises.  
27 other Reptiles.  
1 Water Hen (Lord Howe Island).  
12 Mammals, in spirits.  
14 " "

To the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, London.

100 Photographs.  
4 Mammals.  
1 Skeleton of a Wombat.  
5 Birds from Lord Howe Island, in spirits.  
2 West Australian Snakes.  
3 " Frogs.  
1 Fresh-water Fish from Lord Howe Island.  
1 *Ceratodus forsteri*, from the Burnet River, Queensland.  
1 Young Port Jackson Shark.  
1 Small Shark.  
Cast of Tooth (*Thylacoleo*).  
60 Fishes (principally small Sharks), in spirits.  
5 Fishes (*Ceratodus forsteri*).

Mr. Robert Damon, Weymouth.

150 Specimens of Mammals, Reptiles, Birds, and Fishes, in spirits.

Mr. G. Koch, in Frankfort on the Maine.

A Collection of Lepidoptera.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## LIST OF BOOKS PURCHASED FOR THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.

2 parts, folio—Gould : Birds of Great Britain.	1 vol., 8vo.—Gray : Handbook of Birds.
3 parts, 8vo.—Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.	1 vol., 8vo.—Walker : Catalogue of Dermoptera Saltatoria.
12 parts, 8vo.—Philosophical Magazine.	1 vol., 12mo.—Stavelly : British Spiders.
12 parts, 8vo.—Annals of Natural History.	1 vol., 4to.—Blackwood : Spiders of Great Britain.
12 parts, 4to.—Athenæum.	3 parts, Van Beneden and Gervais : Osteographie.
4 parts, 8vo.—The Ibis.	1 part, 4to. (VI)—Transactions of the Zoological Society.
4 parts 4to.—Reeves : Iconica.	1 vol., 8vo.—Catalogue of Sea-pens.
2 parts, 8vo.—Entomological Society.	2 vols., 8vo.—Darwin : Animals and Plants under Domestication.
1 part, 4to.—Linnæan Society's Transactions.	1 vol., 4to.—Gray : Catalogue of Shield Reptiles.
2 parts, 8vo.—Linnæan Society's Proceedings.	1 vol., 8vo.—Catalogue of Lithophytes.
2 parts, 4to.—Jan and Sordelli : Iconographie.	
1 vol., 8vo.—Günther : Zool. Record.	

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

LIST OF CASTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF RARE AUSTRALIAN FOSSIL-BONES  
PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

Portion of a femur of a gigantic animal, from Seone.	The tibia of a young Diprotodon.
Portion of a femur of a Nototherium.	A femur.
One of the bones of the foot of a gigantic animal.	A large toe-bone.
Four rami of different species of the genus Nototherium.	Portion of a large femur.
Portion of a large femur.	A fractured lower jaw of a Thylacoleo.
Portion of a large fibula.	100 photographic plates representing fossil remains in the Museum collection.
A gigantic toe-bone.	And a collection of Mammals, Reptiles, and Fishes :—
A large humerus.	Perameles myosurus, 2.
A large tibia.	Myrmecobius fasciatus, 1.
Right ramus of the upper jaw of a Zygomaturus.	Tarsipes rostratus, 2.
A left ramus of Zygomaturus.	Mus, spec. ♀, 2.
A large foot-bone.	Ocydromus sylvestris, 2.
The left lower jaw of a species of Nototherium (2 specimens).	Chalcophaps chrysocolora, 1.
A large foot-bone (astragalus).	Diemonia superciliosa, W.A., 2.
Two broken rami of the left side of a Nototherium.	Hyla aurea (var.), 3.
The left ramus (lower jaw) of a Nototherium.	And 106 Port Jackson Fishes.
A fractured ulna (2 specimens).	

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## LIST OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MR. GEORGE MASTERS (ASSISTANT CURATOR).

## MAMMALIA.

Preserved skin of a Black Gin.	Halmaturus thetidis—1 skin, 1 skull.....	2
Two skulls of Aborigines.	Bettongia rufescens—1 skeleton, 1 skin, 1 young in spirits.....	3
Halmaturus Parryi—1 skeleton, 2 skins, 2 young in spirits, 6 skulls.....	11	3
Halmaturus dorsalis—4 skeletons, 4 skins, 17 young in spirits, 24 skulls.....	49	2
Halmaturus mastersi—2 skeletons, 3 skins, 2 young in spirits, 1 skull.....	8	5
Halmaturus rubicollis—1 skin.....	1	1
		2
		4

## AVES (Skins).

Polioaëstus leucogaster.....	1	Acyono azurea.....	1
Haliastur sphonurus.....	1	Artamus minor.....	3
Pandion leucocephalus.....	1	Artamus sordidus.....	4
Hieracidea berigora.....	3	Artamus leucopygialis.....	4
Astur nova hollandia.....	2	Pardalotus melanoccephalus.....	9
Astur approximans.....	1	Strepera graculina.....	2
Accipiter torquatus.....	3	Gymnorhina tibicen.....	3
Milvus isurus.....	1	Cracticus nigrogularis.....	8
Baza subcristata.....	1	Cracticus destructor.....	2
Athene boobook.....	1	Grallina australis.....	2
Egotheles nova hollandia.....	1	Graucalus melanops.....	2
Podargus humeralis.....	1	Graucalus hypoleucus.....	2
Hirundo neoxena.....	1	Campephaga jardini.....	1
Lagenoplastes ariel.....	7	Campephaga karu.....	4
Merops ornatus.....	9	Campephaga humeralis.....	2
Eurystomus australis.....	10	Pachycephala gutturalis.....	4
Dacelo gigantea.....	3	Pachycephala pectoralis.....	5
Dacelo leachii.....	2	Colluricincla harmonica.....	3
Halcyon pyrrhopygia.....	1	Colluricincla rufogaster.....	2
Halcyon macleayi.....	4	Dicrurus bracteatus.....	5

AVES (Skins)—continued.

Rhipidura rufifrons	3	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	5
Rhipidura albiscapa	3	Zosterops dorsalis	3
Rhipidura motacilloides	1	Chimacteres scandens	2
Seisura iniquita	1	Climacteres picumnus	1
Myiagra plumbea	3	Sittella leucocephala	5
Microeca macroptera	2	Cuculus optatus	1
Monarcha trivirgata	1	Cuculus inornatus	3
Gerygone albogularis	4	Cuculus cineraceus	3
Smicromis brevirostris	3	Chrysococcyx lucidus	5
Erythrodryas rosea	2	Scythrops nova hollandiae	5
Petroica bicolor	3	Eudynamys flindersii	9
Eopsaltria australis	2	Centropus phasiauus	2
Psophodes crepitans	2	Coccyzus galerita	1
Malurus melanocephalus	9	Calyptorhynchus banksii	6
Sericornis laevigaster	5	Calyptorhynchus leachii	7
Sericornis magnirostris	3	Aprosmictus scapulatus	3
Acanthiza pusilla	2	Ptistes erythropterus	8
Acanthiza reguloides	3	Platycecus palliceps	3
Chthonicola minima	3	Trichoglossus swainsonii	5
Anthus australis	1	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	8
Cincloramphus rufescens	2	Trichoglossus pusillus	2
Estrela bichenovii	7	Ptilinopus swainsonii	1
Estrela temporalis	4	Carpophaga magnifica	8
Donacola castaneo thorax	3	Lopholaimus antarcticus	13
Sericulus melanurus	3	Chalcophaps chrysochlora	2
Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus	1	Lucosarcia picata	5
Chlamydera maculata	6	Phaps chalcoptera	3
Oriolus viridis	6	Geopelia humeralis	5
Sphecotheres australis	10	Geopelia tranquilla	1
Corcorax leucopterus	3	Macropygia phasianella	3
Pomatorhinus temporalis	8	Talegalla lathamii	3
Glyciphila ocularis	2	Turnix varius	1
Ptilotis chrysotis	4	Turnix melanogaster	1
Ptilotis chrysope	2	Synoicus australis	1
Ptilotis fusca	1	Edicnemus grallarius	1
Plectorhyncha lanceolata	2	Lobivanellus lobatus	1
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	2	Hiaticula nigrifrons	1
Tropidorhynchus citreogularis	3	Schœniclus australis	2
Myzomela sanguinolenta	13	Gallinula tenebrosa	1
Entomyza cyanotis	4	Ardea nova hollandiae	2
Melithreptus albogularis	3	Bernicla jubata	1
Myzantha garrula	2	Phalacrocorax carboideus	1

BIRDS (in Spirits).

Astur nova hollandiae	1	Ptilotis fusca	1
Accipiter torquatus	2	Plectorhyncha lanceolata	1
Athene boobook	1	Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	1
Lagenoplastes ariel	1	Tropidorhynchus citreogularis	1
Merops ornatus	1	Myzomela sanguinolenta	4
Eurystomus australis	3	Entomyza cyanotis	3
Halcyon macleayi	1	Melithreptus albogularis	1
Cracticus nigrogularis	2	Scythrops nova hollandiae	1
Grallina australis	1	Eudynamys flindersii	1
Graucalus hypoleucus	1	Calyptorhynchus leachii	1
Seisura iniquita	1	Aprosmictus scapulatus	2
Smicromis brevirostris	1	Ptistes erythropterus	1
Psophodes crepitans	1	Platycecus palliceps	1
Sericornis laevigaster	1	Psephotus multicolor	3
Chthonicola minima	2	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	1
Anthus australis	1	Ptilinopus swainsonii	1
Estrela bichenovii	2	Lopholaimus antarcticus	2
Estrela temporalis	1	Chalcophaps chrysochlora	1
Sphecotheres australis	5	Geopelia humeralis	3
Pomatorhinus temporalis	3	Edicnemus grallarius	1
Glyciphila ocularis	1	Schœniclus australis	1
Ptilotis chrysotis	1	Bernicla jubata	1

BIRDS—EGGS OF.

Hirundo neoxena	4	Chrysococcyx lucidus	1
Pardalotus melanocephalus	15	Grallina australis	3
Smicromis brevirostris	1	Colluricincla harmonica	1
Acanthiza pusilla	2	Merops ornatus	8
Talegalla lathamii	4	Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	2
Myzantha garrula	3	Eudynamys flindersii	1
Estrela bichenovii	3	Gymnorhina tibicen	1

BIRDS—NESTS OF.

Hirundo neoxena	1	Smicromis brevirostris	1
Pardalotus melanocephalus	1	Acanthiza pusilla	2

INSECTA.

Coleoptera	1,080 species and specimens	9,621	Hemiptera	110 species and specimens	385
Diptera	112	383	Lepidoptera	114	576
Hymenoptera	115	323	Miscellaneous	60	118
Homoptera	44	94			

CRUSTACEA.

Species	2	Specimens	43
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ARACHNIDA.



## ARACHNIDA.

Species .....	37		Specimens .....	85
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## MOLLUSCA.

Species .....	30		Specimens .....	1,538
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## ENTOZOA.

Species .....	5		Specimens .....	100
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## REPTILIA.

Brachysoma diadema .....	6		Diplodaetylus marmoratus .....	20
Cacophis harriettee .....	2		Mocca sp. ....	7
Cacophis krefftii .....	2		Phyllurus myliusi .....	6
Hoplocephalus nigrescens .....	6		Quoyia reevesii .....	5
Acanthophis antarctica .....	1		Physignathus lesueurii .....	5
Pseudechis australis .....	1		Tropidolepisma nitida .....	2
Diemenia reticulata .....	1		Lialis punctulata .....	2
Dipsas fusca .....	2		----- ? ----- ? .....	8
Nardoa gilberti .....	2		----- ? ----- ? .....	4
Morelia variegata .....	4		Hyla salmii .....	1
Typhlops, sp. ? .....	1		Chiroleptes australis .....	2
Hydrosaurus varius .....	3		Pelodyras caeruleus .....	5
Cyclodus gigas .....	3		Litoria sp. ....	8
Chlamydosaurus kingii .....	1		Lymnodynastes dorsalis .....	9
Grammatophora barbata .....	9		Lymnodynastes ornatus .....	1
Grammatophora, sp. ? .....	11		Uperoleia sp. ....	4
Odatia ocellata .....	3		Hyla verreauxi .....	1
Hinulia richardsonii .....	2		Miscellaneous .....	52
Hinulia whitei var. ....	20		Chelodina expansa .....	
Hinulia elegans .....	10		Chelodina sulcata ? .....	
Hinulia australis .....	11		Chelymys macquaria .....	
Hinulia sp. ....	1		Elseya latisternum .....	
Lerista sp. ....	13		Elseya dentata .....	
Lerista sp. ....	8		Specimens of the above .....	47

## FISHES.

Therapon percoides .....	50		Chatoessus erebi .....	95
Therapon unicolor .....	49		Anguilla reinhardti .....	8
Mugil dobula .....	2		Ceratodus forsteri .....	19
Copidoglanis tandanus .....	25		Ceratodus miolopis .....	1
Cnidoglanis ? sp. ? .....	1		Exocoetus robustus .....	1
Neosylurus hyrtli .....	40		Hippocampus, sp. ? .....	1
Arius australia .....	20		Small fish (miscellaneous) .....	69

*From Monaro, Boro, and the neighbourhood of Sydney.*

## MAMMALS.

Halmaturus ruficollis .....	skins, 11 ; skulls, 5 ; young, 4 ...	20
Halmaturus ualabatus .....	skin, 1 ; skulls, 14 .....	15
Phalangista vulpina .....	skin, 1 ; skull, 1 .....	2
Pteropus poliocephalus .....	skins, 23 ; skulls, 12 .....	35

## BIRDS.

Gymnorhina tibicen .....	1		Sittella chrysoptera .....	4
Grallina picata .....	1		Climacteres scandens .....	1
Prion turtur .....	1		Climacteres picumnus .....	4
Diomedea chlororhynchus .....	1		Acanthiza lineata .....	3
Trichoglossus concinnus .....	23		Acanthiza nana .....	2
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus .....	1		Acanthiza reguloides .....	2
Anthus australis .....	1		Acanthiza pusilla .....	1
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris .....	6		Malurus cyaneus .....	1
Eopsaltria australis .....	4		Hirundo neorena .....	1
Ptilotis chrysotis .....	3		Pachycephala gutturalis .....	6
Ptilotis auricomis .....	3		Melithreptus lunulatus .....	6
Ptilotis chrysope .....	3		Chthonicola minima .....	4
Amadina lathamii .....	2		Petroica multicolor .....	2
Estrela temporalis .....	3		Colluricincla harmonica .....	1
Rhipidura albiscapa .....	2		Anthochaera carunculata .....	1
Rhipidura motacilloides .....	1		Oriolus viridis .....	1
Zosterops dorsalis .....	3		Cuculus cineraceus .....	1
Micræca macroptera .....	3		Meliphaga nova hollandia .....	1

## REPTILES.

Species 7, and specimens 18.

## INSECTS.

Species 386, and specimens 1,283.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 1 June, 1871.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF WEST MAITLAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism, that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation.

That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses; and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 304 Signatures.]*



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF NARELLAN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Narellan,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, Medical Men, and Statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them, are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 164 Signatures.]



1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF MORPETH.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Morpeth,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of the Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a permissive law enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 271 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN CITIZENS OF SYDNEY, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is a most fruitful cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism of the Colony.

That the evils flowing from the public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by the want of police inspection; that these evils are not confined to the victims of drunkenness, but that all classes suffer directly or indirectly from a traffic which wastes so much of the public resources, reduces the amount of industry, and necessitates so much taxation.

That it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves from the results of this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact the Bill now before your Honorable House, to enable the ratepayers in municipalities to restrain the common sale of intoxicating liquors.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On behalf of the Meeting,—

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CLERGYMEN OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Clergymen belonging to various Religious Denominations, resident in Sydney and its Suburbs,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is the chief cause of drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism of the Colony.

That the evils flowing from the public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by the want of police inspection ; that these evils are not confined to the victims of drunkenness, but that all classes suffer directly or indirectly from a traffic which wastes so much of the public resources, reduces the amount of industry, and necessitates so much taxation.

That it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves from the results of this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a law enabling the electors of any city or municipality, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 63 Signatures.]



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Newcastle,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 580 Signatures.]

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF TAMBAROORA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Tambaroora,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 264 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Parramatta,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 300 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF GUNDAGAI.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation.

That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any municipality, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 97 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—STAR OF HOPE, No. 1 DIVISION, DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, NEWCASTLE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*

Star of Hope, No. 1 Division, Daughters of Temperance, Newcastle.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Newcastle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony. It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 159 Signatures.*]

1870.

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 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.
 

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

 (PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NARELLAN.)
 

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, in the Electoral District of Narellan,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink, and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants, afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

Your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children, from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this fifteenth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 110 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF BALLINA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Ballina,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 31 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF WINDSOR.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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New South Wales,  
Windsor, September, 1870.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Windsor, in the aforesaid Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, having fully experienced the evils which attend our present licensing system for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, are anxious to restrain the traffic in such intoxicating drinks, according to the provisions of the Permissive Bill now before your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners therefore earnestly pray for your favourable consideration of a measure which is so urgently needed, and which promises such beneficial results to the people of this Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 77 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION--CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF SHOALHAVEN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Shoalhaven, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 402 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF TUENA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Sons of Temperance, of "The Emblem of Peace,"  
Division No. 80, and other Inhabitants of the District of Tuena,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners being impressed with the great existing necessity for a reformation in the drinking habits of the population of this Colony, humbly pray that your Honorable House will favourably receive the numerous Petitions now being presented for the adoption of the "Permissive Liquor Bill"; it being, in our humble opinion, the only effectual means whereby crime may be stayed, religion advanced, the widows and orphans provided for.

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

[*Here follow 86 Signatures.*]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF RICHMOND.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Richmond,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 165 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF WEST MAITLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of West Maitland,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1870.

[*Here follow 136 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF MUDGEES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Mudgee,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 148 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF ILLAWARRA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Illawarra,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 328 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF RAYMOND TERRACE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 259 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF INVERELL, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and District of Inverell, in the Colony of New South Wales, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are convinced that the immoderate consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the fruitful source of much physical misery and moral degradation.

That the vast amount of individual, domestic, and social demoralization entailed by its inordinate use is highly detrimental to the material advancement of the Colony at large.

That by the facilities afforded for the unrestricted increase of public-houses, the tendencies of the existing licensing law are decidedly vicious, and productive of much evil to the well-being of the Country.

That we believe, were the liquor traffic subject to the local control of the inhabitants of towns, districts, and municipalities, the evils designated would in a great measure disappear.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and to repeal the existing licensing law, and confer by enactment, upon a majority of two-thirds of the residents of towns, districts, and municipalities throughout the Colony, the right to prohibit or allow, as the case may be, the sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

W. A. HUNTLEY, J.P.,  
Chairman.

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN AND VICINITY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Newtown and vicinity,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors:

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 603 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF BATHURST AND WEST MACQUARIE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Bathurst and West Macquarie,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 380 Signatures.]

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF THE GLEBE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of the Glebe,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 290 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF EAST SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of East Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 1,322 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF NEW ENGLAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of New England,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this            day of            , 1870.

[Here follow 189 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF WEST SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of West Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 1,110 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF KIAMA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Kiama,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 284 Signatures.]



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Liverpool Plains,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

[*Here follow 205 Signatures.*]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF EAST SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of East Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 3,266 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF PADDINGTON.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Paddington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 256 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF ORANGE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Orange,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 279 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF LISMORE AND VICINITY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Lismore and its vicinity,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 42 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF WOOLLAHRA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of Woollahra, in the Electoral District of Paddington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism of the Colony.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and necessitates so much taxation.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a law enabling the electors of any city or municipality, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

[*Here follow 263 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF SHOALHAVEN.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Shoalhaven,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 149 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF NUNDLE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the District of Nundle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eight day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 79 Signatures.]



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF PENRITH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Penrith,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 299 Signatures.]

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF BRAIDWOOD.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales, in the Electoral District of Braidwood,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[*Here follow 100 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF LUCKNOW.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of Lucknow,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eight day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 270 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF CANTERBURY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Canterbury,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

*[Here follow 619 Signatures.]*

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF TUMUT.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Tumut,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 206 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF MORPETH.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of the Town of Morpeth, in New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

[Here follow 56 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF GOULBURN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Goulburn,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 431 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Northumberland,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 684 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink ; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

[Here follow 3,370 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF MURRURUNDI.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the District of Murrurundi,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWNETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own borders.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 79 Signatures.]

1870.

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 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.
 

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 RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
 REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF YOUNG AND GRENFELL.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 427 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF PARRAMATTA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, residing at Parramatta,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 468 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children, from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

*[Here follow 3 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 995 Signatures.]

70

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE GLEBE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, in the Electoral District of the Glebe,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 1,367 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF CANTERBURY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, mostly dwelling in the Electoral District of Canterbury,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

Your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 507 Signatures.]



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 162 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF WEST SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, residing in West Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 1,738 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF CAMDEN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Camden,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 43 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF PICTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Picton,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this fourteenth day of September, 1870.

*[Here follow 166 Signatures.]*

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF FORBES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Forbes, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

[Here follow 64 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEWTOWN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of Newtown, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

That your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 536 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF MAJOR'S CREEK.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Major's Creek, in the County of St. Vincent, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony to be the chief cause of the crime, lunacy, immorality, and poverty which so much prevail, and that such large consumption of intoxicating liquors is to be mainly attributed to the great number of public-houses licensed for the common sale of them.

That your Petitioners believe much of the evil resulting from the common sale of intoxicating liquors in licensed public-houses is due to the amusements which are permitted in such public-houses, with the object of enticing people within, and promoting the sale of those liquors beyond what could, under any circumstances, be considered refreshment only.

That your Petitioners believe undue facilities exist for obtaining licenses for public-houses, and that the power of granting certificates for licenses should not be vested in the few, as is now done by the Benches of Magistrates holding that power.

That your Petitioners believe it to be just, expedient, and quite consistent with constitutional principles, that the majority of the people be empowered to decide on the necessity for issuing public-house licenses.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact such a Bill as may have the effect of limiting the number of licensed public-houses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, and for the total abolition of amusements in such houses; and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors in any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 132 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE MANNING RIVER.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 October, 1870.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales, resident on the Manning River,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill that will enable the electors of any specified area, city, or municipality, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own respective localities.

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

*[Here follow 200 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE MANNING RIVER.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 October, 1870.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of the Manning River, in New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

Your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the rate-payers or electors to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within defined areas.

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

[*Here follow 120 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF EAST MAITLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of East Maitland,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this seventh day of October, 1870.

[Here follow 150 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF ARGYLE.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.  
The humble Petition of the undersigned Mothers and Daughters of New South Wales, in the Electoral District of Argyle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the wide-spread and devastating effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are a source of the greatest grief and alarm to your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners, as a class, are peculiar sufferers from the devastating evils of the drinking customs of the community. That these customs are the destruction of home, happiness, and domestic comfort. That as a result of this pernicious system, the sacredness of domestic life is profaned, the peace of the fireside invaded, the tender charities of home and kindred violated, the nurture and education of children neglected.

That your Petitioners, with breaking hearts, are often doomed to behold the descent by regular gradations, perhaps imperceptible to others, into a state of debasement and ruin, of those to whom your Petitioners are bound by the holiest of human ties,—husbands, brothers, children.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the reproach that among their own sex there are unhappy examples of enslavement to the accursed spell of the demon drink; and they lament the ruin of hundreds of fallen sisters who, but for this accursed thing, might have continued innocent, virtuous, and happy.

That your Petitioners are convinced that these evils—this ruin and demoralization—are to be attributed to the facilities for indulging in alcoholic stimulants afforded by so great a number of public-houses.

Your Petitioners therefore implore your Honorable House to endeavour to stem this fearful torrent of intemperance, and to rescue their husbands, brothers, sisters, and children from its power, by passing the Permissive Bill, empowering the electors or rate-payers, within defined districts, to prohibit the future granting or renewing of licenses for the common sale of intoxicating drinks within their borders.

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

Dated this twenty-eighth day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 70 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF ARALUEN.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.  
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 504 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Central Cumberland,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this            day of            , 1870.

[Here follow 34 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF BALMAIN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Bill for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and that such provisions be enacted as will enable the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 138 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF BOMBALA.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the Electoral District of Bombala,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact, as proved by the undisputed testimony of Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, medical men, and statisticians, that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail, and as a consequence necessitates so much taxation. That these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, and by their vast number, causing all classes of the community to suffer from a traffic which reduces the amount of industry, and wastes so much of the public resources of the Colony.

It appears to your Petitioners to be just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system, and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the electors of any specified area, city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

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

Dated this            day of            1870.

[Here follow 56 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—THE BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 December, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Baptist Union of New South Wales, assembled in Bathurst-street Church, Sydney, sheweth:—

That your Petitioners regard the common sale of intoxicating liquors as one of the greatest temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and one of the chief causes of the crime and pauperism of the Colony.

That the sober and industrious suffer extreme annoyance from the multiplication of licensed houses in their neighbourhood, and that all classes suffer on account of a traffic which costs the Colony more, by the waste of labour and capital and the increased taxation which it necessitates, than all which it can ever yield to the Revenue.

That the people who suffer these evils have the right to claim legislative action for their protection.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to enact a Permissive Bill, enabling the electors of any City, Township, Municipality, or Police District, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Baptist Union of New South Wales,—

JAS. GREENWOOD, M.A.,  
Chairman.

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RETAIL OF FERMENTED AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS  
REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—WESLEYAN MINISTERS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 January, 1871.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Sydney District of the Wesleyan Church:—

Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail; and that these evils are for the most part promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

The evils flowing from public-houses and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses, by their vast number, and by the want of police control; and it is also evident that the evils are not confined to the victims of drunkenness, but that all classes suffer from a traffic which wastes so much of the public resources, reduces the amount of industry, and necessitates so much taxation.

It is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralizing system; and, in view of the premises before-named, a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

Your Petitioners therefore rejoice to learn that a measure is before your Honorable House dealing with the liquor traffic; and they desire to express their conviction that no law will be satisfactory which does not enable the inhabitants themselves in any legally defined district to control the issue of licenses in their locality.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to take the Bill now before it into favourable consideration, that the people may be protected against the manifold evils of the present system of the liquor traffic.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by order, on behalf of thirty-one Ministers,—

HENRY H. GAUD,  
Chairman of the District.  
WILLIAM KELYNACK,  
Secretary of the District.



1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

(BY-LAWS AND LIST OF DIRECTORS, FOR 1871.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 20 Vict. No. 19, sec. 4.

### LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.

PRESIDENT—THE HON. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B., M.L.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—THE HON. GEORGE ALLEN, M.L.C.  
REV. CANON STEPHEN, M.A.

TREASURER—GEORGE F. WISE, Esq.

## DIRECTORS :—

ALDERSON, WILLIAM M.	KING, REV. GEORGE, M.A.
BIRRELL, JOHN.	KING, REV. HULTON S., M.A.
CLARKE, HENRY, M.L.A.	LANG, REV. DR.
CUNNINGHAM, REV. J.	METCALFE, MICHAEL.
DAWSON, JOHN.	MILNE, REV. JAMES.
DWYER, REV. JOHN.	MURPHY, JAMES.
DUTRUC, MONSIEUR.	PEARCE, S. H.
FRASER, JOHN.	POWELL, JAMES.
FRIEND, W. S.	RAPHAEL, J. G.
HILLS, ROBERT.	SHERIDAN, REV. J. F.
HUMPHREY, CHARLES H.	THOMPSON, JOSEPH.
	WILSON, REV. THOMAS, B.A.

I certify the above to be a correct list of the Directors of the Destitute Children's Society, for 1871.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

BY-LAWS of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, passed at the Annual General Meeting on 25th January, 1871, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

## I.—OBJECT.

1. The object of the Society is the protection, support, industrial training, and moral and religious instruction of children deserted or left destitute by dissolute and abandoned parents, or from other causes neglected, or in a state of great privation, and without adequate means of support.

2. Under the foregoing description of destitute children admissible into the Institution, shall be included only—

1st.—Children abandoned by their parents, or left without friends and protection.

2nd.—Children the offspring of parents, either or both of whom may, from profligate habits, or conviction for felony, be unable to support, and unfit to educate them; and who may voluntarily surrender them to the care of the Society.

3rd.—Children who, coming within any of the classes above enumerated, may, according to any law in force for the time being, be compulsorily placed in the Institution.

4th.—Children of any of the above classes, who may be received by order of the Government from any Benevolent Asylum or other Public Institution; and for whose support provision shall be made by the Legislature.

3. Children admissible into the Protestant or Roman Catholic Orphan Schools shall not be considered eligible for reception into this Institution.

4. In every case the House Committee, to be constituted in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall determine the amount, if any, to be paid for the support of the children coming within the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes above enumerated, and the security, if any, to be taken for its payment.

5. Children coming within the 3rd and 4th classes above enumerated shall be charged for according to an estimate, to be prepared by the House Committee, of the average cost of each child for the time being.

6. No child shall be admitted into the Institution, unless certified by one of its Medical Officers, or in the case of children from the country, by some duly qualified Medical Practitioner, to be free from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease.

7. No child shall be admitted of an age younger than four years, or older than ten years, unless in case of peculiar emergency to be decided by the House Committee.

8. No child shall be admitted into the Institution, or allowed to leave it, or shall be dismissed from it, unless by order of the House Committee.

9. So soon as any child shall have attained the age of thirteen years, the House Committee shall take the necessary steps to have such child apprenticed according to law, or otherwise suitably provided for. No child shall be apprenticed to any subscriber residing within the City of Sydney, unless for some special reason which may appear sufficient to the House Committee.

#### II.—MEMBERS.

10. Every subscriber of one pound per annum shall be a Member of the Society.

11. Every donor of fifty pounds, in one payment, shall be a Life Member.

12. Every donor of one hundred pounds, in one payment, shall be a Life Director.

13. Any Minister of Religion who shall raise for the Society the sum of fifty pounds, in one or more collections, shall be a Life Member.

14. Each Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, after a continuous service of five years, shall be a Life Director. Every Director who shall have been a member of the House Committee for a period of ten consecutive years, shall be a Life Director.

15. The Board of Directors may, at the annual general meeting, propose the names of any persons as Life Directors or as Life Members, who have rendered essential service to the Society.

#### III.—PATRON.

16. His Excellency the Governor shall be invited to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

#### IV.—OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

17. There shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the annual general meeting.

18. The management of the Institution shall devolve upon a Board of Directors, consisting of the officers mentioned in the preceding rule, and all Life Directors, together with not less than sixteen Members nor more than twenty-three, to be elected at the annual general meeting, eight of whom shall retire at the end of each year, being those Members who have attended the meetings of the Board the least number of times, but who, nevertheless, shall be eligible for re-election. No person whose subscription for the past year has not been paid, shall be qualified to be nominated as a Director.

19. Any vacancy in the Board shall, until the next annual general meeting, be provisionally filled up by the Board of Directors at any monthly meeting, notice being given at the previous Board Meeting of the name of the Member intended to be proposed to fill such vacancy.

#### V.—MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

20. An annual general meeting of the Society shall be holden in each year, in the month of January; or as soon after as the Board of Directors may deem advisable. Notice of such meeting shall be given in one or more of the public newspapers, at least ten days before the time appointed for holding the same.

21. A special general meeting of the Society for the transaction of any particular business may at any time be called by the Board of Directors, or on a requisition being addressed to the Secretary, by not less than seven members, and notice thereof, and of the matter to be considered, shall be given in like manner, and for a similar period, as in the case of the annual general meeting.

22. At every annual general meeting, or special general meeting, not less than fifteen members shall be required to form a quorum.

23. At the annual general meeting the Report of the Directors, and the audited accounts of the Treasurer for the past year, shall be presented, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting by the Board of Directors.

24. If, at the time appointed for any annual or special general meeting, a sufficient number of members to form a quorum be not present, the Chairman, by his own authority, or on the motion of any Member, may adjourn such meeting to some future convenient day.

#### VI.—DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND HOUSE COMMITTEE.

25. The Board shall meet once a month for the transaction of business at such times and places as they may appoint; and five of them shall be a quorum. The Secretary, on occasions of emergency, or when requested by three Members of the Board, shall be empowered to call Special Meetings,—the nature of the business to be specified in the notice.

26. The Board shall, at the first meeting after each annual general meeting of the Society, appoint from among the Members thereof a House Committee, consisting of not less than nine nor more than twelve Members, exclusive of the Treasurer and Secretary, who *ex officio* shall be Members of the House Committee—three to be a quorum—whose duties shall be—

1st.—To meet once a week, or oftener if they deem necessary, on such day or days, and at such hour as they may from time to time appoint; there to inspect and manage the domestic affairs of the Institution.

2nd.—To receive applications for the admission of children, and to decide upon them.

3rd.—To hire and discharge servants.

4th.—To give instruction to the Superintendent on all points connected with the duties of his office.

5th.—To receive and decide upon tenders for supplies, and to order the necessary purchase of utensils, clothing, furniture, articles of food, fuel, &c., where no tenders are required, and to inspect the monthly bills.

6th.—To submit to the Board the monthly accounts, as well as to lay before it the minutes of their proceedings during the preceding month.

27. The Board shall give instructions to the House Committee upon any of the matters committed to their management.

28. The Board will make such by-laws for the management of the Institution, and for the admission of children, as circumstances may render advisable.

29. The Board shall have the power of appointing and dismissing the Superintendent, Matron, and Accountant,—the appointment and dismissal of all other officers and servants being vested in the House Committee.

#### VII.—THE TREASURER.

30. All moneys received by him shall be lodged in one of the Colonial Banks, to be selected by the Board of Directors in the name of "The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children."

31. At every monthly meeting of the Board the Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet, showing the then state of the funds of the Institution, and shall produce the Bank pass-book.

32. No account shall be paid by him, excepting upon the authority of the Board given at some duly convened meeting, and certified accordingly by the Chairman then present.

33. All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary and the Treasurer.

34. The Board shall appoint annually two Auditors to audit the Treasurer's accounts, previously to the annual general meeting.

#### VIII.—THE SECRETARY.

35. His duties shall be to attend all meetings of the Board and House Committee; to keep the minutes of the proceedings; and to conduct the general correspondence of the Institution.

36. To summon all meetings, and—subject to the approval of the Directors—to prepare the Annual Report.

37. To arrange the business to be brought before the Board and House Committee.

38. To take charge of all documents, &c.

#### IX.—SUPERINTENDENT.

39. The immediate control and management of the Institution, and of the Catherine Hayes' Hospital, is vested in the Superintendent. He will be responsible for the safe keeping of all property belonging to the Institution. He will also be responsible for the full and effective discharge of all duties by the various officers connected with these establishments. He will be guided from time to time by such instructions as he may receive from the Board of Directors or from the House Committee.

#### X.—EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN.

40. A system of moral training shall be adopted, in the first instance (with the youngest children) similar to that pursued in Infant Schools, to be followed by a general education, conducted as far as possible on the system pursued in the Public Schools, and supplemented by such industrial training as the Board may from time to time direct. The hours of attendance to be fixed by the House Committee.

#### XI.—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

41. 1st.—Morning and Evening prayer for the Protestant and Roman Catholic children, shall be read in separate apartments by such officers as the Superintendent with the approval of the Chaplains may appoint. The Chaplains shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the forms of prayer thus used. Grace shall be said before and after meals.

2nd.—Divine Service shall be performed by the respective Chaplains for the Protestant and Roman Catholic children in the Institution on Sundays, and on such other days as may be approved of by the House Committee.

3rd.—On the Friday of each week, and between such hours as the House Committee shall appoint, religious instruction shall be imparted to the children by the Chaplains or by others upon the recommendation of the Chaplains and with the sanction of the House Committee previously obtained.

#### XII.—FOOD AND CLOTHING.

42. 1st.—The children shall wear one uniform dress, as may be directed, from time to time, by the House Committee.

2nd.—They shall have three meals a-day—breakfast, dinner, and tea—to consist of such food as the House Committee may from time to time appoint.

#### XIII.—VISITING.

43. 1st.—The Institution shall not be open to visitors on Sunday.

2nd.—Parents, relatives, and friends desirous of visiting any child will apply to the Superintendent on the appointed visiting days. An order to visit under special circumstances, may be obtained from the Secretary or Treasurer, or from one of the Directors who is a Member of the House Committee.

3rd.—Other visitors to the Institution shall be admitted at such hours as the House Committee may appoint.

4th.—Parents or relatives shall only be allowed to see the children in the presence of an officer of the Institution.

#### XIV.—MEDICAL OFFICERS.

44. There shall be one Honorary Consulting Physician, and one paid Medical Officer, both of whom shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at its first meeting after each annual general meeting of the Society. The Board however may, in cases of emergency, provide such additional medical assistance as may be required.

#### XV.—THE RULES.

45. No alteration of, or addition to, the preceding Rules shall be made, except upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, and at the annual general meeting of the members of the Society, or at some special general meeting duly convened for the purpose.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.**

(REPORT FROM THE BOARD, RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURE DURING 1870.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 May, 1871.*

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE TO THE PRINCIPAL  
UNDER SECRETARY.

The Government Asylums,  
Sydney, 4 May, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Management of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Returns of the expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1870, and a comparative Return of the expenditure of those Institutions for the years 1863 to 1870, inclusive, and to request that they may with this Report be laid before Parliament. I am desired to call the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to a few facts connected with the management of the Government Asylums, as brought out in these Returns.

In the first paragraph of the Board's Report for 1869 they drew attention to the fact that while for the six years—1863 to 1868—the daily average of inmates showed a steady increase, in the year 1869 the daily average appeared to have reached its limit, and they expressed a hope that the maximum of pauperism in that phase of it which came within their observation had been arrived at; the state, however, of the numbers in the Asylums for the year 1870 shows that applicants seeking the shelter which these Institutions offer, have, from various causes, increased, as in that year the daily average was 997, or 27 in excess of the previous year.

This increase, whilst in some measure perhaps attributable to the general depression, may partly have been caused by the increased facilities afforded by the Government for the transmission of paupers from the country districts.

Whilst noticing this increase in the numbers, the Board are glad to be able to report that not only is the average expense per head for the past year considerably under that of former years, but that the total cost of the Institutions is below that of the previous four years, viz. :—

Year.	No. of Inmates.	Total cost.			Average per head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*1866 .....	856	11,899	9	6	13	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1867 .....	931	13,270	9	9	14	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1868 .....	969	12,950	5	2	13	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1869 .....	970	12,441	10	10	12	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1870 .....	997	11,245	5	6	11	5	9

The average expense for the past seven years (1863 to 1869) was £13 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; that for 1870 was £11 5s. 9d.,—that is £1 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. under the average of 1869, and £2 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. under the average of the previous seven years. This decrease in the expenditure for the year 1870, as compared with former years, may, in some measure, be attributed to the change in the payment of the salaries of the Secretary and Medical officers, which are charged to other votes than that of the Government Asylums; these services, which amount to £650, if included, would increase the average expense per head to £11 18s. 7d., still showing a diminished expenditure of £1 19s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head as compared with the average of previous years.

This decrease in the expenditure does not result from any undue parsimony, but is to be attributed to the favourable contracts which have been taken by the Board for the supplies of provisions, clothing, &c., and also to the watchful supervision which has been exercised by the officers connected with the management of the Asylums.

The accommodation at the Board's disposal is barely adequate to the present requirements. The Institutions are often overcrowded, and applicants are refused admission from want of room, who in other circumstances the Board would consider fit objects.

\* During the years 1866 to 1869 the Port Macquarie Asylum was open, but at the end of 1869 the inmates were withdrawn and placed in the Asylums at Hyde Park, Parramatta, and Liverpool.



This want of space is likely to press more hardly on paupers personally applying to the Board, by reason of the instructions lately issued to the Benches of Magistrates, to report all cases of vagrancy to the Government with the view to their admission into the Asylums, instead of committing them, as has been the custom, to the local gaols for protection.

The Board are still of opinion, as expressed in some of their former reports, that the necessity exists for some enactment similar to that in force in the Colony of Victoria, by which lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or infirm persons arriving by ship, who are likely to become a charge on the public, are prohibited from landing at any port unless under bond to Her Majesty for the repayment of expenses which shall or may be incurred within the space of five years, for the maintenance or support of such persons. (*Vide* "The Passengers, Harbours, and Navigation Statute of 1865, section 36.")

I have, &c.,  
**FREDERIC KING,**  
 Secretary.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Port Macquarie, for the years 1863 to 1870.

Year.	Average No. of Inmates.	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		£ s. d.	Per head.	£ s. d.	Per head.	£ s. d.	Per head.	£ s. d.	Per head.	£ s. d.	Per head.
1863	624	1,958 0 9	3 2 9	4,463 5 10	7 6 0	988 16 8	1 11 8	1,584 15 0	2 10 9	8,995 18 3	14 8 3
1864	673	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11	1,047 3 9	1 11 1	1,211 14 6	1 16 0	9,217 11 1	13 13 10
1865	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11	4,905 0 7	6 16 0	2,107 10 10	2 18 5	1,483 7 0	2 1 2	10,621 0 8	14 14 7
1866	836	2,299 15 5	2 13 8	5,982 14 2	6 19 9	1,745 7 11	2 0 9	1,870 12 0	2 3 8	11,899 9 6	13 18 0
1867	931	2,742 10 10	2 18 10	5,961 19 8	6 8 0	2,467 8 7	2 13 0	2,098 10 8	2 5 0	13,270 9 9	14 5 0
1868	969	2,668 16 0	2 15 1	6,638 18 4	6 17 0	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 19 3	1 15 7	12,950 5 2	13 7 3
1869	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0	1,602 4 1	1 13 0	12,441 10 10	12 16 6
1870	997	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,085 19 1	6 2 1	2,033 18 11	2 0 9	1,343 16 10	1 6 11	11,245 5 6	11 5 9
Total average	842	2,270 2 3	2 14 9	5,663 7 9	6 15 9	1,781 3 10	2 1 11	1,615 7 5	1 19 0	11,330 3 10	13 11 2

The Government Asylum,  
 Sydney, 4th May, 1871.

**FREDERIC KING,**  
 Secretary.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1870.

Asylum.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Per head.	Total.	Per head.	Total.	Per head.	Total.	Per head.	Total.	Per head.
Sydney	209	465 4 11	2 4 6	1,259 19 4	6 0 7	395 16 1	1 17 10	318 15 4	1 10 6	2,439 15 8	11 13 5
Parramatta	243	539 17 11	2 3 8	1,494 0 1	6 3 0	621 17 7	2 11 2	367 9 8	1 10 3	3,014 5 3	12 8 1
Liverpool	545	785 7 10	1 8 9	3,331 19 8	6 2 3	1,016 5 3	1 17 3	657 11 10	1 4 1	5,791 4 7	10 12 0
	997	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,085 19 1	6 2 1	2,033 18 11	2 0 9	1,343 16 10	1 6 11	11,245 5 6	11 5 9

The Government Asylum,  
 Sydney, 21st April, 1871.

**FREDERIC KING,**  
 Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums, for the year 1870.

	Sydney.		Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Salaries		465 4 11		539 17 11		785 7 10	1,781 10 8
Rations	941 19 4		1,178 12 9		2,880 2 7		
Medical comforts	110 6 11		106 10 6		150 0 2		
Vegetables	136 2 2		93 9 4		110 18 0		
Gratuities	39 12 2		66 18 10		136 7 11		
Milk	31 18 9		48 8 8		54 11 0		
Clothing		1,259 19 4		1,494 0 1		3,331 19 8	6,085 19 1
Contingencies		395 16 1		621 17 7		1,016 5 3	2,033 18 11
Travelling expenses	5 19 10		25 3 1		88 14 4		
Advertisements	4 8 0		0 9 0		0 9 0		
Fuel	54 6 0		85 6 5		54 13 10		
Medicines	22 8 4		3 14 8		55 1 1		
Water			3 16 1		72 10 0		
Burials	58 0 0		60 2 6		124 10 0		
Medical certificates	10 6 1						
Ironmongery	53 18 10		64 4 11		131 8 9		
Sundries	54 10 8		27 2 10		57 2 5		
Light	20 11 10		13 7 0		19 19 4		
Soap	31 11 10		21 7 2		44 14 0		
Rent			50 0 0				
Straw	2 13 11		12 16 0		8 9 1		
		318 15 4		367 9 8		657 11 10	1,343 16 10
		2,439 15 8		3,014 5 3		5,791 4 7	11,245 5 6

The Government Asylums,  
 Sydney, 21st April, 1871.

**FREDERIC KING,**  
 Secretary.

1870.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(RETURN SHOWING COST OF, FOR YEARS 1865-69.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 November, 1870.**[Laid on Table in compliance with Answer to Question No. 2, in Votes and Proceedings No. 48, Friday, 4 November, 1870.]*

RETURN showing the cost of Winter Clothing, viz., jackets, vests, and trousers, supplied to the Gaols, Lunatic Asylums, and Orphan Schools, respectively, during the Years 1865-66-67-68 and 69; as also the proportion of the material used made in the Colony.

Gaols, &c.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury.....	19 7 6		16 16 3	28 3 4	29 18 4
Armidale.....		4 5 3	16 17 11		17 13 4
Berrima.....	138 15 0	138 15 0	208 2 6	119 3 4	56 9 4
Bathurst.....	75 10 0	153 5 0	115 15 0	149 7 6	97 6 8
Braidwood.....	22 17 0	17 17 6	20 13 4	16 0 0	19 11 0
Bourke.....				5 19 6	
Cooma.....		3 17 6			
Deniliquin.....	22 2 0	10 5 3	4 14 0	10 13 6	14 16 0
Eden.....	15 0 0		3 10 6		8 9 4
Goulburn.....	37 11 9	45 15 0	67 11 8	74 16 8	60 18 4
Grafton.....			1 3 6		2 5 0
Gundagai.....	12 0 0				
Maitland.....	44 10 0	72 16 0	85 0 10	87 10 0	100 3 4
Mudgee.....	28 13 0	9 6 0	17 14 6		14 16 0
Orange.....		8 11 0		5 13 0	
Parramatta.....	312 12 6	385 12 6	268 10 10	425 17 6	337 18 4
Port Macquarie.....		130 0 0	37 14 2	56 10 0	44 3 4
Queanbeyan.....					
Sydney.....	358 2 6	492 5 0	535 8 4	470 16 8	370 0 0
Tamworth.....	4 13 9	2 14 3		2 12 6	
Tenterfield.....	2 6 6				
Wagga Wagga.....	5 16 9	3 9 9	10 19 4	40 11 6	10 12 0
Windsor.....	9 16 0	14 5 0			
Wollongong.....		12 0 0	17 18 6	9 8 4	13 12 4
Wellington.....				5 0 0	
Yass.....	3 17 6	12 8 0	33 6 0	24 2 8	16 18 0
Penal (Cockatoo Island).....	207 15 0	200 0 0	248 19 2	188 6 8	176 13 4
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.....	747 10 0	587 10 0	766 5 0	480 0 0	968 3 0
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	460 3 6	517 10 0	925 0 0	807 17 6	797 17 0
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst.....				8 16 3	
Protestant Orphan School.....	87 10 8	106 13 6	135 1 9	77 17 5	*157 15 3
Roman Catholic Orphan School.....	69 12 8	80 2 5	95 7 4	120 10 4	119 12 0
Totals.....£	2,686 3 7	3,009 3 11	3,632 10 5	3,185 14 2	3,435 11 3
Grand Total.....			£15,949 3s. 4d.		

\* N.B.—The only material of Colonial Manufacture used in the clothing above referred to was 541 yards of Colonial Tweed, supplied to the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta in 1869, the cost being £99 3s. 8d., or at the rate of 3s. 8d. per yard.

L. I. BRENNAND,  
Clerk of Stores.



1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

(STATISTICS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 August, 1870.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22 October, 1869, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing,—

“ (1.) The number and approximately the ages of the children in the  
“ Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools respectively, on the  
“ 1st of January, 1844.

“ (2.) The number of children admitted into the said institutions from 1st  
“ January, 1844, to 1st January, 1869, together with the number on the  
“ books, their ages, approximately, on the last-mentioned date, and by  
“ whom their admission was recommended.

“ (3.) The number of children apprenticed, their respective ages when so  
“ apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling.

“ (4.) The number of such apprentices who have had paid to their credit  
“ into the Savings' Bank by their employers the amount of money due to  
“ them under the Act 5 William IV, No. 3.

“ (5.) The amount of money (if any) in the Savings' Bank, unclaimed by  
“ the said apprentices.

“ (6.) The number of apprentices who have married with the consent of  
“ the Governor before the expiration of their apprenticeship.

“ (7.) The Return to give particulars for each year, and to distinguish  
“ males from females.”

(*Mr. Farnell.*)

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## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE MATRON, PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.  
Protestant Orphan School,  
Parramatta, 17 January, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd October last, requesting me to furnish certain information, which has been called for by the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to enclose—

Returns showing,—

- (1.) The number and approximately the ages of the children in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st of January, 1844.
- (2.) The number of children admitted into the said institution from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1869, together with the number on the books, their ages, approximately on the last-mentioned date, and by whom their admission was recommended.
- (3.) The number of children apprenticed, their respective ages when so apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling.
- (4.) The number of apprentices who have married, with the consent of the Governor, before the expiration of their apprenticeship.
- (5.) These returns give particulars for each year, and distinguish males from females.

2. In reference to returns 4 and 5, referred to in your letter under reply, I have to report that they could only be answered by some one having access to the books of the Savings' Bank, not only in Sydney but also in the country. I have submitted them to the Manager of the Savings' Bank, Sydney, and enclose his reply.

Enclosure—  
Managing  
Trustee, 11th  
November, 1869.

I have, &c.,  
E. M. BETTS,  
(For the Matron.)

[Enclosures.]

The Managing Trustee, Savings' Bank, to The Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.  
Savings' Bank,  
Sydney, 11 November, 1869.

Madam,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have to inform you that I am not aware of any money having been paid into this Bank by employers on account of apprentices from the Protestant Orphan School, as such, under the Act 5 William IV, No. 3.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. O. ALLAN,  
Managing Trustee.

(1.)

RETURN showing the number and approximately the ages of the Children in the Protestant Orphan School, on the 1st of January, 1844.

Age.	Years 3.	Years 4.	Years 5.	Years 6.	Years 7.	Years 8.	Years 9.	Years 10.	Years 11.	Years 12.	Years 13.	Years 14.	Years 15.	Years 16.	Un- known	Total.
Number of Children (Girls) .....	1	3	2	7	8	17	9	11	7	10	9	1	2	3	11	101

NOTE.—There were no boys in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st January, 1844.

(2.)

RETURN showing the number of Girls admitted into the Protestant Orphan School, from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st January, 1869.

Year.	Number of Girls admitted.	Year.	Number of Girls admitted.
1844	Five (5)	1857	Sixteen (16)
1845	Twelve (12)	1858	Fourteen (14)
1846	Six (6)	1859	Seventeen (17)
1847	Ten (10)	1860	Eighteen (18)
1848	Ten (10)	1861	Eighteen (18)
1849	Nineteen (19)	1862	Fifteen (15)
1850	Nineteen (19)	1863	Thirty-four (34)
1851	Twenty-two (22)	1864	Twenty-seven (27)
1852	Eighteen (18)	1865	Twenty-one (21)
1853	Twenty (20)	1866	Twenty (20)
1854	Seven (7)	1867	Fifteen (15)
1855	Twenty-three (23)	1868	Twenty-five (25)
1856	Sixteen (16)		

(2.)

RETURN showing the number of Boys admitted into the Protestant Orphan School, from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st January, 1869.

Year.	Number of Boys admitted.	Year.	Number of Boys admitted.
1850	One hundred and two (102)	1860	Twenty-six (26)
1851	Twenty-seven (27)	1861	Twenty-eight (28)
1852	Thirty (30)	1862	Twenty-five (25)
1853	Twenty-eight (28)	1863	Thirty-six (36)
1854	Eighteen (18)	1864	Thirty (30)
1855	Thirty-six (36)	1865	Thirty-six (36)
1856	Fourteen (14)	1866	Thirty-one (31)
1857	Twenty-seven (27)	1867	Forty-four (44)
1858	Twenty-two (22)	1868	Twenty-nine (29)
1859	Twenty-three (23)		

NOTE.—The Boys were transferred from Male Orphan School, Liverpool, to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, in the year 1850.

(2.)

RETURN showing the number of Girls in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st January, 1869, their ages approximately, and by whom their admission was recommended.

Number of Girls.	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.	Number of Girls.	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.
	From	To			From	To	
One	Years.	Years.	R. Greenup, Esq.	Two	Years.	Years.	Rev. C. F. D. Priddle.
Three	8	18	Sydney Benevolent Society.	One	...	13	Rev. C. C. Kemp.
Four	8	12	Canon Walsh.	One	...	8	Mr. E. Saunders.
One	...	10	E. Manning, Esq.	Two	...	8	Police Magistrate at Tenterfield.
One	...	13	Rev. R. L. King.	Two	...	12	Rev. W. F. Gore.
One	...	9	Rev. T. O'Reilly.	Two	...	5	The Dean of Sydney.
Twelve	4	12	Rev. Dr. Lang.	Two	...	10	Police Magistrate at Uralla.
One	...	12	C. Hall, Esq.	One	...	10	Mrs. Wood.
One	...	12	Government Resident, Moreton Bay	One	...	6	J. M. Antill, Esq.
Two	10	12	Bench at Berrima.	Two	...	9	Rev. T. Johnson.
Two	2	9	Rev. G. E. C. Stiles.	One	...	11½	Mr. James Roberts.
One	...	9	Rev. Thos. Hassall.	Two	...	6	Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield.
One	...	8	Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylum.	One	...	2	Rev. G. Vidal.
One	...	14	Medical Adviser to Government.	One	...	7½	Rev. G. H. Moreton.
One	...	5	Rev. Mr. Tingcombe.	One	...	14	George Dodery, Esq.
Four	6	12	Bench at Young.	One	...	10½	Rev. F. Armitage.
One	...	13	Rev. T. A. Gordon.	One	...	12	Rev. W. Lumsdaine.
Two	10	13	J. J. Riley, Esq., J.P.	Two	...	4	Rev. Mr. Kemp.
Two	9	11	The Hon. J. B. Wilson, Esq.	Two	...	10	Rev. H. T. Stiles.
One	...	4½	Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford.	Two	...	8	Rev. G. King.
Two	8	10	Rowland Hassall, Esq.	One	...	10	J. P. Lennartz & C. Lang, Esquires
Three	8	11	Rev. A. H. Stephen.	One	...	...	Unknown.
One	...	10	Rev. W. Allworth.	One	...	10	Mr. Kentish.
One	...	7	Rev. G. C. Bode.				
Four	7	10	Rev. T. Smith.				
One	...	11½	Rev. Dr. Fullerton.	88	Total.		

(2.)

RETURN showing the number of Boys in the Protestant Orphan School on the 1st January, 1869, their ages approximately, and by whom their admission was recommended.

Number of Boys.	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.	Number of Boys.	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.
	From	To			From	To	
Four	Years.	Years.	Rev. G. Vidal.	Nine	Years.	Years.	Rev. A. H. Stephen.
Three	10	17	Rev. T. O'Reilly.	One	...	11	Rev. George Barlow.
One	...	14	Rev. James Hassall.	One	...	10	Rev. Thomas Hassall.
Three	4½	9½	The Bench at Ryde.	One	...	6	Rev. H. Tingcombe.
Fourteen	7	12	The Dean of Sydney.	One	...	8	Rev. W. B. Clarke.
Four	7	11½	Police Magistrate at Bathurst.	One	...	10	John Campbell, Esq.
One	...	5	Rev. Mr. Pownall.	One	...	12	Canon Walsh.
One	...	12	Dr. Cutting.	One	...	12½	Rev. T. A. Gordon.
Fourteen	4	12	Rev. Dr. Lang.	Two	...	10	Rev. Mr. Seaborn.
Two	7	9	Bench at Berrima.	One	...	6	Messrs. Larkin & Wakeford.
One	...	11½	John Edge Manning, Esq.	One	...	13	Revs. H. King & T. Smith.
Six	2	12	Rev. Mr. Bode.	Four	...	11	Benevolent Society of Sydney.
Seven	5	12	Rev. T. Smith.	One	...	10½	Rev. W. Allworth.
Two	4	7	Mr. P. Seccombe.	One	...	10	Neil Stuart, Esq.
One	...	4	Police Magistrate at Sofala.	Five	...	4	Rev. G. Moreton.
One	...	1	Rev. G. E. C. Stiles.	One	...	9	Rev. R. L. King.
One	...	11	Rev. W. Sowerby.	Three	...	3	Rev. Samuel Fox.
Two	6	10	Rev. C. C. Kemp.	Three	...	7	Rev. H. S. King.

(2.)—continued.

Number of Boys.	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.	Number of Boys	Age.		By whom their admission was recommended.
	From	To			From	To	
Two .....	12	13	Rev. W. Hodgson.	Two .....	7	9	Judge Wise.
One .....	...	15	Visiting Justice, Maitland Gaol.	One .....	...	11	Rev. T. Hayden.
Two .....	8	11	Rev. J. Allen.	One .....	...	7	Rev. C. D. F. Priddle.
Two .....	8	10	W. Forster, Esq.	One .....	...	10	Rev. James Gunther.
Two .....	7	10	Rev. H. T. Stiles.	Two .....	4	6	Rev. T. C. Ewing and the Mayor.
One .....	...	12	Bench at Moruya.	One .....	...	14	Rev. James Coutts.
One .....	...	9	Bench at Picton.	Two .....	10	12	Rev. T. Wilkinson & J. Caldwell.
One .....	...	9	Bench at Young.	Two .....	9	12	Rev. W. Spencer.
Two .....	11	13	Rev. G. King.	One .....	...	9	Rev. T. Wilkinson.
One .....	...	8	Police Magistrate, Uralla.	One .....	...	11	Rev. R. Steel.
Three .....	7	12	Bench at Parramatta.	Three .....	6	8	J. J. Riley, Esq.
One .....	...	12	Rev. E. B. Proctor.	One .....	...	9	Rev. A. W. Paine.
Two .....	7	9	Rev. T. Johnson.	One .....	...	8	Rev. A. E. Selwyn.
Two .....	10	12	Rev. P. Smith.	One .....	...	7	J. P. Lennartz & C. Lang, Esquires
Two .....	4	6	Mr. James Roberts.	One .....	...	12?	Unknown.
One .....	...	3	Rev. J. E. R. Whimfield.	One .....	...	14	Unknown.
Three .....	7	13	Rev. W. Purves.				
Three .....	8	11	Police Magistrate at Young.	162	Total.		
One .....	...	11	Police Magistrate at Tenterfield.				
One .....	...	10	J. T. Ryan, Esq.				

(3.)

RETURN showing the number of Girls apprenticed from the Protestant Orphan School, their respective ages when so apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling, from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st January, 1869.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.		Period of Apprenticeship.		Trade or Calling.
	From	To	From	To	
One .....	...	16	1844.	5	Children's maid.
Three .....	14	16	2	5	General servants.
Three .....	13	17	1845.	5	General servants.
One .....	...	14	1846.	5	Staymaker.
Eleven .....	14	17	2	5	House servants.
Three .....	...	15	1847.	5	House servants.
Three .....	12	16	1848.	5	House servants.
Four .....	14	16	1849.	5	House servants.
Four .....	...	...	1850.	5	House servants.
One .....	...	16	1851.	2	Laundress.
Eight .....	13	16	2	5	House servants.
Four .....	12	17	3	6	General servants.
Three .....	13	15	3	5	House servants.
Two .....	13	16	3	5	Nursery maids.
One .....	...	15	3	...	Domestic servant.
One .....	...	14	1853.	4	Domestic servant.
Three .....	12	13	5	6	General house servant.
Two .....	13	16	1854.	5	General house servants.
One .....	...	12	...	6	Housemaid.
Two .....	12	12	5	6	House servants.
Six .....	12	14	4	5	General servants.
Five .....	12	15	1856.	4	General servants.

RETURN, &amp;c.—continued.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.		Period of Apprenticeship.		Trade or Calling.
	From	To	From	To	
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	
			1857.		
One .....	...	12	...	6	Housemaid.
Four .....	12	14	...	6	General servants.
			1858.		
One .....	...	14	...	4	Nursemaid.
Three .....	14	16	...	4	General servants.
			1859.		
One .....	...	14	...	5	Dairy and housework.
One .....	...	15	...	4	General servant.
			1860.		
Two .....	12	15	4	5	General servants.
Four .....	12	16	3	5	Housework.
One .....	unknown.	...	...	4	Domestic servant.
			1861.		
Two .....	...	12	...	5	General servants.
			1862.		
One .....	...	12	...	5	Companion to a lady.
Three .....	13	16	3	5	General servants.
Three .....	12	15	4	5	Housemaids.
Three .....	12	14	4	6	House servants.
			1863.		
Three .....	...	15	4	5	General servants.
Two .....	12	14	3	5	Housemaids.
			1864.		
Eight .....	12	13	...	5	General and house servants.
			1865.		
Four .....	12	13	...	5	General house servants.
			1866.		
One .....	...	12	...	5	Seamstress.
Two .....	12	13	...	5	Housemaids.
Three .....	12	13	...	5	General servants.
			1867.		
One .....	...	12½	...	5	Needlewoman.
Three .....	12½	14	...	5	General house servants.
			1868.		
One .....	...	14	...	4	Nursemaid.
Six .....	12	13	...	5	General servants.

(3.)

RETURN showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the Protestant Orphan School, their respective ages when so apprenticed, the period of apprenticeship, and to what trade or calling, from the 1st January, 1851, to 1st January, 1863.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.		Period of Apprenticeship.		Trade or Calling.
	From	To	From	To	
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	
			1851.		
Five .....	12	14	5	7	Farm servants.
Two .....	14	14	5	7	Shoemakers.
Four .....	12	14	5	7	House servants.
			1852.		
Five .....	12	15	4	6	Farm servants.
One .....	...	12	...	5	Vine-dresser.
One .....	...	13	...	5	Butcher.
			1853.		
One .....	...	13	...	5	Tailor.
One .....	...	12	...	7	Butcher.
One .....	...	12	...	6	General servant.
One .....	...	12	...	7	Agriculturalist.
			1854.		
Three .....	12	12	...	6	General servants.
One .....	...	12	...	5	Farmer.
One .....	...	12	...	6	Gardener.



## RETURN, &amp;c.—continued.

Number of Apprentices.	Age.		Period of Apprenticeship.		Trade or Calling.
	From	To	From	To	
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	
Three.....	12	13	1855. 4	6	General servants.
Ten .....	12	14	1856. 4	7	General servants.
One .....	14	...	...	5	Stockman.
One .....	...	12	...	7	Coachbuilder.
Seven.....	...	12	1857. ...	6	General servants.
One .....	...	12	1858. ...	6	Shoemaker.
Two .....	...	12	...	6	Gardeners.
Six.....	...	12	...	6	General servants.
One .....	...	12	1859. ...	6	Gardener.
Two .....	...	12	...	6	Farmers.
Seven.....	12	13	4	6	General servants.
One .....	...	12	1860. ...	6	Storekeeper.
Four .....	12	14	5	6	Farm servants.
Four .....	12	15	1861. 4	5	Farm servants.
One .....	...	14	...	5	Groom.
Three.....	12	14	4	5	General servants.
Eight.....	12	14	1862. 4	5	General servants.
Three.....	12	14	4	5	Farming.
Two .....	13	14	...	4	Grooms.
Three.....	...	12	1863. ...	5	Farmers.
Three.....	...	12	...	5	General servants.
Six .....	12	14	1864. ...	5	Farmers.
One .....	14	...	...	4	Pastoral servant.
Two .....	13	14	5	6	Shoemakers.
One .....	...	14	...	5	Storekeeping.
One .....	...	13	...	5	General servant.
Four .....	12	14	1865. ...	5	General farm servants.
One .....	...	14	...	4	Warehousesman.
One .....	...	15	...	5	Gardening.
Two .....	12	13	...	5	Farmers.
Eleven .....	12	14	1866. ...	5	Farm labourers.
One .....	...	13	1867. ...	5	Sugar planter.
One .....	...	13½	...	5	Weaver.
One .....	...	15	...	5	Grocer.
Three.....	12	13	5	6	Farm labourers.
Two .....	13	14	...	5	General servants.
One .....	...	13	1868. ...	5	Surveyor's man.
Two .....	12	13	...	5	Bootmakers.
One .....	...	13	...	5	Grocer.
Three.....	13	14	...	5	Farm labourers.
Three.....	12	13	...	5	General servants.

(4.)

RETURN of the number of Apprentices who have married, with the consent of the Governor, before the expiration of their apprenticeship.

Nil.

## THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar-General's Office,

8 March, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, with many apologies for the unavoidable delay that has occurred, to furnish herewith the Returns of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, so far as existing records supply them. There are columns not filled up—one of marriages and one of apprentice fees. We have no records of marriages, and the fees were heretofore received by the apprentices or by their mothers; in many cases wages beyond the fees have been paid them. Recently however the clerk of committee has been directed to require annual payment of apprentice fees to the chairman, at the committee's office. The amounts are lodged in the Savings' Bank, and a regular account of receipts and payments will be maintained.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

## LIST of Children in the Roman Catholic Orphan School on January 1st, 1869.

Age.	Name.	By whom recommended.	Age.	Name.	By whom recommended.
FEMALES—			FEMALES—contd.		
11	Henrietta Wilson.....	The Chairman	10	Mary A. Pearce .....	The Chairman
11	Susan Gear .....	do	10	Mary R. Annan .....	do
11	Mary A. Bathes .....	do	10	Sarah J. Price .....	do
11	Mary Carey .....	do	10	Elizabeth Power .....	do
11	Helena Burnham .....	Rev. Mr. Dwyer	10	Lucy Bates .....	do
11	Ellen Mockett .....	The Chairman	10	Jane Thompson.....	do
11	Margaret Maloney .....	do	10	Mary A. M'Dermott ..	do
11	Sarah Edwards .....	P. A. A. Tighe, M.L.A.	10	Annie Critchley .....	do
11	Bridget Hefferman .....	The Chairman	10	Elizabeth Acred .....	do
11	Cecilia Connolly .....	do	10	Louisa Wagnor.....	do
11	Mary O'Shea.....	do	10	Annie Rooney .....	do
12	Sarah J. Boswell .....	do	10	Eliza Martin .....	do
12	Mary Cogan .....	do	10	Kate Rutherford .....	do
12	Ellen Jephson .....	do	10	Clara Spicer .....	do
12	Esthor Hart .....	do	10	Mary Sweeney .....	do
12	Margaret Condon .....	do	10	Norah M'Namara.....	do
12	Isabella M'Donald .....	do	10	Sarah Tighe .....	do
12	Julia Connolly .....	do	10	Caroline M'Kane .....	do
12	Elizabeth Bathes .....	do	10	Annie Stuart.....	do
12	Emily Acheson.....	do	10	Sarah Spring.....	Magistrates at Young
12	Margaret Hutton .....	do	10	Mary A. Kinnavane.....	Police Magistrate, Mait-
12	Jane Eurel .....	Police Magistrate, Gun-			land
12	Josephine Wilson.....	The Chairman	10	Kate M'Namara .....	The Chairman
12	Norah Sweeney.....	do	10	Annie Lee .....	do
13	Hannah Hayes .....	do	10	Margaret Smith .....	do
13	Mary Williamson .....	Rev. Mr. M'Carthy	10	Annie Connors .....	do
13	Margaret Wall .....	The Chairman	11	Mary A. Hunt .....	do
13	Mary A. Sherwood .....	do	11	Lizzie O'Neil.....	do
13	Sophia Le Briton .....	do	11	Julia Colburn .....	do
14	Jane Hamilton .....	do	11	Jane Cooke .....	do
14	Elizabeth Flynn .....	do	11	Mary Hayes .....	do
14	Annie Lenahan .....	do	3 months	Norah Hourigan .....	W. B. Dalley, J. Suther-
15	Margaret Gleeson .....	do	2 years		land, Esqs.
15	Annie Walsh.....	do	2	Jane Evans .....	The Chairman
15	Mary A. Connolly .....	do	3	Catherine Pike .....	do
16	Sarah Earls .....	do	3	Mary White .....	The Sheriff
19	Mary Murphy .....	do	3	Margaret Cooper .....	The Chairman
8	Jane Carmichael .....	do	3	Ellen Hicks .....	do
8	Ellen Hayes .....	do	3	Eugenia Russel .....	do
8	Charlotte Saunders .....	do	3	S. Christina Wall .....	do
8	Margaret Curtis .....	do	4	Bridget Budd .....	Visiting Justice, Goul-
8	Mary Smith .....	do			burn
8	Emma Chatham .....	do	4	Mary Greenham .....	The Chairman
8	Mary Fay .....	do	4	Amelia Evans .....	do
9	Agnes Spicer .....	do	4	Kate Cogan .....	do
9	Amy Davies .....	do	5	Mary Connerton .....	do
9	Keziah Evans .....	do	5	Mary Bolton .....	do
9	Catherine Skehan .....	do	5	Mary Barry .....	do
9	Hannah Jephson .....	do	5	Elizabeth Smith .....	do
9	Ellen Leary .....	do	5	Mary Stewart .....	do
9	Mary Murphy .....	do	5	Mary J. Cosgroove .....	do
9	Elizabeth Maddigan.....	do	5	Kate Murphy .....	do
9	Jane M'Grillis .....	do	5	Bridget Skehan.....	do
9	Caroline Rollins .....	do	5	Catherine Whelan .....	do
9	Mary Cooper.....	do	5	Antonnette Russel .....	do
9	Emily Lee.....	do	5	Susan O'Neil.....	do
9	Mary M'Clusky.....	do	6	Kate Carey .....	do
9	Lizzie Higgins .....	do	6	Ellen Barry .....	do
9	Mary Scott .....	do	6	Maria Keogh .....	do
9	Agnes Martin .....	do	6	Margaret Gallagher .....	do
9	Clara Wilson.....	do	6	Sarah Caulfield.....	do
9	Mary A. M'Kane .....	do	6	Alice Martin.....	do
9	Ellen Spring .....	Magistrate at Young	6	Margaret Carmichael ..	do
9	Catherine Martin .....	The Chairman	6	Mary J. Gregors .....	do
9	Sarah Byrnes.....	do	6	Anna Maria Lyons .....	do
9	Sarah Acred .....	do	6	Martha Spring .....	Magistrate at Young
9	Rose Foran .....	do	6	Bridget Smith .....	The Chairman
9	Elizabeth Foran .....	do	6	Elizabeth Chatham .....	do
9	Annie M'Grillis .....	do	6	Mary Ryan .....	do
9	Kate Hourigan .....	W. B. Dalley, J. Suther-	7	Annie Fay .....	do
		land, Esqs.	7	Betsy Bolton.....	do

LIST of Children, &c.—*continued.*

Age.	Name.	By whom recommended.	Age.	Name.	By whom recommended.
	FEMALES— <i>contd.</i>			MALES— <i>contd.</i>	
7	Jane Burnham	Rev. Mr. Dwyer	9	Francis Bathes	The Chairman
7	Mary J. Cottril	The Chairman	9	William Skellion	do
7	Bridget Cooper	do	9	John Minor	do
7	Mary A. Byrnes	do	10	Michael Donovan	do
7	Catherine Walker	do	10	Charles Cusack	do
7	Jane Critchley	do	10	William Gregors	do
8	Mary Maher	do	10	John Mooney	do
8	Florence Lec.	do	10	Robert Conwell	do
8	Margaret Acred	do	10	Edward Danton	do
8	Charlotte Evans	do	10	Terence Devlin	do
8	Bridget Ryan	do	10	William Nelson	do
8	Mary Higgins	do	10	Thomas Spring	Magistrate at Young
8	Theresa M'Kenzie	do	10	Joseph Greer	The Chairman
8	Eva Mayhew	do	10	Richard Sheldon	do
8	Harriet Hunt	do	10	John Bartlett	do
8	Mary J. Halloran	do	10	Charles M'Kane	do
8	Emily Ryan	Medical Board, L. Asylum	10	Louis Coghlan	do
8	Mary Danton	The Chairman	10	John Dwyer	do
8	Margaret Devlin	do	10	James French	do
8	Elizabeth Carey	do	10	John Williamson	Rev. Mr. M'Carthy
8	Fanny Tighe	do	10	Thomas Whelan	The Chairman
8	Charlotte Stuart	do	10	Simon Galvin	do
8	Catherine Eager	do	10	Frederick Price	do
	MALES—		10	William King	do
11	George Elliott	do [land	11	William Rutherford	do
11	Thomas Kinnavane	Police Magistrate, Mait-	11	Robert White	Mr. B. Lee, M.L.A.
11	Thomas Sheldon	The Chairman	2	Benjamin Barry	The Chairman
11	Joseph Danton	do	2	Edward Price	do
11	George Spicer	do	3	Daniel Hourigan	W. B. Dalley, J. Suther-
11	Daniel M'Clusky	do			land, Esq.
11	Thomas Connolly	do	3	Walter Dixon	The Chairman
11	James Byrnes	do	3	Thomas Dale	do
11	Thomas Burnham	Rev. Mr. Dwyer	3	Alfred Graham	do
11	James Cottril	The Chairman	3	John Catteral	do
11	Thomas Fay	do	3	John Greenham	do
11	William Grogan	do	4	Timothy Brien	do
11	Michael Scofield	do	4	William Gallagher	do
11	William Quinn	do	4	John Hicks	do
11	John M'Donald	do	4	Alexander Leach	do
12	Joseph Cullen	do	4	Patrick O'Brien	do
12	Robert Lea	do	4	George Barrett	do
12	Mathew Maher	do	4	John Carmichael	do
12	Thomas Dodd	do	4	John Wall	do
12	Thomas Greer	do	4	William Byrnes	do
12	John Sherret	do	4	Robert Foran	do
13	Henry Wall	do	5	Robert Tighe	do
13	Michael Foran	do	5	George Mayhew	do
13	John Kinnavane	do [land	5	Brian Dale	do [dagai
14	John Ryan	Police Magistrate, Mait-	5	John Eurl	Police Magistrate, Gun-
15	George Hughes	The Chairman	5	William Barrett	The Chairman
7	John Lillybridge	do	5	Benjamin Cooper	do
7	Frederick Acred	do	5	Patrick Gerraghty	do
7	John Twohey	do	5	William Bramble	The Sheriff
7	Arthur Joseph Clarke	Maitland Bench Magis-	5	Charles Moragan	The Chairman
		trates	5	Thomas Leach	do
7	Pat. Carmichael	The Chairman	5	Henry Minor	do
7	John Sheldon	do	6	George Barry	do
8	Joseph Hubbard	do	6	James Stanton	do
8	John Curtis	do	6	William Acred	do
8	Thomas Edwards	P. A. A. Tighe, M.L.A.	6	Robert Cottril	do
8	William Dodd	The Chairman	6	John Skane	do
8	Patrick Eurl	Police Magistrate, Gun-	6	George Curtis	do
		dagai	6	Richard Evans	do
8	John Conwell	The Chairman	6	John Foran	do
8	John Connors	do	6	James Cantor	do
8	Henry Wagner	do	6	Thomas Moragan	do
8	Christopher Nelson	do	7	Michael Gerraghty	do
8	Robert Hutton	do	7	David Rooney	do
8	Cornelius Forde	do	7	Joseph Murphy	do
8	John Leach	do	7	George Ryan	do
8	Richard Williamson	Rev. Mr. M'Carthy	7	Michael M'Clusky	do
8	James Kavanagh	The Chairman	7	Patrick Brennan	do
8	James Connolly	do	7	Thomas Cusack	do
8	Henry Minor	do	7	Patrick Storton	do
8	Michael Sheldon	do	7	Charles White	Mr. B. Lee, M.L.A.
9	Edward Eager	do	7	Louis Elliott	The Chairman
9	David Lea	do	7	Edward Cogan	do
9	Hubert Kearney	do	7	Daniel Burnham	Rev. Mr. Dwyer
9	Ernest Elliott	do	7	Amus Rollins	The Chairman
9	Michael Carey	do	7	William French	do
9	James Hayes	do	7	George Brown	do
9	Robert Johnson	do	7	Alfred Acheson	do
9	William Mcares	do	7	Thomas Leach	do
9	John Soars	do	7	David Hayes	do
9	George Crutchley	do	7	Thomas Eager	do
9	John Grogan	do	7	Joseph Wall	do
9	Henry Brown	do	7	William Carey	do
9	Timothy Kinnavane	Police Magistrate, Mait-	7	John Hayes	do
		land	7	Robert M'Kane	do

NUMBER of Children in the R.C. Orphanage on June 1st, 1844.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	1	2	3
4	5	9	14
5	6	2	8
6	3	6	9
7	7	5	12
8	7	13	20
9	9	5	14
10	10	9	19
11	2	2	4
12	2	6	8
13	.....	1	1
14	.....	1	1
15	.....	1	1
16	.....	1	1
Totals .....	62	63	115

One female, aged 8 years, further admitted in 1844.  
 The records of the Institution do not reach farther back than the above date—1st June, 1844.  
 S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

NUMBER of Children admitted into the R.C. Orphanage in the Years—

1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
3	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...
4	...	4	3	...	...	3	2	2	3	2	...	3	...	...
5	...	3	4	2	...	4	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	2
6	2	2	5	5	3	5	...	1	5	2	5	5	1	1
7	1	1	6	2	1	6	3	3	6	1	1	6	1	4
8	2	2	7	4	1	7	1	4	7	2	3	7	2	2
9	...	1	8	3	...	8	1	1	8	...	...	8	2	1
10	...	...	9	4	...	9	...	1	9	1	...	9	2	...
11	1	...	10	1	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	10	2	...
12	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
13	...	...	12	1	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...
14	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...
15	...	1	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
Males ...	6		Males ...	22		Males ...	10		Males ...	12		Males ...	13	
Females...	15		Females...	6		Females...	18		Females...	12		Females...	10	
Total...	21		Total...	28		Total...	28		Total...	24		Total...	23	

NUMBER of Children admitted into the R.C. Orphanage in the Years—

1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	2
3	...	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	...	2	2	1	3
4	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	0	3	3	2	5
5	6	4	5	4	6	5	2	2	5	1	5	4	4	4
6	8	3	6	6	3	6	3	4	6	4	3	5	4	...
7	8	3	7	...	6	7	4	5	7	7	2	6	6	3
8	3	2	8	3	4	8	3	3	8	4	2	7	8	4
9	2	5	9	...	2	9	3	3	9	2	4	8	2	4
10	4	1	10	7	3	10	1	3	10	1	3	9	3	4
11	...	...	11	...	1	11	...	1	11	...	...	10	4	3
12	...	1	12	...	...	12	...	1	12	...	...	11	1	1
13	...	...	13	1	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	1
14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	13	...	...
Males ...	35		Males ...	28		Males ...	22		Males ...	30		Males ...	35	
Females...	25		Females...	33		Females...	28		Females...	27		Females...	34	
Total...	60		Total...	61		Total...	50		Total...	57		Total...	69	

## NUMBER of Children admitted into the R.C. Orphanage in the Years—

1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
2	...	...	15 mths..	...	1	2	4	...	2	1	1	2	1	2
3	3	2	2 years..	1	...	3	4	...	3	2	3	3	...	4
4	3	1	3 "	...	1	4	5	1	4	3	1	4	1	3
5	6	5	4 "	5	1	5	...	3	5	5	3	5	5	2
6	4	4	5 "	2	4	6	1	1	6	...	2	6	3	4
7	7	4	6 "	2	2	7	3	4	7	3	1	7	3	3
8	6	1	7 "	2	4	8	3	1	8	2	5	8	7	4
9	2	4	8 "	3	...	9	3	4	9	...	1	9	1	6
10	2	3	9 "	2	5	10	2	...	10	2	4	10	3	5
11	1	1	10 "	...	2	11	1	2	11	1	1	11	1	3
12	1	...	11 "	1	...	12	...	1	12	...	2	12	1	5
13	...	1	12 "	1	...	13	...	1	13	...	...	13	...	...
14	...	...	13 "	...	1	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	3
Males ...	35		Males ...	19		Males ...	26		Males ...	19		Males ...	24	
Females..	26		Females..	21		Females..	20		Females..	24		Females..	44	
Total...	61		Total...	40		Total...	46		Total...	43		Total...	68	

## NUMBER of Children admitted into the R.C. Orphanage in the Years—

1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
6 mths.	1	...	6 mths.	...	...	6 weeks	1	...	2	4	2	6 mths.	1	2
1 year...	1	...	1 year...	2	3	1 year...	...	2	3	3	3	2 years.	5	3
2 "	3	1	2 "	2	3	2 "	1	3	4	4	3	3 "	2	3
3 "	4	1	3 "	2	3	3 "	1	3	5	4	9	4 "	4	5
4 "	4	5	4 "	2	2	4 "	3	4	6	4	3	5 "	1	6
5 "	2	4	5 "	4	...	5 "	5	1	7	5	3	6 "	6	3
6 "	5	2	6 "	4	1	6 "	3	3	8	5	2	7 "	3	6
7 "	4	2	7 "	5	2	7 "	2	1	9	12	4	8 "	3	5
8 "	4	5	8 "	4	3	8 "	7	1	10	3	...	9 "	1	2
9 "	1	2	9 "	3	3	9 "	1	2	11	4	2	10 "	1	4
10 "	4	2	10 "	1	1	10 "	1	2	12	...	2	11 "	3	2
11 "	1	2	11 "	2	1	11 "	1	1	13	1	1	12 "	1	1
12 "	3	3	12 "	...	3	12 "	1	1	14	...	...	13 "	...	1
13 "	...	3	13 "	...	...	13 "	1	...	15	...	1	14 "	...	...
14 "	...	2	14 "	...	...	14 "	...	...	...	...	...	15 "	...	...
Males ...	37		Males ...	31		Males ...	28		Males ...	49		Males ...	31	
Females..	34		Females..	25		Females..	23		Females..	35		Females..	43	
Total ...	71		Total ...	56		Total ...	51		Total ...	84		Total ...	74	

## NUMBER of Children admitted into the R.C. Orphanage in the Years—

1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	3
2	3	3	2	6	4	2	4	2	2	6	3
3	4	...	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	5
4	2	5	4	10	1	4	4	4	4	5	7
5	2	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	6	2
6	4	...	6	6	4	6	5	4	6	4	2
7	4	7	7	7	5	7	...	4	7	3	10
8	4	6	8	8	3	8	3	5	8	4	1
9	3	3	9	4	4	9	4	5	9	2	7
10	3	10	10	6	2	10	3	1	10	2	3
11	3	3	11	3	1	11	1	...	11	...	1
12	2	1	12	1	3	12	...	2	12	1	...
13	1	1	13	1	...	13	...	1	13	...	...
14	...	...	14	1	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...
Males.....	35		Males.....	61		Males.....	31		Males.....	38	
Females...	44		Females...	34		Females...	35		Females...	44	
Total ...	79		Total ...	95		Total ...	66		Total ...	82	

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1845.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Thomas Flower .....	12	Mr. Redfern.....	Bathurst .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Brien Fitzgerald .....	11	Mr. Wade.....	Ryde .....	" .....	"		
Timothy Gorman.....	11	Mr. Lynch .....	Picton .....	" .....	"		
John Kelly .....	10	Mr. Burke.....	Grundaroo .....	" .....	"		
Stephen M'Eury .....	11	Mr. M'Donald .....	Baulkham Hills .....	" .....	"		
Daniel O'Donnell .....	11	Mr. Willis .....	Parramatta .....	General service .....	"		
John Power .....	10	Mr. M'Donald .....	Baulkham Hills .....	Farming .....	"		
Paul Streeaney .....	10	Mr. Redfern.....	Bathurst .....	" .....	"		
Total males—8.							
Females.							
Susan Clark .....	13	Mrs. Baker .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	5 years.		
Sarah Goodwin .....	13	Mrs. Keane .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Anne Humphries .....	12	Mrs. Roche .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Jane Hogan .....	13	Mrs. M'Donald .....	Baulkham Hills .....	" .....	"		
Eliza Kenny.....	14	Mrs. Moore .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	"		
Harriet Nugent .....	12	Mrs. Maher .....	Illawarra .....	" .....	"		
Theresa Troy .....	16	Mrs. Blake .....	Campbelltown .....	Farm service .....	"		
Total females—7.							
Total apprenticed in 1845—15.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1846.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Richard Goodwin .....	12	Mr. Davis .....	Parramatta .....	General service .....	7 years.		
Joseph Hall .....	11	Mr. Doyle.....	Campbelltown .....	Wheelwright .....	"		
William Hall .....	12	Mr. Davis .....	Parramatta .....	General service .....	"		
Charles Mullaly .....	14	Mr. Carlington.....	Braidwood .....	Farming .....	"		
John Redmond.....	9	Mr. Dough .....	Parramatta .....	General service .....	"		
John Toole .....	12	Mr. Donovan .....	Sydney .....	Tobacco-making..	"		
Total males—6.							
Females.							
Elizabeth Burke .....	20	Mr. Ryan .....	Windsor .....	General service .....	5 years.		
Jane Douglas .....	10	Mrs. Keon .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Rose Streeaney .....	18	Sisters of Charity...	Parramatta .....	" .....	"		
Jane Burns .....	13	Mr. M'Crohan .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Total females—4.							
Total apprenticed in 1846—10.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1847.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
John Flynn .....	13	Mr. Burko .....	Maneroo .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Total male—1.							
Females.							
Ellen Alpin .....	13	Mrs. Jessop .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	5 years.		
Margaret Doolan .....	14	Mrs. Roche .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Mary Hoare .....	16	Mrs. Robinson .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Caroline Mitchel .....	12	Mrs. Keon .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Theresa Walker .....	13	Mr. Donovan .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Total females—5.							
Total apprenticed in 1847—6.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1848.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Thomas Lowe .....	12	Mr. Sumner .....	Greendale .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Patrick Quinn .....	16	Mr. Keighran .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Total males—2.							
Female.							
Mary A. Butler .....	11	Mrs. Jessop .....	Sydney .....	General service	5 years.		
Total female—1.							
Total apprenticed in 1848—3.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1849.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Thomas Buffrey .....	13	Mr. Crotty .....	Penrith .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Edward Duggan .....	15	Mr. Elkins .....	Campbelltown .....	Blacksmith .....	"		
Owen Daly .....	13	Mr. Murphy .....	Subiaco .....	Farming .....	"		
Hugh Devlin .....	9	Mr. Ridgway .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
John Hall .....	11	Mr. Dulane .....	Campbelltown .....	Building .....	"		
John Jackson .....	13	Mr. Bergin .....	.....	Blacksmith .....	"		
Patrick Lamb .....	12	Dr. Tierney .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
George Murphy .....	12	Mr. Elkins .....	Campbelltown .....	Blacksmith .....	"		
Isaac Quinn .....	11	Mr. R. Cain .....	Windsor .....	Farming .....	"		
Thomas Shalvey .....	14	Mr. Murphy .....	Subiaco .....	" .....	"		
Total apprenticed in 1849—10.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1850.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Thomas Feeney .....	12	Mr. Tighe .....	Sydney .....	General service ..	7 years.		
James Garvin .....	11	Mr. Brown .....	Campbelltown .....	Tailoring .....	"		
Francis Hayes .....	14	Mr. Gallaher .....	Moreton Bay .....	General service...	"		
Charles Holmes .....	12	Mr. Ed. Kelly .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....	"		
Henry Hunt .....	14	Mr. Ed. Kelly .....	" .....	" .....	"		
John Hudson .....	11	Mr. Davis .....	Penrith .....	" .....	"		
Denis Long .....	13	Mr. M'Mahon .....	Camden .....	" .....	"		
James Quinn .....	10	Mr. Barret .....	Braidwood .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Riley .....	13	Mr. Clifton .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Total males—9.							
Females.							
Anne Cunningham .....	16	Mrs. Elkins .....	Campbelltown .....	General service ..	5 years.		
Helen Kelly .....	16	Mrs. Bowler .....	.....	do .....	"		
Catherine Lyons .....	14	Mrs. Roche .....	Sydney .....	do .....	"		
Sarah Quinn .....	15	Miss Dyor .....	" .....	do .....	"		
Jane Rodgers .....	15	Mr. Bagnall .....	South Head .....	do .....	"		
Alice Scott .....	8	Mrs. Chambers .....	.....	do .....	"		
Elizabeth Buffrey .....	12	Mr. Ed. Kelly .....	Brisbane Water .....	do .....	"		
Total females—7.							
Total apprenticed in 1850—16.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1851.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.	
Charles Dillon .....	12	Mr. Guthrie .....	Campbelltown .....	Farming .....	7 years.			
Michael Fennelly.....	11	Mr. C. Clark .....	Sydney .....	Hat-making .....				
Bernard Gorman .....	11	Mr. Twomey .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....				
John Gorman .....	12	Mr. Walters .....	Sydney .....	Printing .....				
Francis Harvey .....	9	Mr. Futton .....	Picton .....	Farming .....				
Total males—5.								
Females.								
Margaret O'Brien .....	13	Mrs. Groberty .....	Parramatta .....	General service..	5 years.			
Jane Barry .....	12	Mrs. Sutherland .....	C. Orphanage do. ....	" .....				
Julia Brennan .....	12	Mrs. Kelly .....	Brisbane Water .....	" .....				
Mary Boll .....	14	Mrs. Keon .....	Sydney .....	" .....				
Mary Campbell .....	11	Mrs. Guerin .....	Greendale .....	" .....				
Margaret Desmond .....	10	Mrs. Crotty .....	Penrith .....	" .....				
Helen Fitzgibbons .....	10	Mrs. Keck .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....				
Mary A. Mullaly .....	11	Mrs. Guthrie .....	" .....	" .....				
Ellen Mullaly .....	10	Mrs. T. Guerin .....	Penrith .....	" .....				
Mary A. Oakes.....	11	Mr. P. Mulronoy .....	Sydney .....	" .....				
Ellen Ryan .....	15	Mrs. Sutherland .....	C. Orphanage, Parra- matta.	" .....				
Margaret Toole .....	16	Mrs. Byrns .....	Appin .....	" .....				
Mary Toole .....	11	Mrs. Keighran .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....				
Total females—13.								
Total apprenticed in 1851—18.								

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1852.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Alfred Ball .....	11	Mr. Hallinan .....	Windsor .....	General service	7 years.		
John Dunn .....	11	Mr. Buckley .....	" .....	Farming .....			
Michael Feeney .....	11	Mr. Higgins .....	" .....	" .....			
John Gorman .....	11	Mr. Gallagher .....	Smithfield .....	Farming .....			
Robert Mason .....	13	Mr. Kelly .....	Windsor .....	" .....			
William Mullens .....	12	Mr. J. Fitzpatrick .....	Camden .....	" .....			
Francis M'Kenzie .....	12	Mr. M. Kelly .....	" .....	Blacksmith .....			
George M'Loughlin .....	12	Mr. Keogh .....	Campbelltown .....	Farming .....			
Francis Riley .....	10	Mr. Riley .....	Camden .....	" .....			
Isaac Siddons .....	13	Mr. Steiner .....	" .....	" .....			
Total males—10.							
Females.							
Anne O'Brien .....	11	Miss Ryan .....	Windsor .....	Farm service .....	5 years.		
Mary A. O'Donnel .....	12	Mrs. Keighran .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....			
Mary Scott .....	11	Mrs. Kettleby .....	Sydney .....	General service .....			
Sarah Ball .....	12	Miss Cunningham .....	Windsor .....	Farm service .....			
Martha Hall .....	11	Mr. Sheridan .....	Sydney .....	General service .....			
Total females—5.							
Total apprenticed in 1852—15.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1853.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
James Brown .....	12	Mr. Brough .....	Sydney .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Michael Carney .....	13	Mr. Sealy .....	" .....	General service .....			
Mathew Cooper .....	10	Mr. O'Neil .....	" .....	Confectioner.....			
John Earles .....	11	Mr. Donovan .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....			
James Kennedy .....	13	Mr. Egan .....	Baulkham Hills .....	" .....			
William Lynch .....	13	Mr. Lynch .....	Burratorang .....	" .....			
Patrick Maher .....	13	Mr. Pike .....	Parramatta .....	Storekeeping .....			
Patrick Manning .....	15	Mr. Sheehan.....	Moreton Bay .....	Squinting .....			
Joseph Pearson .....	11	Mr. Davis .....	Erskine Park .....	General service .....			
Thomas Riley .....	10	Mr. Johnson.....	Wollongong .....	Farming .....			
Charles Seymour .....	13	St. Mary's .....	Sydney .....	Gardening .....			
Edgar Taylor .....	12	Mr. J. Kelly .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....			
William Yates .....	15	Mr. M. M'Donnagh .....	Appin .....	" .....			
John Yates .....	12	Mr. Thos. Twomey .....	Brisbane Water .....	" .....			
Total males—14.							



## LIST of Children, &amp;c.—continued.

Females.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Elizabeth Buffrey .....	15	Mr. Tucker .....	Sydney .....	General service	5 years.		
Isabella Barret .....	12	Mr. Lenchan .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Johanna Coleman .....	13	Miss Whyte .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
M. Kate Glenville .....	11	Mr. Maloney .....	Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Margt. Lander .....	13	Mr. Merewether .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Mary Murphy .....	12	Mrs. Cotton .....	Balmain .....	" .....	" .....		
Mary Moore .....	15	Mrs. W. Murphy .....	Gundaroo .....	" .....	" .....		
Anne M'Lean .....	13	Mrs. Keon .....	Wide Bay .....	" .....	" .....		
Mary Steinmers .....	13	Mrs. Hobbs .....	Windsor .....	" .....	" .....		
Bridget Towers .....	11	Mrs. Butler .....	Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Total females—10.							
Total apprenticed in 1853—24.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1854.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Henry Asher .....	9	Mr. Murphy .....	Subiaco .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
John Brennan .....	10	Mr. Smith .....	Parramatta .....	General service	" .....		
Thomas Coleman .....	13	Mr. Heydon .....	Ryde .....	Farming .....	" .....		
Patrick Corrigan .....	15	Mr. Pike .....	Parramatta .....	Storekeeping .....	" .....		
Maurice Hussey .....	15	Mrs. Martin .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Francis Matthews .....	14	Mr. Donnovan .....	Sydney .....	Tobacco-making	" .....		
Edward Parker .....	11	Mr. Woolfrey .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....	" .....		
John Rooney .....	15	Mr. Brennan .....	Penrith .....	" .....	" .....		
William Sullivan .....	11	Mr. Lynch .....	Bathurst .....	" .....	" .....		
Patrick Whelan .....	11	Mr. M'Mahon .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	" .....		
Gregory Zasker .....	12	Mr. Woolfrey .....	Brisbane Water .....	" .....	" .....		
Total males—11.							
Females.							
Margt. Brennan .....	14	Mrs. Harnett .....	Sydney .....	General service	5 years.		
Mary A. Clarke .....	14	Mrs. Basset .....	Parramatta .....	" .....	" .....		
Catherine Feeney .....	14	Mrs. Du Mullin .....	Ryde .....	Farm service .....	" .....		
Susan Kelly .....	16	Mr. Merewether .....	Sydney .....	General service	" .....		
Ellen M'Eury .....	14	Mrs. Lett .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Anne Seymour .....	12	Mr. Halligan .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Rosette Smith .....	13	Mr. Girard .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Elizabeth Sullivan .....	12	Mr. J. Kelly .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farm service .....	" .....		
Bridget Sutherland .....	12	Mr. Davis .....	Penrith .....	General service	" .....		
Mary Tapp .....	11	Mr. C. Bowler .....	Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Total females—10.							
Total apprenticed in 1854—21.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1855.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
John Smith .....	11	Mr. Lodge .....	Menangle .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Patrick Waterson .....	13	Mr. Payton .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Thomas Coleman .....	15	Mr. Jones .....	Broulee .....	" .....	" .....		
James Drinan .....	12	Mr. Hennessey .....	Camden .....	" .....	" .....		
Richard Gover .....	9	Mr. Molloy .....	Baulkham Hills .....	" .....	" .....		
John Head .....	9	Mr. Lysaght .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	" .....		
George Mills .....	12	Mr. Fitzpatrick .....	Windsor .....	" .....	" .....		
Connor Hefferman .....	11	Mr. A. Kennedy .....	Camden .....	" .....	" .....		
John Ford .....	11	Mr. Abbott .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Total males—9.							
Females.							
Margt. Cluno .....	11	Mr. Cavannah .....	Menangle .....	Farm service .....	5 years.		
Margt. Curran .....	12	Mrs. Jones .....	Broulee .....	" .....	" .....		
Annie Dowling .....	12	Mr. G. West .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	" .....		
Margt. Gordon .....	15	Mrs. Jones .....	Menangle .....	Farm service .....	" .....		
Catherine Hennessey .....	14	Mr. P. Whelan .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	" .....		
Mary A. Molinoux .....	11	Mrs. Martin .....	Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		

List of Children, &c.—continued.

Females.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Anne M'Call.....	12	Mrs. Jones .....	Broulee .....	Farm service ..	5 years.		
Bridget O'Donnel.....	12	Mr. Cahil .....	.....	.....	"		
Jane Phillips .....	11	Mr. Cunningham...	Windsor .....	Farm service ..	"		
Catherine Seymour .....	10	Mr. J. Birrel.....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Sarah Watson .....	13	Mrs. Jones .....	Broulee .....	Farm service ..	"		
Louisa Williams .....	15	Mr. Hurley .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Total females—12.							
Total apprenticed this year—21.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1856.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
William Boyd .....	11	Mr. Ryan .....	North Shore .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
David Connor .....	9	.....	Brisbane .....	.....	"		
George Coates .....	13	Mr. Woolfrey .....	Brisbane Water .....	Farming .....	"		
James Mulligan .....	11	Mr. Elkins .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Richard Manning .....	9	Mr. Lysaght.....	" .....	" .....	"		
John M'Donald .....	11	Mr. Bergin .....	Hartley .....	" .....	"		
John Pearce .....	11	Mr. Jones .....	Broulee .....	" .....	"		
James Townsend .....	8	Mr. Ryan .....	North Shore .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Murphy .....	15	Mr. Corrigan .....	Brisbane .....	" .....	"		
Total males—9.							
Females.							
Mary A. Greensmith .....	12	Mrs. Edwards .....	Sydney .....	General service..	5 years.		
Catherine Higgins .....	16	Mrs. Morrissey.....	.....	" .....	"		
Johanna Higgins .....	13	Mrs. Harnett .....	Parramatta .....	" .....	"		
Ellen Keefe .....	13	Mrs. Martin .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Martha Townsend .....	13	Mr. J. Cummings...	" .....	" .....	"		
Total females—5.							
Total apprenticed in 1856—14.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1857.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
John Boxall .....	11	Mr. Kennedy .....	Shoalhaven .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
John Duval .....	12	Mr. Ryan .....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Thomas Duster .....	11	.....	Shoalhaven .....	Farming .....	"		
Richard Daley .....	11	Mr. Corrigan .....	Brisbane Water .....	" .....	"		
William Earles.....	10	Mr. E. West.....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Henry Flynn .....	11	Mr. May .....	Windsor .....	Farming .....	"		
Albert Hunt .....	13	Mr. Haliman.....	" .....	General service..	"		
Edward Kelly .....	11	Mr. Connolly .....	Parramatta .....	Squatting .....	"		
John M'Manus .....	10	Mr. Morney .....	Campbelltown .....	Farming .....	"		
William Quigley .....	11	Mr. Noonan .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
Francis Rollins.....	13	Mr. Connolly .....	Parramatta .....	Squatting .....	"		
Valentine Smith .....	12	Mr. Molley .....	Baulkham Hills .....	Farming .....	"		
John Scott .....	13	Mr. Cassidy .....	Shoalhaven .....	" .....	"		
Thomas Towers .....	13	Mr. Corrigan .....	Brisbane .....	" .....	"		
Daniel Woodbridge .....	12	Mr. Kennedy .....	Broulee .....	" .....	"		
Total males—15.							
Females.							
Anne Cooper.....	13	Mr. Maher .....	Braidwood .....	Service at a farm	5 years.		
Mary Denotty .....	10	Mr. Wilde.....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Mary Ogan .....	10	Mr. Ryan .....	North Shore .....	Farm service ..	"		
Esther Keasley .....	12	Mr. Blanchard.....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Ellen Kinnealey .....	11	Mr. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	Farm service ..	"		
Margt. Murphy .....	11	Mr. Corrigan .....	Brisbane .....	" .....	"		
Arabella Murphy .....	12	Mrs. Saclier .....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Hannah M'Kenzie .....	12	Mrs. Best .....	Appin .....	Farm service ..	"		
Sarah Michaelson.....	13	Mrs. Stanton .....	Broulee .....	" .....	"		
Elizabeth O'Donnell .....	12	Mr. Mais .....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Ellen Riley .....	12	Mrs. Tucker .....	Newtown .....	" .....	"		
Sarah Anne Smith .....	12	Mrs. Brewer .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Catherine Smith .....	11	Mrs. J. Carrol .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Mary Townsend .....	11	Mrs. Connor.....	Parramatta .....	" .....	"		
Annie Tate .....	11	Mrs. Delaney .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Total females—15.							
Total apprenticed in 1857—30.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1858.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
William Connor .....	12	Mr. O'Keefe .....	Morpeth .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
James Eustace .....	16	Mr. Doyle .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
James B. Firth .....	11	Mr. Guthrie .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Henry Fitzgerald .....	10	Mr. Geary .....	Morcton Bay .....	Squatting .....	"		
William Greensmith .....	11	Mr. M. McCarthy .....	Castle Hills .....	Farming .....	"		
Christopher Murray .....	11	Mrs. Rocheford .....	Menangle .....	" .....	"		
Edward Quin .....	13	Mr. Scully .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Ryan .....	14	Mr. E. Butler .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Edward Ryan .....	12	Mr. Connolly .....	Farramatta .....	Squatting .....	"		
Total males—9.							
Females.							
Mary Hanly .....	15	Mr. Plunkett .....	Clydesdale .....	Farm service .....	5 years.		
Jane Kelly .....	11	Mr. Hurley .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Bridget Mitchel .....	15	Mrs. Guthrie .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Catherine Mulligan .....	12	Mrs. P. McDonough .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Mary Ryan .....	12	Mr. P. Hayes .....	Farramatta .....	" .....	"		
Total females—5.							
Total apprenticed in 1858—14.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1859.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Alexander Bulger .....	11	Mr. O'Connor .....	.....	.....	7 years.		
James Curran .....	14	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	Farming .....	"		
Robert Dunbar .....	11	Mr. O'Brien .....	Penrith .....	" .....	"		
John Daly .....	10	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	" .....	"		
James Eyre .....	12	Mr. Johnson .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Richard Elliott .....	10	Mr. Johnson .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Stephen Fuller .....	12	Mr. Johnson .....	" .....	" .....	"		
James Hamilton .....	11	Mr. Maher .....	Menangle .....	" .....	"		
Edward Kelly .....	13	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	" .....	"		
John Kinnealy .....	12	Mr. Flannagan .....	Sydney .....	Shop-boy at a book-sellers.	"		
Henry Mitchel .....	12	Mrs. Connell .....	" .....	General service .....	"		
Adam Mann .....	11	Mr. Murphy .....	Subiaco .....	Gardening .....	"		
Total males—12.							
Females.							
Margt. Brophy .....	12	Mr. Byrne .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	5 years.		
Clara Barnfield .....	13	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	Farm service .....	"		
Jane Barnfield .....	11	Mr. Reeves .....	Menangle .....	" .....	"		
Eliza Condon .....	12	Mrs. Coleman .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Margt. Duval .....	13	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	Farm service .....	"		
Mary A. Doyle .....	11	Mr. J. Cummings .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Catherine Duck .....	11	Mrs. E. Butler .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Amelia Fitzgerald .....	13	Mr. Ryan .....	Campbelltown .....	Farm service .....	"		
Margt. Freeman .....	12	Mr. Payton .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Hannah Garvey .....	16	Mrs. M'Dermott .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Agnes Grant .....	14	Mr. Johnson .....	Wollongong .....	Farm service .....	"		
Catherine Humphries .....	12	Mrs. Basset .....	Farramatta .....	General service .....	"		
Fanny Matthews .....	11	Mrs. Lea .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Henrietta Hills .....	12	Mrs. Cunningham .....	Windsor .....	Farm service .....	"		
Mary Myers .....	13	Mrs. Walsh .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Total females—15							
Total apprenticed in 1859—27.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1860.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Robert Cheney .....	12	Mrs. Maher .....	Braidwood .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
John Gale .....	10	Mr. Doyle .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
William Hunt .....	12	Mr. Heffernan .....	Jamberoo .....	Farming .....	"		
Henry Le Briton .....	12	Mr. Bird .....	Moruya .....	" .....	"		
James M'Guigan .....	9	Mr. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
James Owen .....	12	" .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Thomas Quinn .....	13	Mr. J. Cummings .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Thomas White .....	11	Mr. Collis .....	Windsor .....	" .....	"		
Total males—8.							

## LIST of Children, &amp;c.—continued.

Females.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Caroline Barnfield .....	16	Mr. Wall .....	Parramatta .....	General service...	5 years.		
Julia Barret .....	12	Mr. Reeves .....	Menangle .....	Farm service .....	"		
Sarah Clayton .....	12	Mrs. Guthrie .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Sarah Dewson .....	15	Mrs. Maher .....	Braidwood .....	" .....	"		
Emily Day .....	13	Mrs. Clarke .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
Elizabeth Dowling .....	12	Mr. Baker .....	Penrith .....	" .....	"		
Mary J. Graham .....	15	Mr. M'Donnagh .....	Manning River .....	Farm service .....	"		
Mary Hennessy .....	11	Mrs. Reeves .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
Caroline Johnson .....	11	Mr. Loyd .....	Greendale .....	Farm service .....	"		
Kate Joseph .....	12	Mrs. Armstrong .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
Alma Knox .....	13	Mrs. Nead .....	Menangle .....	Farm service .....	"		
Rebecca Mason .....	12	Mr. M'Shane .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
Letitia Noyes .....	10	Mrs. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	Farm service .....	"		
Ellen Newman .....	10	Mrs. Duncan .....	Sydney .....	General service...	"		
Caroline Newman .....	13	Miss Adamson .....	R. C. O. School .....	" .....	"		
Mary A. O'Brien .....	11	Mrs. J. Martin .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Johanna Rawlins .....	14	Mrs. Mackinson .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Ellen Smith .....	12	Mrs. Hosier .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Total females—18.							
Total apprenticed in 1860—26.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1861.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Joseph Dowson .....	12	Mr. Smith .....	Wollongong .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
William Day .....	12	Mr. Carroll .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
Thomas Field .....	13	Mr. Ryan .....	Queanbeyan .....	" .....	"		
William Lillis .....	11	Mr. Cunningham .....	Windsor .....	" .....	"		
Joseph Marshall .....	14	Miss Adamson .....	Catholic Orphanage .....	Gardening .....	"		
Malcolm M'Namara .....	12	Mr. Lucas .....	Sydney .....	Cabinet making .....	"		
James Smith .....	10	Mr. O. Reynolds .....	" .....	General service .....	"		
John Sullivan .....	13	Dean O'Connell .....	Maitland .....	" .....	"		
Total males—8.							
Females.							
Elizabeth Flynn .....	13	Mrs. Glynn .....	Mittagong .....	Farm service .....	5 years.		
Elizabeth Gallagher .....	12	Mr. Cunningham .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Margt. Higgins .....	12	Mr. Sherban .....	Camperdown .....	" .....	"		
Mary Bell .....	13	Mr. Reynolds .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Mary A. Condon .....	11	Mrs. Gains .....	Parramatta .....	" .....	"		
Jane Hanly .....	16	Mrs. Rocheford .....	Campbelltown .....	Farm service .....	"		
Mary Anne Humphries .....	12	Mr. Caraher .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Elizabeth Kemp .....	16	Mr. Keane .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Letitia Kelly .....	13	Mrs. Power .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Mary A. Morrison .....	11	Mrs. Russell .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Esther M'Gartland .....	11	Mrs. M'Loughlin .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Mary A. M'Gartland .....	12	Mr. Ryan .....	Queanbeyan .....	" .....	"		
Sarah Summerfield .....	11	Mrs. Oregan .....	Wiseman's Ferry .....	Farm service .....	"		
Mary Jane Thomas .....	13	Mrs. Cosgrove .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Harriet Webber .....	11	Mrs. Parker .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Total females—15.							
Total apprenticed in 1861—23.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1862.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Walter Elliott .....	10	Mr. Murphy .....	Shell Harbour .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Charles Bennett .....	12	Mrs. Fitzgerald .....	East Maitland .....	" .....	"		
James Graham .....	12	Mr. Johnson .....	Grafton .....	" .....	"		
James Cavannagh .....	12	Mr. John Taylor .....	Greendale .....	" .....	"		
George Anderson .....	12	Mr. John Handcock .....	Jamberoo .....	" .....	"		
James Gallagher .....	13	Mr. Delany .....	Miller's Forest .....	" .....	"		
Total apprenticed in 1862—6.							

## CHILDREN apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1863.

Male.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Mathew Conroy .....	12	Mr. Martin Payton	Riversford, Menangle ...	Farming .....	7 years.		
Total apprenticed in 1863—1.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1864.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Henry Chapman .....	12	Mr. Pendergrast ...	Picton .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
William Chapman .....	12	Mr. Noonan .....	" .....	" .....	"		
John Woods .....	11	Mrs. W. M'Encroo	Jamberoo .....	" .....	"		
Robert M'Coy .....	12	Mr. Connor .....	Numba, Shoalhaven.....	" .....	"		
Lawrence Clifford .....	13	Mr. Gash .....	Blacktown .....	" .....	"		
Henry Day .....	10	Mrs. Crowe .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
Michael Fisher .....	12	Mr. Thos. Lynch	Burraborang .....	" .....	"		
Francis Thompson .....	15	Mr. Hogan .....	Sydney .....	Assisting at gro- cer's shop.	"		
William Hefferman.....	9	Mr. Madden.....	Numba, Shoalhaven ...	Farming .....	"		
John Gaghan .....	11	Mr. Johnson.....	Balmain .....	Dairy service ...	"		
William M'Quillane ...	12	Mr. Warren .....	Parramatta-st., Sydney	Boot making ...	"		
George J. Gudgeon.....	12	Mr. Howard.....	Kissing Point .....	Farming .....	"		
Charles Baker .....	11	Mr. Hurley .....	Campbelltown .....	General service	"		
Total males—13.							
Females.							
Mary A. Day .....	11	.....	Near Braidwood .....	Farm service ...	5 years.		
Mary A. Millett .....	13	Mrs. Birch .....	Sydney .....	General service	"		
Anne Coates.....	10	Mr. Laghan.....	Balmain .....	" .....	"		
Eliza J. Selwood .....	13	Mr. Hurley .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Total females—4.							
Total apprenticed in 1864—17.							

## LIST of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1865.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
George Duck .....	11	Mr. E. Butler .....	Sydney .....	Squatting .....	7 years.		
Joseph Thompson .....	12	Mr. Moloney .....	" .....	Grocer's assistant	"		
Kennedy Freeman .....	12	Mr. Robert Riley...	Burraborang .....	Farming .....	"		
James Burke .....	11	Mr. T. Swecney ...	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Francis M'Grath .....	11	Mr. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
Thomas Fairbrother ...	12	Mrs. John Rudd ...	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
William Grant .....	12	Mr. M'Lean .....	Sydney .....	Silversmith .....	"		
Martin Quigley .....	11	Mr. P. Hughes.....	" .....	General service..	"		
Francis Rutherford.....	12	Mr. Conlon .....	Menangle .....	Farming .....	"		
Patrick Devlin .....	12	Mr. Ed. Guthrie ...	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Connolly .....	12	Mrs. C. Twohey ...	Surry Hills .....	Baking .....	"		
Charles Vincent .....	11	Mr. Ed. Downey ...	Petersham .....	Boot making ...	"		
Total males—12.							
Females.							
Catherine Summerfield..	11	Mr. Lynan .....	Picton .....	Store keeping ...	5 years.		
Alice Devlin.....	11	Mr. Clunc.....	" .....	Farm service ...	"		
Mary Gleeson .....	12	Mr. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	" .....	"		
Mary A. Clifford .....	11	Mrs. Lynch .....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Mary Cavanagh .....	11	Mr. T. Conlon .....	Near Liverpool .....	Farm service ...	"		
Isabella Greer .....	12	Mrs. M'Lean .....	Sydney .....	General service..	"		
Mary A. King .....	13	Mr. Fred. Leach ...	Balmain .....	" .....	"		
Margt. M'Namara .....	12	Mr. Ed. Guthrie ...	Campbelltown .....	Farm service ...	"		
Total females—8.							
Total apprenticed in 1865—20.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1866.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
James Riley .....	11	Mr. J. Ryan .....	St. Leonards .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
Samuel Lillybridge .....	11	Mr. T. Lacy .....	The Oaks, Camden .....	" .....	"		
Francis Anderson .....	12	Mr. Wm. Johnson .....	Morpeth .....	Blacksmith .....	"		
Joseph Brennan .....	12	Mr. J. J. Mulchy .....	Ryde .....	Farming .....	"		
Henry Long .....	12	Mr. A. McDonald .....	Manning River .....	" .....	"		
Alfred White .....	12	Mr. Holmes .....	Balmain .....	Painting .....	"		
Wm. Mulowney .....	14	Mr. Henry Nash .....	South Creek .....	Farming .....	"		
Frederick Donohoe .....	13	Mr. James Murray .....	Ulladulla .....	" .....	"		
Total males—8.							
Females.							
Catherine Condon .....	12	Mrs. M. Hayes .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	5 years.		
Mary T. Sully .....	14	Mr. T. Shannon .....	Cook's River .....	" .....	"		
Mary J. M'Coy .....	12	Mr. Jas. English .....	Balmain .....	" .....	"		
Anne Cook .....	10	Miss Eugene Ryan .....	Sydney .....	" .....	"		
Kate Murphy .....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Agnes O'Brien .....	12	Mr. John Ryan .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
Sarah Dodd .....	11	Mrs. Moloney .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Caroline Bartlett .....	11	Mrs. M. M'Evoy .....	" .....	" .....	"		
Mary J. Canto .....	12	Mrs. Waterhouse .....	Woolloomooloo .....	" .....	"		
Total females—9.							
Total apprenticed in 1866—17.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1867.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Thomas Boyd .....	12	Mr. E. Ryan .....	Berrima .....	Farming .....	7 years.		
James Cavanagh .....	13	Mr. Martin .....	Tamworth .....	" .....	"		
Edward Bennett .....	11	Mrs. Hanly .....	Colo .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Quinn .....	14	Mr. B. M'Gilligan .....	Shoalhaven .....	" .....	"		
John Colburne .....	12	Mr. T. Gough .....	Windsor Road .....	" .....	"		
Patrick Cusack .....	12	Mr. Philip Smith .....	Cox's River .....	" .....	"		
William Martin .....	12	Mrs. Girard .....	Lismore, Clarence River .....	" .....	"		
Richard Nelson .....	12	Mr. J. Connor .....	Shoalhaven .....	" .....	"		
William O'Brien .....	12	Mr. H. Higgins .....	Braidwood .....	" .....	"		
James Hughes .....	12	Mr. G. Dillon .....	Balmain .....	General service .....	"		
Thomas Cannavan .....	13	Mr. P. Cahil .....	Braidwood .....	Farming .....	"		
James Hughes .....	12	Mr. O'Heir .....	Surry Hills .....	Baking .....	"		
Total males—12.							
Females.							
Matilda Day .....	12	Mr. M. O'Connor .....	Shoalhaven .....	Farm service .....	5 years.		
Mary J. Quigley .....	12	Mr. E. Guthrie .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	"		
Kate Daly .....	12	Mr. P. Newman .....	" .....	General service .....	"		
Louisa M'Kaane .....	12	Mr. E. Kennedy .....	Sydney .....	Machine working .....	"		
Total females—4.							
Total apprenticed in 1867—16.							

List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1868.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Julius O'Connell .....	15	Mr. M. Lynch .....	Hartley .....	Farming .....	7 years		
Frederick O'Connell .....	13	Mr. M. Lynch .....	" .....	" .....	"		
John Spence .....	15	Mr. Quinn .....	Molong .....	Blacksmith .....	"		
Daniel Spence .....	12	Mr. Hurley .....	Campbelltown .....	Squatting .....	"		
James Riddell .....	13	Mr. E. Devereux .....	Cooma .....	Farming .....	"		
John Nelson .....	14	Mr. C. Clunc .....	Manning River .....	" .....	"		
Redmond Nelson .....	12	Mr. E. Devereux .....	Cooma .....	" .....	"		
James M'Callrey .....	12	Mr. English .....	Penrith .....	Tailor .....	"		
Robert Scott .....	12	Miss S. Higgins .....	Wollongong .....	Farming .....	"		
Richard Whelan .....	12	Mr. Mullins .....	Sydney .....	General service .....	"		
John Leary .....	12	Mr. Hurley .....	Campbelltown .....	Squatting .....	"		
John Kinnavane .....	12	Miss Adamson .....	Matron, C. Orphanage .....	Baking .....	"		
Total males—12.							

## List of Children, &amp;c.—continued.

Females.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Bridget Quealy .....	12	Mrs. Scanlan .....	Sydney .....	General service	5 years		
Anne M'Caffrey .....	13	Mr. O'Connor .....	" .....	" .....	" .....		
Ellen Scott .....	13	Mr. S. Reddin .....	Baulkham Hills .....	Farm service	" .....		
Eliza Fyffe .....	15	Mrs. Cahill .....	Botany-street, Sydney...	General service	" .....		
Ellen Rooney .....	14	Mr. C. Murray .....	Shoalhaven .....	Farm service	" .....		
Mary Connolly.....	13	Mrs. Seymour .....	Dowling-street, Sydney..	General service	" .....		
Total females—6.							
Total apprenticed in 1868—18.							

## List of Children apprenticed from the Catholic Orphanage during 1869.

Males.	Age.	To whom apprenticed.	Address.	To what business apprenticed.	Period of apprenticeship.	Money in Bank.	If married, when.
Robert White .....	12	Mr. Sheehan .....	Jugiong .....	Farming .....	7 years		
Robert Lea .....	13	Mr. Guthrie .....	Campbelltown .....	" .....	" .....		
Thomas Greer .....	14	Mr. M'Grath .....	Appin .....	" .....	" .....		
Mathew Maher .....	13	Mr. Johnson .....	Bahnain .....	Dairy farming .....	" .....		
William Grogan .....	14	Mr. Murphy .....	Bathurst-street, Sydney	Storekeeping .....	" .....		
Thomas Kinnavane .....	12	Mr. Smith .....	Parramatta .....	Baking .....	" .....		
Thomas Sheldon .....	12	Mr. Hanghey .....	Appin .....	Farming .....	" .....		
Joseph Greer .....	12	Mr. M'Namara .....	Picton .....	" .....	" .....		
Michael Donovan.....	12	Mr. M'Guinn .....	Campbelltown .....	Boot-making .....	" .....		
Joseph Danton.....	12	Mrs. Fox .....	Camden .....	Farming .....	" .....		
Total males—10.							
Females.							
Josephine Wilson.....	13	Mrs. Wynn .....	George-street, Sydney ...	General service	5 years		
Emily Acheson.....	12	Mrs. Butler .....	Park-street, Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Margaret Hutton.....	12	Mrs. Hurley .....	Fort-street, Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Jane Euralle.....	12	Mr. Rooney .....	King-street, Sydney .....	" .....	" .....		
Elizabeth Bathes .....	12	Miss King.....	Cumberland-st., Sydney	" .....	" .....		
Total females—5.							
Total apprenticed in 1869—15.							

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(LETTER RESPECTING PROPOSED REMOVAL OF, FROM MACQUARIE-STREET TO VICTORIA-STREET, WITH PLANS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.  
(Forwarding plan of land and buildings, School of Industry.)

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 1 August, 1870.

SIR,

Agreeably to the request of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have prepared and forward herewith a plan of the land and buildings in Macquarie-street, Sydney, occupied as a School of Industry.

Taking into consideration the advantages of the position, being adjacent to Sir R. Bourke's statue, and having considerable frontage to the Government Domain, I value the site at £14,500; the old buildings will not more than pay the cost of removal.

I forward also plan of land belonging to Government in Victoria-street, at the rear of the Sydney Gaol, and a sketch design for a new School of Industry to be erected thereon; the building will provide accommodation for fifty inmates, quarters for matrons, school-room, dining-hall, work-rooms, and the necessary outbuildings; the estimated cost is £7,000. The plan is arranged to admit of future extension if desired.

The land in Victoria-street I value at £3,000.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 1/8/70.—J.R.

[Two plans.]

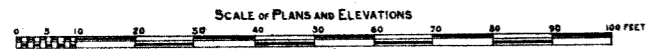
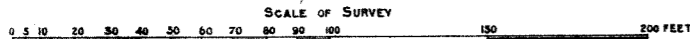




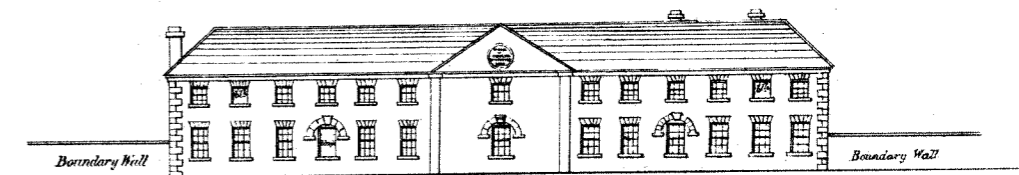
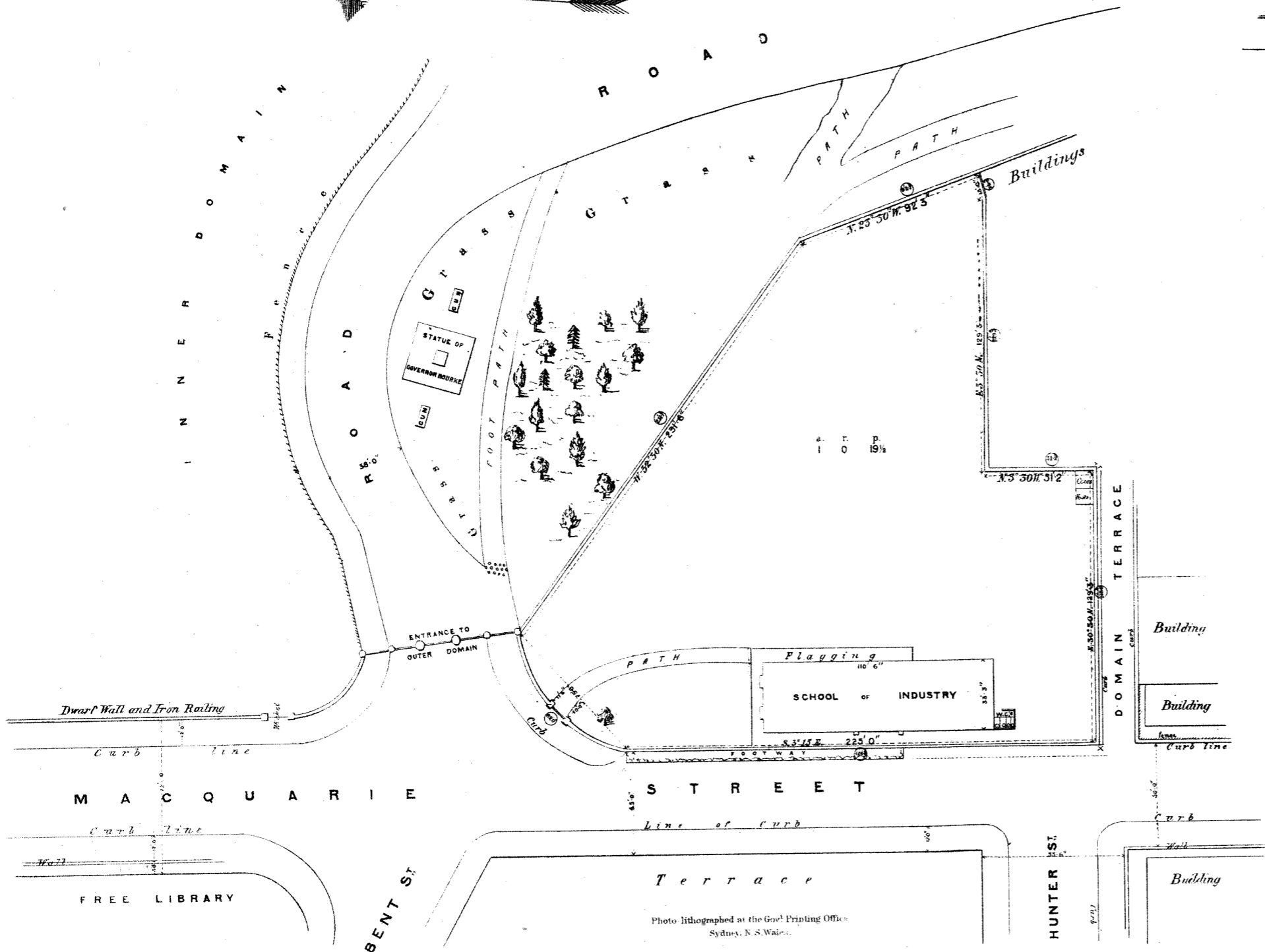
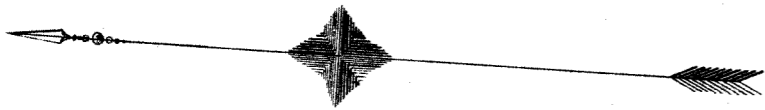
# School of Industry

MACQUARIE STREET, SYDNEY,

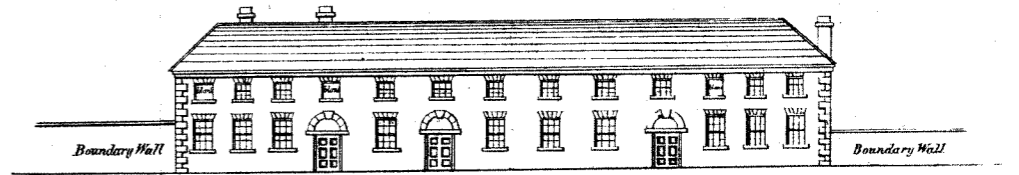
## PLAN OF BUILDING AND GROUND.



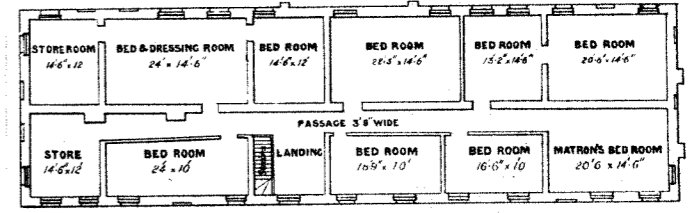
NOTE The Figures shown thus (6) denote correct dimensions of Ground  
 " " " (5) are taken inside Boundary Wall



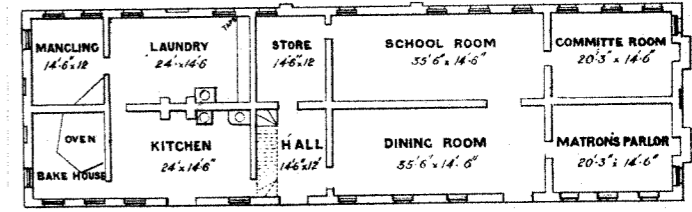
ELEVATION TO MACQUARIE ST.



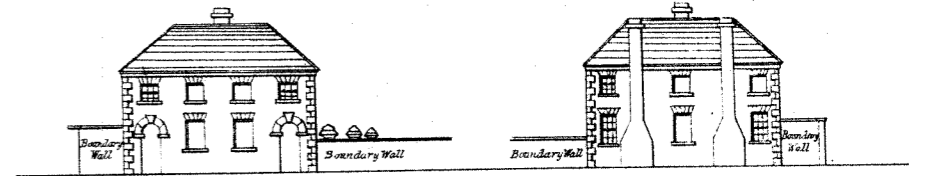
ELEVATION TO DOMAIN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



GROUND PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION

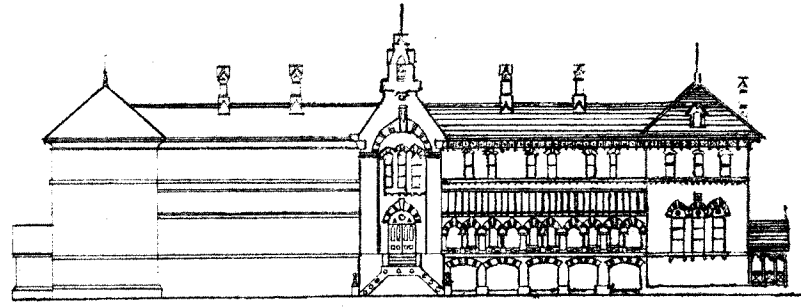
NORTH ELEVATION

(Sig. 109)

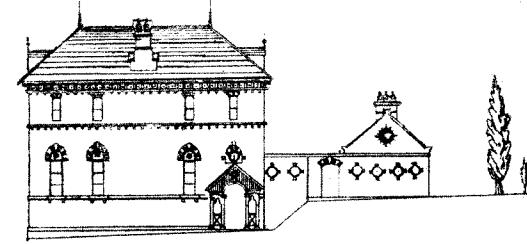
Photo lithographed at the Gov. Printing Office Sydney, N. S. Wales.

SKETCH FOR PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

VACANT CROWN LAND  
DARLINGHURST, SYDNEY.

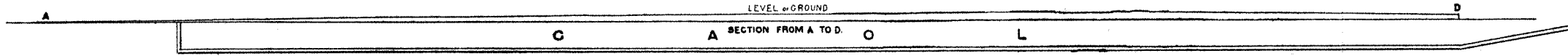


FRONT ELEVATION TO VICTORIA STREET



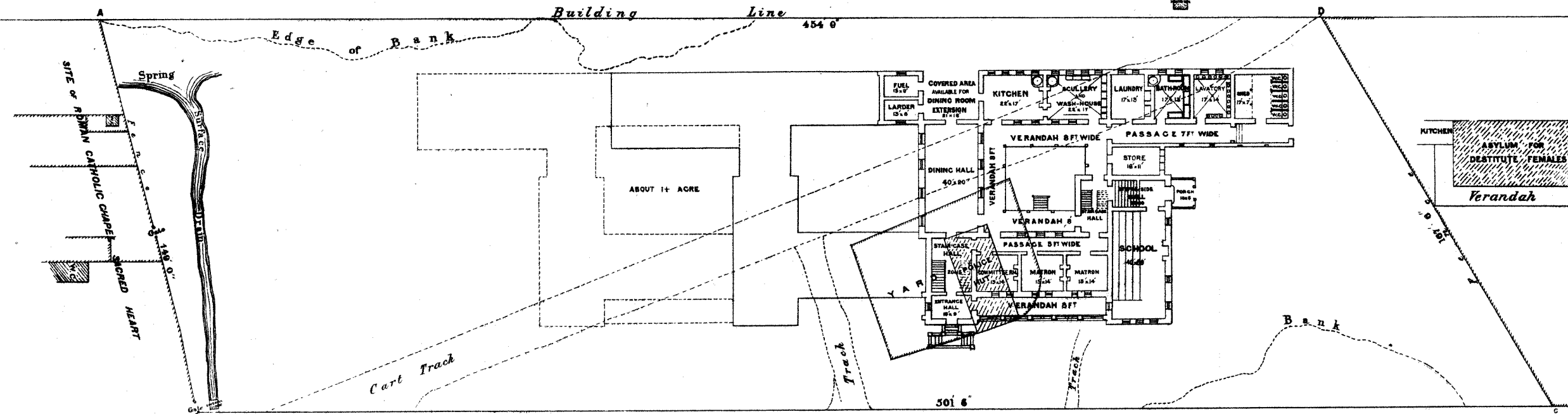
END ELEVATION

DARLINGHURST ROAD



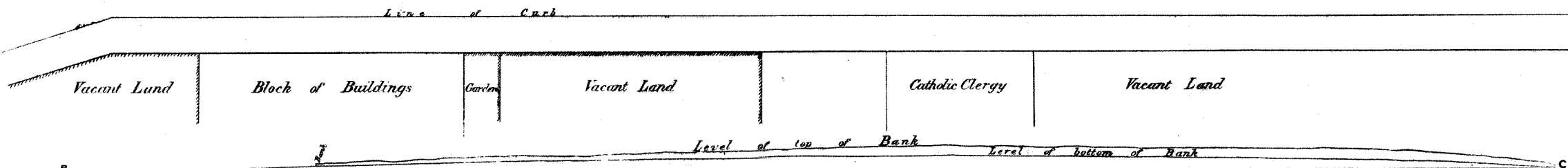
DARLINGHURST ROAD

SECTION FROM A TO B.

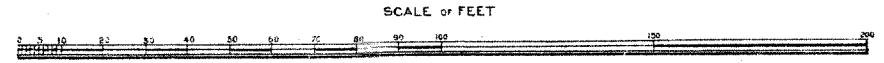


SECTION THROUGH CENTRE OF GROUND.

VICTORIA STREET



(Sig. 109)



1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL.  
(MESSAGE No. 5.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.*

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BELMORE,

*Governor.*

*Message No. 5.*

The Governor recommends to Parliament the appropriation of a sum of Ten thousand pounds for the resumption of the present site of the Sydney Female School of Industry, and for providing funds for the erection of buildings, &c.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 13th September, 1870.*

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

(REPORT FROM SUB-COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 Novr., 1870.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of a Report from the Sydney Infirmary, which Report appeared  
 “ in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 17th September, together with the  
 “ Evidence upon which that Report was founded.”

*(Mr. Flood.)*

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## SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

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### REPORT of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Sydney Infirmary to inquire into the allegations of the *Protestant Standard* concerning the Management of that Institution.

THE Sub-Committee have the honor to report to the Board that to the performance of the duty assigned them they have devoted days of anxious and searching inquiry, during which they have had under examination no less than thirty-two witnesses, amongst whom were the Lady Superintendent, the Manager all the Sisters and Probationary Sisters, most of the Nurses, the Church of England and the Presbyterian Chaplains, Dr. Schuëtte (the late Resident House Surgeon), Bennett (formerly Messenger), and Sadler (formerly Yardsman), at the Institution.

The course adopted by your Committee, in conducting the investigation, was first to examine the witnesses as to the allegation in the *Protestant Standard*, taken *seriatim*; and next to request them to give any additional information bearing, either on the matter under inquiry, or on the general management of the Institution, which they might be desirous to furnish. Every facility was afforded the witnesses to make known the existence of any grievance or abuse which in their opinion might exist; and the Committee caused to be published throughout the Institution, their readiness to see, in addition to those specially summoned, any of the nurses or servants who had any comments to make, or any complaint to prefer. They also invited through the public press the attendance of any person who wished to give evidence on the matters under inquiry, so that your Committee feel justified in expressing their belief that their investigation has been as full and as general as it was possible for them to make it. They have been led to make this observation, in consequence of their fairness having been impugned by a witness of the name of Robertson, who, in a letter to the *Protestant Standard*, has complained that he was prevented by a majority of the Committee from giving the testimony he was anxious to furnish. Robertson, your Committee would remark, had given the only evidence he had to give touching the subject under investigation; and he then began to speak of matters wholly irrelevant to it, whereupon he was told by the Chairman with the unanimous concurrence of the rest of the Committee, that if he would come before the House Committee (the proper body to deal with his complaints) on the following Monday, or would communicate with them in writing, they would gladly receive the information he was anxious to give.

Your Sub-Committee now proceed to lay before the Directors the result of their inquiry, and, in doing so, they will give their "finding" on the allegations of the *Standard* in the order in which they were taken during the examination.

1. It is stated by the *Protestant Standard* that a nurse "had rebuked the unseemly conduct of a Roman Catholic nurse with patients, laughing and making an unseemly noise on the verandah, while the Protestant minister was offering prayer beside the bed of a dying woman. The nurse rebuking them is a Protestant, but those whom she rebuked are Romanists; and, although there is no doubt about the unseemly conduct, which could not occur in such an Institution were it not that Romish sympathy is paramount, not only is the Romish girl *not* censured by the Lady Superintendent, but she has, we understand, attempted to force an apology from the Protestant nurse who noticed the disgraceful conduct."

With reference to this allegation, the Committee find that, on the occasion referred to, some Roman Catholic patients were playing very noisily with a little boy outside the ward where the Church of England Chaplain was praying with a dying woman. The Lady Superintendent was subsequently informed that the Protestant nurse had rebuked a Roman Catholic nurse for making the noise; and for this misrepresentation the Lady Superintendent requested an expression of sorrow from the Protestant nurse.

2. It is alleged in the *Standard* that the Lady Superintendent treats the Roman Catholic nurses and servants with greater kindness than she does the Protestant, that she prefers hiring the former, and that "two Romish menials, who happen to be useful and subservient to *their* superior, and who treat the sisters and nurses with insolence, are treated with special favour."

With reference to these statements, there is no evidence whatever to justify the assertion that Roman Catholics, *as such*, are treated with greater kindness or consideration than Protestants by the Lady Superintendent; the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants hired by her is very small; and although there is a feeling generally prevalent that she shows considerable partiality to *two sisters*

named

named Parker,—one her own maid (who is also store-woman in the Nightingale Wing), and the other the keeper of the linnen-room,—who are Roman Catholics, the Committee are of opinion that this partiality is evidenced more in the Lady Superintendent's manner towards them than in anything else.

The Committee feel it due, both to the Lady Superintendent and to these two young women, to give the following extracts from the "characters" given them on leaving England, by Colonel Hudson, the head of the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, in which Institution they were employed in responsible positions.

With reference to the elder sister, the Colonel, after mentioning that she had established for herself a high character during a service of upwards of five years, says, "Her reputation for honest industry and high principle has rendered her deservedly respected in the establishment. She carries with her the good wishes and kind regards of all those with whom she has been associated during her service under the Crown."

Of the younger sister, the Colonel says, "That she had served for five years, during which time she has borne the highest character for honesty and good principle. Her quiet, industrious, and amiable disposition has deservedly won for her the high opinion of those under whom she has served in the Government establishment. She has been an example to be admired and followed by all around her, and her determination to leave the Factory, for the purpose of proceeding to Australia, is received with regret."

On the strength of such testimonials, these young women were engaged within a week of their arrival in the Colony; and the Lady Superintendent's testimony is, that she can prove from her books that their diligence and economy have been of the greatest service to the Institution.

3. The third matter of complaint made by the *Protestant Standard* against the management of the Institution is, "that the Board appointed a Roman Catholic House Surgeon."

The Committee find that this gentleman was recommended by the honorary medical staff as the most qualified candidate; and that the Board regarding *capacity*, and not *religion*, in their selection of such an officer, selected him accordingly. As a matter of fact they did not know what religion he professed until the *Standard* informed them of it.

4. Another allegation of the *Standard* is, "that the Protestant searcher was got rid of and a Roman Catholic put in her place."

The Committee find that the Lady Superintendent had nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the removal of the searcher. This person, and her husband, who was the messenger, occupied apartments which were required for the purposes of the Institution, so they received from the Board notice to leave. Their apartments have been converted into an additional ward, in accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting. On their leaving, the Lady Superintendent was requested to set one of the female servants to do the searcher's work. She selected one whom she thought, from the length of time she had been in the Institution, and for her good character, would be suitable for the post. This person was a Roman Catholic, but she did not remain long, and was succeeded by a Protestant.

5. Another allegation in the *Protestant Standard* is, "that the Protestant cook was dismissed and a Roman Catholic hired in her place."

The Committee find that the cook (not of the Infirmary but of the Nightingale Wing) was discharged because her son, who had been allowed to live with her, was getting too old to live amongst so many female servants, and also because there was no longer room for him. The procedure of the Lady Superintendent in this matter met with the approval of the House Committee, in whose opinion the arrangement, which permitted of the cook's boy being in the establishment, was an objectionable one. The cook hired in her place was a Roman Catholic.

6. As to the allegation of the *Protestant Standard* that "all the servants but one are Roman Catholics," the Committee find that, out of a nursing-staff of twenty-seven, there were, at the time of the *Standard's* making the assertion, but two Roman Catholics. One of these was in the Institution when the Lady Superintendent came to it, and one (the only nurse of the Roman Catholic persuasion ever selected by that Lady Superintendent—a probationer) was appointed after she had been more than two years in the Institution. There are four scrubbers—two Roman Catholics and two Protestants. There were, altogether, under the Lady Superintendent's charge thirty-five persons, of whom eight were Roman Catholics.

7. The *Standard* alleges that "two of the most experienced nurses in the Institution—Morrow and Jennings, both Protestants—were compelled to resign their positions because of the conduct of the 'Lady Superior,' and the insolence of her Romish favourites, and two Romish nurses have just succeeded them."



The Committee find that though Nurse Jennings now says she could not remain because of the impertinence of the two Parkers, she and Nurse Morrow gave an entirely different reason for leaving to a Committee, which was appointed at the time to inquire into any and what causes of complaint they might have. Though urgently pressed to give the real reason which had induced them to give warning, they persisted that "a desire to better themselves" was the sole ground for their wishing to leave. When taxed by your Committee with inconsistency, she (Jennings) stated that the evidence she previously gave arose from a desire to leave the Institution in peace. Allowing her present statement every weight, it only affects the two Parkers (the "body guard" of the *Standard*), of whose conduct to her she complains very strongly. She says in her evidence, "except as to the Parkers, *I had nothing to complain of in Miss Osburn.*" Nurse Morrow is now a nurse in the Maitland Hospital, so that the Committee had not the opportunity of examining her. It is not true that "two Romish nurses have just succeeded them."

8. As to the allegation that "a Romish servant, whose duty it was to scrub the wards, has been elevated to the position of nurse, and that this person, a *protégé* of the Good Shepherd (as the *Standard* believes), exercises an undue amount of authority and influence, the Committee find that the only person who could possibly be referred to, is one who was promoted to be a nurse from an inferior position by the Manager, before the Lady Superintendent came to the Colony; that her capabilities as a nurse justify the Manager's selection; and that the belief that she was a *protégé* of the Good Shepherd is as gratuitous as it is insulting to a well-conducted young woman. The fact is that within one week of her arrival in the Colony she entered respectable private service, from which she came direct to the Institution with a good character.

9. As to the allegation that "access to the 'Lady Superior' is all but impossible, except through the favour of one or both of these Romish girls (the Parkers)," the Committee find that there is an impression with some of the nurses and sisters that this is so. It seems, however, to arise from the fact that one of these girls, as attendant on the Lady Superintendent, is the person of whom inquiry has necessarily to be made as to where and when she may be seen, that is if she cannot be found in her office. The Committee find that the Lady Superintendent is generally accessible upon the business of the Institution. Some witnesses state that her attendant has not given them the facilities for seeing her that they should have had, and that, when denying them access to her, she had been offensive in her tone and bearing. On the other hand, other witnesses give directly opposite testimony.

10. As to the alleged "order of the Lady Superintendent to the yardsman to burn some Bibles, and 'this Ritualistic Bible-burning,'" the Committee find as follows: Just after the Nightingale Wing was finished, a number of old, torn, and greasy books, of every description, the accumulation of years, were brought there from the wards. On inquiry about them from the Church of England Chaplain, the Lady Superintendent was informed by him that these books (some of them portions of dilapidated Bibles) were for the most part not only worthless but full of vermin. He undertook to look them over, and take out what he could use, and he recommended the rest to be destroyed by burial. On receiving an intimation from the Chaplain that he had made his selection, the Lady Superintendent directed the yardsman to burn the box in which the residue were. It appears, from the Lady Superintendent's statement, that she did not examine the books at all herself. The yardsman did not, however, obey the order; *and so no books whatever were burned.* It appears from a personal examination of the case by the Committee, that there were some perfectly good Bibles in it; but they are satisfied that this fact was unknown to the Lady Superintendent. They fully accept her declaration, that "as through the Bible I hold all my hopes of salvation, far from burning other people's Bibles I would rather be burnt myself than part with my Bible." The Lady Superintendent states that she has often put copies of the Bible into the wards, and has, in company with Mrs. Lambert, spent hours in endeavouring to procure Bibles in their own language for foreign patients. The assertion in the *Standard*, that the yardsman was not forgiven for refusing to burn the Bibles, is utterly without foundation, since it appears that the Lady Superintendent did not know that the books had not been burnt until she was informed of it in that paper. The *Protestant Standard* says, "ten to one his successor is a Romanist"; he is a *Protestant*. The yardsman, although calling himself a Protestant in his examination before the Committee, passed, when in the service of the Institution, for a Roman Catholic, and was deemed to be such both by the Manager and the Lady Superintendent.

11. The *Protestant Standard* alleges that "the Committee have just appointed three nurses—two Romanists and one Protestant." This allegation is not true.

12. The *Protestant Standard* contains the following statement:—"The Committee recently wrote to the sisters to ascertain from them what are their intentions when their three years have expired—the term of the engagement made with them in England. It appears that the sisters are bound to give the Committee *three months'* notice if it be their intention to withdraw from the Institution and return to England. But the Committee, *at the suggestion of the 'Lady Superior,'* have been asking from the sisters

*six months' notice.* What *more* may be in this it is not difficult to say, for as there are certain friends and favourites of the 'Lady Superior' either in the Institution, or not far off, who might in six months be got ready for vacant places, the thing could not be so easily done in three months. However this may be, as the sisters declined to answer the Committee's inquiry, *the Committee have now withdrawn their letter*, and asked the sisters to consider the letter and their answers as not existing."

The Committee find that the action of the "Nursing Committee" as it is called, was taken at the instance of the Colonial Secretary, who required information as to the Lady Superintendent's and the sisters' intended movements on the expiration of the term of their agreement, partly with a view to his preparation of the Estimates, for by the conditions of that agreement they were to be furnished with a passage to England at the expense of the Colonial Government in the event of their wishing to return thither. The Committee finding that the sisters declined answering their inquiries, requested their Chairman to withdraw their letter, because they were of opinion that as the sisters were under agreement with the Government and not with the Board, it would be better for the Government to communicate with them. The Lady Superintendent had nothing whatever to do with this matter. She was in the same position with reference to it as the sisters themselves.

13. As to the allegation that "the sisters and nurses are thoroughly dissatisfied, except the Lady Superintendent's favourites, the Committee report that three out of the four sisters, and some few of the nurses, express themselves as being dissatisfied. They assign no other reason that your Committee can discover, except the alleged impertinence of the Parkers. The greater number of the nurses, and all the probationer sisters, however, declare that there is, in their opinion, no reasonable ground for dissatisfaction.

14. As to the "Oratory," it appears that at the instance of the sisters, all of whom, with some of the nurses, contributed to the object, a small room at the top of the Nightingale Wing, which had been set apart for family worship, was furnished with chairs, and a small table on a dais at one end of it covered with a red cloth. The latter is not an "Altar," as alleged, and appears to have been placed in the room only to give it a Church-like appearance. It is the unanimous testimony of the witnesses (several of them Wesleyans and others Protestants, not members of the Church of England) that nothing but family worship, consisting of a selection from the Church of England Liturgy, the reading of the Scriptures, and singing hymns, has ever been conducted in this room; and that no ornaments, or ceremonial of any kind, has been at any time introduced.

15. It has been alleged that the "sisters and nurses are compelled to attend the early Communion at Christ Church."

This allegation has been most clearly disproved. There does not appear to have been, as far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, any interference with the religious freedom of the persons under the Lady Superintendent's control, except in one instance, wherein the Committee are of opinion that she acted unadvisedly. One of the sisters, it came out in evidence, was compelled, for a time at any rate, to attend the Protestant worship conducted in the Institution by the Rev. Mr. Allworth on Sunday mornings, after she had expressed to the Lady Superintendent her objection to do so, and her desire to attend only at the Congregational Church, where she was a member. It is in evidence that for two years after her arrival in this Colony this sister had voluntarily attended the Sunday service in the house without demur, and had only objected to do so after having had a personal difference with her superior; and also that permission had been willingly accorded her to attend her own Church in the morning on her Sacrament Sunday, and every Sunday evening and week-night she might wish to go. Nevertheless, the Committee, whilst allowing that the Lady Superintendent's was an error of judgment, regret the procedure in this particular case. The Committee ought in all justice to add that, on this point, all the other Protestant members of the nursing staff, not being members of the Church of England, gave the most unequivocal testimony in the Lady Superintendent's favour.

16. The *Protestant Standard* alleges that "the sisters and nurses complain that, in the apportioning of night-duty, partiality is 'shown in favour of those whom she finds convenient.'"

It appears that some dissatisfaction has existed amongst some of the Protestant nurses, in consequence of a Roman Catholic nurse having been relieved from her share of night-duty. This nurse, the Committee find, suffers from a bronchial affection, and had been expressly ordered by one of the honorary physicians "not to go on night-duty." This nurse, however, informed the Committee that she was ready to go on night-duty whenever ordered.

17. A correspondent of the *Protestant Standard*, when informing that paper that "the Infirmary's washing had been taken from the Sydney Female Refuge, intimates that he has a notion that it has been removed to the Good Shepherd, 'the Romish Refuge.'" The *Standard* thereupon insinuates that this removal has been effected through the Lady Superintendent's sympathies with Roman Catholics.

The

The Committee report, that they find that the Lady Superintendent had nothing whatever to do with this matter; and that it was the House Committee alone who was responsible for the removal of the washing from the Refuge, not to the House of the Good Shepherd, but to a private laundress, who obtained the work by *tender*.

18. With reference to the allegation that "the Lady Superintendent requires her subordinates to style her 'Lady Superior' and 'Your Ladyship,'" the Committee find that she has for some time past discontinued the use of the former title which, though never used, as stated, in "defiance of the Committee," is not the name by which the Board has ever designated her. The evidence wholly contradicts the statement that she has demanded to be called "Your Ladyship."

19. In conclusion: On review of the whole evidence, the Committee would express their opinion that there have been no sectarian predilections manifested by the Lady Superintendent to affect injuriously the interests of the Institution.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, V.P., *Chairman*.

W. M. ALDERSON.

J. G. RAPHAEL.

M. J. DWYER.

JOHN ALGER.

JOHN R. STREET.

R. LEWERS.

M. H. STEPHEN.

J. E. MANNING.

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27TH JULY, 1870.

*Rev. W. Allworth* :—One afternoon a woman with whom I had been praying was dying ; I heard a noise behind me, but did not see who caused it, but believed it was the children, and took no further notice, and thought no more of it until I saw the statement in the *Protestant Standard* ; I was too much engaged to pay attention to the noise at the time, as I was praying ; I thought it was children because I was in the children's ward at the time ; I have stated my firm belief ; it was Sister Haldane's ward ; I mentioned the matter after seeing it in the *Protestant Standard* to a person, and was told by Sister Haldane it emanated from two nurses in the ward ; I think if anyone had been present they might have said, "You should have been more quiet on such an occasion" ; it was certainly irreverent, but, if from children, thoughtless ; the noise did not prevent my continuing my devotions, believing it to be the children ; a few days previous, while administering the Sacrament to the same woman, Sister Haldane very kindly sent the children out of the ward ; the noise, I should say, did not proceed from women quarrelling ; the noise did distract me slightly, but not to interfere with my duties.

A long time ago, in Mrs. Ghost's time, there were many old Bibles about the house, which in that time were much disregarded and abused—in some instances used to keep up windows ; the Bibles became much soiled, and in many instances taken away for closet purposes, as also tracts I brought here ; when a more cleanly system came into operation, the sisters complained of the dirty and untidy state of the Bibles ; the walls were scraped, wainscots cleaned, and wards cleansed ; I often found bugs in some of the Testaments covered with brown holland ; others were in good order ; many were removed for the sake of cleanliness ; while Nightingale Wing was being built, and just about to be occupied, upon wanting Bibles I found they were no longer on shelf in store ; I found them in one of the underground apartments of Nightingale Wing in a great heap ; I picked out many fit for use, wiped and cleaned them, but, knowing vermin had been in many of them, did not think it advisable to take them into wards ; cleaned at great expense ; I explained this to Miss Osburn ; she wished me to be very particular as I said I had been with those I had selected, which I took into the wards ; Miss Osburn asked what should be done with the Bibles and books unfit for use ; I said I did not know ; she suggested Bennett should burn them at lower end of the yard ; I suggested putting into a box, nailing down, and burying, as I heard had been done in other instances, naturally objecting to Bibles being burnt ; I looked out some a second time, and made further selections of Bibles and other books, which I also brought up and afterwards took them into wards as wanted ; some time after I found they had been removed to a house where straw was kept ; a long time ago Nurse Gordon (I believe) asked for more Bibles ; I went to straw-house and brought away an armful of books, which I took care to see had no vermin in them, and cleaned then ; since then I have heard nothing further until after the article in *Protestant Standard*, when, on enquiry, I found them still in the straw-house ; I brought out two in ten out, two in ten in, one in window of No. 3, one into the inner ward adjoining 3, two now in book-case ; altogether I took away three lots ; the books have never either been burnt or buried ; no one asked me to see if any were serviceable ; so far as I know no books of any description have been burnt or disposed of in any way ; had any Bibles been burnt I should have strongly protested against it ; I saw some with covers off and broken ; I do not object to the destroying of the Bibles unfit for use, only to the mode named—that of burning ; I never saw lice in the books, but have seen bugs ; Miss Osburn's intention was to burn only such books as I might consider unfit for use ; our only object was to get rid of what was considered useless rubbish ; I searched amongst them three times ; my searches not having been complete, there were, no doubt, books fit for use left in the box ; since the article in the *Protestant Standard* I have seen the box still in the straw-room ; there were some Church of England Prayer-books amongst the lot, in similar condition ; the books were thrown down in a most disorderly manner, but I did not object to the place where they were put.

I do not know author of the article in *Protestant Standard*.

He was very indignant, and expressed himself so at the time the books were removed to the straw-house ; improper and indiscreet for literature of any kind to be placed in a building next dead-house, and told manager so ; applied for book-shelves.

Know nothing of an oratory-house ; never been in it ; do not know nurses are compelled to attend early Sacrament at Christ Church ; have not seen any attempts to frame the rules of this Institution upon Romish principles ; I believe the "No Popery" cry in this Institution entirely without foundation ; I have never been asked to call Miss Osburn "Her Ladyship" ; have heard her called both Lady Superior more frequently than Lady Superintendent ; am not in a position to say if Miss Osburn has shown sectarian preferences.

Sisters have told me partiality was shown to others, they believed, upon religious grounds in preference to themselves ; I know Protestant servants have at all times superabounded.

I have never met with obstruction from the servants in performance of my duties ; every Sunday I go round every ward with the view of getting every Protestant to attend service ; I was once told by Mary Hourigan, a patient would not go to service as she was one of the "right faith" ; I took no notice of it, believing her remark proceeded from ignorance ; the Roman Catholic servants frequently urge Protestants to attend service.

I have never performed religious services in Nightingale Wing ; I have heard they have there selections of the Church of England service ; I have heard Miss Osburn has high ritual ideas ; I heard they have singing, scripture reading, and selections from Church of England morning and evening services ; I believe Miss Osburn conducts family worship there ; I have heard it is Miss Osburn's earnest desire that sisters, nurses, &c., should attend early Sacrament at Christ Church ; the sisters attend my service regularly ; sisters have told me they went to Christ Church in order not to displease Miss Osburn.

Have sometimes had difficulty and delay in seeing Miss Osburn, or getting her consent to see inmates of the Nightingale Wing.

*Sister*

*Sister Haldane* :—It is quite a mis-statement about unseemly conduct of Roman Catholic nurse while Mr. Allworth was praying with a patient ; it occurred in my ward ; while Mr. Allworth was praying, two young patients, not knowing Mr. Allworth was so engaged, were laughing and playing together ; I told Ann Brannigan to call their attention to what was going on and see that it was stopped ; the chaplain was in No. 9, and a screen was round the dying patient ; the nurses making the noise were at further end of the ward, divided by an arch ; Nurse Leech went round the verandah to give some orders, to request them to be quiet ; I heard no reprimand, and know Nurse Ann was not to blame in any way ; I am quite convinced it was not intended as a gratuitous insult to the chaplain ; I have often requested patients to be quiet when chaplain is engaged with the sick.

I do not think Lady Superintendent prefers hiring Roman Catholics ; I do not notice that she treats the Roman Catholics more favourably than Protestants ; I have heard the nurses say so, and that the Roman Catholics got advantages at their Friday dinners ; the two servants waiting upon Miss Osburn are Roman Catholics ; they are her servants more particularly—one her own maid, and the other in charge of the linen ; I do not think there is any sectarian partiality ; there is favouritism, but not upon religious grounds ; there are no Roman Catholics amongst the sisters ; Nurse Brannigan is the only Roman Catholic nurse in the ward ; the probation sisters are all Protestants ; I think there are several Roman Catholic probation nurses ; I think there are two Protestant scrubbers and three Roman Catholic scrubbers ; I consider the change of cook a good one for comfort ; I think Nurses Morrow and Jennings were very much dissatisfied ; the two they complain of (the two servants of the Lady Superior—Parkers) lauded it over them, and were considered assuming and disagreeable ; being very young, and having rather a large authority, they assumed too much ; their conduct towards myself has been very intolerable, but I did not think it worth while to complain ; one, having charge of linen-room, has opportunities of making herself disagreeable, and the other, I have objected to her style of bravado, singing especially if she considered it likely to annoy ; I have complained to the Lady Superior of the singing, and noticed she was quieter for a time after I complained, but resumed, when I again complained ; I believe that being intrusted with so much authority by the Lady Superior they believed their conduct pleasing to her, and I believe the Lady Superior would do no wrong ; they reckon upon her protection, and presume upon being her favourites ; I attribute their conduct principally to their youth.

The Lady Superior did not put it down at first, but now things are decorous and orderly ; whenever I have any request to make, I write in preference to making Annie Parker a go-between ; I have found the Lady Superior incredulous respecting my complaints as to the Parkers ; the girl (Annie Parker) assumed the position of a go-between to convey statements from the sisters to Miss Osburn ; Miss Osburn never asked me why I communicated with her by letter ; Annie Parker always wished to know the business upon which applicants required to see the Lady Superior ; I would not send messages through her to avoid being placed in a disagreeable position ; the only ground of dissatisfaction I am aware of is in reference to short supply of tea ; I constantly purchase tea out of my own purse ; I do not think the tea is now made away with by anyone ; if we get our 4 ozs. each I think that quantity ample ; I make no objection to the religious ceremonies now, as I like the prayers, but I believe the Lady Superior does not like the sisters and nurses to absent themselves from these services ; I have never been compelled or asked to style Miss Osburn "Your Ladyship," and never heard anything of it until I saw it in the *Protestant Standard* ; if Miss Osburn asks the absentees from religious services why they do not attend, she does not ask, and is not displeased with, the Roman Catholics for not attending the services ; she exhorts others to attend, but do not know of any other mode of showing her displeasure but by her expression of her dissatisfaction ; I am not aware of anyone being displeased or complaining of Miss Osburn's dissatisfaction at their absenting themselves from the services ; it was expected at one time that Miss Osburn should be addressed as the Lady Superior ; I think that when the style was remarked upon it was discontinued ; some, from habit, still call her Lady Superior ; there has been no order against it ; in England, "Matron" and "Lady Superintendent" are the terms used for similar positions ; Miss Osburn is frequently styled "The Lady" ; the place where we have prayers in the Nightingale Wing, when first put in order, was called an oratory ; that name is not used now ; I do not now know it by any name ; the Lady Superior first called it an oratory, I believe ; it is sometimes called a chapel ; there is a dais and small table, with cover down to the floor, having the appearance of an altar ; there have never been any ornaments or candles on it ; seats are placed in a chapel ; there is nothing objectionable—no symbolism or postures of any kind expected ; the Lady Superior, sisters, and nurses subscribed for expense of fitting up this room ; cost was between £4 and £7 ; there are prayers every night and morning by the Lady Superior, who sits in a chair with the sisters ; the dais is fitted for use of a clergyman, but has never been used ; the hymns for use at the service held in the board-room are sung in the office ; there is no compulsory attendance at the Christ Church evening services, and never has been ; the sisters and nurses have been told that if they wish to go they would get leave, but few have gone, from the inconvenience and interference with the duties in the wards ; I found my duties have prevented my availing myself of the privilege of the Lady Superior to attend these services ; no dissatisfaction has been expressed to me, or, as I know, to anyone else, in consequence of me not going to these services.

No complaint on part of sisters of partiality in night-duty—all had duties alike ; Nurse Morrow complained she had two floors to attend to at night in company with Sister Eliza ; I know of no reason why Morrow had extra duty ; I know it was too much for one woman to attend to, but think it was an oversight ; she never complained to Lady Superior but to the sister, as she preferred doing her best rather than complain to the Lady Superior ; I think another nurse could have been got to assist ; I don't think patients suffered from want of attention—nurse being very attentive ; I am not aware who has given the information to the *Protestant Standard*.

I think from what has taken place in the House and the power and authority of the Parkers being now limited, many difficulties have been removed ; it was not only during Miss Osburn's absence at Bathurst the assumption of power was greater than usual, it was customary both before and after ; they had charge of all the stores in the Nightingale Wing during Miss Osburn's absence ; the alteration in affairs has taken place during the last few weeks.

Servants are required to wear out-of-door uniform, which they dislike ; they are often in debt for their dress to the Institution, and in case of misbehaviour cannot be dismissed ; they defy those over them on the strength of their not being liable to dismissal while in debt ; one or two of the servants have, when outside

outside in uniform, disgraced themselves; an idle servant under my control, and while good humoured and obedient I overlooked, but afterwards her conduct became worse, and would call out to me to bring up the lift; she is still in the Institution; I consider her incompetent, and have reported so to the Lady Superior; the night after I had reproved her, and I wished to give an application to a patient, and she refused her assistance; her fire-places had not been cleaned for a month; she would not do it; I asked Miss Osburn to see the ward but the work was still undone; she was quite incorrigible and incompetent; she is now with Sister Eliza, who has expressed herself to me in same terms of her; she was idle and noisy in the Nightingale Wing and was sent to the wards; she was in the habit of sitting by patient's bed and laughing and talking; I most complain of the Lady Superior's want of attention to my complaints.

*Mr. Copeland Bennett* :—Formerly messenger here; as far as my observation went, I always considered Miss Osburn favoured Roman Catholics; have always noticed special favours to the two Parkers, and from her manner and conversation considered she always preferred Roman Catholics; her great kindness and consideration, to the two Parkers particularly, led me to the conclusion I have formed; her conduct has caused dissatisfaction, which I believe was justified; I know it caused dissatisfaction amongst Protestant nurses; I could always see there was always a jealous feeling; I have no knowledge of its having caused any injury to the administrative duties of the servants; I cannot say the favouritism was owing to their being Roman Catholics; so far as I am aware, Miss Osburn had nothing to do with the dismissal of the Protestant searcher, who was my wife; I have letters to show I left because the quarters I occupied were required for other purposes; I know my wife has been prevented by the Parkers from seeing Miss Osburn; my wife could give you information on this point; frequently when I wished to see Miss Osburn upon important business, which Annie Parker wished to know, I had to leave rather than tell her my business; at same time I know Miss Osburn was there and disengaged; I thought I was refused admission because I did not tell Annie Parker my business; I had no intimation that I was to use this medium of communication with Miss Osburn; I considered it disrespectful; have known Annie Parker since she came here; I always thought she outstepped her bounds from the position in which she was placed, frequently speaking to the servants in a sharp manner—not to myself—to others in an unbecoming, pert, and insolent manner; I cannot recollect any single instance in which Annie Parker acted in an improper manner in her capacity as house-keeper or lady's-maid to the members of the institution; she has acted insolently, but I cannot charge my mind with any particular instance, but have heard her so with my own ears; I was in a room in basement of the Nightingale Wing, where these Bibles were kept; the Lady Superior was present; I was then desired to burn the Bibles and contents of the case as they then stood; I said I could not think of such a thing, my conscience would not allow me to do so; the Lady then replied, they were no good; I then said, "I shall not burn them"; I should say there were from fifty to seventy Bibles and Testaments, besides other books; I did not burn them; I had them placed in the straw-house on my own responsibility; I believe there were tracks of bugs in some few of the books, but some were perfectly new, not in our language; Miss Osburn said they were dirty; I was told to burn the whole—"to burn that case of books"; I objected to burn both, because there were Bibles (the word of God), and also books in good condition, amongst them; I do not know that Miss Osburn wished to burn them because they were Bibles, but was under the impression she ought to have known better; I knew from examination there were Bibles in the case; I am not aware Miss Osburn knew they were Bibles; I did not tell Miss Osburn they were Bibles, but that my conscience would not allow me to burn them; my impression was Miss Osburn knew what the contents of the case were, and I did not therefore consider it necessary to mention the word "Bibles" to her; I am quite positive some of the Testaments in, I believe, the German language, were quite new—never read—and some of the Bibles none the worse for wear; cannot say any of the good books were visible on top of the case; cannot say when or by whom the Bibles were placed in the Nightingale Wing; I dare say it is some three or four months before I left that I placed the case of books in the straw-house; I saw the case, with the greater portion of the books in them, two days before I left—about 17th May; I saw the Rev. Mr. Allworth go to the straw-house; I saw him return with several of the books; I believe they were Bibles and Testaments; a yardsman named Edward Sadler, Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, can give information as to the Bible burning; I did not myself move the books from the old building to the Nightingale Wing; had I done so I should have remembered it; I believe it was done by patients, but cannot say if under my directions; I am under the impression Miss Osburn directed me to move them; I do not recollect whether I placed them there or not; to my knowledge Miss Osburn did not make any remark about there being Bibles in the case; I placed them in the straw-house because they were ordered to be removed from the Nightingale Wing; Miss Osburn did not order them to be taken to the straw-house; I took them from last room on the left-hand side of the basement of the Nightingale Wing; the room has been used for keeping drugs, &c.; there were Bibles visible on the surface of the case of books; I do not recollect Miss Osburn saying there were vermin in them; she said they were dirty and no good, by which I understood it was useless rubbish; am not aware Mr. Allworth asked Miss Osburn to have these books destroyed; I moved the books to the straw-house to avoid burning them, which I would not do if I lost my position; I believe I was the only person that stood in the way of the books being burnt; I wish to correct my evidence by stating there were periodicals, leaves of books, and Bibles and Testaments visible on the surface of the case of books when I saw them in Miss Osburn's presence in the Nightingale Wing; there was no lid on the box; I fixed the dais in the oratory in the Nightingale Wing after the carpenter left; I have heard Miss Osburn styled the Lady Superior and your Ladyship; I refer to the yardsman as to the latter term; I have a paper signed by her as Lady Superior; I never heard her called anything else but the Lady Superior or your Ladyship; I always called her Miss Osburn; I never received any directions to call her Lady Superior; I never heard you (Rev. Mr. Dwyer) or any member of Committee call her Lady Superior; I never, as a general rule, heard her called anything else by persons in position; I have taken letters to her from persons outside the institution addressed to Miss Osburn as Lady Superior; have heard her called so by sisters, nurses, wardsmen, steward, and nursing-staff in her own hearing, and when addressing her; she never in my presence objected to this address; cannot say I have heard the manager speak of her as Lady Superior; cannot say I have ever heard him speak of her; have frequently taken messages from the manager to Miss Osburn, when he has said—"Take this to the Lady"—"Take this to the Lady Superintendent"; generally he would say, "the Lady"; have never heard the medical officers speak of her; have heard the resident medical staff ridicule the name.

*Sister Eliza*:—In my opinion Miss Osburn treats Roman Catholics with greater kindness and consideration than Protestants; I cannot say she prefers hiring Roman Catholics; there are more Protestants than Roman Catholics in the house; the two Parkers are Roman Catholics; their conduct is neither polite nor kind to the Protestants; they are very kind to those who will carry them information; they have not been kind to myself; I have gone without sugar for my tea for four days, and on speaking to Annie Parker, who said, "No, you shall have none; you sisters are too extravagant"; I was then on day duty; I went without sugar, as I suppose I was late at my meals; so much sugar is put out for each meal and was gone when I got there; I think I was so treated because I was a Protestant; I did not on that occasion complain to Miss Osburn; I have complained since and have got sugar; I did not tell Miss Osburn I had been four days without sugar, and was refused it by Annie Parker; I made no complaint of the way I was treated by Annie Parker; I knew had I complained Miss Osburn would take Annie Parker's part; I cannot say if in consequence of her being a Roman Catholic; I think if I were a Roman Catholic I should have been treated better; I know the Protestant housekeepers were severely treated for small errors which are passed over in Annie Parker's case; we had a Roman Catholic named Maria M'Carthy in charge of sister's rooms and pantry; she was inefficient, dirty, and rude to the sisters; Miss Osburn lost stores (tea, sugar, and vinegar), and thought the English sisters had taken them—some wine was missed; the English sisters were asked by Parker, the Lady Superior, and M. M'Carthy, which of them had taken the wine; each denied the abstraction; then Annie Parker gave out in day nurses' dormitories that they would not have so many bottles of wine by one for their Christmas dinner, as one had been stolen by one of the sisters; about three weeks after I was in George-street, when two rude men said in passing—"There goes the one that stole the bottle of wine"; nothing more was said, but it was afterwards discovered the tea, sugar, vinegar, and wine had been taken by M. M'Carthy; she was quietly got rid of—a good character given her, and she has a very good situation; a nurse buys 21 yards of print from Lady Superior's stores, which is served to them by Annie Parker; when the nurse takes it to her own dormitory she finds it 19 yards only; the nurse in question is Eliza Allen.

Nurse Allen spoke about it to either the Lady Superior or to Annie Parker.

*To Rev. Mr. Dwyer*:—I have known the Parkers to be very unkind to some of the Roman Catholic servants in the house; I think them unkind to Protestants on account of their faith, and to some of the Roman Catholics from a desire to tyrannise.

They ordered (the Lady Superior) the print back to the store; when Allen measured a piece, afterwards given to her, she found it 21 yards; on the following evening, at the roll call, a long lecture was given by the Lady Superior on the subject of the print; Allen was censured very much in consequence of her endeavour to fix a charge upon Parker of trying to cheat it out of 2 yards of print; the whole household considered Parker cleared, and Allen guilty of falsehood and attempt to improperly obtain two yards of print; when Maria left, the stigma remained upon the sisters of having stolen the wine, &c.; and when I said to Miss Osburn you should relieve us from this stigma, she said, "I had no idea 'Sister' you were under any such stigma;" she did know, and that is why I complained; I have come across many similar instances of unfairness; Miss Osburn's partiality interferes with the proper working of the Institution; I once heard the Lady Superior at the breakfast table say—"I have known a good many good Irish Roman Catholics, but never a good Irish Protestant."

*To Father Dwyer*:—Nurse Allen returned the print to Eliza Parker.

The Lady Superior is in the wards (say) twice a day (morning and night), and has to look to the Parkers for a great deal of information; there are a great many nurses (Protestants) anxious to keep upon good terms with the Parkers; to get the necessary information there is a great deal of shifting about of nurses from ward to ward, and also a great deal of rebellion on the part of the nurses towards the Sisters, and when they complain to the Parkers they can get an exchange to another ward; this system of shifting (in my experience) interferes with the comfort and benefit of the patients; it is not necessary that the Parkers should have influence in the shifting of nurses; they have Miss Osburn's sanction, and the changes are made at their instigation; I have complained to Miss Osburn, and felt I have not met with the consideration to which I was entitled.

I thought it my duty to tell Miss Osburn she ought not to have read Sister Haldane's letter of reproof before all the menials and servants of the Institution, and that it was very unkind of her to have done so; she said she thought she was quite in the right; I said I think you were quite in the wrong, and gave her my experience of night duty; during the wet month of February I was wet through every night; had no fire; had to take my clothes to the house of a friend of mine (a single man) to get them dried; Miss Osburn was absent at the time; I have told her of it since; we are not allowed to go to the kitchen, but I have been there surreptitiously; after Miss Osburn read the letter she said she should have taken it as a very great compliment if her own things had been dried in the Nightingale Wing, where I thought mine should have been dried; since that time I have been treated by the Lady Superior with even more coolness and contempt than before; since and up to the present time a very bad feeling has been exhibited between us; I have always endeavoured to treat her respectfully, but not confidentially; I was on duty in south wing with Nurse Morrow; I had charge, as night sister, of the whole of the building; I know of no particular reason why we were so short-handed in night nurses at that time in the south wing; when wishing to see Miss Osburn I have generally gone to her office; it has been stated, since Maria M'Carthy left, that the sisters were asked if they had taken the wine officially from the pantry; I did not see the pieces of print referred to measured.

I only remain here in respect to Miss Nightingale, Mr. Bonham Carter, and Mrs. Wardroper, and to work out my term of five years; from the petty annoyances I receive from the Lady Superior and the Parkers, and such as I never received in any other establishment; I was once suspended for a display of temper, but not officially told so; I was not allowed to go to my ward; my display of temper was not in my official capacity; the Lady Superior has never spoken to me about business in the wards; my loss of temper was occasioned by my asking Parker to ask the Lady Superintendent if I could have a room away from noise occasioned by building in Council Chamber grounds; I spoke sharply to Miss Osburn about my not having proper provision made for my sleep in the day-time after my arduous duties as sister in charge of the whole building at night; I was told to go off duty next night; I had had no rest for two days from noise of plumber, &c., working overhead; so far as I know there was no other cause for my suspension than I have now stated, which was in February; in May I had strong words with Miss Osburn; we have two Protestant and seven Roman Catholic servants (not nurses) in the establishment; I consider Nurse Morrow did her duty here right nobly; we were always confidential from the first; she told me her  
reason

reason for leaving was from the extra heavy night-duty she had to perform, and felt she was being persecuted; I consider Nurse Morrow had more than her share of night-duty as a delicate woman; she had two floors, with seventy-eight beds on them; she had many bad cases therein to attend to; in the morning before she came off duty she had to prepare the whole of the seventy-eight, to turn up, and prepare for the day nurses, and all the utensils to clean; patients never assisted in these duties; I helped her when I could, but not often; Miss Osburn made arrangement for these duties before she left town; Miss Osburn told me I must manage the best way I could; Mr. Manning knows very well Miss Osburn is a person who will not take suggestions; I did not consider it my duty to suggest an alteration; Morrow, after my suspension, was left for a whole week in entire charge of the south wing; when I said I was sorry to hear Morrow was going, she said she was not; Mr. Roberts had said she was a person liable to be attacked by bronchitis and taken off in a very short time; in my experience, I believe any person likely to be so taken off; I have been subjected to annoyances ever since I have been in this Institution; I was put on night-duty at a time when I was unfitted for such duty from the state of my health; Miss Osburn would not do anything for me until Sister Mary interfered, and asked Miss Osburn to relieve me; I was censured by Miss Osburn for taking medicines from Dr. Schuette—and never gave me any herself; Morrow was under the impression she was being annoyed from her being a North of Ireland and Orange woman; she saw the Lady Superior wearing beads and crosses, and saw cross and picture of the crucifixion in her room, and of course came to the conclusion it was religious persecution she was enduring; she often remarked on these matters and gave offence thereby.

On Fridays the Roman Catholics were feasted and the Protestants had ordinary fare; the former had, until within the last week or two, eggs for breakfast, fish and fruit pie for dinner and tea; Protestants also had tea on Friday with the Roman Catholics; when I wish to see the Lady Superior I go to her office and sometimes see her; if she is in her room Parker conveys the message; I have been told that when Sisters ask to go out the message has been delivered that such and such a sister has said she is going out; I do not find any difficulty in getting messages conveyed through the Parkers; I always say, "Can I go out?" I do not write memorandums to Miss Osburn; I can't answer for the other sisters; the matron of St. Thomas' has an office always open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; she will not take messages second-hand; if engaged, you wait to see her; it does sometimes happen here that the business of the Institution has to be conveyed through Annie Parker; I consider it objectionable that messages should be conveyed to the Lady Superior by any servant; if I were in a similar position my experience of other Hospitals would assure me that this course is objectionable; I cannot say any business message has ever been improperly conveyed by Annie Parker; the personal conduct of both the Parkers has not been respectful to myself and position here; I think I once did complain of Eliza's rudeness to me once, and it once happened in Miss Osburn's presence; I think the sisters and nurses generally (except Miss Osburn's favourites), are dissatisfied; some are afraid to show their dissatisfaction.

I have known the place for prayers in the Nightingale Wing as the oratory or chapel; I was secretary and kept accounts as oratory accountant; I never go there now; when I attended, Church of England prayers were used then; I do not go as I have not kind feeling; I always attend Mr. Allworth's service and prepare the room for him; people were censured if they did not attend prayers in the oratory; I have been so censured, and have felt the Lady Superior does not consider me conscientious and trustworthy because I do not attend these services; it is one of the rules of the house the Protestants shall attend, and I have heard the Lady Superior go to the rooms and censure those who did not go; I think their absence often caused by the inconvenience of attendance; no one has ever expressed any conscientious scruples; I have heard Morrow say she hated going from a feeling Popery forms were aimed at; I have heard the table on the dais at first always spoken of as the altar; in the "Glory be to the Father," people keep their heads bowed, but I do not know they have ever been told to do so; the service takes from fifteen to twenty minutes; if the household were in a state of harmonious action, there would be no objections to these services; the English sisters did not at first agree together, and were not wished to do so, as unity would be strength, and we were intended to be disunited; Sister Haldane was made to make herself disagreeable to the others; her natural good feeling always predominated; since then she has been nice and amiable; prior to January of this year there was a coolness between Haldane and myself; for some time we did not speak; I succeeded her in her wards, which I found very dirty; on complaint to the Lady Superior she said, "Well, Sister Haldane has been a good deal out of her wards, and working for me"; I have told Sister Haldane I could not respect her for lending herself to Miss Osburn as she did, and being a tool of torture for the Lady Superior.

The sisters resented Sister Haldane's action; the sisters and nurses have been asked to go to early communion at Christ Church; there is no compulsion, but our not going gives offence; I have myself given up going to Christ Church, as I prefer Mr. Allworth's service, and found it interfered with my duties in the wards to go in the early morning; I have not heard Miss Osburn express dissatisfaction about me not going to morning service at Christ Church; Sister Mary goes to it, and some of the probation sisters; it gives offence my not going to evening service; when asked for my payment for sitting she appeared displeased at my discontinuance; I overheard Miss Osburn arguing with Sister Mary the desirability of her going to Christ Church; she preferred going to hear Mr. O'Reilly; I could not see how she could refuse to go, as Miss Osburn requested, after the arguments she used; she said she wished us all to go to one Church, and she wished us to go to Christ Church; Ann Brannigan does most certainly not take her share in the night-duty; she is a Roman Catholic; it was said Dr. Alleyne said Ann Brannigan was too ill for night-duty, which was not considered in Morrow's case; Ann Brannigan was taken off night-duty before her time, by Dr. Alleyne's order; Morrow was more afflicted and less fit for duty than Brannigan; there has been, I consider, a great deal of favouritism; the Parkers never get night-duty though rated and paid as nurses; Brannigan ranks with the body-guard, and they are favourites of the Lady Superior; in sisterhoods there are rotation duties, but in London Hospitals, to which I have been attached, they were separate duties; I consider the exemption from night-duty a direct expression of favouritism.

I am certain this partiality is militating against the proper working of the Institution; Nurse Morrow has not been treated with the same kindness and consideration as the Parkers, Brannigan, and McCarthy; I consider we lost the services of Morrow because she was overworked, and had petty annoyances; I said I thought Sister Mary would very likely deny my statement about the arguments I overheard with Miss Osburn; at one time Sister Annie never ate pork, and was not asked why, and was allowed to go without her dinner; Miss Osburn presided; I imagine the title of "Her Ladyship" originated from



from her being styled the Lady Superior; Miss Osburn once said, "Don't Miss Osburn me—I won't be called Miss Osburn"; lately—a week ago—I forgot, and called her Miss Osburn, and was again told not to do so; we were expected to call her Lady Superior, as she so signed herself; I have heard a man named Rogers style her Her Ladyship; I think, when rebuked, I used no address; we all used the title of Lady Superior, which she accepts, and has never objected to; she was not known by this name till she came here; on board ship she was always called the Lady Superintendent; Sister Mary and I are not ill friends, but do not speak; I am ready to do by her as by a sister; she is really a good woman; I don't know, of my own knowledge, who supplied information to the *Protestant Standard*; when visiting my friends I am in the habit of mentioning these matters, but have no reason to suppose the information thus given has been supplied to the *Protestant Standard*.

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29 JULY, 1870.

*Sister Mary*:—I should say the Lady Superior does not favour Roman Catholics in preference to Protestants; I am quite sure not; I think the relative number evidence on that point; I have been told from the *Protestant Standard* that the two Parkers and Anne Braunigan are called the Lady Superior's body-guard; I never heard it before; I do not think the Parkers have any undue influence in the house; I consider the Parkers two very industrious girls, and good examples in the house in every way, in their general conduct in every respect, both as to their character and performance of their duties; before they held the position they were now in, numbers of others occupied it and did not remain long, being not so well fitted for the duties; I have had much to do with them; in all they are very civil; they are obliged to be strict; I have not seen anything of their manner to others; I am, by a long way, the senior sister in point of nursing; I was in charge of the Institution whilst Miss Osburn was absent from town, during which time no complaint was made to me of their conduct; I have heard different sisters grumble about them in my presence, but not to me; I believe principally, because they were jealous of the position of the Parkers; I know nothing against, but could say a great deal more for them in their religious duties and general conduct; they read and write well, and keep accounts; I think the Parkers were only a very short time in Sydney (I understand a week or two) before they came here; this I believe was their first situation; I never heard (but from the *Protestant Standard*) of their having been inmates of the House of the Good Shepherd; the mistakes in the washing accounts were owing to the sisters' carelessness; once Sister Haldane gave out forty quilts, and no entries were made; the washing is issued from the wards, and received back into the Nightingale Wing when clean; Mrs. Cole left about a month after we came; one housekeeper came from Windsor, and one got in Sydney, but they did not like the duties; they left of their own will; I understood Morrow and Jennings left to better themselves; I had no knowledge of any other reason; I have heard them say the Lady was more like a mother to them than anything else; I have never found Miss Osburn inaccessible; I have not to send my messages through Annie Parker; if I did not find the Lady in her office I should go to her wherever she was; all the sisters and nurses have the same privilege, if they would take the trouble; Parkers would have to neglect their duties to run over the building looking for Miss Osburn; I am not dissatisfied; I do not know causes for dissatisfaction other than stated above; I do not know that the probation sisters are dissatisfied; I do not know that the nurses are dissatisfied; I should probably have heard of it if they were; I have not heard the sisters or nurses complain that they could only see Miss Osburn through the Parkers; I do not think the jealousy against the Parkers arises from their religious faith; until the articles appeared in the *Protestant Standard* I had no idea the Parkers were so much disliked; all the English sisters were good friends; we now only speak upon business matters; some disagreements arose during the Lady Superior's absence in February last; three of them are upon good terms with each other; the sisters are generally dissatisfied; I am now obliged to sit at the head of the table, and there is general grumbling; I have been in the service eleven years, and never sat down to a better table than we have here; the Lady Superior does not now take the head of the table; I have always had the other end; I do not know why she does not now come to the table; she only came to the table because there was so much grumbling; in English Hospitals the Lady Superior does not preside; in England we style a person in Miss Osburn's position, Lady Superintendent; I have never heard the Parkers insulted upon their religion; all the Protestant sisters, nurses, and servants, contributed to expenses of the oratory; we asked the Lady to make choice of a church we could go to, and she named Christ Church, where she took a sitting; we all liked it at first; there was no compulsion about going to early Sacrament at Christ Church; when Nurse Morrow was on duty I asked her if she wished assistance, and she said "no"; her duties were confined to upper floor of south wing—all surgical cases; sometimes there is nothing to do at night; there was not unusual work at that time; there were seventy-seven or seventy-eight beds in her department; she never complained she had too much work; she had not too much work; Sister Eliza complained to me that Morrow had too much work and refused assistance; I left things as they were; I offered Sister Eliza assistance and she refused it; when I spoke to Morrow she said she had not too much work to do, and not to mind what Sister Eliza said; I am not aware of any favouritism in night-duty, and I have heard no complaints of such favouritism; Sister Eliza refused assistance, as she said she would not be under any compliment to me; from the sisters downwards too much has been done for every one here; I think more work would be better for them all; I do not consider myself more favourably treated than others; I do not know who supplied the information to the *Protestant Standard*.

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*Sister Annie*:—There is a great deal of partiality shown in the house, but I do not know that denomination makes any difference; no one has access to the Lady Superior but through one of the Parkers; I have no reason to think this is because they are Roman Catholics; I see her without their interference, and when I don't see her I write her a memo.; it is seldom I cannot find Miss Osburn; I have heard people in the house say they can only approach Miss Osburn through the Parkers; I sometimes go to the store and sometimes get a civil answer, and sometimes not; a fortnight since I asked for four blankets for ague patients, and was twice refused; I was told there were no blankets for No. 11; the two men have since died, and never got the blankets; I asked the house physician to write

it on the board, and I showed the Lady Superior the board next morning before they died; she asked me if I expected her to take the blankets off her own bed; when I was in favour with the Lady Superior I could have got anything I asked for; I do not know why I am in less now, except that I speak the truth; I don't know whether there were blankets in stock at the time; immediately after I spoke, new blankets were issued to other wards, and dirty and old ones were sent to me; these blankets were sent to me by the Lady Superior; when I gave them back I said one of the men is dead, and does not want blankets any longer; when the Parkers first came I valued them much, and had nothing to say until I was taken ill; Sister Mary brought one of the Parkers into my room; I don't know for why; Annie Parker said, "I can't wait upon you, you can't expect me; I have my own work to do"; I said, "I have never asked you"; I never even had any water brought to me for a month, and had to bring it myself, and also to take it away; I was told I was giving so much trouble, so I felt I ought to do as much for myself as possible, as I felt it a punishment; I would not treat a patient so, nor would they have been treated so; the Lady Superior visited me twice a day; I made no complaint to her of want of attendance; the truth I allude to referred to matters connected with management of the Institution; there was no servant for the sisters in the house at that time; Annie Parker was not expected to wait upon me, and it was not her duty to do so, but I have not spoken to her since that time; the store was never kept in the same state of perfection as it is now; there were not the same conveniences; it has never before occurred to me to be refused blankets to a dying patient; but for all that I believe in its being now well kept; when Eliza Parker was nurse she did her duty well; when the Lady Superior knew I was emptying my own slops, carrying water, &c., she forbade my doing it; it is much easier to keep the present store neat than the old store; I instructed Eliza Parker in her duties in keeping the store; the arrangements in the present store could not be better; things could not have been kept so well in the old store; there was no storekeeper previous to Eliza Parker in the Nightingale Wing; the stores were in charge of the laundress, Mrs. Parker, before Eliza Parker took charge; after the laundress left, several nurses successively had charge of the linen; I still believe the Parkers endeavour to do their duties efficiently to the Lady Superior; Eliza is not at all civil when I send to the stores; yesterday I had three beds to make up, and wanted sheets; my linen is all marked 100; Eliza Parker sent word she had no sheets, and did not know what I did with my 100 sheets; I could only make out 92 sheets, and told this to the Lady Superior; they sent me sheets; I told the Lady Superior I could never have received the 100 sheets; the Lady Superior referred to her book, and then said I had only 92 put down in her book; everything I send for I am refused; I had to ask the house physician to put flannels on the board before I could get them; I now have 24 flannels; I do not think other sisters are treated as I am; at Home every one is treated alike.

*Dr. R. Schuette*:—I know Nurse Ann Brannigan is very much favoured; she is a nurse; was a scrubber; I do not think that her being a Roman Catholic has anything to do with it; I mean Ann Brannigan is favoured in distribution of duty; she has had light night-duty; she was put off night-duty, and sent away for change of air, but I think after I left here; I left here in January; I cannot say any other nurse has been favoured; Sister Annie has had extra night-duty, and I could not get extra nurses for particular cases; I asked Sister Annie to ask Miss Osburn for extra help, and she could not get it; the particular case was that of a little child on which trachrotomia had been performed; the extra nurse was asked for as the wards were very heavy with several amputation cases; two of them suffered from hemorrhage at several times; my order for an extra nurse was repeated by the honorary surgeons (Messrs. Bedford and Roberts) without any result; I believe sectarian influence had nothing to do with the partiality shown; I have certainly no knowledge of it, but from living here some time I had good opportunities of judging; I think the nurses have very light work to do here; I don't know of any nurse having extra duty, either day or night; the sisters work from 6 in morning to 6 at night; they have a very heavy time of it, while the nurses have a jolly time of it; I did not hear the Lady Superior refuse assistance; Sister Annie told me so; I know the nurses spend a great deal of time out of the wards attending lessons of different kinds; I have seen copy-books with useful anatomical and physiological information; I think such education useful, if not interfering with other duties; they, in my time, took singing lessons, I think, three times a week, and at these times wards were left in charge of scrubbers; I think the scrubbers were generally Roman Catholics.

*Sister Annie (continued)*:—I was away when Morrow and Jennings resigned; I have heard great dissatisfaction expressed by the sisters and nurses; they are not all satisfied; I heard them say that the Parkers were better treated at table than they were; the Lady Superior does not treat me kindly, and I am therefore not satisfied with her treatment and behaviour to me; I refer to the Lady Superior solely; her behaviour has been very unkind to me since October twelve months; I am not aware what caused her alteration in manners to me; I wrote to her on the subject when she was absent at Camden; her unkindness is shown in many ways I cannot particularize; one was in debarring me from my Church; I belong to the Rev. Mr. Graham's Church; I have sometimes spoken to Miss Osburn on the subject; upon the last occasion she said she had never scolded me, but I told her that her actions spoke louder than her words, in giving orders to nurses direct, that should have come through me; this I considered disrespectful treatment to me as a sister; I should have considered any other sister looked down upon by such treatment; I have no reason to believe there is any religious cause for this; I have gone to the oratory, and subscribed to it; I consider it objectionable so far as the wards and patients are concerned; there is nothing offensive to me there; there are prayers there night and morning; the time of morning prayer is the patients' breakfast-time, and nurses are hurried from their breakfast to prayers, when they would rather have gone to their wards; I was a year and nine months sister before I came here; prayers commence at 8; it would not be possible, I think, to have prayers at 7; prayers occupy from ten to fifteen minutes; we were asked to go, but there was no compulsion; I have never been compelled to go to Christ Church; my religious freedom has been interfered with; on my first Sunday in Sydney I started for Church, when the Lady Superior came after me on the pavement, and brought me back, saying, I must attend the hospital service here; from that time I always, without objecting, have attended service here, until twelve months since; I used to go to my own service on Thursday evenings, which is my own time; when on night-duty, not having been for several nights, I told Dr. Schuette I was going out, and that Sister Bessie would take my duty for me; and she went the rounds with him; on that day I had asked Miss Osburn if I might go out on Friday evening; when I came back from Church on Thursday

it was just 9 o'clock ; Miss Osburn was tying up her dog ; I went into my room, changed my dress ; she came into the room and asked me, if she understood me, I wished to go out to-morrow, and asked where I had been to-night ; I said, " to Chapel " ; she said she would not allow me to go anywhere when on night-duty without her permission ; I told her Sister Bessie had taken my duty, and that I considered it was an understood thing ; I always went to my Chapel on Thursday evenings ; I did not go to Chapel for the next three months ; when I came off night-duty in October, I intended going to my own Church on that Sunday morning, but not being well, I stopped in my room ; she came there and asked me why I did not go to the board-room service ; I said I intended to go to my own Church in future ; she said she would compel me to go to the house service, or I should go ; I said, " Very well " ; on Monday morning she came to my room—she came to my room in the south wing—and said she did not want to fall out with me about my Church, but go to the service in the house I should ; I said no, I would leave the matter to her and Mr. Graham to settle ; I told this to Mr. Graham, who said he would see or write to the Lady Superior ; on Saturday following I got a note from Mr. Graham, saying it was late in the week before he got Miss Osburn's reply, and that he thought I had best go to the board-room service, or come to see him that evening, but if I could not come I was to go to the service in the board-room on the following morning ; during the next week Mr. Graham read me part of the letter he received from Miss Osburn, in which she said my wishing to go to my own Church was not a matter of conscience with me—that I had not been at my own Church for a twelve month before ; this was not true, for I had been on Thursday and on Sunday evenings without her knowledge ; on Thursdays I frequently had to leave before service was over, that I might be back in time for the roll call ; since that time I have only been four times to my own Church ; I have attended board-room service regularly in consequence of Mr. Graham's advice ; I told him that if I had to attend service here I would not go to his Church ; he expressed regret, and so did I, as I had been twenty-five years a member of that Church ; I have had no other religious differences with Miss Osburn ; I made no arrangement in England to attend hospital service ; Miss Osburn says she spoke to me on the subject, but I have no recollection of it, and state distinctly I never was spoken to ; Mr. Graham, when he asked me to attend board-room service, advised me, as a peace-maker, not wishing to put any disturbance between me and the Lady Superintendent ; I felt had I complained to the Board at the time I would have had permission to exercise my religious freedom ; I felt my religious freedom was interfered with ; I did not complain to the Board, considering my doing so to Miss Osburn and Mr. Graham sufficient ; I consider I held my situation by a sacrifice of my religious freedom ; we were not allowed to make complaints to the Board ; I preferred giving up my own Church for her sake, as she said in her letter to Mr. Graham that if I gained my point she should resign ; I was at the Pitt-street Chapel about three weeks' since ; I go on Sunday evenings ; I do not know if Miss Osburn is aware I go ; Dr. Schuette can prove Sister Bessie was in charge of my wards on the Thursday evening I went to service, during my night-duty ; when requiring extra assistance one night I went to Miss Osburn, who was in bed ; it was about 12 ; she said she could not send anybody ; Drs. Roberts, Bedford, and Schuette sent me for extra assistance ; I am not aware of any favouritism being shown as to light and heavy duty ; I would not complain because I was sure of getting a refusal ; there was cause to complain at that time, as there were only two nurses to attend upon four wards, and there was especially heavy work at that time ; I don't think there was a sufficient staff at that time to put on, but there was no favouritism ; I do not know who supplied this information to the *Protestant Standard*.

*John Robinson* :—A ship-builder, late a patient here, since 3rd May last, and left last Friday week ; I am a Presbyterian, and was a patient under Drs. Alleyne and Parker ; on the card of the Board I was put down as a " Pres. " ; Mr. Atchison visited me here ; on one occasion Sister Mary ordered Nurse Ross, in G ward, to go and tell that reverend gentleman he must leave ; she did not obey at first, nor a second order, but, on a third order from Sister Mary, was compelled to do so, and then told him how much she regretted being sent and having to tell him so unpleasant an errand ; he then left ; Dr. Alleyne had frequently been in the ward in presence of Mr. Atchison, while the latter was conversing with me ; I felt very much grieved, and went to apologize to the reverend gentleman for his having been ordered out in so abrupt a manner ; I have been in a dangerous state for two years, vomiting blood, but only three months in this Institution ; during that time I have had every attention and kindness shown me by my medical attendants, and also while Mrs. Bland was in charge of the ward ; the doctor allowed me toast night and morning ; I had it while Mrs. Bland was there, but Sister Mary took it upon herself to disallow it ; I was then confined to bed vomiting blood ; I complained to Dr. Parker in the evening, who said he would see Sister Mary about it ; I did not get toast afterwards, except from other patients ; the reason I did not get it was, Sister Mary said it was so much trouble to make toast in the cook-house, and had so much to do ; I did not hear Sister Mary tell Nurse Ross to order Mr. Atchison from the ward ; I have seen a Roman Catholic Priest present while Dr. Alleyne was there, and never ordered to retire ; on several occasions I have seen this ; more than two or three times during the three months I was here ; I said to Lawson had he been a Roman Catholic Priest he would not have been so insulted ; Mr. Atchison has been with me while Sister Mary was in charge, in presence of Dr. Alleyne, and was not ordered out.

*Sister Mary* :—It is not customary in England for clergymen or visitors of any kind to remain in the wards during the time the honorary surgeons and physicians are going their rounds, and this has always been the custom here—everyone is treated alike ; I do not remember the time of Mr. Atchison's visit ; it was before 10 a.m. ; Mr. Atchison was talking to three patients ; when Dr. Alleyne came, I said to a nurse, " Just tell that gentleman to go for a few minutes " ; she did not go ; I said, " Nurse Ross, did you tell that reverend gentleman to leave for a short time " ; I do not think I told her three times ; as soon as Dr. Alleyne had left about eight or ten minutes, I went to Mr. Atchison and said, " I am sorry to have had to ask you to retire just now " ; he said, " I don't require any apologies " ; I said, " I do not offer any " ; I think Mr. Atchison was annoyed ; Robinson never spoke in any way, or showed any annoyance to me ; it is not always requisite to put a screen round a dying patient ; if a man is dying on a visiting day, or is in much pain, a screen is put down ; if the chaplain is there during the physician or surgeon's visit the screen is put down ; there has been one death in No. 1 since I went in—on 19th June ; he died during the night, while I was not there.

*Mr. Blackstone* :—The report as to the books destroyed by fire is not correct ; they are now in my charge ; I cannot say no portion of waste leaves, &c., have not been burnt ; so far as I know none have been burnt.

[*Witness retired. Committee here went to see the books.*]

The books just seen I got from the straw-house, where I ordered them to be put ; they were on the ground outside the building (the straw-house) ; the house-steward told me there were a lot of books put there from the Nightingale Wing, which Miss Osburn had ordered to be burnt ; I went and looked at them, and found they consisted of the books just seen,—pamphlets, newspapers, &c. ; I ordered Bennett to pick them all over ; he got some patients to do so, and put them into the straw-house in boxes ; this was all done upon the day I was first informed of it ; last week I had them removed to the store, where they now are ; I think there are 135 or 145 Bibles and Testaments and 45 religious books—150 or 160 periodicals ; to the best of my belief there would be no danger from vermin in putting them into the wards, and they have been used in wards and board-room since I have been here ; about two years ago I think more than half the books were in good order ; most of them readable.

Bennett never told me he had put the books in the straw-house ; I was told the yardsman was ordered to clear the basement of Nightingale Wing of these books, and that he removed them with a barrow ; Sadler, the yardsman, told Jones, the house steward, he was ordered to burn them ; I ordered them not to be burnt ; there may have been some burnt without my knowledge ; there were no books in Nightingale Wing before, and none removed from there since ; they were put in Nightingale Wing by order of Mr. Manning ; I do not know that Miss Osburn treats Roman Catholics with favouritism ; I did not know the Protestant cook was dismissed until eleven days afterwards ; from inquiries I believe there are about eight Roman Catholic servants out of thirty-five ; I believe Ann Brannigan came here as scrubber in, I believe, March, 1867, and I appointed her as night-nurse before Miss Osburn came ; I have no difficulty in getting access to Miss Osburn ; if engaged, I ask Annie Parker, if there, where Miss Osburn is ; the Sisters tell me they are dissatisfied ; all but Sister Mary ; Nurses Morrow and Jennings have also complained too ; the dissatisfaction was not on the ground of religious partiality ; I have heard complaints from Mrs. Bland ; I have heard complaints of favouritism in the distribution of night-duty ; one complaint is, Ann Brannigan has never been on night-duty ; I have heard the Parkers are favourites, and that they can do things no others can ; I do not consider this to the advantage of the working of this Institution ; I believe Ann Brannigan has never been on night-duty.

*Rev. Mr. Graham* :—I do not believe I have either my letter to Sister Annie, or Miss Osburn's to me ; on Tuesday evening Sister Annie came to me, and said she wished me—that Miss Osburn was compelling her to attend the morning service here—and wanted me to take the matter in hand ; I cannot do anything till I have seen Miss Osburn ; that night I wrote to Miss Osburn to this effect : “Sister Annie complains you compel her to attend service in board-room ; your action has the appearance of evil, and I wish to know if facts are so, as in that case I wish to bring it before the Board ?” She got this letter on Wednesday ; on Saturday I received her reply ;—“There is nothing in the world I detest more than bigotry, and I assure you I am no bigot ; but I cannot let my sisters and nurses out on Sunday mornings, for I don't know when I should see their faces again ; I am not going to let them attend any service but for the order of the Institution ; Sister Annie may attend your Communion service every month, every Sunday evening, and any Thursday evening she may wish, but I must insist on their being in at 1 o'clock on Sundays, and on this ground the Sisters must attend the board-room service here in the morning ; Sister Annie does not object to come on any conscientious principles, as she has attended board-room service for I think two years ;” she stated in same letter she had asked the sisters on board ship if they would attend one service ; she did not know but that it might be a Presbyterian service ; she said all the sisters consented to attend whatever Protestant Service was held ; she said it was not on conscientious grounds, but in a spirit of rebellion against her authority, of which she had them warned by the Matron of St. Thomas' Hospital, in London, and to that spirit she was determined not to yield ; if she does not attend I shall suspend her, and if the Board did not affirm her position she should resign her position and return to England with Miss Gladstone ;” on receipt of this letter I was strongly impressed with Miss Osburn's candour, and also with the view she took of Sister Annie's position in the matter, and I did not approve of Sister Annie on various occasions holding me up to Miss Osburn ; I wrote and asked Sister Annie to come and see, and, if not, I could not advise her to take any action adverse to Miss Osburn's wishes until I saw her on Monday ; Sister Annie did not come on that day ; I went to her on following Tuesday and found her very dark indeed ; she appeared much more enraged with me than with Miss Osburn ; I said I had not seen her in Church on Sunday ; she said you gave me leave to go to the service here, and I shall not go to the Pitt-street Church again ; I was surprised beyond measure at the way Sister Annie received the matter ; I asked her to listen to reason, and told her I did not wish her to stay away ; I said, “I have not priestly power to command you ; all I say is you should not take any action until I saw you ;” if I had told you not to go to the service Miss Osburn would have suspended you, and as an honorable man I should have received you into my house ; before she heard me read from Miss Osburn's letter, she said her mind was made up to attend this service and not go to Pitt-street, and it was only when she found I would not take her part ; I said if you are prepared to bear the consequences I will bring it before the Board ; she objected ; I was grieved with Sister Annie ; I thought I had never met with greater stubbornness ; I continued to visit her, and she and Miss Osburn sometimes came together to tea at my house, but although I tried greatly to persuade her I could not get her to revoke her feeling towards Miss Osburn, and from that time I regarded her Miss Osburn's enemy ; I asked Miss Osburn to come and see me, hoping to be a peace-maker ; Miss Osburn received what I had to say in a Christian spirit, and she said she would speak to Sister Annie ; we prayed over the matter in my parlour, but when Miss Osburn spoke to Sister Annie she would not relent ; I heard of Sister Annie's illness and imminent death ; I visited her, and prayed and read to her ; after her return from the country I have seen her once in my Church, and have not had any communication with her since ; Sister Annie in my opinion did not decide to give up her Church from Miss Osburn's letter, but because I would not take Sister Annie's part ; I do not believe Miss Osburn is a bigot or wishes to coerce anyone's conscience, and in this case, Sister Annie having attended without any demur, for some time I felt convinced she was making this a handle to drive Miss Osburn into disrepute ; I have felt much for Miss Osburn, who has had a very difficult post to fulfil, some of the sisters believing they could manage as well as she.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Blackstone*, recalled:—I do not believe Anne Brannigan has been on night-duty during Miss Osburn's management; I know of no reason for this; I now remember she was ill, but I do not think the minutes will show she was on night-duty and was removed from illness while so employed; I cannot say what duty she was taken off, or from what cause; I believe there is great dissatisfaction amongst the sisters and nurses; I wonder that amongst so many women there has not been a greater row than there has; the sisters say it is not Miss Nightingale's system of teaching, and they kick against it—all except Sister Mary; I once said to Sister Mary, at a time when she was not upon the best terms with the Lady Superior, "Have you any Lady Superiors—was Mrs. Wardroper called Lady Superior?" She said, "No, matron"; I said, "How then do you get the title?" She said, "Mind your own business"; I believe Miss Osburn goes through at 9 each morning every day, and often during the day; I believe also at 10:30 or 11 at night; I believe she is always up at 5 a.m.; I don't know who rings the bell; the conduct of the sisters has on the whole been good and uniform; Sister Eliza is fond of talking, but is considered efficient; I consider they have all done their duty faithfully and conscientiously.

*Miss Barton*:—I have no cause of dissatisfaction whatever; I have been here thirteen months; I have neither experienced nor observed in any instance partiality to the nurses; I have not known any partiality shown in consequence of religion; I have seen no favouritism in distribution of night-duty; I have had more than anyone else, but have not made any complaint of it; Nurse Brannigan was put on night-duty, but taken off by the doctor's orders, in consequence of an affection of the lungs; I had no ground of complaint in reference to my night-duty; in consequence of a nurse leaving I had to remain on longer night-duty than was first intended; I cannot tell what requirements of a hospital staff is; I know of no cause to give dissatisfaction amongst the nurses; I don't feel myself humbled by assumption of titles by others in authority; during the time I have been here the sisters have been in a chronic state of feud; these have not interfered with me; the sisters have been rude to me, with the exception of Sisters Haldane and Mary; just now I am not brought into contact in my duties with any of the sisters; during meal-times Sisters Annie and Eliza have been rude to me; I know of no cause; only within the last three months I have received annoyances from them; their chief conversation at meals is abusing the fare; having defended it, Sister Eliza informed me once that not having any better to get I was wise to get what I could; I consider the food very good indeed; I answer your questions, but do not complain of their rudeness; it does not affect me; I have not found Miss Osburn inaccessible; I have not heard that others have found her so; I go to see Miss Osburn, and do not send messages through the Parkers; I never found the Parkers interfering between me and Miss Osburn; I have had to go to the linen-room, and never experienced any incivility; I have often been sent by a sister, and never for myself or the sister obtained an uncivil answer; as far as I remember I have always got what I wanted; there are sometimes quarrels between the sisters together before the nurses and patients in the wards, and this is injurious to the proper working of the establishment; Sister Mary is the only one I have been placed under; she takes great pains in training me; I have never been compelled to go to Christ Church, or anyone else I am sure; I go to Christ Church regularly.

I have never known the Parkers to be impudent or annoying to anyone; I was three months in the linen-room with Eliza Parker; I have not known anyone to annoy the Parkers; I have never seen any difference of treatment between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

*Miss Moule*:—I am not in the least dissatisfied; I should think the nurses generally are certainly not dissatisfied; I see very little of the sisters, but they seem to be discontented; I do not think there is any reason for this; I have seen no religious partiality at all; I don't know why nurses Morrow and Jennings left; I was with Nurse Jennings, but she never mentioned to me why she was leaving; I have never been compelled to go to Church, and my religious freedom has in no way been interfered with; I go to Christ Church in the evening voluntarily; I have had charge of a ward as acting sister for a short time; I have been here ten months; I was three months with Jennings with no sister over us, but in entire charge for three weeks; I have seen no favouritism in distribution of night-duty; night-duties are taken in rotation; Nurse Brannigan's health would not allow her to take night-duty; I know she had a very severe cold; I don't see why things should not work well here; there is no cause for it; it simply exists between three of the sisters; there is no reason—just quarrels or discontent; it certainly does not proceed from any favouritism; it interferes in every way, and could not possibly go on as now; I think we, none of us, have enough to do, we are only too well treated; the three sisters have been exceedingly rude to Miss Osburn; I have not noticed it in Sister Mary; their whole manner to her has been disrespectful to her in the house and dining-room; I can't say in the wards, it is so long since I have been with the sisters; the sisters have not been very pleasant to me, but I do not speak to them if I can help it; they have not been very uncivil; had I spoken I know they would have been rude; I have constantly gone without dinner rather than go to the table with them; they have talked at us.

I have very seldom indeed complained to Miss Osburn; if determined to annoy, they could not be prevented; I have never found Miss Osburn inaccessible; I have found the Parkers particularly obliging and civil to every one, as far as I can see; in going or sending to the linen-room I have never been treated with incivility.

*Mrs. Bland*:—Have been here fourteen months, and am now acting as sister; I am not dissatisfied; there is great dissatisfaction amongst the English sisters generally; I know they complain of their food; I do not; I do not know of any religious partiality being shown here, and do not think there is any; I do not think there is any ground for such an assertion; I have not known of Roman Catholics being favoured rather than Protestants; I think Nurse Jennings had something disagreeable with the Parkers—something that occurred at the table; I never heard of any other reason; I don't know why Morrow left; I can't say I have seen any favouritism in distribution of night-duty; Ann Brannigan was, I believe, excused from night-duty by ill-health; I was three months with Eliza Parker in linen-room; she may at times have abrupt manner that touchy people might take offence at; I never complained; she is a very brisk, energetic, little body, and performs her duties well; I do not know that the Parkers assume and take liberties

liberties in their position ; I have found Annic Parker civility itself to me ; I have never had difficulty in getting access to Miss Osburn ; the sister's conduct has been very good to me personally ; I was under Sister Eliza for three months ; she was very kind in training me ; I have nothing personally to complain of in conduct of the sisters ; I have not remarked discourtesy to the other probationer sisters at the table on part of the English sisters ; I don't think the English sisters have agreed very well ; sometimes they have not been on speaking terms ; I have seen nothing of their conduct to the Lady Superior ; I have never met with any incivility in the linen-room ; if people send to the linen-room at inconvenient times it is no doubt provoking to the person in charge ; much trouble may be saved by forethought ; I never had occasion to order a clergyman out of his ward when visiting a patient ; I have seen Rev. Mr. Atchison attending Robinson, but don't remember if at the time Dr. Alleyne was there ; I don't know whether it is expected or customary to request clergymen to leave wards while the doctor is visiting the patients ; I would request him either to leave the ward or take his seat at the table when the medical officer is visiting his patients ; it would be very much nicer and would go on more comfortable if there was no quarrelling ; I think the others get on well together.

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*Nurse Jane Gordon* :—I have no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with my position or duties ; I have been here about 18 months ; I am a Protestant ; I don't think any favouritism is shown to Roman Catholics in preference to Protestants ; I think the Lady Superior is fonder of the two Parkers, but not, so far as I know, upon religious grounds ; I don't think any partiality is shown to Roman Catholics generally ; I am a Wesleyan ; I am quite well treated here, and none the worse by Miss Osburn because I am a Wesleyan ; my religious liberty has never in the least been interfered with here ; there is dissatisfaction amongst the Protestant nurses generally—I think on account of the partiality of the Lady Superior to the three Roman Catholic girls—Parkers and Brannigan ; I don't think this is because they are Roman Catholics ; I don't think it does any injury to the Institution ; the nurses do their work just the same ; the Parkers have always treated me with civility ; one was once rude to Nurse Jennings ; that is the only instance I am aware of ; the Lady Superior appears more familiar, and speaks more to, and has more confidence in, the Parkers than in the others ; the nurses notice this partiality ; it amounts to favouritism ; the Parkers do not offend me on account of it ; I am quite sure Miss Osburn would listen and entertain any complaint against the Parkers ; I don't know what their duties are ; they are brought more into contact with the Lady Superior than others ; her liking for the Parkers I think personal, and not religious ; I am not compelled to go to the board-room service ; I attend it from choice ; I was told the nurses were expected to come, and would not be afraid of results if I staid away.

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*Nurse E. Ross* :—I am not and never have been dissatisfied ; I have been here about two years and a half ; I was the first nurse the Lady Superior engaged ; I am now passed as a trained nurse ; I am a Wesleyan ; I have never had my religious liberty interfered with, and I have had every privilege in that way that I have asked for ; it is not, so far as I know, the case that the Lady Superior prefers Roman Catholics on account of their religion—I believe not ; Miss Osburn has, to my knowledge, shown no more confidence in the Parkers than in myself ; they are honest, industrious, and upright ; I have seen no partiality in distribution of night-duty ; Nurse Brannigan was taken off duty from ill health ; when physicians or surgeons come into wards clergymen have to leave ; Dr. Alleyne came in when Mr. Atchison was sitting in a chair between two beds ; Sister Mary requested me to tell him to leave for a few minutes ; Mr. Atchison was visiting Robinson ; Sister Mary told me three times ; the first time I did not know what she said ; on the third time she said, " Do go, it's the rule " ; I said to Mr. Atchison, " Will you be kind enough to leave till the doctor goes round ? " He said, " Yes," and went to No. 2 ward ; it is the custom to do so ; when the Roman Catholic Clergymen see the doctor come in they always go out ; I do not remember ever having to tell one to leave the ward ; after the doctor left, Robinson seemed displeased ; I told him it was the rule of the Institution, and not from any partiality ; Mr. Atchison did not return that day ; I always found Robinson agreeable and quiet ; in my time in the ward Mr. Atchison had never been there before while Dr. Alleyne was making his visit ; I attend the services in the board-room and oratory, and see nothing in the services in the latter to object to ; all the sisters and nurses attend these services when they can ; I never have any difficulty in seeing Miss Osburn on business ; I have never been asked to attend these services but have attended voluntarily.

Patients get dinner at 1 on Sundays ; nurses at half-past 1.

In my opinion there is nothing wrong in this Institution.

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*Nurse Shorter* :—I am not in any way dissatisfied ; I have been here two years, and very well treated in every way ; I belong to the Church of England ; I have not found Miss Osburn's religious partialities in favour of Roman Catholics ; she has treated Protestants same as Roman Catholics—all very kindly indeed ; the Parkers have treated me very well and I have no cause to complain ; I have known of no favouritism in distribution of night-duty ; Nurse Brannigan was taken off night-duty by Dr. Alleyne ; I know of nothing injuring the proper working of the Institution ; the sisters quarrel amongst themselves ; the nurses agree together pretty well—Protestants and Roman Catholics ; my religious freedom is never interfered with ; I always go to St. James' ; I have never seen the Parkers behave rudely ; I am quite satisfied ; not too hard worked and well fed.

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*Nurse Kerr* :—Been here a year and seven months ; am quite satisfied with position and duties ; am a member of the Church of England ; never heard of any partiality shown to Roman Catholics by the Lady Superior ; the sisters all but Sister Mary are dissatisfied ; I know of no reason ; they make themselves dissatisfied ; I go to St. James', and have never found my religious freedom interfered with ; am not aware Miss Osburn has any favourites ; I am well satisfied, if I were not I should not remain.

3RD AUGUST, 1870.

*Wm. Geo. Sadler* :—Was yardsman here for some time ; the Lady Superior sent for me and said, "Sadler, I want you to burn those books privately"; I said nothing ; she says, "Here, Sadler, you can burn them there in that corner"—meaning near the north wall, between Parliament House and shed of the Dead House ; I told the Lady it would be dangerous to make a fire there as the building was wooden ; she said, "Burn them somewhere"; I took them out of the passage in Nightingale Wing in a barrow ; they were in more than one case ; I upset them right out in public view, opposite the straw-house ; I afterwards told Mr. Jones, house steward, what had occurred ; presently Mr. Blackstone sent for me in Mr. Jones' store in main building ; Mr. Blackstone asked me what Miss Osburn told me to do ; I told him, "to burn the books privately"; Mr. Blackstone says, "You did quite right in not obeying Miss Osburn and in not burning the books"; Mr. Blackstone then told me to pack them away in a case and put them in the straw-house ; I did not do it immediately, being otherwise engaged ; Bennett afterwards came and ordered me to pack them away and not burn them ; I had no intention of burning them ; I put them away in a case and left them in the straw-house ; I never burnt any books ; I knew at the time there were a number of Bibles, magazines, pamphlets, files of newspapers, and other miscellaneous articles ; there were Testaments and Bibles ; I believe there were a few Prayer-books—they were mostly in good condition—some first-rate ; I can read and write ; I am a member of the Church of England ; I never said to Miss Osburn that I had an objection to burn them ; my reason for not burning them was that I saw what they consisted of ; Miss Osburn pointed the books out to me ; I had often seen the books before and knew what they were ; she saw me upsetting them ; she saw me take them away from Nightingale Wing ; these were the books intended to be burnt ; Miss Osburn was looking on when I put them into the barrow ; she was there when I began to remove them ; I was told to burn them before they were removed from Nightingale Wing ; no, I was not afraid of Miss Osburn ; it did not strike me to say anything to the Lady ; I am as certain as I am here Miss Osburn used the word "privately"; my belief was that I was so instructed that no one should see or know of it ; the place pointed out could not be seen from south wing or main building, except the smoke ; I have burnt plenty of old clothes ; my impression was the order was not right ; no reason for burning was given to me ; some of the lady's maids were present when the order was given, and must have heard it ; one of them assisted to put books in the barrow ; I don't know who this was ; I got the orders to burn them before I removed them at all ; I have not seen the books since I left ; I could not swear to them if I did ; I left here last April ; I left with a good character from Mr. Blackstone ; I had no ill-feeling towards the Lady when I left ; I should not step out of my way to injure anyone ; I have no ill-feeling towards Miss Osburn now ; since it appeared in the paper many have spoken to me about it ; I have always denied having burnt them ; when Miss Osburn gave me the order to burn the books, it was in the nurse's dining-room ; she said, "Burn all those books," pointing to some cases—I don't know whether two or three ; I was here on or about fifteen months ; the books were in Nightingale Wing before I came ; they were in a room then, but were afterwards moved to the room where drugs used to be kept.

*Nurse Elizabeth Leech* :—I have been here about fourteen months ; am a Protestant ; on one occasion, while the Minister was praying, some patients were noisy, and I endeavoured to stop the noise ; I told them if it was their own Minister they would not do so ; the patients I spoke to were Roman Catholics—they were women ; I called Nurse Ann ; the patients told her what I had said ; Nurse Ann went out to them, and did not say anything to them, but that she would tell Miss Osburn what I said ; from the first time I heard the noise it was three or four minutes ; when Nurse Ann came out the Minister was gone ; they were making a noise for three or four minutes after I first spoke ; Nurse Ann came out in consequence of hearing me speak to the patients ; I asked them in the first place to stop the noise, as there was a Minister in the ward praying with the dying women ; there were four or five women making a noise ; I think there were two children ; I was a passed nurse at the time—I am nineteen ; in the morning when Miss Osburn came round, she asked Nurse Ann what I had said—I heard her give that order ; Nurse Ann told her what I said to the patients ; Miss Osburn said she was never more angry in her life, and said, "Had I been Nurse Ann I would have thrown you over the balcony"; this was said after dinner when I went for a pass to go out ; when she asked me was I sorry for what I had said I told her I had said nothing to be sorry for ; she said I was cutting my throat by saying such a thing ; she used those words, and that I was to come again and tell her when I was sorry ; that was all that happened ; I never said I was sorry ; before Miss Osburn spoke to me the second time, I told Nurse Jane Morrow the Roman Catholics had been making a noise ; I never said the Roman Catholic nurse had been making a noise, and that I had rebuked her ; Miss Osburn had Nurse Ann and myself before her after I said these things ; I was twice before Miss Osburn, first the morning after it happened, at that time with Nurse Ann ; I never, at any time, told Miss Osburn Nurse Ann was not there until she came and sent every one to their wards ; I can't say whether Nurse Ann sent them to their wards, as I walked away.

*Mrs. Jennings* :—I was a nurse here for two years, and am now at the Benevolent Asylum ; the insolence of the two Parkers compelled me to resign my position here ; the Lady Superior upheld the Parkers, and did not give me proper satisfaction ; that is my cause of dissatisfaction with Miss Osburn ; the Parkers were first rude to me in the dining-room ; both of them were generally impertinent at meal times ; one morning I complained of a dirty cup ; Annie Parker said it was as clean as that of others, but that it was my dirty greasy fat lips that made the cup dirty ; I told Miss Osburn of this ; she said Annie Parker should make an apology ; I said, "I won't take an apology—had she not meant it she would not have said it"; I did not know that Annie Parker admitted to Miss Osburn she had used that expression ; Miss Osburn took my word she had said it, and when I spoke to her seemed to know all about it ; I did not complain for three or four days, as I could not see the Lady Superior, except through Annie Parker ; unless I met her by accident I could not see her, except through Annie Parker ; I made no attempt to see Miss Osburn ; she knew very well of the Parkers insulting us at the table ; they had insulted us before this ; I made no complaint before this to Miss Osburn ; their general conduct was impertinent ; I did not speak to them till I left, as I said after that it was time for me to go ; I left on pretty good terms with Miss Osburn, but never said I was satisfied ; except about the Parkers, I had nothing to complain of in Miss Osburn ;

Osburn ; I have heard Nurse Morrow complain to the Parkers about the bread ; Eliza Parker told her if the bread was good enough for the other nurses it was good enough for her ; I know from Morrow that she complained to Miss Osburn ; I never intended to speak of the cause of my leaving until after I had left the Institution ; I afterwards spoke of it to my friends ; I do not know why Miss Osburn shows such partiality to the Parkers ; the Parkers are Roman Catholics ; there were no other servants to whom Miss Osburn showed partiality ; I told the Sub-Committee, who saw me here, that I was leaving here because I wished to better myself ; I did inform the first Sub-Committee I had no fault to find with Miss Osburn or any person ; I would not have said so a second time ; it was not the truth ; I said so for sake of quietness.

4TH AUGUST, 1870.

*Mrs. Jennings* :—Nurse Morrow complained to Annie Parker and the servants about the bread, and then Eliza Parker told Morrow if the bread was good enough for others it was good enough for her—and told the servant not to go for the bread, and to mind her own business ; Eliza Parker interfered with Annie Parker in the exercise of her duty—she generally did ; the bread was about a week old—it was blue-moulded, and everyone at the table complained of it ; I was sure it never came from the store ; it must have been detained in the Nightingale Wing ; it is correct that we could not see Miss Osburn on the business of the Institution, except through Annie Parker ; I often went down from the ward three times and could not see Miss Osburn if I would not give my message to Annie Parker ; other nurses had no greater privilege, and I often heard others complain that they could not see Miss Osburn if they did not give their message to Annie Parker ; my business suffered if my message was delivered in this way, as it would be carried through the whole building ; I should hear them again in the evening from different nurses ; it would also be often rehearsed at the servants' table ; sometimes it would be of consequence that these messages should not be so known ; in giving messages to Miss Osburn, Annie Parker could overhear them in the pantry ; I often heard other nurses complain that when giving their messages, Annie Parker was in the pantry ; she certainly often stood there on purpose to hear ; that's a fact ; I have heard other nurses say so ; Nurse Morrow often complained to Miss Osburn of this after she gave warning ; I don't know whether it was checked ; I am quite sure it was not checked ; I know that any message I gave to Miss Osburn after this was repeated ; if it was anything particular I never went to the office as I was sure my message would be repeated ; she was always in the pantry when nurses went to give their messages ; I often heard them say so ; the medical staff recommended me to let the Committee know the reason I was leaving ; they were sure I had other reasons than those stated for doing so ; if the Lady Superior had put a stop to the conduct of the Parkers it would have been very beneficial to the good working of this Institution ; we did not approve of the Lady Superior giving Eliza Parker double rations ; I saw coffee, tea, and sugar bought by the servants and was told it was for Eliza Parker ; the Lady Superior bought her tins for holding tea and sugar, and had her initials " E. P. " put on them ; Eliza Parker boasted through the Nightingale Wing that Miss Osburn bought them for her ; I saw them myself ; the Lady Superior's manner was kind, but not satisfactory when I made complaints to her ; I don't know that any of my friends to whom I spoke of my complaints were connected with the *Protestant Standard* ; the bread complained of by Morrow appeared to be a week old ; Annie Parker often asked me my message and she would take it to the Lady Superior ; I told her, " No, I wish to see the Lady Superior particularly " ; when I have given messages to the Lady Superior in her office, I have heard them repeated all over the place ; the sugar Eliza Parker got was white, and better than that given to the other nurses ; I did not believe the old bread was given to punish us, but heard other nurses say so ; Nurses Allen, Elizabeth Morrow, and Jane Gordon often have told me that Annie Parker was in habit of listening in the pantry and repeating their messages ; about four months since Annie Parker refused to let me see Miss Osburn unless I gave my message through her ; she would tell me that the Lady Superior was up-stairs, and I could not see her just now, but asked me what I wanted ; if I wished to send a message I would then return to my ward and give no answer ; Bridget was the servant I saw carrying double rations to Eliza Parker ; it was about five months since ; the Parkers boasted the Lady Superior gave them the tins ; I don't know of my own knowledge that the Lady Superior gave her the tins, but believe those who told me so ; Eliza Parker did not tell me the Lady Superior bought her the tins, but she boasted of it before all the other nurses ; it was not fair that luncheons and suppers should be given to the Parkers and not to the nurses ; when we went from our wards we got no supper, and if we went to the pantry Annie Parker would not give us bread, or let the servants get it ; Allen, Gordon, and Morrow told me within the last week that these suppers of the Parkers are still continued ; I am sure the sisters and nurses are dissatisfied ; I was dissatisfied ; I know nothing of Sister Mary ; I know the other three are dissatisfied ; I had an objection to attending prayers in the oratory in preference to attendance to my duties ; no matter how pressing my duties, if absent twice I was reproved ; Miss Osburn would follow me to the wards to reprove me ; the time of prayers (five minutes to 8) was the very busiest time of the day ; we went to breakfast at 7:30 a.m. ; if an accident came in and I said I could not leave an accident, she would say, " How is it you did not attend prayers Nurse Jennings ? " I would say I was here sent for to the breakfast-table ; she would say, " Do not let it happen again " ; I would have to attend ; during time of prayer there might be no sister or nurse in patients' ward, and bell would ring for patients' breakfast ; the male patients would go for their own meals ; when I went back I would distribute my bread, butter, and milk ; I was often six loaves of bread and two pints of milk short, and often five or six bottles short ; when I mentioned it to Mr. Jones he would say he had sent me the proper allowance ; he has sometimes given me extra ; this occurred in the other wards ; sometimes three nurses would meet in Mr. Jones' store and complain ; the cook rang the bell ; I could not accuse any patient of taking the diets as there was no one to supervise them ; my only objection to the prayers was the interference with my duties ; I could read my Bible in the afternoon when I had time ; the practices in the oratory were not objectionable ; they were in accordance with those of my own Church—the Church of England ; at half-past 8 at night there were prayers in the oratory when the Lady Superior is at home ; when absent there are no prayers ; before the sisters got disagreeable they used to read ; there is no bell rang for prayers ; when the Lady Superior is absent ; the oratory door was locked all the time she was away ; Sister Haldane at one time used to read prayers ; when bell rang we used to all attend and answer to our names, and we all had to attend even if a bad case had to be neglected ; we met thus in the sisters' room, when we answered to our names ; we then passed up from sisters' room to prayers ; it was expected we should go from this to the oratory ; a chapter



in the Bible and a few collects were read—about twenty minutes; hospital neglected, except by Roman Catholic nurse and servants; this was disadvantageous to the Institution and injurious to the patients; *delirium tremen* patients would run to the verandah; we were expected to go to Christ Church on Ascension Thursday, New Year's Eve, and latterly she said in the roll-room she would expect us to go to Christ Church at 8 o'clock—Sunday morning service; she would arrange it so we could go in our turns; she said she would arrange for any of us who *wished* to go to Christ Church to go in our turns; she said she would put persons into the wards and would not leave us any excuse that we should not go; there were fifteen of us there last New Year's Eve to take the Sacrament whether we were prepared or not; this would only leave one nurse in each building; we would leave here about a quarter-past 11 and return at about half-past 2 a.m.; I felt the expectation to attend Christ Church compulsory; Miss Osburn would ask me reasons for not going; she would of course be displeased with us if we did not go, and would of course show this displeasure in many ways; she would look displeased and walk away; she would stand up while we formed round her in a circle at the Communion Table; nurses would be placed on one side of the aisle and the Lady Superior and sisters on the other; I did not know that I was going to take the Sacrament until I was in the aisle; it was my own option to take it or not; I could have left without taking it had I wished to do so; the reason why I did not leave was that I did not wish to form an exception, or be conspicuous; there is partiality shown in distribution of night-duty, for which I can give no cause; I do not know the motive of this partiality; I am sure Ann Brannigan has had more favour shown her in night-work than any other nurse; Miss Osburn said the reason was that the doctor complained of her not being strong; I consider Nurse Morrow more delicate; she was nine months on night-duty in her last two years here; I don't consider Ann Brannigan deserved more consideration than others; I am under the impression that it was because she and the Parkers were such companions, and the Parkers influenced Miss Osburn to get Ann Brannigan off night-duty; I believe it is because the Parkers and Ann Brannigan are Roman Catholics that they are favourites with Miss Osburn; on Friday they have four dishes, and the Protestants only two, fish and eggs, vegetables and pudding; Protestants get meat and potatoes, no puddings, and a cup of tea; we get no other vegetables as they do; she has no reason for supposing Miss Osburn has any leaning to Roman Catholics, except to these servants; I have never called Miss Osburn "Your Ladyship"; we were always obliged to call her the Lady Superior; about a year ago I got an English letter, care of Miss Osburn; she told me that in Australia she was Lady Superior—when in England, Miss Osburn.

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*Nurse Marx*:—I have been here about sixteen months; I am not quite satisfied with my position here, because I think Miss Osburn makes a little difference, and shows partiality towards some; I think it was mere personal liking; I belong to the Apostolic Church; the favourites are the two Parkers and Nurse Anne—they are not generally liked in the Institution; Nurse Shorter asked me to sign the requisition to be examined here; I don't know who wrote it out, but heard it was the Lady Superior; I did not sign it very willingly; I would have preferred having nothing to do with it; I have no reason, except that stated, for dissatisfaction; the Parkers have never been insolent to me; I have heard of their being so to other nurses; they were insolent in my presence to Nurse Allen; I think the Parkers and Ann Brannigan know they are favourites, and presume on it a little; the insolence to Nurse Allen was about some calico taken from store; Nurse Allen said she had measured it, and Annie Parker said she had not measured it right, and they had a little dispute about it; she was rather insolent in her language at the table to Nurse Allen; Nurse Allen did not use any insolent language; I am not compelled to go to Christ Church; I went once or twice; the Lady asked would we like to go, and we went willingly; I went quite willingly; I don't go now; no offence is taken because I don't go; I sometimes go to St. James'; Nurse Ann was taken off night-duty because she was ill about six months' ago, and has not been on since; when I first came, Nurse Shorter was less capable of doing night-duty, and was kept on till her time was over.

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*Nurse Leech*:—I don't know whether Miss Osburn has any favouritism towards Roman Catholics; if I have business with Miss Osburn I go to her myself, and am not prevented when it is convenient to see her; I just asked her maid where she was, she would tell me, and I would take my message to her myself; it is very seldom I have to see Miss Osburn in her office, I generally see her in the wards; I have had very little indeed to do with Annie Parker; their conduct has always been civil to me; if Miss Osburn was not in the wards I would go over to her; I went to her to day to get a pass; I was only over on the other occasion when she spoke to me about Anne; I am not dissatisfied; if I were it would be with the sisters; I don't think there is general dissatisfaction in the Institution; I was out this morning to Mr. Deas Thomson's; there is sometimes reasons to be dissatisfied with the sisters; if Sister Mary has anything to say she says it in the presence of the patients in the ward; I have felt this unpleasant; I don't think there is any other reason for being dissatisfied; I was not comfortable with Sister Haldane, as she was never pleased with anything I did; I have never been compelled to go to Church; I always went willingly; I have never known the Lady Superior give any order to go to any particular Church, either privately or publicly, or anything that might be construed into an order; I go to board-room service in the morning and St. James' in the evening; I have been to Christ Church since I have been here—to evening service—and on New Year's Eve I went with Miss Osburn; I know no favouritism in distribution of night-duty; Ann Brannigan was taken off night-duty because she had a cold; she has never since, to my knowledge, been on night-duty; I would rather not say whether I have seen any other nurse as ill as Ann Brannigan doing night-duty.

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*Nurse Allen*:—I have been here a year and nine months; I think the two Parkers and Anne Brannigan are favourites of Miss Osburn; I can't say if upon religious grounds; my opinion is she prefers them on personal grounds; and if people spoke their minds it would be seen there is a jealousy throughout the Institution from this cause; I think this partiality is sometimes abused by their showing more authority in the place than they should; I have spoken to the Lady Superior twice about it; the last time I spoke she proved me for being up rather late at night and keeping the gas burning, and two days after asked me what made me look so sad; I said, "You reproved me and not Nurse Ann—Nurse Ann came in after 10"; she

she said Nurse Ann had a jocular way of getting out of it, the others had not, and she could not be angry with her; I thought Miss Osburn had done right in reproving me if she had treated others in the same way; Nurse Ann generally stops in the Parkers room, and burn gas, having a green blind over the window I think to prevent people, going up-stairs, looking into the room; if Miss Osburn is not in her office we generally find Annie Parker—who generally asks, "What do you want with the Lady—can I do it—can I ask her?" if on good terms with Annie Parker she does not ask this; if we want a pass, Annie Parker will get it at once for us, but if not, we can't see the Lady Superior—we cannot be allowed to go to her bed-room; we are not at any time prevented going to Miss Osburn when she is in the office; I have twice caught Eliza Parker listening at my bed-room door; and when in the office speaking privately to the Lady I shut the door if I hear the Parkers in the pantry; Miss Osburn has never shown unwillingness to see me or any of the nurses; I always liked Miss Osburn till I saw her make herself so familiar with the Parkers and Nurse Ann; I am very well satisfied in the wards, and in the work, but not in the house; the Parkers have been insolent to me when not on good friends when I go to the store; if good friends—I get what I want; I once had some difference with Annie Parker, respecting measurement of some print; I believe she gave me short measure; I measured it twice, and made it 19½ instead of 22 yards; I had a measuring-tape first, and then with 2 yards of calico I bought in town; the conduct of the Parkers is unpleasant or vexatious; I can't say I have known patients to suffer from the action of the Parkers; I think it would be better for the Institution if the Parkers would conduct themselves more kindly towards those employed in the place; Nurse Ann has not had a fair share of night-duty; I find, from the books, that Nurse Ann has only had three or four weeks' night-duty during three years; Nurse Kerr was kept on night-duty at the time she had a very severe cold; I have never been compelled to go to Church; Miss Osburn is never displeased at my not going to any one particular service; I am a Wesleyan, and go to my own Church every second Sunday; I went with Miss Osburn to Christ Church on New Year's Eve; I took the Sacrament there voluntarily; the Lady Superior did not in any way direct me to do so; Miss Osburn wishes to be called the Lady Superior.

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*Nurse M'Kinnon* :—Been here about five months; the short time I have been here I fear there has been more partiality shown to the two Parkers and Nurse Ann; I have no reason to think it is on religious grounds; I have had other petty annoyances; in one case a probation sister I have been with has not been acting fairly towards me—Miss Moulc; last night Miss Osburn spoke to me about not being strong enough to remain here; I would wish to remain, and consider myself strong enough; I am not sure what the reason is; I am not compelled to go to Church; I am a Presbyterian; I am now on night-duty; there is one month over, and I have got over the worst part; I did not like it at first; I think it would be beneficial to my health if the Lady Superior removed me for one month from night-duty; I attend prayers in oratory night and morning; I am not compelled, but the Lady Superior would find fault if I did not attend; she has not found fault with me, but has with others; we all attend at once; the hospital is neglected by all the Protestant nurses at prayer-time; I prefer attending if no interference with my other duties; the only service I am expected to attend is board-room service on Sunday mornings; the Lady Superior does not exactly insist, but requires it; I excused my non-attendance on the ground that I was going to my own Church in the evening; she still wished me to attend service here; I don't feel this an interference with my religious scruples; I should like to attend, but to feel that if I did not wish to attend, I could stay away.

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*Nurse Kidd* :—I have been here seven months; I cannot say I have personally observed any favouritism here; I have heard it exists; I often go to the Nightingale Wing during the day, and never meet with any unpleasantness, and am treated with civility; I am a member of the Church of England; I have no complaints to make of the Lady Superior or nurses, but have met with some unpleasantness from others; I lose some things mysteriously, but don't know how they go; I mean clothing from my bed-room; I am sure it is not the nurses, or lost in the wash; I have told the Lady Superior; so far as I know she has taken no steps; I have no suspicion of anybody; I have no interference with my religious freedom; I generally attend at St. Phillips'.

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*Nurse Ann Brannigan* :—About three years and twenty-five days in the Institution; I have been four years and nine months in the Colony; I was in only one situation before I came here; about one week after my arrival I got this situation; after leaving that situation about half-an-hour only elapsed before I came here; I was with Mr. Dalton before I came here; I was a house servant there, and had a good reference from them; the evening when Mr. Allworth was praying with a patient, and at the time I was standing at No. 8 fire-place, talking to Sister Haldane, when a noise took place between two patients getting down mugs; Sister Haldane said, "Run out and stop that noise while Mr. Allworth is there," and I went out and said, "Be quiet," when one of them burst out crying; I should have said the Protestant nurse (Leech) was there before me, amongst the patients (two children and two grown-up girls); when I first went out they were quiet for about a moment, when the girl began to cry and said, "Nurse; Nurse Leech accuses us of this, and it's not right,—that if our priest was there instead of their minister we would not make this noise"; I am sure we never thought of him—meaning Mr. Allworth; they were out of his sight altogether; Mr. Allworth was at the third bed (in C ward) from the door; the patients were at the cupboard up the steps, in the passage between A and B wards; Mr. Allworth was sitting in a chair reading, facing the wall I believe; I spoke to Nurse Leech, and told her to go back to her ward, and that it was to no good purpose, considering what she had said to me the day before that, because, on the evening before, when Mr. Allworth was giving the Sacrament to the same patient, Nurse Leech came down to me in B ward and told me she did not think him fit to give a Sacrament, as before he gave it he referred to the Catholic religion; I asked her what he said; she told me he said, "Our Catholic friends believe in the real presence of the body and blood of Christ, but we do not believe in such"; that was all that took place on that occasion; when I told Nurse Leech to return to her ward she did so, and I did not report the matter to the Lady Superior; next morning the Lady Superior spoke to me about it; after tea on the evening of the disturbance a Protestant nurse (Kirk) told me that she heard  
Nurse

Nurse Leech say, that I (meaning me) gathered the patients to make a noise so as to annoy Mr. Allworth; when Lady Superior came into ward in her round she went up to C ward lavatory, where Nurse Leech was; she then called me up, and asked me what had happened the previous evening; I explained it to her as I have just now done; when I told her Nurse Leech had accused the patients of making a noise to annoy Mr. Allworth, the Lady Superior said, "Had a Roman Catholic said that to me I would have shaken them"; she told Nurse Leech had she been a little girl she would have put her on her knee and whipped her, but now as she was growing up to know better she should behave better, and not tell lies, or make any disturbance where so many had to live together; nothing further then took place; the Lady Superior never said, "She would have thrown her over the balcony"; the noise proceeded only from the girls taking the mugs down so far as I heard; I believe the evening he was administering the Sacrament he had reason to tell Nurse Leech to tell the patients to be quiet; Sister Haldane was inside the screen with him; I think Sister Haldane came out and told the patients to be quiet; on the next day there was laughing and talking while getting down the mugs; I have less night-duty than others; I have been on night-duty altogether about three months, and this at three different times, all during Miss Osburn's time; I should have had about six months if I had done my full share; I had bronchitis, and was treated for three weeks, and was ordered into the country by Dr. Alleyne, who sent in certificate; this was in January last; I was on night-duty previous to that for six weeks and for convenience, and for the purpose of training two new probationers, Nurse Kerr, and Nurse Theresa (now left); and was then taken off and put on day-duty; I think this was about a year ago—perhaps not so long; that was all the night-duty I did in 1869; I was on night-duty when Miss Osburn came in 1868, and for a fortnight after she came; in January, 1870, I was in for about three weeks; I do not think it is from favouritism I have not had night-duty; it was with regret I was taken off night-duty, in consequence of failure of my health in January last; on the last trial I found it injurious to my health, but would take it when it comes to my turn again; I have been passed over with three weeks when I should have been on for three months; it has not come to my turn for night-duty since; I see great dissatisfaction amongst the sisters, who seem never satisfied with the people and the place, and complain much of their food; I don't see it in the nurses; there is one sister, Sister Eliza, seems very dissatisfied with the Roman Catholics in particular; Sister Mary is not so dissatisfied, except with the other sisters; I notice no religious differences between the nurses.

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*Miss Dickson* :—I think the two Parkers are favourites of Miss Osburn; I don't know of any other; the nurses say Nurse Ann is a favourite, but I don't notice any favouritism; I don't think religion has anything to do with it; the Parkers have always been very civil to me; there is an impression all through the house there is this favouritism; I am always in my wards, and don't see much of it; the Lady Superior speaks more to them; the Parkers are very respectable; Eliza Parker is very well fitted for her work, but not of a superior education; I have observed an assumption of superiority in Annie Parker to the other nurses; she is a little spoilt; I think the sisters and nurses feel aggrieved at Annie Parker's conduct; I think if the Parkers were more respectful to the sisters and nurses it would be better for the Institution; I have perfect religious freedom; I came here in December last.

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*Annie Parker* :—I am in charge of the things in the house—in the Nightingale Wing; I also wait upon Miss Osburn; I shall have been here two years next month; I was in the country only one week before I came here; I was in the Female Home, Darlington, before I came here; I was there the whole of the time from when I landed till I came here; I was taken there by my cousin; she lives at Mr. W. J. Stephen's, at the New School; I don't know in what they (meaning the other servants) can say I have behaved in an unseemly manner towards them; their sugar and tea is given out at each meal, and I don't see how they can have been days without it; the same is given out every day, and those coming at the same time share alike; after once given out from the pantry I know nothing more of it; I don't think the servants who make the tea would take any; I don't know of their doing so; I don't see all the nurses that go to the Lady; I am not always in the pantry; I never went to the pantry intentionally to overhear conversations between nurses and the Lady Superior, and had I overheard I should not have repeated what I heard said; I never issued mouldy bread to the nurses or sisters; the ration-book is sent to Mr. Jones; he sends over supplies as ordered; I have sometimes weighed the supplies so sent; very often, but I can't say how often; they were always correct; I give the supplies to the sisters and nurses without weighing, but to the best of my judgment; I have no small scales to weigh by; I have never had any quantity of surplus left at the end of any month; the ration-book goes to Mr. Jones' every Friday, and we get in a week's supplies; from the time I commenced I always had a little over; at the end of every week I generally have about two days' tea on hand, which extra quantity I had given me to commence with; I never had from the week's supplies sent, half-a-pound of tea to spare; I always give what I ought to—never more nor less; I am not at the sisters' table, but I believe they complain very much; I am at the nurses' table, and have heard Nurse Morrow complain of the bread; I could not give you the name of any other nurse who complained; they have never complained to me; I do not know that any others did; the nurses don't come to me to tell me their business with the Lady; I would not refuse, and never did refuse, to convey a message without ascertaining their business; if they have said I do they do not speak the truth; I don't ask them their business; I have never said, "What do you want with her," as far as I remember.

Nurse Morrow said the bread was sour and stinking, and would poison persons inside to eat it; I said it is the same bread that everyone gets; I don't buy it, I get it from Jones' store; it was bread that came from the store the day before; Morrow complained to Sister Mary, who told the Lady Superior, and she spoke to me about it; I take the same fare as the nurses, and sit at the same table; I have brown sugar same as nurses and servants; the sisters have a different quality of sugar; I measure out the rations in a cup; I have a cup that I keep expressly for this purpose; I have not always used the same cup ever since I came; when a nurse asks me where Miss Osburn is, I would say she was engaged if she was so; I never remember saying, "Can I give her your message"; I would not think it improper to say so; the sisters behaved very rude to me in many cases, but the nurses have not done so; I have carried the messages of nurses and sisters to the Lady Superior when given to me.

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*Eliza*

*Eliza Parker* :—I have been two years next month in Institution ; arrived with my sister ; a few days before I came here ; went first to Home in Darlington ; I am not aware that I have any favourites, nor am I aware that I have treated anyone rudely ; never intended it if I have ; Nurse Jennings and I were always good friends ; Nurse Morrow was sometimes disagreeable with me as with others ; I know nothing of the dirty cup ; as to the bread Nurse Morrow said bread was stinking, the girl was going for more and asked me, being a stranger, if she should go for more ; I said that there was bread sufficient, and she could go, but I did not think she would get it ; about the cup the nurses were joking ; my sister apologized ; I fare with the nurses ; I and some others have our own supplies for lunch at 11 ; I have three canisters with E.P. on them—tea, sugar, and biscuits ; I did not get them at the expense of the Institution ; I received them as a present from Miss Osburn ; there is supper provided for the nurses ; I have never listened at their bed-room doors, or have been charged with it ; I have never received double rations, or more than any others ; I have nothing to do with the sugar ; the servant brings the sugar and sweetens the cup ; I may have white sugar at 11 ; purchased by myself ; I was in keeping of the linen-room when the dresses were measured out to Nurse Allen ; she brought it to me and said that it was a yard, or about, I forget exactly, short ; she came afterwards with Annie and made it a yard more ; I had nothing further to do with it ; I won't be sure that they both came together ; I am a Roman Catholic, and am not compelled to attend any of the services in the Institution ; I attend to the wards, lower floor, on Sunday, while the Protestant nurses are at services ; it is not neglected ; if severe case a nurse remains ; the sisters have not complained to me that the linen has not been properly counted out to them ; I have never refused to rectify a mistake that I have made ; I would tell the sisters that I would speak to the laundress ; I don't keep them all ; repeatedly I have found the clothes over count and under, and on inquiry the laundress has said they were not in her bill ; sometimes clothes might be kept back, owing to the wet, but they are sent during the next week.

*Miss Osburn* :—My explanation as to disturbance in ward was exactly as the matter occurred ; the two women (girls) making a noise, one was a Protestant, one a Roman Catholic ; when Nurse Ann went out to them the Roman Catholic was crying and said she had been accused of making a noise, when she had no idea any minister was in the ward ; Sister Haldane said Nurse Ann stopped the noise at once ; I was told by nurses that Nurse Lecch had said a Roman Catholic nurse was making a noise with the patients, and that she had rebuked the noise ; she said so to the Protestant nurses in the house ; no sister would have sent Nurse Lecch out to stop the patients making a noise ; Mr. Allworth I believe said, he took no further notice until he saw the statement in the *Protestant Standard* ; I recollect scolding the child (Lecch) for telling a falsehood ; I told her had I been the patient she had taunted in that way I should have shaken her ; Nurse Lecch first said to me in Nurse Ann's presence that Nurse Ann was there ; I was angry ; I often, when angry, say warm things I should not care to be called to account for before a sub-committee ; Nurse Lecch is going to leave the Institution before Miss Deas Thomson leaves the Colony, as she is a protégé of Miss Deas Thomson, and unfitted for the duties of a nurse ; I never asked Nurse Lecch for an apology ; I said she had done extremely wrong in spreading abroad such hurtful statements about Nurse Ann.

*Rev. Mr. Atchison* :—I don't think I was rudely turned out of the ward ; I know Dr. Alleyne, and on his visits I desisted speaking to patients under my care ; I told Robinson when he spoke to me not to trouble himself about these matters—I could take care of myself ; I had frequently been in the wards before, when doctors were visiting ; I was a little annoyed, it being the first time I had been asked to leave ; I thought, if necessary, I might have been told by some other than a servant, and resolved to ask her what she meant and ordered me to go out, but afterwards thought it better left alone ; Sister Mary came to apologize and explain the reason of requiring my absence ; Robinson expressed himself very indignantly ; his was one of the most complicated dangerous cases I ever knew ; I know something of medicine, and consider he might have died at any minute ; I afterwards visited the same patient and never put myself in the same position ; I don't think at the time spoken of Robinson's case was as serious as at some other times ; his disease was of that kind that he might have gone at any minute ; I think Nurse Ross' evidence, as read, is quite correct ; I think rules should be framed and approved by the Board, and most strictly enforced in all cases.

*Miss Osburn (continued)* :—I am sure I did not use the words about cutting her throat ; I probably asked her if she was sorry for telling a falsehood ; my reproof to her was that she should have said it was Nurse Anne who was making a disturbance with the patients, and this statement was repeated in the *Protestant Standard* ; she has told quite plenty to my friends to assure me how the statement went to the *Protestant Standard* ; two of the English sisters applied to me about a year and a half ago to be house-keepers in the Nightingale Wing ; I tried one of them when in this building and was not quite satisfied ; I wrote to Miss Nightingale about it, and she said on no account have them in the house—they were sent out to train nurses and to this they should be strictly kept ; and on this account they are probably jealous of the Parkers ; the two sisters were not aware each other had applied ; I engaged the Parkers upon a certificate from England I now produce ; I don't think the Parkers carry tales, or would do so if I asked them, I think too highly of them ; I never heard of Annie Parker listening in the pantry until from her after she gave her evidence ; I should never suspect her capable of it ; the Roman Catholic nurses on Friday get either fish and vegetables, or fish and pudding, but not vegetables and pudding on the same day ; it may have happened that some vegetables may have been sent them from the kitchen, but not by my order ; they have eggs instead of meat for breakfast ; the same supper is provided for everyone—cheese, meat, and bread for everyone who wishes to take it, and nothing else for anyone in the house ; sisters have the same ; Sister Eliza complained on one occasion that Annie Parker would not tell me she wished to see me unless I told her my message ; I was dressing in my bed-room, and Sister Eliza, in a loud manner in the hall, wished to insist on seeing me personally ; I am either in the wards, my office, linen-room, or kitchen ; as far as I know I am accessible to everyone from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M., when I go to my room to dress ; we dine at half-past 2 ; from then till 6 in the evening I am either in the hospital or my office ; I don't recollect ever receiving

receiving a single message on the business of the Hospital from anyone through Annie Parker since she has been here ; if they say they have given Annie Parker their messages I can only say she has never delivered them ; I have not been complained to of this intermeddling of the Parkers, or heard it mentioned, until in the *Protestant Standard* ; the Parkers are always extremely respectful to me ; I should not allow them to be familiar with me, and would think it wrong to do so ; I did give Eliza Parker a present of tins at Christmas, knowing she bought herself tea and sugar, and was in the habit of keeping these in broken cups, &c. ; I never heard of her having a teaspoonful over the others ; the two sisters who wished to be in position of housekeepers in the Nightingale Wing are Sister Annie and Sister Haldane ; I have found the Parkers quite honest and extremely economical, they may have come into contact with others from their attempts to check waste ; there was a vast amount of waste going on before I stopped it ; nurses gave butter, &c., to patients, and nurses and sisters have taken white sugar and bread-and-butter from the table to patients in the wards ; Annie Parker is housekeeper and responsible for supplies ; she was carrying out my instructions in endeavouring to stop waste ; I always told her I should make her responsible for the waste noticed in particular cases ; if I could suppose Annie Parker capable of listening I should lose my confidence in her ; Nurse Morrow never complained of this listening ; I never heard of it.

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15TH AUGUST, 1870.

*Mary Gordon* :—Am a probation nurse ; been here eleven months ; I have volunteered to give evidence ; I think Miss Osburn's partiality to the Parkers is a personal liking—her fondness for them does no injustice to the others ; I have not myself found the Parkers uncivil, but have heard others complain ; I am quite happy and comfortable here ; I have never been compelled to go to Church ; I never have any difficulty in seeing Miss Osburn—I always knock at her office-door and walk in ; I am a Wesleyan ; some of the sisters and nurses are dissatisfied about a great many things I believe ; some think they are not treated well ; I think it depends very much upon one's self whether they are dissatisfied ; I am not dissatisfied ; since I have been here I have always been treated with kindness, not that I think I am a favourite ; I don't mind it, and try to mind my business ; I don't know whether favouritism is shown in distribution of night-duty ; the partiality of the Lady Superior to the Parkers is shown in her being more familiar with them and in her manner to them generally, but I do not know of their receiving any special favours ; I have never been requested to call Miss Osburn the Lady Superior ; I don't know of any sister or nurse receiving extra rations from others ; my being a Wesleyan has made no difference in my treatment here.

*Miss Osburn* :—Nurse Leech is leaving the Institution ; the books alluded to were always in the lumber-room, and there are still a number there ; my reason for ordering the books to be burnt was because I believed there was vermin in them ; I was under the impression that what I was ordering to be burnt was the waste after Mr. Allworth's examination ; I ordered Sadler to burn the books tidily, because he was in the habit of burning things all about the place ; when I first went into the lumber-room there were a number of very good books—Bibles and other books—lying about in cases on floor, and I wanted them put out of the way to enable me to pack the blankets there ; I told Bennett to put the drugs as tidily as possible on one side of the room, I was going to pack the blankets on the other, and if he would leave the books, as I was going to speak to Mr. Allworth about them ; I then told Bennett I would leave the key of lumber-room on mantel-piece in my office, and when he could find time he was to go down and put these things to rights ; meantime I saw Mr. Allworth about the books, and he told me—that many of them were in a very bad condition ; when he mentioned vermin, I protested against them having been brought into Nightingale Wing while plaster was soft, and asked him to be as quick as possible about sorting them over ; I told Bennett this, and not to touch them till he had looked them over ; Bennett had key, and went to lumber-room several times, making, as I supposed, necessary preparations ; one day the servant gave me the key, and said Mr. Allworth had been down in the room and taken out what he required ; and when I went to see what had been done, I found all the good-looking books and Bibles I had seen had been taken away, and there was only one case of rubbish, and another of reports of this Institution (I believe) ; I then told Sadler to take away this one open case in which I saw many loose leaves, and one piece of a Bible which had had oil spilt on it, and one piece of a Prayer-book, but I never moved any of the contents ; Sadler asked me how to take them ; I suggested wheelbarrow, and to burn the books, straw of beds, &c., on the bare part of ground near dead-house, and away from the grass ; I never heard a book had been taken to straw-house until this inquiry began ; there was no objection to any of the useful books being kept in the Nightingale Wing ; I always thought the Bibles had been taken to the wards ; the good books were removed before I gave the order to Sadler ; I never saw them again ; if there were any good books in the case I ordered to be burnt, it was without my knowledge ; I was under the impression the contents were all useless ; I pointed out position where Sadler was to burn the books as the place most out of sight ; I never told Bennett to burn a book ; I discussed the matter with Bennett ; I told him Mr. Allworth had said there were books in that room with vermin in them and would have to be burnt, but this was not to be done till Mr. Allworth had sorted them ; when I gave the order to Sadler I was surprised to find all the books gone, with exceptions of the cases I have mentioned ; I assure you I never told Bennett to burn the books ; I said Mr. Allworth said they would have to be burnt ; I had not the slightest prejudice against burning the books ; I have spent many hours, in company with Mrs. Lambert, searching about for Bibles in Foreign languages ; I might, though I have no recollection, have spoken to Bennett about burning the refuse after Mr. Allworth had selected what was useful from the books.

The nurses did go to Church on New Year's Eve, but were not asked in a way they should hesitate to refuse ; I made proper arrangements for care of the wards during their absence ; I have debarred Sister Annie going out to Church on Sunday morning, because I cannot spare the sisters on that morning ; I had no authority over the five sisters until on board ship, up to which time they were under authority of St. Thomas's Hospital ; on receiving their names I believed they were Church of England people ; Sister Annie always attended highest Churches in London, and when in Derby I was told it was feared she might become a Roman Catholic, and I had no idea she was a dissenter ; the Superior then told me two were Scotch,  
and

and brought up in Scotch Church, but had always attended service in St. Thomas' Hospital; I did not know what service might be held here, whether Anglican or Scotch; I have attended in my time a Presbyterian Church; on our arrival here—soon after Sister Annic said she intended to go to her own Church in the morning; she asked no leave, but said she *intended*; I then said I should object to it, as I had many nurses dissenters, and the privilege I extended to one I should have to give all; she said she would attend the service here, and did so for nearly two years; a few months' since I noticed she did not attend the board-room service for two or three Sundays; I asked her why; she said she did not intend to attend service here again; I asked her several times to state a reason, but she would not; I then said I believe you are doing it to defy me, and if you defy me you shall not stay here; next day I was sorry I had said that to her; I went to her room and told her I was sorry I had spoken so sharply on Sunday, as perhaps she really had some reason, though she would not give it to me, but she said she would not speak to me at all on the subject, but leave me and Mr. Graham to settle it; I never spoke to her again about it, except one evening I asked her if it were not time to get ready for Church, and she said I am sure if I have Mr. Allworth for my pastor I should not want any other guide.

## APPENDIX.

(MISS OSBURN'S STATEMENT.)

MEMO. on *Protestant Standard*.

THE scene of Friday, of which the *Protestant Standard* gives a sketch, consisted simply of this:—The Chaplain was in the ward praying with a patient, and the sister was sitting by the fire, and a Roman Catholic nurse was standing near her; the sister heard some patients talking and playing with a little boy (a patient from the children's ward) outside, and she told the nurse to go and ask them to be quiet, as the Chaplain was with a sick woman; before the nurse got to them, a very young probationer (a Protestant) came up and began taunting one of the patients, saying she had made a noise *because* it was a Protestant Chaplain who was praying—the patient she spoke to being a Roman Catholic. On the nurse appearing, they all went to their wards, and not a word more was heard about the matter until in the evening I found this probationer was wishing to make herself a Protestant champion by spreading abroad among the nurses that the Roman Catholic nurse was making the noise and she had rebuked her. This I knew to be a downright falsehood, and so I had the two nurses before me, and the probationer confessed then that the Roman Catholic nurse was not there until she appeared and sent every one to their wards. The sister of the ward can also corroborate this.

I have once been to Subiaco, having made an engagement with Mrs. Lambert and Miss Gladstone to go with them, but being unable to leave the hospital on the day we had appointed I went the next week by myself.

I have once met the Rev. Mr. Colletti, when out, to speak to, and that was on board a steamer, when returning one afternoon from a visit I paid to Mrs. Barton in Gladsville.

As to the Roman Catholic house-surgeon, as you did not consult me before he was appointed I can scarcely be charged with that offence.

Neither was I consulted about discharging the messenger's wife, who used to search the patients' friends, but I was asked to set one of the servants to do her work; and I chose a servant who I thought I could trust, as she has been here longer than almost any of them; she is a Roman Catholic; she is just going to leave, and I have engaged a Protestant in her place, so the visitors will, in all probability, be searched by a Protestant in future, though I am not promising this; if I find she is not fitted for her task I must appoint somebody else, and her successor *may be* a Roman Catholic.

Nurses Jennings and Morrow, when they left the Institution, both assured me that they were most grateful for what I had endeavoured to do for them, and that they were leaving with the hope of bettering themselves, but did so with a perfectly good and kind feeling towards me as I always have towards them.

The cook, as I explained to the Committee, was dismissed because as the hospital has lately been enlarged we shall require more servants, and there was no longer room for her son, who was also getting too old to live among so many servants; her successor is a Roman Catholic.

No Romish servant has ever, in my day, been elevated from scrubbing the wards to the position of a nurse; if such a thing happened it must have been the Manager's doing before I came.

As to the number of Roman Catholics employed, I will tell you exactly of what our staff consists. Four English sisters—Protestants; four probationary sisters—Protestants. With the new ones I have just engaged, our number of nurses and probationers on the books are nineteen, of which one nurse is a Roman Catholic—I found her here as a nurse when I came; she has been about three years in the hospital—and one probationer, a Roman Catholic; the only nurse of that religion of my appointing, and she came on the first of this month, after I had been here two years and four months; thus you will see out of a staff of twenty-seven there are only two Roman Catholics in the wards. There are besides four scrubbers for the wards—two Protestants and two Roman Catholics.

The only places of trust given to Roman Catholics are the linen-room and the housekeeping in the Nightingale Wing, both these posts being in charge of Roman Catholics; they are young women who have been in the Institution now nearly two years, and in that time have always discharged their duties conscientiously and faithfully. I am quite ready to prove by my books that their diligence and economy have been of the greatest service to the Institution. Of course if the Committee had given me to understand that no Roman Catholics were to be employed in the Institution, I should not have made these appointments; or if they now say, however faithful they may be, all Roman Catholics are to be discharged, I shall at once obey; but as it was distinctly stated to me when I came that it was a public Institution, open to all religions equally, I think I could scarcely have done less for the Roman Catholics than I have done.

The Bible burning I suppose refers to some old torn books of every description brought into the Nightingale Wing just after it was finished, and put into an unused room. Finding a large case of torn books there I spoke to the chaplain about them, and he said they were books he had been distributing in the wards, and for the most part they were not only worthless but full of vermin—*limex lectularius* was the species particularized; he promised to look them over, and take out what he could use, and the rest he said were to be destroyed. I asked him to look them over as soon as he could, for I was afraid of having things full of vermin in the new house; he came one day when I was out, and looked them over, and left word he had done so. I then showed the yardsman the case, and asked him to burn them. I never examined the books *at all* myself, but I saw among a number of dilapidated magazines and reviews there were some torn pages and portions of both Bibles and Prayer-books on the top of the case; the portions I saw were much too dirty and torn to be of any use, beside having the serious objection the chaplain had made to them. The yardsman was an Irish Roman Catholic, and as he could neither read nor write I never heard of his having demurred to burn the papers; his successor is a Protestant.

I need not tell you, sir, that I have put Bibles myself into the wards since I have been here; and as through it I hold all my hopes of salvation, far from burning other peoples Bibles I would rather be burnt myself than part with my Bible.

As we are about twenty-eight Protestants in the house we have, for convenience sake, a room set apart to have prayers in; in this we have the ordinary Windsor chairs, and under the window a table covered with a red cloth, which is put there as a mere finish to the room, and used for no purpose that could gain for it the name of altar. We daily read the Bible there, and say some short prayers together. There is no cross or ornament in the room whatever.

I never saw the Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, nor have I ever been over their establishment. I was introduced to two sisters from the Convent when I first came here, but I have never spoken to them since, though I believe they visit once a week in the wards, excepting once, when one of them asked me to take a patient as a servant; the woman was too delicate, and I had to decline. I don't even know the names of the sisters who visit here.

About a year ago, as I wish to return to England by America to see some friends, I asked one of the secretaries if he thought the Board could let me know when they would be ready for me to give up my appointment before the three months, as I would like to write to my friends and get an answer. I heard nothing more about the subject until about a month ago Canon Stephen called on me, and said I should be wanted the next day to appear before a Committee, as they wished to ascertain what my intentions were when the three years expired. The Premier wished to know what the Lady Superior and sisters wished to do before he determined what action the Government would take in the matter.

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Mr. Samuel Harris to The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Sydney Infirmary.

19 July, 1870.

Gentlemen,

In reference to your inquiry as to the letter that appeared in last Saturday's *Protestant Standard*, signed Samuel Harris, I beg to state that I had an occasion to call at the abovenamed paper's office on last Wednesday, and when there Mr. Wearne asked me if the statements that have appeared lately in the *Protestant Standard* were true; I said that I knew of one that was, and I related to him the cook being discharged without the manager's knowledge. He immediately asked me to write to his dictation, and I signed what he dictated, but had no intention to certify to more than the statement referred to by me.

I remain, &c.,

SAMUEL HARRIS.

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To the Editor of the *Protestant Standard*.

Sir,

In a conversation with Mr. Blackstone's son and himself, last Saturday, I was rather amused to hear that the cook of the Nightingale Wing was discharged and another got in her place without him knowing anything about it until he got the information from the *Standard*. I am glad to certify to the truthfulness of the statements of the "P. S." concerning the Sydney Infirmary.

I remain, &c.,

SAMUEL HARRIS.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON.

(PROPOSED CONVERSION OF, TO HOSPITAL PURPOSES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.*

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Alfred Roberts, Esquire, to Colonial Secretary. 25 July, 1870 .....	1
2.	Principal Under Secretary to Joint Honorary Secretaries, Sydney Infirmery. 19 August, 1870 .....	2
3.	M. H. Stephen, Esquire, to Principal Under Secretary. 22 August, 1870 .....	2
4.	Principal Under Secretary to Joint Honorary Secretaries, Sydney Infirmery. 26 August, 1870 .....	3
5.	M. H. Stephen, Esquire, to Principal Under Secretary. 7 September, 1870 .....	3
6.	J. E. Manning, Esquire, to the Colonial Secretary. 12 October, 1870 .....	3

No. 1.

ALFRED ROBERTS, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

117, Castlereagh-street, Sydney,  
25 July, 1870.

SIR,

In compliance with your request made during an interview with which you favoured me on the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit for your consideration certain facts and suggestions bearing upon the desirability of converting the Victoria Barracks at Paddington into an Hospital, after the removal of the British troops from the Colony.

In the year 1863, the Government, acting upon the Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, undertook the care and support of aged and infirm paupers. In that year the daily average of such persons was 624, and in June, 1869, it had increased to 1041. It is right to add, that these numbers include a certain proportion of persons suffering from incurable and confirmed chronic disease, *many* of whom however are always of the true pauper type.

This rapid increase of pauperism has of late years pressed so heavily upon the Government Central Asylums that it has been found necessary to increase them largely year by year.



The absence of suitable and sufficient accommodation in the Benevolent Asylums, for the treatment of those suffering from incurable and confirmed chronic disease, has hitherto necessitated their admission into the Sydney Infirmary, in which institution *many* of the beds are occupied by them, to the exclusion of cases of acute disease.

The Sydney Infirmary is devoted, by the rules, "*to the reception of cases of acute disease, and accident,*" and being conducted upon the principle of doing justice to this class, its management is proportionately expensive; thus the cost per bed is £46 per annum.

The annual cost per bed at the Liverpool Asylum is about £13.

As most of the chronic cases alluded to only require rest, simple treatment, plain wholesome diet, with cleanliness and fresh air, it is clear that a manifest injustice is done to the public purse by their maintenance in an institution the management of which is necessarily expensive.

Allowing that the treatment of such cases requires some modification in the routine of a Benevolent Asylum, necessitating a slightly increased expenditure, it is also evident that their removal from such an institution should simplify and economize its management.

That the accommodation afforded by a Benevolent Asylum is nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of such cases, is proved by the fact that no material suffering or inconvenience has arisen, from the removal of those who have been transferred from the Sydney Infirmary to the Liverpool Asylum during the last few years.

I will only further add, that the Government has found it necessary to subscribe largely towards the support of the Sydney Hospitals; that it pays at the rate of about £40 (forty pounds) per bed, per annum, for the numerous patients admitted into the Sydney Infirmary, upon the recommendation of the Chief Secretary, and that many of these suffer from chronic and incurable disease.

Reflecting upon these and other facts, I am induced to submit for your consideration, whether it will not be advisable to convert the Victoria Barracks into an Hospital for the reception of chronic and incurable cases of disease, &c.

The character of the site and buildings is admirably suited for this purpose; while the extent of the latter would afford all the relief to the Government Asylums and Sydney Hospitals which they will require for many years to come.

In addition to this important relief to existing institutions, I am of opinion that the Barracks will also afford excellent accommodation for the reception of convalescing patients; and that there is a detached and well separated building, which might advantageously be appropriated to the purposes of Magdalen Wards.

The annual cost per bed, in such an Hospital, would I conceive range between £16 and £20.

I have &c.,

ALFRED ROBERTS.

## No. 2.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES, SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

Sydney, 19 August, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,

Attention having been called to the subject of the now unavoidable admission to the Sydney Infirmary, of persons suffering from incurable and confirmed chronic disease, to the exclusion of others suffering from acute diseases, contrary to the intention of the institution, and at greater cost to the public, I am directed to invite the attendance of a deputation of gentlemen to confer with the Colonial Secretary on matters connected with the subject; indicated on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 3.

M. H. STEPHEN, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney Infirmary,  
22 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to inform you that the same was not opened till after 12 o'clock this morning; therefore, the Directors have not been able to avail themselves of the Colonial Secretary's kind invitation to a conference on a matter of such importance to the institution.

The Directors have requested me to ask you to be good enough to arrange with the Colonial Secretary for a conference, at as early a date as may suit his convenience, and to send me timely notice in order that I may summon the deputation appointed.

I remain, &c.,

M. H. STEPHEN,  
Joint Hon. Secretary.

3

## No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES, SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

Sydney, 26 August, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit the accompanying letter from Alfred Roberts, Esquire, containing suggestions with reference to the conversion of the Victoria Barracks into a Hospital, and to request that the same may be laid before the Board of Directors of the Sydney Infirmary, for any observations they may be disposed to make for Mr. Cowper's information.

25 July, 1870.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 5.

M. H. STEPHEN, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney Infirmary,  
7 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Alfred Roberts, Esquire, containing suggestions with reference to the conversion of the Victoria Barracks into a Hospital, and inviting any observations that the Board of Directors may be disposed to offer for Mr. Cowper's consideration.

The Directors have requested me to inform you that, in consequence of the unusually large amount of business brought under their consideration at their meeting of Tuesday last, it was deemed that the important matter referred to in your letter required their most careful deliberation, and was therefore postponed to be more fully discussed at their next meeting.

I remain, &c.,  
M. H. STEPHEN,  
Joint Hon. Secretary.

## No. 6.

J. E. MANNING, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney Infirmary,  
12 October, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th August, enclosing a copy of one from Mr. Alfred Roberts, and inviting the observations of the Board of Directors of this institution, on the subject of the proposed conversion of the Victoria Barracks or Cockatoo Island buildings into a Hospital for chronic or convalescent patients, &c., and to inform you that it was brought under the consideration of the Board at their meeting held yesterday, and a Resolution was passed of which the following is a copy:—

“Resolved, that the absence of any system of Poor Law medical relief, and suitable accommodation in the Government Asylums, has for many years past rendered it necessary for this institution to receive a large number of cases of confirmed chronic and incurable disease; that such cases of chronic and incurable disease being unfitted to occupy the beds of an Hospital arranged for the treatment of acute disease and accident, and nearly allied to the true pauper class, are, of all invalids, those which can most appropriately be accommodated in a Government Benevolent Institution; and that the Board would therefore thankfully accept any arrangement which the Government might be pleased to make for the accommodation and treatment of patients of the description referred to.”

JOHN E. MANNING,  
Joint Hon. Secretary.



1870.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR 1869 AND HALF OF 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SUPERINTENDENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

N. S. S. "Vernon,"  
29 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a Special Report of this Institution for the year 1869, and half year ending 30th June, 1870.

The health of the boys has been most satisfactory, each new arrival, after a residence of three months on board, has much improved in general health and strength.

In the winter months they suffer occasionally from sore throats and colds, caused by the keen westerly winds; but since the vessel has been moved under the shelter of Mrs. Macquarie's Point, this epidemic has almost disappeared. It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state, that no death has taken place during the last eighteen months.

When the weather permitted, on Sunday all the good conduct boys were landed and marched to Church, under the charge of officers; but when detained on board through boisterous and wet weather the Church of England service was read by me to the Protestant boys; they were also visited during the week by clergymen of other denominations, for imparting religious instruction. Tables 17 and 18 contain a record of their visits.

The educational return attached (table 19) gives a general view of their attainments; they have been attentive in school, and have made fair progress with their lessons.

In seamanship, pulling in boats, gun drill, and trades, they have all made good progress (with the exception of those who are too young to be put to any work).

During the eighteen months the admissions have been 84, and re-committals 2, making 86. Table 7 contains particulars of their parentage, and table 8 the committing benches. Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, showing ages and religion.

On the 31st December, 1869, the number on board was 135, and on 30th June, 1870, 117.

In the year 1869 the number apprenticed away to various pursuits was 28, and during the half year of 1870 34 were apprenticed, as in table 11. Table 9 contains a list, showing the number who were at seamanship, trades, and those too young to choose a trade on the 30th June.

Tables 14 and 15 contain a list of articles manufactured on board during the eighteen months, with the estimated value of the labour employed.

Table 16 contains a list of the number of boys apprenticed since the inauguration of the institution, with particulars of their conduct.

Rather more than 20 per cent. have been reported upon unfavourably; this I attribute—first, to the circumstance that many of the boys have been located very near each other, and many of them having been previously companions in a life of vagrancy, they were thus under great temptation to abscond from their service; and secondly, from the fact that many of the persons who obtained apprentices from the "Vernon" hoped that they would be enabled to exact the labour of an adult from a little boy, for whom they had only to pay the wages of one or two shillings per week, with their rations, clothing, and lodging; and in the latter circumstances there is generally a complaint that the lad is not strong enough, and that he is not quite what they wanted.

In reference to the apprenticing of boys, the system which has lately been urged on me, to apprentice them for periods varying from four to six years, appears to be inadvisable, in regard to the probable inclination of the boys not to be kept in bondage for so long a period, as well as to the disinclination of masters to take an apprentice for that length of time; from my own experiences Australian youths, who are of a restless disposition, can, with difficulty be induced to remain longer than three years.

Again, the Act states twelve years of age, and twelve months on board is not sufficient to cure them of their vicious vagrant habits; they should be at least two years to get them into steady discipline. Others again are too small and weak to be put to hard work at twelve years of age; when once apprenticed, in most cases their schooling ceases.

During the last half year applications have been more numerous than we have been able to meet.

Cost per head.  
 Average number.  
 Cost of Training-ship "Nelson," of Victoria.  
 Comparison of the two systems adopted in Victoria and here.  
 Fluctuations in number.  
 Decrease of boys on board.  
 Suggestions for the future management.  
 A Tender requested to make practical seamen.  
 Objections to apprentices by Colonial ship-owners.  
 Reasons for objecting to apprentices.  
 Keeping boys until able to earn.  
 A portion of ground required to raise vegetables, and cows, thereby reducing cost.  
 Suggesting removal of ship to Middle Harbour, as an experiment.  
 All boys who come under the Industrial Schools Act to be sent on board.  
 Anticipated result of experiment.  
 Object in submitting this Special Report.

The cost per head for the year 1869 was under £32, and for the half year of 1870 under £15, thus confirming the estimated cost per head in my letter of 8th June, 1868, although we have only the small average number of 123 boys for the half year. This is considerably less than the average cost per head of the boys on board the Training-ship "Nelson," in Victoria, where the average strength, by the Report of the Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, is 321, and the sum placed on the Victorian Estimates is £11,898 1s. 6d., leaving cost per head a fraction over £37; but to show the advantage, in an economical point of view, that this establishment has over that of a similar kind in Melbourne, I will take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that they keep up an efficient working number by transfer from the Industrial Schools on shore, not permitting any under the age of ten years, strong and healthy, on board, without reference to the desire they may have for any particular trade or occupation, whereas we receive children of all ages under 16 years, and of various degrees of health; also, we are liable to great fluctuations in number on account of our practice of apprenticing boys immediately on their being applied for, quite irrespective of the number that remain on board; at present our number is decreasing rapidly, boys leaving for situations and discharged to relatives—no new arrivals to replace them.

For the more economical and efficient management of this institution, I beg to direct your attention to the suggestions in my letter of the 3rd May, 1869, and in doing so beg to urge the necessity of a Tender to this ship, that we may be able to make practical sailors of those wishing to follow the sea as a profession, that they be enabled to ship direct from us in other vessels for seaman's wages.

There is a strong objection by nearly all Colonial shipowners to take apprentices of any description, but they are always willing and glad to get good able and ordinary seamen for their vessels. I believe the objection against apprentices arises from their frequently laying the vessels up for a considerable time in harbour after a voyage, waiting until they can obtain another payable charter; during this period they do not care to be troubled looking after an apprentice,—ordinary seamen, South Sea Islanders, or Chinamen, suiting their purpose better.

By keeping the boys until they are properly trained, upon discharge they can obtain remunerative employment, and will become the nucleus of a local marine.

If we had a portion of ground attached to the establishment, we could raise our own vegetables and milk, that at present cost us £367 per annum, besides keeping hogs; all tending to reduce the cost, and teach those who choose an agricultural life to handle the implements with some degree of skill before they are apprenticed away.

If the ship was permitted to be removed to Middle Harbour for twelve months, as an experiment, without any additional increase of the present estimate, and all boys taken off the streets, who came under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, committed to her, I am confident that the result would be so encouraging as to confirm the Government in keeping her there permanently.

My object in submitting this Special Report is twofold—first, to place a correct statement of the working of the institution before you, with its result; and, secondly, to urge the adoption of a plan which, I think, would be a permanent benefit to the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
 J. S. V. MEIN.

(1.)

RETURN of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," showing the admissions and discharges, for the year 1869.

Particulars.	Numbers.	Particulars.	Numbers.
<i>Admissions.</i>		<i>Discharged.</i>	
Committals .....	55	To relatives .....	14
Recommittals .....	1	Apprenticed .....	28
Returned—Indentures cancelled .....	2	Absconded, and not returned .....	Nil.
Returned—Absconders .....	3	Died .....	Nil.
Remaining on board 31st December, 1869 ..... 135.			

(2.)

RETURN showing admissions and discharges, from 1st January to 30th June, 1870.

Particulars.	Numbers.	Particulars.	Numbers.
<i>Admissions.</i>		<i>Discharged.</i>	
Committals .....	29	To relatives .....	18
Recommittals .....	1	Apprenticed .....	34
Returned—Indentures cancelled .....	2	Absconded, and not returned .....	Nil.
Returned—Absconders .....	Nil.	Died .....	Nil.
Remaining on board 30th June, 1870 ..... 117.			

3

(3.)

RETURN showing the ages of Boys admitted on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year 1869.

Admitted during the year 1869.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	Total.
55 .....	1	Nil.	3	5	6	10	6	4	8	6	6	55

(4.)

RETURN showing the ages of Boys admitted on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," from 1st January to 30th June, 1870, inclusive.

Admitted from 1st January to 30th June, 1870.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	Total.
29 .....	2	Nil.	2	2	1	Nil.	4	4	1	7	6	29

(5.)

TABLE showing the religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon," during the year 1869.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Total.
22	29	3	Nil.	1	55

(6.)

TABLE showing the religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon," from 1st January to 30th June, 1870, inclusive.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Total.
13	12	2	2	Nil.	29

(7.)

TABLE showing particulars relative to the parentage of Children admitted into the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," during the year 1869, and half year ending 30th June, 1870.

Number of Children admitted.	One Parent living.	Both Parents living.	Neither Parents living.	Unknown.
86	31	35	15	5
CIRCUMSTANCES as stated in Record Sheet.				
Parents dead .....	15	Father a seaman, mother dead .....	1	
Parents unable to control .....	8	Father ill, mother unable to support .....	1	
Parents unable to support .....	8	Father ill, mother deserted .....	1	
Parents drunkards .....	2	Father in Benevolent Asylum, mother dead .....	1	
Parents deserted .....	1	Father in employment, mother dead .....	4	
Parents unknown .....	5	Father in employment, mother a lunatic .....	1	
Parents deserted, boys living with aboriginals .....	2	Father in employment, mother a prostitute .....	1	
Father dead, mother in gaol .....	3	Father unable to support, mother dead .....	1	
Father dead, mother in hospital .....	1	Father deserted, mother dead .....	3	
Father dead, mother a prostitute .....	2	Father deserted, mother unable to support .....	2	
Father dead, mother a washerwoman .....	1	Father deserted, mother a prostitute .....	1	
Father dead, mother unable to control or support .....	1	Father nearly blind, mother in hospital .....	2	
Father dead, mother deserted .....	2	Father unable to support, stepmother,—reputed thieves .....	1	
Father dead, mother married again .....	5	Father a well-sinker, mother's residence unknown .....	1	
Father dead, mother unable to control .....	2	Father in Liverpool Asylum, mother washerwoman .....	1	
Father in gaol, mother deserted .....	1	Mother alive, child a bastard, unable to control .....	1	
Father in gaol, mother dead .....	3			
Father a lunatic, mother unable to support; child illegitimate .....	1			
		Total number of Boys .....		86

(8.)

4

(8.)

## COMMITTING Benches.

Albury.....	2	Eden .....	2	Murrurundi .....	1	Rockley.....	1
Bathurst .....	4	Grafton .....	4	Muswellbrook .....	2	Water Police Court...	12
Brewarrina .....	1	Goulburn .....	2	Newcastle .....	3	Wattle Flat .....	1
Braidwood .....	2	Liverpool .....	1	Orange .....	1	Yass .....	1
Central Police Court...	36	Maitland W. ....	1	Parramatta .....	1	Young .....	1
Cooma.....	1	Moruya .....	1	Raymond Terrace ...	1	Total Number.....	86
Dubbo.....	2	Mudgee .....	1	Rydal.....	1		

(9.)

TABLE showing the number, professions, and trades of the Boys on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," on the 30th June, 1870.

Sailors.	Carpenters.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Too young for choice.	Total.
65	8	13	14	17	117

(10.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," during the year 1869.

Mariners.	Tailor.	Shoemaker.	Baker.	Agriculturists.	Soda Water Manufacturer.	General Servant.	Total.
9	1	Nil	1	13	1	3	28

(11.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed from the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," from 1st January to 30th June, 1870.

Mariners.	Tailor.	Shoemaker.	Agriculturists.	General Servant.	Carpenter.	Total.
7	Nil	1	17	8	1	34

(12.)

TABLE showing the number and ages of the Boys remaining on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," on 31st December, 1869.

Number of Boys on board.	From 3 to 4.	From 4 to 5.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	From 16 to 17.	From 17 to 18.	Total.
135	Nil	2	3	1	8	7	17	23	16	14	14	11	15	5	Nil	135

(13.)

TABLE showing the number and ages of the Boys remaining on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," on 30th June, 1870.

Number of Boys on board.	From 3 to 4.	From 4 to 5.	From 5 to 6.	From 6 to 7.	From 7 to 8.	From 8 to 9.	From 9 to 10.	From 10 to 11.	From 11 to 12.	From 12 to 13.	From 13 to 14.	From 14 to 15.	From 15 to 16.	From 16 to 17.	From 17 to 18.	Total.
117	Nil	1	3	2	6	12	12	18	22	7	8	11	12	1	2	117

(14.)

5

(14.)

LIST of articles manufactured on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon" during the year 1869, and the estimated labour employed in their manufacture.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Awning, main deck .....	298 yds.	9d.	11 3 6	CARPENTERS' WORK—			
Belts .....	199	3d.	2 9 9	Bath-house fittings .....	1	20/-	1 0 0
Boats' sails .....	90 yds.	8½d.	3 3 9	Bag-racks .....	2	30/-	3 0 0
Boots, boys' .....	192 prs.	5/6	52 16 0	Boom, gig .....	2	15/-	1 10 0
Boots, womens .....	158 "	6/-	47 8 0	Boom, pinnace .....	1	30/-	1 10 0
Boots repaired .....	115 "	2/6	14 7 6	Caulking decks .....	3	.....	50 0 0
Bonnets, for hammock net- tings.	8 yds.	9d.	0 6 0	Frame for spuyarn winch ...	1	20/-	1 0 0
Caps .....	138	1/-	6 18 0	Frame for horizontal bar.....	1	30/-	1 10 0
Clothes repaired .....	29½ days	5/6	8 7 3	Gaff for pinnace .....	1	15/-	0 15 0
Flannels .....	244	1/-	12 4 0	Gratings for gig .....	2	20/-	2 0 0
Hammock cloths .....	132 yds.	9d.	4 19 0	Gratings for poop skylight ...	9	10/-	4 10 0
Hose delivery .....	9	9d.	0 6 9	Masts for gig .....	2	10/-	1 0 0
Jumpers .....	278	2/6	34 15 0	Masts for cutters .....	2	10/-	1 0 0
Letter-bag.....	1	1/-	0 1 0	Repairs, boats .....	3	30/-	4 10 0
Mattresses.....	50	1/-	2 10 0	Rudders.....	3	10/-	1 10 0
Oilskin jumpers .....	10	3/-	1 10 0	Staffs, boathook.....	6	2/6	0 15 0
Shirts, sergo .....	97	3/-	14 11 0	Sponge and rammer handles...	8	2/6	1 0 0
Sou'-westers .....	3	1/-	0 3 0	Store room, lower hold .....	1	.....	40 0 0
Trousers .....	413 prs.	2/9	15 9 9	Table .....	1	15/-	0 15 0
Towels .....	8	1d.	0 0 8	Wash-stand, fore-castle.....	1	10/-	0 10 0
Uppers, closed .....	254	1/-	12 14 0				
Total for 1869 .....			£ 246 3 5	Total for 1869.....			£ 117 15 0

(15.)

LIST of articles manufactured on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," during the half year ending 30th June, 1870, and the estimated labour employed in their manufacture.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Awning for head .....	36 yds.	9d.	1 7 10	CARPENTERS' WORK—			
Boots, boys .....	63 prs.	5/6	17 6 6	Bow ports.....	2	20/-	2 0 0
Boots, womens .....	50 prs.	6/-	15 0 0	Cabins, state, and fittings ...	6	150/-	45 0 0
Boots repaired .....	51 prs.	2/6	6 7 6	Rudders for boats .....	2	10/-	1 0 0
Caps .....	158	1/-	7 18 0	Triangle for head awning ...	1	30/-	1 10 0
Clothes repaired .....	13½ days	5/6	3 14 3	Wardroom and fittings .....	1	.....	20 0 0
Cot for sick .....	10 yds.	9d.	0 7 6				
Flannels .....	179	1/-	8 19 0				
Hood for forehatch .....	26 yds.	9d.	0 19 6				
Jumpers .....	40	2/6	5 0 0				
Mattresses.....	31	1/-	1 11 0				
Shirts, sergo .....	135	3/-	20 5 0				
Trowsers, duck.....	96 prs.	2/9	13 4 0				
Trowsers, sergo.....	143 prs.	2/9	19 13 3				
Uppers, closed .....	52	1/-	2 12 0				
Water tank for boat .....	65 yds.	9d.	2 8 9				
Total for half year .....			£ 126 14 1	Total for half year .....			£ 69 10 0

(16.)

TABLE showing the number of Boys apprenticed to situations from the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and particulars of their conduct.

Apprenticed during—	Reports.				
	Number.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	No.
1868 .....	18	10	5	3	...
1869 .....	28	17	6	2	3
Half-year ending 30th June, 1870 .....	34	23	4	...	7
Total.....	80	50	15	5	10

(17.)



6

(17.)

TABLE showing the visits of Clergymen to the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for Religious Service, during the year 1869.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Total.
28	33	31	92

(18.)

TABLE showing the visits of Clergymen to the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for Religious Service, from 1st January to 30th June, 1870.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Total.
16	22	20	58

(19.)

TABLE showing the educational state of the Boys of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," from the 1st January to 30th June, 1870.

Particulars.	Read.				Write.				Cipher.			
	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indiff-erently.	Not.	Total.
Remaining on 31 December, 1869 .....	20	68	47	135	20	72	43	135	12	73	50	135
Admitted during half year to 30 June, 1870 .....	7	11	14	32	5	10	17	32	2	8	22	32
Total.....	27	79	61	167	25	82	60	167	14	81	72	167
Discharged during half year .....	18	26	6	50	13	26	11	50	7	24	19	50
Remaining on board, 30 June, 1870.....	15	61	41	117	17	60	40	117	7	64	46	117
Total.....	33	87	47	167	30	86	51	167	14	88	65	167

(20.)

TABLE showing the revenue collected from the undermentioned sources during the year 1869, and half year ending 30th June, 1870.

Items for year 1869.	Amounts.	Items for half year to 30th June, 1870.	Amounts.
Contributions from parents of Boys .....	£ s. d. 95 9 6	Contributions from parents of Boys .....	£ s. d. 42 18 2
Sale of boots and repairs to yacht "Charm" .....	34 5 8	Sale of boots.....	12 1 6
£	129 15 2	£	54 19 8

(21.)

TABLE showing the cost per head of the Boys on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year 1869, and half year ending 30th June, 1870.

Daily average strength, 1869.	126.	Daily average strength for half year, 1870.	123.
Provisions .....	£ s. d. 8 8 5½	Provisions .....	£ s. d. 4 5 4½
Clothing and bedding .....	3 18 11½	Clothing and bedding .....	1 3 1½
Fuel, light, and water .....	1 9 4½	Fuel, light, and water .....	0 8 5
Stores.....	2 5 0½	Stores.....	0 18 5½
Medical comforts .....	0 0 5	Medical comforts .....	0 0 5½
*Supervision and instruction.....	11 13 4	*Supervision and instruction.....	6 0 1½
†Teaching .....	1 3 9½	†Teaching .....	0 12 2½
‡Trade instruction .....	3 0 6	‡Trade instruction .....	1 7 1½
Sundries and incidental .....	1 17 5	Sundries and incidental .....	0 10 2
Gross cost .....	33 17 2½	Gross cost .....	15 5 6
Deduct maintenance .....	0 15 1½	Deduct maintenance.....	0 6 11½
Sale of boots and repairs to yacht.....	32 2 1	Sale of boots.....	14 18 6½
Net cost.....	0 5 5½	Net cost.....	0 1 1½
Net cost.....	31 16 7½	Net cost.....	14 17 5

\* This includes salaries of all Officers and crew, excepting Tradesmen and Schoolmaster. † Schoolmaster. ‡ Tailor, Shoemaker, Carpenter.

(22.)

(22.)

TABLE showing the expenditure out of the vote for the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year 1869, and half year ending 30th June, 1870.

Items, 1869.	Amounts.	Items for half year.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Provisions .....	1,061 5 2	Provisions .....	525 5 11
Clothing and bedding .....	497 7 9	Clothing and bedding .....	142 8 7
Fuel, light, and water .....	185 2 0	Fuel, light, and water .....	51 17 6
Stores .....	283 14 3	Stores .....	113 14 3
*Supervision and instruction .....	1,470 0 0	*Supervision and instruction .....	739 5 0
†Teaching .....	150 0 0	†Teaching .....	75 0 0
‡Trade instruction .....	379 0 0	‡Trade instruction .....	171 10 0
Incidental, including medicines .....	236 0 0	Incidental, including medicines .....	65 11 10
	£ 3,262 9 2		£ 1,884 13 1

\* This includes salaries of all Officers and crew, excepting Tradesmen and Schoolmaster. † Schoolmaster. ‡ Tailor, Shoemaker, Carpenter.



1870-71.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville,  
30 January, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you a Report on the general condition and progress of the Hospital under my superintendence, for the year 1870, with an Appendix of Statistical Tables.

On December 31st, 1869, the number of patients in Hospital was 652, of whom 429 were males, and 223 females. Hospital statistics.

During the year, 197 patients have been admitted—131 males, and 66 females,—of whom 166 were admitted for the first time, and 31 had been previously under treatment in the Hospital. The total number under care during the year was 849—560 males and 289 females,—and the average number resident was 493.

The number discharged during the year was 320, of whom 76 had recovered, 10 were relieved, and 234 were not improved.

The deaths were 29—25 males and 4 females,—making a total of 349 patients discharged and died within the year.

On December 31st, 1870, the total number of patients in Hospital was 500,—254 males and 246 females.

The number of admissions (197) is 21 less than during the preceding twelve months, and includes Admissions. 4 cases of transfer from other Institutions for the Insane; but this decrease in the number of admissions has not, I believe, arisen from any diminution in the number of cases of insanity which have occurred in the Colony. The number of warrants for admission into this Hospital, signed by His Excellency the Governor on proof of insanity and presentation of medical certificates, between January 1st and December 31st, 1870, was 211; of these 195 only, have, up to this date, reached the Hospital; several were discharged recovered from the Reception-house, and the remainder must either have died in or have been discharged from, the various gaols, their transfer to Hospital having been more than usually delayed, owing to the repeated floods and the greatly increased difficulties of travel.

Of the 31 patients who were re-admitted, having been chiefly under treatment in Hospital, 9 had been discharged to the care of friends still insane, but more or less quiet and manageable, and 22 had been previously discharged as recovered. In the latter, the large majority remained well over two years, one was 7, another 12, and another 17, years absent from the Hospital. The following return will serve to indicate to some extent the districts from which the patients were received. Some of those sent from Bathurst, Goulburn, and Maitland Gaols had previously been forwarded from more remote districts in the same direction. The number from the Reception-house includes most of those sent from the Southern Coast, and Metropolitan Districts, as well as the cases from the City of Sydney, and the number from Darlinghurst Gaol includes several cases from distant up-country districts.

Return of Patients admitted during the year 1870, showing from whence received, and whether accompanied by "statements of particulars," and copies of the medical certificates:—

	No. of Patients.	No. of Statements.	No. of Certificates or Depositions.
Lunatic Reception-house .....	76	68	14
Darlinghurst Gaol .....	29	3	28
Bathurst Gaol .....	19	19	18
Maitland Gaol .....	19	18	15
Goulburn Gaol.....	15	15	15
Armidale Gaol.....	4	4	3
Parramatta Gaol.....	3	2	1
Braidwood Gaol.....	2	2	2
Wollongong Gaol.....	1	1	1
Yass Gaol.....	1	1	0
Deniliquin Gaol.....	1	1	0
Benevolent Asylums, Sydney Infirmiry, or other Public Institutions, brought by friends, or transferred from other Asylums .....	27	24	9
	197	158	106

Sydney, Metropolitan, and South Coast District.		Southern District.		Western District.		Northern District.	
Reception House .....	76	Goulburn .....	15	Bathurst .....	19	Maitland.....	19
Darlinghurst Gaol .....	29	Braidwood .....	2			Armidale.....	4
Parramatta Gaol .....	3	Yass.....	1				
Wollongong Gaol.....	1	Deniliquin .....	1				
	109		19		19		23

It will be seen from this return, that notwithstanding the complaints on this subject in my Report for the year 1869, and the requests contained in my letters of December 11th, 1868, and February 15th, 1869, addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that instructions might be given to all officers in charge of Gaols and other Public Institutions to forward a "statement of particulars," and copies of the medical certificates with every patient sent to Hospital; a considerable number of cases have been sent without one or both of these important documents. I attach such importance to the receipt of these documents with every patient, that I venture again to point out how important, as a guide to treatment, and for statistical purposes, the "particulars" thus sought to be obtained are. In many cases the police, into whose hands the patients first fall, and the medical practitioners, who are first called on to treat them, can alone procure the information so much desired. In some cases they have abundant opportunity of obtaining this information from friends or neighbours; in others from the patients themselves, before intellect has altogether waned, or delusion has more or less usurped its place. Both these sources of information are, in too many cases closed to the officers of the Hospital, and when no information concerning the past history, or the earlier symptoms is sent, treatment is necessarily undertaken conjecturally; the recovery of the patient, even in hopeful cases is imperilled, and statistical returns, which might be of great value, are rendered more or less useless. I shall greatly rejoice when the lunacy statutes of the Colony are so altered as to render the transmission of the "statement of particulars" and the medical certificates imperative in every case.

Condition on admission.

The bodily condition in which the large majority of the patients have reached the Hospital, often after long and tedious journeys, is greatly to the credit of the police, who are chiefly charged with their escort. It is seldom that bruising or injury is discovered on admission; even in cases where from the violence of the symptoms such might have been expected.

The use of all restraining apparatus, except the leather muff, during the journey has been forbidden; but this, I fully concur with the Inspector General of Police and the Sheriff in considering necessary in certain cases. In some few cases received from Public Institutions the patients were not nearly so cleanly in person as they should have been; and as my complaints on this subject were met, by casting doubt on the accuracy of my statements, I have adopted the following form of receipt, which is in use in the New Surrey and other English Asylums, and in which the condition of the patient, on admission, is distinctly mentioned, so that the attention of the escort and the officer by whom the patient is sent are both called to the condition on arrival.

RECEIVED from Escort..... a Patient for Hospital.  
 Cuts or wounds..... Bruises..... Other injuries..... Bodily condition..... Property.....  
 Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 187 . Superintendent.

The number of recoveries shows a per centage of 38.57 on the admissions, and although somewhat less than last year does not compare unfavourably with the results obtained in the Institutions for the Insane in Great Britain.\*

Recoveries.

The per centage of recoveries amongst the females was 53.03, and among the males 31.29. Almost all published Asylum statistics show that there is a greater tendency to recovery among insane women than men, but the difference is seldom so marked as in this instance.

There are several causes non-existent in the Asylums of Great Britain, which militate strongly against the recovery of patients in this Institution. These are the overcrowding, the want of sufficient recreation and amusement, and most of all, the great distances which patients are obliged to travel, and the length of time consequently occupied in their journey to the Hospital, time during which the patient is not under treatment, and is subjected to all the annoyances and vexations of travel, under strict escort, over bad roads, and with uncertain resting places. Within the last year the expense to the Government for the journey of one female patient from Deniliquin was upwards of £70, and a woman has just reached the Hospital from Bourke, in whose case 9½ months elapsed between the date of the medical certificates and her arrival; during all this time the patient was either travelling or awaiting escort or subsidence of floods. These are extreme, but not isolated, cases, and under such circumstances it is no wonder that a number of the patients reach the Hospital utterly and incurably insane, to be a life-long burden on the finances of the Colony. It

\* The per centage of recoveries on the admissions for the year 1868, taking all the Institutions for the Insane into account, was—In England, 33.06 per cent.; Ireland, 34.75 per cent.; Scotland (transfers not being included), 43.89 per cent. The British reports for the years 1869 and '70 have not yet reached me.

It should also be noted that many of the cases were, from their very nature, hopelessly incurable; six of those admitted were idiotic or congenital imbeciles; nine suffered from epilepsy; thirty-six were over fifty years of age, and fourteen of these were over sixty. The latter were in almost every case about as likely to renew their youth as recover their intellect. In addition to these six or eight cases came under the category of what were formerly considered ordinary, acute or chronic, brain diseases, and were treated in ordinary Hospitals. The admission of these cases may be a hopeful sign, as showing that the standard of what constitutes insanity is being altered and enlarged, that insanity is no longer to occupy a position apart from disease generally, and that the better teaching, which regards it as a disease of the brain, and not a disorder of the intellect, is becoming more generally appreciated; but the immediate effect is to swell the numbers in Asylum statistics, and I think also to increase the death-rate and lessen the proportion of recoveries.

The constantly recurring rains throughout the year, and the long continuance, at times, of settled wet weather, have prevented out-door occupation and amusement, and acted most prejudicially upon the patients. It has served to impede recovery, especially among the men, and has been most depressing to everyone in the Institution.

The number of those relieved, and either so far restored to sanity, or so quiet and harmless that they could be allowed to return to the care of friends, was 10. 8 of these were discharged under section 1, and 1 under section 2 of the Regulations, dated July 17, 1869. These regulations, which were intended to meet a temporary need, and were supposed to be preliminary to a complete alteration of the laws relating to the insane, have not been generally acted on, owing to the fact that the discharge of the patients is absolute, and not probationary. For the re-admission of patients, in case of unsuitability or relapse, all the tiresome formalities necessary for the original admission have to be again gone through. There has, therefore, been a hesitation on the part of the Superintendents to recommend the discharge of patients, and on the part of friends to receive them, which would not have existed had the discharge been probationary merely, and the patients entitled to be promptly re-admitted without unnecessary formalities in the case of exacerbation of mental disease or manifest unfitness to remain at large.

One of the cases coming under the heading of relieved, was that of a man who, when approaching convalescence, made his escape from the Hospital, and when retaken, after an absence of fourteen days, was so far recovered that the medical practitioners who examined him declined to sign the fresh certificates necessary for his detention. He was therefore discharged.

Although the recovery or the permanent relief of the patients is the main object and purpose of institutions of this character, it is not the amount of recoveries or improvements only by which their value or importance should be judged; account should be taken also of the amount of absolute suffering that is relieved, of the attention which soothes the path of those labouring under the double burden of poverty and mental bereavement, and which removes danger from the public generally, and the most anxious and wearisome care from friends.

Of the 234 patients discharged "not improved," 233 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and one to the Licensed House for the Insane at Cook's River. Early in the year the new wing at the Parramatta Asylum, intended chiefly for the more quiet and harmless class of patients, was completed, and between February 14th and 24th 200 patients were transferred thereto from this Institution. The transfer was effected mainly by steamboat and without accident of any kind, but it was a work of considerable trouble and anxiety. The reception of such a number of patients, with every attention to their immediate comfort, in such a short period, is a feat of which Mr. Wardley and the officers under his orders have reason to be justly proud.

The remaining 33 patients were sent to the Parramatta Asylum as vacancies occurred.

It need hardly be said that the removal of this large number of patients afforded a great relief to this Institution, and rendered possible certain alterations which had long been necessary. The accommodation provided at Parramatta, however, consists only of day-rooms and large associated dormitories, and it was imperative that no patients, except those who could be permitted to sleep in association, should be sent. Those therefore who are so dirty, so noisy, or so violent, that it is impossible to place them in associated dormitories, still remain under my care, and their numbers constantly increase, whilst no addition is made to the number of rooms fitted to contain them. Night after night the attendants are obliged to remove violent and troublesome patients from the "single rooms," and risk their remaining quiet for the remainder of the night, in order to secure their rooms for others temporarily more violent or dangerous. It has before now happened that the most serious disturbances have occurred in the dormitories, caused by the close association of dangerous patients; and it is only a few days ago that at my morning round I found a poor epileptic with his face battered out of all semblance to humanity, because, in the unconscious irritability preceding or following an epileptic fit, he had provoked beyond further endurance the passionate, but little under control, of those about him.

The deaths show a per centage of 5.88 on the average population resident, and as was also the case last year, the difference in the per centage for the two sexes is most striking—9.54 per cent. among the males, and 1.73 per cent. only among the females. This minimum amount of deaths and maximum amount of recoveries in the female division of the Hospital, which throughout the year has been greatly overcrowded (never having less than 75 patients in excess of the number for which there was due accommodation) reflects the greatest credit on the Matron of the Institution and those acting immediately under her orders.

The causes of death are given in the Appendix, Table V. It will be seen that general paresis was the cause of death in four, and pulmonary consumption in three, cases. In four cases death was sudden, and three of these were the subject of inquiry before the Coroner of the district.

#### INQUIRIES during the Year.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Verdict.	Remarks.
David S.....	M.	34	2 Nov., 1866...	16 April, 1870.	Died from drinking spirits of wine. Accidental death.	The patient was employed in cleaning the central offices, and found the bottle, which had been stolen from the dispensary by a convalescent patient employed there.
Mary L. H. ....	F.	37	3 Dec., 1869 ...	2 Sep., 1870 ...	Died from epilepsy .....	Fell in a fit, when about to take the usual bath, and died almost instantaneously.
Michael D.....	M.	32	28 Nov., 1863...	16 Oct., 1870...	Suicide by hanging, when in a state of unsound mind.	Found dead by the night-watchman, at 4 a.m.

In the fourth case the patient was 70 years of age and had for a long time been an invalid. Death was caused by rupture of the aorta, which was extensively affected with calcareous degeneration. An inquiry was not deemed necessary by the Coroner.

In neither of the lamentable cases of accident and suicide, particulars of both of which have been already forwarded to you, was any blame imputed at the inquest to any officer or servant of the Institution. The cases were, in reality, such as are liable to occur in large Institutions of this character, despite the greatest care and watchfulness. When it is remembered that a large proportion of the patients are at one time or other suicidal (no less than 20 of those admitted during the present year had absolutely attempted self-destruction before admission)—that some possess strong homicidal tendencies—that many are extremely mischievous—and that cunning and evil passions often increase with the wane of intellect,—it is perhaps a matter of wonder and congratulation that accidents are so few, especially in a building so old, so badly arranged, and so badly fitted as this Institution.

Minor accidents.

The minor accidents were remarkably few, and comparatively trivial. A dislocated ancle, caused by an attempt to escape—a fracture of the acromion in an epileptic patient, caused by falling in a fit—and a fracture of the jaw, caused by a blow from a fellow patient,—were all requiring special mention.

General health of inmates.

The general health of the inmates has been decidedly more satisfactory than during the preceding twelve months, the average number of patients confined to bed has been less, and the low form of scurvy, characterized by purpurous blotches on the skin, redness of the gums, and eruptions of boils and carbuncles, which is mainly due to vitiated atmosphere, consequent on overcrowding, has been much less common. Still the Hospital during the whole year has never been without one or more cases of this troublesome disorder, and it has only been by a liberal supply of vegetables, fruit, and milk, with a fair allowance of beer and other stimulants, all in excess of the ordinary diet, that a proper standard of health has been maintained. Considering the condition of the Hospital, it is a subject for sincere congratulation that no infectious disease has made its appearance during the year.

Urgent need of further accommodation.

During the last two years I have frequently, in letters, reports, and at personal interviews, urged upon you the pressing wants of the Institution under my superintendence, and the extreme need for further accommodation for the insane. It cannot be too frequently stated that the existing accommodation is for a maximum of 350 patients—that the building at this time contains 500,—150 in excess,—and that the number is daily increasing, and must at the ordinary rate reach 560 or 570 by the close of the year. The problem of how to accommodate this increased number, without sacrificing the interests of the present inmates, and upsetting almost every rule I have laid down for the management of the Institution, is more than I am at present able to solve. In all the Institutions for the Insane in Great Britain, a limit to the number of inmates is fixed, and when once this limit is reached, the Superintendent, or the Managing Board, possess the power of refusing to admit patients, who are thereupon provided for elsewhere. The asylums for the County of Middlesex, Hanwell and Colney Hatch, during the year 1869 refused nearly 1,000 patients, who were thereupon sent to licensed houses, or to other public asylums in which there was room, at the expense of the county to which they belonged. The same system is followed in the Canadian, and indeed, in most Colonial, institutions, but in New South Wales there is no limit whatever. The Superintendent must receive every patient sent to him.

Improvements and alterations.

As soon as possible after the transfer of the 200 patients to Parramatta one of the large wooden dormitories was set apart as a chapel and amusement-room. It was fitted with a raised platform, a piano, bookcase, and comfortable seats, and painted of a light and cheerful color, and although, from its situation, and from communicating immediately with two dormitories, it cannot be used so frequently as is desirable for purposes of general entertainment, it has been of the greatest service. In it on Sundays the services of the Protestant and Catholic churches are at different hours conducted with all proper decorum, and attended by large and invariably attentive and well-behaved congregations, and in it the few concerts and other amusements which have been given during the year have been held; whilst every evening, well lighted and supplied with books, newspapers, &c., it serves as a reading-room for some of the more quiet and intelligent patients.

A basement room, used formerly to hold stores, has, by a little alteration, been converted into a cool, quiet, and cheerful sewing-room, and the dormitory which was formerly used for this purpose by day is now only occupied at night, and is, what it was far from being before, a wholesome sleeping-place.

A substantial and commodious boat-shed and a wharf have been built. The windows of four of the largest dormitories have been fitted with movable instead of fixed sashes, and by keeping these almost constantly open, rooms formerly always close and offensive are now sweet and well ventilated. Additional furniture, including more than 100 new bedsteads, obtained from England, clothes-boxes and other necessary articles, has been supplied to the attendants' and patients' rooms.

Additions to the staff.

At the end of May a carpenter was appointed on the permanent staff of the staff of the Institution, and a very large amount of work has been done by him and the patients under his directions. A temporary shop has been arranged and fitted, a shed for straw built, an aviary erected in one of the yards, and a large fowl-house and yard in the garden; substantial piggeries are in course of construction. The various fittings and furniture of the wards exhibit a marked improvement, and the whole of the numerous and necessary repairs throughout the establishment have been executed.

A workwoman, also appointed about the middle of the year, now superintends the patients employed at needlework, and devotes the remainder of her time to working at a sewing-machine, or cutting out articles for the patients to sew.

I regret very much that the absence of workrooms, or any makeshift or temporary rooms which can be used for the purpose, has obliged me to recommend to you that the tailor and bootmaker, for whose services provision has, by the liberality of Parliament, been made on the Estimates, should not yet be appointed. I regret this the more, because I am convinced that the employment of these tradesmen on the permanent staff would effect a great saving in the cost of the Institution, and afford to a certain number of patients congenial occupation.

Very great improvements have been made in the garden and grounds. A number of young trees have been planted and enclosed with substantial fences, and the kitchen garden is slowly increasing in size and becoming more productive.

Certain

Certain additions to the Institution are now in progress under the direction of the Colonial Architect. These consist of three small dormitories for the nurses, a cottage for the gardener, and additional accommodation for 80 female patients. The latter is a most unwelcome addition to an already overgrown building.

It is not necessary for me again to repeat the arguments which induce me, as well as all those immediately concerned in the treatment and supervision of the insane in the Colony, to think any further additions to the existing institutions for the insane as extremely undesirable; but I venture to append to this Report a copy of the memoranda,\* which have been already submitted to you, as an unanimous expression of opinion on the part of the Board of Visitors to Asylums, the Superintendent and Medical Visitor to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and myself.

The experience of another year has served to confirm me in my before expressed opinion, that "in <sup>Restraint.</sup> the adoption of absolute non-restraint, in the reaction from the abominations and cruelties which, under the name of restraint, were almost universally practised in Asylums 30 or 40 years ago, a step too far has been taken, and a mode of treatment, most useful in certain cases and under proper care unattended by any evil result, is lost to the alienist physician."

During the past year I have employed mechanical restraint in the form of the camisole or long-sleeved jacket in four cases, and in three of these with a decidedly satisfactory result. In the first case it was used to allow of the healing of a wound of the lip after a surgical operation. It was resorted to only after the patient had, by removing the dressing and sutures, caused considerable disfigurement, and when he had shown a marked resentment of manual control.

In the second case a woman wore the jacket during parts of six days between February 15th and February 28th, and during this time, and apparently, solely owing to its use her whole demeanour and conduct were changed. For upwards of two years she has been extremely and habitually destructive; any dress or other clothing supplied to her, no matter of what material, was soon in rags. She was abusive, foul-mouthed, and persistently idle; every medical and moral means was tried without beneficial result. The jacket (the reason for its use having been distinctly explained to her) seemed to break through a fixed habit both of body and mind. Still retaining the somewhat boisterous spirits which have always characterized her, she became almost at once civil and good tempered, neat in attire, and extremely industrious. The destructive habits vanished, and she remains to this day one of the most manageable and useful patients in the Hospital.

The particulars of the third case were given in my last Report. During the past, as during the year 1869, the jacket has been occasionally used (as preferable under the circumstances of the case to seclusion) during attacks of extreme destructive furor; the patient seems not only to acquiesce in but to be pleased with the arrangement, and when he on one occasion saw another patient in the jacket, complained of what he evidently considered a gross infringement of proprietary right.

In the fourth case, in which the patient persistently denuded himself, and in which the ordinary locked clothes seemed to produce great irritation, the jacket was tried on two occasions, but without any satisfactory result. It is well to point out that the jacket has never been used to repress violence, is never used without my special directions, and is kept under the care of officers of the Institution.

An examination of the daily ward reports show that the instances of seclusion have been less <sup>Seclusion.</sup> frequent than during the preceding year.

The causation of insanity is of the greatest interest both to the physician and to the public, but a <sup>Causation of insanity.</sup> discussion of this subject would take me altogether beyond the limits of an official report. In Appendix A will be found a table, No. 10, showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder in those admitted and discharged, and in those who died during the year, and in it will be found an answer to those who in denouncing special sins are led into exaggerated statements. Within the past year a dignitary of the Church has at a public meeting made the statement that three-fourths of the cases of insanity in the Colony are due to intoxication, and a lecturer at an Anatomical Museum has, day after day, told his audience that nine-twelfths of the cases of insanity are due to another and a more degrading vice. The promoters of the Permissive Bill and the proprietors of the Anatomical Museum may, perhaps, be left to make a more satisfactory settlement of the fractions, whilst those who have no special object to serve take a broader view of the question, and learn the fact that almost every depressing influence, whether moral or physical, goes to make up that complex concurrence of conditions which results in insanity,—learn also, with some pity, that "multitudes of human beings come into the world weighted with a destiny, against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend, and are the step-children of nature, groaning under the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of a bad organization;"—learn too, beyond all, that in many if not in most cases neither "did this man sin nor his parents,"—that he is insane.

This Institution is within such a short distance of the Sydney Observatory that I have not thought <sup>Meteorological observations.</sup> it necessary to attempt the meteorological observations which are made in some institutions for the insane in Great Britain, but I have carried on through some months a series of observations as to the degree of excitement existing among the patients and the frequency of epileptic paroxysms. These observations were commenced owing to a strong belief, which the results verify, that periods of excitement among the insane are coincident if not produced by meteorological and especially electrical changes. It was not until I had continued these observations for some time that I became aware that the Observatory possessed no electrometer which the Government Astronomer considered sufficiently accurate to warrant scientific tabulation of the result of the observations, and that the occurrence of lightning was the only electrical particular recorded in the Observatory returns. Notwithstanding the want of accurate records, it is interesting to place side by side observations made concurrently at the Observatory and at this Institution, and to see how closely periods of excitement among the insane and increased frequency of epileptic fits correspond with periods of electrical disturbance of the atmosphere. A series of records of this character, conducted by means of accurate instruments on the one hand and painstaking observation on the other, would, I believe, be of the greatest interest to both physiologists and physicians, and might serve to assist in settling some of the at present unsolved problems, both of normal and abnormal cerebral action.

\* Vide Appendix B.



SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.									GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL.															
Meteorological Observations for the month of September, 1870.									Observations for the month of September, 1870.															
Date.	Humidity 0-100		Rain. Inches.	Evaporation. Inches.	Ozone, 0-10.			Electricity.		C'dy Sky. 0-10.	Condition of the Patients.								Remarks.					
	Mean 9.3.9.	Direction, if any.			Lightning.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	M.		F.	Quiet.		Normal.		Excited.		Much excited.		No. of Fits.		Deaths.		
			M.	F.						M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	76.3	0.11	0.017	4.5	5.5	5.0			10.0	1	1								2	3			*In epileptic fit.	
2	77.0	0.04	0.056	4.0	4.0	4.3			8.3	2									5	7				
3	78.3	0.00	0.042	4.5	4.5	4.5			10.0	3		1	1						4	3				
4	67.0	0.00	0.058			2.7			1.0	4			1	1						4	5			
5	79.7	0.00	0.038	4.0	5.5	4.8			9.0	5	1	1							2	2				
6	79.0	0.00	0.080	4.0	4.5	4.3			6.3	6			1	1					2					
7	76.0	0.00	0.075	3.5	4.5	4.0		{ E.S.E., E. (and E.N.E.)	10.0	7	1	1							2					
8	57.0	0.07	0.138	5.0	4.0	4.5		N.E. and E.	6.7	8				1	1				1					
9	53.7	0.02	0.140	3.5	4.5	4.0		E. and N.E.	3.3	9	1	1							1					
10	65.7	0.00	0.054	4.5	4.5	4.5			6.3	10	1	1							4	1				
11	65.0	0.01	0.076			2.8			0.0	11		1	1						3					
12	69.3	0.00	0.074	3.0	4.5	3.8			3.7	12	1	1												
13	67.0	0.00	0.075	3.5	5.0	4.3			6.7	13			1	1					1					
14	69.3	0.00	0.073	3.5	7.0	5.3			4.3	14	1	1												
15	75.3	0.00	0.060	4.0	5.5	4.8			4.0	15			1	1					1	1				
16	65.7	0.00	0.080	3.5	5.5	4.5		E. and N.	3.7	16				1	1				2					
17	76.3	0.01	0.125	4.5	5.5	5.0			7.3	17			1	1					1					
18	77.0	0.04	0.062			3.5			10.0	18			1	1					3					
19	83.3	0.00	0.049	5.0	8.0	6.5		E.	10.0	19				1	1				2	2				
20	85.7	0.19	0.076	7.5	6.0	6.8			10.0	20			1	1					2					
21	84.0	0.40	0.066	4.5	6.5	5.5			6.3	21			1		1				1					
22	74.0	0.00	0.142	3.5	4.0	3.8		E.N.E. to S.	4.7	22	1	1							2					
23	60.7	0.00	0.128	3.5	5.5	4.5		E.	6.0	23			1		1				1	1				
24	67.3	0.10	0.066	4.0	4.5	4.3		E. and S.E.	8.3	24	1	1							2					
25	58.0	0.06	0.148			2.3			0.0	25			1	1					1	11				
26	42.7	0.00	0.226	2.5	3.5	3.0			2.3	26			1	1										
27	40.3	0.00	0.250	1.5	3.5	2.5			0.7	27	1	1							2					
28	58.7	0.00	0.077	3.0	4.0	3.5			9.7	28				1	1				2					
29	61.7	0.00	0.113	3.0	5.0	4.0			6.3	29				1	1				2	4				
30	61.3	0.00	0.144	3.5	5.0	4.3			2.0	30				1	1				2					

Meteorological Observations for the month of November, 1870.									Observations for the month of November, 1870.															
Date.	Humidity 0-100.		Rain. Inches.	Evaporation. Inches.	Ozone, 0-10.			Electricity.		C'dy Sky. 0-10.	Condition of the Patients.								Remarks.					
	Mean 9.3.9.	Direction, if any.			Lightning.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	M.		F.	Quiet.		Normal.		Excited.		Much excited.		No. of Fits.		Deaths.		
			M.	F.						M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	80.3	0.000	0.056	3.5	5.0	4.3			6.7	1													One dangerous fainting fit.	
2	78.7	0.000	0.196	3.5	4.0	3.8			9.0	2														
3	76.3	0.000	0.102	4.5	7.5	6.0			9.7	3				1	1				1	3				
4	77.3	0.125	0.137	3.5	5.0	4.3			4.7	4			1	1					2	6				
5	68.7	0.000	0.196	2.0	3.0	2.5		W.S. & S.E.	3.0	5			1	1					1	3				
6	62.0	0.000	0.000			0.0		All round.	1.0	6				1	1				2	3				
7	86.7	0.500	0.056	5.0	6.0	5.5		N.E.	8.3	7				1	1				3	3				
8	80.0	0.166	0.138	4.0	4.5	4.3			3.7	8			1			1			3	5				
9	78.0	0.000	0.218	3.0	5.5	4.3			5.7	9				1	1				5	3				
10	82.0	0.025	0.096	3.0	5.0	4.0			4.0	10	1	1							1	1				
11	64.7	0.000	0.254	3.0	3.5	3.3			3.7	11	1	1							1	1				
12	74.0	0.000	0.114	3.0	5.5	4.3			9.7	12			1	1					1	1				
13	94.0	0.270	0.063			2.5			10.0	13	1	1							2	1				
14	68.3	0.047	0.175	4.0	5.5	4.8			8.3	14			1	1					2					
15	83.0	0.075	0.153	5.5	5.0	5.3			7.0	15			1	1					2					
16	64.0	0.055	0.238	3.0	6.0	4.5			10.0	16			1	1					1	1				
17	62.0	0.450	0.200	4.0	7.0	5.5			10.0	17			1			1			2	4				
18	82.7	0.380	0.154	5.5	8.0	6.8			10.0	18			1	1					1	4				
19	95.3	0.450		10.0	9.5	9.8			10.0	19	1	1							1	1				
20	96.0	2.007	0.099			3.5			10.0	20	1	1							1					
21	78.0	0.074	0.278	4.0	1.5	2.8		{ N.N.E., E. { S.E. & S.S.E.	7.7	21				1	1				9	1				
22	49.3	0.223	0.272	2.5	4.0	3.3			0.1	22			1	1					5	2				
23	68.3	0.000	0.213	4.5	6.0	5.3		N. N. E.	8.7	23			1	1					1	1				
24	66.0	0.305	0.188	2.5	4.0	3.3			0.0	24			1	1					1	2				
25	56.7	0.000	0.246	2.5	4.0	3.3			4.3	25			1			1			3	2	1			
26	70.0	0.000	0.278	5.0	8.0	6.5			7.0	26			1	1					2	1				
27	55.0	0.168	0.234			2.8			10.0	27			1	1					2	2				
28	71.3	0.170	0.123	3.0	5.0	4.0		S.E. & S.S.E.	3.7	28			1	1					1	1				
29	65.7	0.003	0.144	3.0	5.0	4.0			3.0	29			1			1			2	7				
30	55.7	0.000	0.223	2.5	5.0	3.8		E. & E.S.E.	5.7	30			1	1					2	1				

Insanity

Insanity is not a popular subject; its very name is distasteful to the feelings, and jars on the sentiments. Many have a vague morbid dread of the insane, and few like to contemplate the dark side of the humanity in which they pride themselves. Those whose friends have fallen under the dire malady too often display their interest only in secret, and to procure for those whom natural affection cannot altogether desert, some extra kindness. Even those who have tottered on the brink of the precipice, or having fallen over, have been rescued from wreck of intellect, and restored to their places in the world, seem little thankful for their escape or recovery, and when in high places little inclined to lend a hand to those still in the throes of mental agony. The Good Samaritan would probably have passed by on the other side if the traveller from Jerusalem to Jericho had lost his reason instead of his raiment; if he had been wounded in spirit instead of in body. I have an especial pleasure, therefore, in placing on record the various acts of kindness shown to the patients in the Institution during the past year,—a pleasure which is enhanced by the thought that the greater number of the benefactors live in the neighbourhood of the Institution, are truly neighbours, and that those who know the patients best are most kindly disposed towards them. Mrs. Isler has allowed me, for a merely nominal rent, the lease of a paddock (the only level spot of ground in the neighbourhood of the Hospital) for cricket and other amusements, and there have been few fine days throughout the summer on which it has not been used. Mrs. Darvall, of Ryde, besides sending a load of fruit on two occasions (one of them Her Majesty's birthday) afforded the patients a special afternoon's holiday on October 15th,—a merry-go-round, "Punch and Judy," an accomplished acrobat, and as much fruit as they could consume. These, with a game of cricket with the boys belonging to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, and a substantial tea, accompanied by numerous et-ceteras supplied by ladies living in the immediate neighbourhood of the Institution, made up a combination of attractions which delighted everyone. On three occasions during the year, excellent concerts have been given by musical amateurs living chiefly at Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, and almost every Thursday a few kind friends devote an hour or two to the amusement of the patients, by playing and singing to them in the temporary concert-room. On April 21st a party of ladies and gentlemen from Sydney, among whom were Miss Wiseman and another lady, Messrs. Hall, Fisher, Packer, and Hare, gave an excellent concert in the temporary room. The Australian Christy's Minstrels have twice kindly volunteered their services and afforded an excellent evening's amusement, and the members of the Parramatta Band have also given a negro minstrel entertainment; the members of the Ryde Mutual Improvement Society gave a dramatic entertainment, accompanied by a series of songs and recitations, and Mr. J. C. Manning read the "Bloomsbury Christening."

The pic-nic to Clontarf, which I hope has become an annual institution, was held on October 20. The total number of patients, nurses, attendants with their wives and children, amounted to 210. The Pelican steamer was engaged for the occasion, and no accident or misadventure occurred to mar a somewhat venturesome but most successful entertainment.

The funds placed at my disposal by the Government for the purpose of affording amusement to the patients have enabled me on several occasions to engage magic-lantern exhibitors for the evening, and to afford other entertainments to the patients in the Hospital, besides purchasing a billiard-bagatelle-table and a musical-box, and keeping up the supply of cards, draughts, fishing-lines, &c., which are in constant request, and sending small parties of patients to Sydney, Parramatta, and elsewhere.

A second boat was obtained from Cockatoo on the breaking up of the criminal establishment on that island, and with the one purchased last year has been in constant use.

The proprietors of the following Newspapers—Burrangong Argus, Bathurst Times, Bathurst Free Press, Cumberland Times, Cumberland Mercury, Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Dubbo Dispatch, Deniliquin Chronicle, Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Grafton Observer, Illawarra Mercury, Kiama Independent, Kiama Pilot, Lachlan Reporter, Moruya Telegraph, Mudgee Liberal, Maitland Mercury, Monaro Mercury, Newcastle Chronicle, Qucanbeyan Age, Southern Argus (Goulburn), Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Wagga Express, Western Examiner (Orange), and Yass Courier, have with the greatest regularity forwarded a copy of every issue throughout the year, and Thos. Boyce, Esq., of the Macleay Herald, has sent a copy of every issue since the 15th of October. To each and all these gentlemen my warmest thanks are due for their great liberality. These newspapers have been the greatest possible boon to the patients; there is nothing for which they are so uniformly thankful, or which affords them so much pleasure.

The Trustees of the Public Free Library have most liberally given 1,000 volumes, many of which have served to enrich the standing library of the Institution, whilst others, distributed throughout the wards, have been a source of considerable recreation to many with whom it is not advisable to entrust the more valuable books belonging to the Institution.

The Board of Management of the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute have transferred to my care 190 volumes from the book-shelves of the Institution under their supervision. The Agricultural Society presented me with three free transferable tickets for the Intercolonial Exhibition, and I was thus enabled to allow a number of the patients to visit the Exhibition without too heavy a tax upon the fund placed at my disposal by the Government for general amusements.

A large supply of young trees, shrubs, and flowers, for the garden and grounds of the Institution, have been obtained from the Botanical Gardens through the kindness of Mr. C. Moore.

I have also received during the year the following donations:—Mrs. M., per Sir Alfred Stephen, £9; Mrs. and Miss West (2 donations), £10 10s. (intended to be expended in affording amusement to the patients); the Trustees of the Sydney Museum, a tortoise; Dr. Cox, 2 wallabies; Mr. John Manning, 4 game fowls; Mr. Henry Brown, Bendemeer, Yass, 11 fancy pigeons; Capt. Brett, a native companion, pair of doves, and flowers; Capt. Turner, per Mr. G. Manning, a young Emu; Mrs. McGeorge, Goulburn, 4 parrots; Messrs. Rankin & Batty, a pea-hen; Mrs. Gerard, Hunter's Hill, Church Bible, Prayer-book, and markers; Anonymous, model of the la Hogue; Miss G. Barton, 20 concert tickets; Lady Manning, games, magazines, &c.; Mr. E. O. Smith, illustrated papers, &c. (a monthly donation); Union Club, illustrated and other papers (5 donations); Mr. Maddock, George-street, Sydney, illustrated magazines, &c.; Mr. J. Richardson, books and papers; Mr. Stephen Greenhill, illustrated papers, &c. (2 donations); Mr. George Cox, Illustrated London News; Mrs. Edye Manning, Illustrated London News (4 years); Mr. William Flood, R.N., books and newspapers; Mr. Thomas Icton, books (2 cases); Mr. J. Joubert, Victorian, South Australian, Queensland, and Tasmanian newspapers; Mr. Grafton Ross, periodicals and newspapers; Mrs. Docker, Frazer's Magazine (47 numbers); Mrs. Patterson, Australian Journal (one year); Mrs. Buchanan, Cassell's Magazines; Mrs. Barton, magazines, &c.; Mr. Salter, newspapers; Mr. Wigzell, London Journals, &c.

The

Proportion of  
insane to  
population.

The proportion of the insane to the general population must always be a subject of interest, and this, as well the fact that there exists a current but erroneous belief that the proportion in this Colony is much larger than in Great Britain and other countries, induces me to place on record such returns as I have been able to collect on this subject, and to add thereto such explanations as will enable the bearing of the returns to be rightly understood.

The total number of insane, including idiots in the establishments specially set apart for their care, was on December 31st, 1870:—

		M.	F.	Total.
In Gladesville Hospital	... ..	254	246	500
Parramatta Asylum,*	{ Free	468	194	662
	{ Convict	49	6	55†
	{ Criminal	35	1	36‡
Licensed House, Cook's River	... ..	5	31	36
		811	478	1,289

The estimated population on December 31st, was 501,932, and the proportion therefore was 1 insane person in every 389 of the population.

Besides these coming under official cognizance there is a certain number supported by friends from private resources, but of the actual number of these no accurate estimate can be given.

The Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Scotland, and of the Inspectors of Lunacy for Ireland for the year 1868, enable me to give the returns for the United Kingdom for that year.

In England the total number known to the Commissioners by means of their own returns and those of the Poor Law Board was 53,402. The estimated population was 21,889,607, and the proportion therefore 1 to 411 of population. Those living with friends and not chargeable as paupers are not included in these returns.

In Scotland the number under official cognizance in Asylums, Poorhouses, and private houses, was 7,055, whilst 2,000 in addition were estimated to be living in private houses beyond statutory control. The population was estimated at 3,205,481, and the proportion therefore 1 to 354. In Ireland the registers of the Inspectors in Lunacy give a total of 8,962, and an additional number of 6,564 is returned through the Irish Constabulary as for the most part living in private houses, making a total of 16,018. The estimated population was 5,536,217, and the ratio therefore 1 in 345.

The latest returns in my possession from the Colony of Tasmania show the proportion of insane to be 1 in 368. The Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland, have been so recently established that the mass of chronic insanity with which all older countries are burdened has not yet had time to accumulate, and the statistics therefore have no value for purposes of comparison.

I have not been able to obtain statistics from France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, or the United States, later than those published in my general report on Asylums in 1868.

From the returns above given it will be seen that the proportion of insane to population in New South Wales differs little from that in the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and indeed it is not on the whole greater than in any of the countries where anything approaching to accurate statistics have been obtained. In looking at these figures it will be well to remember that no less than 55 patients still remain chargeable to the Imperial Treasury. I have some satisfaction in expressing a belief that the full extent of increase from the accumulation of old incurable and chronic cases has now been reached in the Colony, and that insanity is not now increasing out of proportion to the increase of population. At the middle of the year 1868 the number of insane was 1,156, or 1 in 387. At the close of the year 1870 it was 1,289, or 1 in 389,—so that notwithstanding an increase in two years and a-half of 133 patients the proportion to population has been almost at a standstill.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

#### APPENDIX A.

\* At the Parramatta Asylum, 23 invalids are also maintained.

† British convicts still at the charge of the Imperial Treasury.

‡ Confined under Criminal Lunacy Act, New South Wales.

APPENDIX A.

The tables in this Appendix consist of,—1st. Those recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association for general use in institutions for the insane, and approved by the English Commissioners in Lunacy. 2nd. Those having a domestic character, or a more immediately local interest. The revised series of statistical tables, recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association, and which have been already adopted in most of the English and Scottish, and in some Colonial, institutions, are ten in number. They are confined to medical statistics, and include the main and more important facts required for statistical comparison.

Table I gives the numbers of admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the average numbers resident during the year, the sexes being distinguished under each head.

Table II gives the same results for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation.

Table III furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the Asylum.

The table also embraces a column for the mean population or average numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown for each year the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions, and the mean annual mortality, or the proportion of deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under asylum treatment, when given, should be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Table IV gives a history of each year's admissions; how many, for example, of the patients admitted, say in 1855, have been discharged as cured, how many have died, and how many remain in the Asylum in 1865.

The value of this table, in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity, is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum reports.

Table V shows the causes of deaths, classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for statistical purposes.

Table VI gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered, and of those who died during the year.

Table VII shows the duration of the disorder on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, according to the four classes recommended by Dr. Thurnam in his work on the statistics of insanity.

Table VIII shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, in quinquennial periods.

Table IX shows the condition in reference to marriage of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year.

Table X shows the causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

As stated in my report for the year 1869, in which the first six of the tables were given, it has been found impossible, owing to the form in which the records of this Institution have been kept, to make the returns retrospective without an amount of labour altogether out of proportion to the value of the result. The statistics therefore commence with the year 1869.

TABLE I.—Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1870.

	Male.	Female.	Total.																
In the Hospital on 31st December, 1869 .....	429	223	652																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admitted for the 1st time during the year .....</td> <td>116</td> <td>50</td> <td>166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Readmitted during the year .....</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total under care during the year .....</td> <td>131</td> <td>66</td> <td>197</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male.	Female.	Total.	Admitted for the 1st time during the year .....	116	50	166	Readmitted during the year .....	15	16	31	Total under care during the year .....	131	66	197
	Male.	Female.	Total.																
Admitted for the 1st time during the year .....	116	50	166																
Readmitted during the year .....	15	16	31																
Total under care during the year .....	131	66	197																
Total under care during the year .....	560	289	849																
Discharged or removed—																			
Recovered .....	41	35	76																
Relieved .....	7	3	10																
Not improved .....	233	1	234																
Died .....	25	4	29																
Total discharged and died during the year .....	306	43	349																
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1870 .....	254	246	500																
Average number resident during the year .....	262	231	493																

TABLE II.—Showing the admissions, readmissions, and discharges, from 1st January, 1869,\* to 31st December, 1870.

	Male.	Female.	Total.																												
Admitted during the period of two years .....	236	109	345																												
Re-admissions .....	38	32	70																												
Total admissions .....	274	141	415																												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged or removed—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Recovered .....</td> <td>97</td> <td>67</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Relieved .....</td> <td>27</td> <td>12</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Not improved .....</td> <td>246</td> <td>41</td> <td>287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died .....</td> <td>78</td> <td>11</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total discharged and died during the two years .....</td> <td>448</td> <td>131</td> <td>579</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male.	Female.	Total.	Discharged or removed—				Recovered .....	97	67	164	Relieved .....	27	12	39	Not improved .....	246	41	287	Died .....	78	11	89	Total discharged and died during the two years .....	448	131	579
	Male.	Female.	Total.																												
Discharged or removed—																															
Recovered .....	97	67	164																												
Relieved .....	27	12	39																												
Not improved .....	246	41	287																												
Died .....	78	11	89																												
Total discharged and died during the two years .....	448	131	579																												
Total discharged and died during the two years .....	448	131	579																												
Remaining 31st December, 1870 .....	254	246	500																												
Average numbers resident during the two years .....	348	223	571																												

\* In the tables recommended by the Psychological Association, No. 2 was framed to show the movement of patients for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation. The records of this Institution, extending over upwards of thirty years, are not sufficiently perfect to afford the information in question.

TABLE III.—Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and proportion of recoveries per cent., since 1st January, 1869.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.	Remaining on 31st Dec. in each year.	Average number resident.			Per centage of recoveries on admissions.			Per centage of deaths on average numbers resident.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
1869.....	143	75	218	56	32	88	20	9	29	13	40	53	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39.16	42.66	40.36	12.18	8.25	9.23
1870.....	131	66	197	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	25	4	29	254	246	500	262	231	493	31.29	58.03	38.57	9.54	1.73	5.88

TABLE IV.—Showing the history of the annual admissions from 1st January, 1869, with the discharges and deaths, and the numbers of each year, remaining on the 31st December, 1870.

Year.	Admitted.					Of each year's admissions discharged and died in 1870.												Total discharged and died of each year's admissions to 31st December, 1870.												Remaining of each year's admissions, 31 Dec. 1870		
	New cases.		Relapsed cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.			Died.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1869 ...	120	59	23	16	218	15	15	30	6	3	9	28	...	23	9	2	11	41	26	67	16	5	21	30	5	35	21	3	24	35	30	71
1870 ...	116	50	15	16	197	22	13	40	...	...	...	15	...	15	9	...	9	22	18	40	...	...	...	15	...	15	9	...	9	85	48	133
	236	109	38	32	415	37	33	70	6	3	9	43	...	43	18	2	20	63	44	107	16	5	21	45	5	50	30	3	83	120	84	204

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 1869-70.

	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
Per centage of cases recovered .....	23.	31.2	25.78
" relieved .....	5.84	3.55	5.06
" not improved .....	16.42	3.55	12.05
" dead .....	10.94	2.12	7.95
" remaining .....	43.80	59.58	49.16
	100.	100.	100.

TABLE V.—Showing the causes of death during the year 1870.

Cause of death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE.			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	3	...	3
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	4	1	5
General paresis .....	4	...	4
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay .....	1	...	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain softening, tumours, &c. ....	5	...	5
Cancer of brain .....	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE.			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	...	...	...
Pulmonary consumption .....	2	1	3
Disease of the heart and vessels .....	1	1	2
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	...	...	...
Pelvic abscess .....	...	...	...
Albumenuria .....	...	1	1
Cancer .....	1	...	1
General debility and old age .....	1	...	1
Accident .....	1	...	1
Suicide .....	1	...	1
	25	4	29

TABLE VI.—

TABLE VI.—Showing the length of residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died during the year 1870.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1	...	1	3	....	3
From 1 to 3 months .....	11	8	19	6	....	6
" 3 to 6 " .....	8	13	21	5	....	5
" 6 to 9 " .....	9	4	13	1	....	1
" 9 to 12 " .....	5	4	9	....	1	1
" 1 to 2 years .....	2	5	7	6	2	8
" 2 to 3 " .....	2	1	3	....	....	....
" 3 to 5 " .....	1	....	1	2	....	2
" 5 to 7 " .....	1	....	1	1	1	2
" 7 to 10 " .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 10 to 12 " .....	1	....	1	....	....	....
" 12 to 15 " .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 30 to 35 " .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	41	35	76	25	4	29

TABLE VII.—Showing the duration of the disorder on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1870.

Class.	Duration of disease on admission, in four classes.											
	On admission.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First class— First attack, and within 3 months on admission .....	27	16	43	19	15	34	20	..	20	4	1	5
Second class— First attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission ....	23	13	36	4	5	9	34	1	35	7	..	7
Third class— Not first attack, and within 12 months on admission .....	21	22	43	14	14	28	32	2	34	3	1	4
Fourth class— First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	29	11	40	1	1	2	37	..	37	4	1	5
Fifth class— Not ascertained .....	31	4	35	3	..	3	117	1	118	7	1	8
Total .....	131	66	197	41	35	76	240	4	244	25	4	29

TABLE VIII.—Showing the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1870.

Ages.	The admissions.			The discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 to 15 " .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 to 20 " .....	3	6	9	..	3	3	4	..	4	..	..	..
" 20 to 30 " .....	29	15	44	13	11	24	24	3	27	2	1	3
" 30 to 40 " .....	43	19	62	16	11	27	33	1	34	6	2	8
" 40 to 50 " .....	28	17	45	7	4	11	58	..	58	10	..	10
" 50 to 60 " .....	17	5	22	3	4	7	38	..	38	4	..	4
" 60 to 70 " .....	6	3	9	1	2	3	26	..	26	2	..	2
" 70 to 80 " .....	4	1	5	1	..	1	7	..	7	1	1	2
	131	66	197	41	35	76	240	4	244	25	4	29

TABLE IX.—

TABLE IX.—Condition as to marriage in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1870.

Condition in reference to marriage.	Admissions.			The discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Single .....	72	22	94	21	11	32	140	2	142	12	..	12
Married .....	46	35	81	16	21	37	65	2	67	9	3	12
Widowed .....	10	7	17	4	2	6	9	..	9	2	1	3
Unascertained .....	3	2	5	..	1	1	26	..	26	2	..	2
	131	66	197	41	35	76	240	4	244	25	4	29

TABLE X.—Showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder in the admissions, discharges, and deaths in the year.

Causes.	The admissions.			The discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>Moral—</b>												
e.g. Mental anxiety* .....	13	..	13	6	..	6	7	1	8	1	1	2
Domestic troubles .....	4	8	12	1	4	5	5	..	5	1	..	1
Religious excitement .....	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disappointment in love .....	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isolation .....	8	1	9	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Fright .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nostalgia .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Grief at loss of sight .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Physical—</b>												
e.g. Hereditary faint .....	11	7	18	3	2	5	10	..	10	1	..	1
Congenital .....	3	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	10	1	..	1
Intemperance .....	11	1	12	6	1	7	20	..	20	1	..	1
Onanism .....	3	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
Sunstroke .....	7	2	9	4	2	6	8	1	9	1	..	1
Injury to head .....	4	1	5	2	1	3	5	..	5	3	..	3
Puerperal † .....	..	11	11	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	2
Hocussing .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....	6	4	10	1	..	1	10	..	10	..	1	1
Cancer of skull and brain .....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fever, chronic ill health, and want .....	10	12	22	2	5	7	3	1	4	1	..	1
Snake-bite .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old age .....	3	3	6	..	1	1	6	..	6	1	..	1
Unascertained .....	43	8	51	16	8	24	140	1	141	12	..	12
<b>Total</b> .....	131	66	197	41	35	76	240	4	244	25	4	29

\* Including mental excitement in gold-digging, speculation, &amp;c.

† Including over-lactation, &amp;c.

The Medico Psychological Association, whilst they divide Asylum statistics under the three distinct heads of—1st, medical, 2nd, financial, 3rd., domestic, have as yet confined their suggestions entirely to the first and more important branch. Meantime the superintendents of English Asylums furnish annually a mass of details, often of great interest, but in tabular forms so varied as not to admit of comparison. Some of these are so elaborate as to require the practised statistician for their management, whilst others might be furnished by means of ordinary intelligence, and a not unreasonable amount of trouble.

The difficulties which I have so far experienced in obtaining trustworthy information concerning patients on their admission, has hitherto prevented me preparing any tables, except those which bring the returns from this Institution into uniformity with those from similar Institutions in Great Britain and the Colonies, and thus facilitate comparison.

The three following tables, however, have a local and social interest, and are, I trust, the forerunners of a series of similar returns:—

TABLE XI.—Showing naticities of patients remaining on 31st December, 1868, and admitted since that date.

Year.	British Colonies.						Great Britain.									France.			Germany.			China.			Other Countries.		
	New South Wales.			Other Colonies.			England.			Scotland.			Ireland.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1868.	45	22	67	12	1	13	159	66	225	35	12	47	126	132	258	3	1	4	13	2	15	18	..	18	17	..	17
Admitted during 1869...	23	17	40	5	4	9	58	25	83	12	4	16	33	24	57	..	1	1	4	..	4	3	..	3	5	..	5
Do. 1870...	16	18	34	6	1	7	54	14	68	10	7	17	30	26	56	1	..	1	7	..	7	4	..	4	3	..	3
<b>Total</b> .....	84	57	141	23	6	29	271	105	376	57	23	80	189	182	371	4	2	6	24	2	26	25	..	25	25	..	25

TABLE XII.—Showing the previous occupation of those admitted during the year 1870.

Males.		Females.	
Artist .....	1	Barnaid .....	1
Barber .....	1	Domestic servants .....	14
Bandsman .....	1	Dressmakers .....	3
Blacksmiths .....	3	Needlewomen .....	4
Bootmakers .....	3	Publican .....	1
Chemists and druggists .....	2	Schoolmistress .....	1
Clerks .....	3	Teacher .....	1
Coal-miners .....	2	Widows, wives and daughters of labourers, shepherds, miners, &c.	25
Cook .....	1	Widows, wives and daughters of farmers, trades- men, storekeepers, &c.	14
Coopers .....	2	Wife of soldier .....	1
Dealers and hawkers .....	2	Not ascertained .....	1
Engineers .....	2		
Farmers and graziers .....	6		
Gardeners .....	2		
Gas-fitter .....	1		
Gold-diggers .....	9		
Grooms .....	2		
Lamplighter .....	1		
Labourers .....	33		
Mailman .....	1		
Marine (Private R.M.J.L.) .....	1		
Medical practitioners .....	3		
Merchant .....	1		
Miller .....	1		
Police sergeant .....	1		
Schoolmaster .....	1		
Seamen and Boatmen .....	9		
Shepherds and stockmen .....	15		
Shipwright .....	1		
Squatters .....	2		
Storekeepers .....	3		
Tailor .....	1		
Wheelwrights and carpenters .....	4		
No occupation .....	7		
Not ascertained .....	3		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>131</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>66</b>

TABLE XIII.—Showing the religious profession of those admitted during the year 1870.

Religious Profession.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Protestant .....	76	36	112
Roman Catholic .....	46	30	76
Pagan .....	4	..	4
Hebrew .....	1	..	1
Not ascertained .....	4	..	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>131</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>197</b>

## APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDA on the accommodation for the insane in the Colony of New South Wales, submitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on July 23rd, 1870, by a deputation, consisting of the Visitors and Medical Officers of Asylums:—

1. That the two Government lunatic establishments at Gladesville and Parramatta respectively, have long suffered under the pressure of an overtaxed accommodation, and have now reached a point of overcrowding which it is impossible to extend with any regard to health, comfort, or safety.

2. That this pressure, though general and applicable to the grand total of both divisions of the establishments, is more particularly so in those set apart for women, where the overcrowding is most embarrassing to the management, is the cause of great discomfort to the inmates, and that the following simple statement of facts requires no comment:—In the Gladesville Hospital there are 88 single rooms, 40 for women and 48 for men—all of which have long been full. Those reserved for the more quiet and respectable class, too small for the comfortable occupation of one person, are now shared in the female division by two inmates. Not a single room on either side of those appropriated to the dangerous, noisy, and dirty, has been vacant for the last three or four years, which necessitates a constantly increasing ratio of violent, riotous, and aggressive patients in the associated dormitories, at the great hazard of injury to others and the frequent sacrifice of their comfort and rest. The female division at Parramatta contains at present 229 inmates, for whose sleeping accommodation there are seventy-two cells, thirty-six of which are single, and thirty-six treble, bedded, holding therefore a total of 144 patients, and leaving no possibility of placing one single addition among them; the balance of eighty-five are crammed into five small associated rooms, where the cubic space averages only 200 cubic feet per inmate, and where the superficial area scarcely allows of the addition of a single bed.

3. That in addition to the disadvantages set forth in the preceding memoranda, the sanitary aspect of the question imperatively calls for consideration. Both the institutions have hitherto enjoyed an extraordinary immunity from epidemic and contagious visitations, but this under Providence can only be ascribed to a very unusual run of good fortune in conjunction with the care unceasingly exercised. At the present time should typhus, malignant scarlatina, cholera, or any other of the pestilential diseases, which are prone to fasten on overcrowded communities, put in an appearance, the consequences would be too terrible for exaggeration.

4. That such a state of affairs needs some immediate remedy, but can no longer be successfully met by temporary expedients, which do no more than afford an alleviation, which a few months is sufficient to obliterate. No temporary expedient can cope with the torrent of admissions into the asylums. During the last year 218 were admitted at Gladesville, and 75 at Parramatta, making a total of 293, whilst the removals by recovery, death, &c. were owing to special causes over the average number, amounting to 246 in the two establishments, leaving an increase of 47 patients to swell the number in institutions already overcrowded. The number in excess for the present year will, without doubt, be larger than this, and will increase year by year with the growth of population.



5. That the facts set forth in the preceding memoranda justify those more immediately charged with the supervision and treatment of the insane, in urging the Government to adopt measures for the relief of the present establishments, and in submitting for the consideration of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary the following recommendations :—

- (1.) As it is impossible, owing to the position of the female division, to build additional accommodation for women at Parramatta—as it is most undesirable, owing to the large area now covered, to erect additional buildings at Gladesville—as there are no other Government buildings available or suitable for the accommodation of insane women—and as an application has been made by Mr. Tucker to receive 75 patients, that provided he satisfies the Government as to the accommodation provided and the staff employed, and will consent to receive 100 patients in addition to the twenty-five he already has under his charge, the Government should accede to his application as being the cheapest and most expeditious way of meeting the pressing need of accommodation for women.
- (2.) As the present arrangements in the criminal division, and in the male division generally of the Parramatta Asylum, are most unsatisfactory—as the Colonial Architect has already prepared plans to (in some measure) remedy these,—and as money for this purpose has already been voted by Parliament, that these plans should be executed with the least possible delay.
- (3.) As the preceding recommendations refer only to immediate and pressing wants, and if carried out to the full, will merely tide over a period of not more than two years, and render the management of the existing institutions (although under condition of not a little difficulty) possible, during that period, that some scheme for the future accommodation of the insane, the execution of which, whatever be its nature, must extend over a period of fully two years, be immediately decided on by the Government.
- (4.) As the Asylum at Parramatta was for the most part originally a prison, and is at best a miserable makeshift, and unfit for the residence of insane persons, that the greater part of the patients should, as soon as possible, be removed, and in any scheme for future provision for the insane, this asylum should be regarded only as affording accommodation for insane criminals, and (for the want of better provision) idiotic and imbecile patients.
- (5.) As the separation of acute and chronic patients, or the curable and incurable insane, is, for many reasons, inadvisable, all future accommodation for the insane should be in the form of general asylums, to contain both acute and chronic cases, placed in certain centres of population, to be hereafter decided on.
- (6.) As it will be absolutely necessary to provide within the next four years additional accommodation for not less than 1,200 patients, that such accommodation should consist of three asylums in the interior of the country, each to contain not less than 250 patients, one at Bathurst, one at Muswellbrook, and one at Yass, or at such other centres of population in the Western, Northern, and Southern districts as may seem most advisable, and one central asylum in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, to contain 400 patients.
- (7.) That one of such asylums in the interior should be commenced forthwith, and one in each of the two succeeding years; in the meantime the plans, specifications, and estimates of the central asylum, which should form the model asylum of the colony, should be carefully considered, and the work so advanced that this, as well as the three asylums in the interior, may be completed within four years from this time.
- (8.) As the population of the Colony is rapidly increasing, and as the proportion of insane persons will always bear a certain ratio to the population, that the asylums in the interior before mentioned should be so constructed as to be capable of extension, so as to hold not less than 400 inmates each.

1870-71.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FOR

1870.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of Act 30 Vict., No. 22, sec. 27.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Council of Education, have the honor to lay before your Excellency, as required by the provisions of the Public Schools Act of 1866, this our Fourth Annual Report upon the condition of the Public Schools under our superintendence, being that for the year 1870.

I.—COUNCIL.

During that year no change took place in the constitution of the Council, which accordingly consisted of the undermentioned Members:—

The Honorable George Allen, Member of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable William Munnings Arnold, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Honorable Sir James Martin, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Henry Parkes, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

John Smith, Esquire, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics in the University of Sydney.

At the first meeting of the Council, in January, held on the 10th of that month, Mr. Parkes was, for the fourth time, elected President, but resigned the office on the 10th October following. Mr. Parkes' letter of resignation, and a resolution passed by the Council in reference thereto, are here transcribed.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings at a meeting of the Council of Education, held on 17th October, 1870:—

“The Council took into consideration the following matter:—

“Letter dated 10th instant, from Henry Parkes, Esquire, resigning his office as President of the Council, viz.:—

To the Members of the Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to resign the office of President, to which, on four occasions, under different circumstances, it was your pleasure to elect me.

In relinquishing this post of honorable trust, I am anxious to express my deep sense of the courteous consideration which I have at all times received from you in the performance of its duties. My deficiencies in the Chair have been compensated by your constant zeal and solicitude for the effective conduct of business, while my limited exertions for the accomplishment of the objects of the Public Schools Act have received their best support from your faithful maintenance of its principles.

However unworthy I may have been of the distinction, I shall ever estimate the privilege which has been extended to me of presiding over your deliberations as one of the highest honors of my life.

I am, &c.,

Sydney, October 10th, 1870.

(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

“The Council expressed their regret at the resignation by Mr. Parkes of the office of President, and desired to record their sense of the ability and unvarying courtesy with which he has performed the duties of the office. They feel it unnecessary to dwell on the many high and valuable qualifications Mr. Parkes has manifested for the office which he has now resigned, as his re-election on three occasions has afforded the most obvious proof of the value which the Council has attached to his services; and the Council looks forward with pleasure to the assistance which they hope Mr. Parkes may still be able to render as one of its ordinary members. The Council desired the Secretary, in acknowledging the receipt of his letter, to forward to Mr. Parkes a copy of the above resolution.”

Mr. Parkes subsequently resigned office as a Member of the Council, and on the 5th January following Mr. John Fairfax was appointed in his place.

The vacancy created by Mr. Parkes' retirement from the office of President was filled on the 24th October by the election of Professor Smith for the remainder of the year.

Sixty-one meetings of the Council were held during the year, of which three were extraordinary. It will be seen from the statements contained in the subsequent portions of this Report, that the amount of business to be transacted has not diminished, but is yearly augmenting in proportion to the increase in the number of schools in operation, and to the number of applications for the establishment of new schools.

II.

## II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

In the following Tables are contained the principal items of information which exhibit the condition of the Schools under the Council's superintendence during the four years that have elapsed since the passing of the Public Schools Act.

## 1.—SCHOOLS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Public .....	288	318	336	359
Provisional .....	31	103	146	164
Half-time .....	6	38	61	82
Denominational .....	317	289	264	241
Total.....	642	748	807	846

## 2.—PUPILS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Public .....	23,434	34,284	37,593	39,731
Provisional .....	733	3,413	4,788	5,185
Half-time .....	267	593	1,242	1,445
Denominational .....	35,306	35,930	37,026	36,460
Total.....	64,740	73,920	80,649	82,821

## 3.—SCHOOL FEES.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public .....	14,404 0 10½	17,588 8 11	20,658 19 7	21,113 8 10½
Provisional .....	162 12 5	1,099 14 11	1,981 9 9	2,077 10 6
Half-time .....	18 9 7½	77 15 11	174 13 8	234 0 10
Denominational .....	16,134 5 10	15,398 3 9	16,803 10 11	16,158 3 2½
Total .....	£ 30,719 8 9	£ 34,164 3 6	£ 39,618 13 11	£ 39,583 3 5

With reference to the first of these Tables, it may be remarked that notwithstanding the diminution in the number of Certified Denominational Schools, amounting to 76, there is a net increase of 200 schools in four years. The augmentation in the number is even more remarkable in the case of Provisional and Half-time Schools than in that of Public Schools. The latter have increased at the rate of 24·6 per cent. in three years, while Provisional Schools have increased five-fold, and Half-Time Schools have become thirteen times as numerous in the same period. As might have been anticipated, the rate of increase was greatest in 1868, when the Council's Regulations first came fairly into operation. The character of the weather during great part of 1870, and the inability from want of time on the part of the Inspectors to inquire into applications, will fully explain the slight decline in the rate of increase in that year as compared with 1869.

In the second Table are given the aggregate numbers\* of children who attended the schools for any period of the year. The increase upon the previous year, 2,172 scholars, is less than might have been calculated upon from the comparison of the number of schools in operation; but the adverse seasons already alluded to will sufficiently account for the smallness of this increment. In three districts an actual diminution in the number of pupils enrolled took place; in all the others a slight increase, that in the Bathurst district being the largest. The figures given in the Table differ from those contained in the Return, which states the number of pupils on the roll during the four quarters respectively. The statistics included in the present Table show the number of children that derived any benefit from the schools in the course of the year; from the Return may be ascertained what was the average enrolment throughout the year. Comparing these two numbers, we are enabled to arrive at an approximate conclusion as to the degree of regularity with which the pupils attend school. Thus, in 1870 the average number enrolled, 57,417, formed 69·3 per cent. of the aggregate number instructed, leaving 30·7 per cent. as the proportion who for varying periods ceased to attend school.

The subjoined Table affords opportunity for comparing this result with that of previous years:—

Year.	Aggregate enrolment.	Average enrolment.	Percentage of average enrolment to aggregate enrolment.	Percentage of average attendance to average enrolment.
1867	64,740	46,929	72·6	63
1868	73,920	51,164	69·7	65·4
1869	80,649	55,765	69·1	67
1870	82,821	57,417	69·3	64·7

The close agreement in the results for the last three years is somewhat remarkable, especially as 1870 might have been expected, for reasons before stated, to prove especially unfavourable to regular attendance.

A

\* A certain proportion of these children probably attended two or more schools in the course of the year. Their names are reckoned twice.

A slight diminution in the amount of school fees is observable. It is difficult to discover to what precise circumstances this decrease is owing; but in all probability the leading cause was the general depression of the Colony induced by the prevalence of floods. The average rate of fee paid per annum by each child, calculated upon the average number enrolled, may be thus indicated:—

Year.	Pupils enrolled.	Amount paid.	Average.
1867	46,929	£ s. d. 30,719 8 9	£ s. d. 0 13 1
1868	51,164	34,164 3 6	0 13 4½
1869	55,765	39,618 13 11	0 14 2½
1870	57,417	39,583 3 5	0 13 9½

But if the number of free scholars, 5,754, be deducted from the average enrolment, the rate of fee per annum for each child will amount to 15s. 3¼d. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining payment of even these moderate rates—not so much from the poorer class as from persons in comparatively easy circumstances.

### III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There were in operation in 1869, 336 Public Schools. Of these, one—Marulan—was removed to a neighbouring locality; five—Lithgow Valley, New Country Flats, Pelican Point, Stroctian Park, and Sussex-street—the property of which was not vested in the Council, and which were, with one exception, situated in thinly inhabited localities, were finally closed; four—Bungowannah, Dondingalong, Macquarie Plains, and Mount Victoria—were reduced to the rank of Provisional Schools, and one—Eurobodalla—to a Half-time School. Thirty-four new Public Schools were opened during the year, at the end of which there were in operation 359, Appendix B. as is shown by the following Table, viz. :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.							
Number in operation at close of 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Number closed or otherwise disposed of in 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
							<hr/> 325
New Schools opened in 1870	..	...	...	...	...	...	34
							<hr/> 359

Four of the new Public Schools—Adelong Crossing, Bergalia, Ilford, and Ironbarks—had previously been in operation as Provisional Schools, but had so largely increased as regards the number of pupils as to warrant the change in their designation and management. One—Moorooloolen—was removed from Marulan.

The annexed Schedule discloses the fact that thirty-three applications for the establishment of Public Schools were received during the year, of which twenty-three were agreed to, and the remainder declined or postponed for further inquiry. These applications were intended to provide the means of education for 1,514 children whose attendance was promised, and they were signed by 524 parents, whose religious denominations were—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Others	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								<hr/> 524

### IV.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the close of 1869, there were 146 Provisional schools in operation; 22 of these were established as Public or Half-time Schools, or closed altogether, and 40 new ones were opened. There consequently remained in operation, at the end of 1870, 164 schools of this class, attended by 4,382 pupils. Appendix D.

During the year, 73 applications for aid to new Provisional Schools were received, which were thus disposed of:— Appendix E.

Agreed to	...	...	...	...	...	40
Declined, for various reasons	...	...	...	...	...	24
Deferred for further inquiry	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 73

These schools continue to be sought for by parents of all denominations, as may be seen from the subjoined Table, showing the number of parents of each denomination that guaranteed the attendance of children:—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	320
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	236
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	73
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	57
Others	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 695

The rapid increase in the number of Provisional Schools, and the experience now gained as to their precise sphere of usefulness and the kind of management by which they can be rendered most efficient, have suggested to the Council the desirability of framing regulations specially applicable to schools of this class. The necessity for such regulations was contemplated by section 13 of the Public Schools Act; but as the institution of Provisional Schools was an experiment, the Council deemed it prudent to defer the publication of regulations until sufficient information had been gathered from actual experience.

#### V.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Appendix F. The number of Half-time Schools in operation in 1870 was 82, being an increase of 21 upon the previous year.

In operation in 1869	...	...	...	...	61
Closed	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					56
Opened	...	...	...	...	26
					—
					82
					—

Appendix G.

Thirty-two applications for the establishment of schools of this class were received, of which twenty-four were agreed to. The religious denominations of the one hundred and eighty-one parents who signed these applications and undertook to send five hundred and eighty-one children to the proposed schools, were as hereunder stated:—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	67
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	72
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	24
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	...	13
					—
					181
					—

These schools supply the means of education in districts too thinly populated for even Provisional Schools, and they appear to maintain the character for usefulness by which they have hitherto been distinguished.

#### VI.—INSPECTION.

Early in the year, the Inspector of the Albury District, Mr. Coburn, tendered his resignation. His place was filled by the promotion of Mr. Flannery, the Assistant Inspector of the Sydney District; and the Council appointed Mr. John D. Bradley, the Training Master, to the vacancy thus created. No other changes occurred in the arrangements for inspection throughout the year.

The number of schools or departments to be inspected was 902,—considerably more than in any previous year. Some of these schools are situated in very distant localities, such as Wentworth, Balranald, Menindie, and Wallgett. To reach such places from the Inspector's head quarters, long journeys, involving a great expenditure of time, are necessary. With so large an amount of work to be effected, an augmented staff of Inspectors is urgently required. No addition to the number has been made since 1867, although the schools existing last year exceed those of the former year by 200. In some districts it would not be practicable, even under the most favourable circumstances, for the Inspectors to examine all the schools within the year. The disadvantages arising from this state of things are numerous and important; but two are especially serious. First, existing schools are visited far less frequently than is desirable and even essential for their well-being, and some are not inspected at all; and secondly, long delays occur in reporting upon applications for new schools, which consequently cannot be established with such promptitude as the Council would wish. The public suffers on each of these grounds, as the education provided is more imperfect in quality, and less in quantity, than could under other circumstances have been obtained.

The mode of conducting the inspection hitherto adopted has proved so effectual as to render any important change unnecessary. The Council, however, at the request of some of the Inspectors, sanctioned a departure from established usage in one particular. Generally, notice of the Inspector's visit is given to the Local Board prior to the day of examination, and an opportunity is thus afforded of rectifying any defect or negligence in the management before it could come under the scrutiny of the Council's officer. The Inspectors, therefore, complained that they rarely saw a school in its usual condition, but only as it was prepared for their visit. On these grounds, the Council gave permission to withhold the notice of inspection in such cases as the Inspectors deemed expedient. The result was, that many faults of management were discovered that, in the ordinary course, might have been concealed for years.

Owing to the continuous wet weather, and the repeated floods that occurred during 1870, the work of inspection was carried on under circumstances of unusual difficulty. On this account, chiefly, it happens that the number of schools inspected bears a somewhat smaller proportion to the whole than in the previous year. This is shown in the following table:—

District.	Number of Schools or Departments.	Number visited.	Number unvisited.
Albury .....	43	37	6
Armidale .....	88	75	13
Bathurst .....	138	94	44
Camden .....	127	63	64
Cumberland .....	83	68	15
Goulburn .....	154	77	77
Maitland .....	86	78	8
Newcastle .....	87	83	4
Sydney .....	96	96	.....
Totals .....	902	671	231

## VII.—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

On collating the Inspectors' Reports appended hereto, it will be seen that, as regards the material Appendix H. appliances for education, the average condition is fair. There are doubtless many schools of different kinds that fall short of this standard, while others rise above it; but constant endeavours are made to effect improvements. New school buildings were erected or completed during 1870 at twenty-eight places, the more important of which were Armidale, Bundarra, Burwood, Coonabarrabran, Hay, Hunter's Hill, Paddington, Rylestone, Shellharbour, Wallsend, Wentworth, and Windsor, and substantial improvements were made in more than thirty others, besides minor repairs and additions in numerous instances. Furniture of the most improved description has also been supplied to several schools. As in former years, great difficulty has been experienced in forwarding supplies of books and apparatus to distant localities; and, owing to delay on this account, two schools, Chatsbury and Cannonba, could not be opened in 1870, although the teachers had been appointed two months prior to the close of the year. In general, the teachers are found to be careful of the school materials placed in their charge, though the Inspector of the Bathurst District reports some amount of carelessness in this respect. He remarks—"In nearly all the schools visited, the supply of books and school materials is adequate to the requirements of each school. There is, however, a remarkable contrast between the quantities used in some schools and in others; and there can be no doubt that, in certain cases, teachers have culpably neglected their duty, and have permitted undue waste of materials. One teacher, whose attention was called to the large number of pencil-holders used in his school, seemed surprised that two or three of these for each pupil in twelve months should be considered waste. Many appear to think that they are entitled to, and can demand, fresh supplies every year, so long as the sum of 2s. per head for each child in average attendance is not exceeded, and are therefore careless about their stock. In a requisition lately received from a school with one teacher, there is an entry showing that six dozen pencil-holders were supplied in May 1870, and now (February 1871) a gross is applied for, and it is stated that there are none in the school. Probably he too will express surprise when he is questioned on the subject. Teachers would do well to remember that such things are noted, and affect the judgment formed of their care and vigilance. I am of opinion that when a school is once well supplied, a much smaller sum annually than 2s. should cover the cost of supply." In confirmation of this opinion, a statement made by the Inspector of the Goulburn District may be cited to the effect that, in the schools under his supervision, the cost per head for school materials amounted to 6½d. in 1870. All the Inspectors report that the supply of books and apparatus is reasonably sufficient.

The nature of the weather during 1870, and the obstacles to school attendance presented by impassable roads and flooded watercourses, are sufficient to account for diminished regularity; but in the other branches of school discipline some improvement is reported to be generally observable. The order continues good, the government is on the whole judicious, and severity in the exercise of corporal punishment is almost unknown. Neatness of attire and cleanliness of person are still general characteristics of the pupils.

As regards efficiency in management, including all the particulars for which the teachers are responsible, the following table exhibits the general estimate of the character of schools:—

No. of Schools.	Degree of Efficiency.
92	Good.
227	Fair.
142	Tolerable.
109	Moderate.
101	Indifferent to Bad.
Total ...	671

Among those rated as indifferent or bad are included a large number of Provisional Schools, some Public Schools newly established, schools situated in remote localities rarely visited by an Inspector, and schools taught by unclassified and unsuccessful teachers. These estimates, when viewed in connection with the unpropitious character of the seasons and the system of visitation without notice, will compare favourably with those of previous years.

It has been the custom of the Inspectors, from the outset, to judge of the efficiency of schools by the highest standard, and to value the teacher's work not merely as it affected the acquisition of knowledge by the pupil, but also as it influenced the development of intellectual power. Had they been content with the former, the reports would have been generally of a much more favourable description, but from their point of view many advantages may be expected to accrue from keeping constantly before the teachers a more perfect ideal of what constitutes true education. The past year has been a most trying one to Inspectors, teachers, and scholars; and had some amount of retrogression been reported, the Council would not have been unprepared to admit that it was in most cases excusable. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the efficiency of the schools has in general been maintained.

## VIII.—TRAINING.

The Training School was continuously in operation throughout the year. Although the number of applicants has not been so large as in previous years, they have, on the whole, proved superior both in character and ability, and have accordingly been able to meet the requirements of a standard which has gradually been raised during the past four years. One hundred and fourteen persons applied for admission to the Training School, of whom forty-four were held to be disqualified on the ground of physical infirmity, defects of character, or insufficient knowledge. Nine withdrew from the Training School after a brief trial of its discipline, and sixty-one passed through the full course of training.



The candidates trained, with the exception of five, were deemed eligible for classification at the termination of the course. The following Table exhibits the grades of classification gained by the candidates :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Class III, Section A.....	17	2	19
" " " B.....	17	5	22
" " " C.....	6	9	15
Not classified.....	3	2	5
			61

All the officers of the Training Department speak in high terms of the conduct, diligence, and attention to study displayed by the candidates. These results must be viewed as fairly satisfactory. There are still, however, imperfections in the arrangements for the training of Teachers which the Council is desirous to remove. Among the persons offering themselves for training there is yet a deficiency of applicants of the right stamp,—young married men of good character, energetic disposition, and fair intelligence. A want is also felt of superior teachers who, in addition to the capacity to manage an ordinary school efficiently, possess some knowledge of classics and mathematics, and other subjects deemed essential to an education in advance of what is commonly termed elementary. The difficulties recently experienced in providing superior schools with suitable teachers have led the Council to consider the expediency of enlarging the scope of the Training School, and of providing a more complete professional education for teachers; and arrangements for this purpose may probably be matured during the current year. At the same time, the Council is not unmindful of the serious difficulties which environ this question, and still holds—to quote a statement contained in a former report—that “until the position of the teacher generally, his emoluments and status, have been placed on a more satisfactory basis than at present, it is inadvisable to establish a Training School after the model of those in the Mother Country.”

Appendix I.

In connection with this subject, we beg to refer to the accompanying Reports furnished by our Secretary, Mr. Wilkins, during his recent visit to England, upon some of the Training Colleges in that country.

IX.—TEACHERS.

At the close of 1870 there were in the service of the Council 834 teachers, 134 assistants, and 232 pupil teachers, in all 1,200 persons. In general terms, they are reputed to have been, with few exceptions, faithful and diligent in the performance of their duties, and possessed of reasonable qualifications for their respective offices. The following table shows the number holding each grade of classification :—

Class I, section A ... ..	3
" I, " B ... ..	12
" II, " A ... ..	48
" II, " B ... ..	78
" III, " A ... ..	267
" III, " B ... ..	170
" III, " C ... ..	139
Unclassified or Probationers ... ..	251
Pupil Teachers ... ..	232
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,200</b>

By Article 37 of the Regulations, teachers holding a classification below that of III A are required to undergo examination annually; but as the provisions of Article 39 which allows of the promotion of teachers without examination after three years of good service, came into operation in 1870, it was deemed advisable to suspend the first-mentioned regulation during that year. The examination of teachers was therefore restricted to those who voluntarily applied for it, with a view to improve their positions. Of the thirty-three teachers who submitted themselves to examination—

4	were advanced from Probationer's rank to Class III, section C.
3	" III B " III, " A.
8	" III A " II, " B.
3	" II B " II, " A.
2	" II A " I, " B.

The remaining 13 failed from various causes, 8 being unsuccessful in gaining any classification.

Under Regulation 39, 88 teachers applied for promotion. Of these, 39 were declined, either because the prescribed period had not elapsed, or because the reports of the Inspectors upon their schools had not been of a sufficiently favourable character. The remaining forty-nine were promoted in the manner shown in the subjoined table :—

Promoted to Class III, section C .....	1 teacher.
" " " B .....	6 teachers.
" " " A .....	7 "
" Class II, " B .....	20 "
" " " A .....	13 "
" Class I, " B .....	—
" " " A .....	2 "
	<b>49</b>

This Regulation is undoubtedly a valuable one, affording as it does an opportunity of rewarding deserving teachers for practical skill, which can be measured only by testing the results of their work in school; but it is liable to abuse by teachers who are too indolent to study, and who hope by it to obtain promotion without taking any trouble to improve their qualifications, but wait on content with very moderate success that just exempts them from blame, in the hope that they may gain the desired step without labour. The Council, however, will continue to decline granting promotion under Rule 39, unless to teachers exhibiting progressive improvement and decided success in their schools.

As

As in former years, a large number of applications for appointment as Pupil Teachers continues to be received. A large majority of these are made on behalf of young females between the ages of 13 and 17. Regarding aptitude for teaching as the most essential requisite for admission to the service, 39 out of 129 examined during 1870 were rejected for defectiveness on this ground alone. Others to the number of 34 failed in point of attainments; and 56 passed the various trials to which they were subjected with sufficient success to allow of their being pronounced eligible for appointment. It seldom happens that fully satisfactory attainments and aptitude are united in the same individual; some candidates exhibiting little ability to teach, while others are deficient in knowledge; but it is important that the fact should be generally known that the examination for appointment embraces both qualifications.

In general, the Pupil Teachers are reported to be exemplary in conduct, diligent in school work, and attentive to the prescribed course of study. It is the duty of the Teachers under whose supervision they are placed to report when just ground of complaint arises. In the event of Pupil Teachers failing to pass the prescribed examination, the Teachers are held responsible; the Council's estimate of their ability and usefulness being materially influenced by the amount of success which may attend their efforts for the instruction and training of the young teachers placed under their charge; yet, out of the one hundred and sixty-three that underwent examination in 1870, forty failed so far as to be deemed ineligible for promotion, and consequently forfeited their claim to increased emolument. The remainder were found deserving of promotion to the various grades specified in the accompanying table:—

From Class IV to Class III	...	...	...	...	...	55
"    "    III to "    II	...	...	...	...	...	35
"    "    II to "    I	...	...	...	...	...	24

Nine others who had served for one year in Class I were permitted to enter the Training School. This is at once the natural termination of a Pupil Teacher's career as such, and the most reliable source of supply of teachers for the future. As the number of Pupil Teachers increases, the candidates in training will mainly consist of those who have successfully completed their apprenticeship in that capacity, and who being familiar with all the details of school management are possessed of much knowledge which others differently circumstanced can acquire only after long experience or careful study. The composition and efficiency of the teaching body will consequently be greatly affected by the character and intelligence of the pupil teachers who may be appointed. Viewed in this light, the subject assumes an aspect of great importance, and requires much careful consideration. On the whole, the Pupil Teachers now in the service are a very promising body of young teachers. Such defects as are known to exist in their qualifications may be traced to imperfect teaching, though there are, doubtless, a few cases in which want of growing intelligence or of high principle can be detected. Experience of the past warrants the belief that few will voluntarily quit the profession they have chosen, but that a very large majority will continue teaching, and by their services in this capacity repay the outlay expended upon their early training.

The emoluments of teachers, consisting of salary and fees, amount on an average to £112 19s. 11d. per annum, exclusive of residence, for teachers of all grades excepting pupil teachers. The amount varies, however, in the different districts, as may be seen from the following table:—

District.	Average Salary.	Average Amount of Fees.	Total Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury .....	71 10 7	40 12 7	112 3 2
Armidale .....	69 2 11	28 9 0	97 11 11
Bathurst .....	71 16 4	33 0 10	104 17 2
Camden .....	79 3 3	25 18 1	105 1 4
Cumberland .....	76 1 3	34 16 1	110 17 4
Goulburn .....	66 11 1	24 15 3	91 6 4
Newcastle .....	80 5 8	31 7 2	111 12 10
Maitland .....	71 15 11	27 6 10	99 2 9
Sydney .....	73 9 0	90 1 1	163 10 1

Excluding Teachers of Provisional Schools, the average emoluments of Teachers would amount to £124 3s. 9d., of which £79 1s. 9d. was derived from salary and £45 2s. from school fees. It appears from a comparison of 1870 with former years as regards this question, that the emoluments of Teachers are gradually, though slowly rising.

#### X.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

It is observed from the Inspectors' Reports that supervision by Local Boards is still found to be fitfully and irregularly exercised, and to be in too many cases ineffective in its results. While there is much in the circumstances of the members, and in the general condition of the Colony, to explain this state of things, it is not less a matter of regret that local interest in education should be so weak. The Inspector of the Albury District states that in only a few schools was local supervision found to have been systematically conducted and reasonably effective. But, as he further observes, "In numerous instances, however, there was a disposition evinced and promises were given to make up for past indifference by future attention; and there is reason to believe that a more favourable estimate of the general usefulness of School Boards will have to be made in future reports." With this exception, there appears to be little prospect of improvement for the future. From the Report on the Cumberland District we extract the following:—"It would tend very much to encourage both teachers and scholars, and to promote the efficiency of the schools, were the visits paid to them by members of their Local Boards more frequent and more interested. Such visits would enable the Local Boards to speak with confidence when dealing with parents about sending their children regularly to school and paying the stated amount of fees. These are two points in which many teachers require the intelligent sympathy and generous co-operation of their Local Boards." In the initiation of new Public Schools the Local Committees that undertake to perform the work connected therewith, prior to the appointment of Local Boards, are very useful in collecting subscriptions and managing other preliminaries; and the members of such Committees, when willing to continue their oversight of the schools, are usually recommended for appointment by the Government.

## XI.—FINANCE.

Appendix K.

A statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1870 is appended hereto. Fuller details than usual are given in this return, in order that the various heads of expenditure may be the more easily distinguished.

The total amount expended upon education in schools under the Council's superintendance was £154,738 10s. 11d., consisting of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
From Public Funds ... ..	111,300	8	4
Local contributions to buildings ... ..	3,854	19	2
School fees ... ..	39,583	3	5
Total ... ..	£154,738	10	11

With reference to the second of these items, it should be observed that the value of land given by private individuals as school sites has been omitted, as well as the amount, not readily ascertainable, subscribed locally to meet grants from the Council, but not paid into the bank as is usual with local contributions. If allowance be made for these contributions, the total amount locally subscribed for buildings will exceed £6,000. With this addition, the total amount available for the schools was £156,873 11s. 9d. In this estimate the amount expended upon denominational school buildings is not included, the Council having no record either of the building operations carried out in connection with such schools or of the sums paid to defray the cost.

The average cost of each child's education for the year 1870, calculated upon the average enrolment of pupils, was consequently £2 14s. 7½d.; of which amount £1 18s. 9½d. was paid by the State, 2s. 1d. from local subscriptions, and 13s. 9½d. from school fees. Excluding from the calculation the whole amount expended upon buildings, estimated at £18,750 6s. 9d., in addition to local contributions, the cost will be £2 6s. 0¼d. per head, viz., £1 12s. 2¾d. from public funds and 13s. 9½d. from school fees; but if the calculation be made upon the amount expended for teaching purposes only, the cost will be reduced to £1 7s. 10¾d., of which 14s. 1½d. only is derived from the public funds.

The large sum expended upon buildings, £18,750 6s. 9d., represents the outlay upon the erection of new schools and the improvement of existing ones. In reference to the latter item, it should be mentioned, that during the past year many buildings previously deemed weatherproof showed signs of wear and tear that necessitated considerable expenditure to prevent further damage.

## XII.—SUMMARY.

The foregoing statements disclose the fact that the number of schools in operation has increased to as great an extent as could have been anticipated during the past year. The schools generally have improved in efficiency; a considerable number of new and excellent buildings have been erected, and many more have been repaired and enlarged; the supply of school requisites is fairly satisfactory in quantity and condition; the attendance of scholars, allowance being made for obstacles caused by adverse seasons, has increased; and the discipline has been characterized by a fair amount of success. Further, the staff of teachers has been augmented, their qualifications have been raised in some degree, and their general character is reported to be unexceptionable. The need for some extension of the means of training teachers has been much felt. Owing to various untoward circumstances, the number of schools inspected was smaller than is desirable, but was not less than in previous years, and the supervision by members of the various local Boards and Committees still continues to be comparatively ineffective.

We submit this as our Report upon the Public Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1870; and in testimony thereof, we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.)

J. SMITH, President.  
 GEORGE ALLEN.  
 W. M. ARNOLD.  
 JAMES MARTIN.  
 JOHN FAIRFAX.

W. WILKINS,  
 Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of Returns from Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools, under the Council of Education.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
March, 1870—													£ s. d.
Public Schools .....	14,674	12,163	26,837	11,993	4,403	3,782	4,111	2,548	26,837	9,472.14	7,242.87	16,715.01	4,989 12 1
Provisional Schools .....	1,921	1,876	3,797	1,720	1,231	357	396	93	3,797	1,226.26	1,202.90	2,429.16	468 15 5½
Half-time Schools .....	465	539	1,004	495	374	102	26	7	1,004	289.55	320.66	610.21	48 5 11
	17,060	14,578	31,638	14,208	6,008	4,241	4,533	2,648	31,638	10,987.95	8,766.43	19,754.38	5,506 13 5½
June, 1870—													
Public Schools .....	14,654	12,074	26,728	11,951	4,429	3,773	4,103	2,472	26,728	9,178.49	7,330.06	16,508.55	4,922 7 2
Provisional Schools .....	1,832	1,796	3,628	1,644	1,171	354	378	81	3,628	1,142.60	1,120.42	2,263.02	432 7 1
Half-time Schools .....	493	523	1,016	473	366	104	31	42	1,016	292.86	308.71	601.57	68 12 6
	16,979	14,393	31,372	14,068	5,966	4,231	4,512	2,595	31,372	10,613.95	8,759.19	19,373.14	5,413 6 9
September, 1870—													
Public Schools .....	14,948	12,300	27,338	12,192	4,688	3,913	4,088	2,507	27,338	10,505.24	8,266.19	18,771.43	5,155 16 1
Provisional Schools .....	2,023	2,020	4,043	1,839	1,310	405	399	90	4,043	1,402.07	1,332.81	2,784.88	550 13 7
Half-time Schools .....	455	487	942	419	366	101	30	26	942	314.15	328.46	642.61	55 14 6
	17,426	14,897	32,323	14,450	6,314	4,419	4,517	2,623	32,323	12,221.46	9,977.46	22,198.92	5,762 4 2
December, 1870—													
Public Schools .....	15,390	12,801	28,191	12,660	4,770	3,900	4,266	2,595	28,191	10,421.76	8,350.85	18,772.61	6,045 13 6½
Provisional Schools .....	2,081	2,082	4,163	1,851	1,348	427	438	99	4,163	1,417.99	1,446.82	2,864.81	625 14 4½
Half-time Schools .....	539	563	1,102	506	426	95	45	30	1,102	335.4	368.2	703.6	71 7 11
Total .....	18,010	15,446	33,456	15,017	6,544	4,422	4,749	2,724	33,456	12,175.15	10,165.87	22,341.02	6,742 15 10

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Public Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Public School Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December of the year 1870, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation respectively.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Aberdeen	33	36	69	22	19	23	5	...	69	16.1	19.4	35.5
Aberglasslyn	27	15	42	17	19	...	...	6	42	17.4	10.1	27.5
Adelong	58	29	87	50	10	12	15	...	87	48.6	21.9	70.5
Adelong, Upper	16	15	31	13	18	...	...	...	31	12.3	9.9	22.2
Adelong Crossing	19	11	30	19	4	6	1	...	30	9.5	4.3	13.8
Albury	143	102	245	124	11	55	48	7	245	97.3	68	165.3
Appin	21	21	42	27	9	5	...	1	42	15.5	14.5	30
Araluen	130	133	272	156	27	46	26	17	272	96.70	81.50	178.20
Araluen, West	64	65	129	56	34	10	10	19	129	48.10	41.60	93
Armidale	95	98	193	120	20	33	19	1	193	72.1	69.2	141.3
Arneliffe	33	17	50	32	...	2	12	4	50	25.5	12.8	38.3
Ashfield	46	29	75	26	10	6	30	3	75	34.1	20.4	54.5
Arondale	22	19	41	17	16	...	8	...	41	14.3	11.8	26.1
Ballina	33	24	57	46	9	2	...	...	57	22.4	13.5	35.9
Balmain	273	197	470	121	61	171	31	86	470	196.6	137.1	333.7
Balranald	15	17	32	19	8	5	...	...	32	10.9	13.5	24.4
Bandon Grove	17	21	38	26	4	...	3	5	38	12.91	14.27	27.21
Bangalore	14	20	34	7	8	8	11	...	34	12.35	16.93	29.28
Bankstown	24	17	41	30	...	4	7	...	41	13.4	9.2	22.6
Barrington	17	12	29	6	...	23	...	...	29	6.42	5.8	12.22
Bathurst	135	96	231	51	4	19	139	15	231	100.5	62.4	162.9
Bega	48	44	92	47	24	7	13	1	92	33.42	27.01	60.43
Belmore	26	22	48	34	7	2	5	...	48	14.8	14.4	29.2
Bendemeer	17	18	35	19	6	8	2	...	35	10.2	9	19.2
Berkley	25	19	44	8	18	7	8	3	44	15.8	13	28.8
Berrima	53	26	79	52	24	2	1	...	79	47.07	22.24	69.21
Bellinger, Upper	12	20	32	9	7	...	16	...	32	8.3	13.7	22
Bergalia	17	22	39	12	17	10	...	...	39	11.70	16	27.70
Binalong	17	20	37	4	33	...	...	...	37	10.19	12.79	22.98
Bingera	20	14	34	26	8	...	...	...	34	15	9	24
Binda	7	15	22	14	2	5	1	...	22	6.47	12.97	19.44
Bishopsbridge	35	9	44	8	36	...	...	...	44	28.3	7	35.3
Blancy	21	19	40	8	11	16	5	...	40	15.25	15.29	30.54
Blue-gum Flat	38	42	80	63	15	...	2	...	80	27.14	28.29	55.43
Bolvarra	18	18	36	9	3	2	8	9	36	10	12	22
Bombala	46	32	78	70	2	2	...	4	78	29.26	18.53	47.79
Boolambayte	19	14	33	11	15	7	...	...	33	13.5	9.7	23.2
Boolong	21	37	58	4	24	23	7	...	58	15.4	25.7	41.1
Booral	19	7	26	10	4	4	6	...	26	13.6	5.1	18.7
Botany	70	52	122	60	8	...	37	17	122	47.8	34.7	82.5
Botany Road	134	92	226	84	9	19	47	67	226	93.1	51.9	145
Bowenfels	36	12	48	23	7	11	5	2	48	23.7	8.0	31.7
Bowling Alley Point	26	34	60	39	10	11	...	...	60	19.7	27.5	47.2
Bowna	22	15	37	14	14	9	...	...	37	16.4	10.3	26.7
Braidwood	73	67	140	54	41	21	23	1	140	46.60	37.80	84.40
Branxton	38	23	61	50	1	8	1	1	61	28.5	16.1	44.6
Brokenback	33	47	80	38	...	...	42	...	80	20.3	28.2	48.5
Brookfield	26	15	41	8	33	...	...	...	41	8	4.1	12.1
Bowral	34	22	56	29	5	2	10	10	56	24.62	13.78	38.40
Bourke-street	236	167	403	71	22	28	52	230	403	168.1	124.1	292.2
Broughton Creek	23	36	59	21	18	17	3	...	59	16.9	23.1	40
Bulladelah	20	16	36	25	2	3	1	5	36	13.12	9.08	22.2
Bulli	40	42	82	36	7	10	27	2	82	25.2	26.7	51.9
Bulli, North	15	10	25	10	4	4	3	4	25	11.9	7.6	19.5
Bundarra	17	18	35	22	13	...	...	...	35	12.9	10.5	23.4
Burkeville	12	8	20	14	1	5	...	...	20	10.9	5.6	16.5
Burrowa	35	24	59	46	1	2	10	...	59	24.89	11.96	36.85
Burrendulla	24	23	47	37	3	...	7	...	47	14	13.3	27.3
Cambawarra	25	36	61	19	4	22	16	...	61	17.3	22.9	40.2
Camden	47	28	75	32	1	...	22	20	75	32.1	17.7	49.8
Cadia	17	24	41	18	7	...	16	...	41	12.7	20.3	33
Camperdown	99	81	180	117	19	8	22	14	180	61.5	44.7	106.2
Campsie	17	22	39	20	19	...	...	...	39	8.6	13.9	22.5
Cannonbar						No returns.						
Candelo	28	28	56	26	24	1	5	...	56	21.90	16.96	38.86
Canobolas	19	15	34	22	5	3	4	...	34	10.8	6.5	17.3
Carrawa	4	3	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	3.5	2.8	6.3
Cararawell	15	14	29	17	2	7	3	...	29	6.4	7.6	14
Carcoar	41	37	78	33	29	14	...	2	78	22.77	17.7	40.77
Casino	32	28	60	35	17	4	4	...	60	20.3	16.5	36.8
Castlereagh	24	32	56	25	21	2	8	...	56	13.8	15.5	29.3
Cawdor	41	33	77	26	2	...	49	...	77	21.8	18.3	40.1
Cessnock	25	25	50	17	33	...	...	...	50	12.8	14.8	27.6
Chatsbury						No returns.						

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby-terianus.	Wesley-anus.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Chateworth Island	24	39	63	10	13	34	6	...	63	13.8	24.7	38.5
Clarence Town	33	33	66	35	...	19	6	6	66	27.88	24.52	52.40
Cleveland-street	803	577	1380	599	221	151	227	182	1380	570.6	390.9	961.5
Collector	21	21	42	9	17	1	15	...	42	12.67	9.76	22.43
Colyton	21	28	49	19	12	2	15	1	49	13.2	17.8	31
Coolangatta	19	18	37	10	22	2	2	1	37	15.1	12.5	27.6
Coonamble	19	15	34	25	3	6	...	...	34	14.1	7.6	21.7
Coonabarabran	17	21	38	16	9	7	6	...	38	13.6	16.4	30
Coorabong	25	17	42	8	34	...	...	...	42	16.24	13.04	29.28
Cooma	45	17	62	50	3	5	...	4	62	34.31	14.16	48.47
Cowra	34	29	63	34	20	9	...	...	63	21.7	21.6	43.3
Croki	32	27	59	4	...	11	44	...	59	21.93	19.73	41.66
Croobyar	52	34	86	41	11	3	24	7	86	37.8	21.5	59.3
Croom Park	8	7	15	4	4	7	...	...	15	1.7	2.6	4.3
Crudine	12	14	26	15	5	6	...	...	26	5.5	2.25	7.75
Cudgegong	18	14	32	26	6	...	...	...	32	14.78	9.65	24.43
Cullenbone	10	20	30	21	9	...	...	...	30	5.9	12.2	18.1
Cunningar	14	19	33	5	16	8	4	...	33	10.5	12.65	23.15
Cundletown	16	21	37	12	9	8	8	...	37	10.33	13.12	23.45
Currawang	43	35	78	13	35	...	23	7	78	33.29	24.50	57.79
Currajong	14	15	29	8	5	3	13	...	29	8.85	9.56	18.41
Dalton	33	28	61	5	11	...	31	14	61	19.10	17.40	36.50
Deniliquin	67	30	97	59	26	12	...	...	97	42.3	16.9	59.2
Dennis Island	23	18	41	6	1	...	34	...	41	19.26	12.6	31.86
Dingo Creek	13	10	23	7	10	6	...	...	23	8.4	6.3	14.7
Dobroyde	17	39	56	36	1	16	...	3	56	7.2	23.9	31.1
Dubbo	45	23	68	40	6	14	8	...	68	26.7	14	40.7
Dumaresque Island	26	39	65	27	14	20	2	2	65	15.59	21.55	37.14
Dundas	32	31	63	42	3	...	18	...	63	22	21.9	43.9
Dunmore	42	30	72	13	...	22	34	3	72	21.49	17.85	39.34
Dungog	29	30	59	27	...	25	7	...	59	15.5	17.48	32.98
Dural	19	29	48	19	2	...	24	3	48	12.4	16.1	28.5
Duramana	19	18	37	7	8	...	10	12	37	14.2	10.5	24.7
Eagleton	22	19	41	7	10	15	4	5	41	14.6	13.3	27.9
Eden	24	23	47	14	15	15	...	3	47	19.10	17.56	36.66
Eglington	24	25	49	25	11	...	...	13	49	14.9	14.9	29.8
Eling Forest	10	10	20	5	...	12	...	3	20	7.63	7.85	15.48
Ellalong	15	23	38	31	4	3	...	...	38	13.6	16.4	30
Euroka	25	24	49	7	1	...	40	1	49	19.2	17.3	36.5
Euston	7	12	19	7	4	6	...	2	19	5.8	6.1	11.9
Evans' Plains	18	22	40	15	14	10	1	...	40	12.6	15.2	27.8
Fairy Meadow	34	23	57	24	7	19	7	...	57	21.9	17.6	39.5
Falbrook	12	27	39	28	1	...	4	6	39	6.6	19.8	26.4
Fishery Creek	37	17	54	16	33	5	...	...	54	22.7	11.3	34
Fish River Creek	12	15	27	12	1	2	12	...	27	6.9	6.5	12.4
Five Dock	46	26	72	51	10	1	9	1	72	28.8	18.4	47.2
Forbes	55	31	86	68	12	5	4	...	89	32.73	19.6	52.33
Fort-street	1004	890	1894	978	357	181	165	213	1894	721.3	601.5	1322.8
Frederickton	25	17	42	37	2	...	3	...	42	14.8	8.5	23.3
Freeman's Reach	39	26	65	50	6	5	...	4	65	23.8	13	36.8
Four-mile Creek	11	12	23	6	5	1	11	...	23	3.6	7.6	11.2
Ghinni Ghinni	45	47	92	29	17	10	36	...	92	31	31.2	62.2
Glebe	203	120	323	185	24	36	50	28	323	138.1	68.2	206.3
Gledswood	7	12	19	5	11	3	...	...	19	5.3	8.4	13.7
Glen Innes	36	20	56	29	12	14	1	...	56	22.4	9.3	31.7
Glenmore	32	24	56	14	6	2	34	...	56	18.2	15.2	33.4
Glenwilliam	19	18	37	29	3	2	3	...	37	13.07	15.33	29.30
Gosford	18	20	38	30	8	...	...	...	38	14.17	16.15	30.32
Gosforth	16	20	36	8	24	...	4	...	36	8.9	13.1	22
Goulburn	216	158	374	169	9	76	111	9	374	155.50	109.80	265.30
Grafton	172	131	303	213	15	19	47	9	303	119.6	80.0	199.6
Grafton, South	28	29	57	37	7	13	...	...	57	21.5	22.6	44.1
Grenfell	145	70	215	133	47	19	8	8	215	85.4	35.8	121.2
Gundagai	54	20	74	21	30	4	19	...	74	40	14.5	54.5
Gundaroo	8	8	16	8	4	4	...	...	16	5.60	4.30	9.90
Gundarimba	15	23	38	9	20	...	4	5	38	9.5	15.9	25.4
Gunning	21	12	33	19	7	3	4	...	33	11.25	8.48	19.73
Guntawang	19	21	40	29	11	...	...	...	40	10.4	14.6	25
Guyong	25	26	51	27	11	4	9	...	51	19.3	17.29	36.59
Hay	23	22	45	27	13	1	2	2	45	11.8	10.7	22.5
Hanbury	149	119	268	70	15	27	50	106	268	94.2	73.4	167.6
Hartley	35	25	60	54	3	3	...	...	60	23.2	16.7	39.9
Hargraves	44	41	85	50	35	...	...	...	85	34.9	34	68.9
Hawkesbury, Lower	10	15	25	1	...	...	24	...	25	8.1	12	20.1
Hexham	23	12	35	5	4	4	22	...	35	18.4	10.3	28.7
Hill End	85	73	158	94	7	15	40	2	158	68.28	59.46	127.74
Hinton	26	17	43	9	7	4	6	17	43	18.6	11.2	29.8
Howlong	19	21	40	29	9	...	...	2	40	13.6	17.7	31.3
Hunter's Hill	63	27	90	54	6	...	3	27	90	44	18.2	62.2
Ilford	23	23	46	10	24	...	12	...	46	18	16	34
Inverell	31	15	46	24	7	15	...	...	46	17.8	10.8	28.6

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.										Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians	Wesleyans	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	
Iona .....	10	15	25	8	6	6	1	4	25	8·2	10·1	18·3	
Ironbarks .....	22	24	46	18	16	3	6	3	46	12·0	12·1	24·1	
Jamberoo .....	38	28	66	25	7	21	13	...	66	23·3	18·8	42·1	
Jamieson-street .....	62	54	116	38	...	69	4	5	116	48·8	30·4	88·2	
Jerelderie .....	15	16	31	21	10	...	...	...	31	6·6	7·3	13·9	
Jombacumbene .....	32	25	57	33	5	7	9	3	57	20·90	15·50	36·40	
Kangaloon .....	20	13	33	19	1	6	5	2	33	12·	7·21	19·21	
Kangaloon, West .....	18	18	36	16	...	...	20	...	36	11·50	8·60	20·10	
Kelly's Plains .....	19	15	34	4	14	7	7	2	34	14·3	8·9	23·2	
Kempsey .....	32	26	68	27	15	1	20	5	68	20·8	23·4	44·2	
Kiora .....	24	21	45	26	2	...	16	1	45	15·50	14·40	29·90	
Kirkconnell .....	35	22	57	29	14	4	10	...	57	20·56	11·88	32·43	
Koggarah .....	19	26	45	36	...	5	...	4	45	13·9	15·	28·9	
Lake Albert .....	23	17	40	20	1	2	11	6	40	9·3	10·3	19·6	
Lamblon .....	279	242	521	126	37	104	33	221	521	181·6	131·1	312·7	
Lawson's Creek .....	9	20	29	12	14	...	3	...	29	3·3	11·6	14·9	
Limekilns .....	13	9	22	...	18	4	...	...	22	9·64	4·58	14·22	
Little River .....	38	49	87	47	19	12	9	...	87	20·60	22·50	43·10	
Lismore .....	23	28	51	26	9	13	2	1	51	14·7	16·1	30·8	
Liverpool .....	48	41	89	41	6	30	11	1	89	30·7	25·5	56·2	
Llandielo .....	21	23	44	39	5	...	...	...	44	11·	11·7	22·7	
Lochinvar .....	46	26	72	45	9	8	7	3	72	29·4	18·3	47·7	
Lowther .....	12	11	23	4	11	4	4	...	23	9·1	5·8	14·9	
Lucknow .....	24	25	49	21	18	...	10	...	49	20·	19·7	39·7	
Luddenham .....	33	38	71	42	13	9	...	7	71	21·4	19·2	40·6	
Macdonald River .....	14	8	22	14	3	2	3	...	...	9·1	6·7	15·8	
Do. Lower .....	20	9	29	18	4	...	7	...	29	13·8	5·9	19·7	
Do. Upper .....	17	4	21	15	...	6	...	...	21	10·6	3·4	14·	
Main Camp .....	34	27	61	27	13	10	8	3	61	27·38	17·49	44·87	
Maitland, East .....	82	54	136	64	22	23	23	4	136	57·2	34·	91·2	
Major's Creek .....	57	54	111	37	55	18	1	...	111	31·60	30·17	61·83	
Mangrove .....	16	13	29	3	26	...	...	...	29	12·46	8·68	21·14	
Manly .....	48	18	66	25	9	12	7	13	66	28·8	10·6	39·4	
Marchvale .....	19	16	35	15	7	12	1	...	35	11·7	8·6	20·3	
Marengo .....	19	16	35	28	1	...	6	...	35	15·06	11·91	26·97	
Marrickville .....	93	55	148	42	13	9	2	82	148	63·	32·8	95·8	
Marshall Mount .....	27	26	53	8	33	3	9	...	53	22·3	22·1	44·4	
Marlec .....	13	12	25	21	2	1	1	...	25	8·4	7·2	15·6	
Meadow Flat .....	26	7	33	7	14	3	9	...	33	15·4	5·3	20·7	
Menindie .....	18	15	33	17	14	2	...	...	33	12·5	12·	24·5	
Meroo .....	16	14	30	8	...	10	12	...	30	12·7	12·	24·7	
Merriwa .....	34	30	64	26	37	1	...	...	64	26·2	20·5	46·7	
Millbang .....	14	8	22	4	16	...	2	...	22	7·80	4·60	12·40	
Minmi .....	38	33	71	13	3	24	...	31	71	30·2	21·5	51·7	
Mitchell's Creek .....	46	40	86	25	7	9	45	...	86	35·35	26·9	62·25	
Mitchell's Island .....	25	37	62	38	5	9	10	...	62	12·57	18·07	30·64	
Mittagong, Upper .....	15	19	34	21	5	4	4	...	34	8·80	9·30	18·10	
Molong .....	49	33	82	52	6	15	9	...	82	37·38	23·55	60·93	
Mount Keira .....	23	22	45	11	21	3	5	5	45	18·	11·8	29·8	
Moama .....	9	21	30	12	12	3	3	...	30	3·8	10·2	14·	
Monkerai .....	15	13	28	22	1	1	4	...	28	8·4	6·6	15·	
Monkittee .....	22	28	50	13	35	2	...	...	50	7·75	11·16	18·91	
Mooroooolen .....	36	37	71	39	14	18	...	...	71	25·40	22·60	48·	
Morpeth .....	81	57	138	71	10	10	41	6	138	57·72	34·79	92·51	
Mosquito Island .....	29	27	56	28	4	...	6	18	56	21·12	18·88	40·	
Moulamein .....	13	2	15	7	2	6	...	...	15	7·8	1·	8·8	
Mount Macquarie .....	14	16	30	22	...	4	4	...	30	11·05	14·23	25·28	
Mount Tarana .....	24	24	48	36	1	4	7	...	48	11·8	13·6	25·4	
Mundooran .....	7	9	16	4	4	8	...	...	16	2·8	3·2	6·	
Mummell .....	19	26	45	3	1	...	37	4	45	14·90	17·90	32·80	
Mummell, East .....	20	20	40	11	26	...	3	...	40	17·20	13·70	30·90	
Mudgee .....	142	109	251	102	62	38	49	...	251	106·54	76·79	183·33	
Mulgoa Forest .....	23	20	43	15	5	7	16	...	43	14·4	10·8	25·2	
Murrumburrah .....	19	23	42	32	10	...	...	...	42	9·6	8·3	17·9	
Murrurundi .....	38	21	59	26	9	13	11	...	59	23·2	13·1	36·3	
Mutton's Falls .....	9	6	15	7	...	4	4	...	15	5·76	4·8	10·56	
Mytleville .....	14	20	34	3	24	7	...	...	34	11·30	15·70	27·	
Narrabri .....	28	9	37	18	10	7	...	2	37	18·	3·9	21·9	
Nelligen .....	18	12	30	25	3	...	...	...	30	10·70	8·90	19·60	
Nelson's Plains .....	22	20	42	18	4	5	8	7	42	12·1	11·3	23·4	
Nerrigundah .....	21	18	39	30	5	3	...	1	39	12·80	11·60	24·40	
Newcastle .....	203	129	332	119	20	49	32	112	332	141·	66·	207·	
Now Sheffield .....	21	30	51	22	5	10	12	2	51	14·75	20·07	34·82	
Newtown .....	133	98	231	67	3	18	28	115	231	100·6	71·6	172·2	
North Sydney .....	23	26	49	14	...	14	2	19	49	16·	13·1	29·1	
Nowra .....	24	31	55	32	16	5	2	...	55	18·5	20·9	39·4	
Norwood .....	28	23	51	21	19	5	4	2	51	12·61	9·38	21·99	
Oakvale .....	17	23	40	21	19	...	...	...	40	13·4	15·2	28·6	
Omega Retreat .....	53	27	80	11	3	22	50	4	80	44·7	30·1	74·8	
O'Connell .....	11	12	23	14	4	...	4	1	23	5·69	4·22	9·91	
Ophir Road .....	9	6	15	2	...	...	10	3	15	7·15	4·1	11·25	

APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians	Wesleyans	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Orange .....	63	24	87	54	1	17	14	1	87	48.1	15.6	63.7
Oswald .....	17	21	38	8	2	...	28	...	38	13.35	14.46	27.81
Oxley Island .....	18	20	38	10	19	...	9	...	38	7.53	8.08	15.61
Paddington .....	246	190	436	190	63	58	52	73	436	175.3	126.5	301.8
Palmer Island .....	27	23	50	11	12	27	...	...	50	14.4	16.7	31.1
Panbula .....	22	27	49	16	24	9	...	...	49	15.36	17.45	32.81
Parading Ground .....	12	11	23	14	4	...	5	...	23	7.38	4.58	11.96
Parramatta .....	195	106	301	145	56	13	73	14	301	141.7	67.6	209.3
Peel .....	21	21	42	28	14	...	...	...	42	11.6	12	23.6
Pennant Hills .....	38	32	70	20	14	...	32	4	70	23.5	16	39.5
Penrith .....	86	52	138	95	2	9	32	...	138	67.2	34.4	101.6
Peterboro' .....	35	30	65	17	23	17	8	...	65	27.4	19.8	47.2
Petersham .....	55	48	103	29	5	13	...	56	103	40.4	29.6	70
Picton, Lower .....	55	69	124	87	24	12	1	...	124	40	47.4	87.4
Picton, Upper .....	16	26	42	5	9	4	20	4	42	7.4	14.4	21.8
Pipe-clay Creek .....	30	27	57	37	12	3	2	3	57	15.2	16	31.2
Pitt-street .....	77	53	130	20	3	15	25	67	130	49.8	30.9	80.7
Pitt-street, South .....	86	59	145	48	13	42	31	11	145	58.6	34.7	93.3
Pitt Town .....	137	117	254	105	43	51	44	11	254	96.3	73.6	169.9
Plattsburg .....	23	12	35	11	...	18	...	6	35	16.9	7.2	24.1
Pleasant Valley .....	14	15	29	18	1	...	10	...	29	9.2	11.5	20.7
Port Macquarie .....	47	26	73	19	18	23	11	2	73	32.5	19.3	51.8
Prospect .....	17	18	35	33	2	...	...	...	35	11.2	10.3	21.5
Purfleet .....	13	6	19	...	...	8	11	...	19	8.67	3.67	12.34
Pyrmont .....	175	127	302	70	15	178	34	5	302	120.1	89.4	209.5
Pyree .....	25	39	64	17	2	36	4	5	64	13.4	27.3	40.7
Queanbeyan .....	29	18	47	22	14	...	11	...	47	21.50	12.44	33.94
Rainbow Reach .....	14	18	32	13	19	...	...	...	32	7.2	10.0	17.2
Raymond Terrace .....	26	20	46	11	...	5	30	...	46	17.4	13.1	30.5
Redbank .....	20	19	39	17	5	16	1	...	39	10.9	10.5	21.4
Richmond .....	71	62	133	56	5	33	39	...	133	52.2	41.6	93.8
Rockley .....	12	21	33	14	13	...	1	5	33	10.6	16.8	27.4
Rocky Mouth .....	31	29	60	8	...	32	20	...	60	17.5	19.3	36.8
Rocky River .....	37	35	72	33	21	4	14	...	72	20.3	16.9	37.2
Rose Valley .....	17	21	38	13	...	5	11	9	38	13.4	17.3	30.7
Roslyn .....	16	10	26	...	8	18	...	...	26	7.96	6.16	14.12
Rydal .....	58	54	112	81	23	1	1	6	112	36.3	35	71.3
Ryde .....	106	94	200	113	1	3	66	17	200	72.2	62.5	134.7
Rylstone .....	23	36	59	18	20	4	17	...	59	18.2	27.7	45.9
Saumarez Creek .....	28	27	55	26	3	20	5	1	55	15.9	12.1	28.0
Seaham .....	19	12	31	9	8	10	...	4	31	13.6	5.7	19.3
Scone .....	35	19	54	18	21	13	2	...	54	23.7	12.0	35.7
Scott's Flat .....	29	16	45	26	19	...	...	...	45	22.5	12.2	34.7
Seven Oaks .....	23	24	47	16	18	6	7	...	47	15.9	15.3	31.2
Shellharbour .....	43	42	85	17	41	16	4	7	85	30.0	27.6	57.6
Singleton .....	47	47	94	59	5	5	24	1	94	30.3	28.4	58.7
Smithfield .....	36	32	68	38	15	...	...	15	68	25.8	17.9	43.7
Smith's Flat .....	22	16	38	14	8	16	...	...	38	15.1	12.1	27.2
Sodwalls .....	63	66	129	81	22	14	10	2	129	44.1	47.8	91.4
Southgate .....	26	23	49	22	2	10	11	4	49	15.4	17.3	32.7
Spring Grove .....	37	26	63	49	5	3	6	...	63	23.45	13.89	37.34
St. Alban's .....	18	6	24	13	5	...	6	...	24	10.2	3.5	13.7
St. Mary's .....	29	24	53	21	18	7	7	...	53	19.5	14.1	33.6
Stanhope .....	29	20	49	14	30	...	...	5	49	18.5	10.6	29.1
Stockton .....	27	24	51	28	9	3	3	8	51	12.8	12.1	24.9
Stony Creek .....	20	19	39	20	11	...	8	...	39	15.2	14.4	29.6
Sugarloaf .....	19	22	41	10	...	6	25	...	41	13.8	16.6	30.4
Summerland .....	25	21	46	25	7	4	8	2	46	14.4	14.2	28.6
Sutton Forest .....	33	23	56	29	12	7	4	4	56	20.62	15.27	35.89
Swan Creek .....	24	39	63	24	6	20	5	8	63	16.6	23.0	39.6
Tambaroora .....	34	36	70	49	7	2	12	...	70	23.2	18.7	41.9
Tamworth .....	45	42	87	54	24	1	5	3	87	35.4	28.8	64.2
Tarago .....	17	16	33	21	...	12	...	...	33	12.90	9.60	22.50
Taralga .....	23	25	48	27	5	6	10	...	48	15.80	17.0	32.80
Taree .....	75	58	133	38	13	55	18	9	133	51.8	38.7	90.5
Teapot Swamp .....	20	21	41	11	23	7	...	...	41	16.6	14.9	31.5
Telegerry .....	35	32	67	24	5	10	28	...	67	22.29	16.49	38.78
Tenterfield .....	60	55	115	63	9	5	38	...	115	43.5	30.9	74.4
Toralba .....	20	9	29	13	6	10	...	...	29	14.65	7.20	21.85
Thalaba .....	21	15	36	31	1	2	...	2	36	13.44	9.38	22.82
Thurgoona .....	23	34	57	21	25	11	...	...	57	16.4	21.4	37.8
Tinonec .....	35	28	63	27	9	27	...	...	63	21.59	17.48	39.07
Tindale's Hollow .....	30	32	62	53	6	...	3	...	62	20	21.9	41.9
Tirranna .....	24	19	43	29	3	5	4	2	43	17.62	12.81	30.43
Tomago .....	12	25	37	17	3	1	13	3	37	5.8	14.0	19.8
Tomerong .....	28	12	40	12	10	18	...	...	40	17.7	7.6	25.3
Towrang .....	14	17	31	3	2	...	26	...	31	10.80	9.60	20.40
Trunkay .....	33	40	73	40	12	12	7	2	73	23.76	27.58	51.34
Tumberumba .....	20	29	49	20	24	5	...	...	49	16.0	20.0	36.0
Tumut .....	52	42	94	77	3	10	4	...	94	39.3	35.5	74.8
Ulladulla .....	27	16	43	13	11	10	6	3	43	20.1	13.1	33.2



## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Ulmarra.....	34	20	54	36	2	10	...	6	54	23.3	12.2	35.5
Uralla.....	33	28	61	27	20	8	1	5	61	21.6	13.3	39.9
Vacy.....	15	21	36	29	6	1	...	...	36	8.0	13.0	21.0
Violet Hill.....	24	24	48	16	16	1	15	...	48	15.7	15.4	31.1
Violet Dale.....	14	8	22	10	8	4	...	...	22	7.3	4.1	11.5
Wagga Wagga.....	72	47	119	67	15	19	18	...	119	53.3	29.8	83.1
Waleba.....	21	17	38	23	6	8	1	...	38	16.0	13.8	29.8
Wallalong.....	25	23	48	7	10	8	12	11	48	17.0	14.6	31.6
Wallerawang.....	32	20	52	20	7	18	5	2	52	19.1	10.5	29.6
Wallgrove.....	21	14	35	7	15	13	...	...	35	14.4	11.1	25.5
Wallabadah.....	31	21	52	39	12	1	...	...	52	20.6	11.5	32.1
Wallsend.....	70	51	121	17	12	31	59	2	121	48.1	32.4	81.5
Waratah.....	26	25	51	34	6	...	1	10	51	14.9	13.0	27.9
Warialda.....	8	7	15	11	4	...	...	...	15	5.3	5.8	11.1
Warkworth.....	26	27	53	47	5	...	1	...	53	16.3	16.7	33.0
Warren.....	14	21	35	25	2	8	...	...	35	10.8	17.2	28.0
Watson's Bay.....	34	17	51	28	6	...	...	17	51	22.3	9.8	32.1
Wattle Flat.....	46	65	111	45	45	4	17	...	111	23.49	29.37	52.86
Wauchope.....	16	16	32	7	8	13	4	...	32	10.2	13.6	23.8
Wellington.....	36	20	56	47	1	7	1	...	56	28.51	11.68	40.19
Wentworth.....	15	2	17	10	5	2	...	...	17	10.7	5	11.2
Westbrook.....	19	24	43	25	6	3	3	6	43	8	11.1	19.1
White Rock.....	14	20	34	14	18	2	...	...	34	11.93	13.06	24.99
William Street.....	552	484	1036	495	187	96	118	140	1036	366.3	331.5	697.8
William Town.....	26	27	53	18	13	4	18	...	53	19.72	16.23	35.95
Winburndale.....	13	14	27	19	5	1	2	...	27	7.49	8.55	16.04
Windsor.....	100	78	178	85	2	19	45	27	178	70.3	51.8	122.1
Winderyer.....	25	22	47	26	18	3	...	...	47	15.8	14.38	29.46
Wingham.....	42	26	68	35	2	26	...	5	68	24.7	12.1	36.8
Wollombi.....	40	41	81	43	23	1	9	...	81	29.5	27.5	57.0
Wollongong.....	72	88	160	32	41	14	54	19	160	50.5	56	106.5
Wombat.....	13	28	41	16	12	5	4	4	41	8.63	16.63	25.26
Woodburn.....	17	17	34	12	10	6	6	...	34	7.1	14.6	31.6
Woodford Dale.....	19	17	36	9	5	10	12	...	36	14.7	12.6	27.3
Woodford Leigh.....	28	32	60	6	11	38	5	...	60	15.5	17.5	33.0
Wolumla, South.....	31	25	56	29	17	6	4	...	56	21.42	16.09	37.51
Wolumla, North.....	22	16	38	7	24	7	...	...	38	14.40	8.60	23.0
Woola Woola.....	19	14	33	7	11	12	2	1	33	10.9	8.6	19.5
Worragee.....	26	23	49	11	1	19	18	...	49	12.7	11.8	24.5
Wyrallah.....	26	34	60	5	6	36	13	...	60	19.1	26	45.1
Yaypo.....	19	16	35	11	...	23	1	...	35	11.21	12.79	24.0
Young.....	50	34	84	24	14	20	21	5	84	34.1	20.1	54.2
Total.....	15621	13027	28648	12,862	4,871	3,994	4,304	2,617	28,648	10,670.40	9,253.02	19,923.42

APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE of Applications for the Establishment of Public Schools, received during the Year 1870.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.	
Aldavilla	3	43	21	64	8	33	5	9	9	64	62	30	92	12	50	7	12	11	92	3	14	1	5	3	26	Agreed to.
Alumny Creek	2½	30	40	70	34	6	12	14	4	70	23	16	39	18	3	7	8	3	39	7	2	2	3	1	15	Agreed to.
Back Creek	7	14	14	28	14	2	12	...	...	28	15	14	29	13	4	12	...	...	29	6	1	4	...	...	11	Declined.
Bangalore	3½	24	24	48	6	16	12	14	...	48	19	18	37	6	9	7	15	...	37	2	3	2	5	...	12	Agreed to.
Bergalia	...	35	26	61	12	18	31	...	...	61	35	26	61	12	18	31	...	...	61	4	6	8	...	...	18	Agreed to.
Boggabri	24	30	19	49	49	...	...	...	...	49	30	19	49	49	...	...	...	...	49	15	...	...	...	...	15	Declined.
Bowning	9	23	34	57	10	34	13	...	...	57	16	15	31	4	16	11	...	...	31	1	8	4	...	...	13	Under consideration.
Broughton Village	3	29	32	61	34	20	1	6	...	61	20	31	51	28	17	1	5	...	51	8	5	1	1	...	15	Agreed to.
Bundywalla	4	25	23	48	8	8	24	4	4	48	18	16	34	9	8	13	...	4	34	4	2	5	...	1	12	Agreed to.
Cannonbar	40	21	11	32	15	10	7	...	...	32	20	18	38	24	8	6	...	...	38	7	3	1	...	...	11	Agreed to.
Forest Vale	35	12	14	26	5	9	7	5	...	26	12	14	26	5	9	7	5	...	26	2	3	2	2	...	9	Agreed to.
Glendon Brook	4½	13	22	35	20	6	7	2	...	35	13	22	35	20	6	7	2	...	35	6	3	3	1	...	13	Declined.
Glon Innes	18	57	44	101	64	22	14	1	...	101	46	31	77	46	17	13	1	...	77	18	8	7	1	...	34	Agreed to.
Gosling Creek	4	35	24	59	28	31	...	...	...	59	39	23	62	28	34	...	...	...	62	15	11	...	...	...	26	Agreed to.
Gullea	3½	25	28	53	25	14	6	7	1	53	16	19	35	14	11	5	4	1	35	4	4	1	2	1	12	Under consideration.
Hartley	...	38	32	70	50	20	...	...	...	70	17	15	32	29	...	3	...	...	32	8	...	1	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Hopsofield	7	19	13	32	22	5	5	...	...	32	19	13	32	22	5	5	...	...	32	8	2	2	...	...	12	Declined.
Ilford	12	24	25	49	15	18	...	16	...	49	20	17	37	8	16	...	13	...	37	3	4	...	4	...	11	Agreed to.
Ironbarks	...	41	47	88	59	18	8	...	3	88	34	33	72	40	23	6	...	3	72	18	8	3	...	2	31	Agreed to.
Marulan	...	19	17	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	44	25	17	2	...	...	44	9	5	...	2	...	16	Declined.
Millfield	4½	29	22	51	36	8	...	7	...	51	17	10	27	19	6	...	2	...	27	9	2	...	1	...	12	Agreed to.
Mooroooolen	2	34	36	70	34	6	30	...	...	70	40	39	79	42	6	31	...	...	79	16	2	5	...	...	23	Agreed to.
Mullenderree	2½	24	20	44	15	29	...	...	...	44	24	8	32	9	23	...	...	...	32	3	11	...	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Mullenjandra	9	13	26	39	20	7	11	1	...	39	9	22	31	18	4	2	1	...	31	8	1	3	1	...	13	Agreed to.
Mummel, East	4	14	12	26	6	16	...	4	...	26	21	11	32	9	19	...	4	...	32	4	6	...	1	...	11	Agreed to.
Oak Vale	3	47	40	87	45	42	...	...	...	87	14	20	34	18	16	...	...	...	34	6	6	...	...	...	12	Agreed to.
Oberon	3	29	38	67	11	22	1	33	...	67	16	13	29	5	1	18	...	...	29	2	2	1	6	...	11	Declined.
Sebastopol	...	40	21	61	40	16	5	...	...	61	40	21	61	40	16	5	...	...	61	14	7	1	...	...	22	Agreed to.
Sodwall Creek	2½	35	27	62	31	25	6	...	...	62	35	27	62	31	25	6	...	...	62	9	9	2	...	...	20	Declined.
Toolejoon	2½	46	31	77	12	43	...	22	...	77	46	31	77	12	43	...	22	...	77	4	13	...	5	...	22	Agreed to.
Trunkey Creek	8	40	60	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	40	68	33	10	16	3	6	68	14	4	5	1	1	25	Agreed to.
Wyagdon	8	17	13	30	12	10	8	...	...	30	23	11	34	18	11	5	...	...	34	5	3	1	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Wyanga	5	21	14	35	14	21	...	...	...	35	21	14	35	14	21	...	...	...	35	5	4	...	...	...	9	Declined.
Total	...	946	870	1,816	754	535	225	145	21	1,680	832	682	1,514	680	476	215	115	28	1,514	247	162	65	41	9	524	

536—C

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Provisional Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Committees, for the Quarter ending 31st December of the Year 1870, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation respectively.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Ashford	16	14	30	11	8	7	4	...	30	13.4	11.4	24.8
Back Creek	12	13	25	12	5	8	...	...	25	7.7	7.2	14.9
Bamarang	15	17	32	10	8	...	14	...	32	10.1	11.5	21.6
Bargo, West	8	6	14	13	1	...	...	...	14	4.9	5.5	10.4
Bateman's Bay	11	7	18	8	10	...	...	...	18	8.36	3.75	12.11
Blackman's Flat	13	14	27	12	15	...	...	...	27	9.8	10.7	20.5
Baulkham Hills	20	18	38	31	5	...	2	...	38	14.9	14.6	29.5
Bell's Creek	13	16	29	6	15	6	2	...	29	9.70	13.40	23.10
Big Ben Creek	26	16	42	33	5	2	2	...	42	18.3	12.3	30.6
Blackheath	16	18	34	16	18	...	...	...	34	10.60	10.40	21.
Bobundarah	16	12	28	7	19	2	...	...	28	14.	10.	24.
Bolong	8	24	32	18	4	5	5	...	32	4.60	19.90	24.50
Bomaderry	16	24	40	...	26	8	6	...	40	12.	17.6	29.6
Botany Heads	15	7	22	8	10	...	...	4	22	13.8	6.4	20.2
Brook's Point	12	7	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	10.9	6.	16.9
Broughton Vale	10	15	25	12	4	2	7	...	25	8.	12.	20.
Broughton Village	18	19	37	23	8	1	5	...	37	14.9	16.	30.9
Brownlow Hill	12	11	23	...	8	3	9	3	23	5.2	6.	11.2
Brungle	6	8	14	...	4	10	...	...	14	4.5	6.4	10.9
Broger's Creek	12	13	25	7	1	11	6	...	25	9.3	9.3	18.6
Brush Grove	15	17	32	18	4	10	...	...	32	9.	11.2	20.2
Bulli Mountain	16	16	32	18	...	6	8	...	32	7.1	7.5	14.6
Bulga	13	15	28	19	9	...	...	...	28	6.2	8.2	14.4
Burnt Yards	17	11	28	8	4	8	8	...	28	10.76	7.32	18.08
Bungendore	12	10	22	21	...	1	...	...	22	7.90	6.90	14.80
Bungonia	16	13	29	3	24	2	...	...	29	8.20	7.10	15.30
Bungowanah	13	15	28	21	...	1	6	...	28	8.1	9.2	17.3
Burriar	10	7	17	3	1	12	1	...	17	5.7	5.1	10.8
Caergwrto	18	16	34	23	11	...	...	...	34	9.74	11.80	21.63
Carroll	11	11	22	14	6	...	2	...	22	9.	9.8	18.8
Casino, South	11	16	27	10	13	1	3	...	27	6.90	11.31	18.21
Charlegong	11	16	27	10	13	1	3	...	27	9.	11.7	20.7
Clear Hills	15	14	29	21	5	...	3	...	29	13.12	11.49	24.61
Coldstream	15	14	29	19	...	9	1	...	29	9.9	10.3	20.2
Collendina	7	11	18	16	2	...	...	...	18	5.3	8.1	13.4
Coolah	13	7	20	7	9	4	...	...	20	9.4	4.5	13.9
Coraki	10	19	29	16	5	2	4	2	29	7.2	13.6	20.8
Cordeaux River	11	14	25	10	15	...	...	...	25	5.9	11.4	17.3
Cotta Walla	18	15	33	8	7	...	8	10	33	10.70	8.	18.70
Cow Flats	25	20	45	20	10	...	15	...	45	11.2	11.5	22.7
Cockburn, Upper	11	18	29	21	2	6	...	...	29	8.	13.2	21.2
Dondingallong	6	11	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	5.2	8.8	14.
Fairy Plains	10	10	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	6.	7.	13.
Fernbank	10	14	24	1	...	5	18	...	24	6.	7.9	13.9
Fitzgerald's Valley	6	16	22	7	...	3	12	...	22	3.6	7.6	11.2
Fish River Creek	11	12	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	7.5	9.9	17.4
Ginninderra	9	15	24	2	10	5	5	2	24	3.92	6.64	10.56
Goolugong	6	9	15	3	10	2	...	...	15	5.10	9.30	14.40
Gilmore, Upper	16	21	37	23	9	5	...	...	37	13.3	16.6	29.9
Goonoo Goonoo	14	4	18	15	...	3	...	...	18	11.5	2.2	13.7
Grabben Gullen	23	18	41	...	41	...	...	...	41	13.90	9.70	25.60
Greenwell Point	10	18	28	21	1	5	1	...	28	7.4	16.1	23.5
Gresford	19	14	33	28	5	...	...	...	33	10.2	7.8	18.
Gundaroo, Upper	19	8	27	25	1	...	1	...	27	12.	5.	17.
Guildford	20	16	36	12	3	4	9	8	36	10.9	11.1	22.
Gullen	19	14	33	1	32	...	...	...	33	11.	9.20	20.20
High Range	14	10	24	15	9	...	...	...	24	10.	7.	17.
Huon	11	17	28	...	23	5	...	...	28	8.7	10.5	19.2
Jannung	10	15	25	10	5	5	...	5	25	7.2	11.2	18.4
Junction Point	2	5	7	5	...	2	...	...	7	2.	5.	7.
Kangaloola Creek	12	11	23	...	6	...	17	...	23	11.03	8.25	19.28
Kayuga	23	22	45	7	3	2	3	30	45	9.6	11.2	20.8
Kenny's Point	6	11	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	3.50	7.50	11.
Kentucky	11	13	24	14	4	5	1	...	24	8.	9.8	17.8
Kemp's Creek	16	16	32	6	26	...	...	...	32	10.5	9.2	19.7
Kiandra	27	5	32	26	6	...	...	...	32	24.	5.	29.
Killenamalla	14	16	30	...	30	...	...	...	30	10.	10.70	20.70
Kimbricki	11	18	29	9	...	15	5	...	29	7.46	14.52	21.78
Kincumber	10	10	20	11	9	...	...	...	20	8.9	8.8	17.7
Laomalac	9	10	19	9	10	...	...	...	19	8.	8.7	16.7
Lagoons	8	10	18	7	11	...	...	...	18	5.3	7.8	13.1
Lawrence	17	6	23	9	1	13	...	...	23	12.5	3.7	16.2
Limestone	9	11	20	7	...	10	...	...	20	5.5	8.9	14.4
Laggan	11	16	27	18	9	...	...	...	27	8.47	9.71	18.18
Major's Plains	9	13	22	18	...	4	...	...	22	6.8	9.5	16.3
Macquarie Plains	17	11	28	10	3	...	15	...	28	7.5	5.	12.5
Mangrove, Lower	16	10	26	20	6	...	...	...	26	14.38	6.07	20.45
Mangrove, Upper	7	15	22	16	6	...	...	...	22	6.3	13.1	19.4
Macdonald River	8	18	26	25	...	...	1	...	26	4.5	10.3	14.8
Markdale	13	14	27	22	5	...	...	...	27	10.41	10.61	21.02
Mackenzie's Creek	12	7	19	...	10	...	9	...	19	4.9	2.8	7.7
Merimbula	17	11	28	16	3	9	...	...	28	13.20	8.20	21.40

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Michalago	17	12	29	1	28	...	...	...	29	13-88	9-70	23-58
Middle River Hill	17	16	33	16	10	3	...	4	33	9-6	5-9	15-5
Middle Arm	17	17	34	...	24	10	...	...	34	13-41	12-32	25-73
Millfield	31	24	55	45	5	...	5	...	55	19-8	12-9	32-7
Mogo	20	6	26	5	15	...	6	...	26	18-80	6	24-80
Moonanbrook	11	11	22	20	2	...	...	...	22	7-6	6-6	14-2
Moorfields	19	19	38	12	3	2	20	1	38	12	12	24
Morangullen	9	13	22	8	14	...	...	...	22	5-65	7-51	13-16
Mountain Run	22	6	28	13	12	3	...	...	28	13-2	3-2	16-4
Mount Vittoria	10	13	23	20	3	...	...	...	23	6-8	8-9	15-7
Mount Wills	15	16	31	16	11	...	4	...	31	10-8	11-4	22-2
Mount Dangar	9	11	20	15	5	...	...	...	20	8	9-6	17-6
Mullengullenga	13	6	17	17	...	...	...	...	17	8-50	4	12-50
Mulwalla	13	14	27	11	16	...	...	...	27	9-9	11-9	21-8
Mundoranna Ponds	19	21	40	17	4	11	5	3	40	10-2	11-5	21-7
Mummurabrook	8	15	23	20	3	...	...	...	23	6-8	9-5	16-3
Murrumbateman	11	13	24	8	1	12	3	...	24	7-50	10-70	18-20
Muscle Creek	28	24	52	40	12	...	...	...	52	17-3	13-3	30-6
Mummiell	16	19	35	2	33	...	...	...	35	9-70	13-50	23-20
Newra	15	10	25	15	3	2	5	...	25	11-61	5-17	16-78
Newstead	10	16	26	7	...	13	6	...	26	7-70	7-50	15-20
Nimitybelle	13	10	23	2	21	...	...	...	23	7-12	7-90	15-02
North Rocks	10	15	25	19	6	...	...	...	25	4-6	8-5	13
Nowendoc	12	6	18	13	...	5	...	...	18	9-3	5-4	14-7
Nowra Hill	15	10	25	9	11	...	5	...	25	9-4	6-2	15-6
Nubrygyn	10	6	16	15	1	...	...	...	16	8-46	5-28	13-74
Newington	24	16	40	17	12	2	5	4	40	18-4	11-1	29-5
Newport	14	11	25	13	6	5	1	...	25	7-22	8-26	15-48
Obley	8	7	15	9	4	1	1	...	15	4-7	4-4	9-1
Paddy's Swamp	13	24	37	23	4	10	...	...	37	4-8	12-9	17-7
Portland, Lower	16	17	33	22	...	...	11	...	33	8-4	11-2	19-6
Pyramul	13	13	26	16	10	...	...	...	26	8-9	9-26	18-16
Ponto	10	8	18	5	...	13	...	...	18	7-6	-65	14-1
Quarribolong	26	13	39	14	21	...	...	4	39	17-6	9-4	27
Redbank	15	14	29	4	3	...	22	...	29	11-9	10-1	22
Redground	11	16	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	8-72	10-72	19-44
Regentville	12	25	37	16	7	3	8	3	37	6-4	13-5	19-9
Rocky Mouth	11	12	23	6	17	...	...	...	23	5-7	9-7	15-4
Rosebrook	7	12	19	5	2	12	...	...	19	5-3	9-9	15-2
Rose Hill	20	16	36	17	13	3	3	...	36	11-5	9-6	21-1
Round Water-hole	9	6	15	12	...	...	3	...	15	8-8	6	14-8
Runnymede	14	13	27	18	9	...	...	...	27	10-80	10-80	21-60
Saumarez Ponds	19	14	33	7	13	1	12	...	33	11-5	11-6	23-1
Sackville Reach	19	12	31	21	...	3	7	...	31	12-2	8-3	20-8
Saggart Field	21	23	44	10	34	...	...	...	44	12	12	24
Sancrox	10	4	14	3	4	7	...	...	14	6-7	3-3	10
Shancamore	20	18	38	23	15	...	...	...	38	8-8	6-6	15-4
Sherwood	13	8	21	11	5	5	...	...	21	8-5	7-1	15-6
Six-mile Flat	14	16	30	5	25	...	...	...	30	9-30	10-70	20
Somerville	14	10	24	11	13	...	...	...	24	10-7	9-3	20
Southgate, Lower	19	24	43	6	5	9	23	...	43	13-2	14-1	27-3
South Apsley	17	14	31	20	11	...	...	...	31	8-6	8-03	16-63
Spring Terrace	12	9	21	8	2	...	8	3	21	7-0	6-08	13-08
Spring Valley	13	9	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	8-20	7-60	15-80
Tarra	9	10	19	5	14	...	...	...	19	7-8	7-2	15
Taloumbi	4	9	13	7	1	3	2	...	13	3-2	7-8	11
Turlo	10	14	24	10	...	14	...	...	24	4	2	6
Teremia	9	9	18	5	13	...	...	...	18	8-60	13-20	21-80
Theresa Park	18	20	38	25	...	6	4	3	38	7	10-5	17-5
Three-mile Rush	18	8	26	10	4	5	...	7	26	10-35	4-42	14-77
Trendon Grange	15	8	23	23	...	...	...	...	23	12-5	5	17-5
Turner's Flat	15	13	28	19	6	3	...	...	28	6-22	7-40	13-62
Tuena	11	17	28	24	3	...	1	...	28	9-3	9	18-3
Tuggragong	15	15	30	...	27	3	...	...	30	12-60	12-30	24-90
Turec Creek	10	12	22	10	7	1	4	...	22	4-46	8-04	12-50
Tynedale	10	16	26	19	4	...	3	...	26	6-2	11-6	17-8
Uarby	12	11	23	14	4	...	...	5	23	6-26	8-05	14-31
Underbank	9	8	17	5	4	6	2	...	17	6-2	5	11-2
Vere	9	14	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	8-3	13-6	21-9
Vittoria	12	13	25	3	22	...	...	...	25	8-4	9-5	17-9
Wallaby Hills	13	5	18	8	...	10	...	...	18	7-1	3-1	10-2
Wanganella	17	12	29	14	8	7	...	...	29	10-7	7-8	18-5
Wardell	12	14	26	7	12	...	7	...	26	6-8	8-7	15-5
Wee Waa	13	10	23	10	8	3	2	...	23	12-3	8-2	20-5
Wilcannia	15	17	32	22	10	...	...	...	32	12-3	11-3	23-6
Wingen	14	23	37	20	14	...	2	1	37	9-75	13-5	23-25
Wyang Creek	7	8	15	11	...	...	4	...	15	5-2	7-1	12-3
Wiseman's Creek	7	11	18	3	9	6	...	...	18	3-1	7-1	10-2
Wondalga	14	11	25	18	7	...	...	...	25	12-2	9-2	21-4
Woodford Park	14	24	38	11	14	13	...	...	38	9-4	19-3	28-7
Wright's Creek	10	7	17	9	3	...	5	...	17	7-1	5-5	12-6
Yaraba	3	7	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	3	7	10
Totals	2208	2174	4382	1,961	1,418	441	437	125	4,382	1,492-76	1,494-40	2,987-16

APPENDIX E.

SCHEDULE of Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the Year 1870.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School	Number of Children residing in the Locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others	Total.		
Avisford	5	13	9	22	8	7	7	...	...	22	13	9	22	8	7	7	...	...	22	3	2	2	...	...	7	Declined.	
Back Creek	7	16	14	30	15	7	8	...	...	30	14	12	26	13	5	8	...	...	26	5	2	2	...	...	9	Agreed to.	
Bargo, West	10	9	6	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	9	6	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined.	
Bell's Creek	5	17	21	38	15	14	7	2	...	38	17	21	38	15	14	7	2	...	38	6	5	3	1	2	15	Agreed to.	
Binda	12	21	16	37	18	5	5	9	...	37	12	18	30	12	6	5	7	...	30	5	3	1	2	...	11	Agreed to.	
Blackman's Flat	4	17	12	29	8	18	3	...	...	29	17	12	29	8	18	3	...	...	29	2	4	1	...	...	7	Agreed to.	
Blowering	9	21	11	32	17	15	...	...	...	32	18	8	26	12	14	...	...	...	26	5	5	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.	
Bobundarah	25	16	15	31	3	18	10	...	...	31	12	12	24	3	18	3	...	...	24	1	6	1	...	...	8	Agreed to.	
Booligal	56	10	12	22	14	8	...	...	...	22	8	6	14	8	6	...	...	...	14	5	4	...	...	...	9	Under consideration.	
Bowning	7	32	22	54	22	26	6	...	...	54	10	13	23	4	16	3	...	...	23	1	9	1	...	...	11	Declined.	
Broger's Creek	7	24	23	47	17	8	9	9	4	47	18	18	36	11	8	6	6	5	36	4	2	2	3	1	12	Agreed to.	
Brook's Point	4	15	9	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	15	9	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	4	Agreed to.	
Bundanoon	7	19	25	44	21	13	...	10	...	44	10	13	23	16	5	...	2	...	23	5	2	...	1	...	8	Agreed to.	
Burntyards	10	15	11	26	7	11	5	3	...	26	12	8	20	5	6	5	4	...	20	2	2	3	2	...	9	Agreed to.	
Burrendong	15	17	21	38	27	6	...	2	3	38	13	11	24	17	2	...	2	3	24	9	1	...	1	1	12	Declined.	
Burrendong, South	10	14	13	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	13	12	25	25	...	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	...	6	Declined.	
Calabash	5	17	5	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	17	5	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	9	...	...	...	9	Under consideration.	
Caloola	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	22	4	4	5	9	...	22	1	1	3	4	...	9	Agreed to.	
Camden Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Declined. (Application informal.)
Casino, South	6	15	17	32	19	13	...	...	...	32	12	14	26	14	12	...	...	...	26	3	4	...	...	...	7	Agreed to.	
Clear Hills	9	15	19	34	26	7	...	1	...	34	15	19	34	26	7	...	1	...	34	8	3	...	1	...	12	Agreed to.	
Copabella	...	36	28	64	14	19	30	...	1	64	13	11	24	5	5	14	...	...	24	2	1	4	...	...	7	Declined.	
Crockwell	4	14	18	32	4	...	3	15	10	32	14	18	32	4	...	3	15	10	32	2	...	1	8	4	15	Under consideration.	
Currajong	25	17	16	33	11	5	3	14	...	33	10	13	23	10	5	3	5	...	23	4	1	1	1	...	7	Declined.	
Eurongilly	30	14	5	19	10	4	5	...	...	19	14	5	19	10	4	5	...	...	19	5	3	3	...	...	11	Agreed to.	
Galbraith	12	12	5	17	2	15	...	...	...	17	15	12	27	2	17	8	...	...	27	1	4	3	...	...	8	Declined.	
Ginninderra	8	16	18	34	9	13	7	5	...	34	16	18	34	9	13	7	5	...	34	6	4	4	3	...	17	Agreed to.	
Greenwell Point	3	14	17	31	19	4	8	...	...	31	14	17	31	19	4	8	...	...	31	5	2	3	...	...	10	Agreed to.	
Hawkesbury	5	5	11	16	12	4	...	...	...	16	3	10	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined.	
High Range	12	11	10	21	11	10	...	...	...	21	11	10	21	11	10	...	...	...	21	4	3	...	...	...	7	Agreed to.	
Huon	14	10	20	30	...	22	8	...	...	30	8	11	19	...	14	5	...	...	19	...	5	1	...	...	6	Agreed to.	
Jembaicumbene Creek	3½	16	20	36	5	31	...	...	...	36	17	22	39	5	34	...	...	...	39	1	8	...	...	...	9	Declined.	
Junction Point	7	18	21	39	26	7	6	...	...	39	19	21	40	27	7	6	...	...	40	11	4	2	...	...	17	Agreed to.	
Kemp's Creek	7	17	18	35	8	27	...	...	...	35	17	18	35	8	27	...	...	...	35	2	7	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.	
Kincumber	2½	20	12	32	19	8	5	...	...	32	20	12	32	19	8	5	...	...	32	6	3	2	...	...	11	Agreed to.	
King's Creek	10	10	10	20	...	18	...	2	...	20	10	10	20	...	18	...	2	...	20	...	4	...	1	...	5	Declined.	

APPENDIX E—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	
Long Swamp.....	5	20	12	32	22	10	...	...	...	32	15	11	26	14	12	...	...	...	26	7	6	...	...	...	13	Declined.
Markdale.....	12	18	13	31	31	...	...	...	...	31	14	10	24	24	...	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	...	7	Agreed to.
Marrowbone Ridges.....	5	18	15	33	17	13	...	3	...	33	18	15	33	17	13	...	3	...	33	8	3	...	1	...	12	Declined.
Mittagong, Lower.....	5	9	10	19	5	14	...	...	...	19	9	10	19	5	14	...	...	...	19	1	5	...	...	...	6	Declined.
Mount Vittoria.....	5	9	16	25	22	3	...	...	...	25	10	19	29	26	3	...	...	...	29	13	1	...	...	...	14	Agreed to.
Myall Creek.....	17	5	7	12	11	1	...	...	...	12	5	7	12	11	1	...	...	...	12	5	1	...	...	...	6	Declined.
Newport.....	3½	14	11	25	12	8	5	...	...	25	12	17	29	16	8	5	...	...	29	4	4	1	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Ollera.....	3	10	15	25	21	...	4	...	...	25	14	8	22	18	...	4	...	...	22	6	...	2	...	...	8	Declined.
Pent's Ferry.....	16	7	20	27	12	3	...	12	...	27	4	11	15	3	3	...	9	...	15	1	1	3	...	5	Declined.	
Ponto.....	11	16	12	28	8	9	9	...	2	28	16	12	28	8	9	9	...	2	28	4	2	2	...	1	9	Agreed to.
Round Waterhole.....	15	18	10	28	16	9	...	3	...	28	16	7	23	14	6	...	3	...	23	5	3	...	1	...	9	Agreed to.
Raglan.....	2½	13	14	27	24	3	...	...	...	27	7	14	21	20	1	...	...	...	21	8	1	...	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Ramornie.....	6½	23	23	46	27	5	7	6	1	46	23	23	46	27	5	7	6	1	46	10	4	2	3	1	20	Agreed to.
Ronchel.....	11	9	11	20	8	1	11	...	...	20	12	13	25	11	3	11	...	...	25	4	1	3	...	...	8	Application lapsed.
Runnymede.....	9	14	13	27	18	9	...	...	...	27	14	13	27	18	9	...	...	...	27	3	3	...	...	...	6	Agreed to.
Saunarez Ponds.....	3	18	14	32	10	10	...	9	3	32	16	13	29	10	10	...	9	...	29	3	3	...	3	...	9	Agreed to.
Sodwalls.....	...	20	27	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	...	...	7	Declined.
Sodwall Creek.....	2½	27	24	51	22	7	...	...	...	51	27	24	51	22	7	...	...	...	51	9	7	2	...	...	18	Application for Public School substituted.
South Arm.....	3½	21	15	36	29	5	2	...	...	36	21	15	36	29	5	2	...	...	36	10	2	1	...	...	13	Agreed to.
Southgate, Lower.....	...	32	34	66	24	3	10	29	...	66	22	22	44	16	3	11	14	...	44	8	1	4	6	...	19	Agreed to.
Spring Creek.....	2½	13	10	23	21	1	...	1	...	23	13	10	23	21	1	...	1	...	23	8	1	...	1	...	10	Agreed to.
Sutton Forest.....	1½	15	10	25	9	16	...	...	...	25	15	10	25	9	16	...	...	...	25	3	5	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Tangmangaroo.....	15	7	5	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	11	6	17	6	11	...	...	...	17	3	5	...	...	...	8	Declined.
Toooloom.....	70	15	7	22	7	4	11	...	...	22	15	7	22	7	4	11	...	...	22	4	1	3	...	...	8	Declined.
Tuggernong.....	9	12	13	25	2	23	...	...	...	25	12	13	25	2	23	...	...	...	25	1	8	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Turner's Flat.....	5	13	12	25	20	5	...	...	...	25	13	12	25	20	5	...	...	...	25	8	2	...	...	...	10	Agreed to.
Vere.....	8	10	13	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	10	13	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	8	...	...	...	8	Agreed to.
Victoria Creek.....	3	26	25	51	30	21	...	...	...	51	14	13	27	13	14	...	...	...	27	5	4	...	...	...	9	Agreed to.
Waldegrave.....	3	12	10	22	...	17	...	5	...	22	12	10	22	...	17	...	5	...	22	...	6	...	2	...	8	Declined.
Waterloo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	30	69	39	9	6	15	...	69	15	4	3	6	...	23	Declined.
Webber's Creek.....	10	28	29	57	14	43	...	...	...	57	15	5	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Wee Waa.....	25	17	11	28	9	12	3	4	...	28	17	11	28	9	12	3	4	...	28	4	4	1	1	...	10	Agreed to.
White's and Brown's Mountain.....	4	16	16	32	15	13	4	...	...	32	16	16	32	10	2	4	...	...	16	4	1	2	...	...	7	Declined.
Willoughby.....	...	19	36	55	32	16	...	7	...	55	12	20	32	21	8	3	...	...	32	8	2	...	2	...	12	Declined.
Wingen.....	7	45	63	108	60	35	6	4	3	108	16	11	27	11	8	...	5	3	27	6	4	...	1	1	12	Agreed to.
Wyong Creek.....	15	10	9	19	15	...	...	4	...	19	8	8	16	12	...	...	4	...	16	2	...	...	2	...	4	Agreed to.
Yarrawa.....	4	34	24	58	29	16	6	7	...	58	18	14	32	21	6	5	...	...	32	4	1	1	...	...	6	Agreed to.
Total.....	...	1,166	1,119	2,285	1,031	794	220	166	27	2,238	1,005	929	1,934	868	684	204	138	24	1,918	320	236	73	57	9	695	

## APPENDIX F.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Half-time Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Committee, for the Quarter ending 31st December of the year 1870, or for the last Quarter in which the schools were in operation respectively.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys. II.	Girls. III.	Total IV.	Church of England V.	Roman Catholic VI.	Presby- terians. VII.	Wesley- ans. VIII.	Others. IX.	Total. X.	Boys. XI.	Girls. XII.	Total. XIII.
Adaminaby .....	11	12	23	13	8	...	2	...	23	6.80	7.70	14.50
Bateman's Bay, N. ....	11	8	19	2	11	6	...	...	19	6.95	5.39	12.34
Bateman's Bay, S. ....	14	9	23	9	9	5	...	...	23	7.73	4.26	11.99
Ballalaba .....	4	16	20	5	15	...	...	...	20	9.0	5.90	6.80
Beechwood .....	3	3	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	1.1	2.8	3.9
Bo Bo .....	11	9	20	17	...	...	3	...	20	4.95	6.59	11.54
Boro, Upper .....	7	4	11	4	7	...	...	...	11	6.19	4.75	10.94
Bocoonoc .....	4	7	11	5	6	...	...	...	11	2.54	3.30	5.84
Bois Chere .....	10	6	16	11	1	3	1	...	16	5.60	3.60	9.20
Bullamalita .....	6	8	14	10	4	...	...	...	14	6.92	3.16	10.08
Burra Burra .....	7	4	11	...	8	...	3	...	11	7.	3.30	10.30
Burrogate .....	10	4	14	5	5	4	...	...	14	4.12	2.10	6.22
Catheart and Bib- benluka.	5	10	15	6	6	...	...	3	15	3.76	8.94	12.70
Carwoola .....	16	10	26	12	8	6	...	...	26	7.	5.10	12.10
Charleville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cole, Upper .....	9	7	16	14	2	...	...	...	16	7.5	5.2	12.7
Coolamatong .....	7	5	12	6	6	...	...	...	12	5.80	4.	9.80
Cochrane's Flat .....	8	6	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	6.90	5.32	12.22
Coombing .....	5	14	19	7	7	4	1	...	19	2.9	7.7	10.6
Corang .....	5	2	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	3.96	1.54	5.50
Crookwell .....	6	5	11	5	...	...	5	1	11	3.20	2.90	6.10
Dennis .....	16	8	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	7.6	5.4	13.
Eurobodalla .....	7	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	6.	2.90	8.90
Farrington .....	16	6	22	18	1	3	...	...	22	10.60	3.70	14.30
First Creek .....	6	5	11	3	4	4	...	...	11	3.26	3.68	6.94
Five Islands .....	6	10	16	9	7	...	...	...	16	3.	5.2	8.2
Foxlowe .....	9	6	15	6	9	...	...	...	15	5.	4.10	9.10
Glanmire .....	12	7	19	13	6	...	...	...	19	7.21	5.85	13.06
Gingamona .....	3	7	10	4	6	...	...	...	10	2.	4.60	6.60
Greig's Flat .....	7	11	18	14	3	1	...	...	18	4.73	6.61	11.34
Gullen .....	6	12	18	13	2	...	3	...	18	4.20	9.	13.20
Harold's Cross .....	4	5	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	2.50	4.	6.50
Hartley .....	10	14	24	21	...	3	...	...	24	8.55	8.61	17.16
Hayes and Jones .....	15	12	27	2	25	...	...	...	27	5.	5.5	10.5
Huntingdon .....	7	6	13	7	1	5	...	...	13	4.6	3.	7.6
Jamboyne .....	10	14	24	4	20	...	...	...	24	6.65	9.63	16.28
Jejedrick .....	6	5	11	2	6	3	...	...	11	5.34	3.46	6.80
Jerrabatgully .....	5	7	12	5	7	...	...	...	12	3.54	4.63	8.17
Jerricknorra .....	8	15	23	2	21	...	...	...	23	6.90	11.87	18.77
Jembaicumbene .....	5	11	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	4.10	9.20	13.30
John's River .....	6	4	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	5.5	4.	9.5
Kanimbla .....	9	9	18	18	...	...	...	...	18	4.6	3.48	8.09
Killewarra .....	8	6	14	10	...	4	...	...	14	6.	4.6	10.6
Kirkdale .....	9	6	15	8	7	...	...	...	15	7.06	3.58	10.64
Kippclaw .....	6	6	12	6	6	...	...	...	12	4.65	5.43	10.08
Lansdowne .....	6	10	16	13	...	...	3	...	16	4.46	8.16	12.62
Lochiel .....	6	8	14	7	7	...	...	...	14	3.22	3.79	7.01
Long Flat .....	3	4	7	3	4	...	...	...	7	1.10	1.90	3.
Long Reach .....	3	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	6	2.25	2.	4.25

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls									Average Weekly Attendance		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presby- terians.	Wesley- ans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Lower Boro .....	10	10	20	6	9	...	5	...	20	7.22	7.65	14.87
Mambo Island .....	5	4	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	4.33	4.	8.33
Myall River, Lower	7	14	21	15	1	...	5	...	21	4.1	5.56	9.66
Myall River, Upper	5	9	14	2	9	3	...	...	14	3.53	6.46	9.99
Nerriga .....	10	17	27	4	23	...	...	...	27	8.09	11.80	19.89
Nithsdale .....	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	5.90	5.90
Norongo .....	8	5	13	8	5	...	...	...	13	7.	4.	11.
Oranmeir .....	6	8	14	4	10	...	...	...	14	3.55	6.95	10.50
Plattman's and Pip- pin's.	12	11	23	7	16	...	...	...	23	4.8	7.	11.8
Parkebourne .....	15	21	36	...	...	...	8	28	36	11.06	12.30	23.36
Raglan .....	7	11	18	17	1	...	...	...	18	3.5	6.6	10.1
Richlands .....	5	9	14	13	...	1	...	...	14	3.85	7.95	11.80
Rock View .....	7	8	15	...	12	...	3	...	15	5.60	5.60	11.20
Run of Water .....	14	8	22	19	1	...	1	1	22	8.80	5.50	14.30
Smith's .....	11	11	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	5.6	8.2	13.8
Snaphook .....	7	10	17	8	5	4	...	...	17	3.72	7.79	11.51
Springfield .....	9	11	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	6.60	8.90	15.50
Taralla .....	2	9	11	7	...	...	4	...	11	1.70	7.60	9.30
Teesdale .....	5	5	10	6	2	...	2	...	10	1.7	3.2	4.9
Third Creek .....	6	6	12	1	7	2	2	...	12	3.66	3.16	6.82
Towamba .....	10	11	21	9	6	6	...	...	21	7.77	8.97	16.74
Vernelly .....	4	3	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	3.30	3.	6.30
Watagon and Dairy Arm.	18	21	39	12	27	...	...	...	39	5.5	8.4	13.9
Wheneey Creek .....	6	6	12	9	3	...	...	...	12	4.4	4.9	9.3
Winstone Valley .....	12	10	22	14	8	...	...	...	22	10.	9.	19.
Wallamba River, U.	8	7	15	9	3	3	...	...	15	4.95	5.5	10.45
Wallamba River, L.	7	8	15	4	4	7	...	...	15	4.48	6.2	10.68
Wyndham .....	7	10	17	9	1	7	...	...	17	2.55	7.69	10.24
Yelbraith .....	9	10	19	7	...	12	...	...	19	7.60	7.80	15.40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>388.40</b>	<b>439.02</b>	<b>827.42</b>



APPENDIX G.

SCHEDULE of Applications for the Establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the Year 1870.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.									Number of Children promised to attend.									Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Council's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	
Bateman's Bay North and .....	Miles. 8	6	6	12	2	4	6	...	...	12	6	6	12	2	4	6	...	...	12	1	1	1	...	...	3	} Agreed to.
Bateman's Bay South .....	8	14	7	21	8	13	...	...	21	9	6	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	15	1	4	...	...	...	5	
Batmaroo Creek and .....	...	13	15	28	15	5	8	...	...	28	13	15	28	15	5	8	...	...	28	5	1	2	...	...	8	} Agreed to.
Black Springs .....	...	12	11	23	9	14	...	...	23	12	11	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	23	2	3	...	...	...	5	
Bois Chere and Run of Water .....	4	9	7	16	9	4	3	...	...	16	9	7	16	9	4	3	...	...	16	2	1	1	...	...	4	} Agreed to.
Jones' and .....	...	5	14	19	...	19	...	...	19	5	14	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Burrigorang { Gorman's .....	18	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	17	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	...	...	17	1	3	...	...	...	4	} Agreed to.
Marsden's and .....	...	12	9	21	5	16	...	...	21	12	9	21	5	16	...	...	...	...	21	2	5	...	...	...	7	
Maxwell's .....	30	3	8	11	2	9	...	...	11	3	8	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	...	...	...	4	
Plattman's and .....	18	6	17	23	6	17	...	...	23	6	17	23	6	17	...	...	...	...	23	1	4	...	...	...	5	
Pippins' .....	...	9	11	20	9	11	...	...	20	9	11	20	9	11	...	...	...	...	20	2	3	...	...	...	5	
Smith's and .....	20	13	14	27	...	27	...	...	27	13	14	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	6	...	...	...	6	
Dennis' .....	20	12	5	17	...	17	...	...	17	12	5	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Curry Flat and .....	4	32	8	40	10	18	7	...	5	40	11	2	13	4	3	4	...	2	13	2	1	1	...	1	5	} Under consideration.
Myalla .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	9	1	2	1	...	...	4	
Delegate and .....	25	11	7	18	11	4	3	...	...	18	14	13	27	13	4	10	...	...	27	3	2	4	...	...	9	} Declined—no buildings.
Corrowong .....	...	8	7	15	2	8	5	...	...	15	14	12	26	5	16	5	...	...	26	2	4	2	...	...	8	
John's River and .....	9	7	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	7	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	3	} Agreed to.
Lansdowne .....	...	10	13	23	19	...	1	3	...	23	10	13	23	19	...	1	3	...	23	6	...	1	1	...	8	
Monkittie and .....	3	16	18	34	10	21	3	...	...	34	11	11	22	3	19	...	...	...	22	1	6	...	...	...	7	} Declined.
Meroo .....	...	13	5	18	...	15	3	...	...	18	13	5	18	...	15	3	...	...	18	...	5	1	...	...	6	
M'Lean's River and .....	14	17	19	36	22	14	...	...	...	36	9	12	21	10	11	...	...	...	21	3	3	...	...	...	6	} Declined.
Wollomba River .....	4	12	10	22	13	5	...	4	...	22	8	9	17	8	5	...	4	...	17	2	1	...	2	...	5	
Parkesbourne and .....	4	14	13	27	...	...	...	4	23	27	16	13	29	...	...	...	6	23	29	...	...	...	2	9	11	} Agreed to.
Kirkdale .....	...	13	12	25	18	7	...	...	...	25	8	6	14	12	2	...	...	...	14	5	1	...	...	...	6	
Taralla and .....	16	5	9	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	5	9	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	4	} Agreed to.
Urobodalla .....	6	9	4	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	4	
Tipperary Gully and .....	...	17	14	31	16	8	7	...	...	31	11	13	24	15	6	3	...	...	24	6	2	1	...	...	9	} Agreed to.
Threc-mile Rush .....	3	20	9	29	7	5	6	...	11	29	17	7	24	7	3	6	...	8	24	3	1	2	...	3	9	
Tucki Tucki Plain and .....	...	12	11	23	11	...	12	...	...	23	5	11	16	4	...	12	...	...	16	1	...	4	...	...	5	} Agreed to.
Steve King's Plain .....	2½	7	9	16	6	5	5	...	...	16	5	8	13	3	5	5	...	...	13	3	2	3	...	...	8	
Total .....	.....	346	302	648	248	281	69	11	39	648	299	282	581	203	265	67	13	33	581	67	72	24	5	13	181	

## APPENDIX H.

1. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Albury District.
2. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Armidale District.
3. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Bathurst District.
4. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Camden District.
5. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Cumberland District.
6. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Goulburn District.
7. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Maitland District.
8. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Newcastle District.
9. Inspector's Report upon Schools in the Sydney District.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1870.

I beg to submit, for the information and approval of the Council of Education, this General Report upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Certified Denominational Schools in the Albury District, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870.

*Supply of Schools.*—In forming an estimate of the supply of means of education, it will be necessary to consider the pursuits, social condition, and distribution of the population; and to this end the district may be divided as follows:—1. The Western portion.—2. The Eastern portion.

The extensive territory comprised in the first-named division is exclusively devoted to pastoral purposes, the population is in an inverse ratio to the area it occupies, and, owing to the almost universal practice of employing only single men, adopted of late years by the owners or managers of station property, the *family* institution can scarcely be said to exist except in the townships. It is only in the towns, therefore, that schools are actually needed; and as there is but one township of any importance in which a school was not in operation during the year, it may be stated that the educational wants of this portion of the district are fairly supplied under the present system of public instruction.

Passing to the Eastern portion of the district, it may be observed that though small in area when compared with the Eastern, yet, owing to its favourable climate, and more varied natural resources, the population is numerically greater, and considerable numbers are engaged in farming and gold mining. Schools aided and supervised by the State are to be found on all the important gold fields; and if the educational wants of the strictly rural settlements are less adequately supplied, it must be ascribed chiefly to the more recent growth and widely scattered character of the population, and perhaps partly to a want of intelligence and aptitude for local organization too frequently to be met with in these localities. It is in the agricultural areas therefore that the means of education are least plentiful in supply; hence it is gratifying to be able to report that the number of rural schools is steadily increasing. A tabular statement showing the number and distribution of the schools in operation in each division of the district, during the year 1870, is subjoined:—

## 1. Schools in Western portion.

Name of School.	Class of School.	Name of School.	Class of School.
Balranald .....	Public.	Moama .....	Public.
Deniliquin .....	Public.	Moulamein .....	Public.
Buston .....	Public.	Mulwala .....	Provisional.
Hay .....	Public.	Wanganella .....	Provisional.
Jereelderie .....	Public.	Wentworth .....	Public.
Menindie .....	Public.	Wilcannia .....	Provisional.

## II. Schools in Eastern portion of District.

Name of School.	Class of School.	Name of School.	Class of School.
Albury .....	Public.	Howlong .....	Public.
Albury (C.E.) .....	Denominational.	Huon .....	Provisional.
Albury (R.C.) .....	Denominational.	Jugiong (R.C.) .....	Denominational.
Adelong .....	Public.	Laomala .....	Provisional.
Adelong Crossing .....	Public.	Lake Albert .....	Public.
Adelong, Upper .....	Public.	Major's Plains .....	Provisional.
Big Ben Creek .....	Provisional.	Round Waterhole .....	Provisional.
Bowma .....	Public.	Thurgoona .....	Public.
Brungle .....	Provisional.	Tarramia .....	Provisional.
Bungowannah .....	Provisional.	Tumbarumba .....	Public.
Collendina .....	Provisional.	Tumut .....	Public.
Corowa (C.E.) .....	Denominational.	Tumut (R.C.) .....	Denominational.
Gilmore, Upper .....	Provisional.	Wagga Wagga .....	Public.
Gundagai .....	Public.	Wagga Wagga (R.C.) .....	Denominational.
Gundagai, South .....	Denominational.	Wondalga .....	Provisional.

The Public School established at Adelong Crossing, and the Provisional Schools opened at Bungowannah, Huon, and Round Waterhole, within the year, are included in these tables. On the 31st May, 1870, the Albury Church of England School passed from under the supervision of the Council,—its certificate having been cancelled, in conformity with section 28 of Public Schools Act and article 11 of the Regulations. The number of schools under the Council's supervision at the close of the year was:—

Twenty-one Public Schools, comprising twenty-three departments,  
Fourteen Provisional Schools, comprising fourteen departments, and  
Six Certified Denominational Schools, comprising six departments.

Formal application for the establishment of new schools was made during the year by the residents of the undermentioned localities:—

Locality.	Class of School applied for.	Locality.	Class of School applied for.
Booligal .....	Provisional.	Mullenjandra .....	Public.
Blowing .....	Provisional.	Quat Quatta .....	Public.
Eurongilly .....	Provisional.	Round Waterhole .....	Provisional.
Four-mile Creek .....	Public.	Sebastopol .....	Public.
Huon .....	Provisional.		

The following places were visited for the purpose of collecting and affording information relative to the establishment of new schools:—Coolac, Junee Reefs, Maude, Morna, Mundarlo, Tarcutta, and Woomargama.

It is not unworthy of remark that all the schools established during the year lie in the agricultural settlements, and that two-thirds of the localities from which applications have been received, and a like proportion of the places at which schools will probably be established at an early date, are of this class.

#### INSPECTION.

My appointment to this district dates from 1st February, 1870, and I entered upon its duties on 24th day of same month. The nature and amount of the work performed during the remainder of the year may be thus summarized:—

Number of visits for general and regular inspection .....	41
Number of visits for ordinary inspection .....	18
Number of schools visited incidentally .....	14
Visits for report upon applications for schools .....	7
Visits of inquiry into educational wants of localities .....	7
Visits of special inquiry .....	3
	90
Total number of visits during year .....	90
Number of miles travelled .....	4,772

The time not employed in the above specified work was occupied in writing reports upon the condition of *each school* inspected, and in attending to other duties of a miscellaneous nature. It has to be observed that travelling, and the work of inspection generally, were much retarded by unfavourable weather, bad roads, and high floods. Owing to these impediments, the schools at Moulamein and Wanganella were not visited during the year; the regular inspection of Hay school could not be proceeded with, and the temporary suspension of the provisional school at Brungle is partly to be ascribed to the same causes. The provisional schools at Round Waterhole and Tarrania were not in operation when I visited these localities. With the exception of the schools here enumerated, all the public, provisional, and certified denominational schools in the district were thoroughly inspected. The general condition of these schools will form the subject of the remaining portion of this report.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Thirteen of the public schools are vested in the Council, and eight are held in premises rented or temporarily loaned for that purpose. The material condition of the vested schools ranges in point of quality from fair to excellent, the greater number being judiciously designed, substantially built, and amply supplied with furniture and apparatus. Buildings of this class have been completed and occupied within the year at Adelong Crossing, Hay, and Wentworth, and arrangements have been made for the erection of similar edifices at Howlong, Menindie, Tumbarumba, and Wagga Wagga. A teacher's residence has been built at Balranald, and it is gratifying to state that steps are being taken to provide this accommodation for the one vested school in the district to which at present a teacher's dwelling is not attached. The organization of the *non-vested* schools is more varied, and less satisfactory: in only two instances can it be regarded as fair; in four, tolerable; and in one it is decidedly bad.

The material condition of the provisional schools is of a very moderate kind. Most of the school-houses are slab buildings, roofed with bark, frail in structure, of an uninviting appearance, and unprovided with out-offices.

The denominational schools also rank low in point of organization. Of the three buildings specially designed for school purposes, only one is suitable and in good repair. Two of the schools of this class are conducted in church buildings, the proper furnishings of which interfere with, and in one school absolutely prevent, a due arrangement of the desks; and one is held in a dilapidated house built on the frontage of a tolerably busy street.

A marked defect in the organization of most schools is the want of playsheds and lavatories. It is gratifying, however, to observe that lavatories have been provided for all the recently erected schools; and it is to be hoped that a playshed will form an item in the cost, and be included in the plans of all future buildings.

In general the schools are liberally supplied with the books, maps, and other working materials granted by the Council, and there is reason to believe that most teachers exercise due care and economy in regard to the school stock.

In five-eighths of the schools the records are neatly and accurately kept, but in too many instances a want of completeness in details was to be observed. Slovenly and incorrect entries are chiefly made by inexperienced teachers; in a few cases, however, these defects appeared to be the result of carelessness, and in one provisional school it was found that the records had been wilfully falsified. It is almost unnecessary to add that the services of the offending teacher have been dispensed with.

Detailed statistics respecting the material condition of the several classes of schools will be found annexed.\*

\* Annex A.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The almost continuous rains and unusually high floods prevailing during nine months of the year materially affected the attendance in schools generally. At Wagga Wagga, Hay, Euston, Wentworth, Moama, Deniliquin, and Moulamein, the schools had to be closed for periods ranging from one week to more than five months; these towns having been either wholly or partly submerged. Under these circumstances, it was to have been expected that the aggregate attendance would fall below the numbers recorded for the previous year. This has been the case, and a comparison of the following tables will show to what extent.

TABLE I—1869.

On Rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Inspection.
For Quarter ending March, 1869.	For Quarter ending December, 1869.	For Quarter ending March, 1869.	For Quarter ending December, 1869.	Present at examination.
1,703	1,964	1,160	1,407	1,420

TABLE II—1870.

On Rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Inspection.
For Quarter ending March, 1870.	For Quarter ending December, 1870.	For Quarter ending March, 1870.	For Quarter ending December, 1870.	Present at Examination.
1,981	1,876	1,275	1,307	1,330

It

It necessarily follows that regularity and punctuality of attendance could not admit of favourable report, and it was but reasonable to expect that the character of the discipline generally would be found less satisfactory than it might have been under more favourable circumstances. Viewed in its higher aspects, the character of the discipline admits of considerable improvement. It is true that in several schools the pupils conduct themselves becomingly and appear reasonably diligent while under the direct supervision of the teachers; but the number is small in which compliance with the requisitions of order, attention, and industry, or the manifestations of self-denial and self-control, appear to be based upon an abiding consciousness of moral obligation, and directed by a sense of duty. To some it may seem that this is too high a standard, but few will gainsay that it is practicable; and it will be generally admitted that the degree to which it has been compassed is among the best measures of the value of school government, and the only criterion of *moral tone*. Tables showing the character of the discipline in the several classes of schools are annexed.\*

*Instruction.*—Speaking in general terms, it has to be remarked that a considerable difference was found to exist, both as to the extent of the course of instruction and the provision made for its regulation, as well as in the quality of the methods of teaching, and the value of the results thereby realized in schools conducted by *trained*, as compared with those in charge of *untrained* teachers. In the former the classification is in the main based upon sound principles, and in harmony with the mental capacity of the pupils; the occupation, though less unexceptionable, is fairly devised; the course of instruction, except in rare instances, is complete; and the results, considering the unsteady character of the pupils' attendance, may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. In the latter the several features here enumerated range in point of appropriateness and quality from indifferent to very moderate. In the first-mentioned division are included most of the Public and one half the Denominational Schools; all the Provisional, three Public, and the remaining Denominational Schools are comprised in the other. It has to be observed, however, that in a few of the schools conducted by trained teachers the instruction was found to be indifferently regulated and of little value, owing, apparently, to the supineness or inaptitude of the teacher; while, on the other hand, the persevering energy and fair natural ability evinced by some of the untrained teachers were found to be productive of fairly satisfactory results. The exceptions in either class of schools were, however, not sufficiently numerous to modify to any appreciable extent the general estimates above recorded.

\* Annex B.

With regard to *method*, it has to be observed, that whatever may be the amount of theoretical knowledge possessed by the teachers generally, the average degree of skill with which it is applied to the work of instruction, even in schools conducted by trained teachers, is susceptible of considerable improvement. It appears to me, however, that failure in producing good results arises not so much from defectiveness of method, viewed in the abstract, as from deficiency of knowledge; and by deficiency of knowledge is here meant the want of that exact and comprehensive acquaintance with the principles and details of the subject of each lesson without which all formal or *methodical* treatment will be of little value. Where due forethought and diligence have been employed for the acquisition of this knowledge, logical arrangement, lucid exposition, and apposite illustration are seldom found wanting; where these essentials to all good methods are present, little doubt need be entertained as to the efficacy of the teaching.

*Reading.*—Sufficient time is allotted to this subject in the schools generally, but a proportionate degree of attention appears wanting. The methods employed in teaching the elements are mainly mechanical; and in the higher stages due care is seldom taken to cultivate an intelligent, pleasing, and expressive style. What seem to be most needed are, adequate previous preparation of the lessons, and a more frequent resort to exemplar reading on the part of the teachers.

*Writing.*—When the amount of time nominally devoted to this subject is considered, the degree of proficiency attained in most schools cannot be regarded as satisfactory. There can be little doubt that this is mainly owing to the want of rational method in the more elementary stages, and of effective supervision as regards the writing generally. In numerous instances the models for imitation by the junior classes were not "programmed"; and in several schools they had been so injudiciously selected, and were so badly set, as to be well nigh worthless. More attention is paid to the writing in copy-books, but the dictation exercises are as a rule carelessly written. In some of the larger schools, however, the writing was, in all classes, fairly satisfactory.

*Arithmetic.*—Of all the ordinary subjects this is perhaps the least skilfully taught—it is certainly the one for whose teaching the least provision is made. In fully one-half the schools it was invariably found set down as a "silent lesson," and in others oral teaching was but partially provided for. The black-board too often serves no better purpose than as a substitute for text-books—exercises from some favourite manual being copied thereon, and these the pupils are expected "to work" while the teacher is otherwise engaged. The time allowed for the solution of these exercises is generally too long; inquiry as to the correctness of the answers is seldom sufficiently rigid, and, when the day of examination comes round, it is found that in classes deemed fairly proficient by the teacher, the majority of the pupils fail to solve the simplest exercises, and evince a total ignorance of the plainest principles. A more rational mode of treatment is adopted in more than one-third of the schools (chiefly public), and it is only in these that the requirements of the "standard" are fairly met.

*Grammar.*—This subject is taught in nearly all schools, but in the majority the elementary instruction will have to be better grounded before satisfactory results can be looked for. In several public schools however appropriate methods are employed, and fair progress appears to have been made in the study of parsing and analysis. In two schools the knowledge thus acquired has been made subsidiary to the teaching of composition.

*Geography.*—Judging by the results elicited at examination, and having regard to the comparative facility with which, under judicious teaching, a fair knowledge of this subject may be acquired, there is reason to believe that a much less degree of care and attention is paid to the teaching of geography than its importance, or even its attractiveness, would lead one to expect. The number of schools in which fair proficiency was shown is small, while in many the results were barely appreciable.

*Object Lessons.*—Short lectures, intended to meet the requirements of the standard under this head, are given in the schools generally, but it is only in a few of the better class that the instruction is of any real value, or appears calculated to cultivate habits of observation and inquiry.

*Vocal Music and Drawing.*—Singing by ear is practised in fifteen public, two provisional, and two denominational schools; but the theory of the tonic sol-fa method is systematically taught only in a few of these, and to a very limited extent. Drawing is included among the subjects taught in seventeen public, two provisional, and six denominational schools. In several schools the proficiency attained ranges from moderate to fair, in three very creditable results have been achieved; but on the whole the value of the instruction would be materially enhanced were the directions printed on the covers of the several sets of models supplied by the Council more generally studied and systematically applied.

*Scripture Lessons.*—These form part of the course of instruction in all public and a few of the provisional schools. Due attention appears to be devoted to the teaching, and very fair proficiency is evinced by the pupils generally. In some schools the answering was very creditable.

*Needlework.*—Sewing, or other needlework, is taught in two-thirds of the public and denominational, and in one-third of the provisional schools. In six the work presented for inspection appeared to be well done; in thirteen others there was little to praise and much to condemn.

*Extra Subjects.*—Geometry and algebra are taught in three public and one denominational school, and in one of the former Latin is also among the subjects of instruction. The number engaged in the study of these subjects is small, owing chiefly to the practice of withdrawing children from school at an early age; and to this must also be ascribed the elementary character of the instruction given.

Tabular

\* Annex C.  
+ Annex D.

Tabular Statements showing the character of the Instruction\*, and the Ages of Pupils on Rolls and present at Examination,† will be found annexed. Statistics showing the Proficiency attained in the several subjects are subjoined.

ANNEX E.

(I.)—TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction—Public Schools.

Actual Proficiency.	Reading.				Writing.			Arithmetic.				Grammar.			Geography.			Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Latin.	Scripture.
	Monosyllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Total.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Total.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.							
Indifferent.....	39	35	24	98	98	48	141	112	49	6	167	55	59	114	70	41	111	213	253	120	15	10	...	23
Tolerable.....	101	66	12	179	108	49	157	146	27	7	180	111	32	143	105	94	199	252	236	160	5	4	6	42
Fair.....	45	83	26	164	60	157	217	80	17	19	126	23	64	87	70	13	83	175	46	51	4	9	7	64
Good.....	118	65	118	401	59	167	326	74	31	17	122	54	20	74	43	24	67	65	65	54	1	2	...	93
Total.....	303	259	180	742	330	421	741	422	124	49	595	248	175	418	288	172	460	705	600	385	25	25	13	230

(II.)—TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction—Provisional Schools.

Actual Proficiency.	Reading.				Writing.			Arithmetic.				Grammar.			Geography.			Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Latin.	Scripture.
	Monosyllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Total.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Total.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.							
Indifferent.....	15	...	...	15	12	20	32	65	12	...	77	59	4	63	50	9	65	89	...	12	...	...	...	13
Tolerable.....	27	62	10	99	42	44	86	47	10	...	57	24	5	29	24	6	30	62	27	...	21	...	...	10
Fair.....	45	20	9	74	31	38	69	4	6	4	14	10	6	16	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good.....	19	10	4	33	5	12	17	9	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	106	92	23	221	90	114	204	125	34	4	163	98	15	108	93	15	108	151	27	33	...	...	...	23

(III.)—TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction—Certified Denominational Schools.

Actual Proficiency.	Reading.				Writing.			Arithmetic.				Grammar.			Geography.			Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Latin.
	Monosyllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Total.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Total.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.						
Indifferent.....	26	15	...	41	20	14	34	87	42	9	188	28	56	84	36	50	86	153	25	111	7	6	...
Tolerable.....	43	31	23	97	34	46	80	22	8	3	23	35	...	35	28	14	42	95	25	17	...	4	...
Fair.....	11	14	43	68	37	59	96	22	...	6	23	16	14	30	15	6	21	10	33	...	...	...	...
Good.....	25	13	4	42	14	24	38	10	2	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....	105	73	70	248	105	143	248	141	52	24	217	79	70	149	79	70	149	263	84	128	10	10	...

Teachers.—Changes have been made in the teaching staff of several schools during the year, and there is reason to believe that the schools thus affected have been benefited. At the close of the year the general staff consisted of forty-one principal and three assistant teachers. The numbers employed in the several classes of schools and of the different grades of classification are as follows:—

Teachers of	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.			Not classified.	Total
	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.		
Public Schools ...	.....	1	1	4	8	5	3	4	26
Provisional Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Certified Denominational Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	6
Total.....	.....	1	1	4	11	6	4	17	44

The comparatively short time I have had charge of the district renders it impossible for me to speak in more than general terms as to the character, social influence, and general efficiency of the teachers. As far as I am able to judge, I have reason to believe that the great majority command, and are deserving of, the confidence and respect of the thinking portion of the people among whom and for whom they labour.

Local Supervision.—The degree to which this feature of school management has been exercised during the year affords but little ground for congratulation. In only a few schools was it found to have been systematically conducted and reasonably effective. In numerous instances however there was a disposition evinced and promises were given to make up for past indifference by future attention; and there is reason to believe that a more favourable estimate of the general usefulness of School Boards will have to be made in future reports.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
Inspector.

Inspector's Office,  
Albury, 28 January, 1871.

29

ANNEX A.

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Public Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	8	9	2	1
Buildings .....	8	5	3	4
Playgrounds .....	9	6	4	1
Furniture .....	8	6	3	3
Apparatus .....	11	7	1	1
Books .....	12	6	1	1
Registers .....	10	5	3	2

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Provisional Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	5	3	2	.....
Buildings .....	1	3	4	2
Playgrounds .....	.....	3	4	3
Furniture .....	1	1	2	6
Apparatus .....	2	2	4	2
Books .....	2	6	1	1
Registers .....	1	4	3	2

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Certified Denominational Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	3	2	.....	1
Buildings .....	1	.....	3	2
Playgrounds .....	2	1	.....	3
Furniture .....	1	.....	3	2
Apparatus .....	1	4	1	.....
Books .....	4	2	.....	.....
Registers .....	1	3	2	1

ANNEX B.

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Public Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	2	6	5	6
Punctuality .....	3	10	4	2
Cleanliness .....	4	9	6	.....
Order .....	2	10	6	1
Government .....	2	10	6	1

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Provisional Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	2	6	1	1
Punctuality .....	.....	4	5	1
Cleanliness .....	1	4	2	3
Order .....	.....	3	4	3
Government .....	.....	3	2	5

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Certified Denominational Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	1	3	.....	2
Punctuality .....	.....	2	3	1
Cleanliness .....	.....	2	4	.....
Order .....	.....	1	2	3
Government .....	.....	1	3	2

ANNEX C.

## ANNEX C.

TABLE showing the character of the Instruction in Public Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	9	6	3	1
Occupation.....	4	7	6	2
Methods .....	3	5	8	3

TABLE showing the character of the Instruction in Provisional Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	1	2	5	2
Occupation.....	.....	1	4	5
Methods .....	.....	1	3	6

TABLE showing the character of the Instruction in Certified Denominational Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	.....	4	1	1
Occupation.....	.....	1	3	2
Methods .....	.....	.....	4	2

## ANNEX D.

TABLE showing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Examination in Public Schools.

	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Numbers on Roll .....	271	188	90	51	70	37	64	45	58	43	103	75	656	439
Present at Examination .....	198	128	64	42	60	29	54	35	44	33	71	55	491	322

TABLE showing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Examination in Provisional Schools.

	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Numbers on Roll .....	58	54	18	17	17	17	13	9	11	16	15	32	132	145
Present at Examination .....	48	46	15	16	14	16	13	7	11	16	12	22	112	124

TABLE showing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls, and present at Examination in Certified Denominational Schools.

	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Numbers on Roll .....	86	39	40	14	32	11	33	17	15	10	42	14	248	105
Present at Examination .....	70	30	33	11	28	10	23	14	13	8	31	10	198	89

## ANNEX E.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools in the Albany District, inspected during the year 1870.

## I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ADELONG :—Visited, 22nd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 14 ; total, 57.

1. The accommodation is not sufficient for the present and steadily increasing attendance, otherwise the material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated ; the methods are appropriate and skilful. 4. The actual proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable, but substantial progress has been made during the comparatively short time the present teacher has had charge.

ADELONG CROSSING :—Visited, 23rd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. A new school, established March, 1870. The material condition and general equipment are very good. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular in attendance, and the discipline generally is fairly effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is fairly regulated ; and the methods are appropriate, but need to be applied with more vigour and vivacity. 4. The actual proficiency is low, mainly owing to the short time most of the children have been at school.

ADELONG,

ADELONG, UPPER :—Visited, 5th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

1. Some repairs have been made to schoolroom since last inspection, and a shed has been built ; but this detracts from rather than improves the general appearance of the premises. The school is amply found in working materials, and is kept scrupulously clean. 2. The discipline is healthy, and cleanliness has become its most marked feature. The instruction is judiciously regulated ; the teaching is thorough, and gives promise of good results. 4. The general proficiency approaches fair ; moral and intellectual progress has been made since the present teacher took charge.

ALBURY :—Visited, 26th, 27th, and 28th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 39 ; total, 90.

1. The fencing needs repairs, and lavatories are required to complete the organization ; otherwise the material condition and general equipment are excellent. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. All the ordinary subjects are taught, together with geometry, algebra, and the elements of Latin. The methods are modern, and range in point of quality from tolerable to good ; the teaching is vigorous and animated. 4. The proficiency of the several classes ranges from fair to very fair.

ALBURY (Infants) :—Visited, 31st October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 24 ; total, 65.

1. An excellent schoolroom, well equipped and neatly kept. 2. The inclemency of the weather has for some time past materially affected the attendance ; and the character of the discipline is lowered by the restlessness and inattention of the pupils while under instruction. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is very fairly regulated, and the teaching is painstaking and tolerably skilful. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

BALRANALD :—Visited, 31st May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

1. The material condition is defective as regards fencing and out-offices. The schoolroom, a weatherboard building, needs repairs and painting. The supply of furniture and working materials is scanty, and the premises are very untidy. 2. The attendance has fallen off considerably, owing to the unpopularity of the teacher ; the pupils present were slovenly attired and very lethargic. 3. The instruction is badly regulated, and the teaching appears to have been of a most perfunctory if not negligent character. 4. The attainments are small. The teacher's services were dispensed with a month after the date of inspection, and under his successor the attendance has considerably increased.

BOWNA :—Visited, 11th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolroom is a slab building, in bad repair, but fairly furnished, and kept scrupulously clean. 2. The elder pupils attend very irregularly, but in other respects the discipline is fairly healthy. 3. Except singing and sewing, all the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is tolerably skilful. 4. The attainments of the junior classes range from fair to very fair, but in the highest grade only moderate proficiency is evinced.

DENILQUIN :—Visited, 2nd December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 17 ; total, 58.

1. The verandah posts, skirting-boards, and a portion of the flooring have been destroyed by the ravages of the white ant. Owing to the displacement of a few slates, the roof of the teacher's residence is not weatherproof ; the school windows are broken ; the window blinds are torn, and the whole appearance of the premises is untidy and uninviting. 2. Except when prevented by floods or wet weather the attendance is regular and fairly punctual ; the order and attention need to be more sustained, and personal cleanliness requires more rigid supervision. 3. Geometry and algebra are taught to a few advanced pupils, and all the ordinary subjects are included in the course of instruction. More than sixty per cent. of the children present at examination are in the lowest class, of the others, only seven had passed the second grade, and but few promotions have been made since last inspection. The lesson documents are carefully compiled ; and the teaching is based upon modern methods, but is only partially effective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

EUSTON :—Visited, 18th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 4 ; total, 8.

1. The schoolhouse and outbuildings are frail in structure, and present a neglected and dilapidated appearance ; the furniture is scanty in supply, but there is an abundance of working materials. 2. The attendance is very irregular, and the discipline, as a whole, is but moderately healthy. 3. The instruction is badly regulated, and the teaching is more formal than intelligent. 4. The proficiency is barely moderate.

GUNDAGAI :—Visited, 26th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 12 ; total, 51.

1. The organization is defective as regards lavatory, play-shed, and supply of water ; the roof of schoolroom also needs repairs ; otherwise the material condition is reasonably good. The playground is neatly kept, and trees have been planted by the present teacher. The internal arrangements are less satisfactory,—the furniture being injudiciously arranged, and a want of care and taste manifest in the general appearance of the schoolroom. 2. The attendance is fluctuating and unpunctual ; more attention to cleanliness and neatness in dress is requisite ; and the general discipline appears to be ineffective. 3. Singing is not taught, and needlework receives very little attention. The lesson documents are fairly suitable ; the methods of teaching are tolerably skilful, but need to be more vigorously applied. 4. The average proficiency of the lowest class is fair ; in the others it is but tolerable.

HOWLONG :—



## HOWLONG:—Visited, 14th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. This school is held in leased premises, the teacher being responsible for the rent. Its material condition approaches tolerable. 2. The attendance is regular but not punctual, and in other respects the discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The teaching is painstaking and moderately skilful, and all the prescribed subjects are taught. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate. The present teacher has been only a very short time in charge.

## JEEFELDERIE:—Visited, 29th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 12; total, 19.

1. The school is held temporarily in private premises, the property of one of the members of local committee. There is adequate accommodation, but in other respects the material condition is very poor. 2. The attendance has been very irregular of late, and the general discipline is of a nominal character. 3. The instruction is limited to the more ordinary subjects, and the teaching is neither skilful nor profitable. 4. The results are small. The teacher's term of service expired at the close of November, and a trained teacher is now in charge.

## LAKE ALBERT:—Visited, 18th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 15; total, 29.

1. The schoolhouse, with teacher's residence attached, is a well designed weatherboard building, in good repair, and amply supplied with the necessary appliances of teaching. The whole premises are neatly kept, and a well-stocked flower garden is worthy of special notice. 2. The attendance has been small and irregular for some time, owing to the inclemency of the weather and bad roads; in its more general features the discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. Except needlework, all the prescribed subjects are taught; the lesson documents are carefully arranged; and the teaching appears earnest, but lacks most essentials to solid results. 4. The average proficiency is small; but this, no doubt, is partly owing to the irregular attendance of the pupils generally.

## MENINDIE:—Visited, 4th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

1. The school is held temporarily in premises almost a mile from the township. The organization is reasonably good. Tenders for the erection of new buildings on a more central site had been invited, and were under consideration at the time of inspection. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual, the pupils are becomingly attired, fair order is maintained, and a healthy tone pervades the school. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught; the lesson documents are tolerably suitable, and the teaching is vigorous and passably skilful. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the mental powers of the pupils are duly cultivated.

## MOAMA:—Visited, 23rd May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 21; total, 33.

1. This school is conducted in leased premises, the teacher being responsible for the rent. The accommodation is inadequate, but in other respects the organization is fair. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual; in its remaining features the discipline is fairly effective. 3. The teaching is painstaking and tolerably skilful, but the course of instruction is limited, singing and drawing not being included. 4. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

## THURGOONA:—Visited, 22nd December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. A lavatory and play-shed are needed to complete the organization; in all other essentials the material condition is excellent. 2. The attendance during the week of inspection was small, the elder pupils being engaged "harvesting." Those present were orderly, attentive, and neat in dress. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is observed, the lesson documents are suitable, the classification is judicious, and the teaching is earnest and tolerably skilful. 4. The actual proficiency is tolerable. The school had been closed for a period of two months previous to the present teacher's appointment in November.

## TUMBARUMBA:—Visited 1st September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.

1. The school is held in temporary premises. The accommodation is limited, and the furniture is neither suitable nor sufficient. There is a fair supply of working materials. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The classification is faulty, the lesson documents are incomplete, and the teaching is deficient in method and energy. 4. The general proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate.

## TUMUT:—Visited 12th and 13th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 41; girls, 34; total, 75.

1. The schoolhouse is a superior brick building, recently erected, suitably furnished, amply supplied with working materials, and neatly kept. 2. The discipline is on the whole healthy, and the increased attendance during the wet weather is very encouraging. 3. The instruction is judiciously regulated; the teaching is skilful and effective. 4. The general proficiency ranges from fair to very fair, and substantial progress is being made in the various subjects of instruction.

## WAGGA WAGGA (Boys):—Visited 14th and 15th November.

Present at examination:—63.

1. There is a good supply of working materials, but otherwise the material condition is defective. Arrangements have been made for the speedy erection of suitable buildings on a more eligible site. 2. The discipline, in the higher classes especially, is healthy and effective. 3. In addition to the ordinary subjects, geometry and algebra are systematically taught, the instruction is well regulated, and the teaching is intelligent, vigorous, and reasonably effective. 4. The proficiency of the lowest class is indifferent; in the others it ranges from tolerable to very fair.

WAGGA WAGGA (Girls):—Visited, 16th November.

Present at examination :—33.

1. The accommodation is adequate, but otherwise the material condition is unsatisfactory. 2. Many of the pupils attend irregularly, and several are carelessly attired. The general discipline is in other respects tolerably healthy. 3. Singing is not included in the subjects of instruction; the classification is injudicious; the lesson documents are of little value; and the teaching, though painstaking, lacks energy and penetrative force. 4. The general proficiency is indifferent.

WENTWORTH :—Visited 20th and 21st June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 32; girls, 3; total, 35.

1. This school is now held in the well-designed brick buildings lately erected on the most eligible site in the town. The internal organization is complete, but the playground needs fencing and to be provided with a play-shed. 2. The attendance is small; apart from this the discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The classification is injudicious, the instruction is badly regulated, and the teaching is deficient in vigour, vivacity, and penetrativeness. 4. The proficiency ranges from small to moderate, the average being indifferent.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BIG BEN CREEK :—Visited, 28th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.

1. The premises are unfenced, and out-offices have yet to be provided. The material condition is in other respects reasonably good, and the school is neatly kept. 2. The pupils are punctual and steady in attendance; the majority are becomingly attired, and an air of industry and cheerful compliance with rule marks the discipline generally. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught; the instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is industrious, tolerably skilful, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair, and evidences satisfactory progress.

BUNGOWANNAH :—Visited, 16th December.

Present at examination :—Boys 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom is a badly built, earthen-floored, bark hut; the premises are unfenced, and there are no out-buildings. There is a good supply of working materials, and the furniture is sufficient, but of indifferent quality. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular, and the general discipline is fairly healthy. 3. Except drawing, all the prescribed subjects are taught; the methods are moderately skilful, and are applied with much earnestness and industry. 4. The actual proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable, but the bulk of the pupils appear to have made fair progress while under instruction.

COLLENDINA :—Visited, 8th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6; girls, 9; total, 15.

1. The schoolroom is a slab building, roofed with bark, floored with bricks, and badly furnished; there are no out-offices, and the premises are unfenced. 2. The attendance is very irregular, many of the pupils are very untidy, and there is much room for improvement in the discipline generally. 3. Only the more ordinary subjects are included in the instruction, and these are unprofitably taught. 4. The proficiency is small.

GILMORE, UPPER :—Visited, 6th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12; girls, 17; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom is a slab building, much too small for the ordinary attendance; a lavatory, additional water-closet, and fencing, are needed; there is a fair supply of furniture and working materials. 2. Greater punctuality and increased attention to personal cleanliness would render the discipline fairly satisfactory. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is vigorous, tolerably skilful, and reasonably effective. 4. The general proficiency approaches fair, and the answering is intelligent.

HUON :—Visited, 21 December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7; girls, 11; total, 18.

1. The schoolhouse is a slab building, roofed with bark, and in good repair; out-offices, additional furniture, and a supply of water, are required to complete the organization. 2. The pupils attend regularly, and are with few exceptions clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive. 3. The teaching is painstaking, and moderately skilful; but the course of instruction is limited, and badly regulated. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

LACMALAC :—Visited, 15th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.

1. The material condition is defective as regards out-offices, fencing, furniture, and flooring; there is a reasonable supply of working materials. 2. The attendance is regular and punctual, but apart from this the discipline is indifferent. 3. The instruction is limited to the more ordinary subjects, and the teaching is individual and mechanical. 4. The proficiency is small.

MULWALA :—Visited, 6th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26.

1. This school is conducted in the English church; a supply of suitable furniture is much needed. 2. The attendance is regular and fairly punctual, but in its higher aspects the discipline is unsatisfactory. 3. The teaching is evidently painstaking, but very mechanical, and the instruction is limited. 4. Tolerable proficiency has been attained in reading and writing, and the answering in spelling is remarkably correct; in other subjects the results are small.

MAJOR'S PLAINS:—Visited, 15th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 11; total, 18.

1. Out-offices and additional furniture are needed; otherwise the material condition is reasonably good. 2. The attendance is regular, and the discipline judicious. 3. The teaching is intelligent, and all the prescribed subjects except singing and drawing are included in the course of instruction. 4. The results are tolerable.

WILCANNIA:—Visited, 14th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30.

1. The schoolroom is sufficiently large, but is badly ventilated; there is a fair supply of furniture and working materials. 2. On the whole the discipline is tolerably healthy, and the attendance is regular. 3. The instruction is indifferently regulated, and the teaching lacks skill and earnestness. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

WONDALGA:—Visited, 7th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 8; total, 22.

1. The material condition is defective as regards fencing and out-offices; to complete the internal equipment a book-press and black-board are required. 2. Want of cleanliness, both in dress and person, is the chief defect in the discipline; in other respects it is moderately healthy. 3. The instruction is limited, and the teaching very mechanical, but painstaking. 4. The proficiency in reading is tolerable; in other subjects the attainments are small.

ARMDALE DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Council of Education, my general report for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

My district is of the same wide extent as described in my last year's report. It comprises a greater area than England, and is strongly marked by a variety of physical features;—by large plains of tenacious black soil,—by dense scrub land,—by undulating wooded hills,—by steep and rugged mountains, which in many instances can be ascended only on foot,—and by swamps, creeks, and rivers, which it is either difficult, dangerous, or impossible to cross in wet weather. Most of my travelling is necessarily performed on horseback, and sometimes under circumstances of hardship and even privation. The average length of the five *radii* of my inspectorial tours is 195 miles, and the average distance of the schools from each other, taken in the line of my routes, is 29 miles. The total of the periods of my absence from home has been over eight months; and notwithstanding the unusual prevalence of wet weather and consequent floods which marked the year, I am gratified in having accomplished a larger amount of useful duties than I did last year.

The work of the present year has been distributed as follows:—

Travelling (3,078 miles) .....	57½ days
Regular inspection .....	80 "
Incidental .....	24 "
Clerical work and incidental travelling, inquiries and conferences... ..	131½ "
Examination of candidates and pupil teachers.....	7 "
Holidays and illness .....	7½ "
Detention by floods .....	5½ "
Sundays.....	52 "
Total.....	365 "

During the year I have continued to make myself as fully acquainted with the educational wants of the district as circumstances would allow, without interfering with my more important duties of inspection. My inquiries have led to the establishment of schools in localities urgently needing them, and to a knowledge of other places that require my personal visitation in order to secure like results; for my experience of bush people is that many of them, though anxious for the education of their children, are not only ignorant of the terms and conditions of the Public Schools Act, but are also wanting in energy and unanimity of action as regards most matters of local improvement. There are, however, numerous families in the squatting and coast portions of the district who are so widely scattered as to render the establishment even of half-time schools or itinerant schools a matter of great difficulty at present; at the same time it is not unlikely that the rapid progress which squatters are making in fencing their runs will materially tend to the concentration of people into agricultural areas, and consequently to the organization of schools of a permanent and useful character. With extremely few exceptions, the townships of the district are amply provided with school accommodation; and it is pleasing to remark that comparatively few children are to be seen idling about the streets in school hours, and that in general the townships themselves wear an aspect of quietness, order, cleanliness, and industry. It is also gratifying to observe the healthy rivalry and growing intelligence that are manifesting themselves among the farming population of the coast river districts with regard to school matters, and it is to be hoped that they will soon merit the praise of exercising judgment, self-denial, and determination, with regard to the more regular and prolonged attendance of their children at school.

The following table shows a steady increase of schools since the passing of the Public Schools Act, the numbers being those of schools in operation during the whole or a part of the respective years:—

Class of Schools.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Public .....	31	37	40	42
Provisional .....	6	15	25	30
Half-time .....	...	...	2	2
Church of England .....	8	8	8	8
Roman Catholic .....	2	3	3	3
Presbyterian .....	4	1	1	1
Wesleyan .....	2	2	2	2
Total .....	53	66	81	88

During

During the year, public schools were opened at Swan Creek and the Bellinger River; and provisional schools at Cockburn River, Lower Casino, Lower Southgate, the South Arm, Turner's Flat, and Wee Waa. The Armidale C.E. school was voluntarily closed in favour of the public school; and the Provisional at Yamba, Yetman, and Darkwater, and the C.E. school at Nundle, were closed in consequence of low attendance. Owing to delays in the erection of the necessary school buildings, the public schools at Barraba, Yarrowell, and Kinchela Creek, are not yet in operation; similar causes have delayed the opening of the proposed provisional schools at Attunga, Reid's Swamp, Orundumby, M'Gowan Creek, Gostwyck, and Puddledock. Contrary to my anticipations, the public school at Alumny Creek was not established, owing to the opposition of a few unreasonable people; but as the grounds of opposition are now removed, it is hoped that the school will be opened early next year. Applications have been made and favourably reported upon for the organization of schools at Ramornie, Ollera, Myall Creek, and Bogabri; and I expect that half-time schools or itinerant teachers will be immediately required for Tabulam, Pretty Gully, Tooloom, the Lunatic and Perseverance Reefs, Woolli, the Lower Clarence River, and the Nambuccra and Bellinger Rivers.

As in the early part of the year my time was occupied in writing my general report, in furnishing teachers with their annual supply of blank forms, and in disposing of the accumulated office work of the past year, it was not till the 17th February that I could begin the work of regular inspection. It is a matter of satisfaction to report that notwithstanding the wide extent of the district, the increase of schools and clerical labour, and the wet character of the year, I have succeeded in inspecting all the schools under my supervision, except those (8) which were not open at the dates of my visits, and two others which I was unable to reach on account of floods. One or more incidental visits have also been paid to thirty-four schools according as opportunities offered. No part of the district has however been visited specially for purposes of incidental inspection, for I have adopted the economical and sufficiently effective plan of first visiting unexpectedly all the schools lying on or near my different routes, and of visiting them again on my return journey for purposes of regular inspection. The usual notices of the dates of regular inspection have, in accordance with the Council's decision, been withheld from almost all the School Boards; but the innovation has in a few instances created dissatisfaction. One teacher regarded my unexpected visit as sinful, and talked of withdrawing his patronage from the local weekly journal, because the Editor failed to notify my presence in the district. Such instances are happily few, and I am pleased to report that the great majority of the teachers and the members of School Boards look upon the change as being highly conducive to the efficient management of schools. Hitherto they have been presented for inspection in their holiday attire, but this year they have been viewed in their every-day suit; and the unsatisfactory examination many have passed in this character leads me to believe that the change ought to be sustained. The time usually devoted to the regular inspections has been five or six hours; but a few of the larger schools have taken me from two to four days to inspect them. The examinations in general have been oral and written in each subject; and, as far as practicable, the attainments and intelligence of each pupil has been estimated in reference to age, time in class, and the standard of proficiency. In order, also, to compensate for my past inability to visit the schools for ordinary inspection, I have so conducted the examinations as to afford the teachers opportunities of improving their practical skill; and I have reason to believe that the additional time and labour thus expended have proved profitable.

The selection of good school sites being a matter of material importance, continues to receive careful consideration, though it occasionally happens that a school is unavoidably placed in a low, unpleasant, or other ineligible situation, either on account of the pre-occupation of the more suitable sites, the general physical defects of the district, or because the school building was previously used for purposes other than educational. The sites of forty-seven schools range from very fair to good; of twenty-eight schools, from tolerable to fair; and of eleven from moderate to bad. The present year has been so unusually wet that several of the school sites in the coast river districts have been flooded, and in two instances the floodwaters have been from 1 to 3 feet in the school buildings. The Rainbow Reach Public School is so liable to the injurious effects of floods as to render its removal to a better site expedient.

The condition and style of the school buildings continue to improve. Substantial repairs have been made to those at Casino, Euroka, Inverell, Kelly's Plains, Teunterfield, and Frederickton. Teachers' residences are being built at Coraki and Coldstream. New and commodious schoolhouses have been erected at Bundarra, Carroll, Swan Creek, Wardell, Woodburn, and the Bellinger River, and large additions made to the public school at Armidale. New and superior brick buildings are in course of erection on an approved new site for the North Grafton Public School, and it is probable that before the end of next year new buildings will be provided for the proposed Public School at Glen Innes. The schoolhouses at Ballina and Bingera are in a dilapidated condition; those at Tamworth and South Grafton are too small for the attendance; and the weatherboard buildings of some of the public schools require painting, but more particularly guttering and spouting, to prevent further injury to the woodwork and the foundations. The general condition and aspect of the public and the denominational school buildings range from fair to good, and of those of the provisional and the half-time schools from moderate to fair. The teachers' residences have improved but slightly either in number or condition; nearly one-third of the teachers are still without them, and many continue to complain of the difficulties they experience either in procuring suitable lodgings or of living on their small incomes. Two cases are known to me of teachers being obliged to live at public-houses. One of these, though in charge of a thriving school, complained so much of the inconveniences and annoyances which he and his wife suffered that it was deemed expedient to remove him to another school. The teachers of all the public schools but three non-vested ones are provided with comfortable dwellings; but it appears to me very desirable that in order to sustain and promote the respectability of the teacher's office, the teachers of country schools should be enabled to equal, if not excel, their agricultural neighbours in the comfort and respectability of their residences.

The playgrounds of the public schools in general are in fair condition as regards fencing, out-offices, supply of water, and freedom from timber; but those of provisional schools and denominational schools are indifferently circumstanced in these respects. Much ignorance and indifference still prevail among the promoters of non-vested country schools as to the healthy influences of well organized playgrounds; but I find that in this as in all other school matters, beneficial results are achieved where the teachers are persons of energy, industry, and intelligence; and I never fail to represent the merits of such teachers to the Council. I am pleased to see that several teachers are improving the playgrounds of their schools by planting flowering shrubs and fruit trees; and I hope to be able to report next year that all the teachers in the district have exerted themselves to secure lavatories and bells, the absence of which in most of the schools is attested respectively by the soiled state of the books and the unpunctuality of the scholars. A very noticeable defect in the organization of the playground is the almost entire absence of appliances for indulging the pupils in those gymnastic exercises which are so highly beneficial in promoting bodily health, vigour and agility. Physical education appears to be almost entirely neglected. Country school children at play is often a tame spectacle, and the listless and inactive habits many of them contract in the playground are manifested in the schoolroom. I think it very desirable, therefore, that every school should be provided with the simple forms of gymnastic apparatus. Grants made for such a purpose should be money well spent.

The character of the furniture is steadily improving. In most of the public and the denominational schools it is adequate, suitable, in good condition, and appropriately arranged. In the non-vested public schools at Bingera, Strontian Park, Wyrallah, and Wauchope, it is scanty and of an inferior description, owing to the difficulty of raising funds; but it is likely that these defects will shortly be remedied. The furniture of provisional schools is generally defective in respect to quantity, quality, and arrangement, but I find that, in these particulars it is better in the schools of recent establishment, where reasonable demands

demands have been made upon the Local Committees to supply the furniture in accordance with the Council's printed plans and specifications.

Each school receives from the Council an annual grant for such books, slates, pencils, maps, diagrams, and other appliances as are required; and due care is taken that these articles are not extravagantly used. For this year the average amount of such grants has been £2, which is about one shilling for each child enrolled, or eighteen-pence for each child in average daily attendance. Some schools are better supplied with apparatus than others, not because they are more highly favoured, as some querulous persons allege, but because such appliances are the accumulation of years, and the result of care and good management on the part of the teachers. Where a school is newly established or of a temporary character, it is deemed unwise to supply it with more than a moderate stock at the outset; hence it is that the provisional schools in general are not supplied with the advanced kind of apparatus. These are after all rarely needed except in schools of more complete organization and of older establishment. In some instances the grants have been insufficient to meet the demand of unforeseen increased attendance. I cannot speak favourably of the quality of some of the articles supplied to the schools by the Council's Book Agent, or of the manner of their transmission; for many of the teachers have casually but justly complained to me either of the inferior quality of the pens, pencils, slates and chalk, of the long time that elapses before supplies arrive, or of having to pay their cost of carriage. In one instance the supplies were fifteen months on the road; in another the teacher paid more for freight than the cost of the goods supplied him. In general the schools are reasonably well found in working materials, and the teachers manifest uncommon care in the preservation of them. The school records are in general neat and clean. In several instances, however, they are not kept with the requisite precision and regularity. The discovery of these defects is in some measure due to my visiting these schools unexpectedly; for, last year, when the teachers received notice of the regular inspection, their records were in a much more efficient state. In some instances they are kept with doubtful accuracy, as is proved by defective quarterly and annual returns; and in two or three cases I have had strong suspicion of the insertion of false entries in the Daily Attendance Book; but as the detection of such entries is both a very difficult and very delicate task, I have hitherto refrained from making investigation into the matter. Where there is a difficulty of maintaining the prescribed minimum average of attendance of fifteen, twenty, or thirty scholars, there is a strong temptation to make false entries, on account of the existing practice of reducing teachers' salaries for low attendance; but though the class-roll is the most important record in a school, there is, strictly speaking, no check on its correctness, for the School Fee Account Book, which should be such, is often a source of little information, owing to the irregularity of the school fee payments. With regard to the quarterly and annual returns, it is again my duty to invite attention to the unpunctual and incorrect way in which many of them have been sent to me during the year; causing thereby not only unnecessary expense, but also delays in the discharge of my duties; for where such documents are returned for correction to teachers in the remote parts of the district a fortnight or more elapses before I receive them again. I believe that if the returns were forwarded by the teachers with strict punctuality and correctness, it would enable me to devote at least an additional month to the work of school inspection; but, if I may judge from the numerous (30) December returns I have already sent back for correction, such a consummation seems at present rather remote, unless every case of default be met by fine or reprehension.

The following table shows the Material Condition of the Schools:—

	Public.			Provisional and Half-time.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Wesleyan.		
	Good.	Fair.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Failure.
Sites .....	26	13	4	12	12	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
School-houses .....	16	20	7	6	15	9	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Play-grounds .....	17	15	11	5	5	1	10	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Out-offices .....	14	12	11	6	4	7	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Furniture .....	30	8	5	1	10	19	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apparatus .....	24	17	2	13	17	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
School records .....	27	14	...	10	7	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Punctuality is not so well observed in the schools as I have hitherto supposed it to be, either by the pupils in their attendance, or by the teachers in their school operations. My unexpected visits to them have enabled me to detect frequent irregularities in this particular. In some of the better class schools it is observed with pleasing exactness, and generally speaking, with better efficiency in the town and vested schools than in the country and provisional schools. Further experience, however, strengthens the opinion I expressed in a former report, that if a teacher is genial and firm, earnest in his work, and punctual in the details of his school routine, he will generally succeed in securing punctual scholars. Some allowance, however, is due to those teachers who are not provided with the means either of summoning their scholars together, or of regulating the time of their lessons, and to those whose pupils live far from their schools. Some schools are without a clock, and many without a bell; and several well-disposed teachers have complained to me of their inability to conform strictly to the Council's Regulations, for the want of these items, which are not only essential to the teachers, but also of great advantage to their poor agricultural neighbours.

As regards the regularity of the attendance there is cause for serious consideration; for though schools are multiplying throughout the district, many children are sent to them so irregularly, capriciously, and for such short periods, as to neutralize the efforts of the teacher and retard the progress of effective instruction. People apply for schools; but after the first few weeks of their establishment, they either fail to send the number of children they guaranteed, or send only those who are fit for infant schools. Hence it is that some schoolhouses are seemingly too large for the population of their respective districts, and that nearly one-half of the pupils in the schools generally are only of the age of seven years and under. I find upon examining the quarterly returns, that the total of the highest number of pupils enrolled in each school during the year has been 5,172, and that the average quarterly enrolment and the average daily attendance of the pupils in all the schools has been 3,665 and 2,393 respectively. It is clear, therefore, that less than one-half of the children who attend school are in receipt of regular instruction; and, when it is further considered that three-fourths of these children are in the lower classes and that the instruction many of them receive is of an inferior character, it is obvious that some effective measure should be immediately adopted to remedy such evils—which, if not soon checked, will involve the educational question in further complications. I am of opinion that every child between the age of five and ten years should be compelled to attend some approved school regularly, if there be any that is within two miles of his home, and that for agricultural districts a half-time scheme should be enacted compelling all children between the ages of ten and fourteen years to attend an available school for at least 150 days in the year. I believe, however, that no compulsory system of education will work well that does not provide for supplying every school with trained or certificated teachers. It is well known to Inspectors of Schools that good teachers secure comparatively good average attendances of scholars; and the wisdom of appointing competent men or women to schools of all grades is so forcibly expressed in the following extract from a popular English periodical, cited by the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in his Report 1868-69, that I may be allowed the indulgence of its insertion here:—

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"The conclusion I draw from these German village schools is that they educate, train, pay, and provide a much larger number of much higher class men to teach village schools than we do. We give a high class man to a large school in a large district, and a low class man we think good enough for a small school in a small village to poor people. There it is not so. The pay and the qualifications of the village school-master are as high as those of any larger or richer establishment. The truth is recognized that it is neither the ability to pay for education, the intelligence of the parents, nor the wealth of the place, that gives a right to bad or good teaching. It is agreed to be the business of the community, of the State and the Government, that the rising generation should be trained in the best way for the duties of good citizens, and to make good husbands, and good wives, and good workmen; and that the common good of all can be best promoted by rendering each the best capable of performing the duties of our common life."

Number of Pupils enrolled on the Days of Examination.

Schools.	Totals.		7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public .....	1173	1067	492	410	177	149	141	119	129	112	91	88	143	189
Provisional and Half-time .....	236	254	98	110	32	23	28	33	20	31	17	19	41	38
Denominational .....	305	256	125	103	38	37	44	23	30	34	31	21	37	38
Totals .....	1714	1577	715	623	247	209	213	175	179	177	139	128	221	265
Percentages .....	50	50	21	19	7	7	6	6	5	6	4	4	7	8

Number of Pupils present on the Days of Examination.

Schools.	Totals.		7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public .....	940	854	394	330	146	126	120	104	112	91	77	72	91	131
Provisional and Half-time .....	179	200	71	85	22	18	22	26	16	24	12	15	36	32
Denominational .....	231	187	94	78	29	27	31	19	21	24	26	16	30	23
Totals .....	1350	1241	559	493	197	171	173	149	149	139	115	103	157	186
Percentages .....	53	47	23	18	8	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	7

Number of Pupils on the Roll for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1870.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wcs.	Others.	Totals.
Public.....	1,261	1,158	2,419	1,181	418	444	327	49	2,419
Provisional and Half-time .....	349	361	710	301	134	146	123	6	710
Denominational.....	360	313	673	309	218	65	68	13	673
Totals .....	1,970	1,832	3,802	1,791	770	655	518	68	3,802
Percentage .....	52	48	100	47	20	17	13	3	100

As regards neatness and cleanliness of appearance the condition of the schools in general is very fair, but less satisfactory than it was last year, when the teachers received due notice of my visits. The aspect of several schools is highly satisfactory in these particulars, and of eight only is it indifferent. Several teachers still require to be more strict and mindful in seeing that the furniture and apparatus are tastefully arranged,—that the walls, windows, and floors of the schoolroom are regularly cleaned,—that the playground and out-offices are freed of litter,—and that the pupils come to school in that decency of appearance which is consistent with their social condition. Poverty and wet roads may be reasonably accepted as excuses for children coming to school without boots or shoes; but there is no excuse for permitting them to enter a schoolroom with dirty skin, uncombed hair, or trousers turned up to the knees. These and other improprieties—such as the prevailing dirty method of cleaning slates and pens—should be met by a gentle and sustained firmness until they disappear, for they have a pernicious effect not only upon the growing character of the negligent or thoughtless child who manifests them, but also upon the better regulated character of his more respectable schoolfellow.

"The spring-time of our years  
Is soon dishonored and defiled, in most,  
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand  
To check them."

Order is not only essential to good school management and effective instruction, but is of high importance for the beneficial influence it exerts on the character of the pupils; and the larger the school, the greater the necessity there is for securing it. Pupils require not only to be instructed in sound learning and good principles, but to be trained to the acquirement of moral virtues. To secure and maintain good order in a school requires on the part of the teacher an attention to many details, and an exercise of earnestness, firmness, and patient vigilance. It is requisite not only that the school materials be preserved from wilful ill-usage, and so kept as to admit of their distribution without incurring confusion and loss of time, but that the school operations be performed in strict accordance with a well-arranged time-table; and that the pupils manifest quietness, order, and thoughtfulness in their movements, respectability in their appearance and demeanour, a ready obedience to commands, and a sustained attention to their work. Judged by this standard, the condition of the schools in general is fair, but little improved. In a few schools, however, the order is of a high character; and I continue to find that good order is usually accompanied by good results in the instruction; and that when the moral tone of a school has been raised to a respectable standard, the teacher experiences little difficulty in maintaining it; for good discipline is in some measure self-sustaining, on account of the healthy influence it exercises over new scholars.

In the majority of the schools the government is mild and fairly effective. During the year I have witnessed but two instances of harsh rule, and but few instances of the infliction of corporal punishment; and I am pleased to observe that the old objectionable practice of teachers carrying the tawse or cane about them is fast disappearing. Speaking generally, I find that the pupils are tractable, and that most cases of disorder are traceable either to defective organization, defective teaching, or to the teacher's want of vigilance and firmness in the detection and correction of moral offences as they arise.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are but few teachers who either drill their pupils well, supervise them while in the playground, or see that they proceed to school and return therefrom in a quiet orderly manner. I have also noticed that many teachers' wives neglect the Council's regulation which directs them "to be present at the assembling and dismissal of the pupils, in order to take charge of the female children."

Table showing the Moral Condition of the Schools:—

	Public.			Provisional and Half-time.			Denominational.		
	Very fair to good.	Tolerable to fair.	Bad to moderate.	Very fair to good.	Tolerable to fair.	Bad to moderate.	Very fair to good.	Tolerable to fair.	Bad to moderate.
Punctuality .....	26	12	3	5	8	9	5	5	3
Regularity .....	3	33	5	...	15	7	...	11	2
Cleanliness .....	21	19	1	8	9	5	2	9	2
Order .....	21	17	3	5	10	7	3	8	2
Government .....	18	18	5	3	11	8	2	9	2

In the great majority of the schools the pupils are arranged into three classes, the first or lowest of which is generally divided into *two*, and sometimes, though injudiciously, into three sections, for purposes of reading. In two schools only there are four classes, and in a few of recent establishment only two. In general, the girls of each class are arranged in front of the boys, and I find that such an admixture of the sexes, besides being in harmony with the home and social relations of the pupils, is mutually beneficial, intellectually to the girls, and morally to the boys. The principle of classifying the pupils according to their intelligence and general proficiency, and in accordance with the requirements of the printed standard of attainments, is pretty well understood and observed by most of the teachers who have been trained or have been long in the service. The lower classes in general continue to be excessively large, which serious defect is due partly to the premature withdrawal of children from school, and partly to the inexperience or negligence of the teachers. As a rule, deserving pupils are promoted to a higher class after the regular inspection, but there are still a few teachers who either detain the more advanced children in a class beyond the proper time, or reorganize their classes before the annual examination in order to hide the poor results of their year's work. In many schools I find the pupils of a class so promiscuously arranged as to cause me trouble and loss of time in my examinations, as well as to weaken the teachers' power of government. It is desirable that children should be arranged in their class according to the order of their names in the Class Roll Book, or rather, if possible, according to the periods of their enrolment.

The rule requiring each teacher to provide a time-table and quarterly programmes of lessons for the regulation of their instruction is very fairly observed; but in many instances these documents are neither carefully and skilfully framed, nor regularly followed. The time-table is sometimes drawn out on a small sheet of paper wafered or nailed to the wall, and is usually marked by one or more of these defects,—a want of strict accordance with the printed course of instruction, or of due regard to the relative importance of the subjects to be taught, or the absence of provision for the avoidance of undue noise, for the profitable and simultaneous occupation of the pupils, or for the judicious distribution of the teacher's labours among the classes. In some schools the programmes are entirely wanting, and in a few others the teachers culpably neglect to frame them for their first classes, thus proving the little regard they have for the instruction of their youngest pupils. Again, some teachers do not frame them at the proper time, others stow them away in some book or drawer instead of "posting them in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom," and a few are unable to produce those that have been used since the last examination. In constructing them many teachers make one or both of these mistakes,—first, of not providing for a judicious recapitulation of these lessons, and secondly, of using dots, or other such signs, instead of manifesting their diligence and skill in arranging a systematic course of lessons in each subject. This latter mistake is fully illustrated by the programme before me, which was framed for his second class by a trained teacher of a school in the Clarence River District. It is written out on the usual printed form, containing a column for each subject of instruction, and a horizontal line for each week in a quarter. On the first line, and under the heads Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, he has written respectively,—“On slates and in copies,” “Simple rules,” “General parsing,” and “N.S.W.”; and under such vague expressions the word “same” is repeated to the last line. The rule directing teachers to make daily entries of the lessons given to each class is strictly observed by a few teachers only. I have found several registers of lessons in arrears, varying from a day to six weeks; and, judging from the appearance of the writing, and the various shades of the ink used, entries seem to have been made in others at irregular intervals. In some cases the entries, instead of being brief and explicit statements of the matter of each lesson, are nothing more than useless transcripts of the vague expressions used in the programmes, which, as the name clearly imports, are intended to exhibit such a scheme of lessons as may be given in a quarter by a teacher, provided there be no break in the attendance.

Judging from the results of this year's examinations, from the character of the programmes and registers of lessons, as well as from the lessons I have seen given, I am able to report but little improvement in the teaching. In eight instances only are the methods of instruction good as regards intelligence and efficiency, and in the rest they vary from indifferent to fair. Few teachers manifest in their teaching that adequate energy, geniality, and force of character, that full and familiar acquaintance with the subject of their instruction, and that power of investing their lessons with interest, and of engaging the undivided attention of each pupil, which are necessary to produce good results. The weakest points in the instruction are, inadequate oral teaching and examination, and the want of due attention to the junior scholars and to the preparation of lessons.

Table showing the character of the Instruction.

Subjects.	Public.			Provisional and Half-time.			Denominational.		
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.
Classification .....	25	13	3	7	12	3	2	8	3
Occupation .....	22	17	2	3	8	11	2	9	2
Method .....	7	24	10	...	5	17	1	9	3

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The character of the reading has been very little improved during the year; it is good in four schools only, passable or fair in forty, and indifferent or moderate in thirty-one. In the third or upper classes, where it is reasonable to expect that the pupils should evince a practical and even critical acquaintance with the simple mechanical elements of the subject, it is marked too frequently by an inaudible or mumbling utterance, a monotonous drawl, and an almost total absence of correct emphasis. I have heard comparatively few pupils who could read with sustained and pleasurable ease, intelligence, and expression,—who could explain and exemplify the meaning of the words, accent, emphasis, and syllabification, or who had a reasonably correct knowledge of the sounds of the letters. These shortcomings are doubtless due in some measure to the irregularity of the attendance, but more particularly to the prevailing defects in the methods of teaching reading, to the partial neglect of it in the lower classes, and to the little trouble taken by many teachers to enable their pupils to acquire a correct pronunciation. I know very few teachers who periodically drill their pupils in vocal exercises, with a view of training them to habits of clear and distinct enunciation, and of correct intonation and expression; or who make a judicious use of the chalk and black-board in their reading lessons. Books are put into the hands of the youngest children too early, who, without gaining much real power of reading, or without feeling much interest in their work, go through the process of spelling their lessons so often as to acquire a facility in repeating them from memory, which renders it difficult for me to form a just estimate of their reading. In such cases, and for the satisfaction both of myself and the teachers, I call upon the pupils to read scattered sentences in the lessons, or new combinations of words written on the black-board in printed characters, and I frequently find the real character of the reading to be much inferior to what I previously judged it to be. Many of the lessons I have listened to have been faulty in one or more of these particulars; the teachers have not manifested a studied acquaintance with the more intellectual and common-sense methods of teaching reading, and with the matter of the lessons; or they have neglected either to illustrate their teaching by a sufficient number of good examples, or to apply the proper tests of the success of their labours. Few teachers in my district employ a judicious combination of the phonic and the look-and-say principles of teaching reading. Most of them adopt the alphabetic or spelling method, which is not only contrary to common sense, but is also uninteresting, tiring, and uncertain, to both pupil and teacher. As regards its uncertainty, Russell Martineau, in a paper read by him before the Philological Society, in 1868, says:—"How spelling can be taught at all in elementary schools is a wonder to me; there is not a single rule which the teacher can lay down which has not almost as many exceptions as examples. Whether the pupil has to utter the written words, or to write the uttered ones, in either case he has so many probabilities before him that it can only be by mere chance if he hits on the correct answer; and it is through such guess-work, which cannot be dignified with the name of discipline at all, that he makes his entrance into the world of letters and science, where everything ought to be ordered to system and intelligence. I am not speaking too strongly in saying that our want of systematic orthography has reduced the advantage of alphabetical writing to a minimum, and made correct spelling virtually impossible. No one can be sure that he always spells rightly. The fact that lexicographers who have devoted their lives to the study of this very subject differ among themselves in two or three thousand words proves this. How spelling can under these circumstances be made a subject of examination by inspectors of education I am at a loss to understand."

As regards the knowledge which the majority of the pupils possess of the lessons they have read, and the intelligence they manifest in explaining the words and allusions occurring in them, I am unable to speak in favourable terms. Some teachers however (chiefly of public schools) devote considerable attention to these particulars, and their labours are rewarded by creditable results—such results as tend to lighten their labours in teaching the other subjects of instruction: for, as Bencke says—"Speech becomes a means of instruction for conveying and appropriating an amount of mental culture far beyond what any other means of instruction can impart to the scholar." A marked defect in the schools is the almost entire absence of recitations; for such exercises, when judiciously regulated, have a beneficial effect, not only on the formal culture of the memory of the pupils, but also on the character of their reading. It is therefore desirable that to the pupils of the upper classes should be given weekly exercises of learning at home—poems, stories, and other suitable extracts from the reading books, and that some portion of the Friday afternoon should be devoted to the recitation of the passages so learnt, by the whole of a class, or by some members of it, according to the discretion of the teacher. Such exercises would subserve the purpose not only of securing deliberate and expressive reading, but of furnishing the pupils with matter for parsing, analysis, paraphrasing, &c.

Writing is taught in all the schools with fair average and improved efficiency, but not generally in strict accordance with the standards of proficiency. The results of the examination in this subject are higher than those in reading,—not because it is better taught, but rather because of its simple mechanical and objective character, and of the consequent interest the pupils derive from its exercise. Most of the teachers still treat it too exclusively as a silent lesson, and the frequent recurrence of mistakes observable in the copy books attest insufficient care bestowed upon its supervision. It is still too much neglected in the first or lower classes, the pupils in which are not unfrequently debarred the use of the desks, and left to themselves to idle away their time in scribbling with blunted stumps of pencils on broken or unruled slates. In some schools, however, the writing is even better in the first classes than it is in the third classes of other schools; and I find that such results have been attained in most instances more by moral means than by excellence in the methods. I am not speaking too strongly in saying that by the exercise of common sense, tact, and careful supervision, a teacher could realize in a week as good results in the writing of the lower classes as are attained by a few teachers in my district in a quarter or more. In the upper classes the pupils write in copy books, which are not always of an approved kind, owing to the difficulty of procuring those of a better sort. In general the books are kept clean, but the writing is not as progressive as it ought to be. The pupils are permitted to write too much at a time, and I very seldom find that the members of a class write from copies set on the black-board. This latter defect is contrary not only to the rule laid down in the standards of proficiency, but also to the principles of collective teaching. In the third or upper classes the small hand of the boys is in general legible, but wanting in freedom and finish in the execution; that of the girls is not unfrequently an unreadable angular scrawl. Some teachers use the writing lesson as a means of instructing their pupils in facts of grammar or geography. This is rather objectionable, for the lesson being one on form, requiring from the pupils a careful observance of its individual and complex element, the shape, size and relative proportion of the letter, as well as the distance, parallelism, and the varying shades of the lines composing them, it is necessary that the subject matter of the copies should be as free from distracting novelties as possible, in obedience to the law of attention, which, in the words of Sir William Hamilton, is "That the intension of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio to its extension," or "that the greater number of objects to which our consciousness is simultaneously extended, the smaller is the intensity with which it is able to consider each, and consequently, the less vivid and distinct will be the information it obtains of the several subjects." Little improvement is discernible in the dictation lessons, either as regards the writing or spelling. Speaking generally, the writing is passable, but inferior to that in the copy books, and the spelling is from indifferent to fair. These lessons are not only effective tests of a pupil's ability to spell, but are also valuable means of producing fluency and facility in his writing, and of strengthening and enlivening his powers of attention through both eyes and ears. But as a means to teach children to spell, dictation lessons are not unfrequently rendered valueless, nay even hurtful, for want of correction.

In arithmetic the results of the examinations are neither improved nor satisfactory, being passable or fair in 21 schools only, and moderate or a failure in 54. These results are inferior to those attained by some of my colleagues, for reasons I cannot explain, unless it be that the teachers under their supervision are more skilful, or that the questions proposed are less difficult than mine. My plan of examination is, according to the requirements of every-day life, to dictate questions of a mixed problematical and routine character, such as follows:—

FIRST



## FIRST CLASS.

1. Ball frame exercises.
2. Write upon your slates these numbers :—4, 7, 6, 9, 10, 19, 40.
3. Write these numbers on your slates, and add them together :—6, 9, 4, 8, 3, 9, 5.
4. Write 21 strokes upon your slates.

## SECOND CLASS.

1. Write these numbers on your slates :—101, 110, 1,001, 10,010, and 70,006.
2. Add these numbers :—4, 968, 36, 4,796, 18, and 7.
3. Write the numbers 36 and 45 upon your slates, and take one from the other.
4. Take 19 from 100.
5. Multiply these numbers together :—9, 19, and 7 or multiply 49,784 by 8.
6. Find the half of 4,308, or divide 5,000 by 6.

## THIRD CLASS.

1. Write these numbers :—1,010, 10,070, 500,006, 1,005, 1,007,060, and fourteen hundred and six.
2. What is the difference between 80 and 1,000; the sum of 496, 8, and 76; or the product of 406 and 708?
3. Take 901 from 10,000.
4. Find the half of 4,308.
5. How many dozens are there in half a million?
6. Take 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from £10.
7. How many half ounces are there in a ton?
8. Find the value of 100 eggs at 3s. 6d. a dozen.

Notwithstanding the general simplicity of these questions and the fact that many of the pupils are taught the higher rules, I have rarely found it expedient to give others of a more difficult character; for if children cannot solve questions arising out of their own experience, it is in vain to expect them to solve with certainty and permanent profit those relating to the outer world of science and commerce. The way in which arithmetic is treated by most of the teachers is still too mechanical and unintelligent,—too much in accordance with books, and too little in obedience to the laws of mental development. The pupils are obviously not well grounded in its first principles, and those of the lower classes receive but little instruction in concrete numbers. The instruction is not sufficiently oral, practical, and inventive. The junior pupils require to be much better drilled in ball-frame and simple mental exercises involving at least the four elementary operations; and the seniors, to be well exercised in the manipulation of small numbers, in the definitions, axioms, and postulates of the subject, and in the construction and analysis of home, shop, penny-bank and other arithmetical questions of a simple and practical kind; for, until good results are attained in these particulars, it cannot reasonably be expected that the pupils will make much real progress in the higher rules, or ever require a knowledge of elementary algebra. In all the schools, there is a want of proper appliances for teaching the subject, and few teachers prove themselves thoughtful or ingenious enough in supplying the deficiencies. The ball-frame is the only appliance in common use, but it is not often well manipulated, neither does it meet all the teacher's requirements. A better substitute for it would be a box of thirty-six compartments, six by six, containing different-coloured counters, or different marbles, such as agates, &c., for by the aid of it a teacher would be able to explain clearly and really all the elementary arithmetical operations from notation upwards to proportion. For the better teaching of fractions, there is very much needed a frame similar to the ball-frame, having on each wire equally-divided coloured metal tubes instead of balls; and in order to assist the teachers in the tedious instruction of the weights and measures—the mixed character of which is a disgrace to our nation, on account of the enormous waste of time it involves in scientific and commercial calculations—it is desirable that each school should be provided with such simple appliances as a measuring tape, a foot rule, a pair of hand scales with weights, and also wooden models of the simple measures of capacity.

In the great majority of the schools, particularly the provisional and the denominational ones, grammar is taught with moderate efficiency. The results of the examination in the subject are good in two schools, passable or fair in twenty-five, indifferent or moderate in forty-four, and failures in four; but, though these are slight improvements on those attained last year, they are nevertheless unsatisfactory, and much below the prescribed standards of requirements. The subject is dealt with in the same dry, uninteresting and rote manner as its kindred one, arithmetic. The parts of speech are generally taught very much in the same way as the multiplication tables. There is too much cultivation of the memory, and too little exercise of the senses, the understanding, and the reason. Many of the pupils in the second classes can give the definitions of the parts of speech fluently enough, but when called upon to distinguish the classification of sixteen or twenty words written upon their slates, each child having copied them from a part of the reading book selected by me according to his or her position in the class, they not unfrequently make the most absurd guesses and blunders, both in the matter and in the spelling, clearly proving the want of precision and thoroughness in the instruction they have received. Even many of those in the third classes do not manifest in their answers a sufficiently clear and distinct understanding of the grammatical terms they use, such as *qualify*, *limit*, *modify*, *assert*, *affirm*, *relation*, *nominative case*, *indicative mood*, *participle*, *auxiliary*, *transitive*, &c.; and they parse the words of a sentence more according to their appearance than to their verbal relations and inherent meaning. The teaching of the subject requires to be more oral and inductive than it is, and to be put to better practical account, as regards securing intelligence and propriety in the reading and speaking of the pupils. Children should be induced to learn the rules of language from well graduated sentences exemplifying these rules—to learn them in the same natural way as Bunyan most probably learnt them,—by observation, rather than by direct teaching. Most of the teachers treat grammar on purely synthetic principles, such as are illustrated in most text books on the subject, forgetting that "Synthesis without a previous analysis is baseless; for synthesis receives from analysis the elements which it recomposes." The analysis of sentences is taught in most of the schools with moderate but improving efficiency; but it is treated, by the untrained teachers particularly, more as a special subject of instruction than as an essential part of grammar, and is confined exclusively to the third classes. In the few better class schools, the senior pupils manifest a very creditable knowledge of the subject; but they require to make a better application of it in their reading and composition. More attention should be devoted to the synthesis of sentences upon matters within the scope of the pupil's experience, and to the analysis of the paragraph and the lesson. Little formal instruction is given in composition. The exercises of the pupils in this particular are almost invariably confined to the reproduction of lessons.

The only school in my district where the subject is treated with reasonable intelligence is the public one at Armidale, the senior pupils of which have written both before me and at my suggestion very creditable essays upon such subjects as "The Australian Blacks," "The district of Armidale, considered physically, socially, and commercially," "Air and water," &c. The object of the composition exercise is not so much to cultivate the memory of the pupil as it is to strengthen his observing and thinking powers, and to give permanency to the forms of speech he has learnt. It is requisite therefore that every teacher should train his pupils, of the upper class especially, not only to describe surrounding objects and interesting local events in their own way, but also to analyze, and afterwards imitate in original themes, correct models of simple stories and descriptions of art and nature.

The results of the examination in geography are passable in public schools, and indifferent or moderate in the rest. The teaching of the subject is still in most instances too mechanical and unintelligent. The pupils generally require to be made better acquainted with the physical features and map of their own district before they receive lessons in those of the Colony and other countries. Those of the

second classes are drilled in the definitions of the simpler geographical terms, but seldom so in the application of them to their own locality, and I rarely find them able to draw a simple map of their schoolroom or playground, or to describe the boundaries of the latter by reference to the compass and the neighbouring properties. In the upper or third classes, too much of the pupil's time is devoted to learning mere names, heights and distances, which could be acquired incidentally, if the teaching were more judicious, interesting, and suggestive. The lessons I have heard given upon the subject, especially by the untrained teachers, have been more or less defective as regards completeness, natural arrangement, and illustrations both oral and pictorial. They have not unfrequently been more upon the map itself than upon the appearances and the functional relations of the things it represents. The senior pupils require to be trained more generally in the construction of maps both from sight and from memory, and to write short but complete exercises on appropriate geographical themes. It is desirable also that most of the teachers should become greater adepts in the use of the chalk and blackboard,—improve themselves in the knowledge and the practice of inductive teaching,—and avail themselves of opportunities of obtaining prints and simple natural objects for the illustration of their lessons; such prints should be well classified, coloured if possible, and illustrative of the varied forms of coast, mountain, and river scenery, climatic changes, animal and vegetable life, &c.

Object lessons are given in all the schools, except five provisional ones, with degrees of efficiency varying from indifferent to fair. No improvement is discernible either in the matter or the treatment of them. The majority of the teachers do not attach sufficient importance to them as means not only of enlarging the sphere of their pupils' knowledge but also, more importantly, of giving permanency and reality to their language, and strength, susceptibility, and quickness to their mental powers. As given by many teachers, they are next to useless for want of preparation and intelligent handling. There is often manifested in the teaching a want of freedom, naturalness, and common sense, too much obsequiousness to text-books, and too little exercise of original thought. The instruction requires to be more really objective than it is,—not so exclusively upon pictures and unseen things as upon objects that admit of exercising the senses—objects of a typical character in the regions of nature, science, and art.

Except in a few instances I cannot speak highly of the singing. It has made little progress during the year. It is good in four schools only,—passable or fair in seventeen,—indifferent or moderate in eleven,—and a failure in forty-three. Considering its importance as a means of aesthetic, moral, and intellectual culture, it is to be regretted that all the teachers are not compelled to qualify themselves for teaching it. Some teachers shelter themselves under the excuse that its teaching is not obligatory, while others manifest a desire to introduce it into their schools, but allege their inability to do so for want of a knowledge of the tonic-sol-fa notation and principles of teaching. Some good has been effected in a few schools of the Clarence River District by the laudable and voluntary efforts of Mr. Nelson, teacher of the South Grafton public school, who spends his Saturdays in teaching the subject in schools some miles from his home.

Drawing is taught in nearly four-fifths of the schools with passable and improving average success. In a few of them the results attained are highly satisfactory, particularly in the Armidale public school, the senior pupils of which are far advanced in drawing, from copies, scrolls, animals, busts, flowers, and landscapes; thus proving what good can be effected by the teacher's exercise of zeal, painstaking, and personal influence. Most of the teachers are supplied with Fowles' Free-hand Drawing Book, which are both useful and progressive; but few of them appear to adhere strictly to the instructions contained in them. Sufficient attention is not given to the attitudes of the pupils, and to their manner of holding their pencils, or of drawing their lines, in consequence of which the figures they draw not unfrequently present a broken, distorted, or tumbling appearance. Some teachers injudiciously advance their pupils too early to higher subjects, and others make the equally great mistake of drawing the figures on the blackboard out of school-hours. The figure should be not only drawn in the presence of the pupils, but the construction of it explained to them; the teacher, whilst doing so, should "suit the action to the word, and the word to the action." It is of educative and practical importance, which most of the teachers have overlooked, that all the pupils should reproduce from memory what they have drawn from sight, and that the senior pupils should be trained to draw occasionally their own original models of such things as cups, jugs, vases, teapots, decanters, &c., and to reproduce from memory the forms of simple objects they have seen at home, or on their way to school. Such exercises, if judiciously given and encouraged, would be not only interesting to the pupils, but would strengthen their powers of observation, memory, and creative imagination, and accustom them to what they will be called upon to do in after-life—for the end and aim of the elementary teacher is not so much to train his pupils to *excellence* in the arts and sciences, as it is to open to their view the paths of knowledge, implant in them a desire to tread them, accompany them as far as possible on their way, and leave them reasonably well equipped with well regulated mental powers, practical skill, and a desire for self-improvement.

Needlework is taught in three-fifths of the schools, the rest being provisional schools, and others in charge of unmarried teachers. The results of the examination in this particular are good in two schools, passable or fair in twenty, indifferent or moderate in twenty-three, and failures in the rest. Though the subject is of high importance as regards the future well-being of the girls, it does not receive the attention it demands. The instruction given in it is too frequently of a desultory and inefficient character, besides which, many of the parents are accused by the teachers, justly or not, I cannot say, of neglecting to provide their children with working materials. I generally find, however, that where the teachers' wives are up to their work, and exercise a good personal influence over their pupils, they seldom experience much difficulty in attaining proper results. What is very much required is a programme of instruction in the subject, and I have again to invite attention to the expediency of supplying the teachers with such simple things as thimbles, needles, and coloured cottons.

TABLE showing the proficiency of the pupils in the different schools.

Subjects.	Schools.											
	Public.				Provisional and Half-time.				Denominational.			
	Good or very fair.	Fair or tolerable.	Moderate or indifferent.	Failure.	Good or very fair.	Fair or tolerable.	Moderate or indifferent.	Failure.	Good or very fair.	Fair or tolerable.	Moderate or indifferent.	Failure.
Reading .....	4	24	13	...	...	9	13	...	...	7	5	...
Writing .....	11	24	6	...	3	14	5	...	1	9	2	...
Dictation .....	4	23	14	...	...	9	12	1	...	3	9	...
Arithmetic .....	...	16	25	...	...	4	18	...	...	1	11	...
Grammar .....	2	19	18	2	...	3	17	2	...	3	9	...
Geography .....	1	15	25	...	...	2	18	2	...	3	9	...
Object lessons .....	2	22	17	...	...	5	12	5	...	4	8	...
Singing .....	3	14	6	13	...	2	2	13	1	1	3	7
Drawing .....	3	25	7	6	...	3	8	11	1	8	2	1
Needlework .....	2	15	15	9	...	2	3	17	...	3	5	4
Latin .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geometry .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algebra .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

During the year a few teachers have received promotions for good service ; a few others have been removed to inferior schools for diminished competency and laxity of duty ; and two have been dismissed upon charges of immoral conduct, preferred against them by their respective Local Boards. Several instances, arising out of my unexpected visitation of schools, have occurred, in which I have been obliged to report unfavourably of teachers for negligent compliance with the Council's Regulations, particularly those relating to order, cleanliness, the school records, and the instructional documents. Otherwise, I have found the majority of the teachers earnest and attentive to their work, and respectable in their appearance and conduct. Many of them, especially those of provisional schools, several of whom are unprovided with residence, justly complain of the difficulties of living upon the low emoluments they receive in the form of salary and school fees, the latter of which are small and very often uncertain. Several of them receive less incomes than the ordinary shepherd, agricultural labourer, and telegraph messenger boy ; and many of them get less than a constable or the messenger of a Government office. It is a wonder to me how some of them manage to live upon their small incomes without incurring debts and loss of respectability and independence, for they have large families, and have to pay much higher prices for their goods than those which rule the markets in towns like Sydney or Maitland. I fervently hope that something will be speedily done to ameliorate the condition of many of the teachers in this particular, and thus place them in a more respectable and independent position than they enjoy at present, as well as enable them to provide against old age and sickness. The maximum average and minimum incomes of the teachers of the different schools are as follows :—

Schools.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public .....	267 12 6	123 16 1	74 1 2
Provisional .....	69 5 2	58 10 10½	46 5 0
Denominational .....	181 3 0	110 18 10½	63 3 9

The following table shows the numbers and classifications of the teachers in the different schools at the end of the year :—

Schools.	Classes.						Probationers.	Pupil Teachers.	Not Classed.	Total.	
	I.		II.		III.						
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.					C.
Public .....	...	...	4	2	16	15	4	3	5	.....	49
Provisional and Half-time...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	28	30
Denominational .....	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	11
Totals.....	...	...	4	3	20	18	6	4	6	29	90

The question of school fees is not unfrequently a vexatious one between both parents and teachers, and requires an early and equitable settlement. That the farmer with his broad acres and his snug income should pay the same sixpence for his one child as the farm labourer does for his seems to me unreasonable ; and it seems equally unreasonable and contrary to the law of contracts that the teacher should not be paid for the pupils who absent themselves, just as the lessor of a farm or house is paid the rent of them whether their respective lessees till the one, or occupy the other, or just as the labourer, who is hired for a term, demands his wages whether his master has work for him or not. I believe that several teachers forego part of their school fees to save their salaries. Some of them have complained to me of the awkwardness of their situation ; for if, by the Council's sanction, they sue those parents who are indebted to them, and who are sometimes members of the Local Board or Local Committee, they incur the enmity or displeasure not only of the persons sued but also of their relations and friends, the consequence being a diminished attendance and a consequent reduction of salary, or a removal. There is a great disparity in the rates of school fees charged in different parts of my district ; they vary as much as from 1s. to 3d. a week for one child in a family, the other members of it being charged *pro rata*. During the year one teacher has received as much as two pounds three shillings and a penny (£2 3s. 1d.) for each child in the average attendance, whilst another has received but six shillings and two-pence (6s. 2d.) With a view of aiding the settlement of the question, I would respectfully suggest that a reasonably uniform sliding scale of school fees be fixed by the Council for the schools in the two distinct parts of my district, the coast and inland respectively, and that the fees be paid quarterly in advance to the local treasurer of each school.

The number of free scholars during the year has been 108, or only 2 per cent. of the number of children enrolled. Many of them have been admitted free without the sanction of the Council, and, in some cases I am inclined to believe, for the purpose of supporting a tottering minimum average attendance. Virtually there are more free scholars than are given in the school return, for there are many pupils from whom the teachers expect to receive no fees, though their parents are unwilling to enter them as being unable to pay.

The character of the local supervision of the schools is much the same as that described in my former reports. One glaring defect I would invite attention to is, that during the year I have received from teachers many incorrect school returns that have been certified as correct by one of the members of their respective Local Boards or Local Committees. It is almost a universal complaint of the members of both Boards and Committees that they find it hard, and often impossible, to raise funds for the repairs or alterations of their respective schools ; and the only effective way that appears to me of solving the difficulty, is to levy by legislative sanction a school rate in each school district, as is done in America.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

Armidale, 13th February, 1871.

ANNEX A.

CENTESIMAL estimate of the proficiency of Pupils.

First Classes.

Subjects.	Public.				Provisional and Half-time.				Church of England.				Roman Catholic.				Presbyterian.				Wesleyan.			
	Avrgc. Age. 6.3				Avrgc. Age. 6.7				Average Age. 6.8				Average Age. 6.4				Average Age. 6.4				Average Age. 6.7			
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.
Reading—																								
Enunciation, &c. ....	6	72	22	...	58	42	...	...	59	36	5	...	19	81	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Spelling .....	23	79	8	...	15	75	10	...	24	64	7	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Meaning of words ...	8	46	51	...	25	75	...	...	29	65	6	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Knowledge of subject	8	50	60	6	25	75	...	...	29	65	6	...	19	81	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Writing—																								
On slates .....	27	46	26	1	9	43	42	...	90	6	5	19	39	42	...	25	74	...	12	88	...	39	61	
Dictation .....	28	56	18	18	25	33	34	...	94	0	0	...	40	51	...	28	74	...	74	...	39	61	...	
Arithmetic—																								
Notation .....	14	47	30	9	23	51	13	...	86	59	5	...	19	71	10	...	100	...	...	...	61	39	...	
Slates .....	...	43	46	11	...	59	80	...	59	59	5	...	19	81	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Mental .....	...	25	33	12	...	20	72	...	5	93	...	...	19	81	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Object lesson .....	...	52	23	12	...	8	41	51	...	58	...	...	39	61	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Singing .....	7	35	16	39	10	11	73	...	...	37	63	...	39	61	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	

Second Classes.

Subjects.	Public.				Provisional and Half-time.				Church of England.				Roman Catholic.				Presbyterian.				Wesleyan.			
	Avrgc. Age. 8.7				Avrgc. Age. 8.9				Average Age. 9.2				Average Age. 9.3				Average Age. 9.8				Average Age. 8.7			
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.
Reading—																								
Enunciation, &c. ....	16	59	13	...	51	49	...	...	82	18	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	56	44	...	
Spelling .....	23	63	8	...	4	78	18	...	79	21	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Meaning of words ...	16	34	50	...	...	20	80	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Knowledge of subject	16	50	34	...	23	77	...	...	100	...	...	...	83	61	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Writing—																								
Copies .....	40	49	11	...	18	68	14	...	54	46	...	30	61	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Dictation .....	15	34	51	...	34	58	10	...	25	16	15	...	39	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	44	56	...	
Arithmetic—																								
Notation .....	22	30	48	...	9	10	69	12	...	24	76	...	39	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Slates .....	2	24	74	...	5	4	56	35	...	55	43	...	81	19	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Mental .....	10	53	37	...	16	84	...	...	100	...	...	...	81	19	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Grammar—																								
Definitions .....	10	82	67	1	...	16	47	37	...	75	25	...	81	19	...	...	100	...	...	...	44	56	...	
Parsing .....	10	40	49	1	...	19	44	37	...	75	25	...	81	19	...	...	100	...	...	...	44	56	...	
Geography .....	...	37	62	1	...	16	44	40	...	10	90	...	39	61	...	50	50	...	...	...	56	44	...	
Object lessons .....	10	50	32	8	...	20	48	32	...	75	25	...	81	19	...	...	100	...	...	...	56	44	...	
Singing .....	14	42	11	35	...	7	86	...	...	49	51	...	39	61	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Drawing .....	14	64	14	8	...	4	28	25	43	46	54	...	36	42	19	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	

Third Classes.

Subjects.	Public.				Provisional and Half-time.				Church of England.				Roman Catholic.				Presbyterian.				Wesleyan.			
	Avrgc. Age. 11.1				Avrgc. Age. 10.9				Average Age. 11.3				Average Age. 10.9				Average Age. 11.6				Average Age. 10.8			
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.
Reading—																								
Enunciation, &c. ....	24	45	81	...	69	31	...	...	57	43	...	...	79	21	...	...	100	...	...	...	30	70	...	
Spelling .....	36	57	7	...	7	83	10	...	100	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Meaning of words ...	15	42	40	3	...	38	62	...	85	65	...	...	29	71	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Knowledge of subject	16	49	35	...	40	60	...	...	85	65	...	...	79	21	...	...	100	...	...	...	30	70	...	
Writing—																								
Copies .....	36	59	5	...	25	65	10	...	35	43	72	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Dictation .....	17	68	12	3	...	12	78	10	...	78	22	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	70	30	...	
Arithmetic—																								
Notation .....	46	34	19	1	...	4	27	69	...	78	22	...	50	29	21	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Slates .....	...	40	54	6	...	30	47	23	...	100	...	...	...	71	29	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	
Mental .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grammar—																								
Accidence .....	2	46	51	1	...	35	42	23	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	30	70	...	
Parsing .....	12	43	44	1	...	40	37	23	...	100	...	...	...	29	71	...	...	100	...	...	30	70	...	
Analysis .....	12	13	65	20	...	21	79	...	...	78	22	...	...	79	21	...	...	100	...	...	30	70	...	
Composition .....	10	46	41	8	...	4	56	40	...	65	35	...	...	50	29	21	...	100	...	...	30	70	...	
Geography .....	...	25	43	1	...	21	62	27	...	35	65	...	...	50	50	...	...	100	...	...	30	70	...	
Object lesson .....	13	68	16	1	...	39	21	40	...	43	22	35	...	79	21	...	...	100	...	...	30	70	...	
Singing .....	13	27	8	42	...	7	14	79	...	52	48	...	...	29	71	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Drawing .....	21	41	17	10	...	4	21	68	...	48	52	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	

Fourth Classes.

Subjects.	Public.				Provisional and Half-time.				Church of England.				Roman Catholic.				Presbyterian.				Wesleyan.			
	Average Ages.				Avrge. Ages.				Average Ages.				Average Ages.				Average Ages.				Avrge Ages.			
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Failure.
Reading—																								
Enunciation .....	48	52	...	...																				
Meaning of words ...	48	52	...	...																				
Derivation .....	48	52	52	...																				
Knowledge of subject	48	52	...	...																				
Writing—																								
Copies .....	48	52	...	...																				
Dictation .....	48	52	...	...																				
Arithmetic—																								
Notation .....	100	...	...	...																				
Slates .....	...	100	...	...																				
Mental .....	...	...	...	...																				
Grammar .....	48	52	...	...																				
Geography .....	48	52	...	...																				
Object lesson .....	48	52	...	...																				
Singing .....	48	52	...	...																				
Drawing .....	48	52	...	...																				
Geometry .....	...	100	...	...																				
Algebra .....	...	100	...	...																				
Latin .....	...	100	...	...																				

ANNEX B.

SUMMARY of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1870.

ARMIDALE (V.) :—Incidental inspections : Six. Regular inspection :—12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th December, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 95 ; girls, 98 ; total, 193.

1. The material condition has been greatly improved by the crection of an additional airy and well lighted schoolroom, a spacious sleeping-room for boarders, a lavatory, bell, and detached kitchen, and a large weather-shed ; but the old buildings still need renovating. The school is well found in furniture, apparatus, and working materials ; and the organization is in general very good. 2. The attendance is regular, punctual, and greatly increased ; the appearance of the pupils cheerful, healthy, and respectable ; the order very pleasing, and the government mild, firm, vigilant, and effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, inclusive of Latin, geometry, algebra, and mensuration ; the occupation is well regulated ; and the teaching continues to be marked by zeal, industry, painstaking, and intelligence. Praiseworthy success has been achieved in the teaching of singing, drawing, composition, and sewing. The boarding department is successful ; the disciplinary arrangements are satisfactory ; the dietary is liberal and judicious ; and the whole management is marked by uncommon kindness, care, and good judgment.

BALLINA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th September, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 17 ; total, 44.

1. The material condition of the school building is unsatisfactory, and detrimental to the regularity of the attendance ; the supply of furniture is suitable, sufficient, but ill-arranged ; and the stock of working materials is passable. 2. The discipline is fair and improved. 3. Except singing and drawing the prescribed subjects are taught, the occupation is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is animated and fairly skilful, but the general proficiency of the pupils is only moderate. Arithmetic, sewing, geography, and grammar need greater attention.

BELLINGER RIVER (V.)

This school was not established at the date of my visit to the district.

BENDEMEER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th April, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22.

1. The school buildings need painting and a few repairs ; otherwise, the material condition is satisfactory. The out-offices are inferior ; a lavatory is wanting ; and the playground is injuriously affected by the neighbouring river. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance is low and irregular ; the appearance and conduct of the pupils are respectable ; the order is fair, and the government mild and judicious. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the occupation is fairly well regulated ; and the teaching is earnest, painstaking, but only moderately skilful. The general proficiency of the pupils is barely tolerable.

BINGERA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 6 ; total, 24.

1. The school building is a dilapidated, draughty, and badly-lighted bark-roofed hut. The playground is without fence, out-offices, lavatory, water, and bell ; the furniture is inadequate and unsuitable ; and the stock of apparatus, books, etc., is scanty and worn. The organization is unsatisfactory. 2. The attendance is unpunctual ; the order is unsatisfactory, and the government is wanting in firmness, vigilance, and precision. 3. The course of instruction is very elementary and defectively regulated ; and the teaching is empirical and moderately skilful. The general proficiency of the pupils is low.

BOWLING

**BOWLING ALLEY POINT (V.)**:—Regular inspection, 23rd March, 1870.

Numbers at the examination:—Boys, 17; girls, 30; total, 47.

1. The material condition is good, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, books, &c., is suitable and adequate. Gymnastic appliances have been provided, and provision made for a supply of water. The organization is good. 2. The pupils are reasonably punctual, clean, orderly, and well behaved; and the government is mild and firm, but wanting in vigilance and precision in matters of detail. The moral tone is rather pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with fair intelligence, combined with zeal, energy, and diligence; the occupation is very fairly arranged, but the classification is rather defective. The general proficiency of the pupils is reasonably satisfactory and improved; and praiseworthy success has been attained in singing and drawing.

**BUNDARRA (V.)**:—Regular inspection, 21st May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 17; total, 31.

1. This school is now held in a substantial and well-furnished building, attached to which are a teacher's residence, and a playground provided with out-offices, but no bell, lavatory, or water. The supply of apparatus, books, &c., is reasonably adequate, and the organization is in general good. 2. The attendance is low, but reasonably regular and punctual; the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are respectable; the order is very fair; and the government is mild, firm, and effective. The moral tone is very fair, and steadily improving. 3. Except sewing, the prescribed subjects are taught; the occupation is well regulated; and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, animated, and fairly effective. The pupils' attainments range from moderate to very fair.

**CASINO (V.)**:—Incidental inspection, 20th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 21st September, 1870.

Numbers at the examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 20; total, 39.

1. The material condition of the school buildings has been much improved; and the supply of furniture, apparatus, books, &c., is ample. The organization is good. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing; the pupils are clean, neat, and well-behaved; the order is very fair, and the government is healthy and reasonably effective. The moral tone is very fair. 3. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and the occupation is very fairly regulated; but the first-class is too minutely subdivided into sections. The teaching is earnest and diligent, but rather wanting in animation and vigour. The general proficiency of the pupils is passable.

**CHATSWORTH (V.)**:—Incidental inspection, 14th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 1st November 1870.

1. The school buildings need painting, guttering, and spouting, and a right of road to the school requires to be purchased; otherwise, the organization is good. 2. The attendance is reasonably punctual, and has steadily increased owing to the boating arrangements and exertions of the teacher. The appearance and behaviour of the pupils are reasonably satisfactory; the order is fair, and the government is mild and firm, but not vigilant and exact enough in details. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are carefully and skilfully framed. The lower classes are too large, and need more effective supervision; otherwise, the occupation is very fairly regulated. The teaching is spirited and diligent, fairly intelligent, and tolerably effective. The attainments range from moderate to fair. The results of the incidental inspection were rather displeasing as regards the condition of the classroom, the untidy appearance of many pupils, the somewhat defective condition of the school records, and the lack of diligence manifested by the silent workers.

**EUROKA (V.)**:—Regular inspection, 24th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination:—Boys, 20; girls, 17; total, 37.

1. The material condition has been much improved, and the supply of school appliances is reasonably adequate. The organization is very fair. 2. The attendance is increased and is reasonably punctual; the pupils are clean, orderly, and well-behaved; the order is pleasing, and the government is healthy, firm, and effective. The moral tone is good. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing; the occupation is very fairly regulated, and the teaching is earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent, but not spirited enough. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

**NORTH GRAFTON (Primary V.)**:—Incidental inspection, 13th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 24th, 25th, October, 25th, 26th, November, 1870.

1. The school is well found in material appliances; otherwise, the organization is as unsatisfactory as it was in 1868; new and commodious buildings, however, are in course of erection to meet the requirements of a largely increased attendance. 2. The pupils in general are neat, clean, orderly, and well behaved, but rather wanting in animation and vigour. The government is healthy, firm, watchful, and effective, and the moral tone is on the whole good and promising. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught; the occupation is well regulated, and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, and intelligent, but not sufficiently effective in the classes of the junior teachers. The attainments range from fair to good.

**NORTH GRAFTON (Infants—V.)**:—Incidental inspection, 13th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 21st October, 28th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination:—Boys, 38; girls, 41; total, 79.

1. The schoolroom is too small for the increased attendance, and the furniture is defective in book-press and hatpegs; otherwise, the organization is fair. 2. The pupils are clean, healthy, and cheerful, reasonably attentive, orderly and well behaved. The government is gentle, firm, and watchful, and reasonably effective, considering the limited accommodation and teaching staff. 3. The course of instruction is appropriate and well regulated, and the teaching is patient, zealous, and very fairly skilful. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

**SOUTH GRAFTON (N.V.)** :—Incidental inspection, 12th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 17th October, 25th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 23 ; total, 43.

1. A new school building is still much needed ; otherwise, the organization is fair. 2. As regards the appearance and behaviour of the pupils, the orderly performance of the school work, and the character of the government, the moral tone continues to be very satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, inclusive of Latin ; the occupation is well regulated ; and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, fairly effective, and improved. The attainments range from small to very fair. The result of the previous incidental inspection was rather unsatisfactory as regards the condition of the school records.

**GUNDARIMBA (N.V.)** :—Regular inspection, 3rd October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 18 ; total, 27.

1. The schoolroom is too small and badly lighted, the windows being unglazed and unsuitably placed. Out-offices and lavatory are needed ; otherwise the organization is passable. 2. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, well-behaved, and fairly orderly, but deficient in animation and self-reliance. The government is healthy and firm, but not watchful and precise enough in details. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except Scripture Lessons, with earnestness and tolerable skilfulness, but the instruction is defectively regulated. The attainments range from small to tolerable. The sewing needs additional attention.

**INVERELL (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th and 18th May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 15 ; total, 44.

1. The school buildings are still in need of repairs. The furniture, apparatus, books, &c., are adequate, and are kept with better care. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance is slowly increasing, and the schoolroom wears a neater aspect. The pupils are neither sufficiently neat and clean in their persons, orderly and quiet in their movements, nor diligent enough in their school work. The government is still wanting in firmness, vigilance, and precision. The moral tone is barely passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing, and the lesson documents are framed with fair skill. The teaching is earnest and fairly intelligent, but defective in energy, and painstaking. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

**KELLY'S PLAINS (V.)** :—Incidental inspection, 19th July, 1870. Regular inspection, 22nd February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30.

1. The school buildings have been painted and repaired, a well has been sunk, and the playground fenced in. A bell, lavatory, and bookpress are still needed. The organization is very fair. 2. The attendance, though low, is improving ; and the pupils are tolerably clean, orderly, and well-behaved. The government is mild, but not sufficiently firm and watchful. The moral tone is passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; the occupation is fairly well regulated ; and the teaching is earnest, diligent, and tolerably skilful. The attainments range from small to fair.

**KEMPSBY (V.)** :—Incidental inspection, 14th June, 1870. Regular inspection, 22nd June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 27 ; total, 51.

1. The school buildings need painting. The out-offices are ill arranged. The school is well found in furniture, apparatus, books, &c. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance has increased, and is tolerably regular and punctual. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, the order is very fair, and the government is firm and vigilant. The moral tone is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the occupation is well regulated, and the teaching is earnest, diligent, and fairly intelligent. The general proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

**LISMORE (V.)** :—Incidental inspection, 22nd September, 1870. Regular inspection, 23rd September, 7th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.

1. The material condition is good, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, books, &c., is adequate. The organization is good. 2. The moral tone is not satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; the classification is defective, and the occupation is not properly regulated. The teaching is earnest and tolerably skilful, but wanting in animation and energy. The attainments range from failure to tolerable. The results of the incidental inspection were unsatisfactory.

**NARRABRI (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 18th August, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 4 ; total, 23.

1. The approach to the school is very bad in wet weather, and the walls of the buildings are cracked in several places ; otherwise, the organization is good. The attendance is low, irregular, and unpunctual ; and no use has been as yet made of the boarding department. The pupils are fairly neat and clean, but only moderately orderly, diligent, and self-reliant. The government is wanting in firmness, vigilance, and intelligence. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; the occupation is not properly regulated, and the teaching is only moderately skilful. The attainments range from small to tolerable.

PALMER'S ISLAND (N.V.) :—Incidental inspection, 14th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 8th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination, Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24.

1. The organization is defective. There is neither teacher's residence, out-office, lavatory, supply of water, fence to playground, nor sufficient furniture. 2. The attendance has increased ; the pupils are fairly well behaved, but untidy in appearance, disorderly in their movements, and moderately diligent. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing ; the occupation is regulated with moderate skill ; and the teaching is mechanical and deficient in diligence and painstaking.

PORT MACQUARIE (Boys.—V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th and 7th July, 1870.

Number at the examination :—Boys, 22.

1. The school buildings, fence, out-offices, and well, are still in need of repairs ; and a bookpress is required to protect the books from damp. The organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is punctual, fairly regular, but comparatively low. The pupils are clean, cheerful, and fairly well behaved ; the government is strict, and the school work is done with fair earnestness and diligence. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with diligence, painstaking, and fair efficiency, and the occupation is well regulated. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

PORT MACQUARIE (Girls.—V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th and 7th July, 1870.

Number at the examination :—Girls, 22.

1. The same remarks apply to this school as to the boys' in regard to the material condition. 2. The attendance is low, but punctual and tolerably regular. The appearance and demeanour of the pupils are respectable, very fair order is maintained, and the government is firm and effective, but not altogether judicious. The prevailing moral tone is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the occupation is well regulated, and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, and tolerably skilful. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

RAINBOW REACH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

1. The site is low, damp, and unpleasant, and the playground is neither cleared nor fenced. The organization is fair in other respects. 2. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, but only moderately punctual. The discipline is healthy and fairly effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with earnestness and diligence, but the methods are rather mechanical and moderately effective. The attainments range from small to fair.

ROCKY MOUTH (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 14th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 30th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 23 ; total, 41.

1. The building needs painting. The school-room has been enlarged by the removal of a partition. Bell, lavatory, weather shed, and bookpress are needed, otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance has increased, but is irregular and unpunctual. The pupils are clean and in fair order. The government is mild and tolerably firm, and the moral tone is fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and sewing ; but the lesson documents are not observed with sufficient regularity. The teaching is diligent and painstaking, and the methods are suitable and improved. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair. The results of the incidental inspection were rather unsatisfactory.

ROCKY RIVER (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 2nd September, 1870. Regular inspection, 24th February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 27 ; total, 54.

1. Fence to playground, out-offices, and water supply are much needed ; otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance has increased, but is irregular. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, and tolerably orderly and diligent, but deficient in liveliness and energy. The school-room is rather untidy, the government is wanting in firmness and vigilance, and the moral tone is barely passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with tolerable skill, but lack of animation and vigour. The attainments and mental culture of the pupils are moderate. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory with regard to cleanliness and order.

SAUMAREZ CREEK (V.) :—Incidental inspections, 3rd August, and 22nd December, 1870. Regular inspection, 18th February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.

1. Bell, lavatory, and the painting of the school buildings are needed ; otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is steadily maintained and reasonably punctual. The pupils are clean, orderly, and diligent ; and much improved in self-reliance, energy, and intelligence. The government is judicious, and the moral tone pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught with sustained zeal, vigour, and fair intelligence ; and the occupation is well regulated. The pupils have improved in mental culture, and their attainments range from moderate to very fair. The reading is deserving of special mention.

SEVEN OAKS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.

1. The school site is low and liable to floods ; and the out-offices are in need of repairs. The material condition of the buildings, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, &c., are reasonably satisfactory. The organization is fair. 2. The attendance has increased ; the pupils are tolerably punctual and regular, reasonably clean and decent, but only moderately orderly, diligent, and self-reliant. The government is moderately effective, and the moral tone is marked by deficient cheerfulness  
and



and energy. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and sewing, but the printed instructional documents are not fully observed. The classification is defective, and the occupation is regulated with moderate skill. The teaching is earnest, but feeble in animation, power, and intelligence. The mental culture and general proficiency of the pupils are moderate.

SMITH'S FLAT (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

1. The schoolroom is not long enough ; otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are reasonably neat, clean, and punctual, orderly and attentive, but rather diffident. The government is firm, and the moral tone of the school is on the whole pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and scripture lessons. The occupation is judiciously regulated, and the teaching is spirited, painstaking, and fairly skilful. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

SOUTHGATE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th November, 1870. Incidental inspection, 16th September, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41.

1. The playground has been stumped and planted with fruit-trees. A tank, guttering and spouting to roof, and repairs to school buildings are needed ; otherwise, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance has increased under the present teacher. The pupils are improved in cleanliness of appearance and in diligence, order, and animation. The government is firm and fairly effective, and the moral tone of the school is much improved. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing. The occupation is regulated with fair skill, and the teaching is earnest, diligent, and tolerably intelligent. The mental culture and attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

STRONTIAN PARK (N.V.) :—

This school was not in operation at the date of my visit to the district.

SUMMERLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

1. A verandah, repairs to school buildings, a clock, bell, and supply of water, are needed ; otherwise, the organization is fair. 2. The attendance is tolerably punctual, but irregular. The pupils are rather dirty and untidy in their appearance, not sufficiently subdued in demeanour, and not diligent enough in their studies. The government requires to be more vigilant and firm, and stricter attention paid to the pupils while at play. The moral tone of the school is passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing ; and the occupation is regulated with skill. The teaching is earnest and tolerably intelligent, but not sufficiently animated, painstaking, and confident. The mental culture and attainments of the pupils are moderate.

TAMWORTH (V.) :—Incidental inspections, 14th March, 10th August, 1870. Regular inspections, 29th and 31st March, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 32 ; total, 78.

1. The schoolroom is too small, a class-room is required, and repairs to the out-offices, well, and buildings, are needed. The organization in other respects is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are punctual, orderly and clean, well behaved, and attentive to their work, but only moderately self-reliant, and active under oral examination. The discipline is in general healthy and pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the occupation is appropriately regulated ; and the teaching is earnest, diligent, and tolerably intelligent. The general proficiency of the pupils ranges from moderate to tolerable. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory with regard to the school records and lesson documents.

TENTERFIELD (V.) :—Incidental inspections, 11th May, 5th December, 1870. Regular inspection, 12th May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 34 ; total, 71.

1. The school buildings have been painted and thoroughly repaired. The organization is very good. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing, and is reasonably punctual. The pupils are clean and orderly, diligent, and fairly self-reliant ; the government is firm and vigilant, and the moral tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught ; the occupation is regulated with very fair skill ; and the teaching is zealous, painstaking, and fairly effective. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

SWAN CREEK (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 16th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 16th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.

Note.—The attendance was injuriously affected by wet weather.

1. The site is central, but not pleasant ; and the buildings are substantial, but the schoolroom is too small. There is a good supply of furniture and working materials, except maps and diagrams. The organization is reasonably satisfactory. 2. The attendance is respectable ; the pupils are clean, orderly, and well-behaved ; and the government is mild and firm, but not vigilant enough in minor matters. The moral tone of the school is on the whole satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the occupation is judiciously regulated. The teaching is diligent, painstaking, and very fairly effective ; and the attainments of the pupils are reasonably satisfactory. The results of the incidental inspection were not pleasing.

TUCKI TUCKI or WYRALLAH (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

1. The school building, though recently repaired, is unsuitable in size and structure, and affected by floods. In other respects the organization is moderate. 2. The attendance has increased ; the pupils are clean, punctual, and in fair order ; the government has improved in firmness and vigilance, and the moral tone of the school is reasonably fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught except drawing ; the occupation is regulated with fair skill ; and the teaching is improved in earnestness, energy, and intelligence. The general proficiency of the pupils ranges from moderate to fair.

ULMARRA (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 16th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 15th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 16 ; total, 41.

1. The buildings need painting and repairing, and the roofs guttering and spouting to secure a supply of water ; in other respects the organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are clean, reasonably punctual, and in very fair order ; the school work is done with respectable efficiency, and the government is healthy and strict. The moral tone of the school is reasonably satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught with zeal, painstaking, and fair intelligence, and the occupation is judiciously regulated. The attainments of the pupils range from tolerable to very fair. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory as regards the appearance of the pupils and schoolroom.

URALLA (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 2nd September, 1870. Regular inspection, 23rd February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

1. The playground has been cleared, and part of it planted with fruit trees and shrubs. The organization is very good. 2. The moral character of the school continues to be satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with earnestness and painstaking, and the methods are applied with passable skill and efficiency. The attainments range from moderate to very fair.

VIOLET DALE (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 2nd August, 1870. Regular inspection, 17th February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 8 ; total, 25.

1. The organization is fair, but sufficient care is not bestowed upon the preservation of the school property. 2. The attendance is unsatisfactorily low and irregular. The pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, but deficient in animation, diligence, and self-reliance. The discipline is passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught with apparent earnestness and diligence, and the occupation is fairly well-regulated ; but the methods are rather mechanical and feeble, and the attainments of the pupils are only moderately satisfactory. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory.

WALCHA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 10 ; total, 25.

1. The buildings are in good condition, and the supply of material appliances is adequate. The organization is very fair. 2. The attendance, though fairly regular and punctual, is rather low. The pupils are tolerably neat and clean, orderly, and self-reliant. The schoolroom ought to be kept in a cleaner and neater condition, and the school work done with improved efficiency. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with fair skill, earnestness, and diligence ; and the lesson documents are framed with fair judgment ; but the work of the lower classes needs closer supervision. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

WALLABADAH (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st March, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boy, 17 ; girls, 8 ; total, 25.

1. The slabs of the school and teacher's residence need to be refitted, and the playground to be fenced in, as well as provided with water and outbuildings. The school is well furnished, and the stock of working materials is sufficient for the present. The organization is fair. 2. The pupils are clean, orderly, cheerful and well-behaved, reasonably punctual, and much improved in self-reliance and mental activity. The moral tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught with sustained earnestness and painstaking, and the occupation is appropriately regulated. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

WARRIALDA (V.)

This school was not visited by reason of floods.

WAUCHOPE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

1. The organization is defective as regards the inferior character of the school buildings and furniture, and the absence of playground, out-offices, bell, and lavatory. The supply of working materials is sufficient, but negligently arranged. 2. The attendance is low and irregular ; the pupils, though tolerably clean and well-behaved, are but moderately orderly, diligent, and self-reliant ; the schoolroom is untidy, and the school work lacks life and vigour. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing and drawing ; the classification is defective ; and the lesson documents are carelessly observed. The methods are mechanical, and the teaching is still wanting in animation, vigour, and diligence. The attainments of the pupils range from failure to moderate.

WOODFORD DALE (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 15th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 3rd November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

1. The school buildings are well designed and in satisfactory condition, but spouting and guttering are obviously needed. There is a good supply of well-arranged furniture, and a reasonable stock of working materials. The organization is good. 2. The attendance, though reasonably punctual, is low and irregular. The pupils are clean and fairly well behaved, orderly, and attentive, but rather shy and diffident. The moral aspect of the school is passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught, the classification and lesson documents are judiciously arranged, and the teaching is earnest and skilful, but deficient in spirit and energy. The attainments range from moderate to fair. The results of the incidental inspection were unsatisfactory.

WOODFORD

WOODFORD LEIGH (V.) :—Incidental inspection :—15th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 2nd November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 28 ; total, 44.

1. The buildings need painting and spouting, and the out-offices are objectionably too near the well ; otherwise the organization is good. 2. The attendance has materially increased, and is reasonably punctual, though rather irregular. The pupils are clean and well behaved, subdued in demeanour, and very diligent. The school work is done with quietness and fair order, and the government is strict and vigilant. The moral tone is on the whole satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with diligence and average fair efficiency ; but the methods are somewhat mechanical, and the lesson documents are not regularly observed. The attainments range from failure to very fair, singing being taught with very indifferent skill.

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SUMMARY of Reports upon Provisional Schools inspected in 1870.

ASHFORD (N.V.)

This school was temporarily closed at the date of my visit to the district.

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BRUSHGROVE (N.V.) :—Incidental inspection :—16th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 28th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

1. A larger and better-designed school building, with playground, out-offices, bell, lavatory, and supply of water are greatly needed. The furniture and apparatus are reasonably sufficient, but improperly arranged. The organization is passable. 2. The attendance is increased, but irregular and unpunctual. The pupils are reasonably clean and well behaved ; the order is fair ; and the government is healthy and fairly effective. The moral tone is in general fair and improving. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, and the results of the examination are passable. At the date of incidental inspection the condition of the school was rather unsatisfactory.

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CARROLL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15.

1. The school building is spacious, airy, and well constructed, the furniture fairly suitable, but the supply of apparatus inadequate. Fence to playground, suitable out-offices, bell, and supply of water are needed. The organization is reasonably passable for the present. 2. The pupils are clean and apparently well behaved, but disorderly in their movements, as well as shy and diffident under examination. The government is mild and firm, but the work of the school is done with but moderate order and regularity. 3. The course of instruction is very elementary, the occupation is defectively regulated, and the methods are feeble and mechanical. The general proficiency of the pupils is moderate.

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UPPER COCKBURN RIVER (N.V.)

This school was not established at the date of my visit to the district.

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COLDSTREAM (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

1. The material condition of the schoolhouse is very fair ; but the schoolroom is too small, and the supply of furniture inadequate. Bell, lavatory, and out-offices are still needed. The organization is passable. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, reasonably neat and clean, tolerably orderly, but very deficient in animation and self-reliance. The government is firm and tolerably effective. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing ; the occupation is regulated with moderate skill ; and the teaching is elementary, empirical, and moderately effective. The attainments and mental culture of the pupils are low.

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COBAKI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 14 ; total, 22.

1. The schoolhouse is adequately spacious, but not well lighted. The windows need glazing, and the verandah repairing. A teacher's residence is in course of erection, and the playground is now fenced and furnished with out-offices. In most respects the organization is fair. 2. The attendance is low and irregular ; and the aspect of the school as regards neatness and cleanliness is moderately satisfactory. In other respects, also, the moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The course of instruction is elementary ; and the teaching, though earnest and diligent, is mechanical and moderately effective. The mental culture and proficiency of the pupils are low.

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DARKWATER CREEK (N.V.)

This school was not in operation at the date of my visit to the district.

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DONDINGALONG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st July, 1870.

1. The schoolhouse is a spacious weatherboard building, well lighted, and used as a chapel. Out-offices, fence to playground, bell, lavatory, and water are needed. The furniture is defective in quantity, quality, and arrangement, but the supply of working materials is fair. 2. The attendance is irregular and unpunctual, otherwise, the moral tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing ; and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, tolerably skilful and effective. The attainments of the pupils range from moderate to fair.

FERNBANK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 15 ; total, 22.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, but objectionably situated on account of floods. There is neither bell, lavatory, supply of water, nor suitable out-offices ; and the supply of furniture and apparatus is moderate. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual, the pupils clean and in fair order ; the government is firm and healthy ; and the moral tone of the school is reasonably satisfactory and promising. 3. The course of instruction is elementary and defectively regulated ; but the teaching is earnest, painstaking, and promising. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

GOONOO GOONOO (N.V.) :—Incidental inspection, 18th March, 1870. Regular inspection, 19th March, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

1. The building is suitable, and the playground is fenced in. The furniture is ill arranged and also defective in book-press and hat-pegs. The supply of apparatus, books, &c., is moderately adequate ; and the organization is passable. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing, sewing, and drawing. There is no register of lessons, and the standards of proficiency are defectively observed. The teaching is feeble and mechanical, and the general proficiency of the pupils is low.

KENTUCKY (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th April, 1870.

1. Bell, lavatory, supply of water, and out-offices are needed ; otherwise the organization is passable. 2. The attendance has improved in numbers and regularity. The pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, well-behaved and diligent ; the government is healthy and promising, and the moral tone of the school is passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught with earnestness and diligence ; but the occupation is defectively regulated, and the methods are rather mechanical and feeble. The attainments of the pupils are rather low.

LAWRENCE (N.V.) :—Incidental inspection, 15th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 4th November 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 4 ; total, 16.

1. The material condition of the buildings is unsatisfactory. There is a reasonable stock of working materials, but neither book-press, bell, supply of water, fenced playground, nor suitable out-offices. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is irregular and unpunctual. The pupils are clean and fairly attentive to their work, but rather disorderly in their movements, and wanting in self-reliance and promptitude. The moral tone of the school is passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing, and the occupation is regulated with fair skill. The teaching is moderately skilful and effective. The results of the incidental inspection were rather unsatisfactory.

LIMESTONE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. The organization has been much improved by the erection of a suitable schoolhouse and a teacher's residence. The furniture is defective in book-press and hat-pegs, and the apparatus in diagrams and black-board. 2. The attendance is low and irregular ; otherwise the moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing ; the occupation is regulated with fair skill, and the teaching is earnest and moderately intelligent.

NOWENDOC (N.V.)

Not visited for want of opportunity.

REDBANK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

1. The schoolhouse is in fair condition, but the furniture is inferior and inadequate. A bell, black-board, and supply of water are needed. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is not satisfactory, and the aspect of the schoolroom is untidy. The pupils are fairly clean and orderly, but shy and diffident. The moral tone is barely passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing. The teaching is moderately diligent, painstaking, and intelligent. The results of the examination are moderate.

ROSE HILL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

1. The schoolhouse is unsuitable as regards size, lighting, ventilation, and condition ; and the teacher's residence is miserable. There is a passable supply of educational appliances. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is fairly satisfactory, but the appearance of the schoolroom is dirty and disorderly. The pupils are tolerably clean and well-behaved, but rather disorderly in their movements, and wanting in self-reliance and diligence. The discipline is obviously lax and feeble. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing and sowing, but the instructional documents are not regularly observed. The classification is defective, and the occupation ill-regulated ; the teaching moderately skilful and effective.

SANGROX (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

1. The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, but very untidy in appearance. There is neither bell, out-office, supply of water, nor fence to playground, and the furniture is both insufficient and ill-arranged. The supply of apparatus is moderate, and the school records are kept with indifferent efficiency. 2. The pupils are irregular, dirty and untidy, very disorderly, and indifferently diligent. The school-work is done in an inefficient manner, and the discipline is feeble and unpromising. 3. The course of instruction is very elementary, the classification very defective, and the occupation badly regulated. The teaching is indifferent in industry and intelligence, and the attainments of the pupils are small.

SATMARZ PONDS (N.V.)

Not established when I visited the district.

SHERWOOD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14.

1. This school is still held in the teacher's dining-room, which is unsuitable for the purpose. The furniture is inadequate and unsuitable in design, and the stock of apparatus is moderate. The organization is unsatisfactory. 2. The attendance is low and irregular, and the school-work is done in rather an irregular manner. The pupils are tolerably clean and tidy, diligent and orderly, but moderately prompt and self-reliant. The moral tone of the school is passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught except singing, sewing, drawing, and object lessons ; the classification is passable, but the occupation is defectively regulated. No programmes of lessons are in use, and the time-table is not well observed. The teaching is empirical and moderately effective. The attainments of the pupils are barely moderate.

SOUTHGATE (N.V.)

Not established when I visited the district.

SOUTH ARM (N.V.)

Not established when I visited the district.

TALOUMBI (N.V.)

Temporarily closed when I visited the district.

TURNER'S FLAT (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

1. The schoolhouse is a shingled-roof slab structure, floored, but badly lighted and ventilated. The playground requires fencing, out-offices, and supply of water. The furniture is insufficient and unsuitable in design, but the supply of working materials is reasonably sufficient. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual, the pupils are reasonably clean and orderly, the government is firm and effective, and the moral tone is fair and promising. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, and is not regulated by the usual lesson documents. The classification is judicious, and the teaching is earnest, diligent, and painstaking, moderately skilful and promising. The attainments of the pupils range from small to fair.

TYNEDALE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 12 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable in size, form, and structure, but needs a few repairs. There is neither playground nor supply of water, the furniture is very defective in quantity, quality, and arrangement ; and the supply of apparatus is insufficient. 2. The pupils are irregular, restless, and talkative, disorderly in their movements, and very deficient in self-reliance. The government is lax and feeble, and the moral tone of the school is unsatisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, and negligently regulated. The teaching is mechanical and feeble, and the attainments and mental culture of the pupils are low.

WALLABY HILLS (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, but the material organization still continues to be defective in other respects—the furniture rude, insufficient, and ill-arranged, and the playground without fence, bell, out-office, and water supply. The supply of working materials is moderate. 2. The attendance is low and irregular, the appearance of the schoolroom and the pupils too untidy. The order is not satisfactory, and the government is rather lax and feeble. The moral tone is moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught except singing and drawing, the classification is judicious, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated ; but the teaching, though earnest and diligent, is only moderately skilful. The mental culture and general proficiency range from moderate to tolerable.

WARDELL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 5 ; total, 7.

1. The material organization is passable, and the discipline moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing, drawing, and sewing. The instruction is carelessly regulated,—no programmes or registers of lessons being in use. The teaching has improved in intelligence, but is still moderately effective. The attainments of the pupils range from small to fair.

WEE WAA (N.V.) :—  
Not established when I visited the district.

WOODFORD PARK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 26 ; total, 39.

1. The schoolhouse is unsuitable as regards lighting, ventilation, and size ; and the supply of furniture is defective. There is a reasonably fair stock of working materials. The organization is moderate. 2. The attendance is good, owing the praiseworthy exertions of the teacher. The condition of the school in point of cleanliness and order is fair and promising. The pupils are clean and well behaved ; and the government, though inexperienced, is fairly firm, vigilant, and effective. The moral tone is much improved and promising. 3. The usual subjects are taught ; the occupation is defectively regulated ; and the teaching, though zealous and painstaking, is empirical and moderately effective, but promising and beneficial.

YAMBA (N.V.) :—  
Temporarily closed.

YETMAN (N.V.) :—  
Temporarily closed.

#### SUMMARY of Reports upon Half-time Schools inspected in 1870.

BEECHWOOD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolhouse is suitable, and reasonably well furnished. Bell, out-offices, and supply of water are needed. The stock of working materials is sufficient for present requirements. 2. The attendance, though injuriously affected by floods, is otherwise reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are neat, clean, and orderly ; the government is firm and watchful, and the moral tone is reasonably satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing. The occupation is judiciously regulated, and the teaching is tolerably industrious and intelligent. The attainments of the pupils range from moderate to very fair.

HUNTINGDON (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th July, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The situation and the approach to the school are objectionable. Repairs to the schoolhouse roof are needed ; the play-ground needs clearing and providing with out-offices. The supply of furniture and working materials is passable. The organization is moderate. 2. The discipline is passable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught ; the occupation is well regulated ; the teaching is tolerably intelligent ; and the attainments of the pupils range from moderate to tolerable.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT.

##### INSPECTOR'S General Report on Schools for the year 1870.

THE boundaries of the Bathurst District continue to be the same as described in the General Report for 1868, but the number of schools and of pupils enrolled have considerably increased, as may be seen from the following statement, which, under the various headings, gives an account of the general condition of the schools inspected, and the educational statistics of the district.

##### I.—GENERAL DETAILS.

Before entering upon the general details of the year's work, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the progress made in this district, as regards numbers of schools and pupils enrolled since the Public Schools Act came into force in the beginning of 1867.

In the report by the Inspector of the district for that year, it is shown that there were at the end of the year eighty-three schools, viz. :—

Public schools .....	51
Denominational schools .....	22
Provisional schools .....	10
Total .....	83

Of these, seven public and ten provisional schools were opened during the year, so that at the beginning of 1867 there were sixty-six schools in the Bathurst District.

The numbers of pupils enrolled for the quarter ending 30th March, 1867, were 2,149 boys, 1,859 girls ; total, 4,008.

On the 1st of January, 1871, there were on the list of schools for the Bathurst District—

Public schools .....	82
Provisional schools .....	33
Half-time schools .....	6
Denominational schools .....	17
Total .....	138

And for the quarter ending 31st December, 1870, the numbers enrolled were 3,412 boys, 3,077 girls ; total, 6,489. It thus appears that the number of schools has been doubled, while the numbers of pupils enrolled have been increased by 2,481, or at the rate of about 62 per cent. These facts testify strongly to the popularity and success of the Act.

The months of January and February were occupied with the arrears of reports on schools for 1869, and the general report for that year. The work of inspection therefore did not begin until March ; the first school reported upon having been visited on the 11th of that month. Since that time ninety-four schools have been inspected, and 111 reports forwarded to the Council's Office regarding them. In Annex F, hereto appended, will be found a short account of the condition of all the schools inspected during the year.

The

The following list shows the number of each class of schools inspected:—

Public schools .....	58
Provisional schools .....	16
Half-time schools .....	2
Roman Catholic schools .....	10
Church of England schools .....	7
Presbyterian school .....	1

Total ..... 94

In the annexed table is exhibited the kinds of inspection to which the schools were subjected, and the number of reports of each kind furnished.

Kind of Inspection.	Schools.						Totals.
	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	
General .....	8	8	2	.....	.....	.....	18
Regular .....	46	8	.....	8	7	1	70
Ordinary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental .....	12	3	.....	4	4	.....	23
Totals .....	66	19	2	12	11	1	111

Four Public and two Roman Catholic Schools have only been incidentally inspected, while seventeen have been twice reported upon under the incidental and regular or general forms of inspection. As may be seen from the table, none have been inspected under the ordinary form,—the extent of the district and the large number of schools not permitting the time necessary for that purpose.

The Middle River Hill Provisional and the Mount Vittoria Public schools, both on the railway line, have been closed; the latter, however, having since been replaced by one of the Provisional kind. The infant department of the Sofala Church of England school having lapsed, and the certificate having been withdrawn on the 31st December, 1870, from the Hartley Roman Catholic school, there are now (1871) in operation under the Council, only seventeen denominational schools in the Bathurst District. Several other schools have been, from various causes, temporarily closed.

New public schools have been opened during the year at Burkeville, Burrowa, Cunnigar, Guyong, Hartley, Hill End, Ilford, Ironbarks, Tindal's Hollow, Trunkey, and Wombat. Those at Ilford and Ironbarks were previously provisional schools, and were converted into public on the application of the people. Owing to the want of books and school materials, the public school at Canonbar was not opened, although a teacher was sent there in November. One application for a certificate to a denominational (Roman Catholic) school at Dubbo has been received, and is now under consideration.

The following is a list of the schools of various kinds which have not been inspected during the year, together with the cause of such non-inspection.

Name of School.	Kind.	Cause of Non-inspection.
Back Creek .....	Prov.	New school—want of time.
Bourke .....	Prov.	Closed on 31st December, 1869.
Burnt Yards .....	Prov.	New school—want of time.
Cadia .....	Pub.	Want of time.
Canobolas .....	Pub.	Do.
Canonbar .....	Pub.	New school—want of time.
Carrawa .....	Pub.	Closed when I visited the locality.
Condobolin .....	Prov.	Closed.
Crudine .....	Pub.	Want of time.
Cudgegong .....	Pub.	Do.
Currajong .....	Pub.	Do.
Fitzgerald Valley .....	Prov.	Floods.
Five Islands .....	H.T.	Not open when I visited the locality.
Forbes .....	Pub.	Floods—Want of time.
Goolagong .....	Prov.	Want of time.
Gosling Creek .....	Pub.	Not open.
Gulgong .....	Pub.	Do.
Guyong .....	Pub.	Want of time.
Hill End .....	Pub.	Do. and floods.
Ironbarks .....	Pub.	Want of time.
Kanimbla .....	Prov.	Not open when I visited the locality.
Merrendee .....	Prov.	Not open.
Middle River Hill .....	Prov.	Closed when I visited the locality.
Mitchell's Creek .....	Pub.	Do. do.
Molong .....	Pub.	Want of time.
Morungulan .....	Prov.	Do.
Mount Vittoria .....	Pub.	Closed.
Murrumburrah .....	Pub.	Closed when I visited the locality.
Newrea .....	Prov.	Want of time.
Nubrygyn .....	Prov.	Do.
Obley .....	Prov.	Do.
Oplur Road .....	Pub.	Closed temporarily.
Palmer's Oakley .....	Pub.	Not open.
Ponto .....	Prov.	Want of time.
Pyramul .....	Prov.	Do.
Raglan .....	H.T.	New school—want of time.
Spring Creek .....	Prov.	New school—not open when in locality.
Stony Creek .....	Prov.	Not open.
Tambaroora .....	Pub.	Want of time and floods.
Tarra .....	Prov.	Want of time.
Tindal's Hollow .....	Pub.	New school—want of time.
Tipperary Gully .....	H.T.	Not open.
Trunkey Creek .....	Pub.	Want of time—new school.
Warren .....	Pub.	Want of time.

It will be seen from the above table that all the denominational schools have been reported upon, but that above forty public, provisional, and half-time schools have not been inspected, principally owing to want of time. It is true that if some of these had been open when the localities in which they are situated were visited they would no doubt have been examined, but this would simply have caused others, reported upon, to have been omitted. A very few more schools might perhaps have been visited, but for the extraordinary rains which fell during the year but even without floods, the number of schools, the necessary travelling, and the large amount of correspondence connected with the district, preclude the possibility of doing much more than has been done—even working and sometimes travelling night and day. In fact there is ample work in this district for two Inspectors. The following is a synopsis of the work done during the year:—

Schools inspected, incidentally and otherwise .....	94
Pupils enrolled at the date of inspection.....	4,916
Pupils present at the date of inspection .....	3,442
Visits of inquiry, and special investigations.....	30
Teachers, pupil Teachers, and candidates examined .....	23
Reports, letters, memoranda, and packets despatched from office.....	1,739
Miles travelled.....	3,959
Reports on schools .....	111

It may be remarked that though the numbers enrolled in the schools inspected are greater by 346 than those of 1869, yet the numbers present are less by 199. This fact is evidently the result of the unusually severe weather throughout the year, and also, perhaps, to some slight extent, in consequence of no intimations having been giving of the dates of proposed visits. It is satisfactory however, to be able to note that the numbers enrolled in all the schools for the quarter ending December, 1870, are greater by 751 than those of the corresponding quarter of 1869, the numbers being, for the former, 6,489, and for the latter, 5,738.

#### II.—INSPECTION.

The majority of the schools inspected were reported upon under the regular form, there being only eighteen subjected to general inspection, and six visited incidentally. The following schools were visited and reported upon twice:—Public: Blancy, Cullenbone, Eglington, Evans' Plains, Mudgee, boys', girls', and infants', and Wattle Flat. Provisional: Glanmire. Church of England: Kelso, Mudgee primary and infants', and Sofala. Roman Catholic: Mudgee and Sofala. The school at Ilford was thrice visited, once when on the provisional list, and twice after becoming a public school. As in previous years, no school has undergone ordinary inspection. This being intended as supplementary to the general and regular forms, [must necessarily continue in abeyance in districts whose size, and the number of its schools, prevent overtaking all the schools within the year. It is, and must remain, impracticable, under present conditions. The general mode of examination has been the same as that practised hitherto, and has not been less but in some respects more strict. In no instance during the year has intimation been sent to any school of the date of examination, as was the general rule previously. The experience of the past year in this matter is strongly in favour of the expediency of continuing the practice of non-intimation as the rule, and intimation as the exception. There can be no reasonable doubt that the practice will have a salutary effect, and afford an opportunity of ascertaining in which schools attention to duty is sustained and habitual, or the reverse. The teacher who is earnestly and faithfully performing his duties can never be taken at a disadvantage; and, on the other hand, he who is remiss and unfaithful deserves detection, and the exposure of his negligence, which will sooner or later be discovered. As a check to the apathetic, and a preventive of neglect, non-intimation is valuable; and wherever the district is compact and of reasonable dimensions, it may be made a powerful corrective of abuses.

#### III.—ORGANIZATION.

*Situations.*—About 67 per cent. of all the schools visited occupy situations ranging from fair to good, and the remainder varies from small to tolerable. Provisional and a few non-vested public schools are most defective in this respect. On the whole, the large majority of public and denominational schools are favourably situated. In some cases, where free selectors have taken up the land around where a proposed school should be placed, it is very difficult to obtain a suitable site, on account of the inability of the free selector to furnish the necessary conveyance. This has been a serious obstacle (not yet overcome) in the way of obtaining a site for the proposed new vested premises at Spring Grove. It is desirable therefore, to anticipate such difficulties by securing sites beforehand.

No suitable site has yet been obtained for the Bathurst Public School. The piece of ground formerly granted to the National Board is too small—one acre being quite insufficient for the requirements of such a school as is needed in Bathurst. It is therefore very desirable that at least two acres should be got as soon as practicable in an eligible situation.

*Buildings.*—Little change has taken place during the year in regard to denominational school buildings. No new ones have been erected; but the Wellington R.C. School is now conducted in the church, and the school at Orange, belonging to the same denomination, has also been removed to other premises since my incidental visit. The Burrowa R.C. School has also been lengthened. As might be expected from the character of the schools, the provisional buildings are of an inferior type. Good vested premises have been opened during the year at Burkeville, Burrowa, Cunnigar, Guyong, Hill End, and Rylstone. Good *schoolrooms* have also been erected at Marengo and Rydal, while steps have been taken for improvements or additions to Blayne, Evans' Plains, Ophir Road, Orange, and Pipe-clay Creek—public schools. New buildings were also in course of erection, at the close of the year, at Crudine and Wombat. The delays in connection with the former building have been of a most vexatious character. Forbes, Grenfell, Hargraves, Ironbarks, and Wattle Flat, are nearly on a par as to wretchedness of building accommodation; but tenders have either been called for or are about to be invited for the erection of new vested premises at each of these premises. They are all urgent cases; the schools being in operation in very unsuitable, and in some instances, unsafe, and unhealthy buildings. Tenders have also been called for the erection of premises for a new public school at Gosling Creek.

The Mudgee R.C. and the Young C.E. Schools are without teachers' residences, and there are none connected with the Roman Catholic Schools at Bathurst (boys), Lambing Flat, and Wellington. The following public schools are also without teachers' residences:—Bathurst, Duramana, Forbes, Grenfell, Hargraves, Hartley, Ilford, Ironbarks, Lawson's Creek, Lucknow, Marchvale, Mount Tarana, Murrumburrah, Mutton's Falls, Rydal, Sodwalls, Tindal's Hollow, and Winburndale. All these, except Grenfell, Marchvale, and Rydal, are of the non-vested class, and the two former were also originally such. In connection with provisional schools, there is either no accommodation for the teacher, or it is, as a rule, of a very poor description. Generally speaking, however, the teachers of these schools are single persons, who board and lodge with some family in the neighbourhood of the school.

The public school buildings at Hill End are too small for the attendance, and require enlargement; and new premises are needed at Dubbo, in a more central situation.

Reference to Annex B will show that about sixty per cent. of the schools visited rank from fair to good in regard to buildings.

*Playgrounds.*



*Playgrounds.*—A good playground is an essential adjunct of every good school, and like the school-room itself should be neat and attractive to the pupils. All should be cleared and fenced, and none should be without the necessary out-houses. These ought also to be apart wherever the school is mixed; and a separating fence should divide the ground into two portions, so that the girls and boys may play without mutual interference. Trees should also be planted round the sides, with flower borders between. In this way the taste may be cultivated, and habits of neatness fostered among the children. Besides, the necessary restraint imposed upon the pupils, who may "look at every thing and touch nothing," is beneficial in a moral point of view. A shed, too, to protect the pupils from the rain and excessive heat, is a desirable accompaniment of every playground, but is very rarely seen. In country schools there would be little difficulty in erecting such sheds. A strong sapling frame, similar to those got up for tea-meetings, with a bark roof, would cost but little, and be suitable for the purpose. Thus the objectionable practice—now *necessarily* prevalent—of retaining the children in school during play-hours on wet days would be obviated, and the pupils still be protected from the severity of the weather. The suggestion is thrown out for the consideration of country School Boards, who might thus add to the comfort of the schools of which they have supervision. The personal supervision of the playground by the teacher, alluded to in the report for 1869, still continues unsatisfactory in the majority of schools. Too often the teacher disappears when the pupils pass into the playground, and does not reappear until the time for entering school again is close at hand. In the meantime the children are left to amuse and conduct themselves as they will and can; and the teacher's opportunity of guiding them in their play (for they often need guidance, especially in country schools), controlling their language and demeanour to each other, and observing the bent of each one's character, is lost, and, in so far, he has failed to do his duty. Thus his influence is lessened, and the general tone of his school suffers from his own neglect. His presence would do much to restrain and check what is improper, besides being actively promotive of what have been called "the minor morals of the school." The general condition of each school visited, in regard to suitable playgrounds, may be seen on reference to Annex F, and a summary view is contained in Annex B. About fifty per cent. of the schools visited have playgrounds estimated at from fair to good, and the remainder range from small to tolerable.

*Furniture and Apparatus.*—The majority of schools, except those of the provisional kind, and a few of the non-vested public, and of the denominational schools, are in a reasonably satisfactory condition as regards these particulars. New furniture has been provided in several schools during the year, and the quantity of apparatus has been increased. The schools, on the whole, therefore, have been better equipped than they were in 1869. With some few exceptions, care is taken of the school appliances. One cause of the furniture and apparatus being damaged in some schools is the permitting of the pupils to remain in the school, on wet days, without proper supervision.

*Books and Registers.*—In nearly all the schools visited, the supply of books and school materials is adequate to the requirements of each school. There is, however, a remarkable contrast between the quantities used in some schools and in others, and there can be no doubt that, in certain cases, teachers have culpably neglected their duty, and have permitted undue waste of materials. One teacher, whose attention was called to the large number of pencil-holders used in his school, seemed surprised that two or three of these for each pupil in twelve months should be considered waste. Many appear to think that they are entitled to, and can demand fresh supplies every year, so long as the sum of two shillings per head for each child in average attendance is not exceeded, and are therefore careless about their stock. In a requisition lately received from a school with one teacher, there is an entry showing that six dozen pencil-holders were supplied in May, 1870, and now (February, 1871) a gross is applied for, and it is stated that there are none in the school. Probably he too will express surprise when he is questioned on the subject. Teachers would do well to remember that such things are noted, and affect the judgment formed of their care and vigilance. I am of opinion that when a school is once well supplied, a much smaller sum annually than two shillings should cover the cost of supply.

The school registers are usually found kept correctly and with fair neatness, the principal exceptions being found in provisional schools, the teachers of which fail generally more from ignorance than from culpable neglect. In a few instances, however, when visits were paid unexpectedly, the records were found in such a defective condition as to prove gross carelessness, deserving of severe censure.

#### IV.—MORAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

*Punctuality and Regularity.*—The punctuality of the pupils is a feature in connection with a school which is intimately associated with the personal character and the disciplinary power of the teacher, and is an index, in ordinary circumstances, of its moral character. Where children loiter on the way to school, seemingly careless or indifferent as to whether they arrive in time or not, there is something defective in the discipline and spirit of the school, which needs correction. Feeble discipline and spiritless mechanical teaching are, generally speaking, the accompaniments of great unpunctuality. In some cases, however, the want of a school bell, and of clocks in the parents' houses, causes the lateness of the pupils, and in such instances neither the teacher nor they may be to blame. It is desirable that every school should have a bell, but especially those in the country. During the past as compared with the previous year, there has been a considerable falling off under this head, attributable in the main to the heavy rains which have prevailed to such an unusual extent throughout the Colony. In country schools it has been almost impossible for the pupils to arrive in time, however anxious to do so, and even in towns schools have suffered from the same cause. About seventy per cent. of the schools visited in 1869 ranged from fair to good, but in 1870, as may be seen from Annex C, this percentage has not, by any means, been reached. On the whole, this state of matters may be regarded as temporary and exceptional.

In only a few of the more favourable situated public and denominational schools is the regularity of a reasonably satisfactory character. In country schools there has been great irregularity, as might be expected from the very severe weather which has almost continuously prevailed throughout the year. The following table will give a comparative view of the attendance in the Bathurst district for the last three years.

Year.	Average attendance of pupils for the quarters undermentioned, and the rate per cent. of each.				
	March.	June.	September.	December.	Mean Average.
1868.....	2,757-78 .....	3,113-28 .....	3,351-62 .....	3,465-16 .....	3,171-93
	or 64-3 p.c.	or 65-5 p.c.	or 66-5 p.c.	or 67-3 p.c.	or 65-9 p.c.
1869.....	3,483-35 .....	3,549-61 .....	3,731-88 .....	3,906-69 .....	3,667-88
	or 65-4 p.c.	or 66-4 p.c.	or 68-2 p.c.	or 68-1 p.c.	or 67-0 p.c.
1870.....	3,571-95 .....	3,480-65 .....	3,961-97 .....	4,301-93 .....	3,829-12
	or 61-1 p.c.	or 59-2 p.c.	or 66-5 p.c.	or 66-3 p.c.	or 63-2 p.c.

An examination of these numbers discloses the fact that, during 1868 and 1869, the average attendance increased steadily from quarter to quarter as the numbers enrolled became greater; and that the corresponding quarters of those years showed a slight increase in the regularity of attendance of from 1

to 2 per cent. A further comparison of the attendance for 1870, with that of 1869, reveals a marked decrease for each quarter, the mean average of which, for the whole year, is about 4 per cent. This decrease would probably have been greater but for the fact that the weather was often so bad that no pupils whatever could, for days, attend many country schools. In one or two instances, moreover, I found that the dishonest practice was resorted to of not marking the class-roll when there were few present—"no school" being entered in the books, and those who had come being taught in the teacher's residence. The mean average for the three years, deduced from these numbers, is 3,829-12, or 65-3 per cent. Barely 50 per cent., however, in many schools, attend with reasonable regularity, and, taken as a whole, considerably less than two-thirds are constant in their attendance, unless absent from absolutely necessary causes—that is to say, that the school instruction of about 40 per cent. of the pupils in the schools of the Bathurst District is of such a fitful character that little progress can be made, and true education cannot prosper when instruction is received in such occasional morsels. As has often been pointed out, teachers are comparatively powerless in this matter, inasmuch as the fault lies with the parents, and not with the children. The ignorance and the carelessness of some, the need and the greed of others, and the apathy of many, all contribute to this deplorable result, and form obstacles which the teacher vainly attempts to remove. A school is built on urgent representations from residents in a locality for its establishment; it is properly equipped, and when ready a teacher is appointed, who enters upon his duties with vigour and energy, and is sanguine of success. Perhaps at first there is a rush to the school; it is a novelty, and as such proves attractive; but gradually the attendance diminishes, and after a time he is disgusted and disappointed to find a scanty attendance of about half of the children who were guaranteed to attend by their parents. The question here arises as to why these parents should not be *compelled* to send their children to school with reasonable regularity. On the faith of their promise public money has been spent in the erection of a building, providing the school with suitable materials, and furnishing a salary to the teacher, and all the expenditure is in a large measure fruitless, because the persons in question are faithless and have broken their pledge. The provision already made for education, and the sum annually voted for it by the Legislature, must continue to be, to a large extent, wasted, unless something is done to enforce attendance. Experience more and more proves the necessity of a compulsory enactment to complete and render effectual the system of education in the Colony.

*Cleanliness.*—In this respect the large majority of the schools, so far as the pupils are concerned, may be favourably reported upon. A want of tidiness and neatness, however, is not unfrequent, although the absolute cleanliness cannot be found fault with on many occasions. The provisions made to promote cleanliness in connection with schools are, however, generally very meagre. The out-houses are too often found in a condition which indicates carelessness and neglect, and cannot foster a sense of decency among the pupils. Sweeping daily, and occasional washing and whitewashing, should be the rule and not the exception. Urinals for boys' closets are, generally speaking, only found in connection with newly erected vested public school buildings. No school should be without one. It would be well too if mats and foot-scrapers were oftener seen at the doors of schools.

*Order and government.*—In the better class of public and denominational schools fault can seldom be found with the order in its material aspect. The desks are usually found suitably arranged, the maps and diagrams suspended in proper positions, and the books and materials conveniently placed. Some are, however, destitute of presses for the safe custody of school materials. In a considerable number of schools the minute details of order have been more attended to, and, on its negative side, there is in many schools a decided improvement. On the whole there is a greater absence of noise; muttering and talking during work are less frequent; shuffling noisy movements of the feet, and rattling of slates, are seldom heard; while the demeanour of the pupils is not so boisterous. In its positive aspect, however, it is only in comparatively few schools that the order can be said to be good. The prompt alacrity in obeying commands, the quiet but precise and uniform movements, the respectful attentive demeanour, coupled with earnest application and intense mental effort, which characterize good order, are manifest in only a few schools. Systematic drill is but little practised, and hence the defectiveness of the order in some respects in many schools. Disorder prevails more in provisional schools than order.

Closely associated with the order in any school is the disciplinary power of the teacher. Wherever the government is feeble and vacillating, wanting alike in promptness and sustained vigilance, the conduct of the pupils will be more or less of a disorderly character. The government is seldom harsh, but is marked by mildness, combined with firmness proportioned to the strength of will and moral purpose which may characterize the teacher, for, after all, the moral qualities of the master will always be reflected in his school. Corporal punishment forms the exception, not the rule, for the correction of offences, but with many there is not sufficient care taken to prevent the necessity for punishment. I do not find that teachers keep any "record of the time and place at which pupils were corporally chastised, the amount of such punishment, and the nature of the offence." In fact Article 59 of the Council's Regulations seems practically ignored. Perhaps the reason is that no book is provided for the purpose. No instance of the infliction of degrading or injurious punishments have come under my notice. On two or three occasions the demeanour and language of the teacher towards the pupils have not been quite proper. Launching forth opprobrious terms, such as "dolt," "double dunce," and "blockhead," is not likely to improve or enlighten the pupils.

#### V.—INSTRUCTION.

*Classification.*—Except in provisional schools, and a few others conducted by untrained teachers and probationers, really bad classification is not frequent. Schools conducted by one teacher are judiciously confined to three classes, and unless in one or two instances subdivisions of classes are avoided. There are rarely now more than two divisions in the first class, and some care is manifested in placing pupils in the classes for which they are adapted by mental power and attainments. As to promotions, there are two opposite errors into which teachers fall in dealing with this matter, viz., promoting pupils before being ripe for removal, or detaining them too long in the same class. A considerable number of teachers commit the latter fault. The per centage of removals is lower than it should be in healthy schools, and deserves attention. Observation leads to the conclusion that the detention is due to an erroneous impression of its effect at the examination of the school. Those who do so forget that the age and length of time in the class of the pupils are noted, and considered in judging of the skill and success of the teacher. There is a seeming dishonesty about the practice that casts suspicion upon the entire work of the school, and rather lowers than increases the inspector's estimate of the teacher in question.

The instructional documents in use are a time-table for the whole school, and a programme of lessons for each class, showing the amount of work for each week in the subjects prescribed, while the work actually done should be recorded daily in the register of lessons. In a majority of the schools (except provisional) the time-table is drawn up with a fair regard to the relative importance of each subject, and the interchange of silent and oral lessons, while the pupils are kept constantly occupied with greater or less appropriateness, according to the teacher's skill. In the construction of this document there is often, however, a want of neatness which is not creditable to the framers. These documents continue to be a sort of crucial test of the skill, knowledge, and care of the teacher. Some programmes are so meagre as to be worthless, "do, do," appearing *ad nauseam* over the document; others are so diffuse as to be equally worthless, and seem intended as a cloak for vague, desultory teaching, while a few are neatly constructed, specific, and careful. Provisional school teachers, as a body, fail miserably in the regulation of the instruction. Some do not attempt to frame the required guides, and others try to palm off, as their own, time-tables and programmes which they have copied, probably in some public school. One teacher had such a programme suspended, which had done duty the previous year in another school of which she had charge. Another, who had none, told me that a certain teacher in Sydney was making some

for the school, which she expected in a few days. The entries in the registers of lessons are often also vague and worthless as a faithful record of work done. "Do., do.," appear therein with still greater frequency than in the programme. In one school of some pretensions I found work entered that had never been done, the excuse being that it was in the programme, whilst certain work actually done had not been recorded. A considerable number, however, are honest records of the school work.

*Methods.*—On the whole, the methods in use may be regarded as passable. In provisional schools they are, with few exceptions, mechanical, and incapable of cultivating the mental powers. The same remark applies to those of untrained teachers and probationers in public and denominational schools. In a few schools the methods are good, and are applied with energy and intelligent industry. Many teachers, whose theoretical knowledge of methods is respectable, fail to produce commensurate results from laxity of discipline or want of vigour and earnestness in the teaching. It is often taken for granted that when a lesson is given it is mentally received by the class, and hence there is carelessness in testing by rapid, vigorous, pointed questioning, whether the pupil has assimilated the instruction. Knowledge poured into the mind will weaken rather than strengthen the mental powers, unless they are vigorously exercised thereon; hence the necessity of subsequent examination, and frequent recapitulation, until the substance of the lessons given become familiar and ingrained in the mental constitution of the child. The black-board does not seem sufficiently used for illustration; in a few schools their dusty unused look, and the position in which they have been found, raise the suspicion that they serve more for show than use. Some fail from the suggestive and routine mode of their questioning, and from a talking propensity which hurries on from point to point without giving the pupils time for reflection, who are thus told much which they could ascertain for themselves. It is a safe rule to do nothing for the child that the child can be reasonably expected to do for himself. Much of the weakness of mental effort and the want of earnest application are owing to this mistaken practice. The pupil is not trained to the habit of thinking, and therefore, when called upon for a vigorous application of thought, his attempt is a failure. There seems to be a general want of preparation of lessons which may account for the vague and desultory way in which they are given, and the moderate results. Careful preparation, and a proper arrangement of lessons, would go far to remedy many existing defects.

#### SUBJECTS.

*Reading.*—In a few schools only has much improvement taken place in this subject. The elements are still taught in the same uninteresting, thoughtless style, the names of the letters being mechanically dinned into the young child's mind, while nothing is said about the powers of the characters, and that they are mere marks to represent certain sounds. The pupil's interest is neither excited, nor is his intelligence cultivated by the irrational absurd method in question, and he is left to grope his way by dint of memory into a knowledge of the pronunciation of words, which he is made laboriously to spell over letter by letter before he names them. Thus the practice of spelling and naming the word is so associated as to render it difficult afterwards to break off the foolish custom, which must be done before the real work begins of acquiring the power of fluent and natural reading. Spelling should not precede but follow the reading. The cards published in connection with the Australian Class Books are not sufficiently used, and the utility of the black-board in teaching the elements is almost ignored. It is to be hoped that the phonic method, recommended in the preface to the series just mentioned, may come into more general use. Besides the radical defect alluded to, great carelessness is apparent in the general teaching of the junior pupils. The sharp, clear articulation, which above all other things should be attended to in the early stages of reading, and the deliberate firm tone which it would form, are seldom heard, but instead, there is a mumbling, monotonous, sing-song drawl, which affords clear evidence of culpable neglect or incapacity. The teacher who wishes to secure good reading in his higher classes will never attain it by slovenly teaching in the lower. It is more sensible to prevent defects than first to permit and then try to cure them. In the advanced classes the reading is generally fluent, but sadly wanting in expression; it is a pain instead of a pleasure to listen to it. The pupil hurries on with a total disregard of pause, or modulation, except a peculiar intonation at the end of a sentence; his enunciation is of course neither deliberate nor distinct, and emphasis, if attempted at all, is neither intelligent nor correct. Speaking generally, the reading of the upper classes is far from pleasing, and indicates slovenliness or a want of ability in teaching the subject; every teacher should strive to be a model in this, as in everything else, to his pupils, and for this purpose careful preparation of the reading lesson is necessary. Direction as to how to read is valueless without the example of the teacher. To acquire the art of reading well, paragraphs should be read, not sentences merely, and slovenly reading should not be tolerated. After a lesson has been thoroughly explained and analysed, it should be read simply as an exercise in reading. Analysis of sentences should be a valuable auxiliary to skilful instruction in this subject. General attention is given to the explanation of words and phrases occurring in the lesson, but there is little done in the way of paraphrasing or transposing, and the main scope of the passage read is not brought out with sufficient clearness. The general purport of the lesson should always be kept clearly before the pupil's mind, and the effect of the various arguments or statements thereon made manifest; unless this is done, the exposition of the lesson is incomplete. Derivation deserves more care and attention than it receives. As the majority of schools have only a third class, teachers excuse themselves by saying that the "standard" does not prescribe it for a third class, forgetting that there are nearly always in that class, in country schools, pupils who are really equal in point of attainments and age to those in fourth classes in schools with more than one teacher; neglect of derivation in such circumstances is not creditable to the master.

*Writing and Dictation.*—On the whole there is an improvement in the teaching of the writing of the first class. The elements are more carefully analysed and arranged, and the supervision is more rigid, while the interest and intelligence of the pupils are stimulated by the introduction, at as early a period as is practicable, of words, phrases, and easy sentences, composed of monosyllabic words from the reading lesson. The copy-books are occasionally found disfigured by scribbling and drawing, but the majority are clean and neat. One great drawback in teaching writing is the want of a suitable, uniform, and properly graduated series of copy-books. The teacher should insist on all being of the same kind. At present the children themselves, or their parents, often make the selection of books of a totally unsuitable kind. If the teacher kept a stock of books, few sensible parents would buy them elsewhere. The head-lines of some are often of an improper character. They are usually engraved in the copy-books, and are too difficult, while the matter of which they consist is often far removed from the pupil's comprehension. In only a few schools is the black-board employed in setting copies. Where the teacher sets his own copies the progress is more marked, and the head-lines are generally connected with the school work. Dictation is more generally practised in the first class than it was, and with fair results. A few easy sentences are written on the black-board for the pupils to copy, and on the following day they are dictated to the class. Thus the work of the previous day is tested, and the interest of the children is kept up, and their power of attention stimulated. As a means of teaching spelling it is largely used, but the quality of the writing is often such as to show indifference on this point, and the revision of the pupils' work is wanting in care. In very few schools is dictation on paper practised in the higher classes.

*Arithmetic.*—As considerable prominence has been given to notation in the examination of schools, fair results are ordinarily obtained under this head. Text-books are not supplied by the Council, and accordingly they are little used, although in some schools the practice is not extinct. Mental arithmetic is taught with success in only a few schools. Judging from results, the teaching of it must be apathetic, and lack vigour and earnestness. If any subject requires energy and expertness, the teaching of this does, and from its value as a mental stimulant it is much to be regretted that it is not treated more fully and successfully. Experience forces the conclusion that the slowness and incorrectness of the more advanced pupils are attributable to the defective teaching. Rapid questioning and prompt answering should

should characterize any mental arithmetic worthy of the name. Its object is to train to expertness, and unless this result is obtained it is comparatively useless. Slate arithmetic is taught orally, with the aid of the black-board, which is not, however, sufficiently used for illustration. It is customary to write as many questions as are considered sufficient to occupy the pupils for the time allotted to the subject. The answers are then read, and the pupils note the questions that are correct; but there is no attempt at illustration on the black-board, which is only occasionally used for that purpose. Fewer questions should be given at a time, the results more thoroughly examined, and a more careful exposition of the principles and modes of working on the black-board. As regards the questions themselves, they are seldom sufficiently varied, and too apparently, from their form and phraseology, belonging to a certain rule, so that the reasoning powers of the pupils are but feebly exercised, and the teaching of the subject becomes mechanical. The defects in this subject may be summed up as arising from want of explanation of principles and lucid illustration of difficulties, the absence of frequent recapitulation, the defective nature of the examples, which provide but small exercise for the thinking powers of the pupils, the superficial character of the methods used, the meagre questioning on the subject, and the feebleness of the mental arithmetic.

*Grammar.*—Generally speaking, the methods in use in teaching the elements of this subject are faulty. The definitions are committed to memory, and then examples are sought to illustrate them. Thus the memory is strengthened, but the intelligence is not cultivated, as would be the case if the definitions were deduced from examples. In the parsing too, the reasoning powers are not exercised as they might be, and the teaching becomes more or less of a mechanical character. The discrimination of the pupil is feeble, because it is not fostered by the teacher, who, in too many instances, rests satisfied with a parrot-like repetition and a haphazard system of answering by guess. The relations of words to each other in the context are not sufficiently pointed out, and the result is that the discernment of the pupil remains feeble from want of cultivation. Analysis, on the whole, is not well taught, and little progress is made beyond the simple sentence in country schools, as this only is required from the third class, to which the advanced pupils are necessarily confined. It is not creditable to the teacher to find scholars in this class year after year remaining at the same stage in this subject, because there is not more required by the "standard." The art of composition is but little taught, and its value does not seem to be properly estimated. The reproduction of object lessons, with the faulty construction of sentences, and the wretched punctuation, show the necessity for attention to this matter.

*Geography.*—There is a large amount of rote-teaching in regard to the elements of geography. The definitions are too often taught mechanically as a mere exercise of the memory, and the geography of the locality in which the school is placed is very imperfect. Instead of being made the basis of all teaching on the subject, it is ignored entirely in many schools. Few teachers, on taking charge of a school, appear to think it desirable that they should master the geography of the district in which they are located, and hence the unsatisfactory results. By observation and inquiry, the requisite information could be obtained without much difficulty, and the instruction would be rendered more intelligent and interesting. In the higher classes there is a want of intelligent treatment, the teaching being desultory and without logical sequence. The principles of classification and comparison are neglected; the questioning is defective in vigour, and merely a test of memory; and the practice of teaching the subject by outline maps on the black-board is rare. The instruction in the geography of New South Wales is not so satisfactory as its importance demands. Thoroughness in this should form the foundation of all after teaching on the subject. To use the words of Mr. Morell, "If any one country were well taught, its size made fully apparent, its natural features all placed as a picture before the mind, its productions, its people, its usages, its laws, its religion, all impressed and explained, it would become a kind of central point of light and knowledge, from which the scholar could proceed to other countries, until he has, as it were, paced the globe, circumnavigated its oceans, and seen in his mind's eye everything remarkable as he passed onwards." This paragraph indicates the position that the geography of New South Wales should occupy in the public schools of the Colony.

*Object Lessons.*—In nearly all the schools visited, except those of the provisional kind, this subject is professedly taught, but the methods in use produce but poor results on the whole. As a means of cultivating the intelligence, and drawing out the perceptive faculties of the scholars, they fail to a large extent. The mind is crammed with a certain amount of information, and the memory is burdened by a crude mass of ill assorted facts. In some cases there is a slavish adherence to some text-book, the matter of which is simply written down on the black-board with little or no question or comment, and the pupils first copy, and then perhaps afterwards rewrite it, as an exercise in reproduction. In one or two instances, an abstract of an object lesson, called for on the day of examination, has been found to consist of an almost verbatim copy of a lesson in the Third Book. In two cases, three object lessons appeared on the programme for a whole quarter, the intention evidently being to get the pupils to commit the entire lesson to memory. In only a few schools is the treatment of this subject rational and effective.

*Singing and Drawing.*—These subjects are rarely found taught in provisional schools, and where they are attempted the results are indifferent. Of other schools visited fifty-three profess to teach singing, one half of them according to the tonic sol-fa method. As this subject is a very popular one, and calculated to produce a beneficial effect on the general spirit of a school, it is desirable that it should be promoted as much as is practicable. Drawing is taught in thirty-seven schools of the ninety-four visited, with varying degrees of success, according to the ability of the teacher to give instruction in the art. There is a very marked difference between the results obtained in a school under the charge of a master who can draw well, and in one not so favoured; but much might be done by teachers to improve themselves and benefit their schools in this matter by careful and assiduous practice.

## VI.—TEACHERS.

The following table shows the numbers and classifications of the teachers in charge of the public, half-time, and denominational schools, in the Bathurst District, for the year 1870:—

CLASS I.		CLASS II.		CLASS III.			Total.
Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.	
.....	1	5	5	31	29	15	86

To the above classified teachers are to be added nineteen probationers, employed chiefly in small public schools, and thirty-five others occupying provisional schools, making in all 140 teachers. The number of pupil teachers continues the same as in 1869, namely, eleven. The amount of fees paid to the teachers of public and denominational schools for the year was £3,953 13s. 3½d., which gives an average of about £38 each per annum. The average salary paid by the Council to these teachers is about £78, which, with the above amount of fees and the residence generally provided, will make the total average income of teachers not in provisional schools about £140 per annum.

As a body, the teachers are respectable, and conduct themselves with propriety. A few are enthusiastic, and the majority are diligent and painstaking. The examinations of pupil teachers have not been, on the whole, of a satisfactory character, a considerable number of those employed having failed to gain promotion. This fact either argues a want of diligence on the part of the pupil teachers themselves, or some defect in the instruction which they receive, or in the supervision exercised over their studies. I am inclined to think these annual examinations are underrated by both teachers and pupil teachers, and that the failures referred to are owing to this fact. It is to be hoped that the results of 1871, in this respect, may be of a more creditable nature.

## VII.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

The local supervision of schools is, as a rule, very slack. Periodical visitation is far from being regular, and there are but few members who show an intelligent appreciation of their duties and responsibilities, and evince an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the school with which they are connected. The majority are apathetic, and some rather obstruct than advance the interests of the school of which they have supervision.

J. MCCREDIE,  
Inspector.

Bathurst, 23rd February, 1871.

## ANNEX A.

## ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

TABLES showing the numbers and ages of pupils enrolled, and present at the date of examination.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled .....	651	201	199	156	137	247	1,591
Girls do. ....	551	146	145	136	115	239	1,332
Totals of boys and girls enrolled	1,202	347	344	292	252	486	2,923

## PRESENT.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present .....	490	153	132	104	90	172	1,141
Girls do. ....	400	107	111	95	81	165	959
Totals of boys and girls present	890	260	243	199	171	337	2,100

## PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled .....	85	27	14	25	13	41	205
Girls do. ....	82	31	15	16	12	37	193
Totals of boys and girls enrolled	167	58	29	41	25	78	398

## PRESENT.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present .....	57	17	9	17	8	22	130
Girls do. ....	62	21	8	9	8	19	127
Totals of boys and girls present	119	38	17	26	16	41	257

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—(CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled .....	164	31	35	33	23	43	329
Girls do. ....	153	27	27	19	15	37	278
Totals of boys and girls enrolled	317	58	62	52	38	80	607

## PRESENT.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present .....	103	24	28	25	16	32	228
Girls do. ....	99	16	16	15	8	24	178
Totals of boys and girls present	202	40	44	40	24	56	406

ROMAN

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled .....	206	37	41	34	19	47	384
Girls do. ....	234	41	47	48	22	71	463
Totals of boys and girls enrolled	440	78	88	82	41	118	847

PRESENT.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present .....	133	23	33	23	14	27	253
Girls do. ....	168	26	36	31	16	52	329
Totals of boys and girls present	301	49	69	54	30	79	582

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled .....	41	4	5	6	9	11	76
Girls do. ....	20	11	6	7	4	17	65
Totals of boys and girls enrolled	61	15	11	13	13	28	141

PRESENT.

Pupils.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present .....	29	2	4	4	8	7	54
Girls do. ....	8	9	3	7	3	13	43
Totals of boys and girls present	37	11	7	11	11	20	97

TOTALS OF ALL SCHOOLS INSPECTED.—ENROLLED.

Pupils.	Schools.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys enrolled. }	Public, Provisional, and Half-time .....	736	228	213	181	150	288	1,796
	Denominational .....	411	72	81	73	51	101	789
	Totals.....	1,147	300	294	254	201	389	2,685
Girls enrolled. }	Public, Provisional, and Half-time .....	633	177	160	152	127	276	1,525
	Denominational .....	407	79	80	74	41	125	806
	Totals.....	1,040	256	240	226	168	401	2,331
Totals of boys and girls enrolled .....		2,187	556	534	480	369	790	4,916

PRESENT.

Pupils.	Schools.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and over.	Totals.
Boys present. }	Public, Provisional, and Half-time .....	547	170	141	121	98	194	1,271
	Denominational .....	265	49	65	52	38	66	535
	Totals.....	812	219	206	173	136	260	1,806
Girls present. }	Public, Provisional, and Half-time .....	462	128	119	104	89	184	1,086
	Denominational .....	275	51	55	53	27	89	550
	Totals.....	737	179	174	157	116	273	1,636
Totals of boys and girls present.....		1,549	398	380	330	252	533	3,442

ANNEX B.  
MATERIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.  
PUBLIC.

Organization.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Situations .....	28	18	10	2	58
Buildings .....	18	20	15	5	58
Playgrounds .....	22	15	17	4	58
Furniture .....	28	16	6	8	58
Apparatus .....	23	20	12	3	58
Books .....	32	16	8	2	58
Registers .....	31	14	9	4	58

PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME.

Organization.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Situations .....	.....	4	11	3	18
Buildings .....	.....	4	6	8	18
Playgrounds .....	.....	2	8	8	18
Furniture .....	.....	1	5	12	18
Apparatus .....	.....	...	11	7	18
Books .....	.....	9	9	...	18
Registers .....	.....	3	8	7	18

DENOMINATIONAL.

Organization.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Situations .....	10	3	4	1	18
Buildings .....	12	2	3	1	18
Playgrounds .....	3	5	6	4	18
Furniture .....	3	6	7	2	18
Apparatus .....	9	5	3	1	18
Books .....	9	6	2	1	18
Registers .....	9	2	5	2	18

ALL SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Situations .....	38	25	25	6	94
Buildings .....	30	26	24	14	94
Playgrounds .....	25	22	31	16	94
Furniture .....	31	23	18	22	94
Apparatus .....	32	25	26	11	94
Books .....	41	31	19	3	94
Registers .....	40	19	22	13	94

ANNEX C.

MORAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.  
PUBLIC.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Regularity .....	6	13	21	18	58
Punctuality .....	12	12	24	10	58
Cleanliness .....	31	10	17	...	58
Order .....	11	23	20	4	58
Tone .....	10	20	19	9	58

PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Regularity .....	.....	1	9	8	18
Punctuality .....	.....	2	7	9	18
Cleanliness .....	.....	5	11	2	18
Order .....	.....	...	5	13	18
Tone .....	.....	...	5	13	18

DENOMINATIONAL.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Regularity .....	4	8	5	1	18
Punctuality .....	5	5	5	3	18
Cleanliness .....	9	5	4	...	18
Order .....	4	5	6	3	18
Tone .....	3	7	5	3	18

## ALL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Regularity .....	10	22	35	27	94
Punctuality .....	17	19	36	22	94
Cleanliness .....	40	20	32	2	94
Order.....	15	28	31	20	94
Tone .....	13	27	29	25	94

## ANNEX D.

## THE INSTRUCTION.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Classification.....	14	18	20	6	58
Occupation .....	10	20	17	11	58
Methods .....	9	18	20	11	58

## PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Classification.....	.....	.....	7	11	18
Occupation .....	.....	.....	2	16	18
Methods .....	.....	.....	2	16	18

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Classification.....	5	3	7	3	18
Occupation .....	3	6	7	2	18
Methods .....	4	6	5	3	18

## ALL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Classification.....	19	21	34	20	94
Occupation .....	13	26	26	29	94
Methods .....	13	24	27	30	94

## ANNEX E.

## ESTIMATED PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Reading—					
Monsyllables .....	119	410	268	37	834
Easy narrative .....	67	262	193	55	577
Ordinary prose .....	61	182	136	13	392
Totals .....	247	854	597	105	1,803
Writing—					
On slates.....	109	446	178	99	832
In copy-books.....	114	450	333	85	982
Totals .....	223	896	511	184	1,814
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	142	397	526	223	1,288
Compound rules.....	93	111	119	46	369
Higher rules .....	15	29	.....	.....	44
Totals .....	250	537	645	269	1,701
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	47	262	189	110	608
Advanced .....	40	99	74	137	400
Totals .....	87	361	263	297	1,008
Geography—					
Elementary.....	54	249	165	144	612
Advanced .....	31	58	163	121	373
Totals .....	85	307	328	265	985



## PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	.....	11	35	86	132
Easy narrative .....	.....	.....	30	48	78
Ordinary prose .....	.....	3	5	6	14
Totals .....	.....	14	70	130	224
Writing—					
On slates.....	.....	.....	49	58	107
In copy-books.....	.....	4	49	55	108
Totals .....	.....	4	98	113	215
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	.....	4	42	126	172
Compound rules.....	.....	3	.....	27	30
Higher rules .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	7	42	153	202
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	.....	.....	11	64	75
Advanced .....	.....	.....	3	21	24
Totals .....	.....	.....	14	85	99
Geography—					
Elementary.....	.....	6	4	55	65
Advanced .....	.....	3	3	18	24
Totals .....	.....	9	7	73	89

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	26	158	163	23	370
Easy narrative .....	32	150	141	6	329
Ordinary prose .....	27	147	45	.....	219
Totals .....	85	455	349	29	918
Writing—					
On slates.....	53	135	104	23	315
In copy-books.....	47	250	227	39	563
Totals .....	100	385	331	62	878
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	49	168	223	59	499
Compound rules.....	39	137	52	17	245
Higher rules .....	16	56	7	.....	79
Totals .....	104	361	282	76	823
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	43	178	64	46	331
Advanced .....	25	115	61	24	225
Totals .....	68	293	125	70	556
Geography—					
Elementary.....	37	154	134	6	331
Advanced .....	32	79	83	31	225
Totals .....	69	233	217	37	556

ALL

## ALL SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair to very fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to small.	Totals.
<b>Reading—</b>					
Monosyllables.....	145	579	466	146	1,336
Easy narrative .....	99	412	364	109	984
Ordinary prose .....	88	332	186	19	625
Totals .....	332	1,323	1,016	274	2,945
<b>Writing—</b>					
On slates.....	162	581	331	180	1,254
In copy-books.....	161	704	609	179	1,653
Totals .....	323	1,285	940	359	2,907
<b>Arithmetic—</b>					
Simple rules .....	191	569	791	408	1,959
Compound rules.....	132	251	171	90	644
Higher rules .....	31	85	7	.....	123
Totals .....	354	905	969	498	2,726
<b>Grammar—</b>					
Elementary.....	90	440	264	220	1,014
Advanced .....	65	214	138	232	649
Totals .....	155	654	402	452	1,663
<b>Geography—</b>					
Elementary.....	91	409	303	205	1,008
Advanced .....	63	140	249	170	622
Totals .....	154	549	552	375	1,630

## ANNEX F.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of the Schools in the Bathurst District, visited in 1870.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**BATHURST (N.V.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 1st and 2nd November, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 78 ; girls, 47 ; total, 125.

Numbers present :—Boys, 65 ; girls, 39 ; total, 104.

With the exception of the want of a suitable playground, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are fairly orderly, and tolerably attentive on the whole. The lesson documents are carefully arranged, and the teaching is industrious, but wants penetrative power in some instances. The habit of sustained mental effort and earnest application on the part of the pupils needs fostering. The discipline would be improved by greater promptness and vigilance. The proficiency ranges on the whole from tolerable to very fair.

**BATHURST (N.V.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 31st October, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 43 ; total, 94.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 29 ; total, 60.

The schoolroom is too small, and there is no gallery. The order, attention, and moral tone are on the whole fair. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is animated, but wanting in quiet firmness. The average proficiency is fair, and the general spirit of the school is fairly pleasing.

**BINALONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th September, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

The premises need painting, and two sides of the playground need paling. The pupils are irregular, but tolerably orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is tolerable. The lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is industrious, but wanting in penetrative force. The discipline is tolerable, and the attainments are not on the whole satisfactory.

**BLANEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd June, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 20 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

Two rooms are about to be added to the teacher's residence. The material condition is good. The order and moral tone are fair. Greater attention has been paid to the minor details of order, and the discipline is more prompt. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the attainments range from moderate to fair.

**BOWNFELLS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th July, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 18 ; total, 39.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

The closets and fences are in need of repair ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive. The moral tone is fair. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is earnest and industrious. The discipline is quiet and firm, and the proficiency is reasonably satisfactory. The attendance has greatly fallen off, owing to the removal of many families through the Railway opening to Rydal.

**BURKEVILLE (V.) :—General inspection, 17th June, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 4 ; total, 13.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 4 ; total, 13.

The school is pleasantly situated and properly furnished, but no books or apparatus had been received at the time of my visit. The school had been only a short time opened. The timber has shrunk, and will need closing. The playground is securely fenced, but there is only one closet. The lesson documents are well arranged ; the teaching is earnest and energetic, and the discipline is prompt and firm. The attainments, for the short time, are quite satisfactory.

**BURRUNDULLA (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd December, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

The material condition of the school is fair. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is energetic and fairly intelligent. The discipline is prompt and vigilant, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory.

**BURROWA (V.) :—General inspection, 29th September, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 18 ; total, 47.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 18 ; total, 47.

The teacher's residence is too small ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive, and the moral tone is fair. They are tolerably self-reliant and fairly accurate. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful and fairly intelligent. The discipline is fairly effective, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory.

**CARCOAR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th June, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 28 ; total, 65.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 22 ; total, 52.

The material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and tolerably attentive, and the moral tone is tolerable. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is earnest and skilful. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair. Algebra and geometry are taught in addition to the ordinary subjects. The general tone and proficiency have been much lowered by the recent influx of pupils from another school now closed.

**COWRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th October, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 29 ; total, 59.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 27 ; total, 50.

The material condition is good in every respect. Considerable pains have been taken to render the playground neat and attractive by planting trees, &c., therein. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is good. The instruction is carefully regulated and registered, and the teaching is earnest and intelligent. The discipline is vigilant and thorough, and the results are satisfactory. The school has suffered much from the floods, one of which swept away part of the town.

**CULLENBONE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th December, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 20 ; total, 30.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

The playground needs fencing and clearing ; in other respects the material condition is tolerable. The order, attention, and moral tone are moderate. The self-reliance and mental effort of the pupils require cultivation. The lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is careful, but wanting in penetrative force. The proficiency is moderate.

**CUNNINGAR (V.) :—General inspection, 17th September, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

Part of the playground is fenced. The wall of the closet has given way, and been partially replaced by zinc. The walls of this kind of building—*pisé*—need a verandah to protect them from the weather. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The instruction is fairly guided, and the teaching is energetic. The discipline is prompt and firm, and the attainments, for the time, are satisfactory. As the examination took place on a Saturday the attendance was smaller than usual.

**DENNIS ISLAND (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th June, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.

New furniture has been provided since last inspection. The teacher's residence needs lining, and the schoolroom and closets require repairs. The order, attention, and general spirit of the school are fairly pleasing. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful. The discipline is mild, but fairly effective ; and the attainments are, on the whole, reasonably satisfactory.

**DUBBO (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 19th December, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 23 ; total, 68.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.

New premises on a more central site are urgently needed. The lesson documents are carefully arranged, and the school records are correctly and neatly kept. From the active opposition of the promoters of another school, the attendance has fallen off.

DURAMANA (N.V.) :—General inspection, 5th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

The building is suitable, but there is no teacher's residence. The playground is partially fenced, but is not furnished with the necessary out-houses. The pupils are moderately orderly and attentive. The moral tone is tolerable. The instruction is regulated, and the teaching is careful and tolerably intelligent. The discipline is moderately effective, and the attainments are moderate.

EGLINTON (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 24 ; total, 47.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38.

The material condition is, on the whole fair. The pupils are fairly orderly, and tolerably attentive, and the moral tone is tolerable. They are moderately self-reliant and accurate in answering. The lessons are tolerably arranged and registered, and the teaching is energetic and fairly intelligent. The average proficiency is tolerable. A recent influx of new scholars has lowered the general tone and results of the school.

EVANS' PLAINS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th October, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

Repairs to the building, and a verandah, are needed. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The instruction is fairly regulated and registered, and the teaching is energetic and tolerably intelligent. The discipline is prompt and firm, and the proficiency ranks nearly tolerable.

FISH RIVER CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 20 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

The material organization has been improved by the addition of new desks since last inspection. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual, and are only moderately orderly and attentive. They are apathetic, and disinclined to mental exertion. The moral tone is moderate. The discipline is deficient in promptness and vigilance. The instruction is not properly regulated, and the teaching wants intelligence and energy. The attainments are not satisfactory, and the progress made is small.

FREDERICKTOWN (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 10 ; total, 32.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

The supply of furniture is scanty ; otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are irregular, but tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline is tolerable, and the instruction is moderately regulated. The attainments are from moderate to tolerable. The average attendance has been much lessened by the continuous heavy rains.

GREENFELL (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th October, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 110 ; girls, 51 ; total, 161.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 89 ; girls, 42 ; total, 131.

The material condition of the school is very bad. The building is much too small, and is scarcely safe ; the furniture is insufficient and shaky, and the playground is unfenced. The pupils are very irregular, but fairly punctual. They are fairly orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is fair. The discipline is fairly effective, and the instruction is fairly regulated. The attainments in the circumstances are reasonably satisfactory.

GUNTAWANG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 21 ; total, 39.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

The teacher's residence and the out-houses need repair ; otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are tolerably orderly, but only moderately attentive ; the moral tone is moderate. The instruction is regulated, and the teaching is energetic. The discipline is firm, and the proficiency is meagre. The school has been re-opened only a short time under the present teacher.

HARGRAVES (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 41 ; total, 85.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 40 ; total, 78.

The school is conducted in temporary premises granted by the Government. They are an improvement on the former building, but not by any means of a satisfactory character. New premises are urgently needed. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is earnest and industrious. The discipline is mild, and the general proficiency is from tolerable to fair. The attendance has largely increased under the present teacher, and satisfactory progress is being made.

HARTLEY (N.V.) :—General inspection, 21st November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 25 ; total, 59.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.

The roof is in need of repair, but on the whole the material condition is fair. The government is energetic and firm ; the instruction is moderately regulated ; and the results are moderate, but, for the time and circumstances, reasonably satisfactory. The moral tone is tolerable and promising. The school has been only a short time opened, and the attendance, on account of heavy rains, was smaller than usual.

## ILFORD (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 23 ; total, 46.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

The material condition is not satisfactory. The building is tolerably suitable, but badly situated, and not well furnished. There are neither closets nor playground. The pupils are tolerably orderly, but only moderately attentive. The instruction is regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but wanting in energy and penetrative force. The discipline is moderate, the proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable, and the moral tone is moderate.

## KIRKCONNELL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 15 ; total, 39.

The closets are falling into decay ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive, and the moral tone is fair. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is intelligent, but would be improved by greater energy. The discipline is effective, and the proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

## LAWSON'S CREEK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 20 ; total, 29.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 9 ; total, 11.

The playground is unfenced ; there are no closets ; and the furniture is of an indifferent kind. The order and attention are indifferent, and the moral tone is low. The instruction is badly regulated, and the teaching is mechanical, while some of the methods are ludicrous. The discipline is feeble, and the proficiency is from small to indifferent.

## LIMEKILNS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.

The material condition is good. The pupils are irregular, but fairly orderly and tolerably attentive. The moral tone is tolerable. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the proficiency is passable. The school is not so well attended as it should be.

## LOWTHER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 16 ; total, 24.

There are some defects in the building requiring attention, but, generally speaking, materially the school is in a satisfactory condition. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive, and evince fair self-reliance and reasonable promptness in answering. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is energetic. The discipline is effective, and the proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## LUCKNOW (N.V.) :—Incidental inspection, 12th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 27 ; total, 56.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 4 ; total, 13.

The playground is still unfenced, and there is no teacher's residence ; otherwise the material condition is tolerable. The lesson documents show only indifferent skill, and the general management of the school is not satisfactory. The teacher has since been removed. The attendance was small, owing to heavy rains.

## MAIN CAMP (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 22 ; total, 51.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

The material condition is, on the whole, tolerable. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is tolerable. The lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is careful, but wanting in penetrative power. The discipline and proficiency are passable, but there is a want of mental effort and animation on the part of the pupils.

## MARCHVALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

The playground is unfenced, and there is no suitable teacher's residence. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, but very irregular, and the moral tone is passable. The instruction is moderately regulated, and the teaching is careful. The discipline is tolerably effective, and the average proficiency, owing to great irregularity of attendance, is not satisfactory.

## MARENGO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th September, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.

The playground is still unfenced, and the out-houses and teacher's residence need repairs. The schoolroom is now a good one, but requires furniture, which is about to be got. The order, attention, and general spirit of the school are fairly pleasing. The instructional documents are tolerably arranged, the lessons are registered, and the teaching is painstaking. The discipline is quiet but firm, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory.

## MEADOW FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 7 ; total, 25.  
Numbers present :—Boy, 1 ; girl, 1 ; total, 2.

The premises are in need of some repairs, but on the whole the material condition is fair. There are no programmes, and no record is kept of the lessons given. There being only two pupils present, no opinion could be formed of the general proficiency : the two present however were below the "standard." The small attendance was owing to the severity of the weather ; it was snowing in the morning.

**MOUNT MACQUARIE (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 16 ; total, 23.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

The schoolroom will shortly need repairs, as the ends of the slabs are considerably decayed. On the whole the material condition is fair. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, and the teaching is careful. The discipline is genial but firm, and the average proficiency is tolerably satisfactory. The attendance has been affected by the weather.

**MOUNT TARANA (N.V.)** :—General inspection, 14th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 15 ; total, 26.

The playground is unfenced, and without out-houses. The building is tolerably suitable, but there is no teacher's residence. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is systematic and careful. The discipline is thoroughly effective, and the attainments are satisfactory.

**MUDGE (V.—Boys)** :—Regular inspection, 7th December, 1870.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 79.

Number present :—Boys, 63.

The shed is in need of repair. The out-houses have been improved since last inspection. The school is well furnished, and supplied with apparatus. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive ; they are fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The lesson-documents are carefully arranged, and the teaching is intelligent and industrious. The discipline is sustained and firm ; the attainments are reasonably satisfactory. Latin and algebra are taught in addition to the prescribed subjects.

**MUDGE (V.—Girls)** :—Regular inspection, 6th December, 1870.

Number enrolled :—Girls, 66.

Number present :—Girls, 55.

New desks and forms are required, and the schoolroom itself is not a good one, and needs replacing ; otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The instruction is properly arranged, and the teaching is earnest and industrious. The discipline is firm and watchful, the average proficiency is from fair to very fair, and the moral tone is very fair.

**MUDGE (V.—Infants)** :—Regular inspection, 5th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 43 ; total, 106.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 33 ; total, 83.

The schoolroom is too small for the attendance, which is increasing ; otherwise the material condition is fair. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive, and the moral tone is very fair. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful, intelligent, and animated. The discipline is energetic, and the proficiency is satisfactory. The general spirit of the school is pleasing, and fair progress is being made. A pupil teacher is much needed for this department.

**MUTTON'S FALLS (N.V.)** :—General inspection, 13th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

There is no teacher's residence, and the playground is not provided with the requisite out-houses. The building is however suitable, and is well furnished. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is tolerable. The instruction is regulated by the prescribed documents, and the teaching is earnest and intelligent. The discipline is mild but firm, and the results are from tolerable to fair.

**O'CONNELL (N.V.)** :—Regular inspection, 28th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 3 ; total, 10.

Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 3 ; total, 10.

The material condition is, taken on the whole, fair. The pupils are irregular, but fairly punctual. The moral tone is fair ; the discipline is firm and prompt, the instruction is careful, and the proficiency in the circumstances is reasonably satisfactory. The attendance is low.

**ORANGE (V.)** :—Incidental inspection, 23rd May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 24 ; total, 84.

Numbers present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 10 ; total, 41.

The material condition of the school is good. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the teaching is intelligent. Owing to heavy rain the attendance was smaller than usual. The present teacher has only recently taken charge.

**PEEL (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 6th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

Some slight repairs are needed, but, on the whole the material condition is fair. The pupils are tolerably attentive and orderly, and the teaching is careful, but wanting in energy. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the results are passable.

**PIPECREEK (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 1st December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 26 ; total, 57.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33.

The teacher's residence is too small, but otherwise the material condition is good. The order, attention, and moral tone are tolerable. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, but the teaching is defective in care and industry. The state of the school records shows great carelessness and neglect. The discipline needs greater promptness, and the attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

## PLEASANT VALLEY (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

The material condition is, on the whole, tolerable. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is fair. The lesson documents are tolerably suitable, and the teaching is earnest and careful. The discipline is mild, but fairly effective, and the attainments are, in most respects, reasonably satisfactory.

## ROCKLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

The play-ground is unfenced, and some new desks are needed. The pupils are neither orderly nor attentive, and the moral tone is indifferent. There are no lesson documents, and the school records are badly kept. The discipline is not effective, the teaching is desultory, and the proficiency is unsatisfactory.

## RYDAL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 45 ; total, 99.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 24 ; total, 52.

The schoolroom is well furnished, but too small for the present attendance ; the playground is unfenced, and there is no teacher's residence. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive, self-reliant, and accurate in answering. The lesson documents are properly framed ; and the teaching is earnest, animated, and industrious. The discipline is firm and sustained ; the proficiency is satisfactory ; and the general spirit of the school is pleasing.

## RYLSTONE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 36 ; total, 59.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 28 ; total, 49.

The premises are thoroughly suitable, and the schoolroom is well furnished. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The lesson documents are fairly framed, and the teaching is industrious. The power of mental effort and steady application needs strengthening. The discipline is fairly effective, and the proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## SOD WALLS (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th and 5th August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 46 ; total, 91.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 39 ; total, 81.

A new class-room has been added since last inspection. The playground is unfenced, but otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is careful, intelligent, and industrious. The discipline is quiet, firm, and sustained ; and the proficiency is reasonably satisfactory.

## SPRING GROVE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 22 ; total, 49.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.

The playground is unfenced, and suitable furniture is needed. A kitchen has recently been built. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The teaching is guided by the necessary documents, and is intelligent and industrious. The discipline is effective, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory.

## TEA-POT SWAMP (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

The material condition is good. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, but weak in self-reliance and accuracy of answering. The discipline is passable, and the instruction is tolerably regulated. The moral tone is tolerable, and the proficiency ranges from moderate to fair. Great irregularity of attendance has lowered the average attainments.

## WALLERAWANG (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 14 ; total, 51.

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 12 ; total, 39.

The furniture is neither sufficient nor suitable, otherwise the material condition is fair. The instruction is only moderately regulated, and the lessons are not registered. The teaching is defective in animation, intelligence, and penetrative power. The pupils are wanting in self-reliance, and their power of mental effort is feeble. The discipline is still defective in vigor, and the attainments are not satisfactory. The records are imperfect in some particulars.

## WATTLE FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 58 ; total, 101.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 35 ; total, 60.

The building is in a wretched condition, and is totally unsuitable. New premises are urgently required, for the erection of which steps are being taken. The order, attention, and moral tone are tolerable. The instruction is moderately regulated, and the proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## WELLINGTON (V.) :—Incidental inspection, 21st December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 20 ; total, 56.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 11 ; total, 41.

The material condition of this school is good. The instruction is properly regulated, and the school records are correctly kept. The pupils are quiet and decorous in their demeanour, and the discipline appears effective.

WHITE ROCK (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 4 ; total, 15.

In its material aspect the school is tolerable. The order, attention, and moral tone are only moderate. The instruction is not well regulated or registered, and the teaching is neither intelligent nor energetic. The pupils fail in self-reliance and accuracy in answering. The discipline is weak, and the proficiency is barely moderate. The attendance was smaller than usual.

WINBURDALE (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th August, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

There is no proper playground close to the school, and the furniture is only moderate. The pupils are tolerably orderly, and moderately attentive. The instruction is tolerably regulated, but only partially registered, and the teaching is careful and fairly intelligent. The discipline is tolerable, the attainments are partially satisfactory, and the moral tone is moderate.

WINDEYER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 22 ; total, 47.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45.

The playground is still unfenced, and is only partially cleared, and the closets need repairs. Excepting in these matters the material aspect of the school is fair. The order, attention, and moral tone are tolerable. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is painstaking. The discipline is mild and firm, and the average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

WOMBAT (N.V.) :—General inspection, 3rd October, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 23 ; total, 33.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 23 ; total, 32.

The school is conducted in a temporary building until the new vested premises are erected ; the present material condition is not therefore good. The discipline is effective ; the instruction is regulated ; and the attainments, for the time, are satisfactory. The school has been only a short time opened.

YOUNG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd September, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 28 ; total, 69.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 22 ; total, 54.

The material condition is good. The pupils are very irregular, but orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is fair. The instruction is regulated, and the teaching is careful and industrious, but wanting in animation. The discipline is fair, but would be improved by greater promptness and energy, and the attainments are partially satisfactory.

#### PROVISIONAL AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

BLACKMAN'S FLAT :—General inspection, 25th November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

The material condition of the school is indifferent, but a new schoolroom is being built. Both furniture and apparatus are scanty. The instruction is badly and only partially regulated, and the teaching is not intelligent. The discipline is slack ; the attainments are not satisfactory ; and the moral tone is low.

COOMBING (H.T.) :—General inspection, 14th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 20 ; total, 23.

Numbers present :—Boys, 1 ; girls, 13 ; total, 14.

The building is tolerably suitable, but needs plastering. The furniture is sufficient for the attendance, but is badly arranged. The playground is surrounded by a temporary fence. The pupils are irregular, only moderately orderly and attentive, and wanting in animation and self-reliance. The lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is defective in vigour and penetrative force. The discipline fails in energy and promptness ; the attainments rank from moderate to tolerable, and the moral tone is moderate.

COW FLATS :—General inspection, 12th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

The building is suitable, but not sufficiently supplied with furniture. There is no residence for the teacher and the playground is not furnished with the necessary out-houses. The order, attention, and moral tone are moderate. The pupils are deficient in self-reliance, and in readiness and accuracy in answering. The discipline needs more promptness and energy, and the results are from indifferent to moderate.

FISH RIVER CREEK :—Regular inspection, 15th July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18.

The furniture is still of a very poor description. The playground is neither cleared nor fenced, and is not furnished with the necessary out-houses ; the pupils are only moderately clean, and are neither orderly nor attentive ; the moral tone is low ; the instruction is neither properly regulated nor registered, and the teaching is neither earnest nor intelligent ; the discipline is moderately effective, and the attainments are not satisfactory ; the school records are in a disgraceful condition ; the present teacher has only been a short time in charge.



## GLANMIRE :—General inspection, 11th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 6 ; total, 21.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 2 ; total, 8.

The material condition is only moderate ; the pupils are not punctual, only moderately orderly, and far from attentive ; the moral tone is low ; the lesson documents are badly arranged, and the teaching is mechanical ; the proficiency is unsatisfactory, varying from failure to moderate ; the teacher has since resigned.

## LAGOON (Campbell's River) :—Regular inspection, 1st June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 12 ; total, 19.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

The material condition is on the whole only moderate ; the pupils are neither orderly nor attentive, and the moral tone is low ; the discipline is not effective, and the instruction is not properly regulated ; the attainments are meagre, and the general condition of the school is unsatisfactory ; the teacher has since resigned.

## MACQUARIE PLAINS :—General inspection, 11th April, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

The material condition is tolerable ; the pupils are tolerably orderly and moderately attentive ; the lesson documents are moderately arranged, and the teaching is earnest, but wanting in skill ; the proficiency is from moderate to tolerable, and the moral tone is middling.

## M'KENZIE'S CREEK :—General inspection, 21st June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 7 ; total, 19.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 2 ; total, 6.

The playground is unfenced, there are no closets, and the building is not in good repair ; altogether the material condition is indifferent ; the instruction is moderately regulated, and the teaching is careful, but deficient in energy ; the discipline is mild ; the moral tone is tolerable ; and the proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

## MOUNT VICTORIA :—Regular inspection, 24th November, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

The playground is unfenced, but the building is fairly suitable, and is tolerably supplied with furniture, but the apparatus is scanty ; the discipline is passable ; the instruction is moderately regulated ; and the attainments range from indifferent to moderate ; the moral tone is tolerable.

## MOUNTAIN RUN :—General inspection, 31st May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 8 ; total, 28.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 5 ; total, 17.

The walls need plastering, and there are no closets, while the playground is unfenced. There is no teacher's residence ; the pupils are moderately orderly and tolerably attentive ; the instruction is partially regulated, and the teaching is tolerably intelligent ; the discipline is passable, and the attainments are reasonably satisfactory ; the teacher has since absconded.

## MUNDORAMA PONDS :—Regular inspection, 20th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

Closets, and a fair teacher's residence nearly ready for occupation, have been provided since last inspection. The order, attention, and moral tone of the pupils are tolerable, and they are moderately self-reliant and accurate in answering ; the time-table is tolerably suitable, but there are no programmes ; the discipline is mild, but tolerably firm, and the attainments are passable.

## SOUTH APSLEY :—Regular inspection, 14th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

The material condition is tolerable ; the pupils are irregular, only moderately punctual, and far from orderly or attentive ; the moral tone is indifferent ; the instruction is not regulated by the prescribed documents, and the teaching, though industrious, is of a mechanical character ; the discipline is wanting in promptness and energy, and the average proficiency is not satisfactory.

## SPRING TERRACE :—General inspection, 11th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.

The building is badly situated, and too small ; the playground is unfenced, and the closet is of a very temporary character ; the pupils are only moderately orderly and attentive ; the instruction is not properly regulated, and the teaching is mechanical ; the discipline is slack, and the proficiency is barely moderate. The teacher has since resigned.

## TRESDALE (H. T.) :—General inspection, 13th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 5 ; total, 10.

Numbers present :—Boys, 0 ; girls, 2 ; total, 2.

A chimney or stove, and closets, are needed ; otherwise the material condition is tolerable. Great irregularity prevails owing to the incessant floods, which, from the nature of the country, have prevented the children from attending. The instruction is partially regulated, and the attainments of the two present are moderate. The school has since been closed.

THREE-MILE RUSH :—Regular inspection, 26th September, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

The playground is unfenced, and the furniture is insufficient and unsuitable. The building needs flooring. The pupils are only moderately orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is indifferent. There are no programmes, and the teaching is neither energetic nor intelligent. The pupils think slowly, and express themselves with difficulty. The discipline is slack, the lessons given are not registered, and the attainments are only moderate.

TRENDON GRANGE :—General inspection, 10th June, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

The building is suitable, and in a fair state of repair. The supply of apparatus is only moderate ; and the closet is in bad repair. The order and attention of the pupils are small, and the moral tone is only moderate. The instruction is not properly guided, and the teaching is wanting in skill and vigour. The discipline is feeble, and the average proficiency is indifferent.

VITTORIA :—Regular inspection, 6th May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

The school is now conducted in the new building, which is fairly suitable. The playground is unfenced, and there are no closets. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is passable. The instruction is not properly regulated, and the teaching is therefore desultory, though industrious. The attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

WISEMAN'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 13th July, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 7 ; total, 9.

The material condition has been slightly improved since last inspection, but it is still indifferent. The pupils are neither orderly nor attentive, and fail in self-reliance and accuracy. The moral tone is low. The instruction is not guided by the prescribed documents, and the teaching is mechanical and without earnestness. The school records are badly kept ; the discipline is not effective ; and the proficiency is far from satisfactory.

CAMDEN DISTRICT—GENERAL REPORT FOR 1870.

Fourteen schools—three public, eight half-time, and four provisional—were added to my list in the year. At the close of the year the list contained 123 schools or 127 departments, viz. :—Fifty-two public, eight half-time, nineteen provisional, and forty-eight certified denominational.

Numerical statement, showing the number of schools, the enrolment of pupils, and the work done by me in supervision and inspection in the year :—

Number of schools .....	123
Enrolment of pupils for quarter ending 31st December .....	5,948
Number of teachers, assistants, and pupil teachers .....	135
Number of pupil teachers and candidates examined .....	22
Number of visits for inspection and inquiry .....	96
Distance travelled in the year, 3,750 miles.	

INSPECTION.

Sixty-six schools were visited in the year for the regular examination. In the case of two schools (Worragee Public, and Shoalhaven R.C.) there was no attendance of pupils, the incessant rain and consequent bad state of the roads on the date of my visits making it almost impossible for children residing at any distance from the school to attend.

The following tables show the ages of the pupils enrolled, and the classification of those examined in the schools visited.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS UNDER THE DIFFERENT AGES :—

Schools.	7 years and under.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years and above.	Totals.
Public Schools .....	669	265	230	168	142	315	1,789
Provisional Schools .....	87	61	32	15	17	30	232
Certified Denominational—C.E. ....	221	106	75	64	45	105	616
"    R.C. ....	172	77	69	43	38	73	472
"    Pres. ....	40	25	14	9	13	25	126
"    Wes. ....	15	10	5	3	4	4	41
Totals .....	1,204	584	425	302	259	552	3,276

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUPILS EXAMINED:—

Schools.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Public Schools .....	548	383	267	32	1,230
Provisional Schools .....	94	48	26	.....	168
Certified Denominational—C.E. ....	178	140	129	.....	447
"    R.C. ....	110	93	88	.....	291
"    Pres. ....	61	35	5	.....	91
"    Wes. ....	18	16	6	.....	40
Totals .....	999	715	521	32	2,267

## CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

## I.—MATERIAL CONDITION.

Since the date of last report, new buildings have been erected for the public schools at North Bulli-Koggerah (N.V.), Kiama, Kangaroo Valley, Shellharbor, and Toolojoa (N.V.), and at Broughton Village (provisional), now established as a public school—substantial improvements have been made. Arrangements have also been made for erecting vested buildings at Liverpool and Bundywalla. The school buildings at Pyree are in the same unsatisfactory condition as at last inspection. In this and several other instances (chiefly where the premises are not vested in the Council), much remains to be done to render the material condition of the schools satisfactory. Playgrounds and out-offices are provided at nearly all the public and certified denominational schools, and at some of the provisional schools. Nearly all the vested buildings are, with some minor exceptions, commodious, in good repair, conveniently arranged, and well supplied with suitable furniture and apparatus. In certified denominational school premises a tolerable amount of improvement has been made since the date of last report. This is particularly the case at the following schools:—Ashfield, C.E., Dapto, C.E., Gerringong C.E., Wollongong, C.E., Campbelltown, R.C., Wollongong, R.C., and Charcoal, Pres. All the schools visited are fairly well supplied with working materials.

TABLE showing the material condition of the schools inspected.

Schools.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Totals.
Public Schools—Vested .....	13	4	2	19
"    Non-vested .....	3	7	3	13
Provisional Schools .....	2	2	4	8
Certified Denominational—C.E. ....	7	4	1	12
"    R.C. ....	2	6	2	10
"    Pres. ....	.....	3	.....	3
"    Wes. ....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals .....	28	26	12	66

## DISCIPLINE.

Except as regards regularity of attendance, fairly satisfactory improvement has been made in discipline in the majority of the schools visited. Copying from each other while employed at their arithmetical and dictation exercises is prevalent among the pupils in a few of the schools visited. This practice denotes a very low moral tone, and deserves the severest censure, and it is one that every teacher should use the greatest vigilance to prevent.

With reference to the unsatisfactory attendance of pupils, it is but right to state that the attendance was diminished, to some extent, in consequence of the unusually bad weather which prevailed during nearly three-fourths of the year.

TABLE showing the discipline of the school inspected.

Schools.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Totals.
Public Schools .....	21	7	3	31
Provisional Schools .....	3	2	3	8
Certified Denominational—C.E. ....	7	2	2	11
"    R.C. ....	4	3	2	9
"    Pres. ....	1	1	1	3
"    Wes. ....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals .....	37	15	11	63

## INSTRUCTION.

In the majority of the schools visited the classification of the pupils is fair. In a few instances I found pupils had been placed in classes for which they were not sufficiently advanced; and in one instance, pupils had been kept in the second and third classes several quarters after they should have been removed to the third and fourth classes. In the public, certified denominational schools, and in most of the provisional schools, the instruction is regulated by programmes and time-tables in accordance with the forms prescribed. The lesson registers need more careful attention; as kept, they are still the least satisfactory of all the school documents.

*Subjects.*—Object lessons are not given in eleven schools, and singing is not taught in fifteen, nor drawing in ten of the schools visited. With these exceptions, the subjects of instruction were in accordance with the prescribed course. The elements of euclid, algebra, and latin, are also taught to sections of the upper classes in nine public, and in four certified denominational schools. Needlework is fairly well taught in two-thirds of the schools visited.

*Proficiency.*—In a few schools the reading is good, and the pupils are able to answer well upon the language and subject matter of the lessons read. In a majority of the schools visited, however, the reading is still but moderately satisfactory. The faults noticeable are imperfect enunciation, slurring over the final consonants, a want of fluency and proper emphasis, and neglect or misplacing of the aspirate.

In

In many instances too the pupils have not been efficiently exercised upon the language and subject matter of their lessons. In about one-fourth of the schools examined the proficiency in this subject ranged from fair to good, in one-half it was tolerable or moderate, and in the remaining one-fourth indifferent or bad.

*Writing.*—Although this subject is on the whole fairly well taught, there are several schools in which it is much neglected by the teachers. In such schools the pupils in the first and second classes are often employed in writing more with the object of being kept quiet and out of mischief than from any other motive, and while thus employed little or no supervision is exercised by the teachers. Teachers should remember that unless the elements of writing be carefully taught in the first-class, and the exercises be efficiently supervised in all the classes, it will be impossible for the pupils, with comparatively few exceptions, to attain a good and legible style.

*Arithmetic.*—Progress is being made in arithmetic in most of the schools inspected, but much has still to be done by both teachers and pupils before the work in this subject can be considered satisfactory. Numeration and notation are but imperfectly taught, and other groundwork is in many instances either not thoroughly mastered, or else the pupils' knowledge is not sustained. Teachers appear also to forget that accuracy on the part of their pupils is an all important result to be aimed at in the teaching and examination of this subject. Mental arithmetic is taught with moderate efficiency.

*Grammar.*—In a few schools the teaching of this subject is intelligent and successful. Speaking of the schools as a whole, however, sufficient use is not yet made of the subject as a means of mental training.

*Geography.*—The teaching of this subject cannot yet be considered as more than moderately satisfactory. Rote learning is too much practised in connection with it in many of the schools visited.

TABLE showing the proficiency of the pupils:—

Schools.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Totals.
Public Schools .....	14	15	2	31
Provisional Schools .....	2	3	3	8
Cer. Den.—C.E. ....	4	5	2	11
"    R.C. ....	2	4	3	9
"    Pres. ....	.....	2	1	3
"    Wes. ....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	22	30	11	63

#### TEACHERS.

As regards the character and qualifications of the teachers in this district, I am able to report satisfactorily. As a whole they are diligent, faithful, and fairly efficient in the discharge of their duties. During the year 1870 the usual examinations of teachers for promotion under clause 37 of the Regulations were not held, but several teachers were promoted one grade for good service without examination, in accordance with the provisions of clause 39.

The number and classification of the teachers in the district at the end of the year, are shown in the following table:—

Schools.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.	Pupil Teachers.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.			
Public .....	...	1	5	7	27	6	1	4	11	62
Half-time .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	3
Provisional .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	.....	17
Cert. Den.—C.E. ....	...	...	...	2	9	7	4	3	2	27
"    R.C. ....	...	...	...	1	3	7	6	2	.....	19
"    Pres. ....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	4
"    Wes. ....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	3
Totals.....	...	1	5	10	42	25	16	23	13	135

#### LOCAL SUPERVISION.

I am unable to report that any marked improvement has been shown in the character and efficiency of the local supervision of the schools visited.

Separate detailed statements for public and certified denominational schools will be found appended to this Report.

Upper Bankstown,  
9th March, 1871.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of the Public and Provisional Schools inspected in 1870.

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of the schools;  
2 to their moral character;  
3 to the subjects and methods of instruction;  
4 to the proficiency of the pupils.

APPIN (V.):—Visited, 6th August, 1870.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30.

1. No improvement has been made to the premises since last inspection; some additions are much needed. 2. The regularity is fairly satisfactory; the tone of the school is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with skill. 4. The proficiency is fair.

BANKSTOWN

BANKSTOWN (N.V.) :—Visited, 29th September, 1870.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34.

1. A verandah, improved out-offices, and a supply of water are needed. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The teaching is carried on with zeal and tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

BELMORE (N.V.) :—Visited, 8th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. A residence is needed, and the playground should be fenced. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The instruction is conducted with painstaking and tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

BOTANY (V.) :—Visited, 11th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 35 ; total, 85.

1. The premises are commodious and well arranged ; guttering for the buildings is needed. The schoolroom and out-offices are only moderately well kept by the teacher. 2. The pupils are fairly regular ; the tone of the school is moderately healthy. 3. The teaching is carried on with apparent industry, but it lacks vigour. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

BOOLONG (N.V.) :—Visited, 1st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 24 ; total, 41.

1. The material condition is tolerable. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. The instruction is carried on with zeal and industry. 4. The general proficiency is tolerable.

BROUGHTON CREEK (N.V.) :—Visited, 19th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 24 ; total, 40.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is tolerable. 3. The teacher is earnest and industrious, and possesses fair skill. The proficiency is tolerable.

BULLI (V.) :—Visited, 14th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 26 ; total, 56.

1. Fencing, a water-tank, and a kitchen to the residence are needed. 2. The discipline is good. 3. The instruction is intelligent and skilful. 4. The proficiency approaches very fair.

BULLI NORTH (V.) :—Visited, 16th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. A new building is in course of erection. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teacher is industrious and skilful. 4. The proficiency is fair.

CAMBEWARRA (V.) :—Visited, 21st October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

1. The school buildings need painting and repairs. 2. The regularity is fair, and the prevailing tone of the school is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with earnestness and very fair skill. The present teacher has only been a short time in charge. 4. The proficiency is at present only moderate.

CARARAWELL (N.V.) :—Visited, 2nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

1. A rough slab-building of two rooms has been erected for the teacher ; the material condition is only moderate. 2. The attendance is irregular ; the tone of the school is healthy. 3. The teacher is earnest and fairly skilful. 4. The proficiency is only tolerable.

CAWDOR (N.V.) :—Visited, 6th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with industry and fair skill. 4. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.

COOLANGATTA (N.V.) :—Visited, 1st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. The temporary premises are still used, nothing further having been done to the new school building since the date of last report. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are well taught. 4. The proficiency is very fair.

CROOBYAR (N.V.) :—Visited, 24th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 20 ; total, 58.

1. The material condition is only moderately satisfactory. The schoolroom should be cleaned, and the residence enlarged. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The usual subjects are taught with industry and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

FAIRY MEADOW (V.) :—Visited, 14th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The teaching is marked by diligence and care. 4. The progress made is fairly satisfactory.

GLENMORE (V.) :—Visited, 16th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total, 31.

1. The schoolroom is new and well furnished. 2. The discipline is fairly effective. 3. The teaching is carried on with industry and skill. 4. The progress is tolerable.

JAMBEROO (V.) :—Visited, 8th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. The school-buildings have been cleaned and repaired since the date of inspection. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. The instruction is ineffective. 4. The proficiency is moderate. (The teacher has been removed to another school.)

MARRICKVILLE (V.) :—Visited, 19th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 27 ; total, 90.

1. Fencing, draining, painting, and repairs are needed. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with industry and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

MULGOA FOREST (N.V.) :—Visited, 21st December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular, and the tone of the school is healthy ; the small attendance on the day of inspection was caused by the incessant rain having made the roads nearly impassable. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. 4. The results were fairly satisfactory so far as examined.

NOWRA (V.) :—Visited, 24th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38.

1. A residence is needed, and a supply of water should be provided. 2. The discipline is weak. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the instruction is not skilful, and it wants vigour and thoroughness. 4. The results are very unsatisfactory.

OMEGA RETREAT (V.) :—Visited, 8th and 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 26 ; total, 77.

1. Additional accommodation is needed for the teachers ; otherwise, the material condition is fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction is carried on with zeal and much industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

PICTON (V.) :—Visited, 8th December.

Numbers of pupils present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 61 ; total, 102.

1. The material condition is very satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction and general management are carried on with intelligence and skill. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory.

UPPER PICTON (V.) :—Visited, 7th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 16 ; total, 24.

1. The building is greatly in need of repair, and the furniture is old and dilapidated. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instructional documents are not satisfactorily attended to, and the teaching is only moderately effective. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

PYREE (N.V.) :—Visited, 28th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 27 ; total, 38.

1. The material condition is very unsatisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with very fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

ROSE VALLEY (V.) :—Visited, 12th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 18 ; total, 33.

1. The class-room should be repaired, and the whole buildings need painting. The property is kept with great care by the teacher. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and very fair skill. 4. The proficiency, considering the time the school has been in operation under the present teacher, is very satisfactory.

SHELLHARBOUR (N.V.) :—Visited, 9th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 19 ; total, 44.

1. The school has been removed to new vested premises since inspection. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The instruction is carried on with industry and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair.

TOMBRONG (N.V.) :—Visited, 22nd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.

1. The residence is not suitable ; otherwise, the material condition is fair. 2. The moral character of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The instruction is but moderately skilful. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

ULLADULLA (N.V.) :—Visited, 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 9 ; total, 35.

1. The material condition is moderate. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and care. 4. The proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

WESTBROOK (V.) :—Visited, 5th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 15 ; total, 26.

1. The school buildings need repair. 2. The discipline is only moderately healthy. 3. The instruction is weak and ineffectual. 4. The proficiency is very moderate.

WOLLONGONG (V.) :—Visited, 22nd June.—(Boys'.)

Number present :—Boys, 44.

1. A lavatory and some fencing are needed, and the south side of the buildings should be painted; otherwise, the material condition is excellent. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with care and industry. 4. The proficiency is fair.

WOLLONGONG (V.) :—Visited, 24th June.—(Girls'.)

Number present :—Girls, 37.

1. A lavatory is needed, and a window should be placed in the south wall. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teacher is intelligent and industrious. 4. The proficiency is fair.

WOLLONGONG (V.) :—Visited, 31st May.—(Infants'.)

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

1. The south and west walls need painting; otherwise, the material condition is good. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The teacher is industrious and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BAMEBANG :—Visited, 7th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

1. The material condition of the building now temporarily used is unsatisfactory. The school building was washed down by the flood, but Mrs. Glanville has since re-erected it upon a more suitable site. It is very desirable that the residents should come to some arrangement with Mrs. Glanville so that the re-erected building might be available for school purposes. 2. The discipline is moderately healthy. 3. The instruction is mechanical, and but moderately effective. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

BOMADERRY :—Visited, 23rd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.

1. The material condition is very moderate. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The ordinary subjects are taught with zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

BROUGHTON VILLAGE :—Visited, 19th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with earnestness and tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory. (A public school is now established in these premises.)

BROUGHTON VALE :—Visited, 22nd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

1. The material condition is very moderate. 2. The discipline is tolerable. 3. The teaching is only moderately skilful. 4. The proficiency ranges from very moderate to moderate.

BURRIAR :—Visited, 8th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

1. A supply of suitable furniture is needed, and the schoolground should be fenced. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. The instruction is attended to with industry, but without skill. 4. The proficiency is small.

GREENWELL POINT :—Visited, 28th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 14 ; total, 20.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The ordinary subjects are taught with diligence and care. 4. The proficiency is fair.

JANNUNG :—Visited, 5th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The material condition is moderate. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The teacher is painstaking in his work, but his methods are mechanical. 4. The proficiency is fair.

NOWRA HILL :—Visited, 4th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.

1. The material condition is very moderate. 2. The discipline is only tolerable. 3. The teaching is very mechanical. 4. The results are very small.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

## CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon the condition of Schools for the year 1870.

THE year opened with seventy-nine schools in operation of the following description :—

- 25 Public Schools.
- 11 Provisional Schools.
- 2 Half-time Schools.
- 19 Church of England Schools.
- 13 Roman Catholic Schools.
- 4 Presbyterian Schools.
- 5 Wesleyan Schools.

In the course of the year the following changes have taken place :—Three schools have been closed, namely, the Presbyterian School in Windsor, and the Provisional Schools at Wright's Creek and Hunter's Hill. Three schools have been opened ; one that had for a time been closed has been re-opened ; one new school has been built, and is ready for opening at the beginning of next year, and another is in course of erection :—namely, the Windsor Public School, opened in the beginning of March ; the Lower McDonald Public School, re-opened in May ; the Provisional School at Kemp's Creek, opened in August ; the Hunter's Hill Public School, opened in September ; the Burwood Public School, completed in December ; and the Enfield Public School in course of erection, and expected to be ready for opening in the second quarter of 1871. At the end of the year, therefore, the means of education throughout the district, as supplied by the Council of Education, may be thus expressed :—

- 28 Public Schools.
- 10 Provisional Schools.
- 2 Half-time Schools.
- 19 Church of England Schools.
- 13 Roman Catholic Schools.
- 3 Presbyterian Schools.
- 5 Wesleyan Schools.

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80

With the exception of the Windsor Wesleyan School, which was closed about the middle of November through the teacher's removal to another locality, the whole of these eighty schools were in full working order at the end of the year ; and, omitting those that have been specially named, they were so throughout the year. From the foregoing statement it will be evident that in the course of the year eighty-three schools have been in operation ; and the following tables will furnish the means of an interesting and important comparison between them and those of 1869 :—

## 1. Schools in 1870 :—

No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils enrolled.	Daily average attendance.	Amount of school fees paid.
28	Public Schools .....	2,812	1,301.1	£ s. d. 1,506 14 8½
12	Provisional Schools .....	499	212.5	173 13 11
2	Half-time Schools .....	32	20.6	3 19 8
19	Church of England Schools .....	1,860	849.2	1,025 6 5
13	Roman Catholic Schools .....	1,159	550.5	389 11 0
4	Presbyterian Schools .....	288	141.2	98 1 9
5	Wesleyan Schools .....	350	170.9	191 17 11
83		7,000	3,246.0	3,389 5 4½

## 2. Schools in 1869 :—

No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils enrolled.	Daily average attendance.	Amount of school fees paid.
25	Public Schools .....	2,375	1,226.8	£ s. d. 1,315 1 9
11	Provisional Schools .....	415	197.1	151 16 2
2	Half-time Schools .....	36	18.0	4 18 0
20	Church of England Schools .....	1,908	924.8	1,055 4 10
14	Roman Catholic Schools .....	1,216	584.9	378 11 0
4	Presbyterian Schools .....	306	164.8	131 15 5
5	Wesleyan Schools .....	368	188.8	202 17 0
81		6,624	3,305.2	3,240 4 2

These tables show an increased enrolment of 376, a decreased average attendance of 59.2, and an increased amount of fees paid of £149 ls. 2½d. over the whole of the schools for this year. It need scarcely be remarked that the decrease in the average attendance is easily accounted for by the very unfavourable weather that prevailed during a great part of the year. To account fully, however, for the lowness of the average attendance, so far as numbers alone are concerned, as compared with the increased enrolment, it has to be noted that the decrease is rendered apparently greater than it really is, by the fact, that in these tables the schools are estimated as if they had all been in operation throughout the whole year,—whereas, of the twenty-eight Public Schools, three were open ten, seven, and three months respectively ; of the twelve Provisional Schools, three were open nine, six, and five months ; and of the four Presbyterian Schools that existed at the commencement of the year, one was open but one month. The including, therefore, of the average attendances at these seven schools, distributed over the whole year in the general average, whilst in making a statement for the year it cannot well be avoided, tends, in the absence of explanation, to present that average in an unfavourable light. With this explanation, however, and keeping in view the adverse weather with which attendants upon school have had to contend, the above statistics show that the cause of education has made very perceptible progress during the year.

## II.—THE WORK OF INSPECTION.

The examination of schools has been similar in kind to that of former years. Sixty-eight have been examined, and of these a condensed history will be found in the tabular annexes and detailed statement at the end of this Report. To many of these schools were paid visits of observation, with the view of gathering information



information respecting them that could not be obtained by the regular examination of the pupils in the subjects of instruction, however minute and searching such examination might be. As regards the moral character of a school, the day of the regular examination, especially if previously known, is not the best for determining this important point. There is usually something put on for the occasion. The school is in its best attire. It is under a new restraint. The pupils are expected to appear cleanly and neatly dressed, and are cautioned to be very orderly and diligent, that they may be well reported of, and that the school may receive a good character. This is a bad preparation for an examination day. It soon appears that the school is not in its natural condition. The pupils do not feel at ease, from the sense they have that something is expected of them to which they have not been accustomed. Cases of the kind indicated, however, are becoming fewer, and a healthier tone characterizes the great majority of the schools inspected. It is more generally realized by teachers, that in order to appear well on special days, their schools must be under faithful instruction and proper training every day.

Besides the examination of schools, there has been that of several pupil teachers, and it is pleasing to remark that all of them were successful in obtaining promotion. In connection with the work of inspection, the Council's regulation, number 39, which provides for promotion of teachers for good service, was steadily kept in view in all cases to which it was applicable, and under its operation a number of teachers has been already advanced. The following table gives the number and classification of teachers in the different schools at the end of the year:—

Schools.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.			Not classified, and Pupil Teachers.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	
Public .....	.....	1	2	6	15	9	2	11
Provisional .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Half-time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Denominational .....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	9	9	9
.....	.....	1	2	8	35	18	12	30

The following summary gives the description of these teachers, together with the schools in which they are employed, and the total rates of their annual salaries:—

Schools.	Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil Teachers.	Sewing Mistress.	Salaries.
Public Schools .....	28	7	10	1	£ 3,304
Provisional .....	10	.....	.....	.....	504
Half-time .....	1	.....	.....	.....	72
Church of England .....	19	5	.....	.....	1,932
Roman Catholic .....	13	2	.....	.....	1,092
Presbyterian .....	3	1	1	.....	294
Wesleyan .....	5	.....	.....	.....	420
Totals .....	79	15	11	1	7,618

Among so many teachers very considerable variety of character, qualification, and efficiency may reasonably be looked for. But speaking generally, and taking them as a body, it can truthfully be affirmed that they sustain a good reputation, possess fair qualifications, and render creditable educational service in their several spheres.

### III.—ORGANIZATION.

Besides the very excellent public school premises, already referred to as having been erected at Windsor, Hunter's Hill, and Burwood, there are others, and also important additions to buildings which remain to be noticed. A good wooden building is nearly completed for the public school at Central M'Donald. Necessary repairs have been effected in the case of the Parramatta public school, its ventilation has been improved, and sheds have been erected for the protection of the pupils during recess or play-time. Additions to the Richmond public school are in progress, to meet the requirements of an increasing attendance. Enlarged accommodation has been provided for the Church of England School at Castle Hill and South Creek; and a new and very good building has been erected for the Roman Catholic School in Windsor, but as yet it has not been supplied with suitable and sufficient furniture. In so far as buildings are concerned, this has been a year of very decided progress, but much remains to be done. There are still schools whose buildings are in a most unsatisfactory state. The public school buildings at Pennant Hills, and those of the Roman Catholic School in Penrith, do not deserve toleration; and with respect to the Presbyterian School of Parramatta, it may be stated that it is one of the anomalies with which the Council of Education has had to deal. It has no fixed locality and no schoolhouse, except such as the teacher at his own expense can secure.

In the article of furniture, apart from the schools newly erected, little change has taken place. A very fair proportion of the schools holds a satisfactory position in this respect. Nearly all are now in possession of plenty of apparatus and books, and, with little exception, reasonable care is bestowed upon the keeping of the property. In most schools, also, the registers and lesson documents give evidence of care, neatness, and intelligence on the part of the teachers. There are a few instances of an opposite kind, which, unless amendment ensue, it may be necessary to specify in a future report.

### IV.—DISCIPLINE.

It is now more generally felt and acknowledged by teachers, that effective teaching and healthy discipline are inseparably conjoined. There are still those who fail in the maintenance of proper discipline. Their pupils are irregular and unpunctual; they are neither neatly nor cleanly dressed, nor are they orderly and diligent at their work. When these defects are pointed out, and the necessity of reform urged, excuses are made which merely show the weakness and incompetency of those making them; instances of this kind, however, are on the decrease, and a better spirit is more extensively prevalent. It is evidently the aim of most of the teachers to secure by proper discipline that condition of school which shall command the approbation of the intelligent visitor, and yield the best moral and intellectual results, in recompense of their own earnest and painstaking labours. And in the course of the year they have been enabled to effect improvement in several particulars, that helps to constitute what may be termed a healthy moral condition of a school. Greater punctuality of attendance has been brought about, cleanliness has improved, and the active business of the school has been distinguished by greater quiet and order, and by greater earnestness and self-reliance. Complaint has yet to be made respecting irregularity of attendance. Parents and guardians are very much at fault in this matter. Their carelessness and indifference

indifference stand seriously in the way of their children's well-being and well-doing. They prevent their progress in education, and they do what is even worse,—they furnish them with the means and opportunities of acquiring those unsettled and irregular habits that will prove injurious to society and ruinous to themselves. For this great evil some powerful remedy is urgently required, and the time appears to have arrived for legislative enactment in the direction of compulsory education. It seems but reasonable that having provided the means of education for the young of the Colony, the Legislature should take care that, through neglect, indifference, or otherwise, none be kept from availing themselves of them.

But though defects still exist in the discipline of the schools, and though the attendance is below what it should be, it will be seen from the following tables,—which give the enrolment, the daily average attendance, the amount of fees paid, and the rate per head in the several classes of schools for the last quarter in this and the preceding year,—that in all these points there has been improvement.

1. In 1870:—

Schools.	Numbers of Pupils enrolled.	Daily average attendance.	Amount of Fees paid.	Rate per head.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
28 Public .....	2,164	1,420.4	457 8 1	6 5½
10 Provisional .....	336	203.9	44 0 2	4 3½
2 Half-time .....	28	22.	1 14 8	1 7
19 Church of England .....	1,383	857.9	276 4 1	6 5½
13 Roman Catholic .....	826	555.4	105 10 7	3 9½
3 Presbyterian .....	207	141.4	29 9 7	4 1½
5 Wesleyan .....	273	173.7	58 7 8	6 8½
80	5,217	3,374.7	972 14 10	

2. In 1869:—

Schools.	Numbers of Pupils enrolled.	Daily average attendance.	Amount of Fees paid.	Rate per head.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
25 Public .....	1,847	1,240.6	333 0 2	5 4
11 Provisional .....	360	226.9	46 11 2	4 1
2 Half-time .....	22	17.7	.....	.....
19 Church of England .....	1,343	908.8	257 0 9	5 7½
14 Roman Catholic .....	883	601.1	105 1 0	3 5½
4 Presbyterian .....	243	175.1	31 7 9	3 8
5 Wesleyan .....	255	183.3	58 17 3	6 5
80	4,953	3,353.5	831 18 1	

These tables show an increase for the last quarter of this year, as compared with the same period of 1869, of 264 in the numbers enrolled, of 21.2 in the daily average attendance, and of £140 16s. 9d. in the amount of fees paid in the schools collectively; but it is deserving of observation, that in the public schools alone there has been an increase in the numbers enrolled of 317, in the average attendance of 179.8, and in the amount of fees paid of £124 7s. 11d. The rate per head is increased in all the classes of schools except the provisional. The moral character of the whole of the schools examined may be thus expressed:—

- Of thirty-three Public and Provisional Schools, twenty-seven rank from fair to good, and six from indifferent to tolerable.
- Of seventeen Church of England Schools, thirteen rank from fair to good, and four from indifferent to tolerable.
- Of twelve Roman Catholic Schools, five rank from fair to good, and eight from indifferent to tolerable.
- Of two Presbyterian Schools, one is fair, and the other tolerable.
- Of four Wesleyan Schools, two are fair, and two rank from indifferent to tolerable.

V.—INSTRUCTION.

The essentials to successful instruction are now better attended to. With few exceptions there has been witnessed during the year throughout the schools greater discrimination and judgment in the classification of the pupils, and in the arrangement of the lessons. The modes of communicating instruction, also, if not different in kind from those formerly employed, have been more intelligently practised. It has been more generally felt that, to produce adequate results, the intelligent co-operation of the learners has to be gained, and that this can only be done by making the teaching appeal to their common sense, or their thinking, reflecting, and reasoning faculties, as they are being gradually developed, and thus leading them on steadily from what they know to what they have to learn.

In the choice of the subjects of instruction the Council's regulations are followed, and in some instances to the extent of attempting subjects by teachers who are incompetent to give instruction in them. Two or three notable examples of this kind have come under observation, more especially in regard to singing. The teachers in the cases referred to showed utter inability to distinguish between different tones or sounds in singing, for they neither could discover inaccuracy nor supply the necessary correction when their pupils were endeavouring to sing from the modulator. These teachers were instructed to devote the time that they were wasting in a fruitless attempt to teach singing, to subjects with which they were better acquainted.

*Reading.*—The causes that operate against good reading still exist to a considerable degree. They have been pointed out in former reports. If teachers would have their schools noted for good reading they must carefully instruct their scholars, from the very first, in the proper sounds of the letters; they must accustom them to mark and remember the modifications that the sounds of the letters in various combinations undergo; they must avoid, in their own practice, vulgarisms and provincialisms; and, lastly, their own specimens of reading must be such as their pupils may profitably imitate. In nearly all the schools fair care is taken that the lessons read shall be understood by those who read them; and here it may be remarked, that this part of teaching would be more beneficially performed were the pupils more generally led to a comprehension of the subject by pertinent questioning upon it. Loose, desultory, lengthy explanations to a class are really, though not infrequent, of no value. Upon the whole, however, there has been more attention paid to reading, in the majority of the schools examined, than formerly.

*Writing.*—There are a few schools still in which little progress is being made in writing. There is manifest neglect on the part of the teachers. Not only does careless, irregular writing run through pages

and books without alteration or apparent check, but misspelt words prevail, in regard to which no correction has been suggested, and no reproof administered. Such cases, however, are the exceptions. Throughout a very fair proportion of the schools there is evident improvement in the teaching of this subject. Teachers bestow more pains upon beginners, in guiding them in the formation of the parts of letters at first and then of whole letters; and greater importance, especially in the more advanced classes, has been attached to exercises in dictation both on slates and in copy-books.

*Arithmetic.*—As regards this subject there is ground for remarking that, in its teaching and in the progress made, there has been improvement. In a number of the schools it has appeared that notation is better understood and more accurately performed than formerly. A greater number of correct answers has been given to sums in the simple rules by the junior classes; and in dealing with sums of a practical nature, in the compound rules, many in several of the upper classes have shown increased intelligence. In the higher rules likewise, in a respectable number of schools, fair progress has been evinced. It is a matter of regret that there are still teachers who continue to treat arithmetic in a mechanical, profitless manner; and hence when their classes are examined, they fail in performing easy operations which require the exercise of a little thought. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get some teachers out of old ways. They have been used to teach arithmetic from book and by rule, without troubling themselves about its principles; they do not understand the subject themselves, and therefore they can have little success in their endeavours to teach it.

*Grammar.*—Among the ordinary subjects of instruction there is perhaps none that has hitherto been less profitably taught than grammar; the dry uninteresting naming of words, with little reference to their meaning, relation, or use, and the committing to memory of the words of a number of rules, constituted, in many cases, all the instruction in grammar that the pupils received. Instances of this kind are now comparatively rare. The value of the subject is better understood among the teachers as a body, and many of them are reasonably diligent in the use of means for qualifying themselves to teach it with increased intelligence and effect. All things considered, fair results have been realized in three-fourths of the schools examined, whilst in the remaining fourth the results have ranged from indifferent to tolerable. Better specimens of parsing, analysis, and composition have been produced, and in a greater number of schools than at former examinations.

*Geography.*—In most of the schools examined this subject is fairly taught. Three-fourths of the public schools, and one-half of all the others, may be taken as the proportions in which the proficiency attained is satisfactory; in the remainder the results range from indifferent to tolerable. Whilst it is worthy of notice that generally elementary geography is better taught, the pupils exhibiting a more intelligent acquaintance with it, it must not be overlooked that there are still a few teachers who content themselves with making their pupils point out names upon the map, and commit to memory passages from books. There are some others who, although giving the lessons fairly, do not take sufficient pains by revision to make sure that they have been properly and fully received. It is satisfactory to know that such teachers are now in a small minority.

*Object Lessons.*—These lessons are not so extensively profitable as they might be rendered. Too many teachers slavishly follow text-books in the giving of lessons on objects, instead of merely using them as helps in preparing the lessons to be given, and in extending or applying the principles to new subjects or objects. No teacher can with proper interest and effect instruct in that subject which he does not clearly comprehend, and for the teaching of which he has not made due preparation. In about one-third of the schools the instruction in object lessons ranges from indifferent to tolerable; in one-half it is nearly fair; and in the remaining one-sixth it ranges from fair to good.

*Singing.*—There are thirty schools in which the teaching of this subject is not attempted, and there are a few others in which a very poor attempt is made. In about thirty schools singing is taught according to the tonic-sol-fa method, and in ten of these the proficiency ranges from fair to good, and in twenty it averages about tolerable.

*Drawing.*—Little advance has been made in this subject. In sixteen schools it is not attempted, and in nearly as many more the attempt made is very poor. In some schools a very objectionable practice exists. The teachers, to save themselves the trouble, or to cover their incapacity, tear the drawing-books into leaves, and place these on the desks before the pupils, that they may copy them as best they can. In about fifteen schools the proficiency in drawing is fair, in a very few it exceeds this estimate, and in the remainder it falls below it.

*Scripture Lessons.*—These lessons continue to be taught with very fair success. As stated in last year's report, they are not confined to the public and provisional schools, but are used in several of the denominational schools. Examination of the pupils in these lessons brings out fully as satisfactory results as in any of the other subjects of instruction.

*Needlework.*—Several teachers complain that the girls do not bring work, that the parents are indifferent about the matter, and cannot be got to encourage it. Some are not indisposed to regard this branch of education as one about which they need not be much concerned, and they do not insist upon its being regularly attended to. In a majority of the schools however, needlework receives fair attention, and in not a few the proficiency shown is very creditable.

#### VI.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

There are few schools in which this is exercised as it ought to be. It would tend very much to encourage both teachers and scholars, and to promote the efficiency of the schools, were the visits paid to them by members of the Local Boards more frequent and more interested. Such visits would enable the Local Boards to speak with confidence when dealing with parents about sending their children regularly to school and paying the stated amount of fees. These are two points in which many teachers require the intelligent sympathy and generous co-operation of their Local Boards. About one-half of the Public School Boards may be regarded as fairly efficient; in the case of the other half, the duties are but indifferently performed. Very little interest is manifested in the provisional schools generally by their promoters when once they are established. In denominational schools the supervision is mostly clerical, and in the majority of instances it is beneficially exercised. The aim however in some cases appears to be to keep up the numbers, even at the expense of the teachers, who are required to extend free education to an undue limit.

#### VII.—RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

These upon the whole are more favourable than in any previous year. Increased school accommodation has been provided by the erection of several excellent new schools, and the enlargement and improvement of existing schools; and this has been accompanied with an encouraging increase of scholars. The working of the schools likewise has afforded ground for reasonable satisfaction. The discipline exercised, the instruction imparted, and the proficiency attained, show an advance upon last year's report.

ALEX. L. FORBES, A.M.,  
Inspector of Schools, Cumberland District.

Richmond, 7th February, 1871.

## ANNEX A.

## TABLES showing the Material Condition of Schools.

## 1.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	15	9	2	.....
Buildings .....	13	6	4	3
Playgrounds .....	17	6	2	1
Furniture .....	10	9	5	2
Apparatus .....	12	11	3	.....
Books .....	19	7	.....	.....
Registers .....	18	8	.....	.....

## 2.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	2	4	1	.....
Buildings .....	2	4	.....	1
Playgrounds .....	2	1	4	.....
Furniture .....	1	2	4	.....
Apparatus .....	1	3	3	.....
Books .....	4	3	.....	.....
Registers .....	2	3	2	.....

## 3.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	8	5	4	.....
Buildings .....	8	8	1	.....
Playgrounds .....	5	8	4	.....
Furniture .....	4	11	2	.....
Apparatus .....	3	14	.....	.....
Books .....	13	4	.....	.....
Registers .....	7	9	1	.....

## 4.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	1	5	6	.....
Buildings .....	4	5	2	1
Playgrounds .....	3	5	2	2
Furniture .....	.....	5	6	1
Apparatus .....	.....	6	6	.....
Books .....	.....	9	3	.....
Registers .....	2	5	5	.....

## 5.—PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	.....	1	1	.....
Buildings .....	.....	1	1	.....
Playgrounds .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Furniture .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Apparatus .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Books .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Registers .....	.....	.....	2	.....

## 6.—WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	.....	2	2	.....
Buildings .....	3	1	.....	.....
Playgrounds .....	1	2	1	.....
Furniture .....	.....	3	1	.....
Apparatus .....	.....	3	1	.....
Books .....	.....	4	.....	.....
Registers .....	.....	2	2	.....

## 7.—TOTALS OF PUBLIC AND PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	17	13	3	.....
Buildings .....	15	10	4	4
Playgrounds .....	19	7	6	1
Furniture .....	11	11	9	2
Apparatus .....	13	14	6	.....
Books .....	23	10	.....	.....
Registers .....	20	11	2	.....

## 8.—TOTALS OF CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	9	13	13	.....
Buildings .....	15	15	4	1
Playgrounds .....	9	15	9	2
Furniture .....	4	21	9	1
Apparatus .....	3	25	7	.....
Books .....	13	19	3	.....
Registers.....	9	16	10	.....

## ANNEX B.

TABLE showing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls and present at Examination.

## 1.—IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	384	289	119	96	123	93	98	90	81	72	212	163	1017	803	1820
Present .....	322	225	107	81	94	78	78	76	61	51	168	119	830	630	1460

## 2.—IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	42	42	15	22	17	12	18	12	9	7	12	23	113	118	231
Present .....	30	32	14	18	15	9	14	9	7	6	9	13	89	87	176

## 3.—IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	255	207	75	50	72	60	72	68	56	61	118	100	648	546	1,194
Present .....	208	153	61	42	59	45	62	52	46	44	86	80	522	416	938

## 4.—IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	179	144	54	36	39	43	36	31	43	27	66	65	417	346	763
Present .....	186	116	42	28	35	35	28	24	32	22	46	50	319	275	594

## 5.—IN PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	32	37	15	8	12	8	4	13	3	5	12	9	78	80	158
Present .....	25	30	12	7	6	7	4	7	3	4	8	9	58	64	122

6.—IN WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	43	34	15	12	11	13	14	11	7	7	23	15	113	92	205
Present .....	31	22	12	8	6	11	10	9	5	4	17	10	81	64	145

7.—IN PUBLIC AND PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	426	331	184	118	140	105	116	102	90	79	224	186	1,130	921	2,051
Present .....	352	257	121	99	109	87	92	85	68	57	177	132	919	717	1,636

8.—IN ALL CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	509	422	159	106	134	124	126	123	109	100	219	189	1,256	1,064	2,320
Present .....	400	321	127	85	106	98	104	92	86	74	157	149	980	819	1,799

9.—TOTALS IN ALL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Enrolled .....	935	753	293	224	274	229	232	225	199	179	443	375	2,386	1,955	4,371
Present .....	752	578	248	184	215	185	196	177	154	131	334	281	1,899	1,536	3,435

ANNEX C.

TABLES showing the Moral Character of the Schools.

1.—OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	9	12	5	.....
Punctuality .....	16	9	1	.....
Cleanliness .....	14	11	1	.....
Order .....	12	9	5	.....
Moral tone .....	11	11	4	.....

2.—OF PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	.....	4	2	1
Punctuality .....	.....	4	2	1
Cleanliness .....	2	3	2	.....
Order .....	.....	4	2	1
Moral tone .....	.....	3	3	1

3.—OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	5	7	4	1
Punctuality .....	5	9	3	.....
Cleanliness .....	5	11	1	.....
Order .....	4	8	5	.....
Moral tone .....	2	10	5	.....

## 4.—OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	.....	5	4	3
Punctuality .....	.....	4	5	3
Cleanliness .....	.....	5	6	1
Order .....	.....	3	5	4
Moral tone .....	.....	4	6	2

## 5.—OF PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Punctuality .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cleanliness .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Order .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Moral tone .....	.....	2	.....	.....

## 6.—OF WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	.....	2	1	1
Punctuality .....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cleanliness .....	1	2	1	.....
Order .....	.....	1	3	.....
Moral tone .....	.....	2	2	.....

## 7.—OF PUBLIC AND PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	9	16	7	1
Punctuality .....	16	13	3	1
Cleanliness .....	16	14	3	.....
Order .....	12	13	7	1
Moral tone .....	11	14	7	1

## 8.—OF ALL DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	5	14	11	5
Punctuality .....	5	17	10	3
Cleanliness .....	6	20	8	1
Order .....	4	14	13	4
Moral tone .....	2	18	13	2

## 9.—OF ALL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	14	30	18	6
Punctuality .....	21	30	13	4
Cleanliness .....	22	34	11	1
Order .....	16	27	20	5
Moral tone .....	13	32	20	3

## ANNEX D.

TABLE showing the Character of the Instruction.

## 1.—IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	16	8	2	.....
Occupation .....	21	3	1	1
Methods .....	9	15	1	1

## 2.—IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	1	3	2	1
Occupation.....	.....	4	1	2
Methods.....	.....	3	2	2

## 3.—IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	6	8	3	.....
Occupation .....	7	9	1	.....
Methods.....	3	7	6	1

## 4.—IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	.....	4	7	1
Occupation .....	2	3	4	3
Methods.....	.....	4	1	2

## 5.—IN PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Occupation.....	.....	1	1	.....
Methods.....	.....	1	1	.....

## 6.—IN WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	2	1	1	.....
Occupation.....	1	2	1	.....
Methods.....	1	2	1	.....

## 7.—IN ALL PUBLIC AND PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	17	11	4	1
Occupation.....	21	7	2	3
Methods.....	9	18	3	3

## 8.—IN ALL CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	8	15	11	1
Occupation.....	10	15	7	3
Methods.....	4	14	14	3



## ANNEX E.

TABLES showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Examination.

## 1.—IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	107	119	86	29	341
Easy narrative .....	179	220	164	85	648
Ordinary prose .....	113	164	94	37	408
Writing—					
On slates.....	169	237	150	75	631
In copy-books.....	282	268	172	104	826
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	213	271	221	130	835
Compound rules.....	90	122	101	46	359
Higher rules .....	33	51	34	18	136
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	119	133	98	57	407
Advanced .....	98	130	106	66	409
Geography—					
Elementary.....	110	129	116	52	407
Advanced .....	107	148	100	54	409
Other subjects—					
Scripture.....	133	164	84	34	415
Singing .....	225	277	222	230	954
Drawing .....	148	206	232	160	746
Geometry .....	6	17	11	9	43
Latin .....	9	11	16	7	43
Needlework.....	108	151	129	88	476

## 2.—IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	6	15	19	11	51
Easy narrative .....	9	18	27	24	78
Ordinary prose .....	4	14	15	12	45
Writing—					
On slates.....	12	27	24	16	79
In copy-books.....	20	34	25	18	97
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	12	26	44	37	119
Compound rules.....	1	7	17	20	45
Higher rules .....	...	...	...	...	...
Grammar—					
Elementary .....	5	10	16	21	52
Advanced .....	1	7	18	19	45
Geography—					
Elementary.....	5	13	15	19	52
Advanced .....	2	7	20	16	45
Other subjects—					
Scripture.....	6	12	20	7	45
Singing .....	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing .....	3	6	14	11	34
Needlework.....	2	13	20	13	48

## 3.—IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	54	89	95	46	284
Easy narrative .....	88	128	106	86	408
Ordinary prose .....	42	89	72	30	233
Writing—					
On slates.....	81	160	115	98	454
In copy-books.....	99	160	115	86	460
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	139	193	167	104	603
Compound rules.....	42	84	68	37	231
Higher rules .....	13	25	21	20	79
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	41	80	80	42	243
Advanced .....	46	76	69	39	230
Geography—					
Elementary.....	56	84	76	27	243
Advanced .....	41	86	71	32	230
Other subjects—					
Singing .....	120	198	196	212	726
Drawing .....	68	141	144	104	457
Needlework.....	68	119	87	65	329

## 4.—IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	21	39	62	63	185
Easy narrative .....	33	69	91	60	253
Ordinary prose .....	15	30	43	28	116
Writing—					
On slates.....	37	64	92	117	310
In copy-books.....	41	59	91	85	276
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	32	70	91	146	339
Compound rules.....	16	21	33	46	116
Higher rules .....	6	7	14	9	36
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	30	34	47	49	160
Advanced .....	20	27	35	34	116
Geography—					
Elementary.....	23	31	42	64	160
Advanced .....	15	26	36	39	116
Other subjects—					
Singing .....	34	39	83	118	274
Drawing .....	16	40	70	66	192
Needlework.....	19	31	48	31	129

## 5.—IN PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables .....	6	12	8	2	28
Easy narrative .....	9	30	17	20	76
Ordinary prose .....	4	6	4	3	17
Writing—					
On slates.....	20	22	10	11	63
In copy-books.....	11	18	13	17	59
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	15	34	19	16	84
Compound rules.....	2	6	9	.....	17
Higher rules .....	.....	4	6	.....	10
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	6	16	12	8	42
Advanced .....	4	11	2	.....	17
Geography—					
Elementary.....	7	13	12	10	42
Advanced .....	1	8	4	4	17
Other subjects—					
Singing .....	3	9	6	22	40
Drawing .....	.....	13	17	10	40
Needlework.....	10	24	11	13	58

## 6.—IN WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables.....	3	9	10	10	32
Easy narrative .....	18	16	13	23	70
Ordinary prose .....	7	15	12	.....	34
Writing—					
On slates.....	13	17	22	9	61
In copy-books.....	16	27	22	19	84
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	11	20	24	31	86
Compound rules.....	6	10	11	7	34
Higher rules .....	2	4	5	3	14
Grammar—					
Elementary.....	5	13	18	14	50
Advanced .....	4	13	9	8	34
Geography—					
Elementary.....	7	19	18	6	50
Advanced .....	4	13	8	9	34
Other subjects—					
Singing .....	19	25	27	38	109
Drawing .....	4	14	21	26	65
Needlework.....	7	16	13	9	45

## 7.—IN PUBLIC AND PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables .....	113	134	105	40	392
Easy narrative .....	188	238	191	109	726
Ordinary prose .....	117	178	109	49	453
Writing—					
On slates .....	181	264	174	91	710
In copy-books .....	302	302	197	122	923
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	225	297	265	167	954
Compound rules .....	91	129	118	66	404
Higher rules .....	33	51	34	18	136
Grammar—					
Elementary .....	124	143	114	78	459
Advanced .....	99	146	124	85	454
Geography—					
Elementary .....	115	142	131	71	459
Advanced .....	109	155	120	70	454
Other subjects—					
Scripture .....	139	176	104	41	460
Singing .....	225	277	222	230	954
Drawing .....	151	212	246	171	780
Geometry .....	6	17	11	9	43
Latin .....	9	11	16	7	43
Needlework .....	110	164	149	101	524

## 8.—IN ALL CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.	Total.
Reading—					
Monosyllables .....	84	149	175	121	529
Easy narrative .....	148	243	227	189	807
Ordinary prose .....	68	140	131	61	400
Writing—					
On slates .....	151	263	239	235	888
In copy-books .....	167	264	241	207	879
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules .....	197	317	301	297	1,112
Compound rules .....	66	121	121	90	398
Higher rules .....	21	40	46	32	139
Grammar—					
Elementary .....	82	143	157	113	495
Advanced .....	74	127	115	81	397
Geography—					
Elementary .....	93	147	148	107	495
Advanced .....	61	133	119	84	397
Other subjects—					
Singing .....	176	271	312	390	1,149
Drawing .....	88	208	252	206	754
Needlework .....	104	190	159	108	561

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools in the Cumberland District, examined during the Year 1870.

## I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CASTLEREAGH :—Visited, 26th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 25 ; total, 41.

1. Several repairs and improvements are still required to render the premises tolerably comfortable. Some additional furniture has been provided. 2. The ordinary attendance is better than formerly, and the appearance and demeanour of the pupils generally are more pleasing. 3. The teaching is careful, and the methods in use are fairly appropriate. 4. The attainments, as a whole, are fully fair.

COLLYTON :—Visited, 5th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35.

1. The condition of the building, furniture, and apparatus, is upon the whole satisfactory. 2. The attendance is reasonably good, but there is considerable room for amendment in the appearance and general deportment of the pupils. 3. The discipline is somewhat lax,—allowing irregularities in position and attitude to prevail, and not securing animation and energy in the various duties of the school. 4. The progress made is not so much as might have been looked for ; it is about tolerable.

DOBROYD :—Visited, 11th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 25 ; total, 31.

1. The material condition of the school is good. 2. The attendance is low, and the discipline generally is feeble. 3. The methods of teaching are too mechanical, and in their application there is a want of energy. 4. The attainments are barely tolerable.

DUNDAS :—

## DUNDAS:—Visited, 15th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 25; girls, 23; total, 48.

1. The whole organization is good. The pupils attend with regularity; they are clean and neat in their outward appearance, and upon the whole they are orderly. They are deficient in application and self-reliance. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and diligently imparted. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

## DURAL:—Visited, 22nd September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 20; total, 36.

1. Some improvement has been made in the schoolroom, but more is still necessary. 2. The moral aspect of the school calls for amendment, especially as regards the spirit and temper manifested by some of the senior pupils. 3. The instruction is steadily and energetically imparted. 4. The proficiency of the pupils generally ranges from tolerable to a little over fair.

## FIVE DOCK:—Visited, 12th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 28; girls, 20; total, 48.

1. The whole material condition of the school is reasonably good. There is a plentiful supply of suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral aspect of the school is generally pleasing; the scholars are clean, orderly, and diligent. 3. The methods used in imparting instruction are appropriate, and earnestly applied. 4. The attainments, as a whole, exceed fair.

## FREEMAN'S REACH:—Visited, 5th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 35; girls, 22; total, 57.

1. As formerly stated, the schoolroom needs enlarging; the residence also is too small; in other particulars the organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, and clean, orderly, and diligent. Their conduct, upon the whole, is very pleasing. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and effectively imparted. 4. The pupils exhibit considerable self-reliance and mental culture; their attainments rank from fair to good.

## LLANDELLO:—Visited, 14th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

1. A new and suitable residence for the teacher is urgently required. The schoolroom is tolerably good, but inadequately and rudely furnished. 2. The pupils attend irregularly, and they are wanting in thoughtfulness, diligence, and vigour. 3. The instruction is moderately regulated; the methods of imparting it are in themselves tolerably appropriate, but in their application there is not sufficient steadiness and perseverance. 4. The attainments reach to nearly tolerable. Mental culture and self-reliance are indifferent.

## LOWER HAWKESBURY:—Visited, 8th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 14; total, 22.

1. As formerly reported, the building is not suitably furnished for a school; in other particulars the organization is passable. 2. The discipline is upon the whole effective; the children give fairly regular and punctual attendance, and as a whole they are clean and orderly. When under examination they are somewhat deficient in animation and readiness. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

## MANLY:—Visited, 9th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 27; girls, 4; total, 31.

1. The building is good, and well and suitably furnished. 2. The discipline is feeble, as shown by the restlessness and inattention of the pupils. 3. The teaching is conducted in a lifeless, formal manner, and is productive of poor results. 4. The proficiency does not as a whole exceed tolerable, and in several subjects it falls considerably below that point.

## M'DONALD RIVER, LOWER:—Visited, 5th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 7; total, 26.

1. The schoolroom requires considerable improvements; in other respects the organization is tolerable. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual, and the children are clean, orderly, and diligent. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and imparted with vigour and skill. 4. The attainments are, as a whole, very fair.

## M'DONALD RIVER, CENTRAL:—Visited, 6th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 6; total, 18.

1. New and suitable premises are in course of erection; meanwhile the organization is very imperfect. 2. The attendance is very small. This is accounted for partly by the want of proper accommodation, and partly by the frequency of rain and flood throughout the year. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly, but not lively and energetic. 3. The instruction is wanting in power and effect. The lessons are given, but they are imperfectly received. The teacher does too much, and allows the pupils to do too little. 4. The proficiency is hardly tolerable.

## M'DONALD RIVER, UPPER:—Visited, 7th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 4; total, 17.

1. The organization is still defective. An improvement has taken place in the keeping of the registers and lesson documents. 2. The regularity of the attendance has been very injuriously affected by unfavourable weather. The pupils, with a few exceptions, are clean and orderly. 3. The classification is appropriate, but the instruction is deficient in vigour and penetrativeness. 4. The attainments are barely tolerable. When under examination the pupils are orderly, but they do not manifest much mental activity.

## NORTH SYDNEY :—Visited, 8th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom stands in need of cleaning and whitewashing ; some minor repairs and improvements are also required. 2. As a whole the moral aspect of the school is pleasing. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, and clean and diligent. 3. The methods employed are open to amendment. The ordinary subjects are taught regularly, but rather hurriedly. There is a tendency to anticipate the capacity of the pupils, and thereby render the work superficial. 4. The attainments are fair.

## PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 22nd and 23rd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 152 ; girls, 64 ; total, 216.

1. The deficiencies formerly pointed out still exist—a teacher's residence and an enlarged playground. Several very necessary repairs, improvements, and additions have been effected in the course of the year. 2. The moral tone of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and earnestly, vigorously, and effectively imparted. 4. The intelligence of the pupils is well developed, and their proficiency ranks from fair to good.

## PENNANT HILLS :—Visited, 25th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 27 ; total, 58.

1. The school buildings are in a most unsatisfactory condition. They are such as to be injurious to the health of teacher and scholars, and the business of teaching cannot be carried on in them with any degree of comfort. 2. The pupils give fair attendance, and upon the whole they are clean and orderly. 3. The instruction is carefully regulated and zealously imparted. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to very fair.

## PENRITH :—Visited, 19th and 20th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 72 ; girls, 46 ; total, 118.

A new and more suitable schoolroom, to the necessity for which attention was called in last year's report, has not yet been provided. The organization otherwise is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is good, and the discipline generally is healthy. 3. The classification is judicious, and the instruction is well regulated, and vigorously and effectively imparted. 4. The minds of the pupils are skilfully and profitably exercised. The proficiency ranks from fair to good.

## PETERSHAM :—Visited, 11th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 39 ; total, 83.

1. It would be of benefit to the school to have a class-room added. Generally the organization is satisfactory. 2. The moral aspect of the school as a whole is healthy. A little more firmness in the exercise of discipline and the maintenance of order and quiet would be an advantage. 3. The methods of instruction require the exercise of greater animation and force to give them their due effect. 4. The children are fairly intelligent and teachable, and their proficiency reaches to nearly fair generally.

## PROSPECT :—Visited, 8th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

1. The school is still carried on in leased premises, which are inconveniently small, but steps have been taken for the erection of new and suitable buildings. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. The pupils are clean, orderly, and diligent. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is carefully imparted. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

## RICHMOND :—Visited, 1st and 2nd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 45 ; total, 94.

1. The schoolroom, as formerly reported, is too small, but measures are in progress for enlarging it. 2. The discipline is upon the whole effective. The attendance is regular and punctual, and the pupils are clean, orderly, and industrious. 3. The classification is appropriate, the instruction is well regulated, and the methods are modern, and earnestly applied. 4. The mental faculties of the pupils are being skilfully developed, and the attainments rank from very fair to good.

## RYDE :—Visited, 3rd and 4th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 83 ; girls, 72 ; total, 165.

1. Greater accommodation is needed for the pupils in the primary school, and it is about to be provided. In other respects the organization is very fair. 2. The discipline is in the main effective. The cleanliness, order, and industry of the school are, with little exception, satisfactory. 3. The work of teaching is carried on systematically, with earnestness, diligence, and effect. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to good, and the mental culture evinced is creditable.

## SMITHFIELD :—Visited, 10th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 26 ; total, 51.

1. The buildings are in fair condition, and the organization on the whole is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is rather lax, not securing proper order and diligence. 3. The classification is suitable. The lesson documents are scarcely conformed to the prescribed standard, but the teaching is carried on steadily and carefully. 4. The mental powers are not vigorously exercised, and the pupils are in consequence inclined to consult one another instead of relying upon themselves. Their proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

## ST. ALBAN'S :—Visited, 6th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 5 ; total, 17.

1. The building in which the school is carried on is in a very bad state. There is much need for a new and suitable schoolroom. 2. The children are fairly clean and orderly, but they are wanting in animation and industry. 3. Little proper method marks the instruction, which is but indifferently regulated. 4. The mental powers of the pupils are not well developed. The proficiency is barely tolerable.

ST. MARY'S:—Visited, 28th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total, 27.

1. The organization is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is, upon the whole, fairly effective. 3. The classification is appropriate. The lesson documents require amendment. 4. The mental faculties of the pupils are not sufficiently exercised. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

WALLGROVE:—Visited, 27th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 13; total, 29.

1. Except that the schoolroom is uncomfortably small, the organization generally is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The attendance is rather irregular, but the children are clean and well conducted. 3. The classification is suitable, but the lesson documents are imperfect. 4. The proficiency reaches to nearly fair.

WINDSOR:—Visited, 17th and 19th October.

Present at examination:—Boys, 69; girls, 54; total, 123.

1. The school premises are new, and very good. The infant room is rather small. In all other points the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance, as regards punctuality and regularity, is very good; so are the cleanliness and general order that characterize the pupils. 3. The methods of instruction are judicious, and vigorously and effectively practised. 4. The intelligence of the pupils is being fairly developed. The proficiency ranks from fair to good.

## 2.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BAULKHAM HILLS:—Visited, 21st September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 14; total, 30.

1. The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, and fairly furnished. 2. The discipline is feeble. The pupils are clean, but somewhat deficient in industry and self-reliance. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate; the lesson documents are carefully arranged, and the instruction is diligently imparted. 4. The teaching, from want of penetrative methods, does not produce good results. The proficiency is only moderate.

GUILDFORD:—Visited, 14th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22.

1. The organization has been improved, by the providing of a new schoolroom, and a more plentiful supply of furniture. The room has not yet been floored. 2. The attendance is fair, and the pupils are clean and attentive. 3. The lesson documents are not profitably arranged, but the teaching is painstaking and earnest. 4. Upon the whole, the children are kept well occupied, and their proficiency ranks from tolerable to fair.

HUNTER'S HILL:—Visited, 7th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 22; girls, 15; total, 37.

1. The material condition of the school is very fair, and the organization generally is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is wanting in firmness. Proper order and steady working are not maintained. 3. The methods of instruction are appropriate, and there is fair skill exhibited; but ineffective discipline prevents the attainment of good results. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

M'DONALD RIVER:—Visited, 7th December.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 14; total, 19.

1. The schoolroom has been floored and otherwise improved, but there is still the want of proper furniture. 2. Unfavourable weather has made the attendance low and irregular. Upon the whole the pupils are clean and orderly, but they are not much interested in their lessons. 3. The instruction is not judiciously regulated, nor is much method observed in imparting it. 4. The proficiency reaches to about tolerable, allowance being made for the irregularity of the attendance.

NEWINGTON:—Visited, 24th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 21; girls, 12; total, 33.

1. The schoolroom is too small for the increased attendance. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy, and the pupils are clean, orderly, and diligent. 3. The classification is suitable, and the children are kept steadily and profitably occupied. 4. The proficiency is fair.

NORTH ROCKS:—Visited, 16th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 7; total, 14.

1. The condition of the school-building has been improved. 2. The attendance, through unfavourable weather, has been reduced, and rendered less regular than it otherwise would have been. The pupils are tolerably clean and diligent. 3. The methods are painstaking, and the teaching is diligent and intelligent. 4. The results reach to nearly fair.

REGENTVILLE:—Visited, 9th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 6; girls, 15; total, 21.

1. The schoolroom requires improvement; it is open between the slabs, and thereby rendered uncomfortable in cold and windy weather. 2. The discipline is feeble and ineffective, and the attendance is irregular. 3. The methods are superficial, and the pupils are little impressed or influenced by the teaching. 4. The attainments are but moderate.

ALEX. L. FORBES, A.M.,  
Inspector.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report upon Public, Provisional and Half-time Schools, for 1870.

IN accordance with instructions, I beg to submit, for the information of the Council of Education, my general report upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, Half-time, and Denominational schools, inspected by me during the year. A statement, including a separate abridged abstract of my report upon each school, is hereunto appended. The information contained therein chiefly relates to the material condition of the schools, the organization, discipline, and moral training of the scholars, the subjects and methods of tuition, and general progress of the pupils in learning.

## SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

At the close of the year 1868 there were 118 schools in operation, attended by 5,560 scholars. On the 31st December, 1869, there were 148 schools, attended by 6,530 scholars. The following statement shows the number of each class of schools at the close of that year, with the attendance of pupils:—

41 Public Schools, attended by 2,313 pupils; average for each school, 56			
32 Provisional,	930	"	29
41 Half-time,	724	"	17
14 Church of England,	952	"	68
18 Roman Catholic,	1,403	"	77
2 Presbyterian,	208	"	104

The aggregate attendance of pupils at all the schools in the district for the year 1869 was 8,806.

Now (31 December, 1870) there are 154 schools in operation, attended by 6,822 scholars for the year. The following statement shows the number of each class of schools in operation in the district at the close of the year, with the attendance of pupils:—

42 Public Schools, attended by 2,880 pupils; average for each school, 68			
38 Provisional	1,012	"	26
44 Half-time	733	"	16
13 Church of England,	831	"	63
16 Roman Catholic	1,318	"	82
1 Presbyterian	48	"	48

The aggregate attendance of pupils at all the schools in the district for 1870 was 9,344, being an increase of 438 for the year,—a larger number than could have been anticipated, considering the impassable state of the roads and creeks, owing to the continued wet weather throughout the year. During the year public schools were established at the following places:—

Araluen Gold Field.  
Bergalia, near Moruya.  
Bangalore, near Goulburn.  
Currawang Copper Mines, near Goulburn.  
Mummell, near Goulburn.  
Jembaicumbene, near Braidwood.  
Mummell East, near Goulburn; and  
Mooroooolen, on the Great Southern Railway.

The public schools at the following places were closed:—

Binda.	Eurobodalla.
Gunning.	New Country Flats.
Millbang.	Marulan.
	Gundaroo.

Gunning was closed owing to the want of suitable school premises, and the others in consequence of the small attendance of scholars.

Provisional schools were opened during the year at the following places:—

Merimbula, near Eden.  
Markdale, near Binda.  
High Range, near Berrima.  
Gullen, near Goulburn.  
Runnymede, Clyde River.  
Ginninderra, near Queanbeyan.  
Clear Hills, near Goulburn.  
Bobundarah, near Cooma.  
Tuggernong, near Queanbeyan.  
Bell's Creek, near Araluen.  
Junction Point, near Tucua.

In consequence of the small attendance of pupils, the provisional schools at Taralla and Millbang were closed. Bangalore and Bergalia were converted into public schools, and Gundaroo into a half-time School, in conjunction with Gundaroo Township. Half-time schools were also established at Boro and Lower Boro, Bois Chere, Parkesbourne, Kirkdale, Eurobodalla, and Tarralla, Cochran's Flat, and Towamba, Bateman's Bay North and South, and Jembaicumbene Creek.

As regards the denominational schools, the certificates were withdrawn from the Church of England Schools at Ginninderra and Queanbeyan, in accordance with the 28th section of the Public Schools Act, owing to the small attendance of pupils. The Presbyterian School at Araluen was closed at the request of the Local Board, and a large public school was established in its stead. The Roman Catholic Schools in the district remain the same as at the close of the last year, excepting that the certificate was withdrawn from the school at Sutton Forest, and that a girls' department has been added to the school at Yass.

## OCCUPATION OF TIME.

During the year I inspected seventy-two schools, consisting of seventy-seven departments. Of the schools inspected,—

28 were Public Schools.  
14 " Provisional.  
10 " Half-time.  
10 " Church of England.  
14 " Roman Catholic.  
1 " Presbyterian.  
3,087 scholars were established.  
11 visits of inquiry were made.  
7 school sites were selected.  
77 visits of regular inspection were made.  
8 Public Schools were established.  
11 Provisional, and  
14 Half-time.  
2,374 miles were travelled.  
1,374 communications were written.  
35 teachers and pupil-teachers were examined.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS NOT INSPECTED.

The subjoined statement shows the names of the schools not inspected in 1870:—

Name of School.	Kind.	Name of School.	Kind.
Bega .....	Pub.	Panbula .....	Pub.
Bombala .....	Pub.	Norwood .....	Pub.
Candelo .....	Pub.	Roslyn .....	Pub.
Currawang .....	Pub.	Tarago .....	Pub.
Collector .....	Pub.	Taralga .....	Pub.
Cooma .....	Pub.	Tirranna .....	Pub.
Dalton .....	Pub.	Towrang .....	Pub.
Eden .....	Pub.	Wolumla, North .....	Pub.
Myrtleville .....	Pub.	Wolumla, South .....	Pub.
Binda .....	Prov.	Kangaloola Creek .....	Prov.
Bolong .....	Prov.	Kenny's Point .....	Prov.
Bobundarah .....	Prov.	Kiandra .....	Prov.
Bungonia .....	Prov.	Killenamella .....	Prov.
Bungendore .....	Prov.	Laggan .....	Prov.
Charlegong .....	Prov.	Markdale .....	Prov.
Clear Hills .....	Prov.	Middel Arm .....	Prov.
Cotta Walla .....	Prov.	Michalago .....	Prov.
Gullen .....	Prov.	Merimbula .....	Prov.
Grabben Gullen .....	Prov.	Mullengullenga .....	Prov.
High Range .....	Prov.	Nimitybelle .....	Prov.
Junction Point .....	Prov.	Redground .....	Prov.
Tuggernong .....	Prov.	Runnymede .....	Prov.

- Adaminaby and Boconnoc ..... H.T.
- Ballalaba and Lower Boro ..... H.T.
- Bullamalita and Springfield ..... H.T.
- Burragate and Wyndham ..... H.T.
- Corang and Nerriga ..... H.T.
- Crookwell and Gullen ..... H.T.
- Cochran's Flat and Towamba ..... H.T.
- Eurobodalla and Taralla ..... H.T.
- Farringdon and Gingomonia ..... H.T.
- Groig's Flat and Lochiel ..... H.T.
- Gundaroo Upper and Gundaroo Lower..... H.T.
- Jamboye and Jerrebatgulla ..... H.T.
- Parkesbourne and Kirkdale ..... H.T.
- Norongo and Winstone Valley ..... H.T.
- Richlands and Yelbraith ..... H.T.

Name of School.	Kind.	Name of School.	Kind.
Bega .....	C.E.	Cooma .....	R.C.
Bombala .....	C.E.	Reidsdale .....	R.C.
Burrawang .....	C.E.	Taralga .....	R.C.
Bega .....	R.C.		

WORK OF INSPECTION.

The almost constant rain and floods, and impassable state of the roads during the year, have been much against the work of inspection. Being unable from these causes to visit the schools as laid down in my programme for the year, several schools not visited in 1869 could not be inspected in 1870. I, however, during the rainy weather, deemed it advisable to visit such schools as were approachable. Owing to the large number of schools in the district, and the constant pressure of clerical work, it is not possible, under the most favourable circumstances, to inspect all the schools now under my supervision once a year, whereas it is very desirable that each school should be inspected twice annually. It appears to me there is nothing at present so urgently needed to ensure the complete success and efficiency of the Public School system of education as an immediate increase to the staff of Inspectors. I need not point out in what respects the public suffer from the want of increased inspection; but it is to be hoped that the Legislature may place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Council, so that the staff of Inspectors may be sufficiently increased to meet the daily increasing educational requirements of the Colony. During the year I inspected seventy-two schools, consisting of seventy-seven departments; but the greater portion of my time was occupied with other duties, chiefly clerical work, as may be observed upon reference to the statement of the occupation of my time. The inspection of the schools was as rigid as usual, perhaps more so, because in almost every instance my visits were made without any notice being given to either teachers or Local Boards. When I arrived at any town where there were several schools, I visited them immediately, spending about half an hour in each, in order that I might see them in their usual working condition. I afterwards examined each school thoroughly. The inspection was more efficient than usual, in consequence of the means of comparison afforded by the examination of many schools which were inspected last year; and I was able from the results obtained to decide with more certainty of correctness, as to the progress of the pupils, the general management, and usefulness of the schools. The mode, character, and details of the inspection, as regards the organization, discipline, and instruction of the scholars, were minutely explained in my report for last year, and I consider it unnecessary to repeat the description here. I would, however, observe that in several schools the examination of the elder pupils was partly conducted in writing, which was a much severer test than oral questioning, and in this respect the mode of inspection was more rigid than usual.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The material condition of the schools in the district has considerably improved during the year. New public school buildings have been erected at Araluen, Berrima, Norwood, Chatsbury, Mummell, and Jembaicumbene. The improvements to public schools include a residence for the teacher at Araluen West, playsheds to protect the pupils from sun and rain at Goulburn and Bowral, and repairs to the schoolroom at Nerrigundah. As regards denominational schools, new buildings have been erected for Taralga R.C., Goulburn R.C. girls', and a playshed for Goulburn R.C. boys'. New school buildings have been erected for the provisional schools at Spring Valley, Runnymede, and High Range, and for half-time



time schools at Boro and Lower Boro, and Bateman's Bay, North and South. Of the twenty-eight public schools inspected, eighteen are vested and ten non-vested. Twenty-seven of the sites are suitable in almost every respect, and one is tolerably so. About twenty of the school buildings are good, and suitable for the purposes of teaching; six are tolerably so, and there are only two of an indifferent kind. Twenty-six of the schools visited have sufficient and suitable playground accommodation; but in some cases there is no fencing, and several schools are much in need of a permanent supply of good water. Nearly all the public schools inspected are well furnished, and supplied with sufficient apparatus and books. Of the fourteen provisional schools inspected, there are three where the buildings and furniture are of an inferior description. In eight cases the school grounds are not fenced, in seven there are no residences for the teachers, and three schools have no closets. Of the twenty-five denominational schools inspected, six are held in churches, which, with the exception of Marulan C.E., and Nerrigundah R.C., are in general suitable for the purpose of teaching, and in good repair. Of the other nineteen schools not held in places of worship, there are only two schoolrooms of an indifferent kind—Araluen, C.E., and Sutton Forest, C.E. In the majority of the denominational schools inspected, the furniture is either insufficient or unsuitable in some respects; but there is an evident desire to improve this defect in the material condition of the schools. In ten cases the supply is passably good. In nearly all the schools inspected of every class, the supplies of books and apparatus are sufficient, or almost sufficient. The average yearly cost of books and apparatus for each scholar in this district, in 1870, was about 6½d.

#### DISCIPLINE.

A school or class under proper discipline is so trained to habits of order, obedience, and attention, that the pupils, when told what to do, do it exactly as it should be done, without further direction or a second command, but this excellence does not obtain in many schools. Generally speaking, the order in a large number of the schools inspected has been considerably improved during the year. The general deportment, conduct, obedience, attention, truthfulness, and self-reliance of the pupils, as well as the material arrangements of the school-rooms, and the external aspect of the school premises, are all gradually improving. The cleanliness observed throughout the schools is one of the most pleasing features in the discipline. In consequence of the almost constant rain and floods, and impassable state of the roads and creeks throughout the year, the regularity in the attendance has decreased from 70 to 66 per cent.; and although the punctuality has been improved in several schools, this is not the case generally. In several cases I found the school records kept in a very careless manner, but in general they are kept correctly and neatly, and the quarterly returns of the attendance of scholars are furnished with despatch. Of the twenty-eight public schools inspected, the discipline is good, or very good in eight, fair or very fair in twelve, tolerable in six, and in two, bad. In the provisional schools, the discipline is good in two, fair in three, tolerable in four, and indifferent or bad in five. In the half-time schools, the discipline is fair in four, and tolerable in six. As regards the denominational schools, the discipline is good or very good in three, fair or very fair in four, tolerable to moderate in fifteen, and bad in three. In general, sufficient attention is not given to the supervision of the pupils in the playground, greater attention to the details of marching drill is necessary, and in some denominational and provisional schools the Council's Regulations are not strictly observed; but, on the whole, I must acknowledge that the improvement in the general discipline of many schools during the past year has surpassed my expectations. In nearly all schools I found the teachers very willing to adopt my suggestions.

#### SUBJECTS OF INSPECTION.

The subjects taught in the majority of the public and denominational schools in the district are reading, spelling and explanation of words, knowledge of subject of lessons read, writing from copies and from dictation, slate and mental arithmetic, English grammar and composition, analysis of the English language, geography, object lessons on the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, manufactures, and the production of food, with music, drawing, and Scripture, the laws of health, and duties of citizens, social economics, elementary mechanics, book-keeping, mensuration, geometry, algebra, Latin, and French, are taught to the advanced pupils in a number of the schools. With the exception of the half-time schools, and a few others conducted by unmarried men, plain needlework is taught to the girls, and in several, wool-work, crochet, knitting, netting, and tatting. In the provisional and half-time schools, with a few exceptions, there is little taught but reading, writing, and arithmetic; but a fair knowledge of these subjects must be a great benefit to all children, who, without such schools, would grow up in utter ignorance of the elements of learning and key to all useful knowledge.

#### ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

The following table exhibits the attendance of pupils at all the public, provisional, and half-time schools in the Goulburn District:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Numbers of pupils enrolled in the schools inspected .....	1,252	1,148	2,400
Numbers of pupils present at examination .....	943	847	1,790
Numbers of pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the year .....	2,404	2,221	4,625
Average attendance for the same period .....	1,573	1,569	3,142
Total numbers of pupils who attended the schools in 1870 .....	3,184	2,898	6,082

The following table shows the attendance of pupils at all the denominational schools in the district:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Numbers of pupils enrolled in the schools inspected .....	889	783	1,672
Numbers of pupils at examination .....	630	607	1,237
Numbers of pupils enrolled for last quarter of the year .....	1,150	1,047	2,197
Average attendance for the same period .....	795	729	1,524
Total numbers of pupils who attended the schools in 1870 .....	1,689	1,573	3,262

By comparing the figures in the foregoing tables, it may be observed that about three-fourths of the pupils enrolled at the time of inspection were present at examination; and the average daily attendance of pupils for the last quarter of the year was about 68 per cent. of the number enrolled, being 2 per cent. less than the attendance for the corresponding quarter of last year.

The average daily attendance of scholars for the whole year was 66 per cent. of the number enrolled. The daily average attendance of pupils at the public schools of Great Britain for the year 1868 was about 68 per cent. of the pupils enrolled. There is no doubt but the almost incessant rain and floods, and impassable state of the roads and creeks, were much against the regularity in the attendance; but the prevalence of hooping-cough and diseases in other forms among the children during the year, as well

well as the poverty of parents and the incompetency of some teachers, have all contributed less or more to this irregularity. Many children, chiefly in the agricultural districts, are frequently kept at home at seed-time and harvest to assist their parents in farming operations. Many persons cherish the opinion that compulsory education would prevent the irregularities in the attendance of children at school, but I do not clearly see this. It would be very useful no doubt in compelling some children to attend school who receive no school-instruction under present arrangements; but it is evident no law would compel children to attend school when suffering from sickness or disease, in times of floods, or where there were no schools for such children to attend. If industrious parents— anxious to provide honestly the necessaries of life for themselves and their families, and to liquidate their just debts at the rate of twenty shillings in the pound—were denied the assistance of their children, say between the ages of 10 and 14 years, at seed-time and harvest, it would perhaps be considered an unwarrantable interference with the rights of parents. On this question the late Prince Consort said,—“This is a delicate question, and will require the nicest care in handling, for here you cut into the quick of the working man’s condition. His children are not only his offspring, to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive powers, and work with him for the staff of life.” It appears, however, that there is a mode of dealing with the matter without encroaching too far upon domestic existence. The Factory Acts of England have met the difficulty in some degree; and the right mode of dealing with the subject depends largely upon the judicious consideration of details, such as the rates of wages, the occupations of parents, their position as settlers in the bush or as inhabitants of a city, with many other matters relative to their social condition which would require special practical treatment. In all countries in Europe, except England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, and Belgium, education is compulsory. In Prussia, attendance is now enforced between the ages of 7 and 14 years. The School Boards enforce the penalties for non-attendance. Besides this direct compulsion, there are Factory Acts similar to those of England which compel children earning wages to receive instruction. These have been consolidated last year by the new Labour Act of North Germany, which provides,—1. That no child shall work before he is 12 years of age, and until he has been six years at school. 2. That no child between the ages of 12 and 14 years shall work more than six hours daily, and that every such child shall attend school three hours daily. 3. That every child between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall attend school six hours per week. These provisions apply to the whole labouring population. If any one prevents his own children, or those under his charge, or in his service, from attending the public schools, in accordance with the provisions of the law, he may be compelled to refrain from doing so by the police. The penalties for this offence are,—1. A fine to the amount of ten silver *groshen* (1s.), or proportional imprisonment. 2. Taking the children to school by force and levying a tax. In the year 1866 there were 2,434 penalties imposed in Berlin, and 750 fathers sentenced to prison. In some of the cantons of Eastern Switzerland, the scholars are divided into categories according to ages. From 7 to 12 years of age they are bound to attend school five days in the week,—from 12 to 15 years, only one day,—and at the age of 16, two hours only. This system has the advantage of enabling the children to contribute, at an early age, to the support of the family, or of acquiring the rudiments of the trades they are destined to follow. It has been said that the number of children not receiving any secular instruction in the Colony is about 17,000. If a practical enactment were passed by the Legislature and carried out in that kind and considerate spirit which would be necessary, I am of opinion it would increase the number of pupils now attending the schools under the Council of Education about 10 per cent., which would be about one-third of the 17,000 children said to be growing up without school instruction.

AGES OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Of the 4,190 scholars enrolled at the time of inspection, 3,087, or 74 cent., were present at examination. The following statement shows the ages of the children examined in all the schools inspected:—

	42 per cent. were 7 years of age and under.
11·5	“ “ 8 years of age.
10·5	“ “ 9 “
10	“ “ 10 “
9·3	“ “ 11 “
16·7	“ “ 12 years of age and above.

The proportions of the different ages are much the same in the number of pupils enrolled. There are few scholars over 14 years of age attending any of the schools.

The following statement shows the classification of the 3,087 pupils examined:—

First class .....	672 boys, 723 girls; total, 1,395
Second class .....	527 “ 411 “ “ 938
Third class .....	351 “ 272 “ “ 623
Fourth class .....	83 “ 48 “ “ 131

As regards the character of the instruction and attainments of the pupils, the proficiency is much the same in the majority of both public and denominational schools. During the year considerable progress has been effected in many of the more important schools of all classes. The following is a list of the most efficient schools inspected:—

Name of School.	Kind.	Proficiency.
Goulburn .....	Public .....	Very good.
Do. ....	Church of England.....	Good to very good.
Do. ....	Roman Catholic, Girls.....	Very fair.
Braidwood.....	Public .....	do.
Berrima.....	do. ....	Fair to very fair.
Mummel .....	do. ....	Good.
Sutton Forest, North .....	do. ....	Fair.
Kiora.....	do. ....	Fair to good.
Bowral .....	do. ....	Fair.
Kangaloon, West.....	do. ....	do.
Moruya .....	Church of England.....	Very fair.
Do. ....	Roman Catholic .....	Fair to good.
Eling Forest .....	Provisional .....	Fair.
Newstead .....	do. ....	do.
Bungendore .....	do. ....	do.

In accordance with the standard of proficiency laid down by the Council for measuring results, the attainments in five of the twenty-eight public schools inspected range from good to very good, in thirteen from fair to very fair, in seven from moderate to tolerable, and in three indifferent, or bad. As regards the twenty-five denominational schools inspected, the proficiency ranges from good to very good in two, from fair to very fair in four, tolerable in fifteen, and indifferent or bad in four. The proficiency in the provisional schools is fair in five, tolerable in four, and indifferent or bad in five. In the half-time schools,

schools the progress is in most cases tolerably satisfactory for the time the pupils have been under instruction. The condition of many schools has been much improved during the year, and the general proficiency would have been greater, if the weather had been more favourable, and the pupils regular in attendance.

#### PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.

The following statement shows the number of scholars learning the different branches of study at the time of inspection:—

Learning—	
The alphabet and to read monosyllables .....	1,395
To read easy narrative .....	938
To read ordinary prose .....	754
To write on slates .....	1,521
To write on paper .....	1,566
To write from dictation .....	2,622
Simple rules of arithmetic .....	2,133
Compound rules .....	521
Advanced rules .....	433
Elements of English grammar .....	1,145
Advanced parts of the subject .....	545
Analysis and composition of English language .....	746
Elements of modern geography .....	1,098
Advanced parts of the subject .....	746
Scripture .....	2,170
Lessons on common things and objects .....	2,475
Drawing .....	1,257
Vocal music .....	1,472
Latin .....	45
French .....	46
Algebra and geometry .....	73
Mensuration and book-keeping .....	27
Needlework, knitting, netting, tatting, and crochet .....	1,127 girls.

#### INSTRUCTION.

The classification of the pupils was more appropriate than last year. I did not find so many subdivisions of classes, and the principles which lead to a proper classification are apparently better understood now than formerly. The efficiency of the instruction greatly depends upon the methods of teaching employed, and it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that considerable improvements have been effected in the modes of imparting knowledge in many of the schools. Several teachers are still very deficient in this department of their profession, but they are in most cases industrious and anxious for improvement. Some teachers are still negligent in making any previous preparation for the work which daily engages them, but the pupils are generally supplied with the necessary lesson books for home study. In many schools the methods pursued seem to be to impart a certain amount of knowledge, rather than to impart it so as to improve the minds of the pupils in the course of its acquisition; but the chief want of skill is shown in teaching the junior classes, and in presenting the elements of the several subjects to the minds of the pupils. In these respects there is much need for improvement among the untrained teachers.

*Reading.*—The reading of the pupils in some schools is very poor, painfully hesitating, and indistinct, the enunciation rapid and incorrect, and the meaning of the lesson but little understood. There are, however, many of the schools inspected where the pupils read with a pleasing expression, accommodated to the subject and varying with the sense. The principal causes of deficiency in reading are the imperfect enunciation of the teachers, and the small amount of attention devoted to the subject. There is perhaps no branch of instruction so important and valuable as reading, and I have frequently pointed out to teachers that the portion to be read should be defined, each child in the class should be attentive while one is reading, the book should be held in both hands, the teachers should pay strict attention to the style of reading, the children should hold their heads well up, and open their mouths freely. They should not be advanced from lesson to lesson too rapidly, for when this is done, being taxed beyond their strength, they hesitate and blunder. They should read slowly, and stop at the points, and to read well it is necessary that the passage read should be well understood. Instead of stopping the children at the end of every sentence to ask questions, which is a common practice in many schools, they should often read by paragraphs, and once in every week the reading lesson should be a lesson on reading and nothing more. Reading is taught to the advanced classes in most schools with fair skill and results; but the progress of the junior classes in many admits of very considerable improvement. I shall keep this matter in view during the ensuing year.

*Spelling.*—In addition to *vis à voce* spelling, the dictation of sentences to be written by the pupils is the usual method of teaching this branch, but several teachers do not pay sufficient attention to the correction of the exercises; and others, although very diligent in the performance of this work, correct the errors themselves, instead of making the pupils do this very important duty. Every class was examined on this subject, and on the whole, practical spelling is well taught in nearly all the schools. In some schools writing from dictation on paper has been introduced for the advanced classes.

*Writing.*—The penmanship in many schools was very creditable, but in several it was very indifferent. This defect is to be traced to some of the teachers themselves, whose writing is often wanting in style and execution, and who do not superintend the writing lesson with sufficient care. The copy-books are now generally kept with neatness, and in very few cases are the covers scribbled over as in former years. I have frequently suggested to the unskilled teachers that more than ordinary attention should be paid to beginners, and every line revised and corrected as they proceed. The plan usual in former years, of allowing a page to be finished before it was examined, is now fast disappearing; the work is now generally inspected, and all corrections and defects pointed out as the writing proceeds. In the more important schools where the pupils generally write best, the copy lines are written by the teachers on the black-board.

*Arithmetic.*—There is much need of improvement in the teaching of this subject. Its principles, either as a science or an art, are not well understood; they are seldom rightly introduced to the pupils, and although considerable improvements in the teaching of notation and numeration have been effected in the majority of the schools, the elements of the subject, such as the tables and the simple rules, are not sufficiently dwelt upon. The teaching is often very mechanical, and much wanting in thoroughness and skill. A considerable number of the teachers, however, now explain the *rationale* of the processes employed with greater skill than formerly, the black-board is more generally used, and the instruction is more adapted to the business and transactions of every-day life. There is, perhaps, no branch of elementary instruction so well suited as arithmetic for the development of the intellectual powers, if well taught.

*Grammar.*—The elements of English grammar are taught in all the public and denominational schools, and in a few of the provisional and half-time. In a considerable number the proficiency is fairly satisfactory. Composition and the analysis of the language receive considerable attention in the more important schools, but in the majority the proficiency in these branches admits of very considerable improvement. Parsing is regularly and fairly taught, and the use and advantages of a knowledge of the English language are now better understood, among both teachers and parents, than in former years. The second-class pupils are in general able to point out in their reading lesson the parts of speech prescribed for them, and in some cases they can parse etymologically. The children in third-class can generally distinguish

distinguish the several inflections of words, and determine their concord and government, without committing any very gross mistakes. The advanced classes in the more important schools can parse prose and verse well, and have a fair knowledge of etymology and syntax, and produce very fair specimens of composition on the subjects taught. The derivation of the language has not been largely introduced into any of the schools.

*Geography.*—This subject is taught in all the public and denominational schools, and in a number of the provisional and half-time. There are few schools in which the subject is taught, where the pupils are not tolerably well acquainted with the outlines of the map of the world, such as the great divisions of land and water, the chief mountain ranges, and the most noted seas, gulfs, bays, straits, boundaries of the continents, principal capes, islands, rivers, lakes, &c. The advanced pupils have added to this a very considerable knowledge of the general geography of the continents of Europe and Australia, and of the Colony of New South Wales, with, in the more efficient schools, all, or some of the other continents or European countries. These gratifying results are in a great measure due to the Council in supplying the schools with large and excellent maps of the continents and countries of Europe. Map drawing is practised in some schools, but globes are found in few. In several schools the instruction is superficial from the want of sufficient recapitulation, and in most cases where the teachers neglect to prepare the lessons the subject is uninteresting to the pupils, being nothing but a dull monotonous routine. Some over-anxious teachers, after preparing themselves for half a day, endeavour to cram as much information into their pupils in the space of three quarters of an hour as would suffice a skilful teacher for more than a week. In all such cases of neglect and want of skill, the results are unsatisfactory; on the whole, however, modern geography is taught in the most of the public and denominational schools with considerable efficiency and success.

*Scripture.*—As may be observed in the tabular statement, showing the proficiency of the pupils, a large number were learning Scripture history, either from the second or third class reading books, or from the Scripture lesson sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The pupils in the second class, in nearly all the schools, have a fair knowledge of such subjects as the history of the Creation, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, the Flood, the Tower of Babel, the parting of Abraham and Lot, and the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The elder pupils, chiefly in the public schools, were learning the subjects contained in the Scripture lessons from the New Testament, the first volume of which contains the whole of the Gospel of St. Luke, with other portions of Scripture, and the second volume commences with the Ascension of our Lord, and ends with an account of Paul's sufferings in the service of Christ. In several schools I found the children studying the extracts from the Old Testament; the first volume commences with the Creation, and ends with the death of Joseph; and the second is a continuation of the subject from the migration of Jacob and his family into Egypt, till the death of Moses. The attainments of the pupils examined were in most cases fairly satisfactory. The Scripture lessons are used in some of the denominational schools, but I did not examine any of them upon this subject, with the exception of the matters contained in the second, third, and fourth class reading books.

*Object Lessons.*—Under this head is included a knowledge of the things which we see daily, the appearance of which is familiar to us from infancy, and useful and necessary to all. Among things most common are the productions of the earth—animal, vegetable, and mineral. This branch of school instruction has of late years sprung into great repute among educationists. The school-books in use generally deal with abstract subjects, while a knowledge of the component parts of the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink, was, until lately, not considered worthy of a place on the programme of study for elementary schools. But instruction of this kind, with lessons on manufactures, minerals, plants, and animals, is now given by most teachers, whereas some years ago it was rare to find a country schoolmaster who would attempt to give lessons on these subjects. Several schools are not well supplied with the necessary prints, models, diagrams, and objects for illustration; some teachers do not make themselves sufficiently acquainted with the subjects attempted to be taught, and the methods of teaching is in general too mechanical, but in many of the schools inspected I found the elder pupils able to write very fair reproductions of their lessons upon common minerals, vegetables, animals, and the simpler manufactures specified in their programme of lessons for the quarter.

*Vocal Music.*—In the public schools in Germany and France singing is universally taught. In these countries every pupil learns to sing, almost every teacher can play the organ, everywhere the human voice is to be heard, and, it is generally believed, a more innocent amusement, a better preservative of pure morals, and a more cheerful stimulant to all exercises, whether of study, labour, or religion, cannot easily be devised. Singing is taught in a considerable number of the public and denominational schools in this district, but in many the method of teaching is far from satisfactory; in some the children learn to sing by ear, and, with the exception of a few schools, the progress in singing does not merit much commendation. It is to be hoped the Council may be enabled to extend the period for the training of teachers, in order that some arrangements may be made for giving the candidates a complete course of instruction in this very important branch of elementary education.

*Drawing.*—This branch is of great use to carpenters, smiths, engineers, and others, employed in works of construction and to the tourist, and those engaged in the study of the physical sciences, it is almost indispensable. The method of teaching employed in this district is much the same as that adopted in England by the Department of Science and Art. In several of the schools the proficiency attained is fairly satisfactory, but in many the progress admits of much improvement. In a few public and denominational schools, and in the most of the provisional and half-time, the subject has not been introduced.

*Needlework.*—This useful branch of domestic economy is attempted to be taught in most of the schools, with the exception of the half-time, and a few conducted by unmarried men. To girls in the humbler as well as the middle classes of society, a practical acquaintance with cutting out and making up articles of wearing apparel is of great importance; and fancy work, if skilfully taught, with due regard to what is useful and most required for domestic purposes, is also beneficial as a means of cultivating the taste. The proficiency attained in some schools in this district is very good, but in general it is unsatisfactory. There are usually a great many excuses to offer: The children do not bring work, the best pieces are left at home, the teacher has no work to give them, the parents have ordered that the girls should devote their attention to the other branches, as they can learn to sew at home. I have devoted considerable attention to this matter during the year, and I have determined not to overlook any neglect of this duty in future.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

At the close of the year 1869 there were forty-one of these schools in operation, attended by 724 scholars; now, (31st December,) 1870, there are forty-four, attended by 733 children, being an average of 16 scholars for each school. The apparent increase in the number of scholars and schools of this class during the year is small. This may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that six of the schools were not in operation at the close of the year from want of suitable teachers. Ten of those in operation last year were closed during 1870, in consequence of the small attendance of pupils, and thirteen new ones were established. Of the forty-four half-time schools in the district, I inspected ten. The general discipline is fair in four, and tolerable in six, and the attainments of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, are tolerably satisfactory. The almost constant rain and floods, and the impassable state of the roads, creeks, and rivers, throughout the year, have been much against the success and usefulness of the half-time schools. In many instances the teachers have been unable to visit their stations for weeks, and some children could not attend at all, while others were absent for months. I am still of opinion, however, that half-time schools can be managed as efficiently as full-time schools, so far as regards the progress of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and surely a knowledge of these subjects is of

great

great value to children who without such schools must grow up to be men and women without education. In no case should any teacher have more than two schools to manage; there should always be suitable schoolrooms, and trained teachers employed. Half-time schools, where the pupils attend every alternate day, can be managed with more efficiency than where they attend for half the week, or the week alternately, but these arrangements depend altogether upon the distance between the teaching stations.

#### FREE SCHOLARS.

Although there has been a considerable increase to the number of schools in the district during the year, the number of free scholars has decreased from 1,227 to 1,111. Parents, unless in very poor circumstances, generally object to enrol their children on the indigent list; teachers are beginning to insist that Local Boards shall not compel them to teach children free, upon condition that such children attend their schools, and I have not encouraged teachers to teach children free, because such a course of action is injurious to schools in many ways. Free pupils are more irregular in their attendance than the scholars who pay fees, proving that what they do not pay for they do not value much. When a school is largely attended by free scholars it is looked upon by persons in comfortable circumstances as a school for the poor, and they object to send their children to such a school. I have always found the system of admitting pupils free, whose parents could afford to pay, with the view of keeping up the attendance of scholars, a certain failure in the end, both as regards the success of the teacher and the usefulness of the school. Children in this district are admitted to the schools free upon the application of their parents or guardians if it be found upon inquiry that they are unable to pay fees. The numbers of free pupils educated in the schools of this district during the year are as follow:—

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Public Schools .....	168	169	337
Provisional .....	76	83	159
Half-time .....	103	104	207
Church of England .....	42	38	80
Roman Catholic .....	164	164	328
Totals.....	553	558	1,111

#### CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

There were employed in the schools of the district at the close of the year:—

- 129 Teachers
- 15 Assistants
- 8 Pupil teachers
- 110 Were males, and
- 42 Females
- 39 Were employed in denominational
- 53 In public schools
- 38 In provisional, and
- 22 in half-time schools.

A very considerable number of removals and promotions of teachers were made in the district during the year, the result of which has been, in most cases, to improve the schools. Generally speaking, the teachers are industrious and painstaking in the discharge of their duties. Many of them evince much enthusiasm in their work, a few have but little aptitude for teaching, but, as a body, they are respectable and trustworthy. The subjoined table exhibits their classification:—

Schools.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.			Not Classified.
	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.	
Public Schools .....	1	...	2	5	13	10	13	5
Provisional .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Half-time .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	11
Church of England .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	7
Roman Catholic .....	...	...	...	1	4	4	10	2
Presbyterian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals .....	1	...	2	6	19	18	38	64

#### COST OF EDUCATION.

The total number of pupils who attended all the schools in the district in the year was 9,344, and the total annual salaries of the teachers, with the cost of inspection, school books, and apparatus added, amount to £10,850. From the abstract of annual returns it appears that the total school fees paid to the teachers during the year was £3,665 8s. 6d. Now, if the grants made by the Council for the erection of school buildings and permanent improvements are not taken into account, it will then follow that each pupil who attended the schools in 1870 cost the Council of Education £1 3s. 4d., twopence more than last year, and the parents and guardians 7s. 10d., or 2s. 2d. less than was paid in 1869. From this statement it appears that the Council pays about three-fourths of the total cost of each child's education, and the parents one-fourth.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The results of the year may be summarized as follow:—The material condition of the schools continues to improve, the discipline is fairly satisfactory, the attainments of the pupils are considerably in advance of previous years, the free scholars have decreased in number, there is also a decrease in the total amount of school fees for the year, which may be fairly attributed to the depression of the times and the irregularity in the attendance of the scholars, in consequence of the almost constant rain and floods throughout the year. The local supervision of a number of the schools is tolerably efficient, but with regard to many it is of little value. The Public Schools Act daily continues to increase in the public favour, and more frequent inspection and additional schools are urgently required in many parts of the district. In all the more important features of school management considerable progress has been effected.

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 1st March, 1871.

W. MONTYRE,  
Inspector of Schools.

GOULBURN

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.—SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR 1870.

The following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the public, provisional, and half-time schools inspected by me during the year 1870. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning :—

MARULAN (N.V.) :—Visited, 16th March, 1870.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 31 ; total, 59.  
Present at inspection :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size, but it is very cold and uncomfortable, and new buildings are much needed. The supply of furniture and apparatus is not quite complete, but the stock of books is sufficient. The cleanliness, order, and general discipline, have been improved during the year. About sixty per cent. of the children enrolled are regular and fairly punctual in attendance, and the attainments, so far as examined, range from tolerable to fair. The majority of the pupils are from Moorooloolen.

MURRUMBATMAN (Provisional) :—Visited, 28th March.

Numbers of Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 17 ; total, 28.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23.

The building is constructed of split slabs and bark. Fencing, closets, hat-pegs, a map of the world, a black-board, and an additional room to the teacher's residence, are required. There is a fair supply of furniture and books, the general discipline is good, and the progress of the pupils in learning, for the short time they have been under instruction, is tolerably satisfactory. The school has been in operation about nine months. The local Committee promised to enlarge the teacher's residence, erect fencing, and supply the articles of apparatus required.

GUNNING (N.V.) :—Visited, 1st August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 7 ; total, 21.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 7 ; total, 21.

The schoolroom is too small, and cannot be secured for school purposes longer than a few weeks, but there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The public school board do not appear to take much interest in the success of the institution, and no measures have yet been devised for the erection of the new school buildings so much needed. The majority of the children attend a private school in the town, the teacher is unpopular, the school records are kept in a careless manner, and the organization, discipline, instruction, and general management of the school are unsatisfactory.

SPRING VALLEY (Provisional) :—Visited, 19th May.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 7 ; total, 18.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

The material condition of this school is bad, but new buildings are in course of erection, and suitable furniture will be supplied. The general discipline admits of much improvement, but the progress of the pupils in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, is tolerable. So much wet and inclement weather has been greatly against the success and usefulness of the school. The teacher is but little acquainted with the improved methods of teaching.

BANGALORE (Provisional) :—Visited, 20th May.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 20 ; total, 36.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

This school is held in temporary premises, which are in fair repair, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular and punctual in attendance, clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. The subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerable in most respects. The teacher is untrained, but he is very diligent and painstaking in the performance of his duty.

BOWRAL (V.) :—Visited, 25th May.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 19 ; total, 51.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

The school buildings are suitable and in excellent repair. The doors and window sashes have been recently painted, and a playshed has been erected, but a lavatory is still required. The furniture is tolerably good, and the stock of apparatus and books is sufficient. During the recent wet weather the children have been very irregular in attendance, but in other respects the discipline is in general satisfactory. The average proficiency of the pupils in learning is fair.

NEW SHEFFIELD (N.V.) :—Visited, 27th May.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 27 ; total, 51.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

This school is held in the Wesleyan chapel. It is a commodious building, in good repair, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, but the grounds are not enclosed. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular in attendance, but the cleanliness, order, attention, and punctuality admit of much improvement. The teacher is advanced in years, very little acquainted with the improved methods of teaching, and the attainments of the scholars are unsatisfactory.

UPPER MITTAGONG (V.) :—Visited, 7th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 12 ; total, 18.

The buildings have been recently erected ; they are suitable, well furnished, and the material condition of the school is very good, excepting that a bell and playsheds are required. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular and punctual in attendance, clean, and orderly. The school has been but a short time in operation, and the attainments of the pupils are elementary. A dispute among a few of the settlers, about private affairs and school matters, has prevented a number of children from attending the school.

## KANGALOON (N.V.) :—Visited, 8th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.

This school is held in the English church. The building is suitable and in good repair, and there is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, but a bell is required. The pupils are not sufficiently punctual, but the cleanliness and order are passable. The teacher has been recently appointed, and the attainments of the pupils are elementary.

## KANGALOON WEST (V.) :—Visited, 9th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

The buildings have been recently erected, and the planks in the walls have shrunk a little, but otherwise, the material condition of the school is good. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular in attendance, and they are very orderly, clean, and attentive to their work. The teacher has been trained and classified, and the proficiency of the pupils is fairly satisfactory.

## SUTTON FOREST NORTH (V.) :—Visited, 16th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 28 ; total, 64.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.

The buildings are in good repair, the schoolroom is well furnished, and there is a sufficient supply of working materials. A permanent supply of water has been provided since my last inspection. The general discipline and proficiency of the pupils in learning are fairly satisfactory. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the number of pupils present was smaller than usual.

## BERRIMA (V.) :—Visited, 21st June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 17 ; total, 63.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 17 ; total, 58.

The buildings have been recently erected, but the accommodation is insufficient for both teacher and pupils. There is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The discipline is fairly satisfactory, and the attainments of the scholars range from tolerable to very fair.

## ELING FOREST (Provisional) :—Visited, 22nd June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 14 ; total, 22.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

The material condition of this school, the general discipline, and the progress of the pupils in learning, are fairly satisfactory, but recently the attendance has been smaller than usual, owing to the continued wet weather.

## MOOROOWOOLEN (N.V.) :—Visited, 24th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 32 ; total, 68.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 29 ; total, 56.

This school was opened a few weeks ago in temporary premises. The erection of suitable school buildings is under consideration. About two-thirds of the pupils enrolled are regular and fairly punctual in attendance, and the order and cleanliness are tolerably satisfactory, but the supply of furniture is not quite sufficient. The majority of the pupils have been attending the public school at Marulan ; their attainments are tolerable.

## TABLO (Provisional) :—Visited, 20th July.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 14 ; total, 21.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19.

This school is held in a small building constructed of slabs and bark ; the chimney smokes, which makes the schoolroom very uncomfortable. The grounds are not fenced, but there is a fair supply of furniture and other school materials. The pupils are much wanting in cleanliness, and the general discipline needs much improvement. The progress of the pupils in learning is far from satisfactory.

## MUMMELL (V.) :—Visited, 21st July.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.

The buildings are quite new, but the teacher's residence is rather small, and a portion of the fencing has been carried away by the late floods. The school is well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books ; the discipline is good, and for the six months the school has been in operation the progress of the pupils is highly satisfactory. The neatness, cleanliness, and beauty of the writing of the pupils merit much praise.

## MUMMELL EAST (N.V.) :—Visited, 12th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 10 ; total, 24.

This school has been in operation only a few weeks, and the discipline and instruction admit of much improvement. The schoolroom is a tolerably good bush building, constructed of slabs and bark. There is a fair supply of furniture, and additional school materials have been ordered. The grounds are fenced, but the closets are bad.

## RUN OF WATER AND BOIS CHERE (H.T.) :—Visited, 11th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 27 ; total, 49.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total, 31.

These schools are situated on the road leading to Yass, six miles from Goulburn, and about three miles apart. The schoolrooms are suitable and well supplied with books, but a black-board and desks are required at the Run of Water. The general discipline is tolerable, all the usual subjects are taught, and the progress of the pupils in learning is passable in most respects.

MUMMELL (Provisional) :—Visited, 15th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

The schoolroom is a tolerably good bush building, constructed of slabs and shingles. A residence for the teacher has been erected since my last inspection. The grounds are not fenced, but there is a passable supply of furniture and working materials. The general discipline admits of much improvement ; the Scripture lessons, sanctioned by the Council, are not read, and special religious instruction is given daily at noon. The school has been very useful to the children of the neighbourhood as regards learning to read and write, but the progress in the other subjects is small.

KIORA (N.V.) :—Visited, 12th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

This school is held in the English church. It is sufficient in size, and in good repair ; the grounds are fenced, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory, but the late floods and continued wet weather have been much against the success of the school. The teaching is conducted with earnestness and intelligence, and the attainments of the pupils range from fair to good.

BURRA BURRA and SNAPHOOK (H.T.) :—Visited, 16th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

These schools are situated on the Moruya River, about 12 miles apart. The buildings and furniture are of a very rude description, but there is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The pupils are punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. Instruction is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of English grammar and geography. The progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

NEWSTEAD (Provisional) :—Visited, 17th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 13 ; total, 17.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 12 ; total, 16.

This school is situated at the Moruya Heads, near the Pilot Station. The schoolroom is a good building, but some additional furniture and apparatus are required, and the grounds need fencing. The pupils are very clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the progress of the pupils in other subjects is fairly satisfactory.

NEBBOUNDAH (N.V.) :—Visited, 19th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

The material condition of this school has been improved since my last inspection, but the grounds are still unfenced. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and the progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

BERGALIA (V.) :—Visited, 21st September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

The school premises have been recently vested in the Council, and arrangements are to be made for additional buildings and other improvements. The general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are very unsatisfactory, and a new master has been appointed.

MOGO (Provisional) :—Visited, 23rd September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 7 ; total 28.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 7 ; total, 27.

This school is held in a small building constructed of slabs and shingles, and erected by public subscription. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are orderly and attentive to their work, and they have improved much as regards cleanliness since my last inspection. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the progress in the other branches is tolerably satisfactory.

BATEMAN'S BAY, NORTH and SOUTH (H.T.) :—Visited, 24th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

These schools have been in operation about one year. They are situated on the north and south shores of Bateman's Bay. The material condition of the schools, the general discipline of the pupils, and their progress in learning, are tolerably satisfactory for the time under instruction. Singing and drawing are not taught. At the time the schools were opened the majority of the pupils had to learn the alphabet, and those who attended regularly can now read words of two syllables, write monosyllables, repeat the multiplication table, and work easy sums in addition and subtraction.

NELLIGEN (V.) :—Visited, 26th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls 11 ; total, 25.

The buildings are new, suitable, substantial, and good, and stand on the most picturesque and pleasant site in the township. The grounds are securely fenced, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and the progress in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

GOULBURN (V.—Boys' Department) :—Visited, 11th and 12th October.

Number of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 120.

Present at examination :—Boys, 115.

The schoolroom is rather small, but the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. Sheds for the playgrounds, and a permanent supply of good water, are still needed. The general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are highly satisfactory. I find a number of the elder boys are sufficiently



sufficiently advanced to pass the University junior public examination in English and mathematics. The proficiency of the scholars in all classes is in advance of the standard of proficiency. In addition to the singing, drawing, algebra, geometry, and latin, specified in the course of instruction for fourth and fifth classes, French is taught.

GOULBURN (V.—Girls' Department):—Visited, 14th and 15th October.

Number of pupils enrolled:—Girls, 97.  
Present at examination:—Girls, 82.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size and well furnished, but a classroom, playsheds, and a permanent supply of good water, are much needed. The general discipline of the pupils and their progress in learning are highly satisfactory.

GOULBURN (V.—Infants' Department):—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 65; girls, 42; total, 107.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 56; girls, 37; total, 93.

Playsheds, hat-pegs, and a permanent supply of good water, are much needed, but in other respects the organization is good, the general discipline is satisfactory, and the attainments of the pupils are very good.

ARALURN WEST (V.):—Visited, 16th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 63; girls, 61; total, 124.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 45; girls, 48; total, 93.

Some additional fencing, a bell, and a supply of water, are much needed, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is reasonably good; the discipline has been improved during the year, and the progress of the scholars in learning is very fair.

ARALUEN (V.):—Visited, 17th and 18th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 139; girls, 133; total, 272.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 106; girls, 109; total, 215.

The buildings are quite new, suitable, and substantially built; fencing is still required, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good. The general discipline and attainments of the scholars are fairly satisfactory. A competent mistress to take charge of the girls is much needed. The wet weather has been the cause of much irregularity in the attendance of the scholars.

BELL'S CREEK (Provisional):—Visited, 22nd November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 12; girls, 14; total, 26.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20.

The material condition of this school, the general discipline, and the instruction of the scholars, admit of considerable improvement. The school has been but a few days under the Council's supervision, and measures have already been taken to improve the buildings and general management. The proficiency of the pupils is very elementary.

BRAIDWOOD (V.—Girls' Department):—Visited, 24th November.

Number of pupils enrolled:—Girls, 67.  
Present at examination:—Girls, 46.

The schoolroom is rather small, and two additional desks are required, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. About 60 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are regular in attendance, and they are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. The attainments range from fair to very fair.

BRAIDWOOD (V.—Boys' Department):—Visited, 25th November.

Number of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 71.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 47.

Additional fencing and a permanent supply of water are much needed, but in all other respects the material condition of the school is good; the discipline has been improved during the year, and the attainments of the pupils range from fair to very fair.

MONKITEE (N.V.):—Visited, 29th November.

Number of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 17; girls, 20; total, 37.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

Fencing and closets are required, and the teacher's residence is too small, but the schoolroom is sufficient in size, in passable repair, and there is a fair supply of apparatus and books. The discipline and attainments of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory in most respects.

SIX-MILE FLAT (Provisional):—Visited, 30th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27.

The schoolroom and teacher's residence are constructed of split slabs, sawn timber, and bark, and in fair repair. The supply of furniture is sufficient. The general discipline admits of considerable improvement, but the attainments of the pupils are tolerable in most respects.

JEMBAICUMBENE (H.T.):—Visited, 2nd December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled:—Boys, 5; girls, 11; total, 16.  
Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 10; total, 15.

This school is held in a small building constructed of slabs and bark. The furniture consists of a table, three forms, and a small black-board. The supply of other materials is sufficient, and the general discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are passable for the short time under tuition.

JEMBAICUMBENE (V.) :—Visited, 6th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 25 ; total, 56.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.

The buildings have been recently erected, of sawn timber ; they are tolerably suitable and substantial, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books ; but fencing is much needed, and the teacher's residence is rather small. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and their progress in learning is fair for the time under instruction.

MAJOR'S CREEK (V.) :—Visited, 7th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 53 ; total, 110.

Present at examination :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 42 ; total, 79.

The material condition of the school, with some slight repairs, is reasonably good, and the general discipline and attainments of the scholars range from fair to very fair. Drawing is not taught.

LITTLE RIVER (V.) :—Visited, 8th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 49 ; total, 87.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 33 ; total, 61.

The school buildings are suitable and in good repair, and fencing has been erected since my last inspection. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is sufficient. The wet weather has been the cause of much irregularity in the attendance of the scholars, but the cleanliness and order are tolerably satisfactory, and the attainments are fair.

BORO (H.T.) :—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.

This school, in conjunction with one at Lower Boro, was opened about two months ago, in a small building constructed of split slabs and bark. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are tolerably clean and orderly, and their progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is good for the time under instruction. The school records have not been kept with sufficient care.

FAIRY PLAIN (Provisional) :—Visited, 12th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

The schoolroom is small and uncomfortable. The furniture consists of a table and three forms, with a map of New South Wales, and a few slates and books. The pupils are irregular, and not sufficiently punctual in attendance ; they are quiet and orderly, but wanting in cleanliness. Some of the settlers are very poor. The progress in reading and writing is very fair ; in geography, tolerable ; and in arithmetic and English grammar, small.

BUNGENDORE (Provisional) :—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

The material condition of this school is good ; the pupils are punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and their progress in learning is fairly satisfactory.

BLACK HEATH (Provisional) :—Visited, 15th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 18 ; total, 34.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.

This school is held in a building used for a Roman Catholic chapel. It is suitable for school purposes, and there is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The attainments of the pupils range from moderate to tolerable. Object lessons, singing, and drawing, are not taught.

CARWOOLA AND FOXLOW (H.T.) :—Visited, 16th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 16 ; total, 41.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

Carwoola is about six miles from Foxlow. The schoolrooms are good buildings, and there is a fair stock of apparatus and books, but the furniture is not quite sufficient. Drawing, singing, and object lessons are not taught, but the proficiency in the other subjects is tolerably satisfactory.

QUEANBEYAN (N.V.) :—Visited, 19th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 18 ; total, 47.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

The school-room is sufficient in size and in passable repair, but it is too near the main street. There is a tolerable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are fairly satisfactory in most respects.

GINNINDERRA (Provisional) :—Visited, 23rd December.

Number of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24.

Present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

The material condition of the school is reasonably good, the discipline is passable, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerable. Music and drawing are not taught. The wet weather has been the cause of much irregularity in the attendance of the children.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector of Schools.

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 1st March, 1871.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.—GENERAL REPORT, 1870.

During the year ended the 31st December ultimo the following changes occurred in the district: three Public, three Provisional schools, and one Half-time school were brought into operation; and the duties of the Paterson C.E. school were resumed after a suspension of more than twelve months. The Public school at Bolwarra, and the Provisional schools at Coolah, Somerville, and Mount Dangar were closed; the first on account of the dangerous condition of the building; the second owing to the death of the teacher; and the others through the incompetence and irregularities of the teachers. The schools in operation at the close of the year were,—

Public .....	35	—containing 36 departments.
Provisional .....	16	” 16 ”
Half-time .....	2	” 2 ”
Church of England .....	18	” 19 ”
Roman Catholic .....	8	” 11 ”
Presbyterian .....	1	” 1 ”
Wesleyan .....	1	” 1 ”
	<hr/>	
	81	86

Of these, eight were not visited for inspection, viz.: the Public schools at Mundooran, Coonamble, Coonabarabran and Oakvale, and the Provisional schools at Coolah, Mount Dangar, Vore, and Wingen. Only one of these latter, however, was opened the whole year. The schools which have been inspected are,—

Public .....	32	Roman Catholic .....	8
Provisional .....	15	Presbyterian .....	1
Half-time .....	2	Wesleyan .....	1
Church of England ...	18		

Making a total of eighty schools and eighty-two departments. In this list are two schools not included in the foregoing. Of these departments, seventy-eight were examined, two received the ordinary inspection only, two were visited incidentally, and twenty-two were visited more than once. I am sorry that time did not permit me to reach upon the Morpeth Public and C. E. schools for examination; but both having been ordinarily inspected, and the former having won a high character for efficiency, I felt that I would better consult the public interest by directing my attention to those schools which, in my opinion, were more urgently needed, and had not received it to the same extent. My time was occupied as follows:—

Inspection .....	106 days.
Correspondence and inquiries into applications for aid .....	163 ”
Examination of teachers and pupil-teachers .....	4 ”
Travelling only .....	15 ”
Special inquiry .....	1 ”
Off duty, through illness and urgent private business .....	3 ”
Vacation .....	14 ”
Sundays and holidays .....	59 ”
	<hr/>
	365 ”

The past year was marked by one very prominent feature—the unexampled prevalence of rain and floods. The wet weather set in early in March; and from that to the last day of the year there was scarcely an interval of a week fine. Here in Maitland there were no fewer than five or six floods, of which one is rendered painfully memorable, by the great extent of its devastations and also by the loss of several valuable lives. The Public school building at Gosforth, with most of its furniture and apparatus, was swept away; several other schools were closed for weeks; and all, either directly or indirectly, suffered as regards the attendance of scholars and their continuous operation. I was for nearly two months obliged to suspend the duty of inspection; and while travelling, my journeys were several times impeded by swollen creeks and rivers, and disagreeably prolonged by the shocking condition of the roads. To this difficulty of travelling I attribute mainly—indeed almost solely—my inability to examine all the schools of the district, and to inspect the majority of them twice.

*Organization.*—About three-fourths of the schools inspected are well situated, and in seven-eighths the playground accommodation ranges from moderate to good. Upwards of one-sixth of the buildings are bad, the following being more prominently conspicuous for their wretched condition: Brokenback, Bolwarra (since closed), Campsie, Dunmore, and Gosforth. The Public School buildings at Bishop's Bridge, Murrurundi, and Merriwa, are also in a bad state and incapable of improvement. New schools are in course of completion at Brokenback and Campsie. The majority are passably furnished; but in several the furniture is very unsuitable, more especially so in Murrurundi, Scott's Flat, Campsie, and Gosforth Public; in Cassilis and Bishop's Bridge C.E., and in most Provisional Schools. The supply and quality of the apparatus are fair in most, there being but five in which either is seriously defective; and in these the inconvenience is felt the less from the inadequate accommodation which the buildings afford. In the matter of books there are very few defects. As a rule the records are carefully and punctually kept; but still, some few teachers are in the habit of furnishing their returns incomplete. One forgets to account for a week of a quarter, another fails to note the vacations, and several omit the value of books and apparatus supplied by the Council. These irregularities occur principally with the teachers of provisional schools, some of whom evince great ignorance in this as in other portions of their duty.

*Discipline.*—In general it may be said that both teachers and pupils in the great majority of schools are fairly punctual, there being only ten in which either or both are unpunctual; and of these, six are Provisional schools, where, on account of distance, bad weather, and want of time-pieces, no satisfactory degree of punctuality can be very well observed. In several instances the teachers are to blame, as being themselves very dilatory. The practice of visiting without notice, continued with few exceptions through the year, enabled me to detect this among other defects, which would otherwise very probably have been invisible. The attendance of the pupils was satisfactorily regular only in about one-fifth of the schools, tolerably so in half, and in the remainder unsatisfactory. This shows a slight decline from the standard of the two preceding years; but it is doubtless due to the extraordinary character of the seasons already mentioned. Much has been said and written of late years in favour of compulsory education as the only means of bringing parents to a sense of their duty; and recent legislation on the subject in England has, I believe, to some extent, acknowledged and confirmed the principle. Not having yet, however, seen the new Act, I am unable to speak of its provisions. In this country, I am of opinion that indirect compulsion would be practicable, and would, without violence to existing ideas, meet the present exigencies pretty fairly; the aim of legislation being to protect the children of those unnatural parents, rich as well as poor, who neglect or shamelessly violate one of their most solemn obligations—the education of their children. This neglect involves, as the climax of a long train of evils, social degradation and national decay; and hence the necessity of State interference.

The provisions I should like to see enacted are—

1. That no child under the age of ten years be employed in any kind of labour or service for wages.
2. That no child between that age and 14 years be employed in any labour or service, who could not produce a certificate, signed by a competent authority, of his or her ability to read intelligently, write fairly, and work correctly sums in the four simple rules.
3. That children under 14 years old, and living with their parents or guardians, but not attending any school nor receiving instruction at home, should be removed by Government authority from such homes, and placed in charge of competent and suitable teachers as boarders, until they reach that age, or for a longer period according to circumstances; the cost of their maintenance and education being borne by their parents or guardians, if they possess the requisite means; otherwise, by the State.
4. The condition to justify the interference of the public authority, to be the inability of the parents or guardians to satisfy such authority that the children committed to their care, above the age of 7 years, and in good health, have attended, within a given year, a school conducted by a competent teacher or teachers on 200 days; or, that a competent teacher has been employed in the family for the same period.
5. That adults from 14 to 18 years old, produce a certificate of ability to read and write tolerably, before they would be eligible for any kind of continuous labour or service, whether for wages or in the interests of their parents; or, that they have attended, in a given year, an evening or Half-time school, during 60 evenings or days.
6. That the penalties for such illegal employment of children and adults be in all cases incurred by the employers.

Cleanliness continues a satisfactory feature in almost all schools, there being but one Public, one Denominational, and two Provisional schools in which the children are habitually dirty; and here the fault lies principally with the teachers, who in some cases fail to set a proper example in their own persons, and in others are negligent in examining the appearance of the children. With respect to order, it is satisfactory in one-third of the schools, tolerably so in half, and indifferent to bad in one-sixth. In some schools, the movements of the pupils are orderly, but their habits and manners disagreeable; in others, their conduct and attention are good, while their movements are noisy and irregular. There are comparatively few in which the discipline is intelligent, judicious, and effective, in which the children are the same when the teacher's back is turned as when immediately under his eye, and in which the school drill is employed for any object beyond that of mere superficial routine. The formation of character is often lost sight of, and the entire system of signals, orders, and motions, serve only a temporary and trivial purpose. Teachers as a rule regard order more in the light of an aid to gaining them a good report from an Inspector than as intimately connected with the ultimate and highest aim of the school itself, and are seldom so imbued with its higher spirit, so actuated by its impulses, as to set that rigid example in every particular of their own deportment, language, and manner, which is, of all means of instruction, the most efficacious. Most of the schools are intelligently governed, and corporal chastisement is very little used. When the daily routine is constant, appropriate, and systematic, and the teacher of an industrious and methodical turn of mind, there is seldom much need for any other stimulatory force.

#### INSTRUCTION.

Judicious classification and suitable occupation, a full observance of the standard, and the proper arrangement of the subjects in the usual instructional guides, are the prevailing features of the schools inspected. With regard to the methods, however,—although the estimate of the preceding year was well sustained and even slightly improved upon, the same degree of satisfaction has not been experienced; But having had few opportunities of witnessing the actual teaching, I am not prepared to offer any general comments upon those employed. My only means of judging, in the majority of cases, are afforded by a brief examination by the teachers on some subject, generally an object lesson; and such a process is only a poor criterion, as most of what an Inspector sees is an effort of extra force and study for his particular notice. Two visits at least should be made to all Public and Denominational schools, and if possible three. Teachers of Provisional schools are generally less capable of benefiting by inspection.

#### PROGRESS AND PROFICIENCY.

The following tables show the numbers of pupils enrolled and present in the several classes of schools at the times of inspection:—

Numbers enrolled.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public Schools.....	347	318	110	79	98	96	106	75	63	61	172	143	896	772
Provisional Schools.....	108	84	37	19	20	31	19	23	18	20	37	59	238	237
Half-time Schools.....	10	6	2	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	6	6	26	20
Church of England Schools ...	339	287	83	81	80	72	88	64	47	70	106	77	743	651
Roman Catholic Schools .....	255	237	52	56	60	70	68	66	46	40	93	67	574	536
Presbyterian Schools .....	13	20	9	2	7	4	4	4	2	2	5	2	40	34
Wesleyan Schools .....	33	30	14	16	14	2	16	12	12	6	22	17	111	83
Totals .....	1105	982	307	257	282	277	305	245	189	200	441	371	2628	2333

Numbers present.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public Schools .....	279	249	87	59	70	69	82	58	47	43	117	97	682	575
Provisional Schools.....	72	54	28	10	14	19	13	16	15	15	20	32	162	146
Half-time Schools.....	8	6	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	6	4	22	18
Church of England Schools ...	249	219	67	60	64	58	59	42	49	35	71	50	545	478
Roman Catholic Schools .....	202	183	36	40	43	53	46	46	26	32	60	49	418	398
Presbyterian Schools .....	7	9	2	4	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	25	20
Wesleyan Schools .....	23	16	11	11	11	2	16	9	5	10	16	10	87	53
Totals .....	840	736	238	186	207	207	223	173	135	135	293	244	1941	1688

Of the total number enrolled, 73.2 per cent. were present at inspection. This is a slight reduction upon the numbers for 1869; but considering the atmospheric differences between the two years, the attendance for 1870 cannot be pronounced unsatisfactory.

*Reading.*

*Reading.*—The proportion of pupils learning the subject shows on the whole an increase of about 6 per cent. upon that of the previous year; there is also evidence of improvement in style. Imperfect articulation continues to prevail in several places, and rapid utterance often spoils otherwise really intelligent reading. The knowledge of meanings and of the subject is upon the whole poor, though in several schools a very decided advance has been made. I always recommend simultaneous and exemplar reading as the surest method of correcting defective pronunciation and improving the expression; but I fear the practice is very little attended to. The following remarks upon some of the English schools have a very forcible application to our own:—"In reading, the lower classes appear to me to want more drill in distinct enunciation, and in the very simple mechanical exercise of opening the mouth and bringing each of the vocal organs into play. Teachers seem not to consider sufficiently that the first requisite in good reading is a correct and perfectly audible utterance,—the sort of utterance which enables the hearer to recognize every consonant, and to distinguish one syllable from another. I find that there is least room for criticism in this respect in those schools where simple exercises in clear enunciation are given in connection with lessons on spelling, and where the simultaneous method of teaching reading is occasionally employed. The slowness and care rendered necessary in the simultaneous method, go far to encourage the habit of looking closely into every part of a word; and when the collective exercise is accompanied by good pattern reading on the part of the teacher at its beginning, and by individual practice at its close, it is often found very useful. The great defect in the reading of the elder classes is still a want of taste and appreciation, and the absence of proper emphasis. But it would be easier to remedy this if teachers would first give more heed to the mechanical exercises of uttering and pronouncing. Fluency and expressiveness presuppose correctness, and should be founded on it,—not aimed at independently." Spelling usually accompanies reading, but it is principally and most effectively taught by means of writing from dictation.

The results are given in the following tables:—

Percentages reading.	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-time Schools.	Church of England Schools.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Presbyterian Schools.	Wesleyan Schools.
Monosyllables .....	26·4	32·7	37·5	26·5	29·5	35·5	20·
Easy Narrative .....	29·6	35·7	22·5	31·1	25·9	26·7	22·5
Ordinary Prose .....	19·9	13·2	15·	19·7	20·9	11·1	38·6
Totals.....	75·9	81·6	75·	77·3	76·3	73·3	81·1

Percentage of proficiency.	Monosyllables.			Easy Narrative.			Ordinary Prose.		
	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	52·5	37·9	9·6	37·	50·2	12·8	55·	40·2	4·8
Provisional Schools .....	27·3	54·6	18·1	19·4	63·	17·6	47·5	35·	17·5
Half-time Schools .....	13·3	80·	6·7	...	77·7	22·3	33·3	66·7	...
Church of England Schools.....	44·	36·9	19·1	25·	54·7	20·3	46·8	39·3	13·9
Roman Catholic Schools .....	70·9	23·2	5·9	40·5	42·	17·5	55·	38·	7·
Presbyterian Schools.....	37·5	56·2	6·3	33·3	58·3	8·4	80·	20·	...
Wesleyan Schools .....	60·7	32·1	7·2	28·1	53·1	18·3	65·	31·5	3·5

*Writing.*—The proportion of pupils learning to write shows an increase upon that set down in last year's report, the percentage for all schools being on slates 27·4, in copies 46, making a total of 73·4 per cent., and the proficiency attained also evinces some improvement. This is more particularly apparent in the Provisional and Presbyterian schools, the degree shown in the others being rather stationary. I have found in almost all schools great pains bestowed upon the practice of writing, and a fair interest taken in it by children. Though not in and by itself an educating subject, it is extremely useful as an instrument, and as such I am glad to see it so well cultivated.

In all the schools examined dictation is very generally taught, and with fairly satisfactory results. The details are stated in the subjoined tables.

Percentages learning.	Public Schools.	Provl. Schools.	Half-time Schools.	C.E. Schools.	R.C. Schools.	Presb. Schools.	Wesln. Schools.
Writing on slates .....	23·6	26·8	37·5	27·2	24·6	35·55	30·7
" in copies .....	46·8	53·	32·5	47·3	41·8	35·55	58·6
Totals.....	75·4	79·8	70·	74·5	66·4	71·1	89·3

Per-centage of Proficiency.	On Slates.			In Copies.		
	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	33·2	47·5	19·3	51·6	41·5	6·9
Provisional Schools .....	25·9	43·2	30·9	50·7	44·7	4·6
Half-time Schools .....	20·	33·3	46·7	23·1	69·3	7·6
Church of England Schools .....	32·	44·	24·	45·8	48·4	5·8
Roman Catholic Schools.....	35·3	51·7	13·	42·2	47·2	10·6
Presbyterian Schools .....	43·8	56·2	.....	62·5	37·5	.....
Wesleyan Schools .....	16·3	67·4	16·3	47·5	39·	13·5

Dictation.

Dictation.	Percentages learning.	Percentages of Proficiency.		
		Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	70·6	49·4	27·1	23·5
Provisional Schools .....	60·9	30·9	27·2	41·9
Half-time Schools .....	52·5	57·1	38·1	41·8
Church of England Schools .....	60·9	38·1	39·	27·9
Roman Catholic Schools .....	64·6	51·6	29·8	18·6
Presbyterian Schools .....	71·1	81·2	18·8	.....
Wesleyan Schools .....	83·5	68·4	23·9	7·7

*Arithmetic.*—Of the pupils present at examination, 77·3 per cent. learn arithmetic in the following proportions: simple rules, 56·5 per cent.; compound rules, 18·5 per cent.; higher rules, 2·3 per cent. The extent to which the subject is taught in each class of schools appears in the table following:—

Percentages learning.	Public Schools.	Provt. Schools.	Half-time Schools.	C.E. Schools.	R.C. Schools.	Presb. Schools.	Wesln. Schools.
Simple rules .....	57·7	59·9	62·5	56·6	52·6	64·4	55·
Compound rules .....	17·9	11·5	15·	19·9	18·4	11·1	20·7
Higher rules .....	2·4	.....	.....	.....	2·8	.....	20·
Totals .....	78·	71·4	77·5	76·5	73·8	75·5	95·7

These figures show that the subject is taught to a very satisfactory extent in the Wesleyan schools, and to a fair extent in the others; but the bulk of the pupils have not advanced beyond the elementary stages. I still find numerous failures in notation; and even the higher classes are often puzzled if the number is dictated at all out of the ordinary style. I regret that my opportunities of observing the instruction in arithmetic were so few, extending only to nine schools which received the ordinary inspection. To summarize the results: in Public schools the knowledge of simple and higher rules has declined a little, while that of compound rules has advanced; in Provisional and Presbyterian schools, the entire knowledge, comprising, however, but the two elementary stages, has much improved; in Half-time schools it is of similar extent and reasonably satisfactory; in Church of England schools, the knowledge of simple rules has advanced, but that of compound rules declined; in Roman Catholic schools, the proficiency in the simple and higher rules shows improvement, in the compound rules a decline; in the Wesleyan schools the knowledge of simple rules has improved, but of the others declined. Upon the whole, I am happy to be able to state that, making allowance for the serious obstacles arising from the weather, the results show an appreciable and a steady improvement; and the pupils evince a more self-reliant and energetic disposition than they have previously done. This fact speaks well for the methods. In mental arithmetic the proficiency is in most schools very backward. The results are stated in the table.

Percentages of proficiency.	Simple Rules.			Compound Rules.			Higher Rules.		
	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	34·9	20·9	44·2	37·3	24·2	38·5	53·6	25·	21·4
Provisional Schools .....	25·4	28·7	45·9	20·	20·	60·	...	...	...
Half-time Schools .....	52·	24·	24·	16·6	16·6	66·8	...	...	...
Church of England Schools .....	21·5	24·7	53·8	13·2	27·9	58·9	...	...	...
Roman Catholic Schools .....	38·1	28·4	33·5	22·7	32·7	44·6	69·6	30·4	...
Presbyterian Schools .....	58·6	27·6	13·8	60·	20·	20·	...	...	...
Wesleyan Schools .....	49·3	4·	46·7	...	3·5	96·5	28·6	50·	21·4

*Grammar.*—In all the schools examined, the proportion of pupils learning grammar is 48·9 per cent. of the number present, and in each class of schools as follows:—

Percentages learning Grammar.	Public Schools.	Provt. Schools.	Half-time Schools.	C.E. Schools.	R.C. Schools.	Presb. Schools.	Wesln. Schools.
Elementary .....	29·9	21·9	22·5	30·3	26·4	26·6	23·6
Advanced .....	19·8	12·2	15·	19·9	20·6	11·1	40·7
TOTALS .....	49·7	44·1	37·5	50·2	47·	37·7	64·3

The subject is taught only to the more advanced classes, and in its simpler parts and relations in the generality of country schools. The entire number of children capable of receiving instruction is only 49·2 per cent. of the whole attendance; and of this number 48·9 per cent. are actually so employed. This is a very satisfactory state of things, and shows that the requirements of the standard are neither unreasonable nor very difficult, while at the same time the fact speaks well for the attention and industry of teachers. This harmony between the work specified and the progress attained is a pleasing feature in the history of our primary schools, and well worthy of attention. Only in a few, however, is the subject well taught. Simplicity of definition and division is too often sacrificed to an ostentatious array of words and terms; rote learning is very prevalent, and the style of parsing pursued in some schools is too laden with technicalities, and too much involved. A guide to analysis, similar to that laid down for parsing, would be a great convenience.

## Results of examination :—

Percentages of proficiency.	Elementary.			Advanced.		
	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	18.3	35.2	46.5	31.6	23.7	44.7
Provisional Schools .....	12.5	14.8	72.7	32.4	13.5	54.1
Half-time Schools .....	.....	88.8	11.2	50.	50.	.....
Church of England Schools .....	9.4	38.2	52.4	8.4	18.9	72.7
Roman Catholic Schools.....	31.5	25.	43.5	30.9	30.9	38.2
Presbyterian Schools .....	.....	41.6	58.4	60.	.....	40.
Wesleyan Schools .....	21.2	54.5	24.3	31.6	12.3	56.1

Comparing these with those of last year, I find that both the progress and proficiency have upon the whole somewhat advanced, and that the improvement is most marked in the Provisional and Roman Catholic schools; but in the advanced parts of the subject it is discernible in all schools.

*Geography.*—This subject is taught to about the same extent as the preceding, and in very similar proportions of the elementary to the advanced parts. It is most extensively studied in the Wesleyan school, where 62 per cent. of the pupils present are under instruction. The Church of England schools rank next, the number amounting to 51 per cent.; and in the Public, and Roman Catholic schools, the proportion is nearly equal, being in the one class 47.8, in the other 47.1 per cent. of the attendance. In Provisional, Church of England, and Roman Catholic schools, the progress as a whole shows an advance upon that attained last year; in the others a diminution; while, as to proficiency, the Public, Provisional, and Roman Catholic schools, evince a considerable improvement in the elementary stages, but a decline in the advanced ones, except in the case of one Provisional school. It is very evident that the subject has received increased attention at the hands of teachers; but judging from the examinations, I feel convinced that the methods pursued are in most instances very defective. Attention seems directed chiefly to pointing out places on the maps, and little devoted to the physical conformations of the countries treated of. Indeed, physical geography in the highest classes of the best schools is inadequately taught and poorly known. "The first notions of geography must not be given from a map, which is only the representation of a reality, and from the necessity of the case, a singularly bad one, but from the solid earth itself. The schoolroom and the town or district constitute the microcosm in which all geography is visible, and are for the child the measure of the world. In this, above all subjects, the teacher ought to start conversationally from the point which the child has himself unconsciously attained, and from his circumscribed point of view. Indeed this is one essential fact in the art of educating,—that a child or man can truly know a thing only in so far as the knowledge is a living growth out of what is already known. A learner may stock his memory to any extent with propositions disjointed, or even logically connected, but they can be to him nothing save a memory exercise, unless they have been successfully grafted into the main-stock; for education is an organic, not a mechanical process."

Percentages of proficiency.	Elementary.			Advanced.		
	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.	Good or fair.	Tolerable or moderate.	Indifferent or bad.
Public Schools .....	28.4	33.1	38.5	9.4	25.	65.6
Provisional Schools .....	10.2	15.3	74.5	8.1	27.	64.9
Half-time Schools .....	50.	25.	25.	.....	66.6	33.4
Church of England Schools .....	3.	31.3	65.7	5.	20.4	79.1
Roman Catholic Schools.....	25.5	27.4	47.1	.....	31.1	68.9
Presbyterian Schools .....	.....	50.	50.	.....	60.	40.
Wesleyan Schools .....	.....	36.3	63.7	7.4	29.6	63.

*Object Lessons.*—These include a wide range of subjects, and occupy a conspicuous position in the routine of most schools. They comprehend a great variety of useful information, and require, as a condition of success, a considerable amount of forethought and preparation. In several schools however they are set down without regard to classification, utility, or natural connection, and, as it seems, solely with the view of filling up the programmes. I have noticed such a combination of subjects as the Cock and Snake, Cow and Mouse, Ass and Dog, Daisy and Turnip, Apple and Goat, Deer and Mussel; but in justice to the teaching body it must be acknowledged that such instances are few, and justify no general comments. During the past year both the progress and proficiency have improved in nearly all schools. The Council distributed some sixteen sets of lithographs of Australian animals among as many of the more important schools; but up to the end of the year little use had been made of them, owing to the want of authentic information in reference to the several species. A cheap work on this subject is a desideratum which it is hoped may not be long unfulfilled. There are still a few schools in which object lessons are not taught; and in many the end of the instruction is to inform rather than exercise the minds of the pupils. Teachers often digress from questioning to lecturing, and after a lengthened passage of one-sided instruction, conclude apparently under the impression that the pupils have acquitted themselves very cleverly. The extent to which these lessons are given, and the proficiency attained, appear in the following table—

	Public Schools.	Provl. Schools.	Half-time Schools.	C.E. Schools.	R.C. Schools.	Presb. Schools.	Wesln. Schools.
Percentages of pupils learning object lessons.....	81.8	68.5	15.	76.6	79.5	73.3	77.1
Percentages of proficiency—							
Good or fair .....	10.	2.4	.....	3.4	4.8	6.	25.
Tolerable or moderate .....	27.	15.	83.3	20.9	23.9	27.3	18.5
Indifferent or bad.....	63.	82.6	16.7	75.7	71.3	66.7	56.5

*Scripture Lessons.*—These are read in Public and Provisional schools in the following proportions respectively—19·7 and 11·5 per cent. A supply of the books had been granted on application to the Muscleebrook C.E. School, but most of them were destroyed in the flood of last April. The following table exhibits the relative proficiency :—

	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.
Good or fair.....	15·9 per cent.	11·4 per cent.
Tolerable or moderate .....	26·6 "	17·1 "
Indifferent or bad .....	57·5 "	71·5 "

*Other Subjects.*—The following are also taught :—

	Public Schools.	Provl. Schools.	Half-time Schools.	C. E. Schools.	R. C. Schools.	Presb. Schools.	Wesln. Schools.
Needlework in .....	23	5	.....	15	5	1	1
Singing " .....	17	3	.....	13	2	.....	1
Drawing " .....	21	4	.....	14	9	1	1
Latin " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Geometry " .....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Algebra " .....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bookkeeping " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Teachers.*—The teaching staff of the district at the close of the year was—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Principals .....	66	21	87
Assistants .....	2	8	10
Pupil-teachers .....	7	10	17
Totals.....	75	39	114

These are classified as follows :—

Teachers.								Pupil-teachers.			
Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not classed.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Sect. A.	Sect. B.	Sect. A.	Sect. B.	Sect. A.	Sect. B.	Sect. C.					
.....	.....	4	4	26	17	18	28	3	2	4	8

The regular examination of teachers required by the regulations was suspended last year by order of the Council, but four were specially examined, of whom one succeeded and three failed. Another obtained promotion by good service, in terms of art. 39. Eight pupil-teachers were examined, of whom seven were promoted; and nine candidate pupil-teachers, all of whom passed. My intercourse with the teachers during the past year was, on the whole, pretty agreeable, and I found all willing to carry out my suggestions. Among them are a few who are now growing old and feeble, and no longer able to keep pace with the exigencies of their positions, and as time flows on the number is likely to increase. They have, I believe, worked conscientiously in their country's service during many of the best years of their lives, but their vigour and energy are gone, and their influence over the wayward minds of youth is vanishing fast, so that their longer tenure of office is fraught with serious evils. Under such teachers the pupils' time is almost wasted, or still worse, misspent; and though they themselves may feel their increasing feebleness and incapacity, and wish to retire from the responsibility, they must pause and examine the prospect before them. In that there is nothing cheering. Their remuneration for past labours has not enabled them to save; the country has made no provision for their old age; and with their severance from the school and its poor emoluments, their daily bread for the remainder of their lives may be said to disappear. The instinct of self-preservation thus urges them to remain in their situations as long as they can; and under such circumstances their dismissal for incompetence would be a very hard case. Here, then, arises a dilemma. These old teachers must, for sake of the public interests, be compelled to resign and starve, or, they must be retained and the public interests left to languish. There is but one solution to the difficulty. Let teachers appointed by the Council participate in the advantages of superannuation in the same manner as other public servants; or let their salaries be more liberally cast, that they may be able to make provision for their declining years. The average emoluments of teachers during the past year—I speak of principal teachers only—was—

In Public Schools,—

Salary.....	£89 4 2
Fees .....	24 12 1
Total .....	£113 16 3

In Denominational Schools—

Salary.....	£80 3 8
Fees .....	40 14 11
Total .....	£120 18 7

*Local Supervision.*—During the past year, no marked change has become apparent, and matters go on pretty much as usual. Regular meetings are seldom held or visits made, and the interest manifested in the welfare of most schools is so slight that one might suppose none existed in the minds of members of Boards and Committees. This, however, would not be quite correct. Most members profess to feel some interest in the institutions with which they are connected, and in the case of most clerical members this interest is deep and lasting; but the majority have neither the leisure nor the power to render their connection beneficial. They seem to be incapable of penetrating into the inner life of the school, so as to judge whether it is progressing, retrograding, or stationary, and sometimes overlook irregularities which are detrimental to its character. Except for representative purposes, their appointment, as a rule, is of slight practical utility.

Concluding



*Concluding Observations.*—I have already adverted to the very extraordinary weather which prevailed during the greater part of the year; and which for a time suspended the operation of several schools, and rendered that of all more or less desultory. This cause, as may be readily conceived, has materially retarded progress. But setting it aside as unavoidable, and among the inscrutable but beneficent designs of Providence, the schools of this district, as a whole, have advanced to a reasonable extent, comparatively speaking, in merit and efficiency. I am happy to say that improvement pervades almost all, though of course different schools in different proportions—some being really good, others far below that standard. During the four years that the Public Schools Act has been in operation, the more urgent educational wants of the scattered bush populations have been provided for as fully as the nature of the case permitted, while, in the towns and settled rural districts, the capabilities of existing schools have been so extended, methodized, and directed, as to meet all reasonable requirements, and confer on the rising generation solid, and, I trust, permanent advantages.

Maitland, 28th January, 1871.

WM. DWYER,  
Inspector.

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APPENDIX.

DETAILED Statement, showing the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools inspected, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ABERDEEN :—Visited, 26th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 33.

1. The building is in all respects tolerable, and except furniture, fairly provided with appliances. 2. The habits of the pupils are noisy, their movements awkward, and their order and attention rather lax. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and regulated with moderate judgment; but the methods want simplicity and energy. 4. The average proficiency is for the most part moderate.

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ABERGLASSLYN :—Visited, 6th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the school is fairly organized. 2. The pupils are very unpunctual, and addicted to whispering; otherwise their conduct and order have improved. 3. The instruction is appropriate and constant, tolerably earnest and energetic, but not conducted with satisfactory skill. 4. The proficiency is only very moderate, but this result shows improvement.

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BISHOP'S BRIDGE :—Visited, 3rd August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 8 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom is, in every way, barely moderate, and the organization extremely defective. 2. The moral tone of the school is low. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not well arranged; the methods are tolerably intelligent, but rather superficial and feeble. 4. The proficiency of the first class is very small, of the second and third moderate to tolerable.

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BOLWARRA :—Visited, 1st March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.

1. The building continues in the same dangerous condition previously described, and the school has been closed in consequence. 2. The discipline is weak, and the order unsatisfactory. The pupils are generally irregular. 3. The instruction is appropriate, but injudiciously arranged; the methods are feeble, and of small effect. 4. Both progress and proficiency are unsatisfactory.

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BRANXTON :—Visited, 2nd March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 13 ; total, 36.

1. The premises are in excellent condition, suitable and sufficient, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The instruction is judicious, impressive, and effectual. 4. The proficiency ranges on the average from moderate to tolerable, and already shows a marked improvement.

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BROKENBACK :—Visited, 11th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 30 ; total, 51.

1. The school is held in temporary and very unsuitable premises, and the furniture is of the rudest description; new buildings are in course of erection. 2. Considering the difficulties of organization, and the short time the school has been in operation, the conduct, attention, and order of the pupils are fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, properly arranged, and intelligently imparted. 4. The general proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

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CAMPBIE :—Visited, 21st September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

1. The building and furniture are extremely wretched, but a new school is in course of erection. 2. Under the circumstances the moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, and imparted with fair intelligence and skill. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

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CRESSNOCK :—

CESSNOCK :—Visited, 4th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. Except as regards the site the premises are free from serious complaint ; the organization of the school is moderate. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction accords with the standard, is fairly arranged, and imparted with tolerable intelligence, earnestness, and effect. 4. The general proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable.

DUNMORE :—Visited, 23rd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 22 ; total, 54.

1. The building is in a most miserable condition, and unfit for occupation ; the furniture and other appliances are tolerable. 2. The discipline appears to have retrograded of late ; the pupils have relapsed into considerable disorder, and to have acquired objectionable habits. 3. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught, and with fair skill, energy, and promise. 4. The general proficiency is for the most part tolerable.

BELLALONG :—Visited, 9th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerable in all respects. 2. The moral aspect of the school is moderate, but the attendance very irregular. 3. The instruction is rather suggestive, but moderately intelligent and skilful. 4. The proficiency is moderate and partial in the lower classes, very small in the highest.

FALBROOK :—Visited, 18th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 14 ; total, 20.

1. The teacher's dwelling needs repair, otherwise the buildings are in fair condition ; the school is tolerably well organized. 2. The demeanour, habits, and order of the pupils are fairly satisfactory. 3. The occupation is suitable, and tolerably well arranged ; the instruction is moderately intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency is for the most part moderate.

FISHERY CREEK :—Visited, 5th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.

1. In essential respects the premises are in good condition ; but extensive repairs and thorough cleansing are needed to make them satisfactory ; the organization of the school is fair. 2. The pupils have objectionable habits, and are awkward in their movements ; but their attention, demeanour, and order, are upon the whole tolerable. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, but its arrangement is rather unprecise ; the instruction is moderately intelligent, but not imparted with simplicity and ease. 4. The average proficiency is very small.

GOSFORTH :—Visited, 14th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 17 ; total, 27.

1. The schoolhouse and most of the furniture were destroyed by the flood of last April, and the pupils have since assembled in the teacher's residence, which is wholly inadequate, and very ineffectively furnished. 2. The pupils are for the most part very slovenly in appearance, rude, and forward in manner and behaviour ; they march, however, in moderate order ; but the moral tone of the school is very low. 3. The occupation is constant and tolerably appropriate, but without arrangement and proper reference to the standard ; the instruction is weak and very superficial. 4. The average proficiency is very small.

HINTON :—Visited, 7th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 9 ; total, 29.

1. The premises are considerably dilapidated, and need extensive repairs ; but the organization of the school is fairly effective. 2. The discipline is intelligent, judicious, and well applied ; and the moral aspect of the school is improving. 3. The work of the school proceeds with regularity and order ; the methods are appropriate and judicious. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair, which is a marked improvement upon former results.

IONA :—Visited, 20th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

1. The building, furniture, and organization are fair for the place. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The classification is in some cases rather low, the occupation is suitable and fairly arranged, the instruction is intelligent, impressive, and effectual. 4. The general proficiency is from fair to very fair.

LOCHINVAE :—Visited, 15th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 17 ; total, 40.

1. The ventilation of the schoolroom is bad, in other respects its material condition is fair. 2. The order of the school has seriously retrograded, and the discipline is very ineffective. 3. The instruction is suitable and pretty well arranged, but the methods are very feeble. 4. The pupils answer hurriedly and thoughtlessly, and their average proficiency has declined.

MERRIWA :—Visited, 14th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

1. The buildings are now very unsuitable and insufficient, and the school is indifferently organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation accords with the standard, except as regards singing. The methods are earnest and fairly intelligent, but too suggestive. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

MAITLAND EAST :—Visited, 28th to 30th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 37 ; total, 98.

1. The main building is in bad repair, and requires a considerable outlay to render it safe and comfortable. The organization continues very effective.
2. The moral aspect of the school is very fair.
3. The instruction is appropriate, judiciously arranged, and imparted with vigour, intelligence, and skill.
4. The average proficiency ranges for the most part from moderate to fair.

MURRUBUNDI :—Visited, 1st June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 21 ; total, 47.

1. The building and furniture are very antiquated, unsuitable, and in bad condition. There is a passable supply of apparatus and books.
2. The pupils are indolent and addicted to bad habits ; their order and bearing are very unsatisfactory. The discipline is very weak.
3. The occupation is imperfectly arranged, and conducted with too much monotony ; the instruction is tolerably energetic and impressive, but its effects are a good deal wasted, owing to the inattention of the pupils.
4. The average proficiency is about moderate.

NELSON'S PLAINS :—Visited, 21st July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.

1. The school is badly situated, and was closed on account of the floods nine weeks during a period of three months. Its material condition is very moderate.
2. The discipline is feeble and careless, and the moral tone indifferent.
3. The instruction is intelligent and impressive, but apparently not constant and earnest.
4. To a partial extent the proficiency is tolerable, but for the most part, very small.

OSWALD :—Visited, 16th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.

1. The condition of the premises and the organization of the school continue unaltered and unsatisfactory.
2. The discipline is stationary, and the moral aspect of the school moderate.
3. The subjects accord with the standard, but their arrangement is very inexplicit ; the methods are weak and rather superficial.
4. The general proficiency is moderate and partial.

SINGLETON (Primary) :—Visited, 14th and 15th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 26 ; total, 49.

1. Recent repairs have added considerably to the capabilities of the establishment, which is now in excellent condition, and effectively organized.
2. To some extent attention is rather unsteady, but the order and moral aspect of the school are good on the whole.
3. The subjects are appropriate and skilfully arranged, the methods intelligent, impressive, and fairly effectual. Vocal music is not taught.
4. The general proficiency is partial, but ranges from tolerable to fair, a reasonable result for the average periods of enrolment.

SINGLETON (Infant) :—Visited, 16th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. The building is much too small, and the gallery seats are uncomfortable.
2. The children are therefore unsteady and easily distracted ; but their general order is tolerable.
3. The subjects are suitable and carefully arranged, the methods earnest, moderately intelligent, but rather mechanical and inanimate.
4. The general proficiency is fair but partial.

SCOTT'S FLAT :—Visited, 17th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 9 ; total, 29.

1. The premises are badly situated, of an inferior character, and ineffectively organized.
2. The pupils are very attentive, and the moral aspect of the school is fair.
3. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods, as far as witnessed, evince intelligence, earnestness, and fair judgment.
4. The general proficiency is tolerable to fair.

SUGARLOAF :—Visited, 12th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 15 ; total, 26.

1. The premises are good of the kind, and the organization is tolerably effective.
2. The discipline is fairly suitable, and the moral tone has improved considerably.
3. The occupation is appropriate and tolerably well arranged, the instruction earnest and reasonably intelligent, but rather complex and elaborate.
4. The average proficiency is moderate.

STANHOPE :—Visited, 15th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 19 ; total, 45.

1. The premises continue in bad condition, and are only preserved by the efforts of the teacher. The schoolroom is clean and fairly organized.
2. The demeanour of the pupils is generally pleasing ; their discipline suitable ; and the moral aspect of the school good.
3. The work of the school is appropriate and well arranged ; the instruction earnest, judicious, and reasonably effectual.
4. The proficiency is partial, but ranges on the average from moderate to fair.

SCONE :—Visited, 7th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 18 ; total, 45.

1. The accommodation is insufficient, and the organization only moderate.
2. The movements of the pupils are rather noisy, their manners somewhat pert, and their habits boisterous, but the discipline promises to become effective.
3. The instruction is appropriate and arranged with fair skill ; the methods are tolerably intelligent and zealously applied.
4. The answering is, with few exceptions, dull, but the average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

VACY :—Visited, 20th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

1. The schoolroom and its organization are tolerable for the place.
2. A habit of whispering prevails among the pupils ; otherwise, their order, attention, and behaviour are tolerable.
3. The subjects are suitable, but unskilfully arranged. The instruction is mechanical but tolerably earnest and constant.
4. Compared with the periods of enrolment the proficiency is, for the most part, unsatisfactory.

WALLALONG :—

WALLALONG :—Visited, 22nd July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39.

1. The premises are very suitable, sufficient, and in good condition, but need a little repair. The school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is intelligent, judicious, and fairly effectual. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to good.

WAREWORTH :—Visited, 25th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 19 ; total, 41.

1. The state of the premises and the organization of the school are very satisfactory. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate and skilfully imparted. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to fair ; but is only partial in the junior classes.

WOODBURN :—Visited, 6th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19.

1. The building has been slightly improved, and is now fairly passable for the place, and moderately provided with requisites. 2. The conduct, attention, and order of the pupils have improved considerably, but the discipline, as a whole, is not effective. 3. The occupation is suitable, but not satisfactorily arranged ; the methods are stiff and mechanical, but tolerably intelligent. 4. The proficiency is only partial, but ranges on the average from moderate to tolerable.

WOLLOMBI :—Visited, 16th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 31 ; total, 61.

1. The material character of the school remains unchanged, and is fairly satisfactory. 2. The children have fallen into objectionable habits, and their discipline has become somewhat lax. 3. The instruction is suitable, fairly regulated, and imparted with reasonable intelligence and skill. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BULGA :—Visited, 24th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

1. The building has been slightly improved, and is now tolerable in all respects, and moderately provided with appliances. 2. The pupils are very irregular and but partially punctual. They are passably clean and tidy, tolerably attentive and orderly. 3. The subjects are suitable and moderately well arranged. The methods are very mechanical, but moderately intelligent and persevering. 4. The proficiency is for the most part moderate.

CAERGEORLE :—Visited, 23rd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. As regards accommodation the schoolroom is passable ; but the furniture is very unsuitable. The organization is otherwise moderate. 2. The pupils are irregular, untidy, and disorderly. 3. The classification is injudicious, and the instruction very mechanical. 4. The general proficiency is small.

FOUR-MILE CREEK :—Visited, 4th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28.

1. The building is in moderate repair and tolerably well provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The occupation is appropriate but carelessly arranged ; the instruction is superficial and of slight effect. 4. The average proficiency ranges from small to very small.

GRESFORD :—Visited, 22nd September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom and its organization are in all respects tolerable. 2. Proper discipline is not understood. The pupils are clean, tidy, and well-behaved, but ignorant of order. 3. The instruction is appropriate and careful, but suggestive, mechanical, and indifferently arranged. 4. The general proficiency is small for the most part.

KAYUGA :—Visited, 20th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. The schoolroom is a small slab hut, cold, uncomfortable, and poorly furnished. 2. The pupils are well-behaved and attentive, but unpunctual and ignorant of order. 3. The subjects are suitable, but without arrangement. The methods are slow, disconnected, and feeble. 4. The general proficiency is very small.

MUNMURRA :—Visited, 20th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

1. The building and organization are moderate. 2. The pupils are well-behaved, but unpunctual, awkward, and ignorant of order. 3. The instruction is fairly suitable, passably intelligent and earnest, but very suggestive and mechanical. 4. The proficiency is moderate to fair, but partial.

MOONAN BROOK :—Visited, 9th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21.

1. The schoolroom has been enlarged, and is now fair for the place, and passably organized. 2. The pupils are clean, well conducted, and attentive, and the moral aspect of the school is tolerable. 3. The classification is very confused, the occupation partial and without arrangement, and the teaching entirely mechanical. 4. In reading, writing, and arithmetic—the only subjects taught—the average proficiency is fair.

MILLFIELD :—

## MILLFIELD :—Visited, 15th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.

1. The premises are in moderate condition, reasonably suitable, and tolerably well furnished and provided with appliances. 2. The discipline is intelligent, and, except as regards regularity, reasonably effective ; the order of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable and arranged with tolerable judgment ; the instruction is earnest, skillful, and animated. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair, but the pupils answer too hurriedly.

## MOUNT WILES :—Visited, 5th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. The building is fair for the place, but the furniture awkward and unsuitable. 2. Both teacher and pupils are unpunctual and ignorant of order ; the moral aspect of the school is low. 3. The occupation is badly understood, and its arrangement very superficial. The instruction is very inefficient. 4. The general proficiency ranges from bad to very bad.

## QUORROBOLONG :—Visited, 10th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 11 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom and furniture are tolerable for the kind ; the apparatus and books are insufficient. 2. The pupils are shy, awkward, and addicted to whispering, but well-behaved, tolerably attentive, and in moderate order. 3. The classification is faulty, and the occupation badly arranged. The teaching, which is done by deputy, is tolerably effective. 4. The proficiency of the elder pupils is tolerable ; that of the younger ones very small.

## ROSEBROOK :—Visited, 13th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.

1. The room is crowded with school and house furniture, but is moderately sufficient for the wants of the place. 2. Punctuality and tidiness are poorly enforced and badly observed. The pupils are well-behaved, respectful, and attentive, but in poor order. 3. The occupation is fairly suitable, but entirely without arrangement. The teaching is very mechanical. 4. A few answer fairly in reading, writing, and spelling, but the general proficiency is bad.

## SOMERVILLE :—Visited, 22nd August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 7 ; total, 18.

1. The building and furniture are of a very coarse description, but suffice moderately for the place. 2. The discipline is very ineffective ; but the pupils are attentive, respectful, and passably tidy. 3. The instruction is but nominal and desultory, and entirely by rote. 4. The general proficiency is bad.

## TURSE CREEK :—Visited, 25th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

1. The building and furniture are moderate for the place, and the supply of apparatus and books is sufficient. 2. The children have learned some good habits and a moderate degree of order ; they are fairly attentive, respectful, and well-conducted. 3. The instruction is suitable, tolerably intelligent and earnest, but not sufficiently close to the standard. 4. The general proficiency is moderate in the first class, but indifferent in the second.

## UABRY :—Visited, 26th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

1. The site is low, swampy, and, in wet weather, accessible with great difficulty ; the schoolroom and furniture are passably suitable. 2. The pupils are well-conducted and moderately clean ; but ignorant of order, and, for the most part, irregular. 3. The subjects are appropriate, but not arranged in any guides ; the methods are very mechanical. 4. The general proficiency is very indifferent.

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

## WATAGON :—Visited, 18th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

1. The building is very indifferent, but the furniture and other appliances are moderate. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not well arranged. The methods are moderately intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The general proficiency is moderate.

## DAIRY ARM :—Visited, 19th August.

1. The schoolroom is a small hut, uncomfortable, insufficient, and poorly furnished. 2. The pupils are clean, well behaved, and in moderate order, but poorly clad, and very shy and constrained. 3. The instruction is moderately appropriate, passably regulated, and imparted with reasonable intelligence. 4. The proficiency varies from tolerable to moderate.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.—GENERAL REPORT FOR 1870.

Since my last general report six additional schools have been brought into operation in this district, viz. :—

Newport .....	} Provisional schools.
Kincumber .....	
Wyang Creek .....	
John's River .....	} Half-time schools.
M'Lean River (Upper) .....	
M'Lean River (Lower) .....	

Two schools have been closed, viz., Croom Park (Public), and Kincumber (C.E.) The schools at Underbank and Pelican Point, which were temporarily closed last year, have been re-opened.

The

The number of schools in this district for the previous and current years, is as follows :—

	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-time Schools.	Church of England Schools.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Presbyterian Schools.	Totals.
1867	47	1	...	9	4	2	63
1868	51	3	...	12	5	2	73
1869	52	3	8	12	5	2	82
1870	50	7	12	11	5	2	87

The increase in 1868 was caused by the addition of certain schools that were previously in the Cumberland District; the subsequent increases are new schools.

The business of inspection has been embarrassed by the continuous floods; personal sickness also incapacitated me for several weeks in the early part of the year.

Notwithstanding these hinderances, the number of full inspections for 1870 exceed those of 1869 by five, those of 1869 being 133.

Of the 138 inspections, seventy-eight were for the examination of the pupils, and sixty to witness the ordinary operations of the schools.

The pupils of the following schools have not been examined for the reasons specified :—

Oxley Island (Public), and Wallamba River, Half-time schools (2) .....	} Prevented by flood.
Tomago.....	
Wyong Creek (Provisional) .....	} School closed for repairs.
John's River (Half-time) .....	
Polican Point (Half-time) .....	} Opened since Inspector's visit to the localities.
M'Lean River, Upper (Half-time).....	
M'Lean River, Lower (Half-time).....	

But of these, Oxley Island (Public), and the two Half-time schools at Wallamba River, have each had a day's inspection.

As might have been expected, the disasters of the year have told upon the statistics of the schools. Instead of the usual yearly increases of pupils and fees paid, there has been a declension in these particulars. It is, however, a matter for congratulation, that the schools have on the whole fairly maintained their ground, the falling off has been but slight, whilst the number of free scholars has but slightly increased. The following tabulated form will illustrate these particulars :—

	Number of Schools.	Aggregate yearly enrolment.	Enrolment for the December quarter.	Average daily attendance.	Fees for the year.	Free scholars.
1868	73	6,796	5,074	3,405.165	£ s. d. 2,520 0 5½	779
1869	82	7,753	5,606	3,620.74	2,978 10 4	647
1870	87	7,625	5,591	3,605.47	2,853 16 8	657

MATERIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Much might be said of the ill condition of many of the school buildings, but the defective ones are chiefly non-vested properties, and as such have no grant-in-aid from the Council for building purposes: it is nearly hopeless to expect much local effort for their maintenance. Of sixty-eight schools that are Public schools within the meaning of the Act, twenty-six only are vested in the Council of Education. During the year the inferior vested buildings at Ghinni Ghinni and Wallsend have been superseded by substantial and commodious structures, and the Lambton Public school has been enlarged. Three of the vested buildings are still in a very unsatisfactory state, viz., Clarence Town, Pit Town, and Tinonee.

Twenty-three of the vested, fifteen of the non-vested, and thirteen of the eighteen Denominational school-houses are in good condition, making a total of fifty-one satisfactory buildings against thirty-six inferior ones.

*Furniture and apparatus.*—In many of the schools of the district the furniture is open to improvement. In some the supply is inadequate and the condition bad; whilst in others the principal defect is one of arrangement. Of the twenty-six vested schools, twenty-five are well furnished; of the forty-two non-vested schools, thirteen; and of the eighteen denominational, eleven are satisfactorily so. Thirty-seven schools are very indifferently furnished.

*Apparatus, books, and maps.*—With one or two exceptions I found the schools well supplied with apparatus and ordinary appliances.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

I have very little to add to what I have stated in previous reports. Generally, there is a fair uniformity in the observance of the Council's requirements.

The general estimate I have formed of the organization of the schools in this district may be seen in the following :—

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.
Public Schools .....	33	15	1	1
Provisional Schools .....	1	1	2	2
Half-time Schools.....	2	2	3	2
Church of England Schools .....	4	5	2	...
Roman Catholic Schools .....	3	1	...	1
Presbyterian Schools .....	1	...	1	...

DISCIPLINE.

*Punctuality and regularity of attendance.*—Matters remain much the same as heretofore reported. The punctuality is fair, and the average attendance is about two-thirds of the enrolment. I am of opinion, however, that but for the extraordinary weather that has prevailed during most of the year, the average attendance would have been in a much higher proportion.

*Government.*—On the whole the pupils are intelligently governed, nor am I aware of any cases of undue severity with the rod. I confess, however, to a desire to see the *taoise* substituted for the *cane*; for if corporal punishment is a necessity the least dangerous instrument should be used.

*Moral tone.*—Under this head may be included obedience, behaviour, and honesty at lessons. In the first and last I see a marked improvement; but there are a few schools in which the uncouth behaviour of the pupils evidences that the *polish of life* is not highly estimated by the teachers, for I have generally found that such pupils fairly reflect the demeanour of those who train them.

#### INSTRUCTION.

*Method and results.*—In most schools, and particularly those under the management of trained teachers, the characteristics of modern teaching are satisfactorily evident.

In some few instances men who have not received the advantages of a training school are doing very satisfactory work; but as natural faculty, apart from technical training, must ever exhibit itself disadvantageously, it is not unnatural to expect that classified men would produce the more satisfactory results. I desire, however, to guard myself from being understood to say that in all cases those holding the higher certificates are the more successful teachers. The possession of a fair certificate not unfrequently induces an inanity in the possessor, out of which it would be no unkindness to arouse him. I am of opinion that the study and practice of method would be ensured in the service if those teachers, who holding a certificate that exempts them from the annual examination, yet failing through the absence of practical results in their schools to obtain promotion under Regulation 39, were subjected to a special triennial examination.

Apart from methods, and considering the difficulty many teachers have had in keeping their schools together during the prevalent periods of rain, I have no hesitation in assigning a higher value to the results of the instruction as compared to those of previous years, for whilst the examinations have been of increased severity the schools have stood the tests satisfactorily in most subjects.

Excepting Singing and Drawing, which are taught in one-fourth of the schools of the district only, the subjects prescribed in the "Standard Course" are taught.

*Reading.*—I can report but small improvement in the treatment of this subject, beyond an ability on the part of the pupils to read sustainedly. As an acquirement this is a gain; and as most of the teachers have ceased to make the reading lesson a cover for the intrusion of other subjects, I hope yet to find the pupils attain to an intelligent style of reading.

*Writing.*—This art is satisfactorily taught in most schools.

*Orthography* is still a weak subject, and by a general average is only of tolerable grade.

*Arithmetic.*—Judging by the results, there is an improvement in this branch of instruction. In 1869 the results were only *moderate*; this year they are nearly *fair*.

*Grammar, geography, and object lessons.*—In the Public schools these are taught with tolerable effect; but the Denominational schools take a much lower grade in results.

The Denominational schools carry off the palm for creditable needlework.

*Singing.*—I wish I could report that this was a strong feature in the schoolwork of this district. It is attempted in twenty-three schools, but, excepting some six schools, with only moderate result.

In two schools, Hanbury Public and Newcastle C.E. (Christ Church), singing is excellently taught. There is, however, one branch of school music that is but little cultivated. I allude to *disciplinary* singing. Few teachers seem to understand that a burst of joyous song acts as a safety valve to children of excitable temperament, and enlivens those who are sluggishly disposed. The practical and more solid features of school-work would in no way be injured by contact with the *humanizing* influences of singing of an informal character; the regular singing lesson is ineffective for the purposes to which I have alluded.

I add tabulated forms, showing the general estimates I have formed of the methods used and their practical results:—

#### METHODS.

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	General Average.
Public Schools .....	13	21	9	7	Fair.
Provisional Schools .....	.....	1	3	2	Moderate.
Half-time Schools.....	.....	1	6	2	Moderate.
Church of England Schools.....	1	3	6	1	Tolerable.
Roman Catholic Schools .....	.....	3	2	.....	Tolerable.
Presbyterian Schools .....	1	.....	.....	1	Tolerable.

#### RESULTS.

##### 1.—Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools.

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	General Average.
Reading .....	14	35	10	.....	Very fair.
Writing .....	23	33	9	.....	Very fair to good.
Spelling and dictation	6	21	14	14	Tolerable.
Arithmetic (slate).....	13	22	20	10	Tolerable to fair.
Arithmetic (mental)...	6	12	28	19	Moderate.
Grammar .....	8	18	20	19	Moderate to tolerable.
Geography.....	8	17	18	22	Moderate.
Object lessons .....	3	23	13	26	Moderate.
Singing .....	1	3	14	.....	Moderate.
Drawing.....	2	2	12	.....	Tolerable.
Needlework .....	6	6	21	.....	Tolerable.

The average results given in this table are very sensibly lowered by the character of the teaching in the Provisional and Half-time schools.

## II.—DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	General Average.
Reading .....	6	11	1	.....	Very fair.
Writing .....	9	6	2	1	Very fair.
Spelling and dictation	3	4	8	3	Moderate to tolerable.
Arithmetic (slate).....	2	11	3	2	Nearly fair.
Arithmetic (mental)...	1	8	6	3	Tolerable.
Grammar .....	.....	6	1	11	Indifferent.
Geography.....	1	2	3	12	Indifferent.
Object lessons .....	1	3	2	12	Indifferent.
Singing .....	1	1	3	.....	Moderate to tolerable.
Drawing.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Indifferent.
Needlework .....	5	2	5	.....	Very fair.

Singing is taught in eighteen Public and five Denominational schools; drawing is taught in sixteen Public and four Denominational schools; needlework is taught in thirty-three Public and twelve Denominational schools.

## TEACHERS.

I have, as heretofore, to report that I find the teachers to be fairly earnest in their work, and with a proper reception of my suggestions they, for the most part, try to make use of the professional hints I tender; but in a few instances I have little difficulty in perceiving that the reception of advice is one of endurance and politic reticence.

Such men are hopeless for improvement; in one case my strictures upon a disorderly school, instead of evoking a spirit of amendment in the teacher, called forth the championship of the clergyman, who styles himself Chairman of the Local Board.

During the year several of the teachers have, by the conditions of Regulation 39, succeeded in obtaining an increased grade of classification. The following table will show the character of the classifications now held:—

## PUBLIC, PROVISIONAL, AND HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.
Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. C.	
6	12	20	8	8	16

## DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.
Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. C.	
—	2	6	7	4	4

## PUPIL TEACHERS.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
3	1	5	8

The salaries paid during the year to the teachers (93) and pupil teachers (17) have been at the rate of £7,960; the school fees paid during the same period amounted to £2,853 16s. 8d. Deducting the salaries paid to the pupil teachers, the average income of the teachers from salary and fees was £110 10s. 8½d. each.

## LOCAL SUPERVISION.

I am not aware of any decrease in the interest evinced by School Boards towards the schools that are under their supervision, but for the most part there is but little manifestation of interest of a useful character. Still, however, it may be reported that twenty of the Public schools are intelligently watched over by their respective Boards, and the whole of the Denominational schools have the active sympathies of the superintending clergy.

In conclusion, I have to state that, with one or two exceptions, my intercourse with the teachers and members of Local Boards has been a pleasurable one.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Newcastle District.

Newcastle, 18th January, 1871.

## ANNEX A.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.—TABULATED REPORTS FOR 1870.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The terms, good, fair, &c., used in relation to the results of the teaching, accord with the Council's standard and indicate the proportion of pupils who were able to answer correctly.

The whole of a class .....	Excellent.
Seven-eighths .....	Very good.
Three-fourths .....	Good.
Five-eighths .....	Very fair.
One-half .....	Fair.
Three-eighths .....	Tolerable.
One-fourth .....	Moderate.
One-eighth .....	Indifferent.
Less than one-eighth .....	Bad or failure.

BANDON



**BANDON GROVE (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 18th February ; examined, 26th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.  
Present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 18 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary average attendance :—30 pupils.

The condition of the school premises is but tolerably satisfactory ; the furniture, apparatus, and the ordinary appliances are good and equal to the requirements. The organization presents the usual features, in a correct form ; the discipline is fair and the instruction gives results that range from very fair to good. Two members of the Board were present at the examination.

**BARRINGTON (N.V.)** :—Examined, 6th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; total, 29.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14.  
Ordinary average attendance :—14 pupils.

This school is worked as a Provisional school. The schoolhouse is in tolerable condition and the furniture and appliances are sufficient. The organization is tolerable ; the discipline is weak ; the methods of instruction are of feeble type, but the results of the more mechanical subjects are tolerable.

**BLUE GUM FLAT (N.V.)** :—Examined, 20th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 37 ; total, 69.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 32 ; total, 62.  
Ordinary average attendance :—56 pupils.

The premises in which the school is now held are much more suitable than the former building ; it is spacious, but is defectively ventilated. The supply of furniture and working material is good. The organization is correct ; the discipline and general tone of the school are unexceptionable. The instruction is methodical and very fairly effective. The teacher was appointed in February last.

**BOOLADELAH (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 13th September ; examination, 8th February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.  
Pupils presents at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.  
Ordinary average :—20 pupils.

The schoolhouse, a wooden structure, is in tolerable condition and is fairly suited to its uses. Excepting that the furniture is very clumsy, the appliances of the school are satisfactory. The ground should be fenced and the teacher's house enlarged and improved. The organization is correct and the discipline is pleasing. The teaching is methodical but not highly effective.

**BOOLAMBAYTE (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 12th September ; examination, 9th February.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary average attendance :—25 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in tolerable repair ; the furniture is sufficient but very clumsy ; the ordinary material is equal to the requirements. At the February visit I found the schoolroom in a very dirty state ; it was in an improved condition when I visited in September. The discipline is tolerable, but the organization is far from satisfactory. The teaching is uneducative and, even in the mechanical subjects, of indifferent result.

**BOORAL (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 7th February ; examination, 8th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.  
Ordinary average attendance :—20 pupils.

As previously reported, this school, in all its material appointments, are in an excellent condition. The organization is correct, the discipline is satisfactory, and the teaching is fairly effective.

**BROOKFIELD (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 23rd February ; examination, 28th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.  
Ordinary average attendance :—24 pupils.

**NOTE**.—The average of the quarter ending 31st December, is but 12 pupils. In the previous month the children of the Roman Catholic persuasion were removed from the school.

The schoolhouse is in a satisfactory state, and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and ordinary material is good and sufficient. The usual features of modern organization prevail ; the organization is satisfactory, and the teaching gives fair results.

**CLARENCE TOWN (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 24th February ; examination, 30th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 27 ; total, 63.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 22 ; total, 51.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 25 ; total, 55.  
Ordinary average attendance :—53 pupils.

Owing to the ravages of the white ant, the school-house is much dilapidated, and is by no means in a safe state. The appointments are good, and the school is in a very efficient state both as regards organization and discipline. The results of the examination showed that the progress of the pupils ranged from very fair to good in each of the four classes. One member of the Board was present.

**COORUMBONG (N.V.)** :—Examined, 19th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 17 ; total, 40.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary average attendance :—24 pupils.

The schoolroom is in need of repair, but it is fairly furnished and supplied with material. The organization and discipline are satisfactory ; the instruction gives fair results.

**CROKI (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 18th May; examined, 29th November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 33; girls, 29; total, 62.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 24; girls, 21; total, 45.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 21; girls, 18; total, 39.  
Ordinary average attendance:—50 pupils.

The school premises are substantially good, but the interior of the schoolroom presents a dingy aspect, and the furniture is decaying from the dry-rot. The organization and discipline are very satisfactory the instruction is methodical and searching, and the range of results is from fair to good. The flooded state of the roads was the cause of the low attendance on the day of examination.

**CROOM PARK (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 15th February; examined, 19th September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 8; girls, 6; total, 14.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boy, 1; girls, 5; total, 6.  
Ordinary average attendance:—8 pupils.

The school premises are substantial and suitable. The supply of material is in excess of the requirements. This school, which had been worked provisionally for some months, on account of the continued low attendance was closed on the 30th September. The attainments of the pupils were small.

**CUNDLETON (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 11th May; examined, 23rd November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 15; girls, 21; total, 36.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 22; girls, 22; total, 44.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 15; total, 27.  
Ordinary average attendance:—28 pupils.

The school building and its appointment are in a satisfactory state. The organization and discipline are correct, and the teaching is methodical and effective. The discrepancy between the enrolment and the attendance at ordinary inspection is explained by stating that there has been a considerable decrease in the population of the township of late.

**DINGO CREEK (N.V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 1st June; examined, 7th December.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 10; girls, 6; total, 16.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.  
Ordinary average attendance:—15 pupils.

The school buildings are in a satisfactory state, but provisions for ensuring decency and cleanliness have not been made. The school work is carried on satisfactorily, and the results of the teaching are fair.

**DUMARESQ ISLAND (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 25th May; examined, 17th November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 26; girls, 39; total, 65.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 16; girls, 12; total, 28.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 17; girls, 23; total, 40.  
Ordinary average attendance:—38 pupils.

The school buildings are in good condition, but the schoolroom requires enlargement. The supply of furniture and material is sufficient and good. The organization is correct, and the discipline very good; the pupils being clean, orderly, and industrious. The teaching is methodical, and produces results which vary from fair to good. Two Members of the Board were present.

**DUNGOG (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 16th February; examined, 21st September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 31; girls, 31; total, 62.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 23; girls, 26; total, 49.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 23; girls, 20; total, 43.  
Ordinary average attendance:—36 pupils.

The school premises are complete and good. The pupils are properly organized and disciplined, and the instruction is satisfactory to a very fair degree. Two Members of the Board were present at the examination.

**EAGLETON (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 1st March; examined, 3rd October.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 22; girls, 19; total, 41.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 15; girls, 19; total, 34.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28.  
Ordinary average attendance:—30 pupils.

The school-house is excellent in condition, and both internally and externally the appointments are good. The methods of teaching are intelligent and thorough, and the results range from very fair to good.

**GHINNI GHINNI (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 10th May; examined, 22nd November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 45; girls, 47; total, 92.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 31; girls, 24; total, 55.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 28; girls, 26; total, 54.  
Ordinary average attendance:—65 pupils.

The material state of the school is excellent; the organization and discipline are satisfactory, and the results vary from fair to good. The tone of the school is healthy and promising. During the last six months of the year the attendance has largely increased; that this is not borne out by the number attending on the day of examination is attributable to the flooded state of the roads. The Members of the Board were present at the examination.

**GLENWILLIAM (V.)**:—Ordinary inspection, 25th February; examined, 8th November.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 20; girls, 23; total, 43.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 21; girls, 20; total, 41.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 17; total, 33.  
Ordinary average attendance:—30 pupils.

The school premises are in a satisfactory state; the furniture is good, and the working appliances meet the requirements of the school. The organization is correct, the discipline appears to be judicious, and the instruction gives fair results.

## GOSFORD (N.V.) :—Examined, 21st October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.  
 Pupils present at the examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—30 pupils.

The school is held in a portion of the Roman Catholic church. The general condition of the building is unsatisfactory, and the space allotted to the school is much too confined. The furniture is both insufficient and unsuitable. The discipline and general tone of the school are pleasing, and the teaching produces very fair results.

## HANBURY (V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 1st February ; examined, 10th, 11th, and 12th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 138 ; girls, 125 ; total, 263.  
 Pupils present at the ordinary inspection :—Boys, 107 ; girls, 91 ; total, 198.  
 Pupils present at the examination :—Boys, 85 ; girls, 77 ; total, 162.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—168 pupils.

In all its appointments the school is in excellent condition. The pupils are properly organized and disciplined, and an unmistakable improvement has been effected by the present teacher in the general tone of the school. The instruction is careful and effective to a very fair degree. Most of the members of the Board were present at the examination.

## HEXHAM (N.V.) :—Examined, 19th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 12 ; total, 35.  
 Pupils present at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 8 ; total, 28.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—30 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in fair condition, but is much too small. There is no residence for the teacher, nor is the ground enclosed. The school is not centrally situated. With a suitable site, an average attendance of 50 pupils could be maintained. The children passed a fair examination, although the school had been closed from June to November.

## LAMBTON (V.)—Infants' Department :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd February ; examined, 2nd November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 103 ; girls, 111 ; total, 214.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 57 ; total, 121.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 75 ; girls, 69 ; total, 145.  
 Ordinary average :—135 pupils.

The room is well lighted and ventilated, and, as regards furniture and apparatus, well supplied. The entrance-door for the pupils is badly situated, being at the end, remote from the cap-room. The methods are of the kind that obtain in infants' schools, and they are applied with spirit and fair intelligence. The results of the examination ranged from tolerable to fair ; but for what was defective the present teachers are not responsible. A change in teachers was made about three months prior to the examination.

## LAMBTON (V.)—Primary Department :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd February ; examined, 3rd, 4th, and 5th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 126 ; girls, 82 ; total, 208.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 97 ; girls, 56 ; total, 153.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 103 ; girls, 55 ; total, 158.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—165 pupils.

The schoolroom, which has recently been enlarged, is spacious, but somewhat defectively lighted. Excepting the want of lavatories, the appointments are good. The organization is correct, the discipline is fair, and, considering the detracting influences of continuous floods and protracted sickness in the locality for quite one-third of the year, the educational results are satisfactory. Apart from such an allowance, the results range from fair to very fair. The "home exercises" of the fourth class, and also the written portions of the examination, were remarkably good.

## MANGROVE CREEK (N.V.) :—Examined, 25th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.  
 Ordinary average :—20 pupils.

The school is held in the Roman Catholic church. The building is in fair condition, and there is a proper supply of furniture and apparatus. The school is properly organized and disciplined. The results of the examination are from very fair to good.

## MARLEE (V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 31st May ; examined, 6th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—18 pupils.

The condition and appointments of this school are excellent ; but it is to be regretted that the locality is so sparsely populated. The organization is correct, the discipline quiet and healthy, and the instruction methodical and very effective.

## MINMI (N.V.) :—Examined, 5th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 20 ; total, 53.  
 Pupils present at the examination :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 19 ; total, 52.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—45 pupils.

The floor of the schoolroom is damaged by the white ant ; otherwise it is in good condition. There is a sufficient supply of furniture and apparatus. The school is properly organized, and the discipline is very fair. The teaching is tolerably effective in the first and second classes, and ranges from fair to good in the third.

## MONKERAI (N.V.) :—Examined, 19th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—20 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in very fair condition, and the supply of furniture and apparatus is satisfactory. The pupils have made tolerable progress. The teacher is exceedingly deaf, but the evil is somewhat mitigated by the frequent assistance the teacher's wife renders. The school is worked provisionally.

**MITCHELL'S ISLAND (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 17th May ; examined, 30th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 37 ; total, 62.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 27 ; total, 49.  
Ordinary average attendance :—40 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a new building, and its appointments are sufficient and good. The room is however much too small. The organization is correct, the discipline is effective, and the general tone of the school is pleasing. The instruction is methodical and intelligent, and the progress of the pupils ranges from fair to very fair.

**MOSQUITO ISLAND (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 3rd February ; examined, 6th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.  
Pupils present at the examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary average attendance :—35 pupils.

The schoolhouse—a new building—is in good condition, and it is properly supplied with requisites. The several features of the organization and discipline are satisfactory on the whole. The teaching is methodical, but only moderately skilful, the results being just tolerable.

**NEWCASTLE (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 17th January ; examined, 14th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 188 ; girls, 95 ; total, 283.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 169 ; girls, 68 ; total, 237.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 153 ; girls, 85 ; total, 238.  
Ordinary average attendance :—210 pupils.

The school premises are substantial and well-appointed, but the rooms are seriously over-crowded, and increased accommodation is absolutely necessary. The organization is correct; the discipline effective; the instruction gives results varying from very fair to good in the first and fourth class, and from tolerable to fair in the second and third. The attainments in the infants' class range from tolerable to fair.

**OXLEY ISLAND (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 16th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.  
Pupils present at the inspection :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23.  
Ordinary average attendance :—20 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in fair condition. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a suitable dwelling for the teacher, the fencing of the ground, and the erection of out-offices. The school is under the temporary charge of a provisional teacher. On account of the flooded state of the island, I was unable to visit the school, in November, for examination.

**PABADING GROUND (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 21st June ; examined, 21st December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.  
Ordinary average attendance :—12 pupils.

The school premises are in fair condition, and the furniture and material are sufficient and good. The attendance of the pupils is very irregular; but even those who attend with reasonable regularity make little progress. Altogether, this is the most unsatisfactory school in the district.

**PIT TOWN (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection :—25th January ; examined, 19th, 20th, 21st July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 118 ; girls, 97 ; total, 215.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 79 ; total, 167.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 98 ; girls, 78 ; total, 176.  
Ordinary average attendance :—175 pupils.

The school buildings are of wretched character, but I have reason to believe that before the close of 1871 a proper schoolhouse will be erected. The school is properly organized; the discipline is on the whole good, and the tone of the school healthy. Under all the circumstances of disadvantage, the general results of the instruction are fairly satisfactory.

**PLATTSBURGH (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 14th March ; examined, 28th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 14 ; total, 42.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 11 ; total, 36.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 8 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary average attendance :—28 pupils.

The school is held in the Temperance Hall. The furniture and apparatus are good in condition and supply, but there are no provisions for decency and cleanliness. The pupils are classified correctly, and the discipline exercised is fair. The methods of instruction adopted fail to obtain high results, as ascertained by the examination, they were just tolerable.

**PUEBLET (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd December ; examined, 27th May.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 6 ; total, 19.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 4 ; total, 13.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 6 ; total, 19.  
Ordinary average attendance :—14 pupils.

The school buildings are in good condition; the organization and discipline are fair; the results of the instruction are only moderate, but the very irregular character of the attendance is a serious hindrance to the progress of the pupils.

**RAYMOND TERRACE (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd March ; examined, 25th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary average attendance :—30 pupils.

The school is held in the Wesleyan chapel. For a school the site is unsuitable. The use of the room is one of sufferance, and improvement in its material defects is out of the question. The organization and discipline are satisfactory; the results of the instruction are moderate.

**REDBANK (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 26th May ; examined, 25th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.  
Ordinary average attendance :—28 pupils.

The buildings are in good condition, and the schoolroom is fairly furnished and sufficiently supplied with material. The organization appears correct, but the discipline is weak. The teaching is insufficiently searching, and the results, as ascertained by the examination, range from moderate to tolerable.

**SEAHAM (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 28th February ; examined, 7th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 12 ; total, 30.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 5 ; total, 20.  
Ordinary average attendance :—20 pupils.

The schoolroom is small and badly lighted. There is an excess of furniture,—in fact more than the room can fairly hold. The organization is satisfactory. The instruction is not modern in its methods, and its results are small.

**STOCKTON (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 27th January ; examined, 22nd July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 3 ; total, 20.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary average attendance :—24 pupils.

The school building is in very fair condition. There is a proper supply of furniture and working material. There are no provisions for decency or cleanliness. The methods of instruction are very uninteresting and superficial, and the results are of small value.

**TAREE (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 9th May ; examined, 14th and 15th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 74 ; girls, 55 ; total, 129.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 36 ; total, 85.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 47 ; total, 111.  
Ordinary average attendance :—85 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in good condition, but it is far too small for the daily attendance, and an enlargement is absolutely necessary. The organization is judicious, and the discipline satisfactory ; the teaching in its results exhibits careful methods and in each of the classes they may be rated as very fair.

**TELEGHERRY (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 14th February ; examined, 16th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 33 ; total, 73.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 21 ; total, 45.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 20 ; total, 41.  
Ordinary average attendance :—40 pupils.

The school building is in a very satisfactory condition. The classification is correct ; the discipline is much too mild ; the instruction is careful, and the results range from moderate to tolerable.

**TERALBA (N.V.)** :—Examined, 4th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary average :—20 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a wretched affair, and its influence upon both teacher and pupils cannot be other than deadening. The several features of the organization and discipline are satisfactory, and the results of the examination ranged from fair to very fair.

**THALABA (N.V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 21st February ; examined, 22nd September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 9 ; total, 23.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

The school building and its appliances are in a satisfactory state. The organization appears to be correct in its detail ; the teaching is methodical, but prolix, and the results of the examination were fair. Most of the pupils are very young.

**TINONEE (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 6th June ; examined, 16th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 28 ; total, 63.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.  
Ordinary average attendance :—40 pupils.

The schoolhouse is considerably out of repair, and is also much too small for the attendance. The furniture is insufficient, but otherwise the school appliances are suitable. The tone of the school is satisfactory, the organization and discipline being correct ; the instruction is careful, and very fairly effective.

**WALLSEND (V.)** :—Ordinary inspection, 15th March ; examined, 1st and 2nd August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 47 ; total, 111.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 53 ; total, 112.  
Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 24 ; total, 66.  
Ordinary average attendance :—75 pupils.

At the times of inspection the school was held in temporary premises ; a handsome and suitable schoolhouse has just been completed, and the school will enter upon 1871 under very favourable auspices. It will be observed that the attendance of 15th March is higher than the enrolment of August 1st and 2nd. The explanation is that from several causes the school had declined between the two periods. The organization was correct, the discipline weak, the results of the instruction tolerable.

WARATAH (N.V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 24th January; examined, 14th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 22; total, 45.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 23; girls, 27; total, 55.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—30 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in fair repair, but it is badly ventilated; its appointments are good and sufficient. The organization and discipline are good, and the instruction has produced very fair results. The enrolment of October is below the attendance of January, evidencing a considerable falling off in the school.

WILLIAMTOWN (V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 3rd March; examined, 21st December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 27; total, 53.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 20; girls, 18; total, 38.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—35 pupils.

There is urgent need of repair to the school building, which, although but of two years standing, is seriously damaged by the white ant. The appointments of the school are good; the organization is of the usual kind; the discipline is tolerable in its influences; and the teaching gives results of a fair character in the third and upper second class, but the attainments of the majority of the pupils are by no means creditable.

WINGHAM (V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd June; examined, 8th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 42; girls, 26; total, 68.  
 Pupils present at the ordinary inspection :—Boys, 22; girls, 12; total, 34.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 29; girls, 13; total, 42.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—40 pupils.

The school building is substantially good, but the interior requires to be lined and ceiled, and a verandah should be erected. The school is properly organized; the discipline of the pupils and the deportment of the teacher are alike open to improvement. The instruction gives moderate results.

WOOLLA WOOLLA (N.V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 13th May; examined, 24th November.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 11; girls, 7; total, 18.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 11; girls, 8; total, 19.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—20 pupils.

The schoolhouse, which is in fair condition, is small and low-pitched; the appliances are good and sufficient. The organization appears to be correct, but the discipline and instruction are the feeblest I ever witnessed.

YAYPO (V.) :—Ordinary inspection, 30th May; examined, 1st December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 16; total, 34.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 16; girls, 13; total, 29.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 12; total, 22.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—28 pupils.

The building and its appointments are good. The organization is correct, the discipline appears to be judicious, and the instruction is careful and fairly effective.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

KIMBRIKI :—Examined, 10th June.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 17; total, 26.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 8; girls, 17; total, 25.  
 Ordinary average :—22 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a suitable building, in good condition, and very fairly furnished, and supplied with material. The pupils are judiciously classified, and the discipline is satisfactory. The teaching evidences care, and its results are very fair. Good work has been done during the few months this school has been in operation.

KINCUMBER :—Examined, 29th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 8; total, 18.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—17 pupils.

The schoolhouse is small, but in tolerable condition. The organization is very inferior, the discipline is of a negative character, and the instruction is valueless, excepting in reading and writing. Until the present year this was a certified Church of England school.

MANGROVE CREEK (UPPER) :—Examined, 24th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 15; total, 22.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 3; girls, 14; total, 17.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—18 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in tolerable repair, but it is small, and is also indifferently furnished. The organization is defective, and the teaching is only of a mechanical character. The only subjects of instruction that have been attempted are reading, writing, and arithmetic, and of these the results are very small.

MANGROVE CREEK (LOWER) :—Examined, 26th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 10; total, 26.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 12; girls, 6; total, 18.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—22 pupils.

The schoolhouse is considerably out of repair, caused chiefly by the disastrous floods. Fair attempts at organization have been made. The teaching is careful, and tolerable results have been obtained in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

NEWPORT :—

**NEWPORT :—Examined, 18th October.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—16 pupils.

The premises in which the school is held are in good repair, and the room is suited to its use, and is fairly furnished. The organization is somewhat defective : the discipline seems to be judicious. Geography and object lessons have not been attempted ; but, in the subjects imparted, fair progress has been made. The school had been in operation but three months when I visited it.

**UNDERBANK :—Examined, 27th September.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—12 pupils.

The school-building is substantial and good. The furniture is not very suitable, but there is a proper supply of working appliances. The pupils are under judicious control, and the progress they have made ranges from tolerable to fair.

**HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.****BO BO CREEK AND KILLAWARRA.****BO BO CREEK :—Ordinary inspection, 9th June ; examined, 11th November.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—12 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in need of repair ; the furniture and ordinary appliances are suitable and sufficient. The organization is somewhat loose and perfunctory, the discipline is moderately effective, and the same may be stated of the instruction.

**KILLAWARRA :—Ordinary inspection, 7th June ; examined, 9th December.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.  
 Ordinary average :—11 pupils.

The room in which the school is held is commodious, but it is badly lighted. There is a sufficient supply of furniture and appliances. The organization and discipline are tolerable ; the teaching is but moderately effective.

**WALLAMBA RIVER (UPPER) :—Inspected, 14th June.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.  
 Pupils present at inspection :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—6 pupils.

The schoolhouse is tolerably suitable, and the appliances are equal to the requirements. There is nothing very satisfactory either in the methods or the results of the teaching.

**WALLAMBA RIVER (LOWER) :—Inspected, 13th June.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.  
 Pupils present at inspection :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 4 ; total, 8.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—8 pupils.

The school building is of very inferior character. The organization and discipline are passable ; the results of the school work are not satisfactory.

The attendance at both of these schools indicates great want of interest on the part of the parents ; perhaps their poverty is some excuse for the detention of the children at home for farm labour. The attendance for the December quarter is more satisfactory, in both schools.

**LANSDOWN RIVER and JOHN'S RIVER.****LANSDOWN RIVER :—Examined, 20th May.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—13 pupils.

The school is held in the Episcopalian church ; it is a suitable and substantial building, and the school appliances are fair. The organization and discipline are effective. As far as examined, the pupils appear to have made fair progress.

This school was until recently worked with one at Mambo Island, but this latter school is now attached to Pelican Point.

Operations at John's River had not commenced when I was in the locality, but the quarterly return for December shows an enrolment of 6 boys and 4 girls.

**MYALL RIVER (UPPER) :—Examined, 14th September.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—10 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a fairly suitable building. The supply of material had not been received when I visited. Considering the difficulties under which the instruction has been prosecuted, the results are fair.

**MYALL RIVER (LOWER) :—Examined, 15th September.**

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—12 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a satisfactory structure, but the furniture is unfinished, and the usual stock of working material had not been received when I inspected the school.

The results of the teaching were, in the circumstances of the case, satisfactory.

## MAMBO ISLAND and PELICAN POINT.

MAMBO ISLAND:—Examined 19th May.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 8; girls, 9; total, 17.

Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 6; girls, 8; total, 14.

Ordinary average attendance:—9 pupils.

The school is held in the Episcopalian church. The premises are suitable, and the appliances are equal to the requirements. The organization and discipline are fair: it should however be stated that the attendance is very irregular. The instruction is moderately effective. Work had not commenced at Pelican Point when I was in the locality.

## WYONG CREEK and McLEAN RIVER (2).

These three schools were not recognized by the Council when I was in the respective localities.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District.

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon the condition of Public and Certified Denominational Schools, for the year 1870.

At the close of the year 1869, sixty (60) schools were in operation in this district, namely, fifteen (15) public and forty-five (45) denominational. The public schools comprised twenty-nine (29) departments, and the denominational, sixty-nine (69). Early in the year 1870, two (2) departments—girls and infants—belonging to the Balmain R.C. school were voluntarily closed by the Local Board. No new schools have been opened. The number of departments, therefore, now in operation amounts to ninety-six (96).

From unavoidable causes, the work of inspection was not begun before April; but notwithstanding this circumstance, all the schools were regularly inspected before the end of November. In addition to the regular inspection, a large number of schools were visited incidentally; some—two or three times. The time spent in the regular inspection of each department varied, according to its size, from one to eight days. The examination was as searching as it was possible to make it; and, whilst primarily directed to estimate the proficiency of each class in reference to the standards laid down by the Council, it also aimed, as far as was practicable, in ascertaining the attainments of each pupil. Whether the pupils had been trained to habits of close attention, whether they evinced a healthy disposition to work, and whether the instruction had succeeded in making them thoughtful and intelligent, were also points kept steadily in view.

*Material Condition.*—Compared with last year, some improvement is visible in the material condition of schools. At Paddington, the new public school buildings are approaching completion; and steps are in progress to erect infant schoolrooms at Balmain and the Glebe. In the case of several other public schools there is little room for satisfaction in this respect. At Pymont and Botany Road nothing has yet been done to provide suitable schoolhouses, although the want of these is more severely felt than over; whilst at Camperdown, Jamieson-street, and Watson's Bay, repairs are urgently needed. As regards denominational schools, repairs or additions have been effected at Balmain C.E., Double Bay C.E., St. Leonard's C.E., St. Leonard's R.C., and Woolloomooloo Pres. An additional schoolroom is in course of erection at St. Philip's C.E., whilst at two or three other places initiatory measures are being taken to make good existing defects. Notwithstanding, however, these evidences of improvement, much remains to be done before the material state of schools can be regarded as even fairly satisfactory. In the case of some Roman Catholic schools, teaching operations are carried on in churches; and proper organization is, under the circumstances, simply impossible. Other objectionable features arising from the same cause might be mentioned. Unnecessary difficulty has been met with in getting Local Boards to provide lavatories: in one or two instances no provision has even been made for a water supply. Several schools are still without playgrounds, and in such cases the means to secure healthy or sound discipline are necessarily imperfect. In a few schools the sites are low and unhealthy; in more, the light is bad and the ventilation defective. With few exceptions, the schools are fairly provided with suitable furniture and apparatus, and are liberally found in books. In general terms, it may be said that the school records are neatly and correctly kept.

*Moral Character.*—The past year has been exceptionally wet, and this circumstance has naturally affected school attendance: it has reduced the number actually attending school, and has rendered that attendance precarious and irregular. Other causes, of a similar tendency, but more within the control of parents, have prevailed to an unusual extent in some localities. It would appear, however, that this irregularity of attendance is less marked in schools where the discipline is more than ordinarily strict. Whilst, therefore, it must be admitted that ignorance and cupidity induce parents to keep their children from school, it is no less true that a teacher who aims at maintaining a high standard of discipline is able to lessen to some extent the effect of these influences. The only real cure, however, will, as stated in former reports, be probably found to lie in such legislative enactment as shall render school attendance compulsory.

The number of pupils on the rolls of public schools at the time of inspection was 6,296; and of these, 5,408 or 85.8 per cent. were present at examination. Of those examined,

33.8 per cent.	were 7 years of age, or under.
9.9	“ “ 8 years of age.
12.1	“ “ 9 “
11.2	“ “ 10 “
10.5	“ “ 11 “
22.3	“ “ 12 years of age, or above.

The number on the rolls of denominational schools at the time of inspection was 9,568, and of these 7,449 or 78.9 per cent. were present at examination. Of those examined,

47.2 per cent.	were 7 years of age, or under.
11.9	“ “ 8 years of age.
11.4	“ “ 9 “
10.8	“ “ 10 “
7.5	“ “ 11 “
11.1	“ “ 12 “

A comparison of these tables leads to the following conclusions:—

1. That whilst in public schools 55.8 per cent. of the pupils in attendance did not exceed 9 years of age, in denominational schools the percentage was as high as 70.5.
2. That children attend for longer periods at public schools than at denominational.

Viewed in connection with similar tables published in last year's report, it will be further seen that whereas in that year 12,645 pupils came under examination, in 1870 the number reached 12,857, and that notwithstanding the very unseasonable weather that prevailed throughout the year.

Fair



Fair attention is devoted by a majority of teachers towards inducing children to attend school punctually. A good number, however, are careless about the matter. Some, indeed, seem afraid to enforce a punctual attendance lest it should lead to a loss of pupils; others, whilst prepared to admit the value of punctuality, have neither the sagacity nor the will to adopt the necessary measures to secure it. Of public schools, the number in which the punctuality ranks from fair to good is 86 per cent.; of denominational schools, the number in which the punctuality is of similar quality is 61 per cent.

It is pleasing to be able to report that very fair attention is devoted to the subject of cleanliness. In a few schools, the condition of the children in this particular was unsatisfactory, but in the great majority there is little room for complaint. Equal care is not bestowed upon the state of the schoolrooms. Several were dirty, and, in a great number the furniture and apparatus presented an untidy, disordered appearance. The playgrounds too, in many instances, are slovenly kept, and the same may be said of the out-offices. These may appear trifling matters to some teachers, but they exercise no unimportant influence on the discipline of a school, and on the estimate which may be formed of it.

When it is considered that the best teaching must prove ineffective where good order does not prevail, it is difficult to understand why a more general effort is not made to place this part of school discipline on a sounder footing. The idea of order entertained by many teachers is far too limited. A school in which a tolerable degree of noise prevails is judged by some to be orderly. The pupils may evince a passive attention with no real disposition to work, sit in all kinds of postures, obey commands in a sluggish indifferent manner, go through movements without precision or regularity, and because they are not decidedly noisy they are considered to be orderly. In such cases teachers are usually wanting in the qualities necessary to enable them to raise their schools to a fair degree of excellence in this important feature of school discipline. They are persons either of uncertain temper or deficient in tact and firmness. Breaches of discipline are dealt with by them in an arbitrary manner, without judgment or regard to possible consequences. If there be one thing more than another which they overlook or are ignorant of, it is the importance of systematic drill. What they attempt in this respect is partial in character, unintelligent in aim, and of little real ultimate value. Even in the better disciplined schools, the kind of drill in vogue is imperfect and irregular, and, having regard to passing events, it is undesirable that this state of things should continue. We believe that the appointment of a drill master to impart a knowledge of drill to teachers, and to visit the more important schools of the district, would be productive of good results. Unless such a step be taken, it is unlikely that the order of our schools will ever attain a proper state of excellence.

The kind of government employed by a teacher cannot fail to have an important influence on the order of a school. Much in the government will depend directly on the teacher's personal character. A want of firmness, of courage to do what circumstances demand and common sense suggests, a disposition to avoid trouble and unpleasantness, a yielding, easy temperament—these are the commoner defects of teachers whose schools are badly disciplined. In all such cases the government is powerless for good. Some improvement is noticeable in the degree of attention and thought directed to this part of school management; but the absolute results attained therein, whilst fairly satisfactory, are below the standard it is desirable to keep in view.

Annexes D and E.

*Instruction.*—A good classification is an essential part of good organization; the efficacy of the teaching is directly dependent on it; the conditions that regulate it should be manifest even to the inexperienced. The number of pupils in attendance, the amount of teaching power at command, and the ages and capacities of the pupils, are the main considerations that should determine a proper disposition of the classes. In large schools it is next to impossible that more than two divisions under one teacher can be effectively managed, and yet this fact is overlooked in many cases. Young teachers almost invariably attempt too much in this direction, and even older ones are not wholly free from the fault. Whether caused by over zeal, or by a weak desire to please parents, the error is one that is productive of the worst results. A proper gradation of classes both in respect of attainments and numbers is a matter that no teacher can afford to disregard. With him it will be a matter of moment that his pupils do not unduly preponderate in the lower classes, or that his higher classes are so small as to cause him to lose the advantages arising from what is known as the sympathy of numbers. Our experience during the past year leads to the conclusion that bad classification is rare, and that reasonable improvement is being made in this part of school arrangement.

To provide for the profitable occupation of every pupil is one of the first and most important duties of a teacher. To do so is at once to economize time and realize the most favourable conditions for effective teaching. The time-tables and programmes of lessons used for this purpose are, as a whole, fairly arranged. A few of the former fail to provide for a proper alternation of oral and silent lessons; in a few others, the appropriation of time to the various subjects of instruction is susceptible of improvement. The common faults in the programmes of lessons are, an attempt to do too much and a want of explicitness of statement. These errors are, however, becoming less marked.

The method to be employed in the teaching of any subject will depend upon the nature of that subject. In one case the synthetic may be the right method to adopt; in another, the analytic; more frequently, however, a combination of the two. To be able to use appropriate methods is a matter of some importance; but after all, of minor consideration compared with other points necessary to produce effective teaching. The personal character of the teacher is the principal of these. When the teacher is enthusiastic in his work, of an impressive manner, possessed of tact in the management of children, and a good disciplinarian, any method he may use will not be found wholly ineffective. Where, however, along with these personal qualities, he has some knowledge of the nature of the human mind, can fix at once upon the precise subjects to be presented to his pupils in their different stages of mental development, and is equally quick to discover the most appropriate mode in which these subjects should be treated,—in such cases the teaching must be productive of good results. But where, in addition to all these essentials, he has had a long professional experience, which enables him to discern at a glance whether the pupils are really grasping the instruction, to know when to substitute searching questioning for didactic teaching, to know when children are really working and when they only seem to work, the results obtained cannot fail to be of a high order of excellence. As a rule the methods have improved in quality during the year. The number of schools in which bad methods are employed amounts to about 14 per cent.

*Reading.*—Increased skill is beginning to be shown in the teaching of the elements of reading. Greater use is made of the syllabic method; and, with the help of the black-board or cards, tolerable progress is being effected. It seems desirable, however, that more pains be taken to remedy imperfect articulation and defective pronunciation. Indifference or inattention to these particulars tends to deteriorate the whole reading of a school. The injudicious use of simultaneous reading contributes largely to the same result. Where this is practised to an undue extent, indistinctness of enunciation is rather promoted than lessened, whilst the correction of individual faults is out of the question. Simultaneous reading is no doubt useful when employed in moderation, and with young children; but it fails to produce expressive or intelligent reading. Another point to which the attention of teachers needs to be more closely directed is the importance of explaining fully the meanings of the more difficult words occurring in the lesson. This is professed to be done in almost all cases; but, in point of fact, is seldom done well. Whether it be that the matter is not sufficiently dwelt on, seldom recurred to, or that too much is attempted at a time, the results obtained are partial and unsatisfactory. Touching the more advanced reading, although some progress is discernible, the same faults pervade the teaching of it as those adverted to in former reports. Ability to give exemplar reading is limited, and the importance of directing attention to peculiarities of construction is not sufficiently recognized. Derivation transposition, and oral phrasing might also receive a fuller treatment.

*Writing.*—

*Writing.*—The writing usually met with is of a tolerably painstaking character; that on slates is less so. Want of desk accommodation is one cause of this, though not the principal. What kind of progress can young children be expected to make who are required to write on unruled slates, held in their hands without any fixed support? The copies set by the teacher, too, are frequently anything but models of good writing—are haphazard and injudicious in character, and fail to show that any rational system of teaching the subject is being followed. Apart from these defects, the supervision exercised over the writing is lax. Too much is allowed to be done at a sitting; bad work is too seldom condemned, and timely explanation is rarely given or needful corrections made. In the upper classes the absence of a uniform copy-book is frequently met with; and, what is worse, the very indifferent head-lines in those in use are used indiscriminately.

*Dictation.*—Dictation receives very general attention; there is no school in which it is not professedly taught. As a means of teaching spelling it is found to be fairly successful. Various modes are adopted in dealing with it, but the differences between them are not great. The main points to be kept in view by the teacher are that the words shall be slowly dictated, clearly pronounced, and proper measures taken to prevent copying. The work of each child should be minutely examined, and the necessary corrections made. Misspelt words should in all cases be written on the black-board, and the pupils required to copy them on their slates. In the upper classes the dictation should be given on paper.

*Arithmetic.*—We have no decided improvement to record in the teaching of arithmetic, either in the methods employed or in the results obtained. There has been little alteration in the tests used to measure the progress attained in this branch by the various schools under our supervision: the questions have been of similar character to those given in previous years, and the same standard has been, as nearly as possible, adhered to. If any deviation has been made, it has been in the direction of greater stringency. Care has been taken to see that the questions were of a practical kind, that they were couched in clear unmisinterpretable language; and that, whilst not going beyond the limits within which instruction had been given in the subject, sufficient scope was afforded the examinees for the exercise of the reasoning faculties. The effect of this last provision has been to confirm our previous views respecting the mechanical mode in which arithmetic is taught. In the majority of schools there is really no method adopted in the teaching of the subject beyond what is suggested by the nearest text-book. There is a lack of originality in the framing of questions, and little attempt is made to explain clearly and intelligently the principles of the science. Terms are made use of absurd in themselves and meaningless to the children. In subtraction, for example, the expressions "borrowing" and "paying back" are used to denote certain processes of reasoning; but in very few instances have we discovered any rational conception of the meaning or application of these terms. The idea of "borrowing" is misty in other respects. Where, for the time being, the subtrahend exceeds the minuend, the difficulty involved in the subtraction is got over by the children by borrowing *one or ten*. To them it seems immaterial which, as the loan of either quantity seldom fails to produce the desired effect. What the value of the *one or ten* is, or where either is to be borrowed from, few pupils seem to know. Such results invariably point to poor, unintelligent teaching, and are never met with where a teacher takes the trouble to explain fully the principles of each rule. Hasty, superficial work is another characteristic of the mode in which the elements are taught. Children are found doing subtraction who can only find the sum of eight and nine by counting on their fingers, and are put into multiplication whilst ignorant of the easier tables. Our examinations have disclosed another point to which teachers do not direct sufficient attention, and that is, regular recurrence to rules gone through. The pupils of an upper second class, for example, represented as working division, we have examined in multiplication and subtraction with, in many instances, surprisingly poor results. The invariable excuse for the failure has been that the pupils have not of late been exercised in those rules. Similar errors mark the teaching of the more advanced parts of the subject. Here, also, more lucid explanation is needed, less trifling with work, together with greater originality and versatility in the framing of questions.

*Grammar.*—A very natural and common mistake committed in teaching grammar is to deal largely with mere abstractions,—to make no effort to present the subject otherwise than as it is treated in books. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in a majority of the schools in this district more rational methods are adopted. The subject is unfolded little by little, concrete illustrations are given where possible, and an attempt is made to deal with it in a rational, common-sense way. Ideas are given first, and definitions afterwards. In beginning with the "noun," for example, the names of surrounding objects are got by the teacher from the children, and written on the board. The pupils are then told that these names are called *nouns*, and no further advance is made in the subject until the idea of a noun is thoroughly comprehended. The same process is followed in dealing with the "adjective." The name of some common object is obtained from the children and written upon the black-board. They are then required to find words descriptive of the object, and these words also are written down—prefixed to the name of the thing (noun) described. Other objects are selected, and the list of descriptive words extended. After dwelling for some time upon the nature of these words—their effect upon and connection with the different nouns chosen—the term *adjective* is explained in a general way, and applied. Thus the children, instead of starting with definitions to them almost meaningless, are enabled, by an easy inductive process, to find the definitions for themselves, to feel the need of the terms applied, and, to some extent to discover the appropriateness of such terms. A knowledge of the definitions of the parts of speech is given in this way. The pupils are next practised in distinguishing these parts of speech in the easier sentences of the reading lessons; and, until they are promoted to another class, nothing further is attempted. The mode of treatment thus outlined is pursued in the larger number of schools with fairly satisfactory results. With children who have thoroughly comprehended the subject to this extent, little difficulty is felt in getting them to understand what follows. This statement must be received, however, with some degree of limitation. Our experience does not show that analysis of sentences is taught with more than moderate success. This arises in part from the meagre knowledge of the subject which many teachers possess, and in part from the unskillful methods used in the teaching of it. In general, it may be said that too much attention is paid to mere technicalities that tend only to mystify, that too much matter is presented to the children at a time, and that a want of versatility is exhibited in selecting appropriate illustrations.

*Geography.*—Elementary geography is not taught well. There is much talking upon mere words, and little pains taken to communicate ideas. Definitions are given without any attempt to illustrate them on the black-board or by means of published diagrams. In many instances the lessons lack methodical arrangement. The subject is not communicated by progressive instalments, or in accordance with any intelligent, well-defined plan. The methods employed fail, therefore, to produce satisfactory results. In the more advanced geography better attainments are shown. Out of 3,026 pupils examined in this part of the subject, the proficiency of 1,956 (nearly 65 per cent.) ranged from fair to good. Outline map drawing receives fair attention. The matter of the oral lessons is carefully prepared and arranged, and the lessons themselves are invested with tolerable interest.

*Object Lessons.*—The methods used in the giving of object lessons vary little; their great defect is a want of originality. In general the lessons are burdened with excess of matter, unnecessary prominence being given to non-essentials. The design of these lessons is not clear to the minds of a great many teachers. Whilst well calculated to increase the information of children, their main aim should be to cultivate their power of observation, to lead them to classify and arrange, and generally to develop their mental faculties. It is not necessary that a series of lessons should be given on the same subject or on kindred subjects, although that may at times be desirable. Young children need variety, and with them little remains to be done by the teacher beyond eliciting what they know, and supplementing that with what they have failed to observe. To pupils of the higher classes, object lessons require to be treated somewhat differently. Here the matter is of the first importance, and should be culled from the best sources. At the same time, care and judgment are needed to give it arrangement, so that the various steps in the

lesson

lesson may follow each other in logical sequence. Appropriate questioning will have to be freely resorted to in this, as in other branches, to test the attention of the pupils, and to ascertain whether the instruction is being received. The results disclosed by our examinations in object lessons during the year are fairly satisfactory, and an improvement upon the degree of proficiency evinced by the pupils in the subject for the previous year.

*Singing.*—Provision is made on the time-table of every school for the teaching of singing. The number of teachers competent to give instruction in the subject is on the increase. A corresponding improvement in the results obtained is visible. With reference to the tables relating to singing, given in Annex E, it is proper to state that the large number of pupils whose proficiency is estimated as "indifferent" is caused by our having included therein all children attending infant schools, and who in most instances sing only by ear. In many schools the pupils sing part songs with pleasing effect, but their knowledge of the theory is meagre. It is to be feared that in this, as in other branches, mere show and superficiality are substituted for more solid acquirements.

*Drawing.*—The success attending the teaching of drawing, referred to in former reports, continues. There has been a marked falling off in individual schools, but the general results obtained are an improvement upon those of previous years. A greater attention to details is required, and in some instances a stricter observance of the course of drawing prescribed by the Council. Many teachers do not make themselves acquainted with the instructions laid down for their guidance in teaching the subject, a want of judgment is shown in selecting suitable copies, and a very general mistake is made in advancing pupils too rapidly. The arrangements for ensuring that the subject shall be taught systematically are unaltered. The Drawing Master, Mr. Fowles, visits each school monthly, examines what is being done in the subject, gives model lessons to the classes, and assists the teachers with his advice.

*Scripture.*—Instruction is given in Scripture in all public schools. The Scripture Lessons published by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland are the books used. Speaking generally, it may be said that a fair acquaintance is exhibited by the pupils attending our schools with the leading facts of Scripture.

*Needlework.*—In last year's report we had occasion to complain of the manner in which needlework was taught. We are unable to record any great improvement. In several schools sewing is taught in a desultory way; little or no trouble is taken to provide the girls with work, and unnecessary prominence is given to fancy work. As a consequence, the exhibitions of needlework have, with few exceptions, been poor both as regards the quantity and quality of the work exhibited. The Fort-street girls school deserves special mention for the excellence of the needlework shown, and for the very satisfactory progress which the girls appear to be making in this useful feminine acquirement. The question of introducing the sewing machine into our leading girls' schools was raised during the year. We are decidedly of opinion that such a step is desirable, if for no other reason than as offering a means whereby a large number of girls might find suitable and profitable employment.

*Teachers.*—Few changes of importance have taken place in the teaching staffs of schools during the year. The conditions laid down in article 39 of the regulations have been fulfilled by several teachers, and the result has been that those who have evinced a uniform improvement in the management of their schools have received promotion. It is gratifying to note the large number who voluntarily offer themselves for examination with a view to better their positions. A larger number still are studious in their habits, and anxious for self-improvement. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable young men qualified to act as assistant-teachers; but the difficulty is, we believe, not likely to last long. The number of teachers and assistant-teachers employed in public schools is 59; in denominational schools, 104. The following table shows their classification:—

Employed in	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.			Not classified.
	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.	
Public Schools .....	2	8	11	9	24	4	1	.....
Denominational Schools..	...	...	8	15	33	20	15	13
Total.....	2	8	19	24	57	24	16	13

The pupil-teacher system is receiving in this district a yearly extension. Wherever the conditions necessary to their appointment are met, applications are made for their services. Every care is taken that only young persons who possess at least average natural aptitude for teaching shall be appointed to the office; and only those are finally approved who show themselves studious, diligent, and useful. Our experience of the pupil teachers under us is encouraging. As a rule, they are animated with a fondness for their office, are steady and attentive, quick to learn, and produce very respectable results in the work of teaching. The number now employed is 123, classified as follows:—

Employed in	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Public Schools .....	13	11	13	17
Denominational Schools .....	4	22	22	27
Total.....	17	33	35	44

*Local Supervision.*—There is little of additional importance to be mentioned in connection with this subject. The number of schools in which Local Boards evince an intelligent and abiding interest in the institutions under their supervision is comparatively small. Regular visitation is practised in few instances, and, in the case of most denominational schools, the only member of the Board who entertains a proper conception of the duties pertaining to his office is the Chairman. Matters are no better in this respect as regards public schools. Honorable exceptions might be mentioned, but they are rare.

*Summary.*—To sum up:—The majority of school buildings are fairly suitable and well equipped; a gradual improvement is taking place in the appointments of playgrounds; the discipline of our schools affords reasonable ground for satisfaction; the methods of teaching are, in the main, intelligent and effective; the teaching body manifests an increased earnestness and efficiency; and whilst local supervision admits of a better organization, it is performed in a well-meaning spirit.

EDWIN JOHNSON, }  
JOHN D. BRADLEY, } Inspectors.

Inspector's Office, Fort-street,  
23 December, 1870.

## ANNEX A.

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Public Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	15	7	2	5
Buildings .....	11	12	5	1
*Playgrounds .....	13	3	5	6
Furniture .....	15	6	7	1
Apparatus .....	15	10	4	.....
Books .....	25	3	.....	1
Registers .....	22	4	2	1

\* Two Public Schools have no playgrounds.

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Church of England Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	21	11	.....	.....
Buildings .....	23	9	.....	.....
Playgrounds .....	10	19	3	.....
Furniture .....	10	17	3	2
Apparatus .....	16	15	1	.....
Books .....	17	12	2	1
Registers .....	14	15	1	2

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Roman Catholic Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	8	4	9	3
Buildings .....	3	10	8	3
*Playgrounds .....	4	11	4	3
Furniture .....	.....	11	9	4
Apparatus .....	4	13	7	.....
Books .....	6	16	2	.....
Registers .....	10	13	.....	1

\* Two Roman Catholic Schools have no playgrounds.

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Presbyterian Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	2	.....	2	1
Buildings .....	1	3	1	.....
*Playgrounds .....	1	.....	.....	3
Furniture .....	1	3	1	.....
Apparatus .....	1	4	.....	.....
Books .....	2	3	.....	.....
Registers .....	2	3	.....	.....

\* One Presbyterian School has no playground.

TABLE showing the Material Condition of Wesleyan Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	3	1	.....	1
Buildings .....	3	.....	1	1
*Playgrounds .....	.....	2	2	.....
Furniture .....	1	3	1	.....
Apparatus .....	2	2	1	.....
Books .....	2	2	1	.....
Registers .....	.....	4	1	.....

\* One Wesleyan School has no playground.

\* TABLE showing the Material Condition of all Denominational Schools.

Organization.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Situations .....	34	16	11	6
Buildings .....	30	23	10	4
†Playgrounds .....	15	32	9	7
Furniture .....	12	34	15	6
Apparatus .....	23	34	10	.....
Books .....	27	34	5	1
Registers .....	27	35	2	3

\* Sussex-street Hebrew School is included in this table.

† Four Denominational Schools have no playgrounds.

ANNEX B.

## ANNEX B.

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Public Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	12	15	1	1
Punctuality .....	13	10	3	1
Cleanliness .....	22	4	3	.....
Order .....	14	10	4	1
Government .....	17	8	3	1

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Church of England Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	7	16	6	3
Punctuality .....	4	18	10	.....
Cleanliness .....	15	14	3	.....
Order .....	8	15	8	1
Government .....	9	12	9	2

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Roman Catholic Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	4	7	9	4
Punctuality .....	1	9	9	5
Cleanliness .....	7	10	5	2
Order .....	5	8	8	3
Government .....	5	10	6	3

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Presbyterian Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	1	3	1	.....
Punctuality .....	2	3	.....	.....
Cleanliness .....	2	3	.....	.....
Order .....	.....	4	1	.....
Government .....	.....	4	1	.....

TABLE showing the Moral Character of Wesleyan Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	.....	3	2	.....
Punctuality .....	.....	3	2	.....
Cleanliness .....	.....	5	.....	.....
Order .....	.....	3	1	1
Government .....	.....	4	.....	1

\* TABLE showing the Moral Character of all Denominational Schools.

Discipline.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Regularity .....	12	30	18	7
Punctuality .....	7	34	21	5
Cleanliness .....	24	33	8	2
Order .....	13	30	19	5
Government .....	14	30	17	6

\*Sussex-street Hebrew School is included in this table.

## ANNEX C.

TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in Public Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
On the Roll .....	1212	929	354	263	459	277	417	278	396	255	779	677	3617	2679
Present at Examination .....	1048	782	314	224	413	242	365	243	345	224	636	572	3121	2287

TABLE

TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in Church of England Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On the Roll .....	1175	1005	300	246	288	222	277	218	205	150	861	211	2606	2052
Present at Examination .....	975	847	239	208	242	178	225	167	167	119	266	146	2114	1665

TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in Roman Catholic Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On the Roll .....	808	682	220	139	232	148	202	166	152	94	253	167	1876	1396
Present at Examination .....	603	487	185	115	176	117	168	135	114	76	188	110	1434	1040

TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in Presbyterian Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On the Roll .....	243	179	58	34	47	26	36	27	26	28	28	26	438	320
Present at Examination .....	155	108	39	19	36	22	31	15	18	23	23	20	302	207

TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in Wesleyan Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On the Roll .....	228	152	52	35	44	45	31	27	26	27	40	35	421	321
Present at Examination .....	172	123	43	31	33	30	24	22	24	19	28	31	324	256

\* TABLE showing the Ages of the Pupils on the Roll and present at Examination in all Denominational Schools.

Number.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years and over.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
On the Roll .....	2490	2045	648	459	618	447	558	444	411	300	695	449	5420	4144
Present at Examination .....	1928	1588	514	376	493	353	458	345	325	238	517	314	4235	3214

\* Sussex-street Hebrew School is included in this Table.

## ANNEX D.

TABLE, showing the Instructional Arrangements in Public Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	15	11	2	1
Occupation .....	21	6	1	1
Methods .....	12	12	3	2

TABLE

TABLE showing the Instructional Arrangements in Church of England Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	7	15	9	1
Occupation.....	8	16	7	1
Methods.....	3	15	10	4

TABLE showing the Instructional Arrangements in Roman Catholic Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	4	11	8	1
Occupation.....	5	11	7	1
Methods.....	3	9	8	4

TABLE showing the Instructional Arrangements in Presbyterian Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	3	2	...	...
Occupation.....	...	3	2	...
Methods.....	...	1	4	...

TABLE showing the Instructional Arrangements in Wesleyan Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	...	3	2	...
Occupation.....	...	3	2	...
Methods.....	...	1	4	...

\* TABLE showing the Instructional Arrangements in all Denominational Schools.

Details.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Indifferent.
Classification .....	14	32	19	2
Occupation.....	13	34	18	2
Methods.....	6	27	26	8

\* Sussex-street Hebrew School is included in this table.

ANNEX E.

TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in Public Schools.

Actual Proficiency.	Reading.					Writing.			Arithmetic.				Grammar.		Geography.			Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Latin.	Scripture.	
	Alphabet.	Mono-syllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Total.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Total.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.								Total.
Indifferent.....	596	84	80	...	760	192	42	234	1316	35	167	1518	223	...	223	625	...	625	894	2509	281	128	46	46	219
Tolerable.....	...	227	516	191	934	631	485	1116	726	238	310	1264	420	413	833	712	361	1073	1169	832	1049	94	40	...	502
Fair.....	...	232	678	603	1518	429	909	1338	390	355	226	971	461	497	958	482	469	951	1845	1086	1454	72	86	123	575
Good.....	...	685	803	706	2196	674	1574	2248	249	216	130	593	604	764	1368	798	778	1576	2000	911	543	163	6	80	1061
Total.....	596	1228	2079	1506	5408	1926	3010	4936	2681	634	833	4346	1708	1674	3382	2617	1608	4226	5408	5408	3327	457	178	249	2357

TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in Church of England Schools.

Actual Proficiency.	Reading.					Writing.			Arithmetic.				Grammar.		Geography.			Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Latin.	
	Alphabet.	Mono-syllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Total.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Total.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Total.	Elementary.	Advanced.							Total.
Indifferent.....	626	114	29	...	769	150	39	189	1481	212	120	1813	899	73	472	633	222	855	385	2306	333	66	...	...
Tolerable.....	...	258	596	120	974	613	510	1123	354	134	17	503	736	397	1133	615	172	787	1443	462	604	...	...	...
Fair.....	...	381	446	319	1126	841	490	1271	272	117	10	399	112	222	334	594	171	566	1293	692	711	...	...	...
Good.....	...	466	101	253	910	602	587	1089	43	10	...	53	39	...	39	467	127	614	658	320	277	...	...	...
Total.....	626	1190	1262	692	3779	2100	1566	3672	2150	473	147	2770	1286	692	1978	2123	692	2821	3779	3779	1926	66	...	...

TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in Roman Catholic Schools.

Table with columns for Actual Proficiency (Indifferent, Tolerable, Fair, Good, Total) and subjects: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. Each subject has sub-columns for different proficiency levels and methods.

TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in Presbyterian Schools.

Table with columns for Actual Proficiency (Indifferent, Tolerable, Fair, Good, Total) and subjects: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. Each subject has sub-columns for different proficiency levels and methods.

TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in Wesleyan Schools.

Table with columns for Actual Proficiency (Indifferent, Tolerable, Fair, Good, Total) and subjects: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. Each subject has sub-columns for different proficiency levels and methods.

\* TABLE showing the Proficiency of the Pupils in the subjects of Instruction in all Denominational Schools.

Table with columns for Actual Proficiency (Indifferent, Tolerable, Fair, Good, Total) and subjects: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. Each subject has sub-columns for different proficiency levels and methods.

\* Sussex-street Hebrew School is included in this table.

ANNEX F.

DETAILED statement of the condition of Public Schools in the Sydney District, visited during the year 1870.

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools. 2 to their moral character. 3 to the subjects and methods of instruction. 4 to the proficiency of the pupils.

BALMAIN :—Visited, 15th and 16th June.

Numbers present at examination :—Boys, 111 ; girls, 91 ; total, 202.

1. The fences are damaged in places, the pump is useless, and the drainage is defective ; otherwise the whole property is in very fair order. Additional accommodation is needed for the increasing attendance. 2. The pupils are reasonably regular, punctual, and in very good order. Their demeanour is becoming, and their conduct unexceptionable. The general discipline and tone of the school may therefore be considered very satisfactory. 3. An appropriate classification obtains ; the instruction is judiciously regulated ; the methods are suitable, and applied with vigour and effect. 4. The proficiency varies from very fair to good. The school improves in efficiency, and is in a creditable condition.

BALMAIN



## BALMAIN (Infants) :—Visited, 15th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 90 ; girls, 59 ; total, 149.

1. The schoolroom is barely large enough for half of the present attendance ; and, with the prospect of the numbers increasing, additional accommodation is urgently needed. Except that there are no desks, the supply of furniture, apparatus, &c., is ample, and the general organization is satisfactory. 2. With few exceptions the pupils are regular and punctual. The order is good, and the demeanour of the children pleasing. Altogether the moral tone of the school is highly satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well arranged. The teaching is earnest and effective. 4. The attainments vary from fair to very fair.

## BOTANY ROAD :—Visited, 18th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 96 ; girls, 68 ; total, 164.

1. As a makeshift the schoolroom is much too small, and the premises generally are unsuitable. Lavatories and playshed are noticeable wants. There is no lack of teaching appliances in a good state of preservation. 2. The attendance is good—much in excess of the accommodation provided—and is marked by fair regularity. The moral tone of the school is sound. 3. The instruction embraces all essential branches, and is reasonably well regulated. The methods are of modern cast, and are applied with fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to very fair.

## BOURKE-STREET :—Visited, 19th and 20th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 114 ; girls, 73 ; total, 187.

1. The material condition remains the same as at last inspection. An additional group of desks in the lower room is very much needed. 2. Very fair regularity of attendance is secured, but the degree of punctuality is not satisfactory, especially in the afternoon session. The marching is irregular and too noisy, and other operations need to be performed with more precision and quietness. In the remaining particulars the discipline may be regarded as fair. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are suitable, but as a rule need to be more vigorously applied. 4. The attainments show a sensible improvement upon those of last year, and now rank from tolerable to fair.

## BOURKE-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 19th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 52 ; total, 113.

1. The material condition is unaltered. The chief defects are insufficient accommodation and want of desks. 2. The attendance has largely increased, and is marked by tolerable regularity. The pupils are clean, fairly punctual, and in middling order. 3. All the prescribed subjects are included in the course of instruction, which is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with care and tolerable intelligence. 4. The average results range from tolerable to fair. The answering is limited to a portion of the class, and is occasionally random and incorrect.

## CAMPSBOWN :—Visited, 21st July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 55 ; total, 122.

1. The schoolroom is damp, the fences are in a ruinous state, and lavatories and class-room are pressingly needed. 2. The pupils are unpunctual, and but moderately regular ; with few exceptions, they are clean and becomingly attired. Very fair order is maintained, but restlessness is occasionally prevalent, and the government requires to be marked by greater firmness and vigour. 3. All essential subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are compiled with tolerable judgment. The methods, although modern, need to be applied with greater energy and enthusiasm. 4. The attainments are fair. The school improves in efficiency.

## CLEVELAND-STREET (Boys) :—Visited, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th July.

Number present :—412.

1. The schoolroom requires to be recoloured internally, and the drainage of the playground improved. In most other respects the material condition and organization of the school are satisfactory. 2. The attendance continues steadily to increase, and is now out of all proportion to the accommodation provided. Having regard to this fact, the order and discipline must be regarded as excellent. 3. The instruction is intelligently arranged, and effectively given. Some differences mark the methods in use, but they are principally of detail, and such as must result from differences in the temperaments, experiences, and manner of those employing them. 4. The proficiency ranges from very fair to very good. The pupils yield a ready attention, are quick to answer, and display considerable mental cultivation.

## CLEVELAND-STREET (Girls) :—Visited 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th July.

Number present :—302.

1. The schoolroom is not large enough for the present attendance ; in all other particulars it is favourably circumstanced. The playground is covered with loose sand, which is very troublesome in windy weather, and the drainage is bad. The school is well organized, and has an abundant supply of books and apparatus. 2. The attendance is marked by very fair regularity and punctuality. The general discipline is judicious and the moral tone pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and regulated in an efficient manner. The methods are appropriate, and in general applied with fair intelligence and earnestness. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to good, the average proficiency being a little beyond fair.

## CLEVELAND-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 5th and 6th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 183 ; girls, 117 ; total, 300.

1. The inside of the schoolroom needs recolouring, and the playground draining ; otherwise the material condition and organization of the school are excellent. 2. The attendance steadily increases, and is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are clean, subdued in demeanour, and well behaved. Very good order is maintained, and a healthy spirit pervades the department. 3. The instruction embraces all essential subjects, and is regulated by the prescribed documents. The methods are suitable, and applied with industry, skill, and no inconsiderable degree of enthusiasm. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to good. The pupils are attentive under examination, and evince much eagerness to answer.

FORT-STREET (Boys):—Visited, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th May.

Number present:—555.

1. There are no new features to note in the organization, material condition, or general equipment of this school. Everything under these heads is perhaps as perfect as is possible under the circumstances. 2. The order and general discipline are very good. 3. The arrangements for teaching are complete and efficient. The methods, whether viewed in the abstract or as applied, are possessed of considerable merit. The teaching is careful, thorough, and educative in character. 4. The attainments range from very fair to very good. The pupils exhibit a ready attention under examination, considerable self-reliance, and answer with promptness, intelligence, and very general accuracy. A large proportion of the fifth class are working the Sixth Book of Euclid, and their knowledge of geometry is excellent.

FORT-STREET (Girls):—Visited, 12th, 13th, 14th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th April.

Number present:—440.

1. The accommodation is insufficient; otherwise the organization is satisfactory. An air of cleanliness, neatness, and comfort pervades the schoolroom. 2. The attendance has suffered of late from bad weather. The discipline is sound, and the moral aspect of the school is healthy. 3. The instruction is skillfully regulated. The methods are marked by earnestness, vigour, and intelligence. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to good. The pupils are attentive, self-reliant, and evince considerable mental culture.

FORT-STREET (Infants):—Visited, 7th, 8th, and 11th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 212; girls, 155; total, 367.

1. The light in the room appropriated to the use of the "babies" is defective, and the accommodation is insufficient. The two rooms occupied by the rest of the infants are fairly adapted to teaching purposes, but are not large enough. The whole of the buildings are in very fair repair, and are abundantly supplied with working materials. 2. The falling off in the attendance is only temporary, and caused by wet weather. As a body, the pupils are clean in appearance and becomingly attired. The order varies in quality in the different departments. In the baby department it may be described as fair; in the junior infant school, as very good; and in the senior infant department, as tolerable. The government is generally mild, and fairly effective as a whole. 3. The instruction embraces appropriate subjects, which are treated with fair intelligence and skill. 4. The attainments are satisfactory, particularly so in the junior infant school.

GLEBE:—Visited, 20th, 21st, and 23rd June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 109; girls, 66; total, 175.

1. The school premises generally are badly in need of repair, and the drainage is defective. There is a good stock of working materials, all in fair condition. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual, and the attendance is slightly increasing. Teaching operations are rather noisily conducted, and the general tone of the school is not so good as is desirable. For this state of things the present teacher, who has just been appointed, is not accountable. The school has suffered from the unsettled state of the teaching staff during the past three months. 3. Only a portion instead of all of the fourth class are learning geometry; otherwise the course of instruction is in accordance with the Council's Regulations. The methods are appropriate, and applied with fair vigour and effect. 4. The average proficiency is a little in excess of fair.

GLEBE (Infants):—Visited, 20th June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 49; girls, 25; total, 74.

1. The organization of this department in its main features is precisely the same as described in former reports. A separate schoolroom is a pressing necessity. 2. The discipline as a whole has improved. The pupils are more amenable to order, are cleaner and less unpunctual than heretofore. The government, however, inclines to harshness and is deficient in tact. 3. The instruction embraces the usual subjects, and is fairly regulated. 4. The proficiency is fair. The pupils make reasonable progress.

JAMIESON-STREET:—Visited, 22nd June.

Numbers present:—Boys, 61; girls, 34; total, 95.

1. Since last inspection the interior of the schoolroom has been cleaned and painted, but no additional or improved furniture has been supplied. The desks do not afford sufficient accommodation for the number of children using them, and are unsuitable in kind. The supply of books and slates is inadequate; and it would appear that the teacher is not sufficiently careful in preventing injury to the school stock, all of which is exposed in the schoolroom for want of a press in which to keep it. 2. The children attend with tolerable regularity but are not punctual, the teacher himself leaving room for complaint in the latter respect. The discipline is lax, and the attention and general demeanour of the children unsatisfactory. 3. Some improvement in the preparation of the lesson documents is noticeable, but the classification of the pupils is still faulty. The methods are ill-adapted for class-teaching, and are but very partially effective. 4. Though still below the standard, better results have been produced this year than formerly. The average proficiency is about moderate.

NEWTOWN:—Visited, 9th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 71; girls, 45; total, 116.

1. Playground accommodation is very limited; otherwise the schoolroom is in good repair and well found in teaching appliances. 2. The government is barely strict enough, but is reasonably effective notwithstanding. The moral tone is healthy. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. The instructional documents are compiled with care. The methods are applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to very fair.

NEWTOWN (Infants):—Visited, 9th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 34; girls, 26; total, 60.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, neat in appearance, and fairly furnished. The supply of working materials is ample, suitable in kind, and in very fair condition. 2. The attendance is stationary. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, and are neat and clean. Except that the marching is rather disorderly, the order is tolerably good. 3. The usual subjects are taught; and in the classification of the pupils and arrangement of the lesson documents fair judgment is shown. The methods are in general appropriate, but need to be more vigorously applied. 4. In most subjects the attainments are up to the standard—number and dictation being the weakest points. The pupils are attentive under examination, but can with difficulty be prevented from answering indiscriminately; and prompting is very prevalent among them. The school is in a much better condition than that disclosed at the last examination.

PADDINGTON:—

PADDINGTON :—Visited, 25th and 26th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 125 ; girls, 69 ; total, 194.

1. Little need be said of the schoolroom, as new buildings are in course of erection. The organization is, all things considered, of a satisfactory kind. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The order is susceptible of improvement. The government, whilst mild, is wanting in vigilance and tact ; as a whole, however, the discipline may be regarded as passable. 3. A tolerably judicious classification obtains. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methods are appropriate. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair. The pupils are attentive, but deficient in mental effort.

PADDINGTON (Infants) :—Visited, 25th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 54 ; total, 114.

1. In view of the completion of the new school-buildings, no alteration or improvements to the premises now occupied have been made during the year, so that the serious defects and inconveniences referred to in the last report still exist. The supply of working materials is ample, and in fair condition. The organization is as good as can reasonably be expected. 2. The pupils are regular in attendance and fairly punctual. The number present at examination was smaller than usual, on account of unfavourable weather. The government is effective. The children are clean in appearance, orderly, and attentive. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; and the methods employed are painstaking, intelligent, and skilful. The lesson documents are neatly prepared and well arranged. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to very fair.

PITT-STREET :—Visited, 27th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 29 ; total, 74.

1. The absence of a playground and the want of suitable desks are striking defects in the organization of the school. With these exceptions, the school is fairly furnished, and possesses a reasonable stock of educational appliances. 2. The want of playground accommodation militates greatly against the attendance. The government is hardly firm enough, but is otherwise tolerably effective. All things considered, the moral tone may be regarded as satisfactory. 3. Except in one or two points of detail, the classification is appropriate. The lesson documents are passably arranged, and the methods are modern and fairly skilful. 4. The proficiency varies from fair to very fair.

PITT-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 27th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 17 ; total, 50.

1. The material condition is the same as at last inspection. The organization is fair. 2. The pupils are in general regular, but not sufficiently punctual. The attendance, as compared with that of last year, shows a falling off of about 30 per cent. The want of a playground, together with the recent opening of St. Andrew's C.E. School, has mainly caused the decrease. The order has improved, and the general discipline may now be regarded as tolerably effective. 3. A fair classification of the pupils obtains, and the instruction is regulated with some judgment. The teaching is painstaking and fairly effective. 4. The proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

PITT-STREET, SOUTH :—Visited, 28th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 22 ; total, 52.

1. A lavatory and a supply of more suitable desks are the most important wants of this school. The premises are in fair repair, there is a sufficiency of apparatus, and in most other respects the material state of the school is reasonably good. 2. Fair order is maintained, and the discipline generally is passable in character. 3. The classification is good ; the instruction includes all essential branches, and is properly regulated. The methods are practical, and are applied with much earnestness and zeal. 4. The average proficiency of the classes approaches fair.

PITT-STREET, SOUTH (Infants) :—Visited, 28th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51.

1. The schoolroom is commodious in most respects, but not being upon the ground-floor, is rather inconveniently situated for infants. There is a tolerably good supply of working materials—slates excepted. The furniture is old, and but moderately suitable. 2. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. The order on the whole is satisfactory, but the marching is noisy and irregular. In other respects the discipline is very fair. 3. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction well regulated and marked by fair industry and skill. 4. The general proficiency is tolerable.

PYRMONT :—Visited, 10th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 111 ; girls, 61 ; total, 172.

1. The material state of this school continues very bad. The accommodation is exceedingly small, and altogether disproportionate to the very large and rapidly increasing attendance. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, subdued in demeanour, respectful, and well behaved. The government is firm, the order good, and the moral tone high. 3. The instruction includes all the usual branches, and is judiciously regulated. The methods are skilful and effective. 4. The proficiency ranks from very fair to good.

PYRMONT (Infants) :—Visited, 10th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 45 ; total, 88.

1. No alteration or improvement in the school premises has been made during the year ; and, as the attendance has increased, greater inconvenience from the insufficiency and unsuitableness of the accommodation is experienced. There is a good stock of books and apparatus in very fair preservation. The organization is as good as can be expected under the circumstances. 2. As before remarked, the attendance has increased, and is still increasing, and is marked by fair regularity ; the degree of punctuality however is not fully satisfactory. The appearance of the children is neat and pleasing, and the order very fair. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed for infant schools, and is well regulated. The methods are modern, and applied with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The attainments continue to be satisfactory—the general average being fair.

## WATSON'S BAY :—Visited, 21st July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 10 ; total, 29.

1. The building is but moderately adapted for school purposes. The furniture is of a make-shift kind and unsuitable, rendering good order and a proper organization almost impossible. 2. Under the present teacher the attendance has slightly improved. The children are punctual but not regular, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the families to which most of them belong. They are orderly and attentive under examination, and as a rule cleanly dressed. Altogether, the tone of the school has improved very appreciably. 3. The classification is in general appropriate, but the teacher seems to understand imperfectly the mode of keeping the lesson documents. Singing (by ear) and drawing have been added to the list of subjects taught. The teacher's wife devotes nearly the whole of her time in assisting in school duties. 4. The average proficiency approaches tolerable: at former inspections the attainments have been little beyond a blank.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Boys) :—Visited, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th August.

Number present :—240.

1. Except the drainage of the playground, which is extremely defective, and the light of the school-room, which is insufficient, the material condition of the school is satisfactory. More neatness is possible in the arrangement of the apparatus, and greater cleanliness in the state of the school premises generally. 2. The order and discipline are unsatisfactory. 3. The methods are fairly suitable, but need to be applied with more earnestness, energy, and skill. 4. The attainments vary from moderate to tolerable. For a leading public school its condition is highly discreditable to the teacher.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Girls) :—Visited, 3rd, 4th, and 5th August.

Number present :—227.

1. The schoolroom is too small for the present attendance of pupils. A lobby for the reception of hats and cloaks is urgently needed. The drainage of the playground is very defective, and the closets have become a complete nuisance. The school is well found in educational appliances, and the organization is as good as is possible under existing circumstances. 2. The attendance still continues to improve. The regularity and punctuality are fairly satisfactory. The pupils are neatly dressed, respectful, and obedient, and display a healthy activity and emulation in their work. The moral tone of the school is high, and reflects credit upon the management. 3. The classification is fair; the instruction well arranged; and the methods good, and applied with vigour and intelligence. 4. The attainments range from tolerable in the lowest class to good in the highest—the average proficiency being nearly very fair.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Infants) :—Visited, 1st and 2nd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 170 ; girls, 131 ; total, 301.

1. The accommodation is hardly adequate to the requirements of the present attendance, otherwise the material condition is reasonably good. In the junior department a larger stock of hat-pegs is required. There is an ample supply of working materials, suitable in kind and carefully kept. 2. A slight but steady increase in the attendance is observable; and in the matter of regularity and punctuality there is little room for complaint. The children are orderly and obedient, and yield a ready attention to the instruction. The moral tone is pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is complete and very fairly regulated. The classification generally speaking is appropriate, but tends to be too minute. The methods employed are good, and marked by fair skill in their application. 4. In the junior department the attainments average tolerable; in the senior, from fair to very fair.

EDWIN JOHNSON, } Inspectors.  
JOHN D. BRADLEY, }

## APPENDIX I.

## REPORTS ON TRAINING COLLEGES IN ENGLAND.

As regards constitution and government, the Training Colleges or Normal Schools of England are not calculated to furnish models suitable for imitation in this Colony. Being established by Educational Societies, or by Religious Bodies, they are voluntary institutions, and have no direct relation to the State. They differ considerably from each other in their aims and management, and even in their methods, in accordance with the varying intentions and views of their founders. Some amount of agreement is, however, induced by the action of the State which, as a condition to the granting of aid, imposes certain restrictions applicable to all alike. The mode in which the influence of the Government is brought to bear upon the Training Colleges is of a somewhat complicated nature, but may be briefly thus described.

When a Training College has been established, its buildings erected and furnished, its teaching staff appointed, and its students gathered within its walls, the Education Department has the option of recognizing it, and granting aid to the extent and on the conditions prescribed by the "Revised Code." Following out the principle of the regulations comprised in the Code, the Government professes to assist the institution and contribute a certain proportion of its expenses by paying for "results." But as in the case of the Primary Schools, the payments are made subject to restrictions altogether inconsistent with the free application of the "result" principle. A system which professes to pay for results only, should, to be consistent, take no cognizance of the means by which the results are produced; yet we find by article 95 of the Code that "no grant is made to a Normal School unless the Committee of Council is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff." At the same time, "no grant is made for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up the premises of Normal Schools."—(Art. 96.)

The extent of pecuniary aid granted by the Education Department to Normal Schools is £100 for each master, and £70 for each mistress who having been trained in them for two years, has completed a fixed term of probation in actual charge of a school, and obtained favourable reports from the Inspectors. Under certain limitations, half these amounts may be granted for teachers trained during one year only. These payments are, however, contingent upon circumstances wholly irrespective of the "result" principle, since they must not exceed 75 per cent. of the expenditure of the institution, or £50 for each male student, and £35 for each female student, in residence during the year in which they are made.

The payments are made by equal annual instalments, which may possibly be made to extend over a period of eight or more years from the time when the students entered the training schools. This arrangement, doubtless intended to secure the Government from expending public money upon the education of persons who do not afterwards become teachers and render service in return for the outlay, has the effect of giving a somewhat uncertain and speculative character to these institutions. Hence the Principals complain that all the liabilities attendant upon the establishment of Training Colleges are thrown upon the promoters who are thus compelled to carry on, at their personal risk, a most important branch of a great national work.

A further inconsistency may be seen in the provision for the admission of candidates to the training schools. Obviously, if payments are to be made for results only, it should be a matter of indifference to the Education Department what number or what description of candidates may be admitted. The department, however, practically selects the candidates by examining them and pronouncing upon their eligibility for admission. Candidates must have been pupil teachers who had successfully completed their apprenticeship, or not having been pupil teachers, must be persons more than eighteen years old. They must also sign a declaration that they intend *bond fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools under the supervision of the Education Department. A medical officer of the training college must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and "whether they are free from bodily lameness, defect, or deformity."

Nominally, the course of instruction is left to the discretion of the College authorities; virtually, it is decided by the Government syllabus,—a document issued yearly by the Education Department, in which the subjects are named in which students will subsequently be examined for certificates. These subjects, with an exception to be presently noted, must be taught in all the Training Colleges, and comprise Reading, and Repetition from memory, Penmanship, Arithmetic, School Management, Grammar and Composition, Geography; History; Euclid, Economy, Vocal Music, Drawing. In addition to these, the Holy Scriptures and Church Liturgy and History are taught in Normal Schools connected with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and with the Free and Episcopal Churches in Scotland. Other subjects may be included in the course by the College authorities, but with the risk that the students may fail in those prescribed. As a fact, extra subjects are almost invariably added, Algebra and other branches of mathematics with Physical Science being the most common, though in a few instances Latin is included. The encouragement of instruction in Art and in Physical Science is the special function of the Department of Science and Art, which examines on these subjects and pays for results. A copy of the syllabus for 1870 is appended. A very cursory examination will show that the course of reading prescribed is characterized by what might be termed its *technicality*. The subjects are specifically appropriate to the instruction of schoolmasters, but the curriculum, viewed as a means of imparting a liberal education, is defective on that very account.

Annex A.

The provision for the practical training of the students in school management seems to be somewhat meagre. Each Training College must have a practising school attached, and in some, masters of method are appointed. The syllabus requires students of the first year to be examined upon the best methods of teaching reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary instruction, and upon the art of oral teaching generally; and those of the second year have to teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, and answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—*a*. The different methods of organizing an elementary school; *b*. The form of, the mode of keeping, and of making returns from, school registers; *c*. The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar; *d*. Moral discipline.

In the following remarks, I have endeavoured to describe with some fulness three important training schools which might appropriately be selected as types of the others, or as exhibiting the operation of certain principles which their founders deemed important in relation to the work of education. The constitution and views of the educational or religious body by whom the institution was established are first explained; the material organization is then described; next, the arrangements for instruction; and finally the results. In connection with each of these divisions will be added remarks suggested by personal observation made in the institutions. The three institutions selected are,—1. The Training School of the British and Foreign School Society for male teachers in the Borough Road, as the exponent of the undenominational principle in education; 2. The Training School of the Home and Colonial School Society for female teachers in Gray's Inn Road, identified with the denominational principle, and representing the views of Pestalozzi in respect of methods of teaching; and 3. The Training College of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion at Westminster, which is purely denominational in all its arrangements, and makes provision for the training of male and female students in the same establishment.

*Borough Road Normal School.*—The Educational Society to which this Training College belongs was originally founded in 1808. Having adopted Joseph Lancaster's methods and system of school management, it was first designated the "Royal Lancasterian Institution for promoting the Education of the Children of the Poor." Subsequently, however, the title was changed, and the following rule was adopted:—"This institution shall be designated 'The Institution for promoting the Education of the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society of every religious persuasion'; and for the purpose of making manifest the extent of its objects, the title of the society shall be 'The British and Foreign School Society.'" The objects of the society were declared to be the maintenance of a school on an extensive scale to educate children, and the support and training of young persons of both sexes for supplying properly instructed teachers to the inhabitants of such places in the British dominions at home or abroad as shall be desirous of establishing schools on the British system. It was further provided that "all schools connected with the Society shall be open to the children of parents of all religious denominations; no catechism or peculiar religious tenets are to be taught, but the lessons for reading shall consist of extracts from the Holy Scripture, and every child shall be enjoined to attend regularly the place of worship to which its parents belong." This rule was afterwards explained as not being intended to exclude, and as never having practically impeded the teaching of the great leading, and fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but as being intended to forbid and practically to prevent the teaching of denominational catechisms in school hours and as part of ordinary school instruction. At the same time, any separate arrangement that might be adopted for teaching such peculiarities out of school hours was not to be interfered with. The great central principle of the society has also been defined as viewing education as a social rather than as a sectarian duty. "Regarding the instruction of the people as a national object," the society "has always maintained that it ought to be treated nationally; that is to say, with reference to the country rather than to parties; to towns rather than to churches; to districts rather than to congregations." In connection with plans of school management, the society adopted Lancaster's development of the monitorial system, which long continued to be one of the prominent characteristics of what became known as the "British" or "Lancasterian System."

Provision for the training of teachers was one of the original objects of the society, and has continued to occupy a chief part of its attention up to the present time. It would be foreign to my purpose to refer to the various steps which marked the gradual expansion in the views of its supporters upon this point. It may suffice to mention that the present college buildings occupy a site near that on which Joseph Lancaster commenced his labours in 1798.

The same views and principles are carried out in the training school, in which students of thirteen different religious denominations reside together. "The students," as the annual report for 1869-70 informs us, "have assembled daily for family worship, and met at stated times for biblical study, without any jarring or discord, though the sects were very various." The rule of the institution is further said to be not merely *toleration* but *respect* for each others' conscientious opinions.

The site of the Borough Road Normal School is not apparently very suitable. It is surrounded by a dense population, mostly of the lower classes. It is restricted as regards space to an inconvenient degree, and is not well situated in a sanitary point of view; but there can be little doubt that this site was originally selected on account of its proximity to the scene of Joseph Lancaster's early labours, and that the objections which may now be urged against it had much less force at that time. The buildings, which are extensive and substantial, impressed me with the idea that they were not well fitted for the purposes to which they are devoted. Possibly, the great development of the system since the date when they were first erected may have made the number of students in training appear too large for the accommodation provided. The buildings include, besides the domestic offices, a lecture theatre and class-rooms for the students, two practising schools—one for boys and the other for girls—and a depot for the supply of school materials to British schools and the public. The

The teaching staff of the Training College consists of a Principal, a Vice-Principal, and a resident Tutor. Each of these gentlemen is a graduate of the London University. The Principal, Mr. J. J. Curtis, is also well known as the author of several educational works of acknowledged merit and usefulness. Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in their yearly reports upon the institution, speak in highly favourable terms of the ability and zeal with which all the officers discharge their several duties. The position taken by students at the annual examination is perhaps the strongest testimonial on this head.

The general appearance of the students struck me as intelligent, though somewhat homely. This impression might have arisen from the fact that their dress was inferior in material and make to what is commonly observed in persons of their rank in the Colony. Among the students I noticed a young coloured man who appeared to take his place in the class and to join in all the exercises with the same intelligence as his white companions. I was informed that he was a native of Berbice, and that he possessed both character and talent.

The number of students in the college in 1870 was 100, forty-seven being in the second, and fifty-three in the first year of their training. Had more accommodation been available, a still greater number might have been received, as some applicants who had successfully passed the examination for admission had to be refused solely because of want of room. The religious denominations of the students in the previous year were,—

Independents .....	25
Episcopalians .....	18
Baptists .....	15
Wesleyans .....	10
Presbyterians .....	7
Methodists .....	11
Unitarians .....	2
Others .....	2

Before candidates are admitted, the society requires them to give satisfactory proof of health, character, and aptness to teach, and to declare that they are prepared to adopt *bonâ fide* the profession of British School teacher, *i.e.*, of teacher in schools established for the education of the poorer classes, on scriptural, unsectarian principles. Successful candidates are received into the institution for two years (holidays excepted), and provided with board, lodging, washing, medical attendance, and instruction. There is an entrance fee of £3, but no further payment to the college. The books required cost from £3 to £4 during the course. Candidates are not required to enter into any engagement to refund the cost of their training in the event of failure or of quitting the profession within the period during which payments would, under ordinary circumstances, be made by the Education Department. The Society has consequently to bear the loss when persons trained in its Normal School abandon the teaching profession. This is one of the risks that the supporters of Training Colleges are compelled to bear, and one which is felt to be an unfair burden upon their resources. It is proper to state, however, that instances of desertion are rare, and that owing to the careful inquiries instituted into the character and conduct of candidates and the precautions taken in their admission, the Society is not often deceived in trusting to the honor of the applicants.

The course of instruction included, in addition to the ordinary or necessary subjects proscribed in the Government syllabus, mathematics, mechanics, and inorganic chemistry. The examinations in these subjects and also in drawing are conducted under the regulations of the Department of Science and Art. At the time of my visit, all the classes were preparing for examinations in science which were to take place in the following week, and in consequence the usual routine of instruction had been to some extent interrupted. On this account the work of the classes did not convey a fair idea either of the general course or the methods of instruction. The Principal was kind enough, however, to question a class with a view to exhibit for my information the character of the instruction. The subject was chemistry, and in the course of the examination the Principal drew out the knowledge of the students on *notation*, symbolic and graphic, *nomenclature*, *molecular composition* and *equivalents*, *reagents*, and the properties of *sulphur*, *chlorine*, and *ammonia*. The replies of the students seemed in the main to be correct, though somewhat loosely expressed. There appeared, however, to be but little spirit, if compared with what I had been accustomed to witness in the Colony in their answering. In connection with this matter, I gathered that the immediate effect of the measures comprised in the revised code had been to discourage teachers and masters in the Training College, to repress all enthusiasm, to engender dislike to the teacher's vocation, and to cause the introduction of a very inferior class of novices into the profession. At this time, however, the teaching profession was beginning to recover from the effects of the great blow it had received, and a better class of candidates had of late presented themselves for admission to the institution. The Vice-principal who entertained similar opinions, further stated that the improvement discernible in the character of the students had been caused by the fact that, during a period of extreme depression in mercantile pursuits, ex-pupil teachers had found it impossible to procure situations in commercial houses. His class I found studying Euclid, books II and III. After hearing some of the students demonstrate a few propositions, I visited the class-room in which the resident tutor was engaged with another section of the students, but as their occupation was a silent one I did not ask for a *viva voce* examination.

The arrangements for the practical training of the students are thus defined by the Head Master of the Practising School:—

1.—“Students from the Training College enter the Practising Schools by divisions, and remain a fortnight. These divisions are so arranged as to ensure to the first year students two fortnights of school work every year, and to the second year students one fortnight. The students of the second year, however, are generally called upon to take the place of masters of local schools for short periods, and in this case are exempted from attendance in the practising schools. 2. Immediately on entering the schools, each student is placed with a section of scholars, and assists the pupil teacher of that section in all the various portions of his work. In this way the students give collective lessons in the galleries, teach in the drafts and desks, help to make up the registers, and superintend in turn the school changes and manual exercises. In all these proceedings they are under the inspection of the Head Master. 3. Each junior student, during his stay in the practising schools, is required to prepare full notes of several collective lessons, and to give those lessons under the observation of the Head Master. 4. Notes are taken of the attendance, conduct, and of the governing and teaching power of the students, as shown by them while in the practising school; and from these notes a report concerning each student is drawn up by the Head Master, and entered into a book which is prepared and kept for that purpose. 5. At the commencement of every year several specimen lessons are given before the new students, by the Head Master of the Practising Schools, at which the Principal of the College is always present. These lessons are intended to exhibit the most approved methods of teaching. 6. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons, each student in turn gives a collective lesson in presence of the students and the Principal of the College. The students afterwards criticise these lessons, in the lecture theatre of the College, before the Principal, who afterwards delivers a lecture on school management to the students. 7. On Wednesday mornings, six of the second year students give collective lessons in the Practising Schools under the observation of the Principal, who takes notes during the progress of the lessons, as to the merits and faults exhibited by the teachers, and gives suitable instructions at the close of the exercise.”

The amount of time given to this subject seems to me insufficient, even making allowance for the fact that most of the students have been pupil teachers and are therefore to some extent already acquainted with school management. A further defect is the absence of a model school, *i.e.*, a school which, being of about the ordinary size and organized in the customary manner, presents to the students opportunities of practising their art under the conditions most commonly prevailing throughout the country. It is obvious

that

that the practice of teaching a single class in a large school of 450 boys is a much less useful training than the management of a smaller school containing about the number of pupils to be found in a school of average size.

The organization of the practising school did not appear to me favourable to the training of teachers in school work. It is of course possible that I may be mistaken in this opinion, and that the difficulties which seemed to me to exist were not in reality felt by the students; but I cannot help thinking that the vestiges of the old monitorial arrangements that are still visible in the schoolroom, and which are relics of the old Lancasterian system, must prove a hindrance to young and inexperienced teachers. The larger Public Schools of the Colony, such as Fort-street, Cleveland-street, and even that of Goulburn, are, I think, far more suitably organized. Like all the London schoolrooms that I saw, this appeared to me rather dark and dingy, contrasting in this respect with the light and cheerful apartments I had been accustomed to see in New South Wales. The absence of maps and diagrams from the walls also struck me on the occasion of my first visit. I infer from observations then made, that the arrangement of the room is not favourable to the maintenance of good order.

The course of instruction is not confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but embraces grammar, history and geography. Vocal music, upon the Tonic Sol-Fa method is also cultivated, so that not only is the ordinary school-work enlivened by cheerful songs, but many of the children have been enabled to take part in the concerts at the Crystal Palace. Drawing is also taught to a large proportion of the boys, over 200 having been returned to the Department of Science and Art as ready for examination in that subject. At a subsequent visit, on the occasion of the public examination, or exhibition as it would be styled in Sydney, the walls were decorated with drawings in pencil, pen, and crayon, executed by present and former pupils. Many of these were very effective and showed considerable proficiency in the art. Coloured paper flowers and evergreens also ornamented the room. The children were questioned by the Head Master and also by two teachers unconnected with the school, upon the definitions of grammar and elementary parsing; physical geography, chiefly on winds; English history—outlines of the period from the Wars of the Roses till the end of the Stuart period; Scripture (St. Matthew, chap. VI); and Mental Arithmetic. The answering was generally smart, and showed much intelligence on the part of the boys, but the questions were not of a kind to require much thought. The boys and some of the students sang some pleasing selections of vocal music, of which the most effective was, in my opinion, an arrangement of the "Last Rose of Summer." It is perhaps scarcely fair to institute a comparison between the results of this public examination, held in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, with the proficiency observed in the colonial schools. But making due allowance on this head, I am still of opinion that the boys attending the ordinary schools under the Council will read equally well; the Fort Street boys would answer questions upon scripture, physical geography, and mental arithmetic, better, and would pass a far more difficult examination in grammar. In several schools I have seen drawings quite as well executed, and the singing of the children in the Victoria Street Roman Catholic School surpassed all I heard, either at the Borough Road or at any other school in England.

The girls' school struck me by its excellent order. The children were engaged at needlework at the time of my visit, but some specimens of map drawing by the elder girls were deserving of much praise for the care and neatness of execution they displayed.

The cost of each student in training at this institution per annum is said to be,—

For tuition .....	£12 5 8
For board .....	21 11 0
For establishment charges .....	9 18 3
Total .....	£43 14 11

The average of cost in all the Normal Schools for masters was, in 1869, £58 10s. per annum. The results of the work of the institution for 1869 may be seen from the following table:—

	Number examined.	Classed.					Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Failed.	
First year .....	48	19	29	—	—	—	48
Second year ...	41	9	13	17	1	1	41

This places the Borough Road far above the average of all the Normal Schools of England, and, notwithstanding the one failure, in the first rank.

The Principal was good enough to explain to me his views on several important questions which I thought likely to arise in connection with the subject of the training of students in New South Wales. One of these had reference to the boarding of students in the institution. Mr. Curtis appeared to consider this as indispensable, both as an aid to the proper discrimination of the character of the students, and as a means of ensuring attention to study and good habits in general. He appeared to esteem very lightly the difficulties which might be expected to arise from the assemblage of persons of different religious denominations in the same institution, where their family life was to be in common.

Another point of discussion was the presence of male and of female students in the same establishment. This was deprecated, not necessarily upon the ground of any possible danger to morality, but because of the risk that attachments or flirtations might arise that would tend to distract the attention from study and divert the mind from the performance of duty.

As is the case with many other normal schools, a dépôt for the sale of school books and apparatus is attached to the institution. This appears to be an integral and valued part of the system, and is preferred to dependence upon booksellers, inasmuch as, irrespective of the diminished cost, school managers can always secure books and other articles of the precise kind necessary for carrying out the system.

Before closing this brief account, I deem it incumbent upon me to express my obligations to the Principal, and to the Secretary of the Society, A. Bourne, Esq., for their great courtesy and readiness to furnish me with any information that I expressed a desire to obtain.

*Home and Colonial School Society's Normal School, Gray's Inn Road.*—This society, established in 1836, had for its objects the improvement of Infant School education and the training of teachers. At first the Society appears to have been of an undenominational character, and a majority of the teachers trained belonged to various dissenting communions; but at a very early stage of its existence a change was effected in its constitution. In the report of 1841 the following passage occurs:—"The first point to which the Committee would direct the attention of their subscribers and friends is an alteration which has been made in their general rules. The Rev. Edward Bickersteth, after preaching the annual sermon for the society, expressed his opinion to the committee that the words "Christian principles" in the second rule did not appear to him to be sufficiently explicit on so momentous a subject. In consequence of this representation, the committee maturely considered the subject, and altered the rule to the following effect, viz.:—That the object of this society be the improvement and general extension of the Infant School system on Christian principles, as such principles are set forth and embodied in the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England,—an alteration of which they feel satisfied you will fully approve." Since that time the society, has become virtually denominational, and represents the religious views of that party in the Church.

Church of England of which *The Record* is the exponent. The Honorary Secretary of the Society, J. S. Reynolds, Esq., to whose exertions much of the prosperity of the Society is owing, is a strenuous and consistent advocate of the denominational system.

Although the aims of the society have been extended so as to embrace schools of a more advanced stage, yet the special object of the institution—the development of the Infant School system—has been kept steadily in view. As most appropriate to this purpose, the ideas and principles of Pestalozzi were adopted, and have been retained as the basis of the educational principles of the Society's Infant School system. It is not intended by this statement to convey the impression that any distinctively Pestalozzian methods, some of which are utterly at variance with Pestalozzi's own principles, are now employed, but simply that the views he enunciated have been embodied in the system and pervade it in every part. The Committee, throughout its whole career, has endeavoured to disseminate correct views on Infant School teaching. In an early report they remark:—"Infant education is still so little understood that the committee think it desirable to take this opportunity of again bringing before you what they consider its leading objects, viz., the development of the principle of love as the foundation of the religious and moral character, and the development of active intelligence as the foundation of the intellectual character. To awaken the feeling of love, the children must live in an atmosphere of affectionate love, for "love begets love." If they do not love their brother whom they have seen, how can they love God whom they have not seen? This feeling, first called forth by the affectionate tenderness and sympathy of the teacher, is afterwards to be directed to God who is the source of love, and to that Saviour whose life was its manifestation upon earth.

To develop active intelligence, the foundation of the intellectual character, the innate curiosity of the child must be stimulated and directed to subjects upon which it may be profitably exercised, and then, while the mind is being furnished with clear ideas, habits of acute and sustained observation will be formed. Education does not create new powers, it only draws out and fosters those which are in embryo. It is God who gives the talent, but it is man's province to improve what is given."

Holding such views, it is not surprising that the Society has always vindicated for the Infant School teacher a higher position and a more complete education than would be assigned to her even by many well-informed persons, not to mention the ignorant and prejudiced. "It is undoubtedly," they say, "one of the happiest discoveries of modern times, that children are capable of instruction from the earliest age; but you may then hope to form them according to your desire, as you bend the pliant twig and mould the plastic clay; but it is equally true that this discovery has been well nigh marred by an opinion which has almost universally followed,—that to convey early instruction is the easiest thing imaginable; that because the mind with which the teacher is to deal is unformed, it is comparatively unimportant how little knowledge, judgment, or insight to character he may himself possess.

No opinion can be more mistaken; and the Committee may without fear of contradiction assert that few situations in life require so much discretion, so much energy, so much tenderness, so much self-control and love, as that of a teacher of babes; that to guide and govern an Infant School well calls for wisdom to discern, versatility to modify, firmness to persevere, judgment to decide; and they may add, that no uneducated or undisciplined mind can supply the incessant care, the watchful diligence, the unwearied patience, necessary to manage young children."

At first the Committee seemed to deprecate the notion of receiving aid from the Government, and to dread the interference of the State in the matter. In this view they were not singular, inasmuch as many zealous educationists as well as politicians entertained similar objections when the education question first began to excite much interest in the public mind. Although disinclined to invoke the assistance of the Government, the Committee seem to have been somewhat embarrassed for want of funds. On this point they thus expressed themselves:—"Not wishing for the direct control or interference of Government with the general education of the people (though they feel very grateful for the interest it has expressed on the question), the committee lament the expensive tendency of many of the educational plans now advocated. Awakened as the public mind is to the vital importance of the subject, it does not yet appear sufficiently enlightened to lead the Committee to expect any large pecuniary sacrifices; and it follows that unless the means collected by voluntary subscription are carefully husbanded and economically expended, no great progress can be anticipated, and a want of the necessary funds will at length compel a recourse to the public revenues."

The Normal School of the Society is situated in Gray's Inn Road, near King's Cross. The locality is thickly populated, and in the immediate neighbourhood of three great railways stations, those of the Midland, Great Northern, and Metropolitan Companies. The close proximity of the latter must subject the inmates of the institution and the teachers to great inconvenience, from the noise and smoke of the trains, numbering some hundreds, that are continually passing day and night. Considering the accommodation required for persons boarded in the establishment, and the number of schools and departments in separate operation, the amount of available space is very restricted; it is however, turned to the best account possible under the circumstances.

A large staff of officers is maintained. In addition to a chaplain and a junior chaplain, there are two training masters and three governesses on the permanent staff, and four Masters and three governesses partially employed. Considering the amount of work to be done, this staff, consisting of most efficient teachers, is far from being too numerous.

Within the walls of the establishment are the following departments or schools:—The Training School, under Government inspection, with 140 students; the non-Government department, with 77 persons in training; the Model Infant School; the Model Mixed School; the Upper Practising School; the Lower Practising School; and a Middle Class School for boys and girls. With so numerous and varied an assemblage, it is not surprising that the Inspector, Canon Tinling, should report that "whether it be to the eye of the casual visitor or to that of the official Inspector, there is ever to be seen within the walls of the 'Home and Colonial' a scene of real life and vigour."

The Training School under Government inspection, being the branch to which my inquiries were chiefly directed, may be thus described. The number of students in residence was 140, of whom 7 had entered for one year only, 64 were students in their first year, and 69 students in their second year. The conditions on which the students are received are the following:—

- I. Pupil teachers who pass the Government examination and have been approved of by the Committee, are received for *two years* for Girls', Mixed, or Infant Schools, or for *one year* to be trained for Infant Schools only. They are educated and provided with board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance.
- II. The entrance fee is three pounds, to be paid on admission.
- III. Students are required to furnish themselves with books on entrance, according to a printed list which will be given them, unless they already possess any of a similar description approved by the governesses. The expense of books is not to exceed £3.
- IV. The Committee receive all students in the first instance on probation. At the expiration of a limited time their qualifications are reported on by the chaplains, the governesses of the training department, and other officers; and should the report be satisfactory, they are allowed to continue; if not, they leave the institution, or remain a further time on probation, as the committee may decide. The committee, however, reserve to themselves the power of declining a student at any period of her training, if the report of their officers as to her progress or conduct should be unsatisfactory.
- V. It must be understood that the committee give no positive promise to obtain schools for students who enter the institution; it is only as applications are made to them, that candidates, who are properly instructed, are recommended; at the same time it may be observed that good teachers have always hitherto been placed in schools.

Minute



Minute inquiries are made as to the previous history and future intentions of candidates, and they are required to state whether they are prepared as a point of honor, if admitted, trained, and appointed to schools, to do their utmost to remain till they receive from the Committee of Council their parchment certificates, when the Government allowance for their training becomes payable. Pending the issue of these certificates, the committee bears all the expense and risk of their training. The committee secure themselves in some measure by inquiries from the clergymen whose ministry the candidates have been in the habit of attending, and by procuring from their medical attendants carefully detailed certificates of health.

Being intended for schoolmistresses only, the course of instruction does not include extra subjects. Owing to the absence of Mr. Dunning, the Training Master, on account of illness, I was unfortunately deprived of the opportunity of seeing that gentleman, whose reputation as a practical educator stands among the highest in England. I judge, however, from my own observation, that the methods of teaching are in the main oral, collective, and based upon Pestalozzi's principles, but combined with much individual work in the writing of exercises. I witnessed a music lesson on the Hullah system, given by Mr. F. C. May, one of Mr. Hullah's most successful followers, and a former teacher of my own. Other lessons were also given during my visit, and I was kindly permitted to give two lectures on the Geography of New South Wales to the second year students. I gladly bear witness to the interest they manifested in the subject, and to the intelligence with which they received the information I was able to communicate.

Each student spends a certain amount of time in the Model and Practising schools. On the whole a fair amount of attention appears to be given to this subject, but the students that I saw practising in one of the schools seemed to me dull and somewhat helpless, being unable to gain the attention of their pupils.

The cost of each student's training per annum was the following:—

For tuition.....	£14	0	1
For board, &c., .....	18	6	1
For establishment charges	7	9	0

Total ..... 39 15 2

This is somewhat above the average of cost in Normal Schools for mistresses.

As regards the results of the system in use at this institution, the following table will afford the means of forming an opinion:—

	Number examined.	Classed.			Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
First year.....	82	9	36	37	82
Second year.....	53	15	36	2	53

These results place the Home and Colonial Institution somewhat above the average.

Fully to appreciate the system of the Home and Colonial School Society, it must be seen as developed and exemplified in the Model Infant and Juvenile schools. Here the principles inculcated in the Training Department are worked out in actual practice, and being understood by the students as theory, can further be impressed upon their minds as a matter of personal experience.

The Model Infant School has an attendance of about 150 pupils, for the instruction of whom there are five teachers, a mistress, a certificated assistant, and three pupil teachers. On the occasion of my visit the morning was wet, and the children assembled in the schoolroom. The order at this time was not good; the assistant was unable to control the pupils, and received little or no aid from the pupil teachers who betrayed an entire absence of interest in the proceedings. On the arrival of the mistress better order was obtained, though judged by the standard adopted in the Colony it would not be considered as good. Some of the little ones were provokingly heedless, giving no attention to their teacher's directions, but chatting and playing, or gazing in utter vacancy round the room. When the scholars grew too noisy, silence was restored by rapping loudly upon the table.

All being settled in their places, the morning's work commenced by the simultaneous repetition, after the teacher, of the sentence,—“If we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us.” The hymn beginning with the words “When daily I kneel down to pray” was then sung, and after this a prayer was recited by the children, to the teacher's dictation. The language and sentiments of this prayer were far above the comprehension of the pupils, even the most advanced. It was too long, and the style in which it was repeated was very singular, being a monotonous chant. The attitude and demeanour of the children during prayer were very various. A majority were outwardly decorous, and some appeared to realize the solemnity of the act; one little fellow seemed entirely rapt in devotion. But a considerable portion were neither devotional nor even outwardly attentive. The Lord's Prayer completed the service. Passages from the New Testament and Psalm XXIII were then repeated in the same manner, closing with the “Duty towards my neighbour,” from the Church Catechism. I could not help thinking this opening service too long and of too difficult a character for such young children, and it further appeared to me not in harmony with the recorded views of the Society in respect of Infant School teaching.

Late scholars were then admitted, and the cause of their want of punctuality was duly inquired into by the mistress who disposed of each case upon its merits. The children next passed on to two galleries at opposite extremities of the room, marching and singing.

A religious lesson was then given to the elder children, during which a detachment of first year students was present taking notes, with a view to reproduction and criticism hereafter. The following outline of a portion of the lesson will give an idea of both the matter and manner:—

*Teacher.* Who can tell me who is our pattern and example?

*Pupils.* God.....Jesus.

*T.* Yes.—Jesus who was God as well as man and came down from heaven to teach us the way to that happy place, and to die that we might get there. Now listen while I read to you something about Jesus. (*Reads*) “And it came to pass, as he was praying in a certain place” (Luke XI-1). Say that after me.

*P.* “And it came to pass, as he was praying in a certain place.”

*T.* Now tell me what example Jesus set us in this matter? What does it teach we ought to do?

*P.* To pray.

*T.* Yes, we must pray. Now tell me some of the things we must pray for?

*P.* Food, clothes, home, fire.

*T.* These are all things we need for our bodies. Can you mention some things we require *not* for our bodies?

*P.* Clean hearts.

*T.* True. What should we ask for to make us good and wise?

*P.* The Holy Spirit.

*T.* What would that do? (*No answer.*) What do people do if they are left to themselves?

*P.* Work.

*T.* No, I think not.

*P.* Mischief—bad.

*T.* And who can help us to do right things?

*P.* God.

*T.* How do you think it is likely that Jesus would pray?

*P.* Very earnestly.

T. Yes. He would not be in great haste to finish; he would think what he was saying. Now repeat after me again (*reads, and pupils repeat*)—"One of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray." What do we call those who teach?

P. Teachers.

T. Jesus, then, is both our pattern and our teacher. He taught us the prayer which is called the Lord's Prayer, because the Lord made it. If your teacher wants you to make a new letter that you have not made before, what does she do?

P. She sets a copy.

T. Or?

P. Pattern.

T. And if you want your writing to be like the copy, what must you do?

P. Take care—take pains—look at it.

T. Yes, you must look at it well, or observe it, and examine it. Repeat after me—"If we want to imitate anything, we must examine it very carefully." (*Pupils repeat.*) Now tell me, as Jesus gave us the Lord's prayer, what kind of prayer is it sure to be?

P. A good one.

The remainder of the time was devoted to an explanation of the first petition of the Lord's Prayer. In giving the lesson, the teacher exhibited great good temper, tact, and patience. It was obviously a work of great difficulty to arrest and retain the attention of her young charge. The questioning was chiefly individual, and the recapitulation collective and elliptical. The duration of the lesson was three-quarters of an hour.

The next lesson was reading, during which the children were arranged in semicircles on the floor. The only other subject that specially attracted my attention was the Kinder-Garten occupations. The manual published by Madame Ronge, though taken as a guide, is not strictly followed, the expense being a decided objection. Arranging cubes, pen-work, lace or paper work, and moulding in clay, were the several occupations I witnessed. The children are reported to like the employment; but as only a brief period is allotted to it, their progress is not very rapid, though some of the work was executed in a very creditable manner by the young artists. The inexorable demands of the Revised Code preclude the teacher from expending more time and attention upon a subject which, however successfully taught, would not add to the revenues of the school.

The mistress and some of the other officers of the institution admitted the inferior character of the pupil teachers appointed in recent years. Excepting her teaching and management generally, the school would not rank higher than the average of infant schools in the Colony, and it is clearly to her ability that the tone and success of the school are chiefly to be attributed.

In the Model Mixed School for children above the infant school age, boys and girls numbering 145 are taught together. This arrangement has always been advocated by the Society. On this point the last report contains the following passage:—"The Committee would reiterate their testimony in favour of mixed schools. Experience has shown that the character of both boys and girls are improved when they are educated together under proper management; the boys are rendered less rough and over-bearing—the girls acquire strength of mind and decision—they are mutually taught how to behave towards each other. Moral training is also much facilitated, and the Committee have every reason to believe that a greater majority of children educated in such schools turn out better in after-life than where boys and girls have been kept distinct in school, and afterwards on leaving school have been necessarily thrown together without restraint or supervision." Concurring to a large extent in the views thus expressed, I still feel some doubt as to the ability of ordinary female teachers to manage *grown boys who have not been trained up in infant schools* and well disciplined during the period of their school life.

The teacher appeared to me one of the most accomplished I had seen in England. A scriptural lesson given by her on the Cities of Refuge as types of Christ was characterized by lucidity of arrangement, aptness of illustration, and clearness in the explanations of terms. Frequent use was made of the black-board and of the map of Palestine, and the whole lesson was given in a very earnest and impressive manner.

The drill and gymnastic exercises for the girls were the best I have ever seen. An object lesson on Plants, the Cruciferous order being the special subject, was worked out in a very interesting manner, real flowers being used in illustration.

The Practising Schools contain 360 pupils. In these schools, for the first time in England, I saw Programmes of Lessons. A copy of one of these is here transcribed:—

PROGRAMME of Geography Lessons, for one Quarter.

Time.	First Section—The British Empire.	Second Section—The World (Political.)	Third Section—The British Isles.	Fourth Section—England.
1st week	Government, General and Provincial.	People of Europe—The French.	Southern Lowland Counties of Scotland.	A journey by the South-eastern Railway.
2nd week	Division into Circuits and Courts of Justice.	Spanish and Portuguese.	Northern Lowland Counties of Scotland.	A journey by the Great Eastern Railway.
3rd week	Revenue Departments of Expenditure and Economy.	Russians.	Southern and Northern Highlands of Scotland.	A journey by the North-western Railway.
4th week	Ecclesiastical divisions of E. National Church and Sects.	Italians and Sicilians.	Counties of Ulster.	A journey by the Great Western Railway.
5th week	Provisions for the poor, sick, and ignorant.	Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians.	Counties of Leinster.	A journey by the South-western Railway.
6th week	The defence of the country—Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers.	Prussians.	Counties of Connought and Munster.	A journey by the Great Northern Railway.
7th week	Nature and use of Colonies—Groups of Colonies.	Poles.	The Capitals.	The Northern Counties and Assize Towns.
8th week	The American. (Three lessons.)	Dutch, Belgians, and Swiss.	Farming and gardening.	Do. do.
9th week	The Australian. (Four lessons.)	Danes and Icelanders.	.....	The Western Counties and Assize Towns.
10th week	.....	Swedes, Norwegians and Laplanders.	Mining and Minerals.	Do. do.
11th week	The East Indian.	Turks and Greeks.	.....	The Eastern Counties and Assize Towns.
12th week	.....	Examination.	Examination.	Examination.
13th week	.....	The People of Asia.	Manufacturing.	The Eastern Counties and Assize Towns.

The instruction seems to be carefully graduated and imparted with much skill.

On the whole, this Institution seems to be in a vigorous and flourishing condition, and the educational principles and methods it has adopted are not only generally acceptable in England but, as appears from a recent report, have also spread through some of the United States, having been introduced into that country by a teacher specially applied for and selected with that object.

The exceeding kindness of the Honorary Secretary, the Chaplain, and the other officers of the Institution, vividly impressed me, and was equalled by their readiness to supply information not procurable from ordinary sources.

Wesleyan

*Wesleyan Training College, Westminster*—The origin of this Institution has thus been described by competent authority :—"Methodism took the first step in the way of organizing its Day School movement in the year 1836, when three ministers were appointed to make inquiry as to the number and the condition of the Day Schools (few indeed at that time) connected with Methodist congregations. In 1838 the first Educational Committee of the Wesleyan Connexion was constituted, of which committee Mr. Scott was a member. Five years later, in 1843, Mr. Scott was chosen President of the Methodist Conference. In that year Sir James Graham brought forward his Factories Bill, in which were included certain clauses relating to the education of the operative population. These clauses proceeded on the assumption that the established clergy were the sole authorized representatives both of Church and State, in all that belonged to the education of the people; they ignored the ministerial rights and authority of the clergy, and the ecclesiastical character and duties of the Churches of all other denominations. The effect of these clauses was immediate and decisive. The Nonconformists of all denominations rose against them with one consent. In repudiating the Government proposals, however, they were constrained to add earnest professions and promises as to the work of national education in the future, so far as that might be provided for by voluntary denominational action. Under these circumstances, a great Wesleyan educational meeting was held at London, in November, 1843. Mr. Scott, as President of the Conference, summoned this meeting and presided over its proceedings with patient earnestness. With deep deliberate purpose he threw himself into the new movement,—the movement for education, which now was at length taking hold of the convictions and energies of the Methodist people. The result was an immense impetus to the work, which up to this time had but been faintly begun. It was agreed to raise a fund of £20,000 as the commencement of a general education fund. Up to this time Methodist teachers had been trained at Glasgow, by means of the interest of a sum of £5,000, which had been set apart for educational purposes in 1839, out of the Centenary Fund. From this time Mr. Scott contemplated the erection of a Normal College for training Day School teachers. Meanwhile, from 1844 and onwards, an increasing number of teachers was trained; grants began to be made to help in the outfit of schools; and the educational enterprise, notwithstanding the doubts of some and the coldness of others, began visibly to assume larger dimensions.

From this time to his death—a period of very nearly a century—Mr. Scott held, by appointment of the Conference, the position of Chairman of the Education Committee of Methodism.

To a large extent through his influence, and the efforts which he prompted and sustained, the fund of £20,000 was raised; a supplementary fund of £10,000 was added; the great undertaking of a Normal College, with a grand suite of practising schools, was conceived, planned, and carried into effect; the arrears due upon the building were cleared off, and the college and schools were established upon a solid and enduring basis. It was inevitable that Mr. Scott should be the first Principal of the Normal College.\*

The site for the Training College was chosen in a district of Westminster noted for the poverty and vice of its overcrowded population. The locality had formerly been very unhealthy, and the removal of a large number of old houses to make room for the college buildings was a great advantage to the whole neighbourhood. Of the reasons which influenced the promoters in selecting such a site, not the least cogent probably was the consideration "that they did not wish their students to be spoiled in training; and, by a lengthened residence away from the dwellings of the poor and amongst the attractions of superior life, disinclined and rendered unfit to undertake the arduous and self-denying duties of school teachers. They hoped that, surrounded as their students are at Westminster, by the families of the poor, their want of education, with its attendant degradation and misery, would excite their best feeling."

The buildings are spacious, and, from an architectural point of view, effective in design and appearance. Though they are not visible from the street, I am of opinion that convenience has in some respects been sacrificed to effect. They include, in addition to the students' dormitories, dining-room and class-rooms, a residence for the Principal, offices, and schools—Infants', Junior, Senior Boys', Girls', and Model School. There is also a Depository for the sale and supply of school books and materials.

The domestic arrangements appeared to me to be very complete. Each person has a separate bedroom. The male and female students occupy separate portions of the building, and meet only at meal-times and for certain lessons, such as vocal music, &c. Intercourse between students of different sexes is strictly prohibited, and the restriction appears to be most rigidly acted upon, within the walls of the institution at any rate. A liberal dietary has been provided, the committee having recognized the physiological fact that substantial nourishment is required by persons who have to undergo great labour either of body or mind.

The staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and four Lecturers on the permanent staff, in addition to a Lady Superintendent, Drawing and Music masters and a Drawing mistress, the three latter being only partially engaged. The Principal—Rev. Dr. Rigg—is well known as an educationist and is a staunch and able supporter of the denominational system. Succeeding to the office after such a man as the Rev. John Scott, the difficulties of his position might have been deemed insuperable, but under his management the college has maintained if not exceeded its former reputation for efficiency. Of the other members of the staff Her Majesty's Inspectors speak in high terms of praise. The number of lecturers is not by any means too large for the number of students in training.

One hundred and forty-four candidates were admitted to the training school in 1870, viz. :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First year students .....	...	...	75
Second year students .....	36	33	69

Twelve of these were in excess of the number allowed by the regulations of the Education Department, and for them the College authorities were not entitled to receive payment from public funds, the expense of their training being wholly defrayed from the funds of the Church. In their last report the Committee make the following remarks on this subject:—"When the Revised Code was introduced in 1862, the Established Church had already erected Training Colleges in various parts of the country, and many of them were but very partially occupied. The Methodist Connexion, then in the midst of a rapid educational development, was already straitened for want of room in its one College at Westminster. The intervention of Mr. Lowe at once barred the way to further progress, and his Code refused Government aid towards the training of any students beyond the number for which accommodation had been already provided.

"In consequence of this arrangement, the Wesleyan Educational Committee, although expected to take its full share in promoting the education of the country, has not been able to obtain Government aid towards the training of any students beyond the number thus arbitrarily fixed, namely, 132."

The number of candidates who have been previously employed as pupil-teachers appears to be rapidly on the increase. More than 73 per cent. of the candidates that attended the entrance examination had been pupil-teachers, and it is expected that the proportion will be still greater in future.

Before candidates are admitted to the entrance examination, elaborate inquiries are made of their respective pastors as to their moral and religious character; of the medical attendant, as to general health, special diseases from which they may have suffered, defects of vision or hearing, and bodily defects and deformities; and of the teachers they have served under, as to character, ability, disposition, and teaching power. Minute inquiries are also made of the candidates themselves as to their previous history, health, education, and religious views. Especially attention is paid to the inquiry as to their ability to sing. No candidate is deemed eligible who is not a member of the Methodist Society, and the Committee have consequently satisfactory grounds for relying upon the honor of persons admitted to the Training College as regards their continuing in the teaching profession until the proportion of the cost of their education derivable

\*Preface to Addresses to the Students in the Wesleyan Training Institution, Westminster, by the late Principal, the Rev. John Scott.

derivable from public funds has been paid by the Educational Department. It is not the less felt as a grievance, however, that this payment should be deferred for so long a period as is generally the case.

The practical result of all these precautions is that a fine body of young teachers is gathered within the walls of the institution, vigorous in mind and body, able to endure the mental labour incidental to their position, and deeply imbued with religious feeling and motives. Under ordinarily judicious management it would be expected from such a favourable combination of circumstances that the success of the institution would be of the most decided character.

The course of study includes, besides the prescribed subjects, Latin Grammar and Algebra. Instruction is also given in Inorganic Chemistry, with a view to the examinations under the Science and Art Department. In the methods of teaching employed book work is combined with a reasonable amount of oral explanation, and efforts are made to induce in the students energy and perseverance in study. Great success, I believe, has attended the labours of the teachers. During my visits, I witnessed for short periods the teaching of various subjects, of which the most striking perhaps was music. The whole of the students, male and female, were assembled in the music room—one of the finest in the establishment—and were engaged in studying Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion." The effect produced by so large a body of voices, already trained to some extent, was very good, and the ability manifested in reading music was creditable. A powerful but well-balanced and skilfully directed chorus is so seldom heard in the Colony that the lesson partook of the nature of a musical treat rather than that of a dry scientific exercise.

The arrangements for practical training in school work are contained in the following reports by the officers charged with this duty in respect of the male and the female students respectively.

"REPORT on the teaching of school management, Male Students, 1869.

The methods adopted with the students to secure practical skill in teaching and school-keeping have undergone no change during the past year. The aim of the teacher has been twofold: firstly, to impart a knowledge of principles and method; and secondly, to secure, as far as possible, skill in applying them.

"The first of these objects has been sought through the study of a text-book, Mr. Gill's well known work being adopted. The students of the second year have read the first portion of it, which deals mainly with general principles; and those of the first year, the latter part, which is devoted to the exposition of practical methods. Mr. Gill's treatment of both these branches has been supplemented by occasional lectures from the teacher, on points which he deemed worthy of fuller discussion.

"The second object has been sought, in part, by arrangements for teaching large classes of children in the very extensive practising schools of the institution, under the superintendence of their experienced teachers, and by witnessing at stated periods the working of its model school. To these purposes about three weeks in each session are devoted.

"Criticism lessons also, conducted in the manner described in former reports, have been continued with a view to this object. They are applied to lessons in reading, arithmetic, and other subjects of class teaching, as well as to such topics of natural history and popular science as are likely to be interesting or instructive to children. They afford a most convenient means of correcting those faults of manner, defects of temper, expression, or illustration, which cannot be guarded against by a course of lectures, however copious, but which from time to time become apparent under the stress of the actual work of teaching. Incidentally, also, in cultivating to some extent the power of ready speech among those students who criticise the lessons given by their fellows, these lessons possess no inconsiderable value."

"REPORT on the professional training of the Female Students.

"The course of instruction embraces theory of school management, work in the practising schools, and weekly criticism lessons.

"I. The theory.—Two lectures weekly of one hour each are given to the students of the first and second years respectively. The first year's course comprises, 1.—Infant school organization, principles and methods of teaching. 2. Methods and principles of common school education. The second year's course includes the history of school methods, school organization, discipline, and general management.

"A text-book, and the Revised Code, are studied with careful exposition and illustration, also school registers and the various forms and schedules required for the annual inspection and examination of schools; these are supplemented by lectures on the various branches of the subject. In addition to oral examination in class, notes of lessons, and written exercises are required on important points which are revised, and these are valued by the teacher before being returned to the students. Two written examinations are also held, one in each division of the year. The questions are based on the previous instruction, and the papers are carefully revised, corrected, and returned to the writers. The results of the examination are recorded by the head master, who prepares a list of the students' names arranged in order of merit, with the marks obtained by each. This furnishes at once a valuable test of the progress and relative position of each student, and a wholesome stimulus to all.

"II. Attendance in the Practising Schools.—Three weeks are spent during the year by each second year's student in rotation, partly in the Infants' and partly in the Girls' school. Each student takes a class or division under the direction and supervision of the schoolmistress, who also gives gallery and class lessons in their presence as models of teaching. They are further required to observe and take part in the general management and practical details of the school, keeping the registers, &c."

"Each student of the first year spends one or two weeks in the Infants' and one or two in the Girls' school. They have to furnish a written report of their observations of the organization and working of the school, its method of instruction, apparatus, &c., together with notes of such model lessons as they hear. The report is revised and valued by the schoolmistress, and the result recorded by the head master. Model lessons are also given in presence of the second years students by the teacher of method."

"III. Criticism lessons.—Twelve lessons are given weekly by as many students, to all of whom they are allotted in rotation. For this purpose the whole of the students are arranged in four divisions, and three lessons are given at the same time in the Girls' (upper and lower divisions) Junior, and Infants' schools, in presence of a division of the students, presided over respectively by the Head Master, the Teacher of Method, and Messrs. West and Langier.

The lessons are afterwards criticised by the students who hear them, and the whole is summed up by the presiding teacher, whose estimate of the value of each lesson is recorded by the head master.

In addition to these arrangements, the following are adopted in the Model School:—

ATTENDANCE of students in the model school.

"I. The first year's male students attend the Model School for the purpose of observing the methods of instruction employed there; they attend during their second year to practice those methods. In addition to these special visits, every student takes his turn, according to a plan arranged by the Head Master, in giving criticism lessons in the Model School.

"II. Every first year's student is directed to observe during his visit what appear to be the necessities of the school, and the means adopted for meeting those necessities. In recording his observations he is led to consider the organization, discipline, apparatus, &c., employed. In addition to this general account, he is required to give definite written answers to questions on school management proposed by the master of the school. To assist him in doing this work satisfactorily, he is encouraged to analyse the time-table, to test the entries in the registers, to visit the different classes, to examine the books of the scholars, to watch cases of discipline, &c. A MS. book of notes of lessons' and 'suggestions on school management,' has been prepared by the master, and from this book the visiting student is recommended to make extracts for his future use. Two model lessons are given every day by the master, in addition to those

those given on subjects required by the revised code. As the reasons for certain plans may not always appear, every visiting student is encouraged to ask questions, and the master takes opportunities for explanation.

At the close of a week's visit the student leaves the book in which he has entered his observations with the master, who examines it, attaches a numerical value, and then passes it on to the head master, who, after registering the results, restores the book to its owner.

"III. The second year's student has passed through the course indicated above, and visits the school for the purpose of practising what he has learnt.

"A class is committed to his care, and he is subject to no unnecessary interference. The results of his teaching are ascertained by the master, and by him communicated to the Head Master.

"During this second visit the student frequently hears model lessons, and is encouraged to ask for help in any matter relating to school management.

"IV. Once a week a section of the students, about a dozen in number, comes into the school for criticism lessons. Three of the number give lessons on subjects selected by the Head Master, the other students taking notes. After the lessons all the students retire; and, under the presidency of the master, the critics give their opinion on the lessons just given; the master sums up, and sends to the head master a numerical value of each lesson given."

I attended the giving of a lesson by a second year student in the presence of his class-fellows who were afterwards to criticise his performance. The lesson was given to about 150 girls seated upon a large gallery, and was intended to last fifteen minutes, though this time was greatly exceeded. The subject chosen was "The Porcupine." Beginning with a description of the animal, the teacher proceeded to speak of its habits, food, and uses to mankind, with some other particulars. The lesson was then recapitulated, in order to ascertain if the information conveyed had been retained by the pupils. Though the answering of the pupils was confined to a limited number, the attention of the whole was fairly sustained. An apparent lack of vigour and animation on the part of the teacher was, under the circumstances, excusable. After the lesson, the students adjourned to a class-room and spent some time in criticism. For their guidance in this particular, the students are furnished with a paper entitled "Abstract of the Essential Features of a Lesson," by the aid of which all the important points in lesson-giving may be noted and estimated. Accordingly, the subject-matter of the lesson, its arrangement and accuracy,—the personal bearing of the teacher, his attitudes, voice, and temper, the character of his language, style of questioning, mode of using apparatus, and ability to discipline,—and the results of the teaching as elicited by oral examination,—all came under review. The criticisms were generally characterized by intelligence, fairness, and good temper, those of the second year students being specially distinguished by these qualities. A remark that fell from one of the students struck me as displaying more than usual penetration:—"The lesson was received by the children," he said, "therefore it must have been given,"—a dictum which, rightly understood, includes a large portion of the art of teaching. The Head Master summed up the various criticisms, and, by adding remarks of his own, pointed out those that were just and those that were unfounded. A very important point was overlooked however. The lesson was professedly on *the Porcupine*, as if there were but one species; and its habitat, appearance, and uses, were all treated of on the same assumption. Having frequently observed similar mistakes in the natural history lessons given by the colonial teachers, the coincidence attracted my particular attention.

A copy of the College Time-table is here subjoined:—

Hour.		9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 1.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.
Monday	Males.	I Year. Scripture History. II Year. Penmanship.	Drawing. Composition.	Drawing. Grammar.		Penmanship. Drawing.	Geometry. Drawing.	Mental Arithmetic. School Management.
	Females	I Year. Scripture History. II Year. Penmanship.	History. Grammar.	Reading. History.	Music.	Arithmetic. Needlework.	Arithmetic. Reading.	School Management. Geography.
Tuesday	Males.	I Year. Religious Knowledge. II Year.	Criticism Lessons.	Criticism Lessons.		Geography. History.	History. Arithmetic. School Management.	Grammar. Geometry.
	Females	I Year. Religious Knowledge. II Year.	Drawing. Arithmetic.	Drawing. Arithmetic.	Music.	Grammar. Drawing.	Composition. Drawing.	Geography. Reading.
Wednesday	Males.	I Year. Geometry. II Year. Composition.	School Management. Grammar.	Grammar. Economy.		Arithmetic. History. Popular Astronomy.	History. Arithmetic. Geography.	Geography. Algebra. Arithmetic.
	Females	I Year. History. II Year. Grammar.	Penmanship. Domestic Economy.	Domestic Economy. School Management.	Music.	Female Students' Holiday.		
Thursday	Males.	I Year. Composition. II Year. Economy.	Reading. Composition.	Arithmetic. History. Reading.		Reading. Arithmetic.	Economy. History.	Geography. Scripture History.
	Females	I Year. School Management. II Year. Composition.	Composition. Arithmetic.	Domestic Economy. Composition.	Music.	Reading. Geography.	Geography. Mental Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic. Scripture History.
Friday	Males.	I Year. Latin Grammar. II Year. Geometry.	Algebra. Reading.	Reading. Arithmetic.		School Management. Mental Arithmetic.	Composition. Geography.	Economy. Grammar.
	Females	I Year. Geography. II Year. School Management.	Criticism Lessons.	Criticism Lessons.	Music.	Arithmetic. Domestic Economy.	Grammar. History.	Needlework. Geography.
Saturday	Males.	I Year. II Year.	Examination Papers and Private Study.			Male Students' Holiday.		
	Females	I Year. II Year.	Examination Papers and Private Study.			2 to 3'30.	3'30 to 5.	
						Needlework. Private Study.	Private Study. Needlework.	

The annual cost of each student is,—

For tuition .....	16 18 4
For board .....	25 10 4
For establishment .....	6 3 0

Total.....£ 48 11 8

The position of the College in the Annual Examination may be seen from the following Table :—

MALES.

	No.	Classed in				Failed.	Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.		
First year's students .....	36	16	8	12	.....	.....	36
Second year's students .....	31	6	13	11	1	.....	31
Totals .....	67	22	21	23	1	.....	67

FEMALES.

	No.	Classed in				Failed.	Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.		
First year's students .....	40	13	15	12	.....	.....	40
Second year's students .....	20	14	6	.....	.....	.....	20
Totals .....	60	27	21	12	.....	.....	60

These results place the Institution in the first rank of Normal Schools.

This is the only Training College that I saw that possesses a real Model School, *i.e.*, one which in point of size, number of pupils, organization and general management, resembles ordinary schools so closely as to be properly regarded as a type, pattern, or model of such schools. At the time of my visit the Model School was under the charge of a student, the master being in bad health. It did not appear to be very suitably constructed or organized.

In the Infant School I heard the teacher give a gallery lesson on the "Camel." The governing power and tact in teaching displayed by this lady were of a high order; the pupil teachers appeared to me to be, as in other schools, of comparatively little use. The Kinder-Garten occupations in which some of the pupils were instructed seemed to possess little interest.

The Girls' School was one of the best I have seen, well organized, judiciously governed, and carefully taught. In conversation with the very intelligent mistress, I ascertained that many of the girls were not Wesleyans, though all learned the Wesleyan catechism. Further, the majority were not the children of the poor and debased people living in the vicinity, but of well-to-do persons residing at considerable distances. They were attracted to the school by the superior character of the secular instruction imparted therein. This I found to be very generally the case. Parents cared little for denominational distinctions, provided the ordinary education was sound and effective.

My warmest thanks are due to the Principal and all the other officers of the institution for their kindness and courtesy while visiting the college, and for the readiness with which they gave me access to all the means of information at their disposal.

I would add, in conclusion, that the foregoing reports are not intended to be regarded as complete, or in fact as anything more than a record of personal impressions. Neither the amount of time expended in visiting the institutions nor the leisure at my disposal for describing them would justify any higher pretension.

W. WILKINS.

ANNEX A.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, DECEMBER, 1870.

*Syllabus for Male Candidates.*

FIRST YEAR.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

In schools connected with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and with the Free and Episcopal Churches in Scotland. This subject does not enter into the examination in British and Foreign, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Undenominational Schools.

1. The history, chronology, and geography of the Bible.
2. More particularly (December, 1870) the text of St. John's Gospel.

THE CATECHISM AND LITURGY.

In schools connected with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and with the Free and Episcopal Churches in Scotland. This subject does not enter into the examination in British and Foreign, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Undenominational Schools.

1. The text.
2. The Scriptural authorities.

READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY.

To read a passage in prose, and another in verse, with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation, and just expression. Each student must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry, some of which he will be called upon to repeat.

PERMANSHIP.

## PENMANSHIP.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.
2. The general character of the writing in the examination papers.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. To work sums both mentally and on paper.
2. To prove the rules.
3. To form the figures well, and arrange them accurately.

## SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.\*

1. To answer questions on the best methods of teaching reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary instruction.
2. To answer questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
3. To draw up time-tables for use in a school under given circumstances, and to answer questions on the form of, mode of keeping, and making returns from, school registers. (Students of the first year's, who are proceeding to a second year's residence, may omit this part of the paper.)

## GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. The elements of grammar, including questions on Latin accidents.
2. To parse a passage from Gray's Odes, or Dryden's translation of *Æneid*, Book VI. (December, 1870.)
3. To paraphrase parts of a passage from the book selected (1870), and to convert it into the order of prose.
4. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

## GEOGRAPHY.

1. To be able to describe and draw the map of the four quarters of the globe, and the map of each country in Europe (that of Great Britain in fuller detail).
2. To answer questions on the physical, political, and commercial geography of one quarter of the globe. In December, 1870, Asia.

## HISTORY.

The outlines of the history of England.

The paper will contain questions in Scottish history previous to the union of the Crowns; and candidates in Scotland may confine themselves to those questions for the period which they embrace.

## EUCLID.

The first two books, with simple deductions from the propositions.

## ECONOMY.

Elementary questions in sanitary, mechanical, and other practical science of common application. The 4th Book in the Reading Series of the Christian Knowledge Society, and in that of the Irish Commissioners, contain matter to which these questions will have reference. Similar matter may be found in other reading lessons published for schools.

## VOCAL MUSIC.

1. Notation in the treble and bass clefs, time, accent, and the major and minor scales.
2. To write down, in correct time, short and simple passages played in the presence of the candidate.

## DRAWING.

All or any of the following exercises, for which the candidate may not have been registered as successful by the Department of Science and Art, since the 24th of February, 1857 :—

1. Drawing free hand from flat examples.
2. Linear geometry by aid of instruments.
3. Linear perspective.
4. Shaded drawing from objects.
5. Delineation of large letters, numbers, diagrams, and other objects on the black-board. [This exercise, No. 5, can be performed only at a normal school as part of the November examination. Acting teachers who wish to perform it must attend one of those examinations. Students who wish to perform it must do so either before the Art Inspector in November of their first year, or before Her Majesty's Inspector (as part of their class teaching) in their second year. Students cannot perform it in November of their second year before the Art Inspector.]

## SECOND YEAR.

## THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

In schools connected with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and with the Free and Episcopal Churches in Scotland. The subject does not enter into the examination of British and Foreign, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Undenominational Schools.

1. The Acts of the Apostles.
2. The Epistle to the Hebrews (December, 1870).

## CHURCH LITURGY AND HISTORY.

In schools connected with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and with the Free and Episcopal Churches in Scotland. This subject does not enter into the examination of British and Foreign, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Undenominational Schools.

In England, the Book of Common Prayer, its history, language, and contents.

In Scotland, the Shorter Catechism, as in the first year, but with additional questions having especial reference to proofs, and with no value for papers marked below fair.

## READING AND REPETITION FROM MEMORY.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences. Each student must have learned at least 300 lines of poetry, or 200 lines of prose, in addition to what he has learned in the first year, and will be called upon to repeat some part.

## PENMANSHIP.

\* Passages taken from the reading lesson books commonly used in schools, will be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper will also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

PENMANSHIP.

As in first year, but defects more severely visited with loss of marks.

ARITHMETIC.

1. As in first year, but defects in method and neatness more severely visited with loss of marks.
5. Questions which involve an elementary knowledge of algebra, including the solution of simple and quadratic equations.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.\*

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects :—
  - A. The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
  - B. The form of, the mode of keeping, and of making returns from school registers.
  - C. The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar.
3. Questions of moral discipline.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. To paraphrase (December, 1870) a passage from Spenser's *Færie Queene*, first half of B 1., or from Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.
2. To analyse the same passage.
3. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject matter of the work chosen for paraphrase and analysis.
4. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Physical
  2. Political
  3. Commercial
- } of the British Empire.
4. Elementary propositions in geography which depend upon astronomy for explanation.

HISTORY.

Questions such as can be answered from a perusal of any one of the standard Histories of England (Hume, Lingard, Pictorial, &c.) The paper will be divided into six sections, each section containing not less than five questions. The sections will include (1) the Death of Henry III, (2) Battle of Bosworth, (3) Death of Queen Elizabeth, (4) 1660, (5) 1789, (6) 1815.

No candidate will be examined in more than one section. The object of the second year's reading in history should be to master some specific part of the first year's reading. The paper will contain questions on Scottish history.

EUCLID.

Books I—IV, with simple deductions from the propositions.

ECONOMY.

Elementary questions in political economy. The 4th Book in the reading series of the Christian Knowledge Society, and in that of the Irish Commissioners, contain matter to which these questions will have reference. Similar matter may be found in other reading lessons published for schools. No value for papers marked below fair.

VOCAL MUSIC.

As in first year, but no value for papers marked below fair.

DRAWING.

As in first year. (See as to exercise No. 5.)

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\* Passages taken from the reading lesson books commonly used in schools will be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and the candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper will also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.



## APPENDIX K.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Council of Education, from 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1869 .....	12 16 1	GENERAL MANAGEMENT.		
Transfer from National Board .....	4 13 6	By salaries .....	4,931 16 6	
Church and School Estates Revenue .....	1,232 18 9	Sundries—		
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1870 .....	105,000 0 0	Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture .....	490 5 6	
Amount received from Treasury on account of Supplementary Vote for 1870...	5,000 0 0	Books, stationery, printing, and binding .....	272 10 4	
	110,000 0 0	Interest on overdraft .....	161 6 5	
		Miscellaneous charges—		
		Duty stamps and £ s. d. telegrams .....	77 17 4	
		Clerical aid and labour .....	43 12 4	
		Furniture, fuel, and light .....	72 3 4	
		Sundry small expenses .....	33 2 8	
			226 15 8	5,182 14 5
		INSPECTION.		
		Salaries .....	4,837 10 0	
		Sundries—		
		Rent and furniture .....	50 2 6	
		Books, stationery, & printing .....	58 16 6	
		Travelling expenses .....	1,346 16 9	
		Miscellaneous charges—		
		Sundry small ex- £ s. d. penses .....	6 13 8	
			6 13 8	5,808 19 5
		TRAINING DEPARTMENT.		
		Salaries and allowances .....	1,262 2 8	
		Sundries—		
		Repairs .....	21 4 10	
		Books, stationery, & printing .....	17 18 6	
				1,901 6 0
		SCHOOLS.		
		Salaries .....	76,710 8 6	
		Sundries—		
		Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture .....	18,750 8 9	
		Books, stationery, & printing .....	3,552 16 1	
		Travelling expenses .....	621 6 5	
		Forage allowance to itinerating teachers .....	245 16 4	
		Miscellaneous charges—		
		Deed fees to Lands £ s. d. Department .....	73 0 0	
		Advertising & temporary employment... ..	28 6 1	
		Sundry small expenses .....	17 7 3	
			113 13 4	98,994 2 4
		Balance to 1871 .....		13 6 2
	£ 111,300 8 4			£ 111,300 8 4

JOHN M. GIBSON,  
Accountant.

1870-71.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FOR

1870.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of Act 30 Vict., No. 22, sec. 27.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

## REPORT UPON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

This our Fourth Annual Report upon the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools of the Colony, being that for the year 1870, is submitted for your Excellency's consideration, in conformity with the provisions of the Public Schools Act, section xxvii.

In an Appendix A to our Report for the year 1869, a list of 257 Certified Denominational Schools is given as having been in existence in that year. A similar return is appended hereto, showing that 241 such schools have been in operation during 1870. The sixteen schools omitted are thus accounted for:— 6 Church of England Schools, viz., Frederick's Valley, Hunter's Hill, Kiara, O'Connell, Port Maitland, and Turranna, were closed before the end of 1869; and 1 Roman Catholic—Church Hill—was not opened under the Council in 1870; 4—Araluen (Presbyterian), and Ginninderra, Glen Innes, and Kincaumber (Church of England)—were opened as Public, Provisional, or Half-time Schools. Certificates were withdrawn from 2—Sutton Forest and South Creek (Roman Catholic Schools)—early in the year; and 3 others, formerly returned as double Schools, are now given as single. The number of Schools will accordingly stand thus:—

Returned in 1869...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Closed in 1869	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Converted into Public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Closed in 1870	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Returned as 1 instead of 2 schools	...	...	...	...	...	3	
						—	16
							<u>241</u>

Appendix A.

In addition to the changes above noted, the Council withdrew certificates from the undermentioned Appendix B. schools:—

Albury, C. E.	...	...	...	...	on 31st May,	1870.
Nundle, C. E.	...	...	...	...	30th Sept.,	„
Blandford, C. E.	...	...	...	...	31st Dec.,	„
Kurrajong South, C. E.	...	...	...	...	„	„
Menangle, C. E.	...	...	...	...	„	„
Queanbeyan, C. E.	...	...	...	...	„	„
Ermington, R. C.	...	...	...	...	„	„
Hartley, R. C.	...	...	...	...	„	„
Shoalhaven, R. C.	...	...	...	...	„	„

The Teacher of the Armidale Church of England School having resigned his situation, the Local Appendix C. Board did not apply for a successor, and that school may consequently be considered as incorporated with the Public School. Four applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools were received in 1870. None of these were acceded to, for the reasons stated below:—

1. Araluen (Wesleyan)—School closed by promoters before any decision was arrived at.
2. Dubbo (R.C.) Requirements of Sec. 9. of P. S. Act not met, and educational wants of locality already sufficiently provided for.
3. Golden Point (C.E.) Educational wants of locality already sufficiently supplied.
4. Petersham (C.E.) Do. do.

Full

## Appendix D.

Full particulars regarding the condition of Certified Denominational Schools may be obtained from the Inspectors' detailed Reports appended hereto, and information of a more general character is included in the remarks on this head in the Report upon Public Schools. From these statements it will be gathered that progressive improvement is observable in the efficiency of the Denominational Schools. The sum of £641 9s. 4d., derived from the Church and School Estates Revenue was appropriated to Denominational Schools in 1870, and is understood to be applied in effecting improvements in the condition of the buildings and furniture. The amount was apportioned to the different Denominations as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England ... ..	323	16	0
Roman Catholic... ..	199	18	4
Presbyterian ... ..	70	4	3
Wesleyan ... ..	47	10	9

We submit this as our Report upon the Certified Denominational Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1870; and in testimony thereof, we have caused our Corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(I.S.) { J. SMITH, President.  
 GEORGE ALLEN.  
 W. M. ARNOLD.  
 JAMES MARTIN.  
 JOHN FAIRFAX.

W. WILKINS,  
 Secretary.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the Certified Denominational Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December of the year 1870, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation respectively.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.										Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys. II.	Girls. III.	Total IV.	Church of England V.	Roman Catholic VI.	Presby- terians VII.	Wesley- ans VIII.	Others. IX.	Total. X.	Boys. XI.	Girls. XII.	Total. XIII.	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>													
Albury .....	22	11	33	23	...	3	2	...	33	16.8	8.4	25.2	
Araluen .....	22	19	41	29	4	...	8	...	41	18.50	14.20	32.70	
Armidale .....	37	48	85	76	...	1	7	1	85	23.1	27.2	50.3	
Ashfield .....	45	29	74	60	4	5	3	2	74	34.7	20.1	54.8	
Balmain .....	90	62	152	93	4	18	35	2	152	60.1	36.5	96.6	
Bathurst .....	114	86	200	168	4	9	12	7	200	78.4	59.2	137.6	
Bega .....	34	25	59	49	...	10	...	...	59	18.02	15.25	33.27	
Bendolba .....	36	24	60	30	8	...	14	...	60	16.99	13.43	30.42	
Bishopsbridge .....	18	25	43	34	...	9	...	...	43	12.2	20.6	32.8	
Blandford .....	14	19	33	30	...	...	3	...	33	9.1	10.9	20	
Bombala .....	14	27	41	33	4	2	...	2	41	9.39	18.20	27.59	
Braidwood .....	52	24	76	56	2	7	9	2	76	35.30	15.50	50.80	
Broke .....	26	24	50	35	15	...	...	...	50	17.05	15.29	32.34	
Buchanan .....	33	26	59	27	22	4	6	...	59	19.6	13	32.6	
Burrawang .....	26	37	63	27	15	15	...	6	63	16.60	20.30	36.90	
Burwood .....	57	46	103	77	2	...	...	24	103	32.0	28.9	61.8	
Cabramatta .....	26	17	43	32	11	...	...	...	43	14.6	8.9	23.5	
Camden .....	46	47	93	68	...	2	16	7	93	33.4	29.3	62.7	
Campbelltown .....	49	37	86	80	1	1	...	4	86	36.4	26	62.4	
Canberra .....	23	19	42	33	1	8	...	...	42	17.74	13.66	31.40	
Canterbury .....	48	41	89	73	9	...	7	...	89	34.2	27.2	61.4	
Cassilis .....	24	17	41	23	16	...	2	...	41	15.08	10.97	26.05	
Castle Hill .....	50	36	86	59	5	1	21	...	86	32.2	21	53.2	
Christ Church .....	267	207	474	349	13	45	31	36	474	172.8	114.4	287.2	
Cobbitty .....	15	17	32	30	2	...	...	...	32	9.2	11.1	20.3	
Cook's River .....	94	56	150	96	9	9	36	...	150	72.5	33.5	106	
Corowa .....	41	21	62	42	12	4	...	4	62	26.9	11.1	38	
Dapto .....	17	20	37	13	6	6	12	...	37	12.8	13.9	26.7	
Darlinghurst .....	127	84	211	170	4	10	11	16	211	93.2	57.3	150.5	
Denman .....	20	22	42	24	18	...	...	...	42	9.9	9.5	19.4	
Denham Court .....	14	14	28	21	4	...	...	3	28	9	9	18	
Double Bay .....	110	101	211	169	6	7	13	16	211	63.6	61.2	124.8	
Dungog .....	26	22	48	45	1	1	1	...	48	17.2	12.6	29.8	
Enu Plains .....	46	25	71	49	2	...	20	...	71	25.7	13.4	39.1	
Enfield .....	29	37	66	52	3	5	6	...	66	20.8	24.2	45	
Enfield, N.R. ....	31	32	63	52	11	...	...	...	63	18.4	18.4	36.8	
Erina .....	27	32	59	48	11	...	...	...	59	16.3	16.9	33.2	
Foxground .....	23	28	51	34	7	6	4	...	51	15	19.6	34.6	
Fredericton .....	28	32	60	40	10	...	10	...	60	16.6	16.5	33.1	
Geringong .....	26	25	51	31	1	19	...	...	51	18.8	17.3	36.1	
Glebe .....	71	50	121	78	...	7	28	8	121	51.6	28.2	79.8	
Gosford .....	31	21	52	46	6	...	...	...	52	21.72	14.69	36.41	
Goulburn .....	91	61	152	120	1	6	20	5	152	69.64	47.07	116.71	
Goulburn, North .....	39	35	74	57	1	6	1	9	74	20	23	43	
Gundagai, South .....	18	29	47	25	15	4	3	...	47	12.6	17.7	30.3	
Gunnedah .....	18	29	47	30	12	...	2	3	47	8.9	12.8	21.7	
Hexham .....	21	31	52	24	7	2	19	...	52	12.5	20.8	33.3	
Hinton .....	26	30	56	41	...	...	5	10	56	17.6	18.3	35.9	
Jamberoo .....	40	19	59	46	...	9	4	...	59	24	14.3	38.3	
Jerry's Plains .....	40	33	73	41	28	2	2	...	73	29.4	26.3	55.7	
Keleso .....	36	23	59	53	2	3	1	...	59	25.4	12.2	37.6	
Kempsey .....	30	27	57	29	13	2	13	...	57	15.9	17.2	33.1	
Kiama .....	49	26	75	49	3	13	10	...	75	32.5	13.5	46	
Kurrajong, North .....	27	19	46	43	...	3	...	...	46	16.6	11.9	28.5	
Kurrajong, South .....	20	19	39	37	...	2	...	...	39	11.3	11.8	23.1	
Laguna .....	19	23	42	38	9	...	...	...	42	12.1	16.2	28.3	
Liverpool .....	69	55	124	115	...	...	9	...	124	48.1	36.7	84.8	
Lord's Forest .....	25	25	50	36	3	4	7	...	50	14.7	14.4	29.1	
Macquarie River .....	11	17	28	23	...	...	5	...	28	8.9	9.1	18	
Maitland, East .....	76	64	140	104	...	10	26	...	140	55.5	42.1	97.6	
Maitland, W. (St. Paul's) .....	48	33	81	65	1	4	8	3	81	31.97	23.57	55.54	
Do. W. (St. Mary's) .....	118	91	209	164	5	13	19	8	209	75.1	52.1	127.2	
Marsfield .....	44	24	68	42	8	12	6	...	68	28	13.5	41.5	
Marulan .....	20	13	33	25	2	...	6	...	33	13.70	8.85	22.55	
Menangle .....	15	13	28	23	...	...	5	...	28	8.9	8.9	17.8	
Miller's Forest .....	37	39	76	40	14	11	11	...	76	19.9	21.2	41.1	
Morpeth .....	42	55	97	73	1	5	10	8	97	29.44	29.76	59.2	
Moruya .....	31	40	71	45	3	14	8	1	71	21.20	28.90	50.10	
Mudgee .....	100	97	197	150	2	27	15	3	197	64.2	56.84	121.04	
Mulgoa .....	22	14	36	22	14	...	...	...	36	13.6	7.9	21.5	
Muswellbrook .....	68	47	115	103	8	3	1	...	115	41.95	26.36	68.31	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.										Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS—continued.</b>													
Narellan.....	22	35	57	36	17	...	4	...	57	13	21	34	
Newcastle (Christ Church)	144	129	273	187	26	23	22	15	273	105.7	77.5	183.2	
Do. (St. John's).....	69	46	115	89	2	7	9	8	115	43.4	28.8	72.2	
Newtown .....	80	44	124	115	3	...	6	...	124	50.9	29.1	80	
Nundle .....	6	8	14	...	4	...	10	...	14	2.9	4.5	7.4	
Paddington .....	57	29	86	68	4	4	4	6	86	33.4	18.4	51.8	
Parramatta .....	49	38	87	71	3	2	11	...	87	29.6	21.1	50.7	
Paterson .....	20	20	40	28	2	10	...	...	40	15.3	12.3	27.6	
Pennant Hills .....	51	41	92	70	...	...	22	...	92	33.8	20.6	54.4	
Pitt Town .....	17	19	36	26	6	4	...	...	36	7.4	10.9	18.3	
Pymont .....	67	51	118	81	...	30	3	14	118	48	37	85	
Queanbeyan .....	21	19	40	30	2	6	2	...	40	13.44	9.80	23.24	
Randwick .....	47	21	68	59	3	6	...	...	68	30.8	13.9	44.7	
Raymond Terrace.....	52	25	77	53	1	11	9	3	77	40.2	16	56.2	
Redfern .....	287	234	521	481	4	14	10	12	521	208.4	165.9	374.3	
Richmond .....	64	50	114	109	...	...	...	5	114	39.5	27.2	66.7	
Rouse Hill .....	17	27	44	42	2	...	...	...	44	11.7	16.6	28.3	
Ryde .....	39	34	73	67	...	2	4	...	73	23.6	22.8	46.4	
Scone .....	52	60	112	101	2	6	3	...	112	39.3	40.3	79.6	
Seven Hills .....	42	28	70	46	15	4	...	5	70	28.9	16.1	45	
Singleton .....	99	59	158	106	3	22	20	7	158	67.9	33.6	101.5	
Sofala .....	35	31	66	52	14	...	...	...	66	21.7	17.8	39.5	
South Creek .....	59	54	113	88	17	6	2	...	113	43.9	34	77.9	
St. Andrew's .....	257	208	465	385	17	6	15	42	465	150.5	116.6	267.1	
St. Barnabas .....	228	183	411	380	3	8	13	7	411	157.3	124.4	281.7	
St. James .....	253	184	437	356	18	13	20	30	437	165.3	112.2	277.5	
St. Leonards .....	89	27	116	100	3	3	10	...	116	64.2	17	81.2	
St. Philip's.....	227	229	456	408	15	15	10	8	456	150.7	158.7	315.4	
Stroud .....	35	26	61	46	3	10	2	...	61	25.66	17.82	43.38	
Surry Hills .....	157	117	274	220	11	9	19	15	274	120.5	89.1	209.6	
Sutton Forest .....	35	33	68	47	12	6	...	3	68	23.16	23.05	46.21	
Tamworth .....	56	39	95	65	24	4	1	1	95	41	23.1	64.1	
Terara .....	7	8	15	6	7	...	2	...	15	3.6	4.6	8.2	
Trinity .....	175	139	314	287	15	7	4	1	314	125.9	93.1	219	
Wallsend .....	129	90	219	91	1	46	47	34	219	95.61	55.15	150.76	
Waterloo .....	162	130	292	251	7	2	17	15	292	117.5	83.5	201	
Waverley .....	54	65	119	78	...	5	31	5	119	37.5	45.8	83.3	
Wilberforce .....	28	45	73	45	5	9	14	...	73	21.8	32.1	53.9	
Windsor .....	58	65	123	103	2	6	11	1	123	38.4	35.7	74.1	
Wollongong .....	57	23	80	47	...	8	19	6	80	40	16.6	56.6	
Woodville .....	32	33	65	34	9	5	17	...	65	20.8	22	42.8	
Woonoona.....	33	26	59	34	4	14	7	...	59	28	19	47	
Yass .....	39	32	71	55	1	2	13	...	71	30.20	23	53.20	
Young .....	56	48	104	86	9	2	3	4	104	37.16	29.76	66.92	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6712</b>	<b>5475</b>	<b>12187</b>	<b>9,396</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>4530.42</b>	<b>3457.52</b>	<b>7987.94</b>	
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.</b>													
Albury .....	99	...	99	...	99	...	...	...	99	72.2	...	72.2	
Appin.....	32	26	58	1	57	...	...	...	58	18.7	14.8	33.5	
Araluen .....	69	80	149	1	148	...	...	...	149	51.60	52.10	103.70	
Armisdale .....	63	37	100	35	64	1	...	...	100	43.5	23.8	67.3	
Balmain.....	82	...	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	49.2	...	49.2	
Bargo, East .....	35	16	51	17	34	...	...	...	51	22.1	10.5	32.6	
Bathurst .....	147	126	273	3	269	...	1	...	273	102.4	99.4	201.8	
Do. (Girls & Infants)	41	146	187	2	185	...	...	...	187	20.5	88.0	108.5	
Bega .....	24	26	50	...	50	...	...	...	50	15.30	18.40	33.70	
Berrima .....	24	30	54	17	37	...	...	...	54	22.30	26.30	48.60	
Blandford .....	48	24	72	1	71	...	...	...	72	31.8	15.6	47.4	
Braidwood.....	46	51	97	2	95	...	...	...	97	29.20	29.80	59.00	
Burrumba .....	26	23	49	...	49	...	...	...	49	19.6	15.6	35.2	
Bungendore .....	21	19	40	...	40	...	...	...	40	15.20	13.00	28.20	
Cabramatta .....	20	16	36	...	36	...	...	...	36	15.0	11.4	26.4	
Camden .....	33	34	67	...	67	...	...	...	67	13.3	15.1	28.4	
Campbelltown .....	46	40	86	16	68	2	...	...	86	34.0	26.3	60.3	
Camperdown .....	29	32	61	2	58	1	...	...	61	18.5	20.2	38.7	
Charcoal Creek.....	31	25	56	12	44	...	...	...	56	21.5	18.5	40	
Clarence Town .....	21	32	53	6	39	8	...	...	53	12.8	17.1	29.9	
Concord .....	40	12	52	2	50	...	...	...	52	24	4.2	28.2	
Cooma .....	33	30	63	2	61	...	...	...	63	25.80	22.60	48.40	
Cook's River .....	38	49	81	21	40	...	20	...	81	29	35	64	
Dapto.....	28	16	44	2	42	...	...	...	44	19.4	10.9	30.3	
Double Bay .....	47	32	79	...	79	...	...	...	79	27.3	13.9	41.2	
Ermington.....	10	14	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	8.5	9.2	17.7	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterians	Wesleyan	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—continued.</b>												
Goulburn .....	147	133	280	8	272	...	...	...	280	92.20	89.05	181.25
Grafton .....	38	28	66	20	41	...	2	3	66	27.5	14	41.5
Greendale .....	24	21	45	12	29	4	...	...	45	15.2	13.5	28.7
Gunnedah .....	19	18	37	16	21	...	...	...	37	11.2	13.3	24.5
Hartley .....	17	22	39	12	27	...	...	...	39	9.2	12.8	22
Haymarket .....	212	...	212	...	212	...	...	...	212	114.4	...	114
Irishtown .....	31	24	55	10	45	...	...	...	55	13.3	...	13.3
Jamberoo .....	33	19	52	10	37	2	3	...	52	24.9	13.4	38.3
Jembaicumbene .....	26	30	56	...	56	...	...	...	56	16	20	36
Jugiong .....	24	19	43	7	33	3	...	...	43	17.7	14	31
Kent-street, North .....	259	145	404	20	384	...	...	...	404	186.4	107.1	293.5
Kent-street, South .....	159	119	278	6	270	1	...	1	278	112.8	73.2	186
Kincumber .....	16	25	41	11	30	...	...	...	41	10.1	18.9	29
Kurradjong .....	23	26	49	15	23	...	11	...	49	14.1	18.2	32.3
Lambing Flat .....	39	41	80	9	68	...	3	...	80	24.5	27.1	51.6
Lane Cove .....	21	21	42	3	34	...	5	...	42	14	13	27
Liverpool .....	33	27	60	4	56	...	...	...	60	21.8	17.7	39.5
Lochinvar .....	39	28	67	...	67	...	...	...	67	24.9	15.2	40.1
Maitland, East .....	80	62	142	...	142	...	...	...	142	58.1	47.2	105.3
Maitland, West .....	213	225	438	...	437	...	1	...	438	144.4	153.5	297.9
Miller's Forest .....	29	35	64	1	56	7	...	...	64	16	22.3	38.3
Mittagong .....	33	23	56	...	56	...	...	...	56	22.18	17.11	39.29
Morpeth .....	59	53	112	...	112	...	...	...	112	43.99	35.58	79.57
Mcangle .....	34	20	54	...	54	...	...	...	54	20.6	9.9	30.5
Moruya .....	47	59	106	...	101	2	3	...	106	36.20	45.70	81.90
Mudgee .....	49	51	100	2	97	1	...	...	100	34.3	28.32	62.62
Muswellbrook .....	63	57	120	42	78	...	...	...	120	39.8	35.2	75
Nelson .....	23	22	45	7	37	...	1	...	45	15.1	16.2	31.3
Norrigundah .....	27	15	42	8	34	...	...	...	42	20.22	11.16	31.38
Newcastle .....	98	91	189	1	188	...	...	...	189	69.11	56.25	125.36
Newtown .....	76	69	145	...	142	3	...	...	145	51.5	45.7	97.2
Oaks .....	24	36	60	17	42	...	1	...	60	13.6	19.9	33.5
Orange .....	55	50	105	6	94	3	...	2	105	37.7	32.3	70
Paddington .....	32	77	109	...	109	...	...	...	109	20.5	54.4	74.9
Parramatta .....	81	65	146	...	146	...	...	...	146	54	40.5	94.5
Parramatta-street .....	272	230	502	2	500	...	...	...	502	184.3	148.9	333.2
Penrith .....	37	42	79	9	70	...	...	...	79	23.6	26.8	50.4
Petersham .....	25	19	44	9	35	...	...	...	44	20	12.5	32.5
Phoenix Park .....	24	16	40	...	40	...	...	...	40	19.4	11.1	30.5
Pymont .....	56	56	112	...	112	...	...	...	112	34.6	32.6	67.2
Queanbeyan .....	28	27	55	2	53	...	...	...	55	22.60	20.50	43.10
Raymond Terrace .....	24	32	56	1	55	...	...	...	56	20.6	23.7	44.3
Reidsdale .....	29	44	73	10	63	...	...	...	73	18.70	24.90	43.60
Richmond .....	30	26	56	18	38	...	...	...	56	16.1	14.9	31
Rocky Point .....	24	26	50	19	29	2	...	...	50	15	18	33
Ryde .....	30	18	48	...	48	...	...	...	48	20.8	12.4	33.2
Shoalhaven .....	23	20	43	1	42	...	...	...	43	15.2	11.2	26.4
Singleton .....	92	99	191	7	179	2	3	...	191	66.5	70	136.5
Sofala .....	20	38	58	21	37	...	...	...	58	11.76	21.97	33.73
Spaniard's Hill .....	30	18	48	13	32	3	...	...	48	18.6	13.7	32.3
St. Leonards .....	76	49	125	10	103	1	9	2	125	61	36.2	97.2
St. Mary's .....	347	330	677	2	675	...	...	...	677	225.8	214	439.8
Surry Hills .....	205	139	344	2	342	...	...	...	344	123.3	73.8	197.1
Taralga .....	36	22	58	...	58	...	...	...	63	23.18	22.90	46.08
Tunnot .....	29	40	69	13	56	...	...	...	69	24.5	30.3	54.8
Uladulla .....	27	19	46	6	37	...	3	...	46	19.5	12.2	31.7
Villa Maria .....	29	15	44	6	46	...	2	...	54	23.1	20.5	43.6
Victoria-street .....	66	159	225	...	225	...	...	...	225	40	112	152
Wagga Wagga .....	42	4	46	6	40	...	...	...	46	29.8	2.4	32.2
Waterloo .....	96	71	167	...	167	...	...	...	167	51.9	29	80.9
Waverley .....	65	48	113	...	113	...	...	...	113	46.9	36	82.9
Wellington .....	27	20	47	...	47	...	...	...	47	16.64	12.6	29.24
Windsor .....	78	64	142	26	114	...	2	...	142	58	47	105
Wollongong .....	45	42	87	...	87	...	...	...	87	33.4	29.2	62.6
Yass .....	73	56	129	8	111	5	...	5	129	57.70	42.80	100.50
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5301</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>9736</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>9,082</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>3,533.58</b>	<b>2,968.04</b>	<b>6,501.62</b>
<b>PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.</b>												
Bathurst .....	85	69	154	61	2	56	33	2	154	68.2	52.7	120.9
Campbelltown .....	28	22	50	10	12	15	...	13	50	16.7	12.5	29.2
Charcoal Creek .....	21	20	41	19	2	12	8	...	41	16.6	14.3	30.9
Dapto, East .....	25	18	43	25	6	9	3	...	43	16.1	12.9	29
Dingo Creek .....	15	22	37	14	2	21	...	...	37	8.3	11.7	20
Erskine-street .....	48	55	103	77	5	10	9	2	103	27.3	30.8	58.1
Kempsey .....	32	26	58	19	11	22	12	4	68	20.3	23.9	44.2
Maitland, West .....	40	34	74	26	6	21	9	12	74	23.1	21.2	44.3



## APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School. I.	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Weekly Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presby- terians	Wesley- ans.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
<b>PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS—continued.</b>												
Newcastle .....	144	135	279	55	24	42	25	133	279	105.45	82.76	188.21
Parramatta .....	65	53	118	37	16	37	24	4	118	43.9	36.2	80.1
Parramatta Junction..	20	38	58	33	8	1	15	1	58	15.4	21.6	37.0
Portland Head .....	17	14	31	11	1	18	1	...	31	12.7	11.6	24.3
Shoalhaven .....	16	10	26	9	3	12	2	...	26	10.8	7.7	18.5
St. Andrew's .....	116	87	203	122	16	53	4	8	203	72.7	51.4	124.1
St. Leonards .....	76	52	128	60	1	45	11	11	128	56.2	35.9	92.1
Waverley .....	45	41	86	18	8	10	34	16	86	35.4	30.3	65.7
Windsor .....	13	10	23	6	...	11	3	3	23	11.7	6.3	18
Woolloomooloo .....	188	125	313	73	44	95	36	65	313	125.6	81.1	206.7
Yass .....	30	18	48	7	7	28	6	...	48	20.68	11.69	32.37
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>707.13</b>	<b>556.55</b>	<b>1263.68</b>
<b>WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.</b>												
Botany .....	26	17	43	6	...	4	18	15	43	18	13.6	31.6
Carr's Creek .....	21	28	49	19	4	12	12	2	49	8.7	12.8	21.5
Castlereagh .....	30	25	55	6	13	...	36	...	55	16.8	13.9	30.7
Chippendale .....	100	107	207	54	3	2	128	20	207	70.9	67.7	138.6
George's River .....	11	19	30	11	...	...	15	4	30	4.4	11.1	15.5
Horusby .....	27	14	41	14	4	...	23	...	41	21.2	11.2	32.4
Lane Cove .....	16	21	37	13	2	...	22	...	37	7.4	11	18.4
Maitland West .....	111	83	194	60	1	16	92	25	194	77.8	47.5	125.3
Newtown .....	112	87	199	60	1	11	94	33	199	87.2	57.8	145
Parramatta .....	54	34	88	37	...	1	44	6	88	33.1	17.7	50.8
Rocky Point .....	29	30	59	8	2	...	43	6	59	18.6	15.3	33.9
Surry Hills .....	157	89	246	56	8	15	150	17	246	102	54.4	156.4
Ulmarra .....	19	19	38	7	6	10	15	...	38	15.2	16	31.2
Windsor .....	29	23	52	3	...	1	46	2	52	23.8	17.6	41.4
York-street .....	74	62	136	45	6	...	77	8	136	40.5	37	77.5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>545.6</b>	<b>404.6</b>	<b>950.2</b>
<b>HEBREW SCHOOL.</b>												
Sussex-street .....	80	57	137	18	6	...	3	110	137	52.7	32	84.7

APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACT of Returns from Denominational Schools under the Council of Education.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Daily Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s. d.
<b>MARCH, 1870.</b>														
Church of England Schools .....	6,847	5,576	12,423	9,679	751	701	913	379	12,423	4,321.49	3,278.85	7,600.34	2,100	0 3
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,438	4,444	9,882	571	9,175	49	75	12	9,882	3,438.43	2,794.82	6,233.25	1,272	18 7
Presbyterian do. ....	1,070	925	1,995	751	152	573	251	268	1,995	715.32	571.96	1,287.28	301	17 11½
Wesleyan do. ....	839	628	1,467	398	64	71	816	118	1,467	558.8	373.1	931.9	290	16 10
Hebrew do. ....	74	51	125	9	2	...	...	114	125	59.5	35.2	94.7	24	8 9
Total .....	14,268	11,624	25,892	11,408	10,144	1,394	2,055	891	25,892	9,093.54	7,053.93	16,147.47	3,990	2 4½
<b>JUNE, 1870.</b>														
Church of England Schools .....	6,658	5,335	11,993	9,252	723	719	883	416	11,993	4,196.19	3,112.87	7,309.06	1,961	4 3
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,078	4,277	9,355	583	8,632	43	80	17	9,355	3,179.55	2,572.31	5,751.86	1,223	4 3
Presbyterian do. ....	992	831	1,823	668	157	515	238	245	1,823	644.04	493.88	1,137.92	272	10 5
Wesleyan do. ....	843	658	1,501	435	49	66	810	141	1,501	549.8	371.9	921.7	283	15 11
Hebrew do. ....	81	61	142	17	7	...	1	117	142	59.1	36.8	95.9	26	5 4
Total .....	13,652	11,162	24,814	10,955	9,568	1,343	2,012	936	24,814	8,628.68	6,587.76	15,216.44	3,777	0 2
<b>SEPTEMBER, 1870.</b>														
Church of England Schools .....	6,515	5,357	11,872	9,096	714	710	914	438	11,872	4,580.05	3,549.53	8,129.58	2,049	18 2½
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,166	4,349	9,515	615	8,761	46	79	14	9,515	3,488.57	2,804.13	6,382.7	1,259	3 4
Presbyterian do. ....	995	824	1,819	660	159	506	235	259	1,819	715.16	552.31	1,267.47	287	0 10½
Wesleyan do. ....	818	671	1,489	426	57	65	801	140	1,489	576.6	436	1,012.6	281	14 1
Hebrew do. ....	86	57	143	15	7	...	1	120	143	63.6	40.9	104.5	23	16 9
Total .....	13,580	11,258	24,838	10,812	9,698	1,327	2,030	971	24,838	9,423.98	7,472.87	16,896.85	3,901	13 3
<b>DECEMBER, 1870.</b>														
Church of England Schools .....	6,693	5,418	12,111	9,309	714	715	952	421	12,111	4,515.72	3,426.72	7,942.44	2,347	8 0
Roman Catholic do. ....	5,282	4,473	9,755	591	9,027	53	71	13	9,755	3,544.38	2,947.44	6,491.82	1,475	5 6
Presbyterian do. ....	1,011	849	1,860	676	174	507	232	271	1,860	695.43	550.25	1,245.68	318	16 9
Wesleyan do. ....	816	658	1,474	399	50	72	815	138	1,474	545.6	404.6	950.2	326	15 4
Hebrew do. ....	80	57	137	18	6	...	3	110	137	52.7	32	84.7	21	1 10
Total .....	13,882	11,455	25,337	10,993	9,971	1,347	2,073	953	25,337	9,353.83	7,361.01	16,714.84	4,489	7 5

537—B

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## APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE of Applications for Certificates to Denominational Schools, received during the year 1870.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.						Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.					Council's Decision.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.		Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.
Araluen (Westeyan) .....	...	23	29	52	29	2	18	3	62	23	29	52	29	2	18	3	62	18	2	20	8	1	24	School closed by promoters before any decision was arrived at.
Dubbo (R.C.) .....	...	52	52	111	81	75	5	111	52	59	111	81	75	5	111	13	85	1	49	Declined.				
Golden Point (C.E.) .....	...	18	28	46	34	9	2	46	20	37	57	35	19	2	1	57	15	9	1	26	Ditto.			
Petersham (C.E.) .....	...	22	23	55	42	1	3	6	55	32	23	55	42	1	3	6	55	18	1	2	3	25	Ditto.	
Total .....	...	125	139	264	136	87	10	21	264	147	148	275	187	97	10	21	275	69	47	3	10	5	124	

## APPENDIX D.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Albury District, inspected during the year 1870.

ALBURY (R.C.) :—Visited, 20th and 21st October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 71.

1. This school is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church. The accommodation for teaching purposes is insufficient, and the presence of the church furniture absolutely prevents a proper arrangement of the desks and apparatus. New school buildings suitably furnished are much needed. 2. The attendance is regular and increasing steadily; apart from this the discipline is very unsatisfactory, and the government lacks vigour and firmness. 3. In addition to all the prescribed subjects, except singing, geometry and algebra are comprised in the course of instruction. The lesson documents are fairly devised, and the teaching is painstaking and tolerably skilful, but is deficient in vigour and thoroughness. 4. The general proficiency ranges in the lower classes from indifferent to moderate; in the highest class it approaches fair.

COROWA (C.E.) :—Visited, 9th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 33; girls, 16; total, 49.

1. An excellent schoolroom, amply supplied with desks and all other appliances of teaching. A lavatory and play-shed are required to render the organization complete. 2. The discipline is, in most respects, tolerably healthy, but the government needs to be more decided in tone. 3. The course of instruction is complete, but the classification is unnecessarily minute; and the teaching, though tolerably skilful, requires to be more vigorous and animated. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

GUNDAGAI SOUTH (C.E.) :—Visited, 27th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16; girls, 22; total, 38.

1. The material condition of this school is defective as regards fencing, suitable outbuildings, additional furniture, and repairs to walls of schoolroom. The accommodation is limited, and the general appearance of the room is not neat. 2. The pupils are fairly punctual, and the discipline is tolerably healthy, but the tone of the government savours of harshness. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the instruction is passably regulated, and the teaching appears to be conducted with an amount of zeal and energy much in excess of its results. 4. The average proficiency is moderate, and three-fourths of the pupils are in the lowest grade. Needlework receives due attention.

JUGIONG (R.C.) :—Visited, 4th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32.

1. The walls of schoolroom are insecure, the furniture is of bad quality, and additional outbuildings are required. The teacher has recently fenced the playground, erected a small play-shed, and made some attempt at laying out a flower garden. The external appearance of the premises is now as neat as circumstances will permit. 2. The attendance is irregular, but in other respects the discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. A fair classification obtains, but the instructional documents are badly regulated, and the teaching is but moderately skilful. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

TUMUT (R.C.) :—Visited, 14th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 29; girls, 27; total, 56.

1. The premises are limited in area, and the material condition is indifferent. 2. Not more than half the pupils present at examination attend regularly; apart from this, the discipline has, on the whole, improved since last inspection. 3. Vocal music is not included in the course of instruction, nor are drawing and object lessons systematically attended to. The lesson documents are tolerably suitable, but the teaching lacks energy, and the methods evince but very moderate skill. 4. The general proficiency is small.

WAGGA

WAGGA WAGGA (R.C.) :—Visited, 17th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 3 ; total, 35.

1. The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic Church. A lavatory, hat-pegs, and a supply of water are required. The material condition is in other respects fair. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, but manifest little industry or attention under instruction. 3. Singing is not included in the course of instruction ; the lesson documents are incomplete, and it is absolutely necessary that more animation and energy be manifested in the teaching. 4. Tolerable proficiency is evinced in the junior class ; in the higher grades the results are barely moderate.

EDMUND H. FLANNERY,  
Inspector, Albury District.

#### ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

SUMMARY of REPORTS upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1870.

FREDERICTON (C.E.) :—Incidental inspection, 15th June, 1870. Regular inspection, 23rd June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

1. The material organization is fair. 2. The discipline is passable. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the occupation is judiciously regulated ; the teaching is tolerably intelligent, but feeble in industry, vigour, and diligence ; the results of the examination are only moderate, the general proficiency of the pupils ranging from small to tolerable.

GLEN INNES (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 9th May, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 15 ; total, 52.

1. The material condition of the schoolroom is not satisfactory as regards size, lighting, and ventilation ; the supply of furniture and apparatus is reasonably adequate, but ill arranged ; the condition of the playground fence is unsatisfactory, and a supply of water is needed ; the organization in general is barely passable. 2. The discipline is moderately satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing, but the lesson documents are not regularly observed ; the teaching is tolerably intelligent, but not diligent and painstaking enough ; the attainments of the pupils range from small to fair.

GUNNEDAH (C.E.) :—Incidental inspection, 15th August, 1870. Regular inspection, 22nd August, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

1. This school continues to be held in a church, the material condition of which has been improved ; the supply of furniture and apparatus is reasonably adequate, but defectively arranged ; the school records are kept with doubtful accuracy. 2. The attendance is low, irregular, and unpunctual ; the pupils are untidy in appearance, disorderly, listless, and careless ; the government is feeble and lax ; and the moral tone of the school is moderate. 3. The usual subjects are taught with moderate intelligence and efficiency, and the occupation is defectively regulated ; the mental culture and attainments of the pupils are low.

KEMPSEY (C.E.) :—Incidental inspection, 14th June, 1870. Regular inspection, 20th June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 19 ; total, 32.

1. This school is held in a church, airy, well lighted, and suitable ; the playground is without fence and out-offices ; the stock of educational appliances is adequate, but the school records are rather negligently kept. 2. The attendance is passable as regards regularity and punctuality ; the pupils are clean and in passable order, but require to be more diligent, prompt, and self-reliant ; the government is firm, but not watchful enough in minor matters of conduct and routine. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the lesson documents are not strictly followed ; the teaching is mechanical, and the proficiency of the pupils little improved.

NUNDLE (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 24th March, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 4 ; total, 6.

1. The organization is improved and fair. 2. The attendance is very unsatisfactory, owing to the teacher's unpopularity. The moral tone of the school is in other respects passable. 3. The course of instruction is elementary, the teaching mechanical and feeble, and the general proficiency of the pupils low and stationary.

TAMWORTH (C.E.) :—Incidental inspections, 14th March, 10th August, 1870. Regular inspection, 28th March, 1870.

1. The material condition is fair, and the supply of furniture and apparatus is reasonably adequate, but carelessly arranged and preserved ; the school records are negligently kept. 2. The attendance is rather irregular, and, as regards the appearance, behaviour, manner, and diligence of the pupils, the moral tone of the school is moderate ; the appearance of the schoolroom is untidy, and the government is lax and feeble. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with small regard to regularity, the classification is defective, and the teaching is wanting in skill, industry, and energy ; the general proficiency of the pupils is low. The results of the incidental inspections were unsatisfactory.

ARMIDALE (R.C.) :—Incidental inspection, 6th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 23rd and 28th February, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 23 ; total, 64.

1. The school-house and residence belong to the teacher, and are in excellent order. The school is well found in furniture and apparatus, but playground and adequate out-offices are still needed. The organization

organization is very fair. 2. The attendance is reasonably satisfactory, and the general appearance of the pupils and the schoolroom is pleasing; in most respects the moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught with earnestness and diligence, but the methods are still too mechanical and feeble. The mental culture and general proficiency of the pupils are passable. The results of the incidental inspection were not satisfactory.

**GUNNEDAH (R.C.)** :—Incidental inspection, 15th August, 1870. Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd August, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 9; girls, 10; total, 19.

1. This school is held in a temporary chapel, defectively lighted and situated. The playground is small and not fenced, and the out-offices are not suitably arranged. The schoolroom is untidy, and the supply of furniture and apparatus defective. 2. The attendance is low and irregular; the pupils are tolerably neat, clean, and orderly, but deficient in frankness, animation, and self-reliance. The government is firm, but requires to be more watchful in minor matters of discipline. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except singing, and the occupation is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is earnest, intelligent and effective, but deficient in life and vigour. The mental culture and attainments of the pupils are rather low.

**GRAFTON (R.C.)** :—Incidental inspection, 13th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 26th October, 24th and 25th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 31; girls, 19; total, 50.

1. The material condition of the school is fair, and the supply of furniture and apparatus reasonably sufficient. The organization is respectable. 2. The attendance has increased, but is not satisfactorily regular. The pupils are reasonably neat and clean, but not sufficiently assiduous to their work, self-reliant, and mindful of orders and reproofs. The present moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The usual subjects are taught, except sewing; the occupation is fairly well regulated, and the teaching is earnest, animated, and fairly intelligent. The mental culture and proficiency of the pupils are passable. The results of the incidental inspection were unsatisfactory.

**KEMPSEY (Pres.)** :—Incidental inspection, 14th June, 1870. Regular inspection, 21st June, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 21; girls, 28; total, 49.

1. The material condition is fair, and the supply of furniture and working materials adequate. 2. The discipline is, in general, pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the occupation is fairly regulated, and the teaching is earnest and fairly intelligent. The attainments are fair. The singing deserves special mention.

**CARR'S CREEK (Wes.)** :—Regular inspection, 18th October, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 9; girls, 14; total, 23.

1. The material organization is fair. 2. The discipline is healthy and fairly effective, but the attendance is unsatisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught; the occupation is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is earnest and passably intelligent. The attainments of the pupils range from moderate to fair.

**ULMARRA (Wes.)** :—Incidental inspection, 16th September, 1870. Regular inspection, 11th November, 1870.

Numbers at the examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 17; total, 32.

1. The material organization is very fair. A bell is much needed. 2. The moral tone is, in general, healthy and pleasing. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and sewing. The classification is defective, and the programmes of lessons are neither properly made out nor strictly observed. The teaching is earnest, painstaking, and tolerably skilful. The attainments are moderate.

Armidale,  
13th February, 1871.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Denominational Schools for 1870.

**BATHURST (Pres.)** :—Regular inspection, 19th October, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 76; girls, 65; total, 141.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54; girls, 43; total, 97.

With the exception of the smallness of the playground, the material condition is fair. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The instructional documents are properly arranged, and the teaching is carried on with energy and industry. The discipline is firm and prompt, and the results are reasonably satisfactory. Besides the subjects prescribed, Latin and French classes have been begun.

**BATHURST (C.E.—Primary)** :—Regular inspection, 21st October, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 53; girls, 38; total, 91.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46; girls, 29; total, 75.

The material condition of the school is good. The pupils are fairly attentive, and tolerably orderly. The general spirit and tone of the school have improved under the present teacher. The instruction is regulated, but not registered, and the teaching is earnest and industrious. The demeanour of the pupils has improved, but they are still too noisy and talkative. The discipline needs more vigilance and promptness. The attainments are, in the circumstances, tolerably satisfactory. The present teacher has not been long in charge.

BATHURST

**BATHURST (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 20th October, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 44; girls, 40; total, 84.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 33; girls, 28; total, 61.

Some alterations are necessary to make the closets serviceable, but on the whole the material condition is good. The order, attention, and moral tone are fair. The lesson documents are fairly arranged, and the teaching is industrious. The pupils are ready and reasonably accurate in answering. The discipline is fairly effective, and the proficiency is reasonably satisfactory.

**BATHURST (R.C.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 28th October, 1870.**

Number enrolled :—Boys, 123.  
 Number present :—Boys, 81.

A suitable playground is still a defect in connection with this school. The school has not yet been furnished with new desks. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is very fair, on the whole. The instruction is tolerably regulated, but the lessons are only registered weekly. More care and energy in the teaching and the government of the school are manifest since last inspection. The discipline is prompt and firm, and the attainments, in nearly all the subjects, are reasonably satisfactory. There are only three classes in the school.

**BATHURST (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 8th and 10th November, 1870.**

Number enrolled :—Girls, 121.  
 Number present :—Girls, 107.

As in the infant department, the want of a proper playground continues to be a defect, otherwise the material condition is good. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. The lesson documents are carefully and neatly framed, and the teaching is earnest and methodical. The pupils are animated, very fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The attainments are on the whole satisfactory, and the moral tone is good.

**BATHURST (R.C.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 7th November, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31; girls, 108; total, 139.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 76; total, 91.

Except in the matter of a suitable playground, the material condition is good. The gallery has been altered, and is now quite suitable. The order, attention, and moral tone are very fair. The classification is now appropriate. The instruction is fairly arranged, and the teaching is careful and earnest. The discipline is mild but firm, and the proficiency is satisfactory.

**BURROWA (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 19; total, 40.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 19; total, 38.

The schoolroom has been lengthened since last inspection, but the furniture is insufficient, only moderately suitable, and badly arranged. The pupils are restless, noisy, and talkative; and wanting in self-reliance, promptness, and accuracy. The classification is injudicious. There are no programmes, and but an indifferent time-table. The discipline is slack; the attainments are unequal, and not on the whole satisfactory; and the moral tone is indifferent.

**HARTLEY (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 19th July, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 19; total, 34.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25.

The playground is unfenced, and the closet is in bad repair. The desks are clumsy, and the forms are too short. The school stock is scanty, and not in good order. The material condition is not, therefore, satisfactory. The discipline is slack, and the instruction is not properly regulated. The pupils are neither orderly nor attentive, and lack self-reliance. The moral tone is indifferent. The certificate has since been withdrawn.

**KELSO (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 19th August, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32; girls, 23; total, 55.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 7; total, 26.

The material condition is satisfactory. The pupils are orderly and tolerably attentive, self-reliant, and accurate in answering. The lesson documents exhibit fair skill, and the teaching is energetic and fairly intelligent. The discipline is fairly effective; the attainments are passable, and the moral tone is fair.

**LAMBING FLAT (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 21st September, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36; girls, 41; total, 77.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 31; girls, 33; total, 64.

The school is still conducted in the church. The space available for teaching is too small, and the furniture is insufficient. The order, attention, and moral tone are only moderate. The instruction is tolerably regulated, but the teaching wants thoroughness and energy. The pupils are weak in self-reliance and power of application. The discipline is only moderate, and the attainments are not satisfactory.

**MUDGE (C.E.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 8th December, 1870.**

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50; girls, 49; total, 99.  
 Numbers present :—Boys, 43; girls, 35; total, 78.

The material condition of the school is good. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive; when under examination they are animated, self-reliant, and accurate in answering. The lesson documents are well arranged, and the teaching continues to be earnest, intelligent, and energetic. The discipline is effective; the attainments are satisfactory, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing. Latin and algebra are taught as extra subjects.

MUDGE (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 5th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 47 ; total, 96.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 31 ; total, 60.

The material condition is on the whole tolerable. There are desks, but no gallery. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, and the moral tone is passable. The instruction is tolerably regulated, and the teaching is careful, but wanting in energy. The discipline fails in promptness and vigilance, and the average proficiency is tolerable.

MUDGE (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 9th December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 51 ; total, 100.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 31 ; total, 70.

There is no habitable teacher's residence, otherwise the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The pupils are orderly and fairly attentive ; they are fairly self-reliant and accurate in answering. The instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching is careful and industrious. The discipline is firm, and the proficiency is satisfactory. Algebra is taught to the more advanced boys. The writing in this school deserves special mention.

ORANGE (R.C.) :—Incidental inspection, 23rd May, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 34 ; total, 83.

Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 19 ; total, 47.

There is no suitable playground, and the schoolroom is too small, and badly situated. Since my visit, however, the school has been removed to other premises. The order and attention are fair, and the teaching is regulated by the necessary guides. The attendance was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

SOFALA (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 17th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 32 ; total, 74.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 11 ; total, 28.

A new and suitable schoolroom has been erected since last inspection. The teacher's residence is in need of repair, which is likely to be effected soon. The discipline is firm, but scarcely vigilant enough, and the instruction is only partially regulated. The attainments are reasonably satisfactory, and the moral tone is fair. The small attendance was owing to rain.

SOFALA (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 16th March, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 50 ; total, 83.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

The playground is still unfenced, but a new room has been added to the premises. The number of desks is insufficient. The pupils are unpunctual, but apparently very regular, judging from the markings in the class roll. The moral tone is only tolerable. The school records are kept in a slovenly and careless manner, and the proficiency is only partially satisfactory. Owing to rain the attendance was small.

WELLINGTON (R.C.) :—Incidental inspection, 21st December, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30.

The school has been removed from the former building to the church, in which it is now conducted. The furniture is scanty. The lesson documents are not well arranged. From want of time I could not examine the pupils.

YOUNG (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 20th September, 1870.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 49 ; total, 108.

Numbers present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 37 ; total, 78.

There is no teacher's residence, and the playground is small ; otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive, self-reliant, and prompt in answering. The lesson documents are tolerably arranged, but the admission register needs more attention. The teaching is energetic, but wanting in impressiveness. The discipline is tolerable, the attainments are passable, and the moral tone is tolerable.

#### CAMDEN DISTRICT.

##### DETAILED STATEMENT of Certified Denominational Schools.

##### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—Visited, 19th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 29 ; total, 72.

1. The material condition is tolerable. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with industry and fair skill. 4. The proficiency is fair.

COOK'S RIVER :—Visited, 26th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 23 ; total, 70.

1. The material condition is tolerable. 2. The discipline is fairly healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and industry. 4. The proficiency in the 2nd class is moderate ; in the 3rd, fair to very fair.

COOK'S RIVER (Infants) :—Visited, 28th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are carefully taught ; the methods used are fair. 4. The proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

DAPTO :—

DAPTO :—Visited, 12th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.

1. The school buildings are good and suitable. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teacher is painstaking and diligent ; his methods are tolerably suitable. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

COBBITY :—Visited, 22nd December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The discipline is effective. 3. The usual subjects are taught, and the methods used are suitable. 4. The proficiency is fairly satisfactory.

FOX GROUND :—Visited, 13th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 19 ; total, 30.

1. The premises are fairly suitable, and they are in tolerable repair. 2. The moral tone of the school is moderately satisfactory. 3. The teacher is but moderately competent and skilful. 4. The proficiency is very moderate.

GERRINGONG :—Visited, 16th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47.

1. The schoolroom has been repaired ; the material condition is now fairly satisfactory. 2. The discipline is moderately healthy. 3. The teaching is carried on with fair skill. 4. The progress made is tolerably satisfactory.

KIAMA :—Visited, 15th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 17 ; total, 51.

1. The material condition is very moderate. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teaching is marked by industry and fair skill, but it lacks thoroughness. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

LORD'S FOREST :—Visited, 12th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teaching is carried on with great industry, and the methods used are fairly appropriate. 4. The proficiency in the 1st and 2nd classes is moderate ; in the 3rd class, fair to very fair.

WOLLONGONG :—Visited, 1st June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 13 ; total, 50.

1. Schoolhouse is suitable, and it is now in good repair. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teaching is attended to with industry and zeal ; the methods are appropriate, and they are fairly well applied. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory.

WOONONA :—Visited, 10th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33.

1. The furniture is only moderately suitable, otherwise the material condition is [tolerable. 2. The discipline is moderately healthy. 3. The teacher is industrious but unskilful. 4. The proficiency is small. (The teacher has since been admitted to the Council's Training School.)

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BARGO :—Visited, 15th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 7 ; total, 21.

1. The building is tolerably suitable, and it is in fair repair. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy, 3. The instruction is fairly skilful. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 33 ; total, 73.

1. The material condition is good. 2. The moral tone is satisfactory. 3. The usual subjects are taught with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory.

CHARCOAL :—Visited, 17th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

1. The material condition is bad. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The teaching is earnest, but it is not well regulated. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

DAPTO :—Visited, 11th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable. The desks have been rearranged since last inspection. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction is fairly well regulated, and the methods are tolerable appropriate. 4. The progress made is satisfactory.

IRISHTOWN :—



IRISHTOWN:—Visited, 18th July.

Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 11; total, 26.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, but it is badly furnished. 2. The discipline is moderate. 3. The teacher works with great zeal and industry, but he is only moderately skilful. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

OAKS, THE:—Visited, 21st December.

Numbers present:—Boys, 6; girls, 9; total, 15.

1. The schoolroom is not suitably furnished, otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is ineffective. 3. The teaching is weak and unskilful. 4. The proficiency is very moderate.

SPANIARD'S HILL:—Visited, 30th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 12; total, 29.

1. The material condition is only moderately satisfactory. 2. The discipline is weak and ineffective. 3. The instruction is not skilfully regulated, and the methods used are not appropriate. 4. The proficiency is moderate.

ULLADULLA:—Visited, 23rd August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 9; total, 24.

1. The material condition is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The teaching is carried on with diligence and care, and the methods used are fairly appropriate. 4. The proficiency is tolerable.

WOLLONGONG:—Visited, 3rd June.

Number present:—Boys, 22; girls, 12; total, 34.

1. The furniture is old and unsuitable. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is carried on with industry and care. 4. The general proficiency is moderate.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

CAMPBELLTOWN:—Visited, 13th December.

Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 13; total, 30.

1. The building is tolerably appropriate. 2. The discipline is very moderate. 3. The instruction is not skilfully regulated, and the methods are defective. 4. The proficiency is only moderate.

CHARCOAL:—Visited, 11th October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 13; girls, 11; total, 24.

1. The buildings are fairly suitable, and the schoolroom is well furnished. 2. The discipline is healthy. 3. The instruction is imparted with tolerable skill. 4. The proficiency is fair.

DAPTO:—Visited, 9th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 21; girls, 16; total, 37.

1. The premises are tolerably suitable, but they need cleaning and repairs. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The classification is not the most judicious, and the teaching is not skilfully regulated. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

#### WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

BOTANY:—Visited, 4th October.

Numbers present:—Boys, 23; girls, 17; total, 40.

1. The material condition, except that there is no residence, is very fair. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is carried on with industry and fair skill. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

J. HUFFER,  
Inspector.

#### CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Cumberland District, inspected during the year 1870.

##### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BURWOOD:—Visited, 10th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 41; girls, 31; total, 72.

1. The condition of the school materially is satisfactory, and the general organization is fair. 2. The discipline is fairly firm and beneficial, and the pupils are as a whole clean, orderly, and industrious. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate, and the instruction is earnestly and energetically applied. 4. The attainments rank from fair to very fair.

CASTLE HILL:—Visited, 23rd September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 42; girls, 28; total, 70.

1. The condition of the school premises is very satisfactory. Considerable improvements have been effected since the date of last inspection. 2. The attendance is generally regular and punctual, and the pupils are clean, lively, and diligent. 3. The classification is open to amendment. The methods of teaching are tolerably appropriate and earnestly applied. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

EMU PLAINS :—Visited, 21st July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 10 ; total, 39.

1. The organization is upon the whole tolerably satisfactory. 2. The pupils are fairly clean and orderly, but wanting in earnestness, industry, and self-reliance. 3. The lesson documents are not sufficiently minute and explicit. The methods employed are not penetrative. 4. The mental powers of the scholars are not well developed ; their proficiency ranks from moderate to fair.

ENFIELD :—Visited, 16th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49.

1. The material condition of the school and the organization generally are fairly satisfactory. 2. The attendance and punctuality are reasonably good, and the pupils are clean and tolerably industrious. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is carefully imparted. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

KURAJONG NORTH :—Visited, 17th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 16 ; total, 39.

1. The schoolroom has one of its side walls prevented from falling inward by wooden supports, which detract considerably from the appearance and comfortable working of the school. 2. The attendance, for regularity and punctuality, is but tolerable ; and similar is the case as regards the cleanliness, order, and attention of the pupils. 3. The classification is tolerably suitable. The lesson documents require to be conformed to the standard of proficiency. The teaching is irregular and impulsive—deficient in steadiness. 4. The proficiency exceeds fair as a whole. This result is not due entirely to the present teacher, who has not been very long in charge.

KURAJONG SOUTH :—Visited, 18th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is feeble. 3. The classification is appropriate. The character of the teaching is not such as to create intelligent interest in the pupils, and earnest self-reliant working. 4. As a whole the attainments are nearly fair.

MARSFIELD :—Visited, 21st June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 26 ; total, 58.

1. The schoolroom requires cleaning and whitewashing. The fencing is worthless, and the closets are in bad condition. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual, and the pupils are upon the whole clean and orderly. 3. The classification is scarcely regular. The instruction is earnest and painstaking. 4. The attainments are fair generally.

PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 15th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 28 ; total, 66.

1. The material condition of the school is good. 2. The attendance, though somewhat less than on former occasions, is better as regards regularity and punctuality. The pupils likewise present a more pleasing appearance as to cleanliness and order. 3. The instruction is diligently and earnestly imparted. 4. The attainments rank from fair to very fair.

PENNANT HILLS :—Visited, 26th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 27 ; total, 68.

1. The general condition of the organization is reasonably good. 2. The discipline is upon the whole fairly healthy ; but in the case of several of the senior pupils, its corrective and improving effects are not very apparent. 3. The classification is in the main suitable. Earnestness and care characterize the teaching, which would probably be more effective but for the generally indifferent health of the teacher. 4. Taken as a whole the attainments are about fair.

PITT TOWN :—Visited, 19th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom wears a very unattractive aspect ; the glass in the windows requires cleaning and repainting. The only portion of ground that can be regarded as play or drill ground is, through its irregularity of surface, ill adapted to its purpose. The attention of the Local Board has frequently been called to this, but hitherto without effect. 2. Regularity of attendance is indifferent. The cleanliness and order of the pupils are fair. 3. The instruction is not sufficiently animated and penetrative ; hence the attention of the pupils is not well sustained, nor is earnestness and mental vigour being developed in them. 4. The attainments at present may be regarded as ranking from tolerable to fair.

RICHMOND :—Visited, 3rd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 24 ; total, 63.

1. A new and more suitable schoolroom is urgently required. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual, and the demeanour and diligence of the pupils generally are fairly pleasing. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is marked by care and earnestness. 4. The attainments rank from fair to good, and the mental powers of the pupils are fairly developed.

ROUSE HILL :—Visited, 7th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35.

1. The organization, apart from the furniture, is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is wanting in firmness ; it fails to correct a tendency to talk, and to promote steady self-reliant working among the pupils. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is careful, but it does not produce its legitimate effect in consequence of the imperfection of the order and attention of the pupils. 4. The proficiency generally is about fair.

RYDE :—Visited, 27th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total, 45.

1. Very considerable improvements have been effected in the material condition of the school since last inspection. 2. The discipline is not effective ; disorder, noise, and conversation prevail among the pupils, to the serious hindrance of earnest steady work. 3. The classification is suitable, and the teaching is painstaking. 4. The attainments rank from tolerable to fair.

SEVEN HILLS :—Visited, 15th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 17 ; total, 46.

1. The school buildings are in fair condition. There is a sufficiency of furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline in general is effective, and the pupils are clean, orderly, and diligent. 3. The classification is suitable, and the instruction is diligently imparted. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

SOUTH CREEK :—Visited, 3rd and 4th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 39 ; total, 95.

1. The residence has been much improved, and the schoolroom enlarged and made more suitable. 2. Upon the whole the attendance is good, and the pupils generally are clean and orderly. 3. The classification is fairly suitable, and the business of the school is carried on with earnestness and vigour. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

WILBERFORCE :—Visited, 20th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 35 ; total, 60.

1. The schoolhouse requires cleaning, and several repairs. 2. The character of the attendance is tolerably satisfactory, and the pupils are clean and fairly orderly. 3. The instruction is painstaking and earnest. The classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are carefully arranged. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

WINDSOR :—Visited, 7th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 39 ; total, 74.

1. For the due arrangement of the pupils the schoolroom is too small. It is fairly supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline is wanting in firmness. The pupils are tolerably clean, but talkative and noisy. 3. The instruction is conformed to the prescribed course, and is carefully and diligently imparted. 4. As a whole, the proficiency is fair.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

CONCORD :—Visited, 24th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 4 ; total, 28.

1. The school arrangement as regards furniture is still unsatisfactory. This is due partly to the fact that the school-work is carried on in the chapel. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual, and the discipline generally is weak. Steady thoughtful working is not observable among the pupils. 3. The lesson documents are not well arranged, and the teaching is wanting in vigour. 4. The mental power of the pupils are little developed. Their attainments range between moderate and fair.

ERRINGTON :—Visited, 5th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.

1. The schoolroom is good, and fairly supplied with the requisite appliances. 2. The attendance is very low. The pupils generally are tolerably clean and diligent. 3. The instruction is carefully arranged. The classification is appropriate, and the work of teaching is steadily performed. 4. The attainments range from fair to very fair.

KURRAJONG :—Visited, 19th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The attendance is irregular, and the pupils are wanting in order and industry ; they are moderately clean. 3. The classification is irregular, and the lesson documents are but of partial use. 4. The attainments are nearly tolerable.

LANE COVE :—Visited, 1st December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. Defects formerly existing, and pointed out in the organization, still remain. A certain slovenliness marks the whole interior appearance of the school. 2. The discipline is lax, and the moral aspect of the school is not pleasing. 3. The school records are kept in a very careless manner, so are the lesson documents. The methods of instruction are mechanical. 4. The proficiency is barely tolerable.

NELSON :—Visited, 6th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The discipline is weak, not securing orderly diligent working or sustained attention among the pupils. 3. The lesson documents are imperfectly arranged, and the instruction wants vigour and penetrativeness. 4. The attainments range from moderate to fair.

PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 16th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 54 ; total, 116.

1. The organization as a whole is somewhat improved ; greater desk accommodation is necessary. 2. The attendance as regards regularity is fair ; but in punctuality and cleanliness the pupils are deficient. The work of the school is carried on amid very considerable noise and disorder. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate, and the instruction is imparted with steadiness, but in the absence of effective discipline it fails in producing satisfactory results. 4. The attainments generally reach to nearly tolerable.

PENRITH :—

## PENRITH :—Visited, 22nd July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 31 ; total, 59.

1. The material condition of the school is very indifferent, both as regards the building itself and the furniture. 2. The attendance is neither regular nor punctual, and the pupils are wanting in cleanliness, order, and diligence. 3. The classification is tolerably appropriate, but the instruction is not sufficiently animated and vigorous. Habits of thoughtful, self-reliant working are not being developed in the pupils. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

## PETERSHAM :—Visited, 21st October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 10 ; total, 30.

1. The schoolroom and furniture are in fair condition, but the out-buildings are very bad. 2. The discipline is very feeble ; noise and disorder prevail among the pupils. The teacher evidently wants the skill to govern. 3. The classification is irregular, and the lesson documents are imperfect. The pupils show little acquaintance even with the names of the subjects in which they are professedly receiving instruction. 4. The attainments are very indifferent.

## RICHMOND :—Visited, 31st May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 26 ; total, 47.

1. The organization of the school materially is tolerably satisfactory. 2. The pupils are fairly regular in their attendance and clean and tidy in appearance, but unpunctual and inattentive. 3. The lesson documents are of little value. The classification is appropriate generally, but the instruction is feebly imparted. 4. The attainments are little beyond indifferent. The thinking and reasoning powers of the pupils are little exercised.

## RYDE :—Visited, 2nd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

1. The dimensions of the schoolroom are not well adapted to the proper arrangement of the pupils ; it is too short in proportion to its width ; otherwise the organization is fair. 2. The discipline generally is healthy. 3. The instruction is intelligently imparted. 4. The attainments rank from tolerable to fair.

## VILJA MARLA :—Visited, 6th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43.

1. The dimensions of the schoolroom are against the proper disposition of the classes. In other particulars the material condition of the school is satisfactory. 2. The discipline is weak. The order is but moderate, and there is little steady thoughtful working. 3. The lesson documents are imperfectly arranged, and the instruction, although steady and careful, is wanting in force and penetrativeness. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to tolerable.

## WINDSOB :—Visited, 8th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 52 ; total, 111.

1. A good new schoolroom has been erected, but as yet it is imperfectly furnished. There is a fair supply of working materials. 2. The discipline is upon the whole healthy. 3. The classification requires improvement. The instruction is arranged with tolerable skill. 4. The attainments rank from fair to very fair.

## PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

## PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 10th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 36 ; total, 77.

1. The school is now held in the second floor of a house rented by the teacher. The pupils are assembled in two rooms—an arrangement little conducive to proper supervision. 2. The discipline is tolerably healthy. 3. The instruction is upon the whole carefully regulated. The methods employed want penetrativeness. 4. The attainments rank from tolerable to very fair.

## PARRAMATTA JUNCTION :—Visited, 13th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 28 ; total, 45.

1. The schoolroom is a good wooden building, fairly furnished ; it has been erected by the teacher. 2. The government is weak ; the children are talkative and inattentive. 3. The lesson documents are of little value ; and the instruction, although painstaking, leads to little mental activity. 4. The attainments are about tolerable.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

## CASTLEREAGH :—Visited, 25th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 23 ; total, 46.

1. The material condition of the school is tolerably good. 2. The attendance is irregular. Generally the pupils are fairly clean, and there is some improvement in their order and diligence since last year. 3. The classification is scarcely regular, and the instruction is wanting in animation and vigour. 4. The proficiency ranks from moderate to fair.

## LANE COVE :—Visited, 1st December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. Exception has still to be taken to the organization of this school. As the main design of the building is for a church, the space left for school purposes is too small to allow of the proper arrangement of furniture or the placing of the pupils so that they shall be all in front of the teacher. 2. The discipline is weak, failing to command orderly, earnest, diligent working. 3. There is a want of neatness in the keeping of the records and lesson documents. The methods employed are defective ; they fail to interest and instruct. 4. The attainments are barely tolerable.

PARRAMATTA :—

PARRAMATTA :—Visited, 17th June,

Present at examination :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44.

1. The material condition of the school is reasonably good, apart from the consideration that it has almost nothing deserving the name of a playground. 2. As regards the regularity, punctuality, and cleanliness of the pupils the discipline operates fairly, but there is great want of quiet, orderly, interested working. 3. The instruction is intelligently regulated and earnestly imparted, but less effective than it might be were the work of the school carried on with more quiet and steadiness. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to a little over fair.

WINDSOR :—Visited, 9th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 13 ; total, 35.

1. The schoolroom is in very fair condition, and supplied with sufficient and suitable furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The discipline generally is fairly effective. Some of the elder pupils are inclined to conceit ; they are impatient of control. It seems as if this spirit were encouraged in them. 3. Greater attention needs to be paid to the systematic arranging and keeping of the lesson documents. 4. The proficiency ranks from tolerable to over very fair.

ALEXR. L. FORBES, A.M.,  
Inspector.

### GOULBURN DISTRICT.

#### CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR 1870.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Denominational Schools inspected by me during the year 1870. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

MARULAN :—Visited, 16th March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 22 ; total, 47.

Present at inspection :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.

The school is held in the English church. The building still needs some repairs, the pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive to their work, and the attainments of the pupils, so far as examined, are fairly satisfactory.

YASS :—Visited, 23rd March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 35 ; total, 79.

Present at examination :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 23 ; total, 53.

The grounds needs fencing, and although the schoolroom has been recently erected it is in some respects unsuitable and in bad repair. The furniture is of a bad description, but there is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are unsatisfactory. The teacher has been removed from his office for neglect of duty.

SUTTON FOREST :—Visited, 17th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

This school has been removed since my last inspection, from the English church to a small wooden building, which is unsuitable for a schoolroom and badly furnished. There is a fair stock of apparatus and books. The general discipline and proficiency of the pupils are passable, and have been improved during the year.

NORTH GOULBURN :—Visited, 18th July.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 33 ; total, 74.

Present at examination :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 28 ; total, 60.

The material condition of this school is good in most respects, and there is a sufficient supply of working materials. The pupils are rather restless and talkative, but in other respects the discipline is passable, and the progress in learning is tolerable. The classification of the pupils and the arrangement of the school work admit of considerable improvement.

GOULBURN :—Visited, 23rd and 24th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 57 ; total, 127.

Present at examination :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 45 ; total, 108.

The grounds are not fenced, and owing to the increase in the number of pupils the schoolroom is rather small, but it is in fair repair, well furnished, and supplied with a sufficient stock of apparatus and books. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught, and the elder pupils have made considerable progress in Latin, algebra, and geometry. The general discipline and attainments of the scholars range from good to very good.

MORUYA :—Visited, 13th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 42 ; total, 70.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 34 ; total, 55.

This school is held in the English church. It is in good repair, sufficient in size, the grounds are fenced, and there is an adequate supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The general discipline is healthy, and the attainments of the pupils are very fair.

ARAUEN :—

ARALUEN :—Visited, 14th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 19 ; total, 41.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 15 ; total, 37.

The grounds are not fenced, and there are no closets fit for use. The schoolroom is in the most dilapidated condition, the furniture is of the very worst description, there are no hat-pegs, and the premises are quite unfit for school purposes. The teacher is incompetent for his office, and the general discipline and attainments of the pupils in learning are very unsatisfactory.

BRAIDWOOD :—Visited, 23rd November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 51 ; girls, 24 ; total, 75.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 18 ; total, 55.

The buildings and fences are in good repair, the desks and forms are rather high, but there is a fair stock of working materials. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils range from tolerable to fair.

QUEANBEYAN :—Visited, 20th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 19 ; total, 40.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

The grounds are fenced, the school-building is suitable, and there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils are unpunctual, talkative, and not sufficiently attentive to their work, and the progress in learning is slow and unsatisfactory.

CANBERRA :—Visited, 20th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.

The schoolroom is a substantial stone building in good repair, and the teacher's residence has been enlarged since my last inspection. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, and the general discipline and attainments of the scholars are tolerably satisfactory.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

YASS (Boys' Department) :—Visited, 21st March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 69.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 48.

The grounds are fenced, but the closets are badly situated, and the walls of the schoolroom are in much need of colouring. There is a fair stock of apparatus and books, but additional hat-pegs and a supply of water are much needed. The general discipline is passable, and the attainments of the scholars are tolerably satisfactory.

YASS (Girls' Department) :—Visited, 21st March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Girls, 50.  
Present at examination :—Girls, 36.

The schoolroom is too small ; but there is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual in attendance, clean, orderly, and attentive to their work. The progress of the scholars in learning is tolerably satisfactory.

MITTAGONG :—Visited, 26th May.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 11 ; total, 30.

The building is in good repair and sufficient in size, but the grounds are not fenced. There is a fair supply of furniture, and the stock of working materials is nearly sufficient. The discipline has been improved under the present teacher ; but some pupils are still late, not sufficiently clean, and the school-room floor is in much need of scrubbing. Drawing and singing are not taught, but the attainments in the other subjects are tolerable in most respects.

BERRIMA :—Visited, 20th June.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 30 ; total, 52.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34.

The schoolroom is too small, and the grounds are not fenced ; but there is a fair supply of furniture and other appliances. The general discipline is moderately effective, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerable in most respects. The small number of pupils present was caused by the continued wet weather.

GOULBURN (Girls' and Infants' Department) :—Visited, 25th and 26th July.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 99 ; total, 118.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 85 ; total, 103.

This school is held in a building attached to the Convent of Mercy. The schoolroom is commodious, but the desks are not of the most suitable kind ; in all other respects the material condition of this school is very good. The order, general discipline, and instruction, have been much improved during the year. The attainments of the pupils are very fair.

GOULBURN (Boys' Department) :—Visited, 25th and 26th August.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 96.  
Present at examination :—Boys, 73.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size, in good repair, and well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. The grounds are fenced, there are suitable outbuildings, and play-sheds to protect the pupils from sun and rain have been erected since my last inspection. About four-fifths of the pupils enrolled are regular and fairly punctual in attendance ; they are rather restless and talkative, but in other respects the discipline is passable. The disagreement between the head master and the assistant has been settled. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

MORUYA (Girls' Department) :—Visited, 14th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Girls, 54.

Present at examination :—Girls, 51.

The schoolroom has been enlarged since my last inspection, the inside walls are in much need of colouring, the desks are unsuitable, and hat-pegs are required; but the stock of apparatus and books is sufficient. The general discipline and attainments of the scholars are satisfactory.

MORUYA (Boys' Department) :—Visited, 15th September.

Number of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 45.

Present at examination :—Boys, 42.

The schoolroom has been enlarged since my last inspection, new desks have been supplied, and the out-buildings removed to a more suitable position. There is a fair stock of apparatus and books, the discipline has been improved under the present teacher, and the attainments of the scholars range from fair to good.

NERBIGUNDAH :—Visited, 19th September.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 12; total, 36.

Present at examination :—Boys, 21; girls, 11; total, 32.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size, but it is not in good repair. There is a tolerable supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. A bell, book-press, and fencing, are required. The order, cleanliness, and attention, are passable, but the attainments of the pupils are very moderate.

ARALUEN :—Visited, 15th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 66; girls, 74; total, 140.

Present at examination :—Boys, 56; girls, 65; total, 121.

The school is held in the Roman Catholic chapel; it is sufficient in size and in good repair. There is fair supply of furniture and other appliances. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils range from tolerable to fair. The teaching power is insufficient.

BRAIDWOOD :—Visited, 28th November.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 46; girls, 51; total, 97.

Present at examination :—Boys, 38; girls, 44; total, 82.

This schoolroom is an old building, but it is in passable repair, and there is a fair supply of furniture and working materials. The general discipline has been considerably improved during the few weeks the present teacher has been in charge of the school. The average proficiency of the pupils in learning is tolerable.

JEMBAICUMBENE :—Visited, 5th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 30; total, 56.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15; girls, 23; total, 38.

The grounds needs fencing, and closets are required, but the schoolroom is in passable repair, and there is a fair supply of apparatus and books. The cleanliness, order, and general discipline admit of considerable improvement, but the attainments of the pupils are tolerable in most respects.

BUNGENDORE :—Visited, 14th December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 26; girls, 19; total, 45.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

The school is held in the Roman Catholic chapel. It is sufficient in size, and in good repair, but there is no fire-place, and it is very cold and uncomfortable in winter for both teacher and scholars. The supply of furniture and working materials is barely sufficient, but the general discipline and attainments of the scholars are tolerable.

QUEANBEYAN :—Visited, 21st December.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 27; total, 57.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22; girls, 17; total, 39.

The material condition of the school is reasonably good. The pupils are rather restless and talkative, and a considerable number are punctual in their attendance, but the progress in learning is tolerable. The present teacher has been recently appointed.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.

YASS :—Visited, 22nd March.

Numbers of pupils enrolled :—Boys, 40; girls, 19; total, 59.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 7; total, 32.

The grounds are not fenced, but the school-building is tolerably suitable, and the supply of furniture and materials is sufficient. The discipline is passable, and the attainments of the pupils are tolerably satisfactory in most respects.

Inspector's Office,  
Goulburn, 1st March, 1871.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector of Schools.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools inspected, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE :—Visited, 28th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37.

1. The room is not kept with proper cleanliness, and its organization is very awkward and insufficient.
2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable.
3. The instruction does not fully accord with the standard, nor is it carefully arranged. The teaching is slow and weak.
4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to very small.

BLANDFORD :—Visited, 3rd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

1. A few minor repairs and some new furniture have improved the school and its organization to a reasonable extent.
2. The discipline is suitable and effective, and the moral bearing of the children shows a satisfactory improvement.
3. The subjects are appropriate and fairly arranged ; the methods intelligent, energetic, and animated.
4. The general proficiency is tolerable.

BUCHANAN :—Visited, 25th February.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom and its organization are moderate in all respects.
2. The moral aspect of the school is tolerable.
3. The occupation is suitable, and carefully regulated ; the instruction industrious, but somewhat confused.
4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

BROKE :—Visited, 23rd August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 22 ; total, 39.

1. The building has been repaired, and is now comfortable, and passably organized.
2. The general order and moral bearing of the pupils are tolerable, but noisy habits are prevalent.
3. The instruction accords for the most part with the standard, but its arrangement is defective. The methods are dry and monotonous.
4. To a partial extent the proficiency is moderate to tolerable, but as a whole indifferent.

CASSLIS :—Visited, 19th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.

1. The out-buildings are insufficient, and the school is very poorly furnished.
2. There is no discipline worthy of the name, but the pupils are well conducted, moderately regular, fairly punctual, and tidily dressed.
3. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the only subjects taught with any confidence ; there are no lesson documents, and no methods deserving the name.
4. In the first class a few pupils answer fairly, but the general proficiency is small.

DENMAN :—Visited, 12th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 15 ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom is in fair condition, reasonably sufficient, and tolerably well provided with the requisite appliances.
2. The order and attention have improved, and the moral aspect of the school is tolerable.
3. The subjects are suitable, but badly arranged ; the instruction is animated and energetic.
4. Some of the pupils answer intelligently, but the general proficiency is indifferent.

HINTON :—Visited, 27th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 23 ; total, 41.

1. The premises are in good repair, and the school is fairly organized.
2. The discipline weak, and the moral tone unsatisfactory.
3. Except vocal music, the subjects accord with the standard, and are arranged with tolerable care and judgment. The methods want simplicity and force.
4. The general proficiency is very small.

JERRY'S PLAINS :—Visited, 10th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 31 ; total, 66.

1. The schoolroom is fairly adequate to the wants of the place, and tolerably furnished and provided with requisites.
2. The attention and order of the pupils have improved considerably, but are still unsatisfactory ; and the discipline as a whole wants more energy.
3. The instruction comprises the prescribed subjects except, singing, but its arrangement is not quite judicious. The methods are weak and rather monotonous, but tolerably intelligent and steady.
4. The general proficiency is partial, and ranges from tolerable to moderate.

LAGUNA :—Visited, 17th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 19 ; total, 33.

1. The room is deficient in light, but fairly furnished, tidily kept, and sufficient for the wants of the place.
2. The moral aspect of the school is satisfactory.
3. The instruction is appropriate, arranged with moderate skill, and imparted with earnestness and effect.
4. The general proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair, and the pupils evince improved mental culture.

MAITLAND, EAST :—Visited, 24th and 25th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 53 ; total, 115.

1. The building and out-offices are in excellent condition, and the school is fairly organized ; but a supply of water is very badly needed.
2. The discipline wants energy and firmness. The demeanour and order of the pupils have improved, but the moral aspect of the school is unsatisfactory.
3. The subjects are suitable and arranged with fair judgment, but the teaching wants penetration and impressiveness.
4. The general proficiency is about stationary ; in reading, writing, and arithmetic there is evidence of improvement.

MAITLAND,



MAITLAND, WEST (St. Mary's) :—Visited, 13th and 14th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 52 ; total, 128.

1. The building is in good repair, but insufficient for present wants, and inadequately furnished. A supply of water, a lavatory, and a play-shed are much needed. 2. The moral aspect of the school is very good. 3. The occupation is appropriate, and properly arranged ; the instruction skilful, and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to good, but is partial in the second and third classes.

MAITLAND, WEST (St. Paul's) :—Visited, 1st December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51.

1. The school-room is in good repair, and tolerably provided with requisites, but cheerless and dingy in its interior aspect. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is suitable and intelligent, but very ineffectively imparted. 4. The general proficiency ranges from small to very small.

MUSCLEBROOK :—Visited, 14th and 15th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 38 ; total, 66.

1. Some injury done by the flood was in course of repair, and the room was damp and cold. The organization is tolerable. 2. The moral aspect of the school is reasonably satisfactory. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, but are not explicitly and fully arranged. The methods are fairly intelligent, but slowly, and rather awkwardly applied. 4. The general proficiency ranges, for the most part, from moderate to tolerable. The pupils answer carelessly and indistinctly.

PATERSON :—Visited, 19th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 16 ; total, 33.

1. The premises have undergone partial repair, and are now in passable condition, but the teacher's residence is very insufficient. The organization is tolerable. 2. The discipline is intelligent ; and the order—at present low—promises to be satisfactory in a short time. 3. The occupation is suitable, and regulated with moderate skill ; the instruction intelligent, but rather suggestive. 4. The general proficiency is moderate, but partial.

SCONE :—Visited, 27th and 30th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 33 ; total, 72.

1. The material condition of the school is fair. 2. The discipline is reasonably effective, and the order fair. 3. The instruction is intelligent and fairly impressive, but not always imparted with proper simplicity and deliberation. 4. The average proficiency does not exceed tolerable.

SINGLETON :—Visited, 7th and 8th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 75 ; girls, 41 ; total, 116.

1. The premises are excellent, and the organization of the school is highly effective. 2. The order and attention have slightly declined, but the moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and judiciously arranged ; the instruction intelligent, and fairly impressive. 4. The general proficiency is partial, and very moderate to tolerable ; many of the elder children draw with taste and accuracy.

WOODVILLE :—Visited, 8th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

1. The premises are in good repair, and the school is fairly organized. 2. The attention of the pupils is slight and their habits are noisy, but their general demeanour is more subdued and respectful than formerly. 3. The occupation is suitable, but not arranged with proper care ; the teaching is earnest, but sometimes very confused. 4. The general proficiency is tolerable, but partial.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BLANDFORD :—Visited, 2nd June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 9 ; total, 28.

1. The material character of the school is fair. 2. Punctuality is not well observed, and the discipline generally evinces some relaxation. 3. The occupation is suitable, but under no careful arrangement ; the instruction is reasonably intelligent, but not satisfactorily effective. 4. The average proficiency ranges from small to very small. Some of the best pupils were said to be absent.

LOCHINVAR :—Visited, 14th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

1. The accommodation is fairly suitable and sufficient, and the organization fair. 2. The discipline betrays considerable relaxation, and the order has declined ; but the teacher had been long absent through illness. 3. The occupation is constant, but not in full accordance with the standard, nor precisely arranged ; the methods were not witnessed. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

MAITLAND, EAST (Girls) :—Visited, 22nd November.

Present at examination :—Girls, 46.

1. The room is in good condition, and fairly organized ; a verandah has been added since last inspection. 2. The moral aspect of the school is good. 3. The instruction is suitable, and fairly arranged ; the methods are tolerably intelligent, earnest, and persevering, but rather monotonous. 4. The general proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

**MAITLAND, EAST (Boys) :—Visited, 23rd November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 64.

1. The room is rather small, but fairly organized; a new verandah has been added since last inspection; the premises are now amply supplied with water. 2. The appearance of the pupils has greatly improved; their attention, order, and general demeanour, are good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and intelligently arranged; the methods evince improved skill, energy, and effect. 4. The general proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

**MAITLAND, WEST (Girls) :—Visited, 5th and 6th December.**

Present at examination :—Girls, 101.

1. The accommodation is sufficient, and the organization fair. 2. The discipline continues highly appropriate, judicious, and effective; the order sustains its previous high character. 3. The instruction is suitable, well arranged, and imparted with skilful intelligence. 4. The proficiency is partial, but varies from moderate to good.

**MAITLAND, WEST (Infant) :—Visited, 7th December.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 42; girls, 76; total, 118.

1. The school is now conducted in a large, airy, and pretty well furnished room. 2. The day was oppressively hot, and the children were rather fidgety and unsteady; their general order and attention are reasonably satisfactory. 3. The occupation is intelligent and judiciously regulated; the teaching is constant, earnest, and effective. 4. The proficiency of the upper division is good; the pupils of the lower division are, on the average, below the standard age.

**MAITLAND, WEST (Boys) :—Visited, 19th to 21st December.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 113.

1. The building is ample and suitable, fairly furnished and equipped, but situated rather out of the centre of population. 2. The discipline shows a marked improvement; the order is very good, and the moral tone satisfactory. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, except as regards vocal music, and are skilfully arranged; the instruction is judicious, energetic, and effectual. 4. The average proficiency varies from fair to good.

**MORPETH :—Visited, 22nd December.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 28; girls, 21; total, 49.

1. The building is in bad repair and only moderately suitable, but a new school is to be erected as soon as possible; the organization is tolerable. 2. The order and moral aspect of the school are good. The day was very wet, and this cause with others prevented the full attendance. 3. The instruction is suitable, judiciously arranged, and effectively imparted. 4. The general proficiency ranges from tolerable to good.

**MUSCLEBROOK :—Visited, 19th May.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 40; girls, 38; total, 78.

1. The school is held in the church, which is a good building, fairly sufficient, and tolerably well organized. 2. The moral aspect of the school is moderate. 3. The occupation is appropriate, and fairly well arranged; the instruction is earnest and tolerably intelligent, but wants simplicity and directness. 4. The proficiency is for the most part tolerable; two-thirds of the pupils are not more than seven years of age.

**PHOENIX PARK :—Visited, 29th July.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 16; girls, 7; total, 23.

1. The condition of the building and the organization of the school are tolerable in all respects; the district is subject to floods. 2. The discipline is ineffective, and the moral character of the school indifferent. 3. The instruction is suitable, but loosely regulated; the methods are tolerably earnest, but very suggestive and awkward. 4. The general proficiency is very poor.

**SINGLETON :—Visited, 10th and 11th November.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 74; girls, 84; total, 158.

1. The premises are well kept, in excellent condition, fairly provided with all essential requisites, and sufficient for the wants of the place. 2. The appearance, attention, and order of the pupils continue in general satisfactory; but habits of talking prevail at times, and the movements of the children are sometimes noisy. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and regulated with reasonable judgment; the instruction is slow and circuitous, but earnest, fairly intelligent and impressive. 4. The proficiency of the junior-classes is fairly satisfactory; that of the higher class very indifferent.

**PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.****MAITLAND, WEST :—Visited, 16th December.**

Present at examination :—Boys, 25; girls, 20; total 45.

1. The organization is effective. 2. The discipline is suitable and judicious, and the moral tone fair. 3. The occupation is appropriate and properly arranged; the methods are fairly intelligent and impressive. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

MAITLAND, WEST :—Visited, 8th, 9th, and 12th December.

Present at examination :—Boys, 87 ; girls, 53 ; total, 140.

1. The forms and desks are old and unsuitable, otherwise the organization is fair, and the material condition of the school good. The premises are unsupplied with water, and the out-offices need repairs. 2. The moral aspect of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, and intelligently regulated ; the teaching is earnest, impressive, and reasonably effectual. 4. The proficiency of the first and fourth classes varies from fair to good ; that of the second and third is partial, and on the whole unsatisfactory.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

TABULATED REPORTS upon the Certified Denominational Schools.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Dungog :—Ordinary inspection, 15th February : examined, 20th September.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 17 ; total, 44.

Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 13 ; total, 34.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.

Ordinary average attendance :—28 pupils.

The condition of the schoolhouse and its appointments are fairly satisfactory. The organization is correct ; the discipline is ineffective in many of its features, and this is more particularly evidenced in the very unpunctual character of the attendance and the indolent style of the pupils in the schoolroom. There is no want of energy in the teaching, but the information imparted is very frequently vaguely and even absurdly put. Excepting in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the results of the teaching are of small value ; in the three subjects mentioned the results of the examination ranged from tolerable to fair. The Rev. E. Huband Smith was present at the examination.

ERINA :—Examined, 27th October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 32 ; total, 59.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

Ordinary average attendance :—35 pupils.

The building is in a very fair condition. There is a proper supply of material, but the furniture is very insufficient. The pupils are properly classified, and the government is satisfactory. The teaching shows results of a tolerable character. The small attendance on the day of examination was caused by heavy rain.

GOSFORD :—Ordinary inspection, 27th October ; examined, 31st October.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 21 ; total, 51.

Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 13 ; total, 31.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 15 ; total, 39.

Ordinary average attendance :—33 pupils.

The schoolhouse is not in good repair, but its appliances are sufficient. The organization is correct in design, but needs to be more honestly prosecuted. The discipline is of the kind termed *mild* ; in its mental influences I wish it were not so *easy-going*. The results of the examination were tolerable. The Rev. Mr. Newman was present at the examination.

HEXHAM :—Examined, 29th July.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total, 37.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 19 ; total, 32.

Ordinary average attendance :—34 pupils.

The schoolroom is badly lighted, and the furniture is both inferior and unsuitable. The organization and discipline are correct in their intentions, but they fail to create a healthy mental tone in the school. Judging the instruction by the results it is not very effective. Reading and writing are very fair in the results, and arithmetic is moderately so. The other subjects do not show satisfactory teaching. The Rev. J. S. Wood was present.

MILLER'S FOREST :—Ordinary inspection, 22nd January ; examined, 22nd December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 39 ; total 76.

Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15.

Ordinary average attendance :—40 pupils.

The schoolhouse is commodious, but it is by no means waterproof. The most unsatisfactory characteristic of the school is the insufficiency and unsuitability of the furniture. The discipline is very satisfactory, and the instruction is earnest and reasonably effective. The school work has been seriously hindered by continuous seasons of rain and flood. From such causes the attendance was low at both of my visits. The Rev. S. Simm was present at the examination.

NEWCASTLE (Christchurch) :—Ordinary inspection, 19th January ; examined, 15th and 16th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 118 ; girls, 105 ; total, 223.

Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 90 ; girls, 79 ; total, 169.

Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 100 ; girls, 75 ; total, 175.

Ordinary average attendance :—185 pupils.

The material state of the school is good, but the room is much too small for the daily attendance. The organization is correct ; the discipline is healthy and effective to a very fair degree. The instruction gives results varying from fair to very fair in the first and second class, and from fair to good in the third and fourth. Singing is really well taught in this school. The Rev. A. Selwyn was present.

NEWCASTLE (St. John's):—Ordinary inspection, 20th January; examined, 7th July.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 35; girls, 13; total, 48.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 29; girls, 13; total, 41.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 31; girls, 10; total, 41.  
Ordinary average attendance:—45 pupils.

The schoolroom is commodious and well furnished; the fences are out of condition, and the approaches to the school are bad. The organization, in its provisions, appears to be correct; the discipline is tolerable. The methods of teaching are not calculated to be effective. The results of the examination were as follows:—Reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, tolerable to very fair; but in grammar, geography, and object lessons, of small value.

RAYMOND TERRACE:—Ordinary inspection, 23rd February; examined, 23rd August.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 50; girls, 31; total, 81.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 36; girls, 23; total, 59.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 42; girls, 24; total, 66.  
Ordinary average attendance:—56 pupils.

The schoolhouse is a substantial stone building; it is well furnished and appointed. The organization agrees with the modern requirements. The teaching evinces method, but it is insufficiently searching and demanding; the indolent pupils, who are not a few, get *easy times*. The teacher requires the faculty of government; defective discipline is the prevailing feature of the school. The results of the examination were tolerable.

STROUD:—Ordinary inspection, 11th February; examined, 9th September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 29; girls, 23; total, 52.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 24; girls, 20; total, 44.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24.  
Ordinary average attendance:—44 pupils.

The building is commodious and substantially in good condition; the furniture is sufficient, but is badly arranged; the ordinary appliances are sufficient and suitable. The organization is fair, the discipline is tolerable, and the instruction, whilst not highly skilful, produces results ranging from tolerable to good. The Rev. A. Shaw was present at the examination.

UPPER BENDOLBA:—Ordinary inspection, 17th February; examined, 23rd September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 33; girls, 27; total, 60.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 15; girls, 16; total, 31.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 20; girls, 16; total, 36.  
Ordinary average attendance:—33 pupils.

The school building is in a satisfactory condition, but the furniture is inferior, insufficient, and is badly arranged. The organization appears to be correct; the discipline is fair, but much too demonstrative. The teaching is earnest, but very verbose; the results, as ascertained by the examination, vary from fair to very fair. The Rev. E. Huband Smith was present at the examination.

WALLSEND:—Ordinary inspection, 16th March; examined, 8th, 9th, 10th August.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 130; girls, 95; total, 225.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 94; girls, 56; total, 150.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 101; girls, 68; total, 169.  
Ordinary average attendance:—150 pupils.

The school building and its appointments are very satisfactory, the organization and discipline are fair, and the instruction has produced satisfactory results in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but in such subjects as grammar, geography, and object lessons, the instruction has been very uneducative. In the infants' division of the school the results range from fair to good. The Rev. J. S. Wood was present at the examination.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

CLARENCE TOWN:—Ordinary inspection, 25th February; examined, 29th September.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 16; girls, 22; total, 38.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total, 27.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 19; total, 35.  
Ordinary average attendance:—30 pupils.

The school building, furniture, and appliances, are satisfactory in kind and condition. The discipline is effective; the pupils are classified in the usual way, but the promotions from class to class are very infrequent, and the school was brought up for examination in too low a grade. Examined in what they had been taught, the pupils showed a proficiency in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, ranging from tolerable to fair. In geography and grammar the results were valueless.

KINCUMBER:—Examined, 28th October.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 16; girls, 24; total, 40.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 20; total, 32.  
Ordinary average attendance:—29 pupils.

The room in which the school is held is much too small. The furniture is good and sufficient, but it cannot be advantageously arranged in so small a room. The organization is correct, the discipline is fair, and, excepting geography, which was weak in result, the proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

MILLER'S FOREST:—Ordinary inspection, 4th March; examined, 20th December.

Pupils enrolled:—Boys, 27; girls, 35; total, 62.  
Pupils present at ordinary inspection:—Boys, 19; girls, 19; total, 38.  
Pupils present at examination:—Boys, 17; girls, 24; total, 41.  
Ordinary average attendance:—38 pupils.

The building is in good repair, and is properly furnished. The organization and discipline are satisfactory. This school has really lost several months, in the aggregate, by floods and their after effects. In reading, writing, and arithmetic, the pupils are fairly proficient.

NEWCASTLE:—

NEWCASTLE :—Ordinary inspection, 17th January; examined, 25th, 26th, 27th January.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 79; girls, 64; total, 143.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 64; girls, 51; total, 115.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 66; girls, 52; total, 118.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—125 pupils.

The schoolroom is under the church; it is spacious, but is badly lighted. The furniture is insufficient; otherwise the appliances appear to be equal to the requirements. The organization is correct; the discipline is tolerably effective. The improvements in the discipline upon what I have previously witnessed were so marked that I am hopeful that the school will attain and keep up to a respectable standard. The instruction has been careful, and the average results may be stated as very fair.

RAYMOND TERRACE :—Ordinary inspection, 24th February; examined, 24th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 25; girls, 33; total, 58.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 19; girls, 20; total, 39.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 21; girls, 28; total, 49.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—45 pupils.

The school buildings are in a satisfactory condition, and the furniture and appliances fairly meet the requirements. The organization was defective through an error of judgment, many of the pupils being over-classified. The discipline is effective: the teaching is careful and earnest, but the pupils failed to approach the standard in which they were examined, and mainly because of the wholesale promotion of pupils to classes for which they were unfit. The third class, in which there were 12 pupils, showed results ranging from fair to very fair.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

DINGO CREEK :—Ordinary inspection, 2nd June; examined, 5th December.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 22; total, 37.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 7; girls, 16; total, 23.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—23 pupils.

The schoolhouse is in a fair condition, but it is badly furnished. The supply of apparatus and material is equal to the requirements.

There is an observance of the technicalities of organization. The discipline is mild. The instruction is of an unskilful character, and the results, as ascertained by the examination, are very far below the standard.

The members of the School Board were present.

NEWCASTLE :—Ordinary inspection, 21st January; examination, 17th, 18th, and 19th August.

Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 138; girls, 117; total, 255.  
 Pupils present at ordinary inspection :—Boys, 99; girls, 78; total, 177.  
 Pupils present at examination :—Boys, 111; girls, 79; total, 190.  
 Ordinary average attendance :—190 pupils.

This school cannot boast of marked advantages in the form of suitable buildings and adequate furniture, but in organization, discipline, and educational results it is second to none in the district. In the infants' division the results range from fair to very fair; in the primary classes from fair to good. The Rev. Mr. Coutts was present.

J. W. ALLPASS,

Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District.

#### SYDNEY DISTRICT.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Sydney District inspected during the year 1870 :—

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools.  
 2 to their moral character.  
 3 to the subjects and methods of instruction.  
 4 to the proficiency of the pupils.

BALMAIN (C.E.) :—Visited, 17th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 69; girls, 47; total, 116.

1. Several improvements in the condition of the school premises have been made during the year. The windows have been repaired, the roof has been made water-tight and spouted, and the interior walls recoloured. The stock of working materials is sufficient and suitable. The organization is satisfactory.  
 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and the general discipline and order of the school are good.  
 3. The instruction is carefully regulated, and embraces all the subjects prescribed by the Council. The methods are fairly skilful and effective.  
 4. The attainments range from tolerable in the first-class to very fair in the third.

BALMAIN (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 21st September.

Number present :—61.

1. The partition separating this school from the girls' department (from which the Council's aid has been withdrawn) requires to be carried up to the ceiling, as the noise from the latter disturbs the work of the school and renders effective teaching impossible. The supply of hat pegs is insufficient, and the lavatory is inconveniently situated, being out of the school premises altogether. There is a fair stock of school requisites, in good preservation.  
 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual; in other respects the discipline is not effective.  
 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, but is in a large measure inoperative, on account of the imperfect order maintained and the defective methods employed. Examination, as a part of the teaching process, seems rarely to be resorted to, and the result is a very meagre retention of the lessons given.  
 4. The pupils are restless under examination; and, in the two higher classes especially, are disinclined to work. The answering, as a rule, is confined to two or three pupils. In the first class the average proficiency is about tolerable; in the other two, moderate.

CAMPERDOWN

CAMPERDOWN (R.C.) :—Visited, 20th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 26 ; total, 46.

1. The repairs pointed out as necessary at the last inspection have been effected, and the material condition of the school is now fairly satisfactory. There is a tolerably good supply of the ordinary school requisites, in fair condition and carefully kept. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The attendance is not so good as formerly. The order and general tone of the school are good, and the discipline is firm and effective. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents well arranged. Appropriate methods are adopted, and very fair skill in their application is exhibited. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair.

CHIPPENDALE (Wes.) :—Visited, 24th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 80 ; girls, 92 ; total, 172.

1. Since last inspection suitable out-houses have been erected and the play-ground divided for the sexes. The schoolroom is commodious, and fairly provided with working materials. 2. The attendance is on the increase. The government is mild, and administered with middling tact and judgment. The prevailing tone of the school is healthy. 3. The methods improve in efficiency, and are applied with earnestness and diligence. 4. The proficiency ranks from fair to very fair.

CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.) :—Visited, 21st and 22nd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 147 ; girls, 97 ; total, 244.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, airy, well lighted, and liberally found in teaching appliances. 2. As regards order, there is great room for improvement. The demeanour of the pupils is boisterous, and their behaviour unsatisfactory. The government is wanting in firmness and vigour. 3. An improvement is noticeable in the classification. The lesson documents are imperfectly understood and poorly compiled, and the methods are old-fashioned and mechanical. 4. The proficiency ranges from indifferent to moderate. In general the pupils are inattentive, and evince little effort to answer.

CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 22nd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 82 ; girls, 63 ; total, 145.

1. On the whole the material condition and organization are fairly satisfactory. Some of the windows are broken, and the northern wall is much discoloured by damp. The stock of working materials is complete, but more care is necessary in its preservation. 2. There is room for improvement in the matter of punctuality. The order is only moderate, and the discipline requires to be more even, mild, and firm. The general tone of the school is not satisfactory. 3. There is an appropriate classification, and the instruction is tolerably well regulated and effective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.) :—Visited, 11th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 41 ; total, 102.

1. The school buildings are in good repair, and the school is reasonably well found in teaching appliances. 2. A slight increase is observable in the attendance, which is marked by fair regularity. The government is mild and passably effective. 3. The instruction is fairly arranged, the classification is appropriate, and the methods suitable. 4. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 30 ; total, 64.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitably furnished. There is a full supply of the requisite appliances, in good condition and carefully kept. The organization is satisfactory. 2. The pupils, as a rule, are regular and punctual, clean, and well-behaved. The general tone of the school is healthy. 3. Lessons on form, colour, and dictation have yet to be added to the school course. The lesson documents are neatly kept and fairly arranged. The methods in use are tolerably appropriate and applied with reasonable energy, but need a more skilful handling to produce satisfactory results. 4. The average proficiency is moderate. The results in spelling and arithmetic are very meagre.

DOUBLE BAY (C. E.) :—Visited, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys 49 ; girls, 46 ; total, 95.

1. Necessary improvements to the playground are being proceeded with. When these are completed, the material condition of the school will be satisfactory. The organization, too, is almost unexceptionable. 2. The attendance steadily increases. The government is suitable and effective, and the order very fair. 3. Judged by results, the methods appear to be marked by more than average skill ; they are applied with zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency approaches very fair.

DOUBLE BAY (C. E.—Infants) :—Visited, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 32 ; total, 70.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, well furnished, and supplied with all necessary working materials, in the preservation of which more than usual care appears to be observed. 2. The pupils are but moderately regular and punctual, the services of the children being much required at home. In other respects the results of the discipline are satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the documents regulating it fairly compiled. The methods are suitable, and applied with tolerable ability. 4. The average proficiency is very fair.

DOUBLE BAY (R.C.) :—Visited, 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 20 ; total, 54.

1. The windows are in disrepair, and lavatories are needed. The organization is fair, under the circumstances. 2. The pupils are moderately punctual, but irregular. The government is not sufficiently strict, and the order is consequently susceptible of improvement. The moral tone, however, is not unhealthy. 3. The instruction is reasonably well regulated ; the methods are in the main, modern ; and taking all things into consideration, appear to be fairly effective. 4. The pupils are attentive, tolerably self-reliant, and display fair intelligence. The average proficiency approaches fair.

ERSKINE-STREET (PRES.) :—Visited, 25th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 39 ; total, 68.

1. The interior of the school requires recolouring and painting, and the " frosting " of the windows needs to be renewed. The infants' gallery is badly constructed ; in its present state it is both inconvenient and dangerous. The supply of working materials is ample, and in fair preservation. 2. The attendance shows a falling off of about twenty-five per cent. as compared with that of last year, and is not so regular as is desirable. Fair punctuality is secured. The appearance and demeanour of the children are, on the whole, satisfactory ; though the marching and certain other of the school operations are not conducted with sufficient quietness and precision. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the documents regulating it compiled with tolerable judgment. The methods in use are, generally speaking, suitable and fairly effective. 4. The proficiency averages from tolerable to fair. Material improvement is perceptible in the state of the school.

GLEBE (C.E.) :—Visited, 11th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 34 ; total, 92.

1. A lavatory, play-shed, and a supply of new desks are required. The schoolroom presents a bare, untidy, and uninviting appearance. 2. The attendance is rather irregular, and not very punctual. Fair order is maintained. The government is tolerably judicious, and the prevailing tone of the school is passable. 3. Certain objectionable features mark the classification ; the lesson documents are poorly drawn up, and the instruction in some subjects is unsuitable. The methods are feebly applied. 4. The proficiency is moderate ; the pupils yield a fair attention, but are indisposed to work.

HAYMARKET (R.C.) :—Visited, 10th October.

Number present :—Boys, 152.

1. The material state of the school is unaltered, and is very defective. The school is held in a portion of the church, and it is found difficult under the circumstances to keep its internal appointments in a neat or orderly condition. 2. As regards regularity and punctuality of attendance, the discipline is tolerably effective ; the order, however, is susceptible of improvement, and the appearance of the children is not what could be desired. 3. On the whole, the classification may be regarded as passable. The lesson documents are fairly made out, and are seemingly acted upon. The methods differ greatly in point of merit ; defective discipline is the main obstacle to their successful application. 4. The attainments are low in all the classes except the third, in which very fair progress has been made.

KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 12th and 13th September.

Number present :—201.

1. The building is much too small for the present attendance. The furniture is old, cumbrous, and otherwise unsuitable. No lavatory is provided, and the playground is scarcely worthy of the name. There is a full supply of books and apparatus. 2. The pupils attend regularly, and with a fair degree of punctuality. In most particulars the order is tolerably satisfactory. Marching and other simultaneous movements need to be performed with more quietness and precision. 3. The instructional arrangements are very fairly carried out. The methods are in general appropriate, and applied with intelligence and industry. 4. The lowest class is still in a very backward state ; in the others the general proficiency continues fairly satisfactory.

KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 12th and 13th September.

Number present :—132.

1. Playground accommodation is insufficient, and the drainage thereof is defective. Lavatories have to be provided, and the closets removed further from the schoolroom. Apart from these defects, the school is fairly organized. 2. The discipline is fair. 3. The teaching is carried on with zeal, industry, and fair intelligence. 4. The proficiency is satisfactory.

KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 12th October.

Number present :—81.

1. The school is held in the same premises and under the same disadvantages as formerly ; but it is the intention of the Local Board to proceed with the erection of a suitable building at an early date. A site for the purpose has already been obtained. The furniture is but partially suitable, and deficient in quantity. There is a fair supply of educational appliances, in as good preservation as the dilapidated state of the premises permits. 2. The attendance has increased ; and is, as regards regularity and punctuality, fully satisfactory. As a whole, the pupils do not present a neat and tidy appearance : many are barefooted and scantily clad. This state of things obtains in spite of the teacher's efforts to improve it. The general discipline is firm and effective, and the order good. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The methods employed are appropriate, and marked by intelligence and energy in their application. Since last inspection a fourth class has been formed, with very creditable results. 4. The pupils are attentive under examination, and show evidence of good mental training. The average proficiency is very fair. Good work has been done during the year, in the face of many difficulties.

KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 12th October.

Numbers present :—Girls, 38 ; infants, 86 ; total, 124.

1. The material condition of the school is defective. Proper organization is rendered impossible by the presence of church furniture. The school is fairly found in apparatus, in a good state of preservation. 2. Very fair discipline is maintained. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and appropriate methods are in use. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to very fair. The answering of the younger children evidenced careful and successful teaching.

NEWTOWN (C.E.) :—Visited, 13th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 12 ; total, 38.

1. A lavatory is required, and the presence of church furniture in the school-room is an obstacle to good organization. 2. The attendance, though small, is marked by passable regularity. Fair order is maintained, but there is an unsteadiness of conduct in some of the older pupils. The government needs to be firmer and more equable. 3. The classification is good, the instruction is properly regulated, the methods in the abstract are suitable, but are not applied with judgment or effect. 4. The proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable.

NEWTOWN (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 18th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 18 ; total, 44.

1. The material condition of the school is reasonably good. The interior has been recoloured. There is an ample stock of books, apparatus, and furniture, and the school is fairly organized. 2. A falling off of about thirty per cent. in the attendance is observable. The pupils are tolerably punctual, but do not attend very regularly. The order is not good, and the government appears too easy and indulgent. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed by the Council for Infant Schools, and is regulated with tolerable judgment. The methods are appropriate, but need more vigour and tact in their manipulation to prove effective. 4. The average proficiency is barely moderate.

NEWTOWN (R.C.) :—Visited, 25th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 61 ; total, 125.

1. Most of the material defects pointed out at previous inspections have been remedied, and the school is fairly organized. 2. The attendance is good under the circumstances. The pupils are punctual, reasonably clean, and in fair order. 3. Except in one or two matters of minor importance, the classification is appropriate. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are appropriate, and applied with diligence and zeal. 4. The proficiency varies from tolerable to fair.

NEWTOWN (WES.) :—Visited, 22nd September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 70 ; total, 164.

1. The school-room is commodious, well lighted, fairly ventilated, and in good repair. It is abundantly furnished with educational appliances. The playground is small. 2. Drill is imperfectly understood, and the pupils' movements are wanting in precision and order. Passable order, however, is maintained. 3. A tendency to an unnecessary subdivision of classes is exhibited. The methods are practical rather than skilful. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair.

PADDINGTON (C.E.) :—Visited, 19th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 25 ; total, 58.

1. A lavatory, play-shed, and urinal are badly needed. New desks have been supplied since last inspection ; and as regards furniture, apparatus, and books, the school is now fairly equipped. 2. The attendance has fallen off during the year, and is now affected to some extent by the prevalence of sickness among the younger children. The pupils do not attend regularly, and too many are unpunctual. Generally speaking they are clean in appearance, and certain objectionable behaviour, noticeable on former occasions, has disappeared. The order has improved considerably, but the government is marked by unnecessary harshness and severity. 3. The course of instruction comprises all the subjects prescribed, and is tolerably well regulated. The methods are in general fairly appropriate, but need a more intelligent and vigorous application. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

PADDINGTON (R.C.) :—Visited, 11th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 59 ; total, 81.

1. The more important defects pointed out on former occasions still exist ; these are the absence of lavatory, urinal, and play-shed. Interiorly the school is tolerably equipped, and the supply of books and apparatus is ample. 2. On the whole, the pupils are regular in their attendance, but not punctual. Many of them are not clean and tidy in person. The discipline is lax, and the order indifferent. 3. No third class is found in the school—a division of second being the highest presented for examination. All of the prescribed subjects are taught. The teaching is painstaking, but modern and improved methods appear to be but little understood or practised. The lesson documents are tolerably well arranged. 4. The average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable. The results in object lessons, geography, and in the upper class grammar, are very meagre.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 10th and 11th November.

Number present :—110.

1. Since last inspection a lavatory has been provided, and the material condition of the school may now be considered reasonably good. There is an ample supply of all the requisite appliances. 2. The attendance has improved during the year, and is marked by a very fair degree of regularity and punctuality. The general discipline and order are fairly satisfactory, and with few exceptions the children are cleanly dressed and well behaved. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, and is well regulated. The classification is judicious, and the methods suitable and applied with considerable vigour and earnestness. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 10th and 11th November.

Number present :—76.

1. The school-room is now in very fair repair. The necessary out-buildings have been provided, and the organization may be regarded as fair. 2. The pupils are somewhat irregular, and seemingly unpunctual ; their behaviour is very fair ; they are also clean, and with few exceptions tidily dressed. The moral tone has much changed for the better. 3. Passable judgment is shown in the classification ; the instructional documents are fairly compiled ; the methods are modern, and applied with diligence and earnestness. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 10th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 56 ; total, 118.

1. The school is still carried on in the girls' school-room. The accommodation is miserably insufficient, and there is nothing like proper furniture. 2. The pupils are unpunctual and very irregular ; many are untidy in appearance. The order has improved, but cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. 3. The classification is tolerable under the circumstances. The instruction embraces appropriate subjects, and the methods are painstaking. 4. Tolerable progress has been made.



PYRMONT (C.E.) :—Visited, 17th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 36 ; total, 82.

1. Unavoidable delay has occurred in effecting certain alterations in the arrangement of the out-buildings. The school is fairly appointed. 2. In point of number, the attendance is about stationary. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. The government is not strict enough. 3. The instruction is fairly arranged ; the classification is correct ; the methods are not unsuitable, but require to be applied with greater vigour and animation. 4. The pupils have made fair progress in attainments.

PYRMONT (R.C.) :—Visited, 13th and 14th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 41 ; total, 80.

1. The closets are small and inconveniently situated, and a urinal is badly needed. The drainage is defective. There is a fair supply of furniture, apparatus, and books. The desks in use are unsuitable, being cumbersome, too high, and badly shaped. 2. The pupils are neither regular nor punctual. In all but the lowest class the order and attention is tolerably good, but some of the pupils are untidy in their appearance. 3. An ill-advised attempt to introduce French has been made, and the reading books used by the second class are too difficult ; in other respects the instruction is regulated with tolerable judgment. The methods employed are not sufficiently vigorous or penetrative in their application. 4. The average proficiency is moderate.

RANDWICK (C.E.) :—Visited, 24th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 18 ; total, 54.

1. The defects pointed out at the two previous inspections still exist. In addition, the interior of the schoolroom is badly in need of lime-washing, and the supply of hat-pegs is insufficient. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The order admits of improvement in matters of detail, but the general appearance and demeanour of the children are fairly satisfactory. 3. The classification is tolerably judicious, as is also the arrangement of the lesson documents. Singing (by ear) has been introduced since last visit, and completes the list of subjects required to be taught. 4. The attainments range much higher than formerly—the average proficiency reaching fair. These results are to some extent attributable to the efforts of the teacher temporarily appointed during the absence on sick-leave of the regular teacher.

REDFERN (C.E.) :—Visited, 8th and 9th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 132 ; girls, 98 ; total, 230.

1. The school buildings are commodious and well arranged, and there is an ample supply of suitable furniture. 2. The pupils are fairly regular in their attendance, but the punctuality is not good. With few exceptions they are tidily dressed and of becoming demeanour. The general order of the school, however, is not satisfactory. The discipline needs to be more vigorous. 3. All the subjects prescribed by the Council are taught ; but an undue amount of time is still devoted to needlework, to the detriment of the female pupils in other subjects. The classification is tolerably correct ; but want of judgment is shown in regulating the instruction. The methods need to be more intelligently applied ; they are but partially effective. 4. The proficiency is indifferent in the lowest class ; in the others it ranks from tolerable to fair. These results are an improvement upon those of last year.

REDFERN (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 8th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 78 ; girls, 79 ; total, 157.

1. The school is tolerably organized. The records are incomplete in certain particulars. 2. The attendance is numerous, but marked by much irregularity. The pupils are also unpunctual, and their general conduct is susceptible of improvement ; on the whole, however, the order has improved. 3. The classification is passable. Form and colour, although included in the course of instruction, are taught in a desultory manner. The object lessons too are, in respect to matter, wanting in variety. The methods are mechanical and unskilful. 4. The proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.) :—Visited, 6th and 7th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 100 ; girls, 79 ; total, 179.

1. A thin partition divides the schoolroom from the infant department. A play-shed is required. The school is liberally provided with working materials, and the organization is very fair. 2. The attendance has improved. The pupils are regular, punctual, and clean ; in other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. A fourth class has been formed since last inspection. The lesson documents are arranged with care and judgment. The methods are modern, and are applied with zeal and energy. 4. The general proficiency is fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 6th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 62 ; total, 139.

1. A group of desks is urgently needed ; otherwise the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. The attendance has increased twenty-five per cent since last examination, and the pupils are fairly regular and punctual. Very fair order obtains, and the general demeanour of the children is pleasing. 3. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated. The methods are appropriate, and, as a rule, applied with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (PRES.) :—Visited, 8th and 9th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 80 ; girls, 40 ; total, 120.

1. Several improvements and alterations are needed. The front fence and several of the windows are in a state of disrepair ; a supply of hat-pegs is required ; and the gallery, which is steep and dangerous, needs altering to suit the convenience of infant children. There is a full supply of books and apparatus. 2. The pupils are punctual on the whole, but not regular in their attendance. The government is tolerably active and judicious, and very fair order is preserved. Altogether the tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. The instruction is fairly regulated, but the teacher appears to have aimed at merely meeting the requirements of the "standard," rather than at endeavouring to exceed them when possible ; and to this extent the classification is low. The methods may be regarded as fair. 4. The attainments range from moderate to very fair,—the average proficiency approaching fair.

ST. BARNABAS' (C.E.) :—Visited, 14th and 15th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 106 ; girls, 70 ; total, 176.

1. The school buildings are in good repair. There is no noticeable deficiency in the out-offices, and the organization of the school is tolerably complete. 2. The attendance is about stationary. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in very good order. The moral tone of the school is pleasing, and the prevailing spirit healthy. 3. The classification is sound as a whole ; the instructional documents are compiled with fair judgment ; the methods are appropriate, and marked by fair skill and intelligence. 4. The proficiency approaches very fair.

ST. BARNABAS' (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 14th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 68 ; girls, 78 ; total, 146.

1. The interior of the building requires recolouring and painting ; in all other respects the material condition is satisfactory. The organization is good. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual, and, with few exceptions, cleanly dressed. The order and discipline are good. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and fairly regulated. The methods, on the whole are suitable, and applied with earnestness and average ability. 4. The general proficiency is nearly fair.

ST. JAMES' (C.E.) :—Visited, 17th, 18th, and 19th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 104 ; girls, 71 ; total, 175.

1. The school buildings are fairly suitable, liberally furnished, and in passable repair. In most respects the organization is satisfactory ; but, in two or three points, carelessness, defective judgment, and some indifference are discernible. 2. As a whole the pupils are regular in attendance ; a few are disposed to be unpunctual, and the means for ensuring cleanliness amongst them are defective. The demeanour of some of the elder boys is forward, self-sufficient, and disrespectful. The government is indulgent, rather feeble, and not very effective. 3. An important retrogressive change has been made in the classification. Nearly two-thirds of what was examined last year as a fourth class were this year presented as part of a third class, and no higher class than a third is now to be found in the school. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents, and is marked by tolerable skill. The methods, however, need to be applied with greater energy, earnestness, and painstaking. 4. The attainments of the classes range from tolerable to very fair ; the absolute proficiency, however, is inconsiderable.

ST. JAMES' (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 17th and 18th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 84 ; girls, 73 ; total, 157.

1. The schoolrooms afford ample accommodation for the number of children in attendance, and are fairly equipped. The room occupied by the babies is badly lighted and ventilated, and the large window behind the principal gallery is in a state of disrepair. The general organization is satisfactory. 2. As a rule, the attendance is regular and punctual, but at present it is affected in both particulars by wet weather. Very fair order obtains, but the marching is noisy and irregular. The government is judicious. 3. Lessons on colour excepted, the full course of instruction is given, and the methods employed are in general appropriate. 4. The attainments range from moderate to very fair, and satisfactory improvement is perceptible.

ST. LEONARD'S (C.E.—Boys) :—Visited, 18th October.

Number present :—66.

1. The premises have been enlarged since last visit, and some additional furniture has been supplied. The playground, which was formerly in a bad state, has been properly formed. There is a fair supply of books and apparatus, cases for blackboards excepted. 2. The pupils are regular and punctual. The attendance has fallen off to some extent, owing to the recent illness of the teacher, and changes consequent thereon. The general tone of the school is pleasing, and the discipline good. 3. In addition to the prescribed subjects, the elements of Latin and Algebra have been introduced. The classification is sound, and the methods of an approved kind, and applied with intelligence and industry. 4. The attainments are moderate in the lowest class, and very fair in the highest—the average proficiency being nearly fair.

ST. LEONARD'S (C.E.—Girls) :—Visited, 18th October.

Number present :—23.

1. The schoolhouse occupies an indifferent site, and the approach to the playground is inconvenient. The furniture is composed almost entirely of one double desk and some forms. 2. The attendance is small, and very irregular ; for the past quarter it averaged seventeen (17) only. The pupils are clean, respectful, and well behaved. Having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the school, the government is tolerably suitable. 3. The classification is not very intelligible, the lesson documents are worthless, and the methods mechanical ; the teaching, however, is not wholly devoid of a certain amount of painstaking, and in reading and writing is productive of passable results. 4. The proficiency is indifferent. The pupils are attentive under examination, but neither thoughtful nor intelligent.

ST. LEONARD'S (R.C.) :—Visited, 13th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 14 ; total, 49.

1. Since last inspection, the schoolroom has been enlarged and the playground divided for the sexes. Other necessary improvements are in progress. The school is fairly furnished, and there is a sufficient stock of working materials. 2. The attendance has increased, but was small on the day of examination on account of heavy rain. The pupils are regular and punctual, and in general neat and clean. The order and general discipline are fairly satisfactory. 3. The classification has improved ; the lesson documents are suitably arranged, and the methods are painstaking and effective. 4. The general proficiency exceeds fair.

ST. LEONARD'S (PRES.) :—Visited, 13th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 12 ; total 37.

1. Much requires to be done before the material condition of this school can be considered satisfactory. 2. The small attendance of pupils was due to unfavourable weather. The discipline, as a whole, is tolerably satisfactory. 3. The classification is needlessly minute, and the lesson documents are practically worthless. In point of average merit the methods may be estimated as tolerable. 4. The general proficiency is about fair.

St.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Boys) :—Visited, 30th and 31st May.

Number present :—174.

1. The schoolroom is large, and fairly supplied with furniture, but of a kind altogether unsuitable. The floor and general interior of the building have an untidy appearance, and the closets and urinal are far from clean. The teachers can not however be held wholly chargeable for these defects. 2. The regularity and punctuality may be regarded as fair. The attention in most of the classes is very fair, and the general order satisfactory. 3. Except that geometry is omitted from the course of studies of the fourth class, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The lesson documents are suitable, and the methods of instruction of average merit. 4. The proficiency is fair. The school exhibits considerable improvement upon its condition at last inspection.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited 23rd and 25th May.

Number present :—117.

1. In the absence of a lavatory and playshed, the material condition of this school cannot be regarded as satisfactory. 2. There is a temporary falling off in the attendance. The operations of teaching require to be more quietly conducted. The government is not sufficiently strict. 3. The classification is appropriate; the instructional documents are passably arranged; the methods are tolerably suitable, but need to be accompanied by more searching questioning. 4. The proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 23rd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 56; girls, 59; total, 115.

1. The desks are large and cumbersome, and in most respects unsuitable for an infant school. The sitting accommodation is inadequate, and the children are obliged to be crowded together. The ventilation is defective, and the atmosphere of the school-room is close and unhealthy. 2. The attendance is not sufficiently regular or punctual. Very poor order is maintained—the noise and confusion at times being almost insufferable. The government is feeble and ineffective. 3. Lessons on form and colour are not taught, and the range in most of the other subjects is very limited. Modern and improved methods are but little understood, and give place to mere mechanical routine work. 4. The attainments are better than formerly, though still very moderate.

ST. PHILIP'S (C.E.) :—Visited, 15th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 88; girls, 80; total, 168.

1. The playground requires to be divided for the sexes. The school buildings are suitable, in good repair, and supplied with an ample stock of working materials. 2. The attendance was larger than at any previous inspection. In general, the pupils deport themselves in a becoming manner. The government has improved in strictness and efficiency. 3. The faults noted in the classification at last inspection have almost disappeared. Modern methods are used with fair earnestness and industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from moderate to fair. The pupils are passably attentive and self-reliant, but disposed to be listless and idle.

ST. PHILIP'S (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 15th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 93; girls, 111; total, 204.

1. The schoolroom is too small for present requirements, and a gallery is badly needed; in other respects the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. The order and general discipline are good, and the moral tone pleasing. 3. All the subjects prescribed for infant schools are taught, and improvement in the preparation of the lesson documents is observable. The methods are of average merit, but are too mechanical in their application to be effective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable, that of the upper class fair.

SURRY HILLS (C.E.) :—Visited, 20th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 66; girls, 49; total, 115.

1. All material defects brought under the notice of the Local Board at previous inspections have been remedied. The school is well provided with working materials. 2. The attendance shows a steady though small increase, and is marked by a fair degree of regularity. The government needs to be more strict. Restlessness, whispering, and other symptoms of disorder prevail at times. 3. The classification, though defective in some respects, is on the whole tolerably appropriate. The instructional documents are compiled with fair judgment. The methods are tolerably suitable, but need to be more vigorously applied. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

SURRY HILLS (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 20th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62; girls, 56; total, 118.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, and fairly equipped. The organization is satisfactory. 2. A very fair degree of regularity and punctuality is secured in the attendance. The order is good, and the appearance of the pupils neat and cheerful. The discipline is efficient. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and regulated with very fair judgment. The methods in use are in general appropriate, and applied with tolerable skill and energy. The collective lessons are those least effectively given. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

SURRY HILLS R.C. (Boys) :—Visited, 27th October.

Number present :—150.

1. The schoolroom is much too small, badly lighted and badly ventilated; the furniture is also in disrepair. Several other important material defects exist. 2. The falling off in the attendance is probably not more than temporary. Fair order is maintained, and the discipline is in other respects tolerably satisfactory. 3. The pupils are classified with middling judgment; the instruction is fairly regulated; the methods possess tolerable merit, and are applied with diligence and earnestness. 4. The pupils are attentive, disposed to work, and evince a fair degree of mental cultivation.

## SURREY HILLS (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 27th October.

Number present :—104.

1. A lavatory and play-shed are still needed, and most of the desks are old and not very suitable; in other respects the material condition and organization are fair. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular in their attendance, but the punctuality does not appear to be good. The discipline is tolerably judicious and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are fairly compiled. The methods are, on the whole, suitable, but are only partially effective. More searching questioning in connection with the teaching is necessary. 4. The attainments reach fair in the lowest class, and tolerable in the others. Spelling, arithmetic, and grammar, are weak subjects throughout the school, and more especially so in the third class.

## SURREY HILLS (Wesleyan) :—Visited, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64; girls, 35; total, 99.

1. The necessary repairs to the out-offices have been effected, and, except as regards playground accommodation, the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. The discipline is not sufficiently vigorous; and the order, especially at the "changes," is far from good. 3. The course of instruction is complete. The classification of the pupils and the arrangement of the lesson documents are made with fair judgment. The methods are commendable, and productive of fair results. 4. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair.

## SURREY HILLS (Wes.—Infants) :—Visited, 2nd June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 48; girls, 22; total, 70.

1. A group of desks for writing purposes is a desideratum; but the gallery, which occupies the entire length of the schoolroom, prevents its introduction. There is an ample supply of the ordinary requisites. 2. The pupils are regular, but not sufficiently punctual. A more vigilant and energetic discipline is required. 3. The lesson documents are well arranged, and the teaching is marked by fair intelligence. Too small a proportion of pupils is found in the upper class. 4. The average proficiency is about tolerable. Sensible progress has been made since last inspection.

## SUSSEX-STREET (Hebrew) :—Visited, 15th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61; girls, 46; total, 107.

1. Some additional desks have been provided since last inspection, but most of the other defects in connection with the out-buildings, referred to in last report, still exist. 2. An increase is noticeable in the attendance. The pupils are reasonably regular, punctual, and clean. The marching is rather noisily performed, and the school operations generally want to be more quietly conducted; the government would appear however to be fairly judicious. 3. Except that the first class is split up into too many divisions, the classification is passable; in other respects the instruction is suitably arranged, and is carried on with zeal. 4. The general attainments are fair.

## TRINITY (C.E.) :—Visited, 19th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64; girls, 42; total, 106.

1. Measures are in progress for the erection of a class-room and play-shed. The school is efficiently found in educational appliances. 2. The pupils are passably regular and punctual. The order is susceptible of improvement, especially in the lower classes. The government is deficient in uniform firmness, but is otherwise mild and tolerably effective. 3. The classification is appropriate, the instruction fairly regulated, and the methods on the whole suitable, and applied with zeal and industry. 4. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to very fair.

## TRINITY (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 19th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 68; girls, 71; total, 139.

1. A separate room for the "babies" is urgently needed, otherwise the material condition and organization are fairly satisfactory. 2. With the exception of about a dozen of the very youngest, the pupils are regular and punctual. The order is good, and the discipline judicious and effective. The general tone of the school is pleasing. 3. The instructional documents are well arranged, and the course comprises all the required subjects. The value of the methods approaches fair, though the teaching inclines to be too suggestive. The classification is judicious. 4. The proficiency averages from tolerable to fair.

## VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Visited, 26th October.

Number present :—77.

1. The school is fairly organized, and in passable condition as regards material equipment. 2. The order and discipline continue to be very satisfactory. 3. The classification is appropriate, the instructional documents are calculated to answer the desired ends, and the methods are suitable. 4. The attainments rank from fair to very fair.

## VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Infants) :—Visited, 26th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40; girls, 39; total, 79.

1. The material condition remains the same. The desks afford insufficient accommodation, and are in a large measure unsuitable. The gallery requires remodelling. There is a fair supply of the ordinary school requisites, and in the remaining particulars the organization is satisfactory. 2. The attendance is not quite so large as formerly. In general the pupils are regular and punctual, and present a clean orderly appearance. The discipline is mild and effective. 3. The classification is appropriate, and the course of instruction well regulated. The methods are suitable, and applied with intelligence and earnestness. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

## WATERLOO (C.E.) :—Visited, 2nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 73; girls, 43; total, 116.

1. The material condition of this school is unsatisfactory—several important defects have yet to be made good. 2. A substantial increase has been made in the attendance. The pupils are, with few exceptions, regular, punctual, and clean. The order is susceptible of improvement. Drill is not well understood by the children, and the operations of teaching are attended with noise. 3. Little exception can be taken to the classification. The instruction is tolerably well regulated. The methods are suitable in the main, but need to be applied with greater skill. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable.

WATERLOO

## WATERLOO (C.E.—Infants) :—Visited, 2nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54; girls, 55; total, 109.

1. The fences are badly in need of repair, and there is no water supply on the premises. The gallery requires fitting with proper seats, and the want of a group of desks is very much felt. The supply of books and apparatus is ample. 2. The pupils are but tolerably regular and punctual; in other respects the discipline and general tone of the school are very satisfactory. 3. The classification is fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the methods are painstaking and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

## WATERLOO (R.C.) :—Visited, 8th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 60; girls, 29; total, 89.

1. Since last inspection the playground has been divided for the sexes, and sheds provided. A water supply and new out-offices are still badly needed. Teaching is carried on in the church, which is not at all suitable for the purpose. There is a sufficiency of apparatus, but a scanty supply of furniture. 2. The attendance fluctuates greatly, and is marked by considerable irregularity. The pupils are also unpunctual, not very clean, and restless, talkative, and noisy. 3. A want of judgment is evinced in the classification. The instruction is fairly arranged, but the methods require to be applied with greater vigour and skill. 4. The proficiency ranges between moderate and tolerable.

## WAVERLEY (C.E.) :—Visited, 1st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 41; girls, 52; total, 93.

1. The material defects noted at former inspections still exist. These are the absence of playshed, lavatory, and water supply. The organization, as far as the teacher is accountable for it, is fairly satisfactory. 2. The attendance has improved during the year, and the pupils are regular and punctual. The order and general discipline leave little room for complaint. 3. Except that dictation is not taught to the first-class, the course of instruction is complete. The lesson documents are neatly prepared, and compiled with fair skill. The methods in use are appropriate and painstaking. 4. The average proficiency is about fair.

## WAVERLEY (R.C.) :—Visited, 16th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 53; girls, 43; total, 96.

1. The want of an approach to the playground other than through the schoolroom no longer exists; a lavatory, however, is still an important requirement. The desks offer barely sufficient accommodation, and are old and cumbrous. The school is fairly found in apparatus. 2. The pupils attend school somewhat irregularly, and are not very punctual. A good many are either barefooted or otherwise untidily dressed. The government is mild and tolerably effective. Except that the younger children are restless, the pupils' behaviour is reasonably good. 3. An almost unexceptionable classification obtains; the lesson documents are better understood than formerly, and better made out; the methods are moderately suitable, but require to be applied with greater vigour and skill. 4. The proficiency varies from moderate to tolerable.

## WAVERLEY (PRES.) :—Visited, 16th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36; girls, 30; total, 66.

1. The exterior of the school building has been painted, and a lavatory provided. The playground is still unfenced, and there is neither urinal nor playshed. The furniture is in many respects unsuitable. There is a sufficient stock of working materials, in fair condition. 2. The attendance is stationary, but was affected to some extent by the unfavourable weather on the day of examination. The pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. Very fair order is maintained, and the discipline is firm and effective. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents compiled with neatness and fair judgment. The methods are of average merit, and applied with earnestness and tolerable skill. 4. The attainments range from moderate to fair,—the average being tolerable.

## WOOLMOOLOO (PRES.) :—Visited, 3rd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 132; girls, 86; total, 218.

1. The schoolroom is in disrepair, and a lavatory is required; otherwise the school is reasonably well equipped and fairly organized. 2. A good attendance is kept up, and the pupils are tolerably regular and punctual. The government is barely strict enough; a good deal of unnecessary noise prevails; the pupils' demeanour is somewhat boisterous, and their general behaviour is not good. 3. In most respects the classification is unexceptionable; the instructional documents are arranged with care; the methods are of tolerable merit, and apparently applied with zeal. 4. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

## YORK-STREET (WES.) :—Visited, 8th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37; girls, 38; total, 75.

1. Except that there is no playground, the material condition of the school is very fair. There is a sufficient supply of working materials, and the organization is on the whole satisfactory. 2. The attendance is tolerably regular and punctual. The simultaneous movements of the younger children are too noisily performed, the marching being especially disorderly; in other respects the order may be considered fair, and the demeanour of the pupils generally is pleasing and respectful. 3. Too large a proportion of the pupils is still found in the lowest class, and to this extent the classification is defective. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are painstaking and tolerably skilful. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

EDWIN JOHNSON, }  
JOHN D. BRADLEY, } Inspectors.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD AND ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS, FOR YEARS 1867, 8, 9, &amp; 70.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 March, 1871.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 February, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of meetings of the Council of Education regularly convened, and also the number of meetings convened under regulation 3, for the years 1867, 8, 9, and 1870; and the number of attendances of each member of the Council at such meetings.”

*(Mr. Farnell.)*

RETURN showing the number of meetings of the Council of Education regularly convened, and also the number of meetings convened under regulation 3, for the years 1867, 8, 9, and 1870; and the number of attendances of each member of the Council at such meetings.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of meetings regularly convened ... ..	75	54	62	58
Number of meetings convened under regulation 3... ..	2	2	1	3
Total... ..	77	56	63	61
ATTENDANCE.				
The Honorable Henry Parkes, Esquire ... ..	68	53	60	54
The Honorable George Allen, Esquire ... ..	75	54	62	53
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold, Esquire ... ..	43	26	27	36
The Honorable James Martin, Esquire ... ..	16	11	16	16
John Smith, Esq., M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics in the University of Sydney ... ..	64	51	58	50

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 6th March, 1871.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING TENDERS FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &amp;c., FOR.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 November, 1870.**[Laid on Table in reply to Question No. 5 in Votes and Proceedings No. 53, Tuesday, 15 November, 1870.]*

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of Education held on the 14th June, 1869.

PRESENT :—

Henry Parkes, Esquire, President.  
The Honorable George Allen,  
Professor Smith, M.D.

TENDERS for school books, &amp;c. Schedules prepared by Secretary, in accordance with instructions from the Council, showing the rates at which each person tendering offers to supply the various articles required, and also the rates hitherto charged.

The Council accepted the tender of Mr. John Ferguson for the supply of school reading-books and maps, at the prices specified in his tender.

The Council also fixed the amount of security for the due performance of the contract at £300, for which sum the tenderer and two other responsible persons, jointly and severally, are to be required to enter into a bond.

The Council also accepted the tenders of Mr. John Sands for printing and stationery; also the tender of Mr. J. W. Hall for the supply of clocks.

The consideration of the tenders for the supply of school stationery and apparatus, and for book-binding, was postponed, the Secretary being directed in the meantime to obtain further information and samples.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of Education held on the 21st June, 1869.

PRESENT :—

Henry Parkes, Esquire, President.  
The Honorable George Allen,  
The Honorable W. M. Arnold,  
Professor Smith, M.D.

TENDERS for school stationery and apparatus, diagrams, and book-binding.

The Council accepted the tender of Mr. John Ferguson for school stationery and apparatus, and that of Mr. Joseph Cook for book-binding.

The Council further ordered that fresh tenders should be called for to supply school diagrams.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 June, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has accepted your tender, dated 5th June instant, for the supply of school reading-books and maps, at the prices therein specified, for three years, from the 1st April, 1870.



2. I am further to intimate to you, that the amount of security required by the Council, for the due performance of the contract, is three hundred pounds (£300), for which sum you and two other responsible persons, jointly and severally, will have to enter into a bond with the Council.

3. Will you therefore be good enough to furnish me with the names of two persons who are willing to become security on your behalf, to be submitted for the Council's approval.

Mr. John Ferguson,  
Bookseller,  
George-street, Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 18 June, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint you that the Council has accepted your tender, dated 5th June instant, for the printing and office stationery, at the prices therein specified, for three years, from the 1st January, 1870.

Mr. John Sands,  
Bookseller,  
George-street, Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Articles.	J. Ferguson.	F. L. Edwards.	J. J. Moore. Present rates.
	Nimmo's Edition.	Collins' Edition.	Collins' Edition.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scripture Lessons (Old Testament) No. 1 .....	0 4	0 5½	0 5½
Do. do. No. 2 .....	0 4	0 5½	0 5½
Do. (New Testament) No. 1 .....	0 4	0 5½	0 5½
Do. do. No. 2 .....	0 4	0 5½	0 5½
First Book of Lessons, I. N. B. ....	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½
Second do. ....	0 3	0 3½	0 3½
Sequel No. 1 to do. ....	0 3	0 3½	0 3½
Sequel No. 2 to do. ....	0 3	0 3½	0 3½
Third Book do. ....	0 6	0 7	0 8
Fourth Book do. ....	0 7	0 7½	0 9
Supplement do. ....	0 8	0 8½	0 10
Australian Class Book, No. 1, part 1 .....	0 1½	.....	0 2
Do. do. 2 .....	0 1½	.....	0 2
Do. do. 3 .....	0 1½	.....	0 2
First English Reading Book, Constable's Series, part 1 .....	0 1½	0 1½	0 2
Do. do. 2 .....	0 3½	0 3½	0 4
Do. do. 3 .....	0 5	0 5½	0 6
Second .....	0 7½	0 7½	0 9
Third .....	1 0½	1 1½	1 3
Fourth .....	1 4½	1 5½	1 8
Fifth .....	.....	.....	2 6
Reading Lessons in sheets, mounted, I. N. B. ....	2 1	2 2½	8 6
Do. A. C. B. ....	.....	.....	5 0
Fowles' Drawing Book, No. ....	0 9	.....	0 9

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Articles.	J. Ferguson.	F. L. Edwards.	J. J. Moore. Present Rates.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Map of World (Philip's), 5 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. ....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Europe .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Asia .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Africa .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" America, North and South, each .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Australia .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" New South Wales .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Palestine .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" England .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Ireland .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" Scotland .....	14 0	.....	15 0
" British Isles .....	18 0	.....	15 0
Diagrams, mounted, per dozen .....	.....	.....	20 0
Do. do. ....	.....	.....	7 6
Do. do. ....	.....	.....	10 6
	.....	.....	24 0
	Also, Johnston's Dia- grams or Illustrations of Natural Philoso- phy, 50 x 42 in., on rollers, varnished, published at 11s., for 8s. 6d. Do. do. unvarnished, 9s., for 7s.	Maps and Diagrams, 5 per cent. on pub- lisher's prices.	

## SCHOOL STATIONERY.

Articles.	J. Ferguson.	F. L. Edwards.	J. J. Moore. Present Rates.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Framed slates 8 x 6 .....	3 6	3 0	4 0
Do. 10 x 7 .....	4 3	4 0	5 0
Do. 12 x 8 .....	5 9	6 0	7 0
Box of slate pencils .....	0 6	0 9	0 9
Dozens of pencil-cases .....	0 4	4 6	0 4
Box of school pens (best) .....	1 0	1 2	2 0
Dozens of penholders .....	2d. to 3d.	5d. to 7½d.	0 4
Bottles of ink (Walkden's) .....	18s. per dozen	17s. per dozen	2 0
Do. (Stephens') .....	20 0	Wells 1s. 4d.	
Do. (Cowan's) .....	15 0		
Common ink .....	3s. per gallon		

## SCHOOL APPARATUS.

Articles.	J. Ferguson.	F. L. Edwards.	J. J. Moore. Present Rates.
	s. d.		s. d.
Ball frame .....	4 0	.....	4 6
Do. ....	8 6	.....	6 0
Do. ....	10 6	.....	9 6
Black-board .....	6 0	2s. 2d. per square ft.	.....
Do. ....	9 0	.....	20 0
Do. ....	15 0	.....	.....
Easel .....	11 0	.....	12 0

## TENDERS FOR OFFICE STATIONERY.

Articles.	J. Sands & Co.	J. Ferguson.	F. L. Edwards.	Present Rates.
Foolscap paper, plain .....	15s. 9d. per ream.	No. 9. 20s. and 22s. 6d., 25s. per ream.	15s. and 17s. per ream	16s., 25s., and 27s. per ream.
Do. ruled .....	16s. 9d. "	12s. and 13s., 14s. per ream.	13s. and 15s. "	18s. per ream.
Blotting-paper .....	19s. "	20s. and 22s. do.	16lb. 16s., and 30lb. 33s. per ream.	£2 "
Wrapping-paper .....	4d., per lb.	3½d. per lb.	.....	4s. per quire.
Do. glazed .....	6d. "	6½d. "	.....	.....
Note-paper .....	9s. 3d. per ream.	9s. per ream.	6s. 6d. per rm. (inferior)	10s. per ream.
Letter-paper .....	15s. "	20s. "	.....	.....
Drying-paper .....	1s. per doz. sheets.	14s. p. rm., or ½d. p. sheet	8d. per sheet.	3s. per doz.
Oiled paper .....	2s. do.	2s. per dozen sheets.	1s. 3d. per doz. sheets.	4s. "
Red ink .....	Half-pints, 9s. per doz.	4s. 6d., 9s., 20s., 30s. per doz. bottles, according to quantity.	6s. per doz. bottles.	5s. per quart.
Black ink .....	Quarts, 18s. per doz.	do. do.	17s. per doz. quarts.	2s. 6d. per bottle.
Copying ink .....	Do. 30s. "	do. do.	24s. "	3s. 6d. per quart.
Tape, narrow .....	1s. 6d. per doz.	10d. per doz.	.....	.....
Do. middle .....	2s. do.	12d. "	1s. 4d. per doz. mid. size	3s. per doz.
Do. broad .....	3s. do.	1s. 4d. "	.....	3s. 6d. "
Gum, liquid .....	4s. per quart.	6s. 6d. small, 12s. large, with bottles and brush.	12s. large, with bottles and brush.	1s. per bottle, and 5s. per quart.
Pins .....	6s. per doz. boxes.	.....	3s. 6d. per doz. boxes.	6s. per doz. boxes.
Pens, "U" .....	5s. do.	5s. per doz. boxes.	2s. 6d. "	.....
Pens— Sands and Kenny, No. 5 .....	18s. do.	22s. "	Gillott's, corresponding with Sands' No. 5, 15s. per doz. boxes.	42s. per doz. boxes.
Do. " 12 .....	15s. do.	.....	10s. per doz. boxes.	18s. "
Gillott's " 226 .....	11s. 3d. do.	9s. per doz. boxes.	.....	3s. 6d. per box.
Mitchell's N .....	6s. do.	5s. "	5s. per doz. boxes.	.....
Red-ink pens .....	1s. per card of doz.	6s. per gross.	18s. per gross.	2s. 6d. per card.
Blacklead pencils .....	2s. per doz., or 24s. per gross.	5s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. per gross.	14s. "	5s. and 3s. 6d. per doz.
Coloured pencils .....	42s. per gross.	46s. per gross.	.....	1s. each.
Quill pens .....	50s. per 1,000.	50s. per 1,000.	70s. per 1,000.	£7 10s. per 1,000.
India-rubber .....	4s. 6d. per lb.	5s. 6d. per lb.	5s. per bottle.	6d. per piece.
Twine, assorted .....	1s. 6d. per ball.	1s. 6d. "	1s. per lb.	6d. and 1s. per ball.
Envelopes, No. 1 .....	14s. 6d. per 1,000.	No. 35, 18s. 6d. p. 1,000.	I 8s. per 1,000.	30s. per 1,000.
2, 3, and 4 .....	22s. do.	" 36, 10s. 6d. "	J 12s. "	14s., 50s., and 75s., and 150s., 40s. per 1,000.
5 .....	24s. do.	" 37, 11s. 6d. "		
6 .....	33s. 6d. do.	" 38, 15s. "		
7 .....	66s. do.	" 39, 20s. "		
8 .....	105s. do.	" 40, 20s. "		
		" 41, 37s. 6d. "		
		" 42, 85s. "		

## TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

Articles.	J. Sands & Co.	Loxton & Co.	Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	F. L. Edwards.	J. Cooke & Co.	J. Ferguson.	Government Printer.	R. Bone.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Daily Report Book, 1,000 ... ..	50 0 0	49 0 0	52 12 8	60 8 4	68 10 0	100 0 0	91 3 0	98 6 8
2. Register of Admission Book, 1,000 ... ..	52 10 0	48 0 0	52 12 8	60 8 4	68 10 0	100 0 0	114 13 6	98 6 8
3. Class-roll Book, 1,000 ... ..	50 0 0	48 10 0	52 12 8	60 8 4	68 10 0	100 0 0	89 18 9	98 6 8
4. Observation Book, 1,000 ... ..	20 16 8	20 0 0	32 17 6	41 13 4	35 10 0	20 16 8	47 15 3	.....
5. Fee Receipt Book, 1,000 ... ..	25 0 0	26 10 0	27 14 0	41 13 4	39 9 0	50 0 0	54 17 5	.....
6. Visitors' Book, 1,000 ... ..	25 0 0	32 10 0	28 9 0	41 13 4	43 5 0	50 0 0	54 8 0	.....
7. Lesson-register Book, 1,000 ... ..	33 6 8	33 10 0	35 13 0	41 13 4	51 9 6	50 0 0	54 8 0	.....
8. Returns Quarterly, 9,000 ... ..	11 5 0	15 15 0	16 6 6	22 11 0	38 14 0	11 5 0	25 10 9	45 0 0
9. Do. Yearly, 1,000 ... ..	1 5 0	1 12 8	1 6 8	2 9 0	1 18 0	1 5 0	1 18 6	.....
10. Acquittances of Salary, 15,000 ... ..	14 7 6	13 15 0	10 12 6	11 15 0	13 13 0	14 7 6	18 5 0	15 0 0
	£ 283 10 10	289 2 6	310 17 2	384 13 4	429 8 6	497 14 2	552 18 2	.....

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[3d.]

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PARENTS BEING PROHIBITED TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 October, 1870.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Documents in the possession of the Council of Education  
“relating to Parents being prohibited from sending their Children to the  
“Public Schools.”

*(Mr. Farnell.)*

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## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

THE ACTING SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 17 October, 1870.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 24th September last, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward herewith copies of all documents in the possession of the Council, relating to parents being prohibited from sending their children to the Public Schools.

I have, &c.,  
R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

EXTRACT from letter of the Teacher of the Public School at Brookfield, dated 14th June, 1870.

"In the case of a Mrs. Johnson, who had children at the Glenwilliam Public School, I believe they refused to give her Church rites, or baptize her infant, till she would give them a pledge that she would remove her small children from the Glenwilliam Public School, and send them a distance of three or nearly four miles (little children wanting boots) to Clarence Town Romish Denominational School, and poor Mrs. Johnson felt so acutely in the case that she wept in the presence of some of the people there assembled."

B.C.—Inspector to obtain evidence as to teacher's statement respecting the case of Mrs. Johnson.—  
R.E.W., 20/7/70.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM to the Acting Secretary, replying to the Acting Secretary's B.C., dated 20/7/70.

I BEG to forward herewith a letter from the teacher of the Glenwilliam Public School, and to state that, in my opinion, the contents are in strict accordance with the facts of the case.

2. In other places in my district the effects of the Bishop of Maitland's imperative charges are equally evident. I have previously reported this in a memorandum upon the Roman Catholic clergyman's visit to the Plattsburg Public School.

3. In the vicinity of Wallsend there are just a few parents who yet dare to exercise their own opinion; and in numerous instances, even though they have submitted to the pressure brought to bear upon them, the parents have informed the teachers from whom the children have been taken, that they are very sorry to be under the necessity, but that they "cannot stand against the Priest."

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District.

No. 4.

MR. A. R. ROBERTS to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Public School, Glenwilliam,  
1st August, 1870.

SIR,

In answer to your note of the 25th July, I have the honor to inform you as follows:—

1. Mrs. Johnson's children attended my school up to the 24th June. As none came during the first week of the present quarter I made enquiries as to the cause of non-attendance, and was informed by the eldest girl that they were kept at home to cut down cornstalks.

2. On receipt of your note I purposed visiting Mr. Johnson's on Saturday, and was on the point of starting when Mrs. Johnson called at the school to pay her fee account. I asked her if it were true that she had taken the children away from my school again, and sent them to the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Clarence Town. She said that they had not been to that school yet, but that she should have to send them, as the Bishop said she must. That on several occasions she had told the Bishop she would not remove them, but that her husband being at a meeting in Brookfield the Bishop had made him promise to send them to Mr. Hickey. I then asked Mrs. Johnson if the Bishop had threatened them with deprivation of Church rites. She replied that he had, and for no other cause would she have removed the children from this school. Also, that she determined to send one daughter, Elizabeth, to her aunt's (Mrs. Seymour's) to live, so that she could attend my school as before.

3. The distance from Mrs. Johnson's to the R. C. Denominational School, Clarence Town, is about three (3) miles.

I have, &c.,  
A. R. ROBERTS.

No. 5.

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## No. 5.

THE ACTING SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, to THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 2 September, 1870.

MY LORD BISHOP,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to acquaint your Lordship that it has come to the Council's knowledge that at Newcastle and other places in your Lordship's Diocese, Roman Catholic parents have been constrained, under pain of being deprived of the rites of the Church, to withdraw their children from Public Schools, in direct opposition to their expressed wish to continue them at such schools.

2. The Council would be glad to learn whether your Lordship has directed the course which has been taken in the withdrawal of these pupils from the Public Schools?

I have, &amp;c.,

R. E. WEBSTER,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 6.

THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND to THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

West Maitland,  
8 September, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, in which you inform me that it has come to the knowledge of the Council of Education, that Catholic parents at Newcastle and other places in this Diocese have been constrained, under pain of being deprived of the rites of the Church, to withdraw their children from Public Schools, in direct opposition to their wish, and you ask me to acquaint you if I have directed such a course to be taken.

In reply allow me to say that Newcastle is not in my jurisdiction; any communication you may have to make in reference to that place should be addressed to the Venerable Archbishop of Sydney.

With regard to the other places which you do not name, and which you suppose are in this Diocese, I have to express my regret that the terms of your letter render it impossible for me to give you an answer,—as a reply from me to a question affecting the relations that exist between me and the Catholics of the Diocese, over which the Holy Ghost has placed me, would seem to admit that the Council had a right to put me such an extraordinary question. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that apart from the offence which such a question implies, I, as a Catholic Bishop, cannot recognize such an assumption of authority by the Council of Education.

As, however, the Council of Education may simply seek for information on the views held by me with regard to the Public Schools, and on the obligations of Catholic parents to withdraw their children from those schools where books must be read by them, which were compiled for the avowed purpose of undermining their faith, I shall in that case be most happy to comply with your request; and any communication having due regard to the rights and duties of my position as a Catholic Bishop, and not misrepresenting the action which I and my clergy may feel bound to take, in order to protect the religious interests of our Catholic people, and to save the faith of their children from the dangers of mixed schools,—shall command my best attention and most earnest consideration.

Allow me to add, that your letter renders evident a great want in the Council which you must feel, and to which public attention has been frequently directed, namely, the absence of a Roman Catholic, who would take part in your deliberations, and whose counsel would no doubt be of the greatest benefit to you in your correspondence with the heads of his Church on educational subjects.

I have, &amp;c.,

† JAMES MURRAY,  
Bishop of Maitland.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**THE REVEREND A. HAUTE WYATT.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING APPLICATION OF, TO BE REGISTERED AS A MINISTER FOR  
THE CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 December, 1870.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15 November, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Correspondence between the Reverend A. Haute Wyatt  
“and the Registrar General; as well as of all Minutes or Opinions of the  
“Crown Law Officers, having reference to any application of the said  
“Reverend A. Haute Wyatt to be registered as a Minister or Registrar for  
“the celebration or registration of Marriages, under the Act 19 Vict. No.  
“34.

“(2.) A Return of all such applications, since the year 1856, which have  
“been rejected by the Registrar General, or by the Executive Government;  
“showing, in each case, the date, name of applicant, and the reasons for  
“which the application was rejected.”

*(Mr. W. Forster.)*



THE REVEREND A. HAUTE WYATT.

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No. 1.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Paul-street, Balmain,  
9 January, 1867.

SIR,

I, the undersigned, Arthur Haute Wyatt, Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, M.A. of Clare College, Cambridge,—at present residing at Paul-street, Balmain, New South Wales,—do hereby request that you will cause me to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the 11th clause of the Act 19 Vic. No. 34.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

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No. 2.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Paul-street, Balmain,  
18 January, 1867.

SIR,

I beg that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply to my letter of January 9th, in which I request that you will cause me to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales.

The unnecessary delay has already caused me much inconvenience and expense.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

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No. 3.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 642.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, calling attention to the request in your previous communication of 9th instant, I have to inform you that the application has been referred to the Bishop's Secretary (Mr. James), for the approval of the head of the Church, and has not yet been returned; the delay therefore rests with that gentleman.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

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No. 4.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Paul-street, Balmain,  
19 January, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this date, in which you inform me that my "application has been referred to the Bishop's Secretary, Mr. James, for the approval of the head of the Church," I have to protest most strongly against my application being referred to any individual whatever. I consider the proceeding wholly unnecessary on your part and most injurious to me. In fact, by acting as you have done, you constitute yourself an ecclesiastical judge, and support the pretensions of a Bishop whose "letters patent" are worthless.

I beg therefore that you will be good enough to furnish me with a reply to my letter of the 9th instant, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

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No. 5.

3

## No. 5.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to H. K. JAMES, Esq.

(No. 643.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 22 January, 1867.

SIR,

I have to forward herewith copy of a further letter received by me from a Mr. Wyatt, at Balmain, on the subject of the registration of his name, for the information of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with a reply to my minute indorsed on his first application, dated 9th instant, and transmitted to you under blank cover on the 11th of this month.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 6.

H. K. JAMES, Esq., to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Sydney, 24 January, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated 22nd instant, I am directed to inform you that the Reverend A. H. Wyatt is not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England in this Colony.

I have, &c.,  
H. K. JAMES.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

B.C., 10/1/67. Returned.

## No. 7.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to A. H. WYATT, Esq.

(No. 655.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 25 January, 1867.

SIR,

Having been officially informed by the Secretary to the Bishop of Sydney that you are not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England in this Colony, and your requisition not being a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Act 19 Victoria No. 34, I have the honor to inform you that I decline to place your name on the register of ministers for the solemnization of marriages.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 8.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Paul-street, Balmain,  
29 January, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your letter (No. 655), I beg to observe that, according to the law of the Church of England, every clergyman of that Church is an ordinary officiating minister; and it has been decided by the highest legal tribunals that colonial Bishops have no jurisdiction over English clergymen residing in the Colonies, *except with their consent*. This principle has recently been acknowledged by our Legislature, in what is commonly called the Synod Bill. The fact, therefore, of my not holding a license has nothing whatever to do with my demand, and is quite foreign to the question.

I, therefore, as a minister of religion, holding "letters of orders" from the Lord Bishop of Oxford, require you to register me, according to the 11th clause of 19 Victoria No. 34.

The superscription of your letter, addressed as it is, *A. H. Wyatt, Esq.*, seems to imply that you are under the impression that I am a layman, and that my application was made in that character; for I cannot imagine that the head of a department would reply to an application made to him in his official capacity by a form of address which, under the circumstances, is more than discourteous.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT, M.A.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

No. 9.

## No. 9.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to A. H. WYATT, ESQ.

(No. 697.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 23 February, 1867.

SIR,

I beg to state, in reply to your further letter of 29th ultimo, on the subject of the registration of your name as a minister for the celebration of marriages in N. S. Wales, that having perused all the legal opinions bearing on the matter, I must still decline to place your name on the register.

Not having any official knowledge of your being entitled to be addressed as "Reverend," I must also decline putting that superscription to your name.

I have, &amp;c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 10.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House, Marulan,  
26 February, 1867.

SIR,

I, Arthur Haute Wyatt, Master of Arts of Clare College, Cambridge, Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and residing at Glenrock House, Marulan, hereby request that you will forthwith register me as a minister for celebrating marriages in the Colony of New South Wales.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT, M.A.,  
Clerk in Holy Orders.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 11.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to A. H. WYATT, ESQ.

(No. 784.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 11 April, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your further request of 26th February last, to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages in the Colony of New South Wales, I have the honor to inform you that, having again carefully examined the opinions of the Crown Law Officers, furnished to me for my guidance, I must still decline to place your name on the register.

I have, &amp;c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 12.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House, Marulan,  
23 July, 1867.

SIR,

Before taking further steps to assert my right as a clergyman of the Church of England, I again beg respectfully to request that you will be pleased to register me as a minister for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales.

I merely wish to enjoy in New South Wales the same privileges possessed by every clergyman of the Church of England in the Home Country, and by ministers of all denominations (Christian and heathen) in this Colony.

I annex printed copies of some testimonials received by me since my ordination by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, to show that I am legally entitled to what I demand. The originals are at your service, as are likewise my letters of orders.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT, M.A.,  
Clerk in Orders.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

[Enclosures.]

## [Enclosures.]

WE, whose names are hereunto affixed, do testify that Arthur Haute Wyatt hath been personally known to us during the time he hath been in Holy Orders; that we have had opportunities of observing his conduct; that during the whole of that time we verily believe that he lived piously, soberly, and honestly; nor have we at any time heard anything to the contrary thereof.

WILLIAM WATSON LANGFORD,  
Vicar of Wallington.  
CHAS. RANKEN CONYBEARE,  
Vicar of Pyrton.  
ALFRED POTT,  
Vicar of Cuddesdon.

The subscribers are clergymen beneficed in my diocese, and worthy of credit,—  
Cuddesdon Palace,  
January 17, 1857.

S. OXON.

The Bishop of Christ Church to The Rev. A. H. Wyatt.

Christ Church, New Zealand,  
5 March, 1861.

Dear Mr. Wyatt,

I cannot allow you to leave New Zealand without expressing to you my grateful sense of your services during a period of more than three years. The faithful discharge of your important duties has entitled you to my best thanks, and rendered it, with me and many others who have had the opportunity of knowing you, a matter of regret that you should be leaving us. With my best wishes, believe me to be

Yours very faithfully,

H. J. C. CHRIST CHURCH.

To the Rev. Arthur Haute Wyatt, A.M., Cantab.

Rev. and dear Sir,

On the occasion of your leaving this parish, after three years' ministration, we, the trustees and members of the congregation, present you with the assurance of our personal regard; and you will allow us to add that it has been impossible for us not to recognize in you talents and qualifications of a high order.

Accept, dear sir, our good-will and best wishes for your welfare.

W. BENNETT HILL,  
Chairman of Trustees and Members of Church of England Assembly.

St. Mary's Church, Elphinstone,  
Christmas, 1864.

From the Bishop of Melbourne.

THE Rev. A. H. Wyatt is a M.A. of Clare College, Cambridge, and a man of considerable ability. He has held my license as a clergyman of the diocese for nearly three years and a half, and I can certify that he is a gentleman of a kind disposition, and conscientious in the performance of his duties.

C. MELBOURNE.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 13.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 988.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 28 August, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, upon the subject of your registration, under the Act 19 Victoria, No. 30 as a minister of the United Church of England and Ireland, for the purpose of celebrating marriages.

In reply, I have to inform you that I have submitted the case for the further consideration and advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that so soon as I am in receipt of their decision I will communicate the same to you.

In my former correspondence, I would beg to state that it was not out of any disrespect that I omitted to address you as the Reverend; the numerous applications from persons of all denominations styling themselves Reverends, makes it necessary to decline to so address them, unless upon some testimony as to their being entitled to that distinction. The copy testimonials transmitted with your last letter has removed any doubt upon this subject, and I have to express regret that the error has been committed.

I have, &c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 1005.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 16 September, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your further request, under date 23rd July last, to be registered as a clergyman of the Church of England, for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales,—I have the honor to state that, acting under information received from the Lord Bishop of Sydney, through his Secretary, that you are not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England in this Colony; and, under the opinions given by the Law Officers of the Crown, I must still decline to place your name on the register as a minister of the Church of England, ordinarily officiating as such.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 15.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

(67-5049.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26 August, 1867.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, reporting your refusal to comply with an application from the Reverend A. H. Wyatt, who represents himself to be a Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, in consequence of his not being a licensed minister of that Church, in this Colony, and inquiring whether you will be supported in such refusal, should Mr. Wyatt take any steps, as it appears to be his intention to do, to assert his right to be registered,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Attorney General, whose opinion has been obtained on the case, advises that he cannot undertake to give the guarantee asked for; but you will be supported where you properly refuse to register, in accordance with the principle laid down by that officer on former occasions.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 16.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

(No. 206.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 7 August, 1867.

SIR,

In the month of January last, acting under opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown given upon cases arising some time before (extracts of which opinions are attached), and being informed, upon referring his application to the Lord Bishop of Sydney's Secretary, that the Reverend A. H. Wyatt was not a licensed Minister of the Church of England in this Colony, I refused to place his name on the register; he claiming, as a Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales, under the Act 19th Victoria No. 34.

As it appears, by letter received under date 23rd ultimo, that Mr. Wyatt intends taking further steps to assert his right to be registered as a minister for the celebration of marriages, I do myself the honor of requesting to be informed as to whether the provisions of the Act 19th Victoria No. 34 justify me in my refusal to place Mr. Wyatt's name on the register, and whether I shall be supported in such refusal.

I beg to state that Mr. Wyatt, upon being informed of his application having been referred to the Bishop, replies in the following terms:—"I have to protest most strongly against my application being referred to any individual whatever. I consider the proceeding wholly unnecessary on your part, and most injurious to me. In fact, in acting as you have done, you constitute yourself an ecclesiastical judge, and support the pretensions of a Bishop whose letters patent are worthless."

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

[Enclosures.]

## [Enclosures.]

*Extract from opinion of Mr. Attorney General Manning as to the term "ordinarily officiating minister of religion."*

"I apprehend that, according to the system of Church of England government in this Colony, the Registrar ought rather to act upon the decision of the Bishop than the statement of the particular minister. If, in this Colony, a clergyman of that Church cannot exercise the ordinary functions of his office without the license of the Bishop, and the Bishop withholds that license from a particular clergyman, and so reports to the Registrar, how can that officer accept the application of that clergyman as that of an ordinarily officiating minister of religion?"

Dated 16 March, 1860.

T. J. JAUQUES.  
7/8/67.

*Extract from opinion of Mr. Attorney General Martin as to term "ordinarily officiating minister of religion."*

"It may be difficult to determine when a minister ceases to be an ordinarily officiating minister of the Church of England, but the Registrar General may, and I think ought to act upon information received from the Bishop of Sydney in determining such a question, leaving it to the Rev. Mr. Agnew, should he be so advised, to contest the matter by an application to the Supreme Court."

Dated 1st September, 1864.

T. J. JAUQUES.  
7/8/67.

*Extract from opinion of Mr. Attorney General Plunkett and Mr. Solicitor General Manning as to the term "ordinarily officiating ministers."*

"The case put in reference to the clergymen of the Church of England and of Rome is one upon which we think there cannot be much doubt. Those Churches possess systems of internal government, by means of which it cannot be difficult to determine whether a particular individual acting as a minister of religion is entitled to be recognized as an officiating priest or deacon of either of these Churches. A minister of either of these Churches cannot, as we understand, regularly officiate without the license of his Bishop, and therefore should not be registered as such unless he be so licensed."

Dated 6th March, 1856.

T. J. JAUQUES.  
7/8/67.

## No. 17.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House,  
Marulan, 21 September, 1867.

SIR,

I beg leave briefly to mention the reason which compelled me to depart from the usual custom in applying to be registered as a minister of the United Church of England and Ireland. On the 8th December, 1866, I applied to the Bishop (Dr. Barker) for a license to officiate. Although I knew that his feelings towards me were unfriendly, yet I was unwilling to disturb unnecessarily the existing order of things. I received the following letter in reply:—

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your application for a license to officiate in my diocese, I write to say that, as I see no advantage to the diocese in your being licensed to officiate within it, I do not consider it desirable to grant your request.

The Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

I remain, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

I wrote a second time, reminding His Lordship that, in past years, he had objected to me on various grounds, and that his present reason for refusing my request might be as easily met by me as his former reasons. He replied—

Bishop's Court, 26 December, 1866.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, in which you repeat your request to be licensed in my diocese, and call upon me to give you an opportunity of refuting certain slanders which you *know* have been propagated to your great injury, I beg to assure you that such slanderous reports have not reached me, and that no one has mentioned your name to me. A license cannot be claimed as a right. It rests with the Bishop of the diocese to accept or refuse the services of a clergyman, and I am prepared to assume the responsibility which is involved in the exercise of this part of the Bishop's office.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt.

I remain, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

I must here observe that the slanderous reports I alluded to were, I believed, set afloat by the *Bishop himself*. However, I wrote a third time, but without effect, as the following letter will show:—

Bishop's Court, 8 January, 1867.

My dear Sir,

I returned to Sydney only yesterday, or would have replied to your note earlier. Nothing has occurred in the course of our correspondence, in my consideration of the circumstances you name, to induce me to alter the determination I have already announced to you.

The Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

I remain, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

Nothing now remained for me but either to be the victim of the meanest and most unscrupulous tyranny, or to avail myself of my right as an English clergyman. I took the best legal opinion obtainable, and hence my application to you. Had Bishop Barker taken the honorable course of openly stating his objections to me, in order that I might meet them, I should have been perfectly contented; but I have yet to learn that a clergyman's reputation and character may be destroyed at the caprice, or worse, of even a Bishop. Had I known that you were an active member of the Synod, I would have made this explanation before.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 18.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House, Marulan,  
19 September, 1867.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 1,005, I beg to say, in reply, that, *in law*, there is no such dignitary as the "Lord Bishop of Sydney"; and, if such a personage did exist, Marulan, my place of residence, would not be in his diocese; also, that *I am* a minister of the Church of England, ordinarily officiating as such, except that I am unable to perform all the functions of a clergyman, owing to your refusal to place my name on the register. *You would make me answerable for your own illegal proceeding.* I occupy the same position as a number of ministers, both of the Protestant Episcopal Church and other denominations, and my character is fully as spotless as any one of theirs. For no fault that can be urged against me, I am deprived of the liberty of exercising my profession, and ruined in character and prospects. A case of more monstrous injustice never occurred under British rule, nor a fouler blot on a Christian community. I am placed at the mercy of a man who is occupying an untenable position, and whose interest, apart from other motives, is directly opposed to mine. The Registration Act was never intended by Parliament to establish an ecclesiastical tyranny, and to such purpose it is now applied. Your plain duty as Registrar General, under the 11th section, is to place my name on the register; and if I am not what I represent myself to be, I can be, under the 16th section, punished as being guilty of a misdemeanor. I challenge you to this course, as having the merit of being straightforward, and one most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the question.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT,  
M.A., Clerk in Orders.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 19.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 1,008.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 27 September, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your letters of the 19th and 21st instant, I beg to observe that you appear to be labouring under some misconception of my duty under the 11th section of the Registration Act, 19 Vict. No. 34. In your letter you state that, under this section, it is my duty, at the request of any person, to place his name on the register as a minister for the celebration of marriages, because under the 16th section the applicant is punishable for a misdemeanor if he is not what he represents himself to be; and you challenge me to this course. I must, however, decline acting in this manner, as it appears to me, were I to place your name on the register with the intent of immediately after taking proceedings against you for a misdemeanor, you would have cause of complaint.

My course of action, I beg to assert, has not been influenced by motives such as you would infer. So far back as 1856 the opinions of the then Attorney and Solicitor Generals were obtained upon the question of the registration of ministers of religion, and was expressed in the following terms:—"The case put in reference to clergymen of the Churches of England and Rome is one upon which they think there cannot be much doubt. These Churches possess systems of internal government, by means of which it cannot be difficult to determine whether a particular individual acting as a minister of religion is entitled to be recognized as an officiating priest or deacon of either of these Churches. A minister of either of these Churches cannot, as we understand, regularly officiate without the license of his Bishop, and therefore should not be registered as such unless he be so licensed."

Again, in March, 1860, the Solicitor General, referring to the 11th section, expresses himself in these words:—"To satisfy the terms of this section, the minister who demands to be registered must be one ordinarily officiating as such, under which it is of course not sufficient that he should state himself to be an ordinarily officiating minister. The *fact* must be so, and the question in every disputed case must be whether he be an ordinary officiating minister in point of fact and according to law. I apprehend that, according to the system of Church of England government in this Colony, the Registrar ought rather to act upon the decision of the Bishop than the statement of the particular minister. If in this Colony a clergyman of that Church cannot exercise the ordinary functions of this office without the license of the Bishop, and the Bishop withholds that license from a particular clergyman, and so reports to the Registrar, how can that officer accept the application of that clergyman as that of an ordinarily officiating minister of religion?"

In refusing to place your name on the register of ministers, I have simply performed a duty, under advice previously given.

Your application to be registered was made while residing within the diocese of the Bishop of Sydney, and was received and treated as an application affecting such diocese.

I have, &amp;c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

9

## No. 20.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House, Marulan,  
8 October, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 27th September, No. 1008, I beg to observe that I am not labouring under any misconception of your duties. I simply urge that you have no right to take upon yourself the office of a judge.

As regards legal opinions given in 1856 and 1860, you must allow me to remind you that they are *opinions* only, and not *law*. They altogether overlook the fact that a clergyman is legally an ordinary officiating minister in virtue of his letters of orders. A license is merely an appointment to a particular cure, and a license without a cure is unknown in England. It is for you to show how a license will make a clergyman an ordinary officiating minister, if he is not so already.

The Bishops themselves cannot celebrate marriages in this Colony without being registered, and are thus on the same footing as all other ministers of religion. The distinction made between Bishops and other ministers, and between the Churches of England and Rome and other Churches, is a distinction not recognized by the Registration Act. Moreover, important changes have lately taken place in the status of clergymen of the Church of England. At the present day a license involves a connection with the Church of England Synod. You would require me to accept the constitutions of the Church of England as a preliminary to placing my name on the register,—a course manifestly illegal.

In your letter of the 28th August, No. 988, you state that you "have submitted the case for the further consideration and advice of the Law Officers of the Crown." As you have not appended this *recent* opinion, may I venture to inquire if this has been done.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 21.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 1167.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 8th October, I do myself the honor to state that the Law Officers of the Crown, in reply to my application relative to the question of your registration, referred me to the opinions formerly given, and of these opinions I forwarded extracts to you.

As these opinions were given for the guidance of the Registrar General, and have always been acted upon, and subsequently confirmed, I still feel bound to act in accordance therewith.

I have, &amp;c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

## No. 22.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Glenrock House, Marulan,  
12 November, 1867.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th November, No. 1,167, in which you inform me that the Law Officers of the Crown have referred you to the "opinions" given in 1856.

In your letter of the 28th August, No. 988, you stated that you had submitted the case "for the further consideration and advice" of the Law Officers. Of course this led me to suppose that you had consulted the Law Officers more than once, and that you were acting on *fresh* opinions given by them. All your correspondence bears this inference.

I have not yet received an answer to my application of *February 26th*, 1867. It has nothing whatever to do with any previous application, and I must insist on it being dealt with on its own merits.

I desire only plain dealing and perfect justice, and this I expect at your hands.

Begging an early reply,—

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.



## No. 23.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. A. H. WYATT.

(No. 1,199.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 20 November, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, upon the subject of the registration of your name as a minister for the celebration of marriages, I have again to inform you that, upon receipt of your application to be registered, the matter was referred for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown; and that the reply given was by reference to their opinions already expressed, and by which opinions I am guided in refusing to place your name on the register.

I have, &amp;c.,

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A true copy.—E. G. WARD, Acting Registrar General.

RETURN of all persons whose applications to be registered for the celebration of Marriages in the Colony of New South Wales have been rejected, giving also cause of rejection, from the year 1856 up to present date.

Date of Application.	Name of Applicant.	Reasons for which application was rejected.
1858. 10 July .....	William Watson .....	On the ground of his not holding a license from the Lord Bishop of the diocese in which he resided.
1859. 11 September .....	David Evans Jones .....	Not having applied through the Bishop of the diocese in which he resided.
1860. 10 February .....	George F. Macarthur .....	Not holding a license from the Bishop of the diocese in which he resided, or proving that he was an ordinarily officiating minister of religion.
30 August .....	Thomas Ford .....	Non-existence of such a sect as the "Latter Day Saints."
31 December .....	John Pendrill .....	Not holding a license from the Bishop of the diocese in which he resided, or proving that he was an ordinarily officiating minister of religion.
1864. 12 May .....	W. F. X. Bailey .....	Non-existence of such a sect as applicant desired to be registered under, namely, the "Primitive and Reformed Apostolic Church," or proof that he was an ordinarily officiating minister of religion.
1866. 3 November .....	Christopher Eipper .....	Not being a recognised officiating minister of the denomination under which he desired to be registered.
1867. 9 January .....	Arthur Haute Wyatt .....	Not holding a license from the Lord Bishop of the diocese in which he resided, or proving that he was an ordinarily officiating minister, with a church and congregation.
21 March .....	Thomas Patterson .....	Not furnishing proof of his being an ordinarily officiating minister, with a church and a congregation.
14 July .....	Joseph Kingsbury .....	Not giving satisfactory proof of the existence of such a sect as applicant desired to be registered under, namely, the "Church of Christ," or that he had a local habitation with a fixed congregation, and was an ordinarily officiating minister of religion.
19 August .....	J. H. Ingram .....	Not complying with the requirements of the 11th section of the Registration Act.
15 August .....	Henry Porter .....	Not having made application through the Bishop of the diocese in which he resided.
27 December .....	William Colley .....	In not proving that he was an ordinarily officiating minister of religion, with a congregation and a place of worship.
1867. 31 December .....	Adam Likely .....	Not having made application through the Bishop or head of the Church under which he desired to officiate.
1868. 10 February .....	Adam Likely .....	Failing to prove that he was an ordinarily officiating minister of the Free Church of England, with a fixed congregation and a place of worship.
2 June .....	George Bayley .....	Not having made application to be registered through the Lord Bishop of the diocese in which he wished to officiate.
	William Pidcock and James Fawsett.	In consequence of their not being able to prove that they were ordinarily officiating ministers of religion, with a fixed congregation and a place of worship.
1869. 10 September .....	William Chaucer .....	In not giving evidence that he was an officiating minister of the Free Church of England, with a fixed congregation and a place of worship.
1870. 12 January .....	William Chaucer .....	Failing to prove the existence of such a sect as applicant desired to be registered under, namely, the "Independent Presbyterian," or that he had a fixed congregation with a place of worship.
3 May .....	William Chaucer .....	In not applying to be registered through the Chairman of the Congregational Church, under which denomination he wished to be registered, or giving proof that he was the recognized minister of some congregation, having a regular place of worship or chapel.

E. G. WARD,  
Acting Registrar General.  
29 November, 1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE REVEREND A. HAUTE WYATT.

(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 December, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Reverend Arthur Haute Wyatt, Master of Arts, of the Universities of Cambridge, Melbourne, and Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner, as Clerk in Holy Orders, has repeatedly requested the Registrar General of New South Wales to register him, the said Arthur Haute Wyatt, as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh clause 19 Victoria number 34, as the following correspondence will tend to show:—

Paul-street, Balmain,  
9 January, 1867.

Sir,

I, the undersigned, Arthur Haute Wyatt, Clerk in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, Master of Arts, late of Clare College, Cambridge, at present residing at Paul-street, Balmain, do hereby request that you will cause me to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the 11th clause 19 Vict. No. 34.

The Registrar General.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

Paul-street, Balmain,  
18 January, 1867.

Sir,

I beg that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply to my letter of January 9th, in which I request that you will cause me to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages within the Colony of New South Wales. The unnecessary delay has already caused me much inconvenience and expense.

The Registrar General.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

The Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, calling attention to the request in your previous communication of 9th instant, I have to inform you that the application has been referred to the Bishop's Secretary (Mr. James), for the approval of the head of the Church, and has not yet been returned; the delay therefore rests with that gentleman.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt, Balmain.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

Balmain, 19 January, 1867.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this date, in which you inform me that my "application has been referred to the Bishop's Secretary (Mr. James), for the approval of the head of the Church," I have to protest most strongly against my application being referred to any individual whatever. I consider the proceeding wholly unnecessary on your part, and injurious to me. In fact, by acting as you have done, you constitute yourself an ecclesiastical Judge, and support the pretensions of a Bishop whose "letters patent" are worthless. I beg therefore that you will be good enough to furnish me with a reply to my letter of the 9th instant, at your earliest convenience.

The Registrar General.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT.

(No. 655.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 25 January, 1867.

Sir,

Having been officially informed by the Secretary to the Bishop of Sydney, that you are not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England in this Colony, and your requisition not being a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Act 19 Vic. No. 34, I have the honor to inform you that I decline to place your name on the register of ministers for the solemnization of marriages.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A. W. Wyatt, Esq., Balmain.

Balmain, 29 January, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 655, I beg to observe that, according to the law of the Church of England, every clergyman of that Church is an ordinary officiating minister; and it has been decided by the highest legal tribunals that Colonial Bishops have no jurisdiction over English clergymen residing in the Colony, except with their consent. This principle has recently been acknowledged by our Legislature, in what is commonly called the Synod Bill. The fact, therefore, of my not holding a license has nothing whatever to do with my demand, and is quite foreign to the question. I, therefore, as a minister of religion, holding letters of order from the Lord Bishop of Oxford, require you to register me according to the 11th clause 19 Vic. No. 34. The superscription of your letter, addressed as it is "A. H. Wyatt, Esq.," seems to imply that you are under the impression that I am a layman, and that my application was made in that character; for I cannot imagine that the head of a department would reply to an application made to him in his official capacity by a form of address which, under the circumstances, is more than discourteous.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT.

The Registrar General.

(No. 691.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 23 February, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to state, in reply to your further application of 29th ultimo, on the subject of the registration of your name as a minister for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales, that, having perused all the legal opinions bearing on the matter, I must still decline to place your name on the register.

Not having any official knowledge of your being entitled to be addressed as "Reverend," I must also decline putting that superscription to your name.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

A. H. Wyatt, Esq., Balmain.

Glenrock, Marulan, 26 February, 1867.

Sir,

I, Arthur Haute Wyatt, Master of Arts, late of Clare College, Cambridge, Clerk in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, and residing at Glenrock House, Marulan, hereby request that you will forthwith register me as a minister for celebrating marriages in the Colony of New South Wales.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT, M.A.

The Registrar General, Sydney.

Glenrock, Marulan, 1 May, 1867.

Sir,

Owing to the address being illegible, your letter of the 23rd February, No. 697, only reached me yesterday. You state that "not having any official knowledge" of my being entitled to be addressed as "Reverend," you must decline putting that superscription to my name. May I now ask from whence you gathered your official information that I am an Esquire? It shows an egregious ignorance of the usages of society to affix a title that is not claimed as to omit one to which a person is legally entitled. Moreover, I cannot account for the superscription on your letter of the 19th January, No. 642. The fact of my having been a registered minister of the Church of England in this Colony renders any comment on your conduct unnecessary.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. HAUTE WYATT.

The Registrar General.

(No.

(No. 784.)

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 11 April, 1867.

Sir,

In reply to your further request, of 26th February last, to be registered as a minister for celebrating marriages in the Colony of New South Wales, I have the honor to inform you that, having again carefully examined the "opinions" of the Crown Law Officers furnished to me for my guidance, I must still decline to place your name on the register.

A. H. Wyatt, Esq.,  
Glenrock, Marulan.I have, &c.,  
T. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

7 Bligh-street, 18 April, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, addressed A. H. Wyatt, Esq., in which you inform me that, having again carefully examined the "opinions" of the Crown Law Officers, you still decline to place my name on the register. In your letter of 25 January, No. 655, you say that, "having been officially informed by the Secretary of the Bishop of Sydney that I am not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England, and my requisition not being a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Act 19 V. No. 34, you decline to place my name on the register." I cannot reconcile these apparently contradictory statements, more especially when I refer to your letter of the 19th January, No. 642. May I venture to inquire if the "opinions" you mention have been given since the commencement of the present year. Among intelligent and well-bred people, clergymen of the Church of England are addressed as Reverend, and not Esq.; and to insult a clergyman is, for an obvious reason, condemned as unmannerly and pusillanimous. I should consider the matter too contemptible for notice, did it not emanate from a Government official and a Captain of Volunteers.

The Registrar General.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

Marulan, 23 July, 1867.

Sir,

Before taking further steps to assert my rights as a clergyman of the Church of England, I again beg respectfully to request that you will be pleased to register me as a minister for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. I merely wish to enjoy in New South Wales the same privileges possessed by every clergyman of the Church of England in the Home Country, and by ministers of all denominations (Christian and heathen) in this Colony. I annex printed copies of some testimonials received by me since my ordination by the Bishop of Oxford, to show that I am legally entitled to what I demand. The originals are at your service, as likewise my letters of order.

The Registrar General.

I am, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

(From the Bishop of Melbourne.)

Bishopscourt, 18 July, 1865.

The Reverend A. H. Wyatt is an M.A. of Clare College, Cambridge, and a man of considerable ability. He has held my license as a clergyman of the diocese for nearly three years and a half, and I can certify that he is a gentleman of a kind disposition, and conscientious in the performance of his duties.

C. MELBOURNE.

(From the Bishop of Christchurch.)

Christchurch, New Zealand,  
5 March, 1861.

Dear Mr. Wyatt,

I cannot allow you to leave New Zealand without expressing to you my grateful sense of your services during a period of more than three years. The faithful discharge of your important duties has entitled you to my best thanks, and rendered it, with me and many others who have had the opportunity of knowing you, a matter of regret that you should be leaving us. With my best wishes, believe me to be

Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

Yours very faithfully,  
H. J. C. CHRISTCHURCH.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do testify that Arthur Haute Wyatt hath been personally known to us during the time he hath been in holy orders; that we have had opportunities of observing his conduct; that during the whole of that time we verily believe that he lived piously, soberly, and honestly, nor have we at any time heard anything to the contrary thereof.

WM. WATSON LANGFORD, Vicar of Watlington.  
CHAS. RANKEN CONYBEARE, Vicar of Pypton.  
ALFRED POTT, Vicar of Cuddesdon.

The subscribers are clergymen beneficed in my diocese, and worthy of credit.

S. OXON.

Cuddesdon Palace,  
January 17th, 1857.

(No.

(No. 988.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 28 August, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, upon the subject of your registration, under the Act 19 Vict. No. 30, as a minister of the United Church of England and Ireland, for the purpose of celebrating marriages. In reply, I have to inform you that I have submitted the case for the further consideration and advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that so soon as I am in receipt of their decision I will communicate the same to you. In my former correspondence, I would beg to state that it was not out of any disrespect that I omitted to address you as the Reverend. The numerous applications from persons of all denominations styling themselves "Reverend" makes it necessary to decline to so address them, unless upon some testimony as to their being entitled to that distinction. The copy testimonials transmitted with your last letter has removed any doubt upon this subject, and I have to express regret that the error has been committed.

Rev. A. H. Wyatt.

I have, &c.,  
T. J. JAQUES.

(No. 1,005.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 16 September, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

In reply to your further request, under date 23rd July last, to be registered as a clergyman of the Church of England for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales, I have the honor to state that, acting under information received from the Lord Bishop of Sydney, through his Secretary, that you are not a licensed officiating minister of the Church of England in this Colony, and under the "opinions" given by the Law Officers of the Crown, I must still decline to place your name upon the register as a minister of the Church of England ordinarily officiating as such.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt.

I have, &c.,  
T. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

Marulan, 19 September, 1867.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 1005, I beg to say, in reply, that in law there is no such dignitary as the "Lord Bishop of Sydney," and that if such a person did exist, Marulan, my place of residence, would not be in his diocese; also, that *I am* a minister of the Church of England ordinarily officiating as such, except that I am unable to perform all the functions of a clergyman, owing to your refusal to place my name on the register. You would make me answerable for your own *illegal proceeding*. I occupy the same position as a number of ministers both of the Protestant Episcopal and other denominations, and my character is as spotless as theirs.

For no fault that can be urged against me, I am deprived of the liberty of exercising my profession, and ruined in character and prospects. A case of more monstrous injustice never occurred under British rule, nor a fouler blot on a Christian community. I am placed at the mercy of a man who is occupying an untenable position, and whose interest is directly opposed to mine. The Registration Act was never intended by Parliament to establish an ecclesiastical tyranny, and to such purpose it is now applied. Your plain duty as Registrar General is, under the 11th section of the Act, to place my name on the register; and if I am not what I represent myself to be, I can be, under the 16th section, punished as being guilty of a misdemeanor. I challenge you to this course, as having the merit of being straightforward, and the one most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the question.

The Registrar General.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

Marulan, 21 September, 1867.

Sir,

I beg leave briefly to mention the reason which compelled me to depart from the usual custom in applying to be registered as a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland.

On the 8th December, 1866, I applied to the Bishop for a license to officiate. Although I knew that his feelings towards me were unfriendly, yet I was unwilling to disturb the existing order of things. I received the following letter in reply:—

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your application for a license to officiate in my diocese, I write to say that, as I see no advantage to the diocese in your being licensed to officiate within it, I do not consider it desirable to grant your request.

The Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

I wrote a second time, reminding His Lordship that in past years he had objected to me on various grounds, and that his present reason for refusing my request might be as easily met by me as his former reasons. He replied:—

Bishopscourt, 26 December, 1866.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, in which you repeat your request to be licensed in my diocese, and call upon me to give you an opportunity of refuting certain slanders which you *know* have been propagated to your great injury,—I beg to assure you that such slanderous reports have not reached me, and that no one has mentioned your name to me. A license cannot be claimed as a right. It rests with the Bishop of the diocese to accept or refuse the services of a clergyman, and I am prepared to assume the responsibility which is involved in the exercise of this part of the Bishop's office.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

I must here observe that the slanderous reports I alluded to were, I believe, set afloat by the Bishop himself. However, I wrote a third time, but without effect, as the following letter will show :—

Bishopscourt, 8 January, 1867.

My dear Sir,

I returned to Sydney only yesterday, or would have replied to your note earlier. Nothing has occurred in the course of our correspondence, or in my consideration of the circumstances you name, to induce me to alter the determination I have already announced to you.

I have, &c.,

The Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

F. SYDNEY.

Nothing now remained for me but either to be the victim of the meanest tyranny, or to avail myself of my rights as an English clergyman. I took the best legal opinions obtainable, and hence my application to you. Had Bishop Barker taken the honorable course of openly stating his objections to me, in order that I might meet them, I would have been content, but I have yet to learn that a clergyman's reputation may be destroyed at the caprice of even a Bishop. Had I known that you were an active member of the Synod I would have made this explanation to you before.

I have, &c.,

The Registrar General.

A. HAUTE WYATT.

(No. 1008.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 27 September, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

In reply to your letters of the 19th and 21st instant, I beg to observe that you appear to be labouring under some misconception of my duty under the 11th section of the Registration Act, 19 Vic. No. 34. In your letter you state that under this section it is my duty, at the request of any person, to place his name on the register as a minister for the celebration of marriages, because under the 16th section the applicant is punishable for a misdemeanor if he is not what he represents himself to be; and you challenge me to this course. I must, however, decline acting in this manner, as it appears to me were I to place your name on the register with the intent of immediately after taking proceedings against you for a misdemeanor you would have cause of complaint. My course of action, I beg to say, has not been influenced by motives such as you would infer. As far back as 1856 opinions of the then Attorney and Solicitor Generals were obtained upon the question of the registration of ministers of religion, and were expressed in the following terms:—"The case put in reference to clergymen of the Churches of England and Rome is one upon which they think there cannot be much doubt. These Churches possess systems of internal government by means of which it cannot be difficult to determine whether a particular individual acting as a minister of religion is entitled to be recognized as an officiating priest or deacon of either of these Churches. A minister of either of these Churches cannot, as we understand, regularly officiate without the license of his Bishop, and therefore should not be registered as such unless he be so licensed." Again, in March, 1860, the Solicitor General, referring to the 11th section, expresses himself in these words:—"To satisfy the terms of this section, the minister who demands to be registered must be one ordinarily officiating as such, under which it is of course not sufficient that he should state himself to be an ordinarily officiating minister. The fact must be so, and the question in every disputed case must be whether he be an ordinary officiating minister in point of fact and according to law. I apprehend that, according to the system of Church of England government in this Colony, the Registrar ought rather to act upon the decision of the Bishop than the statement of the particular minister. If in this Colony a clergyman of that Church cannot exercise the ordinary functions of this office, without the license of the Bishop, and the Bishop withholds that license from a particular clergyman, and so reports to the Registrar, how can that officer accept the application of that clergyman as that of an ordinary officiating minister of religion?" In refusing to place your name on the register of ministers, I have simply performed a duty, under advice previously given. Your application to be registered was made while residing within the diocese of the Bishop of Sydney, and was received and treated as an application affecting such diocese.

I have, &c.,

Rev. A. Haute Wyatt.

T. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

Marulan, 8 October, 1867.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 21st September, No. 1008, I beg to observe that I am not labouring under any misconception of your duties as Registrar General. I did not, as you seem to suppose, require that you should register me because the penalties under the 16th section of the Registration Act would enable you to indict me if improperly registered. I simply urged that you have no right to take upon yourself the office of *judge* in this matter, in face of a provision which defines a legal remedy for dealing with any applications that may be improperly made. The supposition that I should have cause for complaint, were you to place my name on the register for the purpose of proceeding against me for a misdemeanor in having it so placed, implies a degree of consideration of which I have no wish to avail myself. As regards legal opinions given in 1856 and 1860, you must allow me to remind you that they are opinions only, and not law. They altogether overlook the fact that a clergyman of the Church of England is legally an ordinary officiating minister in virtue of his letters of orders, apart from any license whatever. A license is merely an appointment to a particular cure, and a license without a cure is unknown in England. It is for you to show how a license without a cure will make a clergyman an ordinary officiating minister if he is not so already. I beg further to remind you that the Bishops themselves cannot celebrate marriages in this Colony without being registered, and are thus placed by the law on the same footing as other ministers of religion. The distinction made by the "opinions" forwarded, between Bishops and other ministers of religion, and between ministers of the Churches of England and Rome and other Churches, is a distinction in no way recognized by the Registration Act, and I conceive that you are bound, in all fairness, to carry out that Act in its integrity.

Moreover, since 1856 and 1860, important changes have taken place in the status of clergymen of the Church of England in this Colony. The mere act of taking a license in 1867, involving as it does of necessity a connection with the Church of England Synod, introduces into this question many new considerations, so that opinions given in 1856 and 1860 must be considered at the present day as even more doubtful than at the time at which they were given. You have no right, as Registrar General, to require a clergyman to accept the constitutions of the Church of England as passed by the Synod as a preliminary to your placing his name on the register.

In your letter of the 28th August, No. 988, you state that you "have submitted the case for the further consideration and advice of the Law Officers of the Crown. As you have not appended this recent "opinion," may I venture to inquire if this has yet been done, and if their "opinion" coincides with those given in 1856 and 1860.

The Registrar General, Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

(No. 1067.)

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8th October, I do myself the honor to state that the Law Officers of the Crown, in reply to my application relative to the question of your registration, referred me to the "opinions." I forwarded extract to you, as these opinions were given for the guidance of the Registrar General, and have always been acted upon and subsequently confirmed. I still feel bound to act in accordance therewith.

Rev. A. H. Wyatt, M.A.

I have, &c.,  
T. J. JAQUES.

Marulan, 12 November, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 4th, in which you inform me that the Law Officers of the Crown have referred you to the "opinions" given in 1856. In your letter, 28th August, you stated that you had submitted the case for the "further consideration and advice" of the Law Officers. Of course this led me to suppose that you had consulted the Law Officers more than once, and that you were acting on fresh "opinions" given by them: all your correspondence bears this inference. I have not yet received an answer to my application of February 26th, 1867. It has nothing whatever to do with any previous application, and I must insist on its being dealt with on its own merits. I desire only plain dealing and perfect justice, and this I expect at your hands.

Begging an early reply,—

The Registrar General.

I am, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 20 November, 1867.

Reverend Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, upon the subject of the registration of your name as a minister for the celebration of marriages, I have again to inform you that, upon receipt of your application to be registered, the matter was referred for the "opinion" of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that the reply given was by reference to their "opinion" already expressed, and by which "opinion" I am guided in refusing to place your name on the register.

Rev. A. H. Wyatt, M.A.

I have, &c.,  
T. J. JAQUES.

Berrima, 28 February, 1868.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that I have removed from Marulan to Berrima. I also desire to intimate that, although for the sake of the Church of which I am a minister, I do not prosecute my claim to be registered in the Supreme Court, yet I abate no whit of my claim, preferring to leave the matter to public opinion.

The Registrar General, Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
A. HAUTE WYATT.

2. That the Registrar General has illegally refused to grant your Petitioner's applications for registration.

3. That your Petitioner humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will compel the Registrar General to carry out the Registration Act in its integrity, or adopt such measures as will enable clergymen of the Church of England to resign their letters of orders and enjoy the privileges of full citizenship apart from any ecclesiastical system whatever.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ARTHUR HAUTE WYATT, M.A.,  
Clerk in Holy Orders.

Kalourgen House, Moss Vale,  
November 21, 1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**THE REVEREND JAMES FAWCETT.**  
(PETITION.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Reverend James Fawcett, Minister of the Free Christian Church at Newcastle, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner has repeatedly applied to the Registrar General of New South Wales to register his name as a minister for celebrating marriages, in accordance with the requirements of the Act, 19 Vict. No. 34, section 11.

That the Registrar General refuses—as your Petitioner thinks, wrongfully and illegally—to do so.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to inquire into his case, and report thereon to your Honorable House; and that, on satisfying the said Committee that your said Petitioner is a fit and proper person to be entrusted with this power of celebrating marriages within this Colony, the Government may be compelled, by the verdict of your Honorable House, to register his name as a minister for celebrating marriages in New South Wales.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

JAS. FAWCETT,  
Minister, Free Christian Church.





1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT.  
(STATISTICS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.*

[Laid on Table in accordance with Answer to Question No. 9, Votes and Proceedings No. 6, Friday,  
19 August, 1870.]

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

SCHEDULE C TO CONSTITUTION ACT.

*Mr. Buchanan's Questions, 19 August, 1870.*

1. The amount that has fallen in, by death, resignation, or otherwise, since the passing of the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act? £5,339.
2. The annual sum at present expended by the State in support of different religions? £22,661.
3. The amount awarded annually to each sect? The following are the amounts at present payable from Schedule C to the different denominations:—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England ... ..	12,236	10	0
Presbyterian Church ... ..	2,202	0	0
Wesleyan ... ..	1,572	10	6
Roman Catholic ... ..	6,650	0	0

4. How much each year does each Clergyman receive?

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney ...	* 2,000	0	0
"    "    Bishop of Newcastle ...	500	0	0
"    "    Bishop of Goulburn ...	† 100	0	0
Very Reverend W. M. Cowper, Dean of Sydney ...	460	0	0
Rev. Thomas Sharpe ... ..	‡ 245	12	6
"    Robert Allwood ... ..	200	0	0
"    Thomas O'Reilly ... ..	200	0	0
"    Edward Rogers ... ..	200	0	0
"    Thomas Kemmis ... ..	200	0	0
"    William Stack ... ..	200	0	0
"    James S. Hassall ... ..	200	0	0
"    Henry Tingcombe ... ..	200	0	0
"    Edward Smith ... ..	200	0	0
"    C. C. Kemp ... ..	200	0	0
"    John A. Burke ... ..	200	0	0
"    A. H. Stephen ... ..	200	0	0
"    George King ... ..	200	0	0
"    G. N. Woodd ... ..	200	0	0
"    William Lisle ... ..	200	0	0
"    Thomas Wilson ... ..	200	0	0
"    C. F. D. Priddle ... ..	200	0	0
"    James Gunther ... ..	200	0	0
"    George Vidal ... ..	200	0	0
"    Robert L. King ... ..	200	0	0
"    Thomas Donkin ... ..	200	0	0
"    Elijah Smith ... ..	200	0	0

\* Of this amount £500 are paid from Bishopthorpe Estate. † Contributed from Bishopthorpe Estate. ‡ Receives £50 in addition for house rent from Church and School Estates Fund.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. H. A. Palmer ... ..	200	0	0
John Elder ... ..	200	0	0
" Hulton S. King ... ..	* 200	0	0
" T. C. Ewing ... ..	* 200	0	0
" W. B. Clarke ... ..	200	0	0
" Thomas Horton ... ..	200	0	0
" Alfred Glennie ... ..	200	0	0
" Lovich Tyrrell ... ..	200	0	0
" Robert Chapman ... ..	200	0	0
" Charles Walsh ... ..	200	0	0
" W. E. White ... ..	200	0	0
" F. W. Addams ... ..	200	0	0
" J. R. Blomfield ... ..	200	0	0
" Colcs Child ... ..	200	0	0
" James Blackwood ... ..	200	0	0
Very Reverend William Sowerby ... ..	200	0	0
Rev. James Allan ... ..	200	0	0
" E. B. Procter ... ..	200	0	0
" A. D. Soares ... ..	200	0	0
" William Lumsdaine ... ..	150	0	0
" T. H. Wilkinson... ..	150	0	0
" F. R. Kemp ... ..	150	0	0
" P. G. Smith ... ..	150	0	0
" D. P. M. Hulbert ... ..	150	0	0
" Septimus Hungerford ... ..	100	0	0
" A. E. Selwyn ... ..	100	0	0
" Samuel Simm ... ..	100	0	0
" J. H. Johnson ... ..	100	0	0
" Francis D. Bode... ..	100	0	0
" J. R. Thackeray ... ..	100	0	0
" W. C. Hawkins ... ..	100	0	0
" John J. Nash ... ..	100	0	0
" George C. Bode ... ..	100	0	0
" J. F. R. Whinfield ... ..	100	0	0
" Thomas Druitt ... ..	100	0	0
" James Carter ... ..	80	17	6

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. John Dougall ... ..	200	0	0
James Fullerton... ..	200	0	0
" Alexander M'Ewen ... ..	200	0	0
" J. B. Laughton ... ..	150	0	0
" James Coutts ... ..	150	0	0
" Thomas Craig ... ..	150	0	0
" C. Atcheson ... ..	150	0	0
" John M'Gibbon ... ..	150	0	0
" Edward Holland... ..	150	0	0
" James Milne ... ..	150	0	0
" James S. White ... ..	150	0	0
" David Moores ... ..	150	0	0
" Thomas Stirton ... ..	150	0	0
" Duncan Ross ... ..	102	0	0

## WESLEYANS.

Rev. Stephen Rabone... ..	200	0	0
" George Hurst ... ..	172	10	6
" Benjamin Chapman ... ..	150	0	0
" Joseph Oram ... ..	150	0	0
" William Kelynack ... ..	150	0	0
" William Curnow ... ..	150	0	0
" William Clarke ... ..	150	0	0
" J. W. Dowson ... ..	150	0	0
" George Martin ... ..	150	0	0
" J. Somerville ... ..	150	0	0

## CHURCH OF ROME.

The Most Rev. John Bede Polding (Archbishop) ...	800	0	0
The Very Reverend S. J. A. Sheehy... ..	300	0	0
Very Reverend Joseph C. Sumner ... ..	200	0	0
Rev. John F. Sheridan ... ..	200	0	0
" Peter O'Farrell ... ..	200	0	0
" Timothy M'Carthy ... ..	200	0	0
" John Kenny ... ..	200	0	0

\* Contributed from Bishopthorpe Estate.

CHURCH OF ROME—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Jerome Keating ... ..	200	0	0
„ Patrick Hallinan... ..	200	0	0
„ Peter Young ... ..	200	0	0
„ J. P. Roche ... ..	200	0	0
Very Reverend Michael M'Alroy ... ..	200	0	0
Rev. Patrick White ... ..	200	0	0
„ James Hanley ... ..	200	0	0
Very Reverend D. V. M. O'Connell ... ..	200	0	0
Rev. Patrick Kenyon ... ..	200	0	0
„ Claudius M. Joly ... ..	150	0	0
„ James Phelan ... ..	150	0	0
„ Michael Flanagan ... ..	150	0	0
„ C. V. Dowling ... ..	150	0	0
Very Reverend John T. Lynch ... ..	150	0	0
Rev. Patrick O'Farrell ... ..	150	0	0
„ Cornelius Twomey ... ..	150	0	0
„ Calaghan M'Carthy ... ..	150	0	0
Right Reverend William Lanigan, D.D. ... ..	150	0	0
Rev. Patrick Birch ... ..	150	0	0
„ Edward O'Brien... ..	150	0	0
The Ven. John Rigney ... ..	150	0	0
Rev. H. N. Woolfroy... ..	150	0	0
„ Patrick Newman ... ..	150	0	0
„ Eugene Luckie ... ..	150	0	0
„ Myles E. Athy ... ..	150	0	0
„ D. J. D'Arcy ... ..	150	0	0
„ W. H. Johnson ... ..	100	0	0
„ J. A. Quirk ... ..	100	0	0

5. If any Bishop, or Archbishop, receives more than any of the other State-paid Clergy, will the Colonial Secretary state under what law this is done? The law under which such allowances are paid is the "Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862," section 3, which provides that, "Every Minister of religion who at the passing of this Act is in receipt of any yearly stipend or allowance paid out of any public fund or moneys shall so long as he shall officiate as such Minister under lawful authority within the Colony continue to receive such stipend or allowance."

Treasury,  
23 August, 1870.

WM. MUIR,  
Examiner of Accounts.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP PROHIBITION ACT.

(RETURN OF MONEY EXPENDED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 May, 1871.*

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14 October, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Return of all sums of money paid by the authority of the Government under the ‘ Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862,’—  
“ specifying the amount paid each year to each individual recipient, and to  
“ each denomination; also, the amount so paid or supplied from the revenue  
“ or proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate to any Clergyman of the Church  
“ of England, whether in lieu of any amount payable under the said Act,  
“ or in supplement thereof.  
“ (2.) A Return of all sums of money paid by like authority, since the  
“ passing of the said Act, out of the revenue or proceeds of the Church  
“ and School Estates, specifying as above.  
“ (3.) Copies of all Minutes of the Executive Council, or of other documents  
“ authorizing any such payment.  
“ (4.) Copies of all documents showing or purporting to show any contract  
“ or arrangement between the Government of this Colony and the Church  
“ of England, or any Bishop of Sydney or Australia, or other recognized  
“ head of the Church of England, relative to the disposal of the revenue  
“ or proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate, or implying any condition for  
“ public purposes upon the grant of the said estate.”

(*Mr. W. Forster.*)







	1 July to 31 December, 1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870. To 30 Sept.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—continued.</b>								
Rev. James Hanly .....	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0
D. V. M. O'Connell .....	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0
Patrick Kenyon .....	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	108 1 3 to 15 July; deceased.
Bernard Murphy .....	48 17 9	to 28 Sept.; deceased.						
Claudius M. Joly .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
James Phelan .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Michael Flanagan .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
P. J. Quinlivan .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	8 17 5	to 22 Jan.; deceased.
C. V. Dowling .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
John T. Lynch .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Patrick O'Farrell .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Cornelius Twomey .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
James M'Girr .....	75 0 0	100 0 0	to 31 August; left the Colony.					
J. T. Dunne .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	130 0 0	to 12 November; deceased.		
J. J. Therry .....	75 0 0	59 13 6	to 24 May; deceased.					
C. M'Carthy .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
William Lanigan .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
John Maher .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0	to 30 Sept.; left the Col.
Patrick Birch .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Edward O'Brien .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
John Rigney .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
H. N. Woolfrey .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Patrick Newman .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Eugene Luckie .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
Myles E. Athy .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
D. J. D'Arcy .....	75 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	112 10 0
W. X. Johnson .....	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0
J. H. A. Curtis .....	50 0 0	8 6 8	to 31 January; left the Colony.					
J. N. Quirk .....	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0
Total amounts to Roman Catholic Church .....	£4298 17 9	7960 5 10	7500 0 0	7301 2 2	7280 0 0	7061 16 6	6771 7 5	4945 11 3

THE Amount paid or supplied from the revenue or proceeds of the Bishopthorpe Estate to any Clergyman of the Church of England, whether in lieu of any amount payable under the said Act, or in supplement thereof.

	1 July to 31 December, 1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	To 30 September, 1870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Right Rev. F. Barker, Bishop of Sydney. (1)	250 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 <sup>1</sup> 0 0	500 0 0	375 0 0
Right Rev. M. Thomas, Bishop of Goulburn.	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0 to 30 June.
Rev. T. C. Ewing (2)	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0
Hulton S. King (3)	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0
Totals..... £	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	725 0 0

(1). In supplement. (2) & (3). In lieu. (3). Advanced from Church and School Estates Fund, and repaid by Bishopthorpe. (3). A moiety advanced and repaid in same manner.

## II.—PAYMENTS from Church and School Estates Fund for House-rent.

	1 July to 31 December, 1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1 870.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rev. Thos. Hassall .....	30 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	14 13 4	to 29 Mar.; deceased.	
Thomas Sharpe .....	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	37 10 0
Totals..... £	55 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	64 13 4	50 0 0	37 10 0

NOTE.—The Act came into force on the 21st July, 1863, but the amounts for the half-year are shown, the first payment thereafter being for the month of July.

The Treasury,  
15 November, 1870.

WM. MUIR,  
Examiner of Accounts.

## III.—COPIES of Documents authorizing such payment.

Nil.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF QUEANBEYAN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 August, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Queanbeyan,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal, by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice, whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensa et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty, the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him by means of a private Act of Parliament to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the Divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed, permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and Divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favorable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray as in duty bound, &c., &c., &c.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1870.

Queanbeyan.

[Here follow 206 signatures of the Catholics of Queanbeyan District.]



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AND LAITY OF BRAIDWOOD.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 August, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the District of Braidwood,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves, as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences the most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals, that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal, by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That the marriage unions, contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequences check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint, at first and to the last, the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separation, *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist, cannot be denied; but society may not be sacrificed for individuals.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial, but not to a servile imitation of English law; that it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement.

8. That the experience of the Divorce Laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the Divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed, permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was Our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and Divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration.

And thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction.

And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 261 signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND LAITY OF RYDE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of Ryde,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of 1858 was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 141 Signatures.]

Dated the 22nd of August, 1870.

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF LIVERPOOL.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Liverpool,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray.

[Here follow 175 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF NEWCASTLE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of Newcastle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners see with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill."

2. That knowing the said Bill to be contrary to the divine law, and opposed to the gravest interests of society, both temporal and eternal, your Petitioners humbly implore your Honorable House to reject it.

And they will ever pray, &c., &c.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1870.

*[Here follow 204 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND ROMAN CATHOLICS OF BALMAIN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled,—

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Roman Catholics of Balmain,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill,” and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always to licentiousness, and against civilization and morals.

That the experience of the divorce laws in England, in Prussia, and the United States is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration, and not give its assent or sanction to the said “Matrimonial Causes Bill.”

And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 181 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF SHOALHAVEN AND ULLADULLA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of Shoalhaven and Ulladulla,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill,” and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That a judicial separation *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, gives all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said “Matrimonial Causes Bill” may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 248 Signatures.]

Dated this 24th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP, CLERGY, AND LAITY OF SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Clergy and Laity of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill,” and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of 1858 was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed, permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said “Matrimonial Causes Bill” may not receive your assent and sanction, and they will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 2,540 Signatures.*]

Dated the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND LAITY OF NEWTOWN, CAMPERDOWN, AND COOK'S RIVER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of Newtown, Camperdown, and Cook's River,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Dated this September 1st, 1870.

[Here follow 152 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP, CLERGY, AND LAITY OF BATHURST.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, Clergy and Laity of the City of Bathurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill,” and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequences check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship; yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

8. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

9. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord’s vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiated the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

10. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said “Matrimonial Causes Bill” may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1870.

Bathurst.

[Here follow 1,081 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF MORUYA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the District of Moruya,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betako themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 120 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND LAITY OF PARRAMATTA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of the District of Parramatta,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.
2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.
3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.
4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.
5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.
6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.
7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.
8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.
9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.
10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.
11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 187 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF GOULBURN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Goulburn,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard with the deepest concern that a Bill called the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” is now before your Honorable Assembly.

That your Petitioners beg to express their conscientious convictions that this Bill is fraught with evil—that it would be most injurious to society, and would undermine the very foundation of morality and religion, inasmuch as it would loose the sacred bonds of marriage, and thereby deprive the offspring of that parental care which is so necessary for their future temporal and spiritual welfare.

Your Petitioners therefore beg your Honorable Assembly not to consent to the passing of the said Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 170 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—THE RIGHT REVEREND FREDERIC BARKER, D.D., BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY, AND CERTAIN CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of The Right Reverend Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney, and Metropolitan Bishop of Australia, and of the undersigned Clergy of the Church of England, officiating in and near Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, as Members of the Church of England, desire respectfully to address your Honorable House on the subject of the Bill now before your Honorable House, which has for its object to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New South Wales.

That the Bill, in the opinion of your Petitioners, deals with the subject of marriage and divorce in a manner unsanctioned by the principles and practice of the Church of England, and will, if passed into law, materially affect the social relations of members of that Church, as well as those of the community in general.

That the results of similar legislation in England and other countries have not been such as to remove, but rather to confirm the grave apprehensions entertained by many and shared in by your Petitioners, that the proposed legislation will prove detrimental to the morals of the Colony.

That legislative action on the subject of the Bill in question has not been called for by any clear and general expression of public opinion, and your Petitioners submit that in the absence of any such expression of public opinion, so important a change as that proposed in the law which regulates the social life of the community ought not to be made.

That supposing the general object of the proposed measure to be desirable, the Bill does not, in the opinion of your Petitioners, contain due provisions for carrying that object into effect, having regard especially to what have been deemed requisite in the Imperial statute on a similar matter.

That your Petitioners accordingly deprecate legislation on the subject until public opinion has been more clearly and generally expressed on the matter than it has hitherto been; and your Petitioners believe that the considered opinion of the majority of the members of the Church of England and of the community in general will be found to be opposed to the proposed measure.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 22 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND INHABITANTS OF CAMPBELLTOWN AND MENANGLE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Inhabitants of Campbelltown and Menangle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

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[Here follow 174 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF WOLLONGONG.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Wollongong,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice, whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1870.

Queanbeyan.

[Here follow 249 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF ARAUEN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Arauen,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would administer to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardships, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a long time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1870.

[Here follow 168 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND LAITY OF BURWOOD AND PETERSHAM.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of the Districts of Burwood and Petersham,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreement and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

8. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

9. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

10. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 102 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN AND LAITY OF APPIN AND PICTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Laity of Appin and Picton,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 1st September, 1870.

[Here follow 152 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF BERRIMA, SUTTON FOREST, AND MITTAGONG.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the Parishes of Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Mittagong,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.
2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.
3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.
4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice, whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.
5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.
6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.
7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.
8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.
9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.
10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospel and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.
11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent. And they will ever pray, as in duty bound, &c., &c., &c.

Dated this day of August, 1870.

[Here follow 152 Signatures.]

---

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**  
(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF WAGGA WAGGA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Wagga Wagga, in the Diocese of Goulburn,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard with the deepest concern that a Bill called the " Matrimonial Causes Bill " is now before your Honorable Assembly.

That your Petitioners beg to express their conscientious convictions that this Bill is fraught with evil ; that it would be most injurious to society, and would undermine the very foundation of morality and religion, inasmuch as it would loose the sacred bonds of marriage, and thereby deprive the offspring of that parental care which is so necessary for their future temporal and spiritual welfare.

Your Petitioners therefore beg your Honorable Assembly not to consent to the passing of the said Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 44 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF ST. LEONARDS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the District of St. Leonards, North Shore,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1870.

[Here follow 149 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MAITLAND, CLERGY AND LAITY OF WEST MAITLAND AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, Clergy and Laity of West Maitland and the surrounding District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm a renewed attempt to pass through your Honorable House the Bill under the title "Matrimonial Causes Bill," proposing to grant facilities for divorce, and now betake themselves to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

West Maitland,  
30th August, 1870.

[Here follow 363 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF MORPETH AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Morpeth and the surrounding District,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm a renewed attempt to pass through your Honorable House a Bill under the title "Matrimonial Causes Bill," proposing to grant facilities for divorce.

2. That Catholics hold the indissolubility of the bond of matrimony a matter of Christian faith.

3. That the sacredness of the bond of matrimony lies at the foundation of all civilized society, and that to diminish that sacredness is to bring (sooner or later) ruin on all human civilization and progress.

4. That the said Bill now before your Honorable House would press with peculiar severity on Catholics. In a "matrimonial cause" the conscientious Catholic would remain bound by his matrimonial vows; whilst the unconscientious Catholic, moved by caprice or licentiousness, or in a mixed marriage the non-Catholic party deterred by no religious belief in the matter, would be set at liberty from all penalty of human law.

5. That the said Bill is unnecessary, because the existing facilities for separation *a mensâ et thoro*, without relaxation of the *vinculum matrimonii*, are sufficient to afford all the relief that Christianity and the safety of society permit.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Bill may not receive the assent of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Morpeth, 30 August, 1870.

[Here follow 197 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF MAITLAND.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Maitland,—

SHOWETH :—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm a renewed attempt to pass through your Honorable House a Bill under the title of "Matrimonial Causes Bill," proposing to grant facilities for divorce.

(2.) That the sacredness of the bond of matrimony lies at the foundation of all civilized society, and that to diminish that sacredness is to bring (sooner or later) ruin on all human civilization and progress.

(3.) That Catholics hold the indissolubility of the bond of matrimony as a matter of Christian faith.

(4.) That the said Bill now before your Honorable House would press with peculiar severity on Catholics. In a "matrimonial cause" the conscientious Catholic would remain bound by his matrimonial vows; whilst the unconscientious, moved by caprice or licentiousness, or in a mixed marriage the non-Catholic party, deterred by no religious belief in the matter, would be set at liberty from all penalty of human law.

(5.) That the said Bill is unnecessary, because the existing facilities for separation "*a mensâ et thoro*," without relaxation of the "*vinculum matrimonii*," are sufficient to afford all the relief that Christianity and the safety of society permit.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Bill may not receive the assent of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 147 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—REVD. J. C. CORLETTE, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGYMAN, AND CERTAIN OF THE LAITY, AT ASHFIELD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Revd. J. C. Corlette, Master of Arts, Minister of the Church of  
England, and of the undersigned Members of the Church of England, at Ashfield,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners desire respectfully to address your Honorable House on the subject of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" now before your Honorable House.

That a legal separation of man and wife that does not permit either party to marry again whilst the other is alive will meet all positive necessities of unhappy marriages, without imperilling national morality or contravention of Christian principles.

That such a separation as that proposed in the said Bill, or divorce, enabling the parties to form other unions, will tend to lower the popular estimation of marriage, and will reward, encourage, and increase the crime of adultery.

That facilities for divorce of the kind proposed in the said Bill would therefore, in the opinion of your Petitioners, be highly injurious.

That the example of England, and of other Countries and other Colonies, does not, in the opinion of your Petitioners, make it expedient to adopt such a measure here.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 15 Signatures.]

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1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—CLERGYMAN, CHURCHWARDENS, AND LAITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PARISH OF ST. PHILIP'S, SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and Laity of the Church of England,  
in the Parish of St. Philip's, Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with grave alarm the measure now under the consideration of your Honorable House, entitled "A Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New South Wales."

That the provisions of the measure in question are repugnant to the religious convictions of your Petitioners on the subject of marriage, and are in their opinion directly calculated to undermine the social morality of the community.

That no public necessity or demand has arisen or exists for legislation of this character at the present time.

That the whole subject is one of such momentous interest that it should not be dealt with in any case until the Country, through its Constituencies, has had an opportunity of expressing a decided opinion upon it.

That whilst your Petitioners would hail with satisfaction any action on the part of your Honorable House calculated to suppress adultery and its attendant miseries in the Colony, they are persuaded that the facilities for dissolution of marriage proposed by the said Bill would, if carried into law, rather promote than decrease that evil, and entail an amount of social degradation and national demoralization which would seriously injure the health and wellbeing of the country.

Your Petitioners therefore entreat your Honorable House to reject the said Bill, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Here follow 143 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—RESIDENTS OF DUBBO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Dubbo,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with much opposition the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," now before your Honorable House.

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, such Bill if passed will have a tendency to degrade and weaken the covenant of marriage, and thereby promote an immorality which cannot fail to be fraught eventually with the most pernicious results.

That your Petitioners are further of opinion that the Bill is an outrage on the religious feelings of one-third of the community, who look upon marriage as indissoluble, and more than a mere human contract.

That your Petitioners view with alarm a Bill which, if it became law, would necessarily be followed by such disgraceful results as are to be found chronicled in the newspaper reports of the proceedings in the English and American Divorce Courts.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may reject the Matrimonial Causes Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 134 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF WINDSOR.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Town and District of Windsor,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 73 Signatures.]

Dated this 20th day of August, 1870.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS AND OTHERS OF MUDGEES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics and others of the Town and District of Mudgee,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may be possibly opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardships in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardships, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

8. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, and its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

9. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospel and of the other books of the New Testament substantiated the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

10. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 460 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—CLERGYMAN, CHURCHWARDENS, AND CERTAIN OF THE LAITY OF CHURCH OF  
ENGLAND, AT DENHAM COURT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of George Napoleon Woodd, Incumbent of Denham Court, of Clements Lester and James Payton, Churchwardens of the Parish, and of other Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, inhabitants of the Parish of Denham Court,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have been informed that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New South Wales.

That the 43rd clause of this Bill permits parties, when a marriage has been dissolved, to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

Your Petitioners beg to represent to your Honorable House their belief that the permission to divorced parties to marry again during each other's lifetime has no warrant in Holy Scripture.

That by the law of the Church of England marriage is indissoluble; and that when a sentence of separation is pronounced, 107th Canon of the Church requires that a caution and restraint shall be inserted in the Act of the said sentence that the parties so separated shall live chastely and continently; neither shall they, during each other's life, contract matrimony with any other person.

That for the first three hundred years of the Christian Era there is not a single instance of divorce with remarriage for any cause whatever.

Your Petitioners beg to represent to your Honorable House their belief that the permission to the guilty parties to marry again has always tended and can only tend to the commission of crime.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will withhold its consent from this Bill.

[Here follow 22 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF COOMA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the Town and District of Cooma,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

[Here follow 173 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF PENRITH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Penrith,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice, whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray.

[Here follow 141 Signatures of the Catholics of Penrith District.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC LAITY OF MURRURUNDI.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Laity of the District of Murrurundi,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That Australians are bound to a filial but not servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

4. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 78 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—RICHARD SADLEIR, R.N.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Richard Sadleir, R.N.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That from a long experience in this Colony your Petitioner has had frequent opportunities of witnessing the severe evils of our Marriage Law, in compelling parties to continue as man and wife, although by the infidelity of either party the marriage compact is thereby virtually dissolved; while this forced exercise of the law not only multiplies illegitimate offspring, but is productive of brutal violence, and in some cases murder.

That it is notorious that in Spain, Italy, and those countries where marriage is enforced as indissoluble, by ecclesiastical authority, its sacredness is least regarded, and the honorable state of marriage, under this unnatural pressure, is in many instances made a curse instead of a blessing.

Your Petitioner conceives that those Protestant ministers and laymen who have petitioned against said Bill now on the Table of your Honorable House, and yet declare the Scriptures as the foundation of their faith, have regard more to human policy than divine wisdom, and they ignore their own principles.

Were the Bill now on the Table of your Honorable House granting power of divorce compulsory in character, your Petitioner would in no wise countenance such a measure; but as it only extends relief to those who conscientiously seek it under the highest sanction of Christian teaching, your Petitioner prays your Honorable House will grant said relief, by assimilating the law here to that of the Mother Country and the neighbouring Colonies, so that the clean and unclean may be allowed to be divorced, and marriage be no longer made, as it too often is, a cloak for adultery.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

RICHARD SADLEIR.

Liverpool, September, 1870.

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF BRANXTON AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Branxton and the surrounding District,—

SHOWETH :—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm a renewed attempt to pass through your Honorable House a Bill under the title "Matrimonial Causes Bill," proposing to grant facilities for divorce.

(2.) That Catholics hold the indissolubility of the bond of matrimony as a matter of Christian faith.

(3.) That the sacredness of the bond of matrimony lies at the foundation of all civilized society, and that to diminish that sacredness is to bring (sooner or later) ruin on all human civilization and progress.

(4.) That the said Bill now before your Honorable House would press with peculiar severity on Catholics. In a "matrimonial cause" the conscientious Catholic would remain bound by his matrimonial vows; whilst the unconscientious Catholic, moved by caprice or licentiousness, or in a mixed marriage the non-Catholic party, deterred by no religious belief in the matter, would be set at liberty from all penalty of human law.

(5.) That the said Bill is unnecessary, because the existing facilities for separation "*a mensâ et thoro*," without relaxation of the "*vinculum matrimonii*," are sufficient to afford all the relief that Christianity and the safety of society permit.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Bill may not receive the assent of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Branxton, this 2nd day of September, 1870.

[Here follow 145 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF LOCHINVAR.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Lochinvar and the surrounding district,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm a renewed attempt to pass through your Honorable House a Bill under the title "Matrimonial Causes Bill," proposing to grant facilities for divorce.

2. That the sacredness of the bond of matrimony lies at the foundation of civilized society, and that to diminish that sacredness is to bring (sooner or later) ruin on all human civilization and progress.

3. That Catholics hold the indissolubility of the bond of matrimony as a matter of Christian faith.

4. That the said Bill now before your Honorable House would press with peculiar severity on Catholics. In any "matrimonial cause" the conscientious Catholic would remain bound by his matrimonial vows, whilst the unconscientious Catholic, moved by caprice or licentiousness, or in a mixed marriage the non-Catholic party, deterred by no religious belief in the matter, would be set at liberty from all penalty of human laws.

5. That the said Bill is unnecessary, because the existing facilities for separation *a mensâ et thoro*, without relaxation of the *vinculum matrimonii*, are sufficient to afford all the relief that Christianity and the safety of society permit.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Bill may not receive the assent of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Lochinvar, this fifth day of September,  
one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[Here follow 79 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF ORANGE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of the District of Orange,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences the most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of noble life-long union to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on its indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenues to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardships, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

8. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy, compelled a repeal of the laws on the return of public order and conscience.

9. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's indication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiate the belief that this indissolubility was divinely ordained, and again invested with additional sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

10. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 81 Signatures.]

Dated this 10th day of September, 1870.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.**

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF BRISBANE WATER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Brisbane Water,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," and now betake themselves as a last resource, yet still hopefully, to your Honorable House, invoking your protection against a measure fraught with consequences most disastrous to the welfare of this country.

2. That the sanctity of the Christian family is one of the most distinctive results of the Christian faith, a necessary condition of civilization, and that this sanctity cannot be maintained without the inviolable permanency of the bond of marriage.

3. That the tendency of a human law severing under any circumstances the tie of marriage is always downwards in point of civilization and morals; that the rate of such tendency may vary, but that it will inevitably end in multiplying to a frightful extent temporary licensed concubinages, in place of the noble life-long unions to which Christianity has given dignity and interests more than temporal by insisting on their indissolubility.

4. That marriage unions contracted under the sure knowledge that they can be dissolved by nothing but death, do by natural consequence check the rise and course of disagreements and licentious caprice; whereas the knowledge that a future door to the gratification of implacability and criminal indulgence may possibly be opened, does as naturally set loose from restraint at first and to the last the basest and saddest infirmities of human nature.

5. That judicial separations *a mensâ et thoro*, under proper limitations, give all allowable and desirable relief, without fatally closing the avenue to repentance and amendment; that legally absolute divorces would often minister to the gratification of the guilty—the prospect of them would often suggest and give the last impulse to crime.

6. That cases of individual hardship in unhappy matrimonial causes may exist cannot be denied, but society may not be sacrificed for individuals. There is no law, human or divine, which may not in its maintenance involve occasional hardship, yet the law is held necessary and sacred.

7. That Australians are bound to a filial but not to a servile imitation of English law. That it is to be considered whether in this matter of divorce the example of England is not a warning rather than an encouragement. It seems not improbable that the law of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight was brought about principally by a sense of the uneven justice that was administered in a land where the wealth of the wealthy man enabled him, by means of a Private Act of Parliament, to purchase a relief or a gratification that was denied to the poor man for the sole cause of his poverty.

8. That the experience of the divorce laws in England already, and for a longer time in America and Prussia, is a condemnation of those laws, and a vindication of the divine wisdom of the Christian law of marriage.

9. That in the troubles of France a law was passed permitting divorce for many or any causes, and that the multiplication of divorces, with its attendant profligacy and heartlessness, compelled a repeal of the law on the return of public order and conscience.

10. That one of the earliest and most solemn of the sacred manifestations of the spirit of Christianity was our Lord's vindication of the indissolubility of the marriage bond; moreover, that the tenor of the Gospels and of the other books of the New Testament substantiates the belief that this indissolubility was primitively and divinely ordained, and again asserted and invested with additional significance and sanction at the commencement of the Christian Dispensation.

11. That your Petitioners implore your Honorable House to take these premises into favourable consideration; and thereupon they pray that the said "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not receive your assent and sanction. And they will ever pray, &c.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[Here follow 24 Signatures.]



New South Wales.

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BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1869.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

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1870.



## BLUE BOOK.

1869.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Alphabetical Index to Contents ... ..	v
Civil Establishments, &c.—Index of Officers ... ..	vii
Governors... ..	2
Parliaments ... ..	2
Ministries... ..	3
Executive Council—Members ... ..	5
Legislative Council—Members ... ..	5
Legislative Assembly—(Old Members) ... ..	6
„          (New Members)... ..	8
Civil Establishments ... ..	9
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	8
Education ... ..	91
Pensions ... ..	92
Foreign Consuls... ..	95
Returning Officers ... ..	96
Guardians of Minors... ..	97





ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Abattoir—Glebe Island ... ..	55	Council—Executive ... ..	12
Aborigines—Surgeons to ... ..	63	"    "    Members of ... ..	5
Administration of Justice ... ..	40	"    Legislative ... ..	12
Agent for the Church and School Estates...	68	"    "    Members of ... ..	5
Agent for Immigration ... ..	64	Council and Assembly—Legislative ...	13
Agent General—Colonial ... ..	39	Council of Education ... ..	21
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ...	61	Court of Claims ... ..	69
Albury Gaol ... ..	29	"    —Insolvent ... ..	42
Architect—Colonial... ..	75	"    of Quarter Sessions ... ..	44
Armidale Gaol ... ..	30	"    —Supreme ... ..	40
Artillery—Volunteer ... ..	38	"    —District ... ..	42
Assembly—Legislative ... ..	13	Crown Law Officers ... ..	40
"    "    Members of ... ..	6-8	Curator of the Australian Museum...	39
Astronomer ... ..	31	Customs ... ..	49
Asylums—Lunatic ... ..	34	Darlinghurst Lunatic Receiving House ...	34
"    Infirm and Destitute ... ..	35	Deniliquin Gaol ... ..	30
Auditor General ... ..	21	Directors—Sheep ... ..	64
Australian Museum... ..	39	Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ... ..	52
Bathurst Gaol ... ..	28	District Courts ... ..	42
Berrima Gaol... ..	29	Dock—Fitzroy ... ..	75
Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields—		Dredge—Steam—"Hercules" ... ..	76
In the Western District ... ..	63	"    "    "Hunter" ... ..	76
"    Northern District ... ..	63	"    "    "Pluto" ... ..	76
Bookbinding—Printing and... ..	52	"    "    "Vulcan" ... ..	77
Botanic Gardens, &c. ... ..	63	"    "    "Samson" ... ..	77
Braidwood Gaol ... ..	30	Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	88
Cattle Inspectors ... ..	68	Education—Council of ... ..	21
Cemetery—Haslem's Creek... ..	69	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	82
Central Police Office ... ..	24	Emigration Agent ... ..	64
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands ...	62	Emigration Officer ... ..	53
Church of England ... ..	88	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation... ..	76
Church and School Estates—Agent for ...	68	Examiner of Coal Fields ... ..	63
Circuit Courts—Supreme and ... ..	40	Executive Council ... ..	12
Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	26	"    Members of ... ..	5
Coal Fields, &c. ... ..	63	Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	75
Cockatoo Island—Penal Establishment ...	31	Foreign Consuls ... ..	95
"    Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	75	Free Public Library... ..	39
Colleges ... ..	91	Gaol and Penal:—	
Colonial Architect ... ..	75	Albury ... ..	29
Colonial Agent General ... ..	39	Armidale ... ..	30
Colonial Distilleries and Sugar Refineries...	52	Bathurst ... ..	28
Colonial Military Stores ... ..	53	Berrima ... ..	29
Colonial Secretary ... ..	18	Braidwood ... ..	30
"    Summary ... ..	17	Deniliquin ... ..	30
Colonial Treasurer ... ..	48	Goulburn ... ..	28
"    Summary ... ..	47	Grafton ... ..	30
Commissioners—Superannuation Fund ...	40	Maitland ... ..	28
"    Water Supply ... ..	40	Mudgee ... ..	30
"    Hunter River Floods ... ..	40	Parramatta ... ..	27
Consuls ... ..	95	Port Macquarie ... ..	30
Coroners ... ..	44	Sydney ... ..	27

	Page.		Page.
Gaol and Penal— <i>continued.</i>		Lunatic Asylums—Parramatta ... ..	34
Wagga Wagga ... ..	29	Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst ...	34
Wollongong ... ..	29	Magazines—Gunpowder ... ..	53
Yass ... ..	29	Magistrates—Police... ..	25
Other ... ..	31	Maitland Gaol ... ..	28
Penal—Cockatoo Island ... ..	31	Medical Adviser to the Government ...	32
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	55	Medical Attendants to Aborigines... ..	63
Goat Island—Gunpowder Magazine ...	53	Medical Officers ... ..	32
Gold Fields ... ..	62	Medical Board ... ..	31
Goulburn Gaol ... ..	28	Metropolitan and Coast District Court ...	42
Government Astronomer ... ..	31	Metropolitan Police—Inspector General ...	23
Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	35	Ministries ... ..	3
Government Domains and Hyde Park ...	63	Mint—Royal Branch ... ..	16
Government Printer... ..	52	Money Order Office... ..	81
Governor-in-Chief ... ..	12	Mudgee Gaol ... ..	30
Governors—Succession of ... ..	2	Museum—Australian ... ..	39
Grafton Gaol ... ..	30	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	22
Grammar School ... ..	92	Naval Brigade—Volunteer... ..	39
Guardians of Minors ... ..	97	Navigation—Harbours and River ... ..	76
Gunpowder Magazines ... ..	53	Necropolis ... ..	69
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots ...	54	Northern District Court ... ..	43
Harbours and River Navigation ... ..	76	Northern Gold District ... ..	63
Haslem's Creek Cemetery ... ..	69	Observatory ... ..	31
Health Officers ... ..	53	Occupation of Lands ... ..	62
"Hercules"—Steam Dredge ... ..	76	Officers provided for in Schedule ... ..	10
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief ...	12	Orphan School—Protestant ... ..	23
Hunter River Floods Commissioners ...	40	"    Roman Catholic ... ..	23
"Hunter"—Steam Dredge ... ..	76	Parliamentary Library ... ..	13
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ...	34	Parliaments ... ..	2
Immigration Agent ... ..	64	Parramatta Gaol ... ..	27
"    Board ... ..	64	"    Lunatic Asylum ... ..	34
Industrial Schools ... ..	22	Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ...	31
Infirm and Destitute Asylums ... ..	35	Pensions ... ..	92
Insolvent Court ... ..	42	Petty Sessions:—	
Inspector General of Police ... ..	23	Central Police Office ... ..	24
Inspector of Prisons... ..	27	Water Police Office ... ..	25
Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	35	Police Magistrates' ... ..	25
Inspectors of Sheep ... ..	67	Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	26
"    of Cattle... ..	68	Pilot Board ... ..	54
Justice—Administration of... ..	40	Pilots, Light-houses, &c.—Superintendent of	54
Lands—Secretary for ... ..	58	"Pluto"—Steam Dredge ... ..	76
"    "    Summary ... ..	57	Police:—	
"    Survey of ... ..	58	Central Police Office ... ..	24
"    Occupation of ... ..	62	Inspector General of Police ... ..	23
"    Agents for the Sale of ... ..	61	Water Police Office ... ..	25
Law Officers of the Crown ... ..	40	Magistrates ... ..	25
Legislative Assembly ... ..	13	Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	26
"    "    Members of... ..	6-8	Port Macquarie Gaol ... ..	30
"    Council ... ..	12	Postage Stamp Printer ... ..	52
"    "    Members of... ..	5	Post Office ... ..	80
"    Council and Assembly... ..	13	Presbyterian Church ... ..	90
Library—Parliamentary ... ..	13	Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps	52
"    Free Public ... ..	39	Prisons—Inspector of ... ..	27
Light-houses, Pilots, &c.—Superintendent of	54	Protestant Orphan School ... ..	23
Lunatic Asylums—Board of Visitors ...	34	Public Charities—Inspector of ... ..	35
"    "    Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	34	Public Works—Secretary for ... ..	72
		"    "    Summary ... ..	71
		Quarantine ... ..	53

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

vii

	Page.		Page.
Quarter Sessions Courts ... ..	44	Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	76
Railways ... ..	72	" " "Hunter" ... ..	76
Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle ...	22	" " "Pluto" ... ..	76
Registrar General ... ..	18	" " "Vulcan" ... ..	77
Returning Officers ... ..	96	" " "Samson" ... ..	77
Roads ... ..	74	Steam Navigation Board ... ..	54
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	89	St. John's College ... ..	91
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	23	Store Branch ... ..	52
Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of ... ..	16	St. Paul's College ... ..	91
"Samson"—Steam Dredge ... ..	77	Superannuation Fund Commissioners ...	40
Schools :—		Sugar Refineries ... ..	52
Council of Education ... ..	21	Supreme Court ... ..	40
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	22	Survey of Lands ... ..	58
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle	22	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint... ..	16
Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle	22	Sydney Gaol ... ..	27
Sydney Grammar ... ..	92	Sydney Grammar School ... ..	92
Protestant Orphan ... ..	23	Sydney Police ... ..	23
Roman Catholic Orphan ... ..	23	Sydney University ... ..	91
Secretary—Colonial ... ..	18	Telegraph Department—Electric ... ..	82
" " Summary ... ..	17	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and	
Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	48	Trade ... ..	48
" " Summary... ..	47	" " Summary ... ..	47
Secretary for Lands... ..	58	University of Sydney ... ..	91
" " Summary ... ..	57	Vaccinators ... ..	32
Secretary for Public Works ... ..	72	"Vernon"—Industrial School Ship ...	22
" " Summary ... ..	71	Volunteer Corps ... ..	35
Session—Quarter ... ..	44	"Vulcan"—Steam Dredge ... ..	77
Sheep Directors ... ..	64	Wagga Wagga Gaol ... ..	29
Sheep Inspectors ... ..	67	Water Police Office, Sydney ... ..	25
Sheriff ... ..	41	Water Supply Commissioners ... ..	40
Shipping Masters ... ..	53	Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	90
Southern District Court ... ..	42	Western District Court ... ..	43
Southern Gold District ... ..	63	Western Gold District ... ..	62
South-western District Court ... ..	43	Wollongong Gaol ... ..	29
Spectacle Island—Gunpowder Magazine ...	53	Yass Gaol ... ..	29
Stamp Duties ... ..	48		



## INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
<b>A</b>			
Aaron Isaac .....	Medical Visitor to the Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst, 34. Surgeon, Volunteer Corps, 35. Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27	Antill William Redfern	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Picton, 20
'Abbott William Alex.	Assistant Registrar of Brands, 19	Applethwaite John L. ...	Master to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney, 35
Abbott Thomas Kingsmill	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah, 26. Coroner, Gunnedah, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands Gunnedah, 61	Applethwaite Lucy N. ...	Matron Immigration Depôt, Sydney, 64. Matron to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney, 35
Ackroyd G. F. ....	4th Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41	Arkins John .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cowra, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cowra, 61
Acros E. H. ....	Sheep Director, Bourke, 64	Armstrong Walter Dickinson	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Adam John Sheddou ...	Chief Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Armstrong William W.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Rylstone, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c. Rylstone, 20
Adams Philip Francis ...	Surveyor General, 58. Member of the Board of Water Supply, 40. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 40	Armstrong William Conway	Second Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24
Adams C. W. ....	Coroner, Walcha, 45	Armstrong John, senior	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Adams A. A. ....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 67	Armstrong John J. ....	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 81
Adams Thomas .....	Overseer, Government Printing Office, 52	Armstrong Robert .....	Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Port Macquarie, 35
Adams Charles V. ....	Medical Attendant to Aborigines, New England, 63	Armstrong A. B. ....	Clerk, Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 35
Adams John Ford .....	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Armstrong Mary .....	Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Port Macquarie, 35
Adamson Mary Ann .....	Matron of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Armstrong John, junior.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Addams Rev. F. W. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Paterson, 88	Arnytage George James	Junior Chief Clerk, afterwards Acting Under Secretary, Lands Department, 53
Addison Glentworth Walsh Frazer	Gold Commissioner, Northern District, 63. Chairman of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, &c., 63. Police Magistrate, Tenterfield, 25	Arnheim E. H. ....	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 59
Agnew Rev. Philip P. ...	Member of the Immigration Board, 64	Arnold Richard A. ....	Clerk, Roads Department, 74. Clerk of Printing Branch, Legislative Assembly, 13
Alcorn James (J.P.) ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Shoalhaven, 20	Arnold William Munnings	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 13. Member of the Council of Education, 21
Aldcorn James .....	Sheep Inspector, Braidwood and Berrima, 67	Arnold William Munnings Montagu	Copying Clerk, Legislative Assembly, 13
Aldrich William .....	Coroner, Dungog, 44	Arnot Robert S. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Narrabri, 84
Aldwell George T. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mudgoc, 83	Ashdown Archibald .....	Accountant, Railway Department, 72
Alexander Charles Somerville	District Registrar of Births, Deaths &c., Goulburn, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 26. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Goulburn, 61	Atchison James T. ....	Cadet, Engineering Branch, Roads Department, 74
Alford Edward .....	Sheep Inspector, Singleton, 68	Atchison Rev. Cunningham	Presbyterian Minister, Wollongong, 90
Alford John .....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 66	Athy Rev. Miles E. ....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Orange, 90
Allan Henry Alexander	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Atkinson Charles Hare...	Clerk, General Post Office, 80. Captain, No. 7 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Allan David Tait .....	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39. Harbour Master, Newcastle, 55	Atkinson Simeon .....	Assistant, Postage Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 53
Allan Maxwell Rennie...	First Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Ansten Francis George...	Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court Office, 42
Allan Rev. James .....	Minister of the Church of England, Braidwood, 89	Austin William .....	Dispenser, Gaol, Parramatta, 27. Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 35
Allen George .....	Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, 12. Member of the Council of Education, 21	Ayres Thomas .....	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23
Allen Edward H. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Forbes, 83. Acting Registrar of District Court Forbes, 43	<b>B</b>	
Allen Thomas .....	Gaoler, Grafton, 30	Badham Charles (D.D.)	Professor of Classics and Logic, University of Sydney, 91
Allen Mary .....	Matron, Gaol, Grafton, 30	Bagot Thomas .....	Clerk, Volunteer Corps Office, 35
Alleyno Haynes Gibbes (M.D.)	Member of the Government Benevolent Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 35. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91. Member of the Medical Board, 31. Member of the Immigration Board, 64. Health Officer and Immigration Officer, Port Jackson, 53	Bailey Robert Raymond.	2nd Lieutenant, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery 33
Allman John James .....	Police Magistrate Goulburn, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Goulburn, 28	Bain Thomas .....	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Allpass James W. ....	Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District, 22	Baird Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Cannonba, 64
Allwood Rev. Robert ...	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 88	Baker Henry .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Newcastle, 61
Ambrose Charles N. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Newcastle, 83	Baker Samuel .....	Official Postmaster, Singleton, 81
Ambrose Charles N., jun.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Windsor, 84	Balderstone Thomas .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Ambrosoli Rev. Angelo	Roman Catholic Chaplain Gaol, Parramatta, 28	Ball James .....	Ticket Printer, Government Printing Office, 53
Anderson William .....	Clerk of Works, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	Ballard James E. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Tamworth, 83
Anderson Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Corowa, 65	Balmain Isabella .....	First Teacher, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Anderson William .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Baly Charles Edward ...	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Anderson William John	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Company Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 38	Banks Thomas .....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Anderson James .....	1st Clerk, Equity Office, 41	Barber A. H. ....	Sheep Director, Yass, 67.
Andrews Joseph .....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 66	Barker Henry .....	Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72
Antill John Macquarie	Coroner, Picton, 45. Sheep Director, Picton, 66	Barker Right Rev. Frederic (D.D.)	Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, 83
		Barling Joseph .....	Clerk, Railway Department, 72
		Barling J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60

## INDEX.

Names Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Barling Joseph .....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 66	Betts Elizabeth .....	First Teacher (Temporary) Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Frederick E. ....	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 60	Betts Edward Marsden ..	Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Henry .....	Sheep Director, Casino, 65	Betts Martha .....	Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Stafford H. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Mudgee, 20	Betts A. C. ....	2nd Class Surveyor, 59
Barnes Thomas .....	Clerk and School-master, Gaol, Maitland, 28	Betts John .....	Junior Operator, Telegraph Branch, Richmond, 84
Barnet James .....	Colonial Architect, 75	Beuzeville James .....	District Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Bathurst, 19
Barnett Thomas J., junr.	Clerk and School-master, Gaol, Parramatta, 28	Beuzeville W. F. E. ....	Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Bathurst, 43
Barnett Joseph Knight.	Vaccinator, Albury, 33. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Albury, 29. Government Medical Officer, Albury, 32	Beverley William Gore ..	Clerk in Charge of Prison Branch, Sheriff's Office, 41. 2nd Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Barnett George .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Bewick George .....	Superintendent of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway, 72
Barney George H. ....	Inspector of Distilleries, 52	Biden W. D. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Barnier Rev. Joseph ...	Church of England Chaplain, Volunteer Corps (Acting), 35	Binstead W. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Barton W. D. ....	Sheep Director, Moree, 66	Birch Rev. Patrick .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Millendary, Kiama, 89
Bassett Wm. Frederick.	Vaccinator, Bathurst, 33	Birkett Richard .....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Bate John M. ....	2nd Clerk, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	Biscoe Joseph S. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, 26. Crown Lands Agent, Moruya, 61
Battley Thomas C. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Gosford (Brisbane Water), 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Gosford (Brisbane Water), 19	Bishop George .....	Assistant Draftsman (Land Titles Branch), Registrar General's Office, 18
Battye Edward M. ....	Inspector of Police, 23	Black Albert Thomas ...	Coast Waiter, Customs Station, Broken Bay, 51
Bawden Thomas .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Grafton, 19. Sheep Inspector, Grafton and Casino, 68	Black John .....	Captain, Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Baxter John .....	9th Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Blackman William .....	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58
Bayley George William	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72	Blackman S. A. ....	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 66
Bayley Alexander Chas.	Superintendent of Roads, 75	Blackman William Richd	Sheep Inspector, Mudgee, 68
Baylis Henry .....	Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 29	Blackmore Edwd., Major	Field Officer, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Bayly Henry P. ....	Probationary Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Blackwood Rev. J. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Singleton, 89
Bayly N. P. ....	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 66	Blake Isidoro M. (J.P.)	Coroner, Yass, 45. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Yass, 29
Bayly Edward .....	7th Clerk, Central Police Office, 24	Blake M. O. C. ....	Supernumerary Draughtsman, Survey Office, 59
Baynes Thomas .....	Brigade Adjutant, and Paymaster, Volunteer Corps, 35	Blake Robert .....	Inspector of Distilleries, 52
Beatty John James	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Blake John Francis .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tumut, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Tumut, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tumut, 61
Macartney		Blanchard J. Thomas ...	Clerk, Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, 53
Beatty James M. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Burrows, 82	Blaxland John G. ....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Beck William .....	14th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Blomfield Arthur .....	Sheep Director, Cooma, 65
Becke William Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Grafton, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Grafton, 19	Blomfield Rev. J. R. ...	Church of England Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34. Minister of the Church of England, Raymond Terrace, 89. Church of England Chaplain to the Gaol, Parramatta, 28
Hughes		Blythe Sydney .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Armidale, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Armidale, 61. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Armidale, 43. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Armidale, 18.
Beckett Thomas S. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tamworth, 83	Boag Thomas .....	Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway, 73
Beckham Edgar .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lachlan, 62	Board Gregory .....	Junior Operator, Exchange, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
Bedford Edward Samuel	President of the Medical Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 34. Medical Adviser to the Government, 32. Member of the Medical Board, 31. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91	Bobart Henry C. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bourke, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bourke, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bourke, 61
Pickard, F.R.C.S.		Bode Rev. G. C. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Newcastle, 88
Bedford William James	Vaccinator, Armidale, 33. Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 38	Bode Rev. F. D. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Lochinvar and Branxton, 89
Guthrie, jun.		Bohle Henry .....	Ballast Master, Newcastle (Department of Harbours and River Navigation), 76
Beeston John L. ....	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, 74	Bolding H. J. ....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Raymond Terrace, 61
Beeston John .....	Railway Station-master, Menangle, 73	Bolger Theophilus Henry	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. George, 19
Bell Froderick .....	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 66	Bolton O. F. ....	1st Class Surveyor, 58
Bell Dalway .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Morpeth, 83	Bolton Charles .....	Weigher and Balance Mechanician, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Bell William .....	Vaccinator, Sydney, 32.	Bolton Charles .....	Captain, Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Bell Alexander .....	Harbour Pilot, Sydney, 54. Member of the Pilot Board, 54	Bonamy George .....	Railway Station-master, Windsor, 74
Bell Edmund .....	Junior Clerk, Necropolis Office, 69	Boot Edward .....	Government Medical Officer, Broulee, 32. Vaccinator, Moruya and Broulee, 33
Belmore The Right Hon.	Governor-in-Chief, 10	Booth John .....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
the Earl of		Born J. Burgess .....	Lieutenant, Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Bennett W. E. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Borron W. G. ....	Sheep Director, Brewarrina, 64
Bennett George (M.D.)..	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91	Bossley Ion Brown .....	Clerk, Post Office, 81
Bennett William Chris-	Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, 74. Member of the Board of Water Supply, 40. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 40	Bourke Michael .....	Chief Warder, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 27
topher		Bowdler Henry J. S. ...	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Col. Treasury, 48
Bennis Michael .....	Banking and Collecting Messenger, Colonial Treasury, 48	Bowker Richard Ryther	Health Officer, Newcastle, 53. Government Medical Officer, Newcastle, 32. Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 38. Vaccinator, Newcastle, 33
Benson William .....	6th Tide Waiter, Customs, 50	Steer	
Beresford Henry Marcus	Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, 12	Bowman Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 66
Berney Augustus .....	Landing Surveyor, 49. Collector of Customs, 49	Boyd Sprott (M.D.) .....	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91
Berry John .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Boydell James William	Extra Clerk, Legislative Assembly (Temporary Establishment), 13. Clerk, Roads Department, 74
Berry H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Brackenreg George .....	Station-master, West Maitland, 74
Berry Thomas .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Bradley Joseph .....	Pilot, Manning River, 55
Berthon Edward .....	Chief Clerk, Harbours and River Navigation Department, 76		
Berthon Charles .....	Assistant Surveyor, Department for Harbours and River Navigation, 76		
Bertram John .....	Sheep Director, Balranald, 64		
Besnard N. R. ....	Sheep Director, Yass, 67		
Betteridge Thomas .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Walgett, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Walgett, 20. Coroner, Walgett, 45.		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Bradley John D. ....	Training-master, Council of Education Office, 22	Buchanan William .....	Superintendent of Mail Branch, General Post Office, 80
Bradshaw Benjamin C. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Buckland Geo. Augustus .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walcha, 27. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Walcha, 61
Bradstock Henry .....	Foreman of Coining Department, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Buckley Robert .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Braidwood, 83
Bransby R. G. S. ....	Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch, Survey Office, 59	Budge Alex. Campbell... ..	Clerk of Executive Council, 12
Bravey John Carpenter .....	School-master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Bundock W. C. ....	Sheep Director, Casino, 65
Bray James .....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tweed River, 61. Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cudgen, Tweed River, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tweed River, 20	Bunn John W. ....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 64. Acting Coroner, Braidwood, 44. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Braidwood, 30
Brenan John O'Neill .....	Crown Prosecutor, Northern District, 44	Burgis William Grinsell .....	Schoolmaster to the Gaol, Bathurst, 28
Brennan Thomas .....	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Burke Martin E. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bombala, 84
Brennan Patrick .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24	Burke Rev. John A. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Carcoar, 88
Brennan Lancelot Iredale .....	Clerk of Stores, 52	Burn Jane .....	Matron, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 84
Brennan Thomas Scott .....	1st Clerk, District Court Office, Sydney, 42	Burne Henry .....	Police Magistrate, Araluen, 25
Brontnall Charles J. ....	Sheep Inspector, Wagga Wagga and Narranderra, 68	Burnell A. J. ....	Supernumery Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Bridson Hugh .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sofala, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Sofala, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Sofala, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Sofala, 43	Burness Thomas .....	Sheep and Cattle Inspector, Maitland, Port Stephens, and Port Macquarie, 68
Brock Robert .....	5th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50	Burnet William .....	Clerk, Money Order Office, 81
Broderick Henry .....	Assistant Superintendent and Clerk of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75	Burnett Alexander .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tambaroora, 83
Brodie George Gray .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrurundi, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Murrurundi, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Murrurundi, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Murrurundi, 61	Burns James, senior .....	Railway Station-master, East Maitland, 74
Brodribb W. A. ....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 64	Burnside Thomas .....	Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool, 35
Brook Alfred .....	Sheep Director, Brownrigg, 64	Burnside Mary .....	Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool, 35
Brooks James Norton .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollombi, 25. Registrar of the District Court, Wollombi, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wollombi, 62	Burnside J. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Brooks Alfred .....	Superintendent, Hornby Light-house, Inner South Head, 54	Burrows John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Newcastle, 20
Brooks Thomas .....	10th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50	Burrows John .....	Yeoman Bedell, University of Sydney, 91
Broughton John Archer .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Deniliquin, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Deniliquin, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Deniliquin, 61. District Registrar of Birth, Deaths, &c., Deniliquin, 19	Burton Edmund .....	Examiner of Land Titles, Registrar General's Department, 18
Brown Robert .....	Official Postmaster, East Maitland, 81	Busby George (M.D.) .....	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Bathurst, 28. Coroner, Bathurst, 44. Vaccinator, Bathurst, 33
Brown John .....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 66	Busby William .....	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 66
Brown Edward .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Albury, 26. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Albury, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Albury, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Albury, 19	Butler Edward .....	Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan District, 44
Brown J. L. ....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 65	Button Alfred C. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Brown Charles Albert .....	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58	Byrne Edward William .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Moruya, 61. Clerk, General Post Office, 80.
Brown John Dowling .....	Inspector of Police, 23	Byrne Daniel Alexander .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Warrego District, 62
Brown John .....	Sheep Director, Cannonba, 64	Byrne Mary .....	Girls' Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Brown John S. ....	Sheep Inspector, Cannonba and Dubbo, 67	Byrne Rev. J. A. ....	Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Gaol, Darlinghurst, 27. Officiating Minister to the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, 69
Brown Thomas .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hartley, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Hartley, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Hartley, 43. Coroner, Hartley, 44	Byrnes Francis Oaks .....	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
Brown John .....	Station-master, Railway Department, Lochinvar, 74	Byrnes Henry James .....	Ensign, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Brown Henry Joseph .....	Lieutenant, Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Byrnes William, Junior .....	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18.
Brown Walter (M.D.) .....	Captain, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36. Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34. Coroner, Parramatta and Liverpool, 45. Vaccinator, Parramatta, 33	Byron John .....	Principal Warder, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31
Brown William James .....	Officer of Customs, Corowa, 51	<b>C</b>	
Brown J. G. ....	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 65	Cahill William Augustine .....	Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75
Browne T. A. ....	Sheep Director, Narranderra, 66	Caldwell John Turner .....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Browne Wm. Windred .....	Police Magistrate, Hay, 25	Caldwell Samuel .....	Gaoler, Armidale, 30
Browne Frederick W. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Liverpool, 84	Caldwell Isabella .....	Matron, Gaol, Armidale, 30
Brownrigg Marcus F. ....	Police Magistrate, Albury, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Albury, 29. Coroner, Albury, 44	Callachor Thomas .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Bruce Gordon .....	Inspector of Sheep, Upper Murray, 68	Callaghan Thos. Milford .....	Associate of Mr. Justice Faucett, 41
Bruce Alexander .....	Chief Inspector of Sheep, 67	Calov Frederick .....	Government Medical Officer, Manning River, 32. Vaccinator, Manning River, 33. Coroner, Manning River, 44.
Bruton John .....	Searcher and Night Watch, Customs, Moama, 51	Calvert John Jackson .....	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council, 12
Bryant J. T. ....	Clerk, Railway Office, 72. Cashier, Railway Office, 72	Calvert James S. ....	Sheep Director, Yass, 67
Buchanan James .....	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield, afterwards Armidale, 25. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Armidale, 30. Commissioner in Charge, &c., &c., Northern Gold District, 63	Cameron Ewen Wallace .....	Captain, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38
Buchanan Peter .....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 52	Campbell Allen .....	Vaccinator, Yass, 33
Buchanan Louis .....	10th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49	Campbell R. J. ....	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58
		Campbell John .....	Captain, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 36
		Campbell Walter Scott .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
		Campbell W. D. (J.P.) .....	Coroner, Binalong, 44
		Campbell Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Casino, 65
		Campbell William W. D. ....	Sheep Director, Young, 67
		Campbell John A. D. ....	Junior Assistant Draftsman, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
		Campbell Alexander .....	Ensign, Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38
		Campbell Archibald .....	Registrar, Insolvent Court Office, 42
		Camper William .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wentworth, 83
		Cano Frederick .....	Clerk and Storekeeper to the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22
		Cantor Richard Augustus .....	Officer of Customs, 51



Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Capel Daniel .....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 67	Clarke James W. ....	Line Repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Armidale, 83
Carlisle Thomas .....	Clerk in Charge, Railway Department, Sydney, 73	Clarke Rev. W. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Orange, 90
Carpenter Lyndon Bolton	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Clarke Joseph .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Carroll Owen .....	Clerk to Chief Inspector of Sheep, 68. Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58.	Clarke Charles .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Carroll John .....	Overseer of Stores, Quarantine Station, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour, 53	Clarke J. ....	Sheep Director, Hay, 65
Carter Rev. James .....	Minister of the Church of England, Picton, 88	Clarke George Thomas...	Coroner, Penrith, 45. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Penrith, 20
Carter Augustus Denis F.	Registrar of the District Courts, Maitland and Newcastle, 42. Clerk of the Peace, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44	Clarke Mordaunt Wm. Shipley	Captain, No. 6 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Carter R. A. ....	Acting Locker, Customs, 50	Clayton O. P. ....	Sheep Director, Moree, 66
Carter R. ....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 64	Cleeve J. K. ....	Sheep Director, Windsor, 67
Carter Daniel .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Maitland, 20	Cleeve John Kingdon, junior	Registrar of the District Court, Penrith, 42. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Penrith, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Penrith, 61
Cary Henry (M.A.).....	District Court Judge, Western District, 43. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, 44	Cleeve G. A. ....	Sheep Inspector, Windsor, 68
Casey John Bartholomew	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, West Kempsey, Macleay River, 43. Officer of Customs, Macleay River, 51. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Macleay River, West Kempsey, 61	Clomenger Ralph .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Braidwood, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Braidwood, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Braidwood, 61
Cashman Luke .....	Gaoler, Goulburn, 28	Clements W. C. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Cashman Julia .....	Matron, Gaol, Goulburn, 28	Clements J. S. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Caspersonn Charles .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Adelong, 84	Clements Hanbury .....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65
Caswell, William Stewart	Police Magistrate, Moruya, 25. Registrar of the District Court, Moruya, 42. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Broulee, 19. Coroner, Broulee, 44	Cloete Peter Lawrence...	Water Police Magistrate, Sydney, 125
Catlett Arthur L. ....	Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Coates Joseph .....	Hon. Captain, Newington Colloge Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Catlett William Henry...	Secretary to Trustees of Sydney Grammar School, 32	Cobbett Robert Newberry	Vaccinator, Gundagai, 33
Cavanough William C. ....	Railway Station-master, Ashfield, 73	Cobercroft Enoch .....	Captain, East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Centauri, Angelo .....	Inspector of Sheep, Gundagai, 68	Cobleby George .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellingrove, 21
Chambers John Ritchie.	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Coburn Isaac .....	Inspector of Schools, Albury District, 22
Chambers Joseph .....	Crown Prosecutor, Western District, 44	Cochran A. ....	Shipwright Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Macleay River, 54
Chapman Henry .....	Chief Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Cochrane James .....	Sheep Director, Urana, 67
Chapman George S. ....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 52	Cohen Victor .....	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48. Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Chapman Rev. R. ....	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland, 89	Cohen John George .....	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Chapman Abraham W. ....	Foreman, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 53	Cole Frederick Reynolds	Officer of Customs, Wollongong, 51
Chapman Thos. P. ....	Acting Railway Station-master, Waratah, 74	Coleby Charles .....	Member of the Court of Appeal, Northern Gold District, 63
Chapman Rev. B. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Parramatta, 90	Coles William .....	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 75
Chapple John .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Campbelltown, 84	Collett C. B. ....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallabadah, 27
Chard J. S. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Collier R. ....	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 64
Charlton A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Collins John .....	Railway Station-master, Blacktown, 74
Charteris F. M. ....	Sheep Inspector, Goulburn and Berrima, 68	Collins William .....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65
Chatfield William .....	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27. Visiting Justice, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31. Captain and Adjutant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Collins Alexander .....	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle, 55
Chauncey William Snell	Superintendent of Roads, 75	Collitts Joseph .....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65
Cheeke George Ashwin...	Associate to Mr. Justice Cheeke, 41	Combes J. B. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Cheeke Alfred .....	Puisne Judge, 10	Commings George W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Chidgey Joseph T. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie, 84	Compton John A. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21. Officer Instructor in Musketry, Volunteer Corps, 35
Child Rev. C. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Seone, 89	Conder W. J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60.
Chisholm Edwin .....	Government Medical Officer, Camden, &c., 32. Vaccinator, Camden, 33	Connell Henry, junior...	Officer of Customs, Kiama, 51. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Kiama, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Kiama, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Kiama, 42
Chisholm Henry John .....	Third Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18. Ensign, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 37	Connery John .....	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly, 13
Chisholm D. Henry .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Connolly N. ....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
Chopin Charles Michael	Vaccinator, Bombala, 33	Connor John T. ....	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 81
Chowne E. G. ....	Shipwright Surveyor to Steam Navigation Board, Clarence River, 54	Cook Robert .....	Sea Pilot, 55
Christie W. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Cook Alfred .....	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 75
Christian M. S. ....	Sheep Director, Maitland, 66	Cooke Wm. Vaughan May.	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Monaro District, 62
Christison David .....	Sea Pilot, 55	Cooper David John, junr.	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Christison Robert .....	12th Locker, Customs, 50.	Cooper John .....	Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Church C. W. ....	Sheep Director, Young, 67	Cooper Charles .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Orange, 83
Church Walter .....	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	Cooper J. ....	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 66
Clapin Adolphus Philip.	1st Clerk, Legislative Council, 12	Cooper William .....	Captain, No. 4 Company, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Clark William .....	Accountant, University of Sydney, 91	Cooper Leonard Smirnoff	3rd Clerk, Legislative Council, 12
Clark George Cotton .....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72	Cope Charles .....	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Clarke Marion .....	Matron of the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Corbett Thomas Barwick	Sub-collector of Customs, Newcastle, 51
Clarke Joseph Hines ...	Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22. Superintendent of the Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle, 22.	Corbett Henry .....	Junior Operator, Telegraph Department, Redfern, 84
Clarke Rev. William Branwhite	Minister of the Church of England, St. Leonards, North Shore, 88	Cordaux W. J. ....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 64
Clarke George O'Malley..	Commissioner-in-Charge, Southern Gold District, 63	Corry Frank .....	Extra Clerk, Legislative Council, 13.
		Cosgrove John .....	Sheep Director, Cooma, 65
		Costerton Horatio.....	Vaccinator, Campbelltown, 33
		Counsel Daniel .....	Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch, Survey Office, 59
		Coutts Alexander.....	Sea Pilot, 55
		Coutts Rev. James .....	Presbyterian Minister, Newcastle, 90
		Cowdery George .....	District Engineer, Railway Department, 72

INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Cowlishaw Thomas .....	Land Valuator, Railway Department, 72	Dalgarno John V.....	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82.
Cowper Charles, junior...	Police Magistrate, Bourke, 25	Dalgarno James .....	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Department, Goulburn, 82.
Cowper Very Rev. William Macquarie (M.A.)	Dean of Sydney, 88. Minister of the Church of England (St. Phillip's, Sydney), 88	Dalglish D. C.....	Chief Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Cox E. King .....	Sheep Director, Windsor, 67	Dalms William .....	Engineer Surveyor to the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54. Inspector to the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54
Cox Charles C.....	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 66	Dalton Frederick .....	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 59
Cox John .....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 67	Daly Thomas.....	Captain, St. Mark's Cadet Corps, Volunteer Corps, 36
Cox James Charles (M.D., F.R.C.S.)	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation Act, 40. Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 38. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91. Secretary to the Medical Board, 31	Daly Eliza B.....	Police Magistrate, Grenfell, 25
Cox Sloper.....	Sheep Director, Windsor, 67	Dangar Thomas G. G. ...	Assistant Official Postmaster, West Maitland, 81
Cox Frederick W.....	Railway Station-master, Newcastle, 74	Daniel Silvanus Brown...	Official Postmistress, West Maitland, 81
Cox Joseph .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stony Creek, afterwards Forbes, 25	Danscy George Frederick	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 66
Cracknell Edward C. ....	Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, 82	Darby F. W.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wellington and Bligh Districts, 62
Craig Rev. Thomas .....	Presbyterian Minister, Parramatta, 90	Darby S. H. ....	Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38
Craig James K.....	Assistant Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Deniliquin, 82	Darley Cecil .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60.
Crakanthorp Richard H.	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Darvey John Joseph .....	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Craue William .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office, Sydney, 25	Davidson Louis Gordon	Superintendent Engineer, Hunter River District (Department of Harbours and Rivers), 76
Crane William, junior ...	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Davidson John .....	Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Creagh Jasper .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, Manning River, 27. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wingham, Manning River, 62. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Manning River, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Wingham, 43	Davidson James H. ....	Government Medical Officer, Cooma, 32. Vaccinator, Cooma, 33
Creagh J. A. ....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cundletown and Taree, 26	Davie John .....	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 60
Creagh Richard.....	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 53	Davies George .....	Inspector of Police, 23
Creagh Richard Fitzroy	Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Davies Wynham J.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wentworth (Balranald), 19
Croaker T. L. P. ....	Sheep Inspector, Bathurst, 67	Davis John .....	Railway Station-master, South Creek, 74
Croft Thomas G. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Wellington, 83	Davis William .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Croft Herbert .....	Clerk, Survey Office, 60	Dawes William Lachlan	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bega, 61
Croft Faithful William	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Dawson Robert.....	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66
Crommelin Thomas Lake	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Murrumbidgee District, 62	Dawson Robt. Barrington	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, Registrar General's Office, 18
Cronin James Daniel ...	Chief Clerk (Pay Branch), Colonial Treasury, 48	Day Asher Australia ...	Police Magistrate, Cooma, 25
Cronin Thomas.....	Master of the Steam Dredge "Hercules," 76	Day Henry .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, New England North, and Clarence Districts, 62
Crook John .....	Member of the Pilot Board, 54	Day Edward Denny.....	Cashier, General Post Office, 80
Crook John E. H.....	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39. Third Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41	De Boos Henry.....	Vaccinator, Windsor, 33. Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38. Government Medical Officer, Windsor, 32.
Crook Samuel .....	Railway Station-master, Mulgrave, 74	De Flou Andrew F. ....	Police Magistrate, Maitland, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Maitland, 28.
Cross Joseph.....	Railway Station-master, Parramatta Junction, 73	De Milbau Gabriel .....	Clerk, Public Works Office, 72.
Cross Herbert Robert ...	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	De Saily G. P. ....	Pilot in charge of Moorings, Bellambi, 55.
Crothers Thos. ....	Railway Station-master, Wollombi Road, 74	Deane James.....	Postal Inspector, 81.
Crouch Charles T.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Deane William.....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 64.
Crouch H. A. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Deane Henry.....	Crown Lands Commissioner, County of Cumberland, 62.
Crouch George John ...	3rd Clerk of the Supreme Court, 40	Deane E. R. ....	Captain, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 38.
Crozier William .....	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67	Dec Thomas W. H. ....	1st Lieutenant, No. 6 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Cruikshank A.....	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 65	Deering John Williams	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Crummer Henry Samuel Walker	Extra Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Deffell George Hibbert...	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Gundagai, 82
Cummins James R. ....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Singleton, 83	Delohery Cornelius .....	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58.
Cunningham John .....	10th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Deloitte George M. ....	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, 42
Cunningham William ...	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wentworth, 83	Deloitte Quarton Levitt	3rd Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24
Cunningham William G.	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Denig Andrew .....	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Cunninghame Andrew...	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66	Dennis C. H. M. ....	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Curnow Rev. W. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Goulburn, 90	Denshire George .....	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85
Curr Julius .....	Sheep Director, Menindie, 66	Dettmann Louis .....	Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 35
Curr Lawrence .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Dewhurst Arthur .....	Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 35
Curr Rev. H. B. ....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, 69	Dick James A. ....	Clerk, Post Office, 81
Curry James.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bendemeer, 84	Dick Andrew Miller.....	Official Postmaster, Tamworth, 81
Curtis Peter Campbell...	2nd Clerk, Equity Office, 41	Dick John .....	Steward and Housekeeper, Legislative Council and Assembly, 13
Cutting Arthur Thomas Pigott (M.D.)	Vaccinator, Mudgee, 33. Surgeon, Gaol, Mudgee, 30. Government Medical Officer, Mudgee, 32	Dick Maria .....	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58
Cuttriss Charles B. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Dickinson Loftus .....	Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37.
<b>D</b>			
D'Arcy Michael .....	11th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49	Dickson Stephen .....	Official Postmaster, Windsor, 81
D'Arcy Rev. David John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Shoalhaven, 89	Dight J.....	Clerk, Stores Department, 52
D'Arcy David .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Doak Andrew James ...	Gaoler, Mudgee, 30
D'Arrietta Walter .....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 52	Dobbin Charles Bullen...	Matron, Gaol, Mudgee, 30
Dagwell Joseph.....	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle, 55. Gunnery Instructor, Volunteer Naval Brigade, Newcastle, 39	Docker Arthur Robert...	1st Tide-waiter, Customs, 50
Dale William .....	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 64	Donald John.....	Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 37
		Donald William .....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 67
			Clerk, Money Order Office, 81
			Landing-waiter, Customs, (Lawrence), Grafton, 51
			Clerk, Money Order Office, 81
			Ship Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54
			Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 37

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Donaldson P. B. ....	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 59	Edwards Wm. Leonard..	Copying Clerk, Legislative Council, 12
Donaldson Robert.....	Road Overseer, 75	Egan Myles .....	Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 38. Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney, 32.
Done John.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ulladulla, 20	Egan Daniel .....	Police Surgeon, 24
Donkin J. B.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Elder Rev. John .....	Postmaster General, 80
Donkin Rev. Thos., B.D.	Minister of the Church of England, Prospect, Parramatta, 88	Eldershaw Thomas Ball.	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 88
Donnellan Anthony C. ...	8th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Elliott Henry Sherman...	2nd Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50
Donnelly Stephen A.....	Road Superintendent, 75	Elliott Thomas W. ....	Registrar of the District Court, Albury, 43. Clerk of the Peace, South-western District, 44
Dooner Patrick .....	Bridge Superintendent, 75	Elliott Margaret .....	Official Postmaster, Wollongong, 81
Dougall Rev. John .....	Presbyterian Minister, St. Andrew's, Sydney, 90	Elliott George C. ....	House Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, 23
Dowo G. L. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Ellis John Wolston .....	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Dowo Joshua.....	Vaccinator, Tamworth, 33. Sheep Director, Tamworth, 66. Government Medical Officer, Tamworth, 32	Ellis Knox .....	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Dowling James Sheen ...	District Court Judge, Metropolitan and Coast District, 42. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44	Elouis Charles .....	Acting Locker, Customs, 50
Dowling Reginald.....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65	Elwin Theodore .....	Deputy Master of the Mint, 16
Dowling Rev. C. V. ....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle, 90	Elyard Fred. Chas. Wm.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Dowson Rev. J. W. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Penrith, 90	Elyard William G. ....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Doyle Peter .....	Road Overseer, 75	Emblen J. White .....	Railway Station-master, Bowenfels, 74
Doyle Rev. Michael .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Maitland, 28	Embleton William D. ...	Official Postmaster, Armidale, 81
Doyle John F. ....	Sheep Director, Maitland, 66	Ennis Robert .....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Doyle James R. ....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67	Evans H. V. ....	2nd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41
Drewett John M. ....	Chief Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72	Evans William Tucker ..	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 59
Drewett Wm. Francis ...	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72	Evans John .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Orange, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Orange, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Orange, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Orange, 43
Druitt Rev. Thomas.....	Minister of the Church of England, Cooma, 89	Evans James.....	Accountant, Council of Education Office, 21
Drummond W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Evans William .....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67
Drummond P. ....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Evans Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 66
Drury John Selsey .....	Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Evans Thomas .....	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 60
Duberly John Charles ...	13th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Evans John .....	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58
Ducat John .....	Sheep Inspector, Port Macquarie, 68	Evans George R. ....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Liverpool, 61
Ducker John.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Richmond, 20	Evans Owen Spencer ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Campbelltown, 19
Dudding William.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Patrick's Plains (Singleton), 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Singleton, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Singleton, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Singleton (Patrick's Plains), 42	Evans Alfred E. ....	Surgeon, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39. Visiting Surgeon, Colonial Military Stores and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island, 53. Visiting Surgeon, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31. Vaccinator, Balmain, 32
Du Faur Eccleston .....	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Evans Samuel Chas. Jas.	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Duff James Boscawen ...	Deputy Registrar of Deeds, 19	Ewen Robert Rupert ...	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18.
Duff John .....	Storekeeper, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75	Ewing Rev. Thomas C. ...	Clerk, Railway Department, 72
Duff John .....	Overscer, Botanic Gardens, 63		Minister of the Church of England, Wollongong, 88
Duffy James Joseph.....	Road Overseer, 75	<b>F</b>	
Duffy Daniel Burko.....	13th Locker, Customs, 50	Fache C. J. ....	English Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Duffy James .....	Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway, 73	Fabry Francis .....	1st Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Dulhunty L. V. ....	Police Magistrate, Carcoar, 25	Fairbairn Margaret .....	1st Teacher, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Duncan Wm. Augustine	Collector of Customs, Sydney, 49	Fairbairn John .....	Sheep Inspector, Hay, Booligal, Narrandera, and Condobolin, 68
Dunne Rev. Patrick.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Goulburn, 28	Fairfax Andrew .....	Cashier, Council of Education Office, 21
Dwyer Patrick .....	Railway Station Master, Campbelltown, 73	Faithful William Percy..	Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Dwyer William.....	Inspector of Schools, Maitland District, 22	Faithfull George Ernest.	Secretary to the Commission of Water Supply and Hunter River Floods Commission, 40
Dymock William .....	Captain, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 38	Falconer M'Vey .....	Railway Station-master, Newtown, 73
Dymock David Lindsay..	Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	Falconer James.....	Assistant Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
<b>E.</b>		Falder Robert .....	Vaccinator, Grenfell, 33
Eagar Frank Alexander..	Extra Clerk, Customs Department, 49	Fallick Charles .....	Clerk and School-master, Gaol, Goulburn, 28
Eagar Geoffrey .....	Auditor, University of Sydney, 91	Fancourt Thomas.....	Warehousekeeper, Customs, Sydney, 50
Eames John .....	Telegraph Station-master, Inverell, 84	Faris Geo. R. ....	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 81
Eames Robert Lawton ...	2nd Tide Surveyor, Customs, 50	Farquhar David .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Clarence Town, 19
Eames George Cook.....	Clerk, Roads Department, 74	Farr Edward J. R. ....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Earngey George .....	Road Overseer, 75	Farrand William .....	Police Magistrate, Forbes, afterwards Wentworth, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wentworth, 19
Easton George R. ....	Pilot, Richmond River, 55	Farrell William Thomas	Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Eather Charles .....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66	Farrelly Michael .....	Clerk to Emigration Officer, 53
Eaton Frederick J. ....	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 48	Faucett Peter .....	Puisne Judge, 40. Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 91
Eaton John James .....	1st Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Fawcett Charles H. ....	Police Magistrate, Tabulam (Casino), 25
Eccles J. ....	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Fay Michael .....	5th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50
Eckford J. H. ....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66	Fearnside Edwin Horner.	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch), 72
Edgerton Samuel .....	Captain, Hawkesbury Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	Featherstonhaugh A. ...	Sheep Director, Urana, 67
Edwards Alfred G. ....	Clerk and Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Fenwick C. D. ....	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Edwards James Richard.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Young, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Young, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Young, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Young, 62.	Ferguson John .....	Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Edwards W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60		
Edwards Wm. Conway...	Clerk, Lands Department, 58		
Edwards Fredk. William	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Coonabarabran, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonabarabran, 61		

INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Forris George T. ....	Railway Station-master, Lochinvar, 74	Fraser John Thomas ...	Chief Engineer, Steam Dredge "Hunter," 76
Ferris John J. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Cassilis, 84	Frazier William.....	5th Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24
Ferris Thomas .....	Senior-Sergeant, Water Police, Sydney, 25	Frazier Patrick L.....	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Clarence River, 54
Ffrench Jno. Hy. Ogilvie	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Frazier J. P. ....	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Newcastle, 54
Goro Power .....		Freeburn Francis.....	Pilot, Clarence River, 55
Field Albert .....	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Freeman Stephen.....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Field Thomas .....	Lieutenant, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Freeman Ambrose .....	Probationary Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Fielding Edward .....	Storekeeper, Railway Department, 72	Freeman Henry .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Finch Charles Wray ...	Serjeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, 13	Freeman William.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Finch Charles Edward...	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Frith Thomas Benedict	2nd Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Finch William .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Molong, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Molong, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Molong, 43	Fullerton Rev. James ...	Presbyterian Minister, Pitt-street, Sydney, 90
Finley F. G. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Fullerton John.....	Sea Pilot, 55
Firth Thomas Rhodes ...	District Engineer, Railway Branch, 72	Furber Augustus Fredk.	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch, Government Printing Office, 52
Firth James Robertson..	Clerk and Storekeeper, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34	Furber T. F. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Fisher Edward .....	District Surveyor, 58	Futter John Sedley .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Gwydir, 62
Fitzgerald Elizabeth ...	Matron, Gaol, Yass, 29	<b>G</b>	
Fitzgerald James .....	Gaoler, Yass, 29	Gabriel — .....	Vaccinator, West Kempsey, 33
Fitzgerald Henry.....	Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75	Gaden R. G. B. ....	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 65
Fitzgerald Robert David	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Gale Henry .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Paddington and Alexandria, 19
Fitzpatrick Michael .....	Under Secretary, Department of Lands, 58. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 40	Galloway S. J. ....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundaroo and Bungendore, 26
Fitzpatrick Rev. J. P. ...	Officiating Minister to the Necropolis (Roman Catholic), 69. Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 27	Gardiner John .....	Examiner, Council of Education, 22
Fitzpatrick Henry Augustine	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62. Clerk, Western Gold Fields Office, 62	Gardner Archibald .....	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Fitzsimons Richard Higginson	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Warialda, 61. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Warialda, 20	Garland James .....	Superintendent of Police, 23
Flanagan Rev. Michael..	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kiama, 89	Garrard John Burrows.	Pilot, Macleay River, 55
Flanagan James .....	Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master, 53	Garrett John .....	Police Magistrate, Bourke, afterwards Scone, 25. Coroner, Bourke, 44. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bourke (Balranald), 19
Flannagan W. ....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 64	Garrett Thomas .....	Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly, 13
Flannery Edmund Hayes	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sydney District, 22	Garvan John Denis .....	12th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Fletcher Colin A.....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65	Garvin Henry .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24
Fligg Henry .....	Storekeeper, Railway Department, 72	Gates Joseph.....	Gaoler, Port Macquarie, 30
Flood Edward .....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66	Gates Mary .....	Matron, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Flood Edward, junior ...	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 65	Gayer Robert .....	Sheep Director, Corowa, 65
Flynn Patrick Henry ...	Accountant, Roads Department, 74	Gee Daniel .....	Postage Stamp Printer, Government Printing Office, 53
Foley Timothy .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Muswellbrook, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Muswellbrook, 43. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Muswellbrook, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Muswellbrook, 61	Gell Philip H. ....	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67
Folkard Thomas .....	Master Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 34	Gerard F. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Forbes Alice.....	Matron, Gaol, Bathurst, 28	Gerard Edward Maber	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Forbes Alexander.....	Gaoler, Bathurst, 28	Sparkes.	
Forbes Alexander L.....	Inspector of Schools, Cumberland District, 22	Getty William .....	Surgeon, East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38
Forbes David Grant.....	Crown Prosecutor, South-western District, 44	Getty William .....	Vaccinator, Wollomooloo, 32
Ford Rev. A. J. ....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34	Giblin Thomas M.....	Railway Station-master, Picton, 73
Forde William .....	Clerk, Roads Department, 74	Gibson Henry .....	Junior Clerk, Signal Station, South Head, 55
Forrest Rev. John (D.D.)	Rector of St. John's College, Sydney, 91	Gibson Henry .....	Sea Pilot, 55
Forshaw Joseph .....	Boys' Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Gibson Andrew.....	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 65
Forster William .....	Secretary for Lands, 58	Gibson William Fredk..	Registrar and Accountant, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Forsyth James .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hay, 19	Gifford Samuel.....	Sheep Director, Menindie, 66
Forsythe James.....	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Gilbert George H. B. ...	Railway Station-master, High-street, 74
Fosbery Edmund .....	Secretary and Superintendent of Police, 23	Gilchrist Hugh.....	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Foster William B. ....	Clerk, Post Office, 81	Gilchrist Drummond ...	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Foster William John ...	Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44	Giles James .....	Police Magistrate, Deniliquin, 25. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Deniliquin, 30
Foulis John (M.D.) .....	Examiner in Medicine, &c., University of Sydney, 91	Gilfillan John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Morpeth, 20
Fowler Frederick .....	Superintendent, Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst, 34	Gill John .....	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 66
Fowler Mary Ann .....	Matron, Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst, 34	Gill James.....	Extra Clerk, Legislative Assembly (Temporary Establishment), 13
Fowler William .....	Sheep Director, Picton, 66	Gill John .....	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Fowles Joseph .....	Drawing-master, Sydney Grammar School, 92	Gillam Henry Wheeler..	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Deeds Branch), 19
Fox Henry T. ....	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54	Gilmour J. N. ....	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 64
Francis Henry Ralph ...	District Court Judge, South-western District, 43. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District, 44	Glasson W. ....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
Francis Dean .....	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85	Glasson G. R. ....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
Fraser Alexander .....	11th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Glennie Rev. A. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Gosford, 88
Fraser W. W. ....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65	Glennie Henry .....	Vaccinator, Singleton, 33. Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Singleton Corps Volunteer Rifles, 38. Coroner, Patrick's Plains, 44. Government Medical Officer, Patrick's Plains, 32
Fraser Augustus R. ....	Sheep Inspector, Glen Innes and Armidale, 68	Gloag William .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Raymond Terrace, 20
Fraser Archibald Colquhoun.	Clerk of the Peace, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44	Glover William .....	Telegraph Operator, Nelson's Bay, 55
		Godbee Thomas .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
		Godfrey Thomas .....	2nd Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
		Goff Thomas Henry.....	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23
		Goggin John F.....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
		Goggin David .....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Young, 84

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Golden Michael .....	Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36	Hammond Charles .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Euston, 83
Golder John .....	Railway Station-master, Muswellbrook, 74	Hammond H. W. ....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67
Goodchap Chas. Augustus .....	1st Clerk, Department of Public Works, 72. Chief Clerk, Railway Department, 72	Hammond Thomas W. ....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 67
Goodlett John Henry .....	Major, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Hanley Rev. James .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Yass, 89
Goodman William .....	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 13	Hannell Clarence H. ....	Shipping Master, Newcastle, 53. Clerk to Harbour Master, Newcastle, 55
Goold John B. ....	Railway Station-master, Penrith, 74	Hannell James E. ....	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle, 51
Goold Pierce .....	Official Postmaster, Yass, 81	Hannell Jessie .....	Superintendent, Light-house, Newcastle, 55
Gordon J. Mackenzie .....	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Balranald, 33-32	Hanson Charles .....	Assistant Signal Master, Port Phillip, 55
Gordon George Augustus .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Windsor, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Windsor, 21. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Windsor, 62. Registrar of the District Court, Windsor, 42	Hardy Henry .....	Assistant Surveyor, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76
Gordon John .....	Superintendent of Roads, 75	Hare Reginald .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, 26
Gordon Henry .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungog, 26. Coroner, Dungog, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dungog, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Dungog, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Dungog, 42	Hargrave John Fletcher (M.A.) .....	Puisne Judge, 10
Gordon H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Hargrave Ralph .....	Associate to Mr. Justice Hargrave, 41
Gordon James .....	Associate to Mr. Justice Hargrave, 41	Hargraves William Hy. ....	3rd Clerk, Equity Office, 41
Gordon Charles Edward .....	Sub-collector of Customs, Moama (Murray River), 51	Harle, Thomas Y. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Grace William .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Picton, 84	Hurnett Richard Thos. ....	Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch), 72
Graham James .....	Signal-master, South Head, 55	Harnett Laurence Joseph .....	Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly, 13
Graham Hy. Whiteside .....	Description Writer, Survey Office, 59	Harper C. A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Graham James Brisbane .....	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Harper Samuel .....	Acting Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Graham Donald .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Uralla, 84	Harper Henry Stephen .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Graham Henry .....	Vaccinator, Sydney, 32	Harper John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Yass, 21
Grant Alexander O. ....	Police Magistrate, Gosford, 25. Clerk, Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 35	Harriott Thomas Warre .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands, New England South, and Macleay, 62
Grant Charles Henry .....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18	Harris Richard .....	Visiting Surgeon to the Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, 22
Grant Charles Travers. ....	Sub-collector of Customs, Grafton, 51	Harrison James (J.P.) .....	Coroner, Brisbane Water, 44
Grassie J. C. ....	Sheep Director, Balranald, 64	Harrison Charles E. ....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Gray John F. ....	Sheep Director, Yass, 67	Harrison George T. ....	Station Master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Balranald, 83
Greaves William Albert .....	District Surveyor, 58	Harrold Charles .....	Harbour Pilot, Sydney, 54. Member of the Pilot Board, 54
Green John .....	Locker, Customs Station, Wagga Wagga, 51	Hart Michael Sheridan .....	4th Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 40
Green James .....	Gaoler, Mudgee, 30	Hartigan Robt. Stratford .....	Ensign, Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Greenup Edgar Brodie .....	Ensign, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	Hassall Rev. James Saml. ....	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 29. Minister of the Church of England, Berrima, 88
Gregory David W. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Hassell James S. ....	Sheep Director, Yass, 67
Gregory Charles S. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Hatton John .....	Schoolmaster, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31
Greville Alexander .....	1st Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 40	Haughton J. B. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Greville Henry James .....	2nd Clerk, Insolvent Court Office, 42	Hawkins H. S. ....	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Grey William .....	Vaccinator, Sydney, 32	Hawkins Rev. W. C. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Manning River, 89
Grimstone Samuel Edwd. ....	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, Registrar General's Office, 18	Hawksley Edward J. ....	Sale Clerk, Government Printing Office, 52
Gross H. ....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65	Hawley Doctor Richard .....	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, 39
Grouvald Frederick .....	Assistant Accountant, Council of Education Office, 21	Hay William .....	Sheep Director, Corowa, 65
Grundt Francis Henry .....	Member of the Board of Water Supply, 40	Hayes Alfred .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Dubbo, 83
Guinness Cecil .....	Sheep Director, Bourke, 64	Hayes Francis F. ....	Sheep Director, Casino, 65
Guise John William .....	Lieutenant, St. Leonard's Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Haylock Cornelius .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Gunther Rev. James .....	Minister of the Church of England, Mudgee, 88	Hays Christopher Duncan .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Eden, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Eden, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Eden, 61.
Gutzmer Thomas M. ....	Dispenser to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 34	Heady John .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Gwynne F. A. ....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 65	Healy Rev. P. ....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 27
		Healy Thomas .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
		Helen Charles Orlando .....	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
		Hemming William .....	Commissioner of Stamps, 48
<b>H</b>		Henderson Peter Heron .....	District Surveyor, 58
Haines W. B. ....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 64	Henry Arthur .....	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 10
Hales Frederick Barnwell .....	Captain, Bathurst Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bathurst, 19	Henry Edward J. ....	Accountant, Government Printing Office, 52
Hall Richard T. ....	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts, Audit Office, 21	Herbert William C. ....	Sheep Director, Cooma, 65
Hall J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Herborn E. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Hall Edward F. ....	Vaccinator, Woonoona, 33	Herring Gerard Edgar .....	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58.
Hall James .....	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 66	Hetherington W. C. ....	Sheep Director, Maitland, 66
Hall Henry .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Hewett Thomas E. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Parramatta, 84
Hall Albert H. ....	Clerk, Railway Department, 72	Hewison Edmund .....	District Registrar of Birth, Deaths, &c., Cooma, 19
Hallen E. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Hewitt Richard Child .....	Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 37
Halligan Gerald .....	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works, 72	Hewitt Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Grafton, 65
Hallinan Rev. Patrick .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Windsor, 89	Hewlett George .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wollongong, 21
Halloran William John .....	7th Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24. 4th Clerk, District Court's Office, Sydney, 42	Heyward Edward Offord .....	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Halloran Henry (J.P.) .....	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Higgings J. J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Hamilton Henry George .....	Vaccinator, Murrurundi, 33	Higgings J. ....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 66
		Higgs John .....	Railway Station-master, Sydney, 78
		Higgs James .....	Railway Station-master, Sutton Forest, 73
		Higgs Edward .....	Inspector of Western Lines of Railway, 74
		Hill Francis William .....	Superintendent, Money Order Office, 81
		Hill David .....	Entry Clerk, Stamp Duties Office, 48

## INDEX.

xvii

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Hill Rowland Brodhurst	Police Magistrate, Grafton, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Grafton, 30	Icely Charles.....	Sheep Director, Molong, 66
Hill George L. ....	6th Tide Waiter, Customs, 50	Icely T. R.....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
Hill John .....	1st Lieutenant, No. 7 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38	Iceton Sydney John.....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 18
Hilliard William H.....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Rydal, 84	Ikin Henry .....	2nd Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50
Hillier John Briggs .....	Lieutenant, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Iredale Robert R.....	Probationary Clerk, General Post Office, 81
Hilton Henry .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tumut, 20	Ironside Frederick J. ...	Reader, Government Printing Office, 52
Hinchey James .....	Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Irving David Williamson	Police Magistrate, Tamworth, 25
Hindmarsh —, senr.....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 64	Irwin John Edward.....	Commander, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Hinton Alfred .....	Secretary to the Steam Navigation Board, 54. Secretary to the Pilot Board, 54. Chief Clerk and Accountant, Harbour Master's Department, Sydney, 54. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	Isaac Francis.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Scone, 84
Hipsley Richard H.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bathurst, 33	Isaacs Francis Shorriff...	Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, 44
Hixson Francis (R.N.)...	Captain Commanding Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39. Chairman of the Pilot Board, 54. Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots, 54	Ivimy Thomas Goldson...	Government Medical Officer, Dowling, 32. Vaccinator, Ulladulla, 33
Hoadley Henry.....	Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens, 55. Superintendent of Light-house, Port Stephens, 55	<b>J</b>	
Hobbs William.....	Gaoler, Wollongong, 29	Jackson F. J. ....	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Hobbs Mary Anne .....	Matron, Gaol, Wollongong, 29	Jackson Thomas F. ....	Railway Station-master, Petersham, 73
Hodge Sebastian .....	Janitor and Drill Sergeant, Sydney Grammar School, 92	Jackson John Benyon ...	1st Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 40
Hogan Patrick Joseph...	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Sydney, 61	Jaeger Joseph.....	Sheep Director, Menindie, 66
Hogg James .....	Vaccinator, Five Dock, &c. 33	James Evan .....	Assistant Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, 55
Holden George Kenyon...	Examiner of Land Titles, Registrar General's Office, 18	Janicson George .....	Telegraphic Station-master, Muswellbrook, 83
Holland Rev. Edward ...	Presbyterian Minister, Port Macquarie, 90	Jamison Thomas Cains...	Surveyor, Railway Department, 72
Holloway John .....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 67	Jaques Theodore James...	Inspector of Sugar Refineries, 52
Holroyd Arthur Todd ...	President of the Court of Claims, 69. Master in Equity, 40	Jaques Arthur T. ....	Major Commanding Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 36. Registrar General, &c., &c., 18, 19
Holt Thomas.....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66	Jarvis William .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Holt Samuel .....	Captain, No. 3 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38	Jenkins John .....	Railway Station-master, Marulan, 74
Hope William E.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Jenkins R. L. ....	Sea Pilot, 55
Horsfall James .....	Sheep Inspector, Bourke and Brewarrina, 67	Jenkins John Williams	Sheep Director, Picton, 66
Horsley Charles H. ....	4th Locker, Customs Department, 50	Jennings P. A. ....	6th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49
Horton Rev. Thomas ...	Minister of the Church of England, Sutton Forest, Berrima, 88	Johnson Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 65
Hosford Thomas .....	Gaoler, Goulburn, 28	Johnson J.....	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Hosford Maria .....	Matron, Gaol, Goulburn, 28	Johnson Rev. J. H. ....	Shipwright Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Shoalhaven, 54
Hosier Frederick .....	Reader, Government Printing Office, 52	Johnson Rev. William X.	Minister of the Church of England, Glen Innes, 89
Hoskings George W. ...	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Penrith, 83	Johnson William C.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Grafton, 90
Hough Jeromiah .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Binalong, 19	Johnson Edwin.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Houison David .....	Road Superintendent, 75	Johnson Richard .....	Inspector of Schools, Sydney District, 22
Houslar Robert.....	Pilot, Wollongong, 55. Acting Officer of Customs, Wollongong, 51.	Johnson Thomas Hector	Clerk, Stamp Duties Office, 48
Houston William .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59.	Johnson Richard .....	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58
Howe Ephraim.....	Sheep Inspector, Corowa and Urana, 67	Johnson Thomas Hector	Shipwright Carpenter, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75
Howell David .....	17th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Johnson Whittingdale ...	Commissioner in Charge, Western Gold District, 62
Hudson B.....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Johnston John Hugh ...	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Huffer John .....	Inspector of Schools, Camden District, 22	Johnston John Wood ...	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Parramatta, 27
Hughes Thomas .....	Ensign, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	Johnston William.....	Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 37
Hughes Charles H. ....	Sheep Director, Brewarrina, 64	Joly Rev. Claudius Maria	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Hunter's Hill, 89
Hulbert Rev. D. P. M....	Minister of the Church of England, Collector, Yass, 89	Jones Philip Sydney (M.D.)	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation Act, 40
Humphries J. ....	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 66	Jones Edmund .....	Landing Surveyor, afterwards 2nd Landing Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 49. Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Hungerford Rev. S. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Armidale, 89	Jones Hugh .....	Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75
Hunt Robert.....	1st Clerk of Bullion Office, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16. Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36	Jones J. W. ....	Sheep Inspector, Walgett, Pilliga, and Narrabri, 68
Hunt Samuel.....	} Clerks, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Jones Stephen Wilson.	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 13
Hunt Vere.....		Jones Richard .....	Land Titles Commissioner, 18
Hunt William .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Jones John S. ....	Inspector of Schools, Armidale District, 22
Hunt John J. ....	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Josephson Joshua Frey	Solicitor General, 10. District Court Judge, Western District, 43. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, 44
Hunter Archibald.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grafton, 84	Josephson J. J. W. ....	Sheep Director, Bourke, 64
Huntley Frederick .....	8th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50	<b>K</b>	
Hurlston Diana .....	Sub-matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Keating John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., &c., Morpeth, 20
Hurst Rev. G. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sydney, 90	Keating Rev. Jerome ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, West Maitland, 90
Hussey John Garda.....	Gaoler, Parramatta, 27	Kebby Charles .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Eden, 84
Hutchinson David Bruce	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, 40	Keegan James .....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Huthnance James .....	Assistant Ticket-printer, Government Printing Office, 53	Keene William .....	Examiner of Coal Fields and Keeper of Mining Records, 63
Hyndman Robert A.....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Keightley Henry	Police Magistrate, Rockley, afterwards Wellington, 25
		M'Crummin	

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Kelleher John .....	Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75	Laing John .....	Master of the Steam Dredge "Samson," 77
Kellett Faith A. ....	Official Postmaster, Penrith, 81	Laman Thomas.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stroud, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Stephens, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Stroud, Port Stephens, 61
Kellick George .....	Clerk, Government Printing Office, 52	Lambert George P. (M.D.)	Vaccinator, Queanbeyan, 33
Kelly Michael Hedley ..	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Albury, 82. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, Albury, 19.	Lambton Stephen H. ...	Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, 80
Kelly Rev. John .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31	Landale R. ....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 65.
Kelly Oliver Francis ...	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 13	Lander Jonas .....	Clerk to Examiners of Titles, Registrar General's Office, 18. Custodian of Wills, Supreme Court Office, 40
Kelly Margaret.....	Teacher in the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Lander Ferdinand Joseph	German Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Kelly Richard .....	5th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49	Landers John Frederick	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 60
Kelly Charles .....	7th Looker, Customs, Sydney, 50	Lane Henry .....	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, 48. Commissioner for Stamps (Honorary), 48
Kelynack Rev. W.....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bathurst, 90	Lano John Tom.....	Police Magistrate, Orange, 25
Kemmis Rev. Thomas ...	Minister of the Church of England, Yass, 88	Lane John.....	4th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49
Kemp Rev. Charles C...	Minister of the Church of England, Camperdown, Sydney, 88	Lang W. ....	Sheep Director, Hay, 65
Kemp Rev. Frederick R.	Minister of the Church of England, Port Macquarie, 89. Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30	Langford Michael.....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba, 27
Kendall Henry .....	Fourth Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Langley George, J.P. ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Parramatta, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Parramatta, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Parramatta, 42. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Parramatta, 27
Kennedy Thomas .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 72	Lanigan Rev. William...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Berri-rama, 89
Kennedy Hugh.....	Registrar and Assistant Professor of Classics, University of Sydney, 91	Lankester John Delappé	4th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Kennedy D. S. ....	3rd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41	Lankester John Delappé	Captain, Glebe Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Kennedy Robert Leslie	Dispenser, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34	Lardner Alfred.....	Coroner, Grafton, 44
Kenny Rev. John.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Maitland East, 90	Lardner Francis .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Gundah, 84
Kenyon Rev. Patrick ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Parramatta, 89	Larmer W. E. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Keon George Plunkett...	Sub-collector of Customs, Eden, 51. Police Magistrate, Eden, 25. Health Officer, Twofold Bay, 53	Laughton Rev. J. B.....	Presbyterian Minister, Bathurst, 90
Kibble George A. F. ...	Electric Telegraph Station-master, Denman, 84	Laurie Andrew .....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 66
King Frederic .....	Secretary to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 35. Inspector of Public Charities, 35	Laurie Alexander T. ...	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 66
King E. J.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Lawless Rev. John .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Gaol, Maitland, 28
King John.....	Ensign, Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	Lawrence James Lister...	2nd Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney, 42
King Johnson George ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cannonba, 25	Lawrence John.....	Clerk to Harbour Master, 54
King Rev. George .....	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney (Cook's River), 88	Lawson James .....	Clerk, Railway Department, Engineer's Branch, 72
King William .....	3rd Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Layard Louis Frederick	Registrar of the District Court, Bathurst, and Clerk of the Peace, Western District, 43, 44
King Agnes .....	Matron of Reformatory School for Girls at Newcastle, 22	Layton George .....	Accountant, Colonial Treasury, 48
King George J.....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Cooma, 83	Leahy James .....	Vaccinator, Waverley, 32
King Philip Gidley .....	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 66	Leary George .....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Hay, 61. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hay, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Hay, 43
King Richard .....	Sheep Director, Moree, 66	Lee Edward .....	Crown Prosecutor, Northern District, 44
King P. M. ....	Sheep Inspector, Tamworth and Armidale, 68	Lee Henry.....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65
King Rev. Robert L. (B.A.)	Minister of the Church of England, Parramatta, 88	Lee Isaac .....	Superintendent of Light-house, Cape St. George, 55
King Rev. Hulton S. ...	Minister of the Church of England, Surry Hills, Sydney, 88	Lee William T.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Maitland, 83
King William .....	Coroner, Mudgee, 44	Lee John James .....	3rd Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 40
Kingsbury James .....	Accountant and Clerk, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75	Leece James Danvers ...	Member of the Court of Appeal, Northern Gold District, 63
Kingsford Edward H. ...	Pilot, Port Macquarie, 55. Shipwright Surveyor, Port Macquarie, 54	Lees Joseph Whitehead	2nd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 25
Kingsmill Arthur John	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Liverpool Plains District, 62	Lees James .....	Sergeant-Major, Volunteer Corps, 35
Kinloch John (M.A.) ...	Esquire Bedell, University of Sydney, 91	Leibius Adolph.....	Assayer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Kirkpatrick Francis .....	Book-keeper, Colonial Treasury, 43	Lenthall R. H. ....	Lithographic Printer, Survey Office, 59
Kirkwood David S. ....	Chief Engineer of the Steam Dredge "Pluto," 76. Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Shoalhaven, 64	Lethbridge John King...	Sheep Director, Windsor, 67. Lieutenant, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Kirwan John.....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Cooma, 83	Lett Charles Arthur Walker	Second Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 40. Lieutenant and Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery, 38
Kloster Augustus.....	Overseer, Government Domains, 63	Levinge Frederick C. ...	Clerk, Government Printing Office, 52
Knapp E. J. H., junior...	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 59	Levy Samuel.....	6th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Knapp E. J. H., senior...	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Lewington Alfred.....	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39
Knight Thomas Wynn...	1st Lieutenant, No. 3 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38	Lewis George .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Knight Morrison .....	Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34	Lewis Thomas .....	8th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Kopsch Gustave .....	Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Lewis Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67
Kraegen Charles .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Deniliquin, 82	Lewis Mortimer William, jnr.	Clerkof Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 75
Kroft Gerard .....	Curator, Australian Museum, 39	Lewis Thomas .....	Mine Inspector, 63
<b>L</b>		Lewis Thomas Harvie ...	Junior Assistant Draftsman, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Labatt H. B.....	District Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	Lewton Joseph .....	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Lacey John.....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66	Liardet John Evelyn ...	Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 73
		Liddell Andrew .....	Secretary to the Necropolis, 69
		Linds A. P. ....	Vaccinator, Maitland, 33. Surgeon, West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles, 38. Government Medical Officer, Maitland, 32
		Lindsay Lachlan .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
		Linsley William Farmer	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 66
		Linton Thomas .....	Fusign, Hawkesbury Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37
		Lisle Rev. William .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Moulamein, 20
			Minister of the Church of England, Kelso, Bathurst, 88

## INDEX.

xix

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Little Archibald (Surgeon)	Coroner, Scone, 45	M'Farland P. ....	Sheep Director, Corowa, 65.
Livingstone Alexander...	Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office, 21	M'Farlane Peter .....	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67
Llewellyn William Norman	Chief Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49	M'Farlane W. ....	Sheep Director, Balranald, 64
Lloyd B. H. ....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66	M'Farlane Robert .....	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67
Lloyd C. M. ....	Sheep Director, Urana, 67	M'Farlane John Alex. ....	Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Loekhart Charles George Norman	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lachlan District, 62	M'George John .....	Dispenser, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 34
Loekhart Norman P. ....	Inspector of Sheep, Albury, 67	M'Gibbon Rev. John ...	Presbyterian Minister, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, 90
Loekhead William .....	Sheep Director, Moree, 66	M'Glashan A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Loder Andrew .....	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 66	M'Guinn Luke .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dubbo, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Dubbo, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Dubbo, 43
Loder George .....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 66	M'Guinn Rev. Denis ...	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Loder George Thomas...	Captain, Singleton Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	M'Irlick William .....	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
Logan William R. ....	Chief Clerk, Immigration Office, Sydney, 64	M'Innes John .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Young, 83. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Young (Binalong), 19
Long George .....	Landing Waiter, Customs, Morpeth, 51.	M'Intosh John Nepean..	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Western District, 63
Long Edward W. ....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	M'Intosh W. ....	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office, 60
Long Samuel .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Tumut, 82	M'Intyre William .....	Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District, 22
Long William .....	Storekeeper to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 34	M'Kay Charles .....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66
Longfield William Fredk.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Liverpool, 20	M'Kenny Edward Wise	Third Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18
Longfield William Fredk.	Ensign, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	M'Kenry Daniel Joseph	Searcher and Night Watch, Customs, Wentworth, 51
Lott John .....	Pilot, Newcastle, 65	M'Kenzie Tom Dight ...	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Loudon J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	M'Kenzie Samuel A. ...	Station Master, Railway Department, Burwood, 73
Love Milton S. ....	Cadet, Roads Department, 74	M'Kenzie Harry .....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Lovo A. W. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	M'Kenzie Andrew .....	Construction Overseer of Electric Telegraphs, 85
Lovegrove William .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Shoalhaven, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Shoalhaven, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Shoalhaven, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Nowra, 42	M'Kenzie Kenneth A. II.	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
Lowe C. B. ....	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 66	M'Kenzie Kenneth .....	District Engineer, Railway Department, 72
Lowes Robert .....	Police Magistrate, Corowa, 25	M'Kinlay Ellar M'Kellar	Government Medical Officer, Dungog, 32. Vaccinator, Dungog, 33
Lowry George Pepper...	3rd Clerk, Insolvency Office, 42	M'Kinnon G. B. ....	Sheep Director, Urana, 67
Lucas Percy Charles .....	4th Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 25	M'Koy Thomas .....	6th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50
Lucas John Alfred .....	3rd Clerk, District Court Office, Sydney, 42	M'Lachlan Duncan .....	Clerk, Railway Office, 72
Luckio Rev. Eugene.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Bungonia, 89	M'Lachlan David .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield, 84
Lumsdaine Rev. William	Minister of the Church of England, Ashfield, Sydney, 88	M'Laurin James .....	Sheep Director, Albury, 64
Lumsdaine Henry .....	Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refineries, 52	M'Lean Albert.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Lupton W. ....	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 66	M'Leod John .....	Inspector of Sheep, Balranald, 67
Lydiard Charles J. P. ....	Superintendent of Police, 23	M'Leod Alexander .....	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 63
Lynch Rev. John Thos. .	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Armidale, 90	M'Leod Hamilton H. ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Moama, 20
Lynch John Stephen ...	Publisher, Government Printing Office, 52	M'Lerie John .....	Inspector General of Police, 23
Lyous William .....	Vaccinator, Gundagai, 33	M'Lerie Robert.....	Construction Overseer, Electric Telegraph Department, 85
<b>M</b>		M'Lerie Thomas Pedder	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23
M'Alpine W. G. ....	Sheep Director, Singleton, 66	M'Mahon M. ....	Sheep Director, Cannonbar, 64
M'Alroy, Rev. Michael...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Goulburn, 89	M'Mahon John T. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
M'Auley James .....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 64	M'Mahon Patrick Joseph	12th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50
M'Callum Donald .....	Sheep Director, Moree, 66	M'Martin Finlay .....	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23. Ensign, No. 2 Company Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 37
M'Carthy Rev. Timothy	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Carcoar, 89	M'Master Duncan .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 65
M'Carthy Rev. Callaghan	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Mudgee, 90	M'Nab William .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Moama, 82
M'Carthy James .....	Captain, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	M'Namara Richard .....	Drill-master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
M'Clymont Andrew .....	Inspector of Sheep, Wentworth, 68	M'Neil Adam .....	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 66
M'Cormack H. O. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	M'Neven John .....	Sheep Director, Brewarrina and Molong, 64, 66
M'Coy Thomas .....	Railway Station-master, Bowral, 73	M'Pherson James .....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
M'Crackan John .....	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	M'Pherson Edward A. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
M'Crackan Andrew .....	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	M'Pherson Ewen .....	Tide Surveyor, afterwards Landing Waiter, Customs, Newcastle, 51. Captain, No. 3 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38
M'Creddie John .....	Inspector of Schools, 22	M'Pherson Duncan .....	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67
M'Culloch F. ....	Sheep Director, Cannonba, 64	M'Pherson A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
M'Culloch J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	M'Phillamy Charles.....	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 64
M'Dermott Wm. Patrick	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hartley, 20	M'Shane James .....	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 75
M'Dermott Michael .....	Coast Waiter, Botany, 51	M'Skimming John Locke	School-master, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22
M'Donald John .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tamworth, 27. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tamworth, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Tamworth, 43. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tamworth, 20	M'Taggart Malcolm.....	8th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49
M'Donald George.....	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 65	Macansh William .....	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 65
M'Donald J. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Macansh John Donald...	Sheep Director, Warialda, 67
M'Donall John Francis.	1st Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50	Macarthur Arthur Hannibal	Clerk, Post Office, Sydney, 80
M'Donnell Alexander ...	Dispenser, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31	Macarthur Rev. George Fairfowl	Honorary Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 35
M'Dougall Andrew Louis	Lieutenant, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Macdermot W. F. ....	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 65
M'Ewan Rev. Alexander	Presbyterian Minister, Hinton, 90	Macfarlane John (M.D.)	President of the Medical Board, 31. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91
M'Farland Alfred.....	Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 91. District Court Judge, Southern District, 42. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Southern District, 44	Macfarlane Edward .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
		Macfie Rev. George .....	Presbyterian Minister, Portland Head, 90
		Macharg John .....	Temporary Draftsman, Occupation of Lands Department, 62



## INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Machattie R. R. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Masters Edward .....	2nd Lieutenant, No. 4 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 88
Machattie Richard .....	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Bathurst, 33, 32	Masters George.....	Assistant Curator, Australian Museum, 39
Mackay Donald .....	Sheep Director, Eden, 65	Matthews Henry .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Braidwood, 19
Mackay William .....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72	Mattingly George.....	Railway Station Master, Camberwell, 74
Mackay Trantham Mowbray	Lieutenant, East Maitland Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37	Maunsell George .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Moama, 61
Mackay Charles (M.D.)..	Member of the Medical Board, 31	Maxwell Alexander Chas.	Registrar of the District Court, Sydney, 42
Mackay George.....	Clerk to Coroner, Sydney, 45	Mayne William Colburn	Colonial Agent General (resident in London), 39
Mackay Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Young, 67	Meads John .....	Bailiff, Government Domains, Sydney, 63
Mackay C.....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67	Mearns John D. ....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Mackel Francis.....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Hartley, 83	Mearns William Devenish	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24
Mackenzie Walter Fawes	Vaccinator, West Maitland, 33	Medley John R. ....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Mackintosh John .....	Honorary Captain, Camden College Cadet Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36	Mein G. A. ....	Sheep Director, Balranald, 64
Maclean Harold .....	Inspector of Prisons, 27. Sheriff of the Colony, 41	Mein James Seton Veitch	Commander and Superintendent of Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22
Maclean Mordaunt .....	1st Lieutenant, No. 5 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38	Meldrum James B. ....	Superintendent of Roads, 75
Macnevin Thomas Edwin	2nd Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department, 40	Melrose George.....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 72
Maddocks John Halford	2nd Clerk and Cashier, Customs, Sydney, 49	Mendel Moritz .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Sofala, 20
Maddocks Robert C. ...	3rd Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Menzies A.....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Maddrell Robert .....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 64	Metcalfe Michael .....	Bursar, St. Paul's College, Sydney, 91
Maguire William H. ...	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Meyer Solomon (J.P.)...	Coroner, Carcoar, 44
Maher Rev. John.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, M'Donald River, 90	Meymott Frederick Wm.	District Court Judge, Northern District, 43. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Northern District, 44
Mair James .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Menindee, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Menindee, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mitchell, 61.	Middleton Joseph .....	Station-master, Railway Department, Mount Victoria, 74
Maitland D. M., junior...	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Middleton Cecil A. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wagga Wagga, 82
Maitland D. M. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Middleton Albert E. ...	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Goulburn, 82. Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grenfell, 84
Major Stephen .....	Ensign, Jamberoo Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37	Midgley James .....	Foreman of Powder Magazine, Goat Island, 53
Makinson Thomas Cooper	Clerk to Committee of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Miles John R. ....	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 82
Maloney Eliza .....	Sub-matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Milford Frederick (M.D.)	Surgeon, Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, 38
Mandelson E. ....	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66	Millard William .....	Lieutenant, Ulladulla Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37
Maun Gother Kerr .....	Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, 75. Superintendent of Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31	Miller Francis Boyer ...	Assayer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Mann J. F. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Miller George .....	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
Mann E. P. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Milne J. S. ....	Vaccinator, Wollombi, 33
Mann Gother Frederick	District Engineer, Railway Department, 72	Milne Rev. James .....	Presbyterian Minister, Sydney (Paddington), 90
Manners Edward .....	Telegraph Line-repairer, Deniliquin, 82	Mitchell James.....	Sheep Director, Albury, 64
Manning Sir William	Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 91.	Mitchell Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Albury, 64
Montagu (Q.C.)	Attorney General, 10	Mitchell Richard Blunt	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Balranald 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Balranald, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Balranald, 61
Manning Frederic Norton (M.D.)	Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34	Mitchelson Thomas .....	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sydney, 24
Mansfield Gordon.....	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Moffitt George J.....	Signal Master, Fort Phillip, 55
Mansfield George Allen	Architect, Council of Education Office, 21	Monday Arthur Wellesley	Clerk of Records, Colonial Treasury, 48
Manson Jane.....	Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34	Monks William.....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bathurst, 83
Manton Albert James ...	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18	Monteith Robert John...	Gaoler, Wagga Wagga, 29
Markoy James .....	Government Medical Officer, Richmond River, 32. Vaccinator, Richmond River, 33	Monteith Jane .....	Matron, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 29
Markham Lewis .....	Coroner, Armidale, 44	Moodie Andrew .....	Railway Station-master, Homebush, 73
Marriott Edward.....	Clerk, Executive Council Office, 12	Moodie Robert Troupe...	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54
Marsden James.....	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 65	Moody Richard.....	Chief Clerk, Railway Department, 72. Traffic Manager, Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 73
Marsh J. Milbourne.....	Police Magistrate, Wellington, afterwards Bathurst, 25. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Bathurst, 28	Moon John .....	Vaccinator, Sydney, 32
Marsh Frederick .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellington, 21. Registrar of the District Court, Wellington, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wellington, 62.	Mooney Charles .....	Construction Overseer, Electric Telegraph Department, 85
Marshall George .....	Vaccinator, Wollongong, 33. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Wollongong, 29. Government Medical Officer, Wollongong, 32	Moore Henry .....	Gaoler, Albury, 29
Martens Conrad .....	Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, 13	Moore Charles .....	Director of the Botanic Gardens, &c., 63
Martin Edward.....	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Moore Jane Frances.....	Matron, Gaol, Albury, 29
Martin Sir James (Q.C.)	Examiner in Law, University of Sydney, 91. Member of the Council of Education, 21	Moore Charles .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tabulam, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands (Casino), Richmond River, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Richmond River, 20
Martin John Benson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Camden, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Camden and Picton, 42. District Registrar of Birth, Deaths, &c., Camden, 19	Moore Rev. David .....	Presbyterian Minister, Windsor, 90
Martin George .....	Chief Officer, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22	Moore — .....	Sheep Director, Menindee, 66
Martin R. W. K. ....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65	Moppett Thomas J.....	Clerk, Immigration Office, Sydney, 64
Martin Rev. G.....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Camden, 90	Morell Gustavo A. ....	Assistant Engineer for Roads, 74
Martyn Henry .....	Foreman of Stampers, Stamp Duties Office, 48	Morgan George.....	Extra Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62
Mason William.....	Chief Assistant Engineer for Railways, 72	Morgan John T. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Glebe, 19
Massey C. A.....	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66	Morgan Allan Bradley (M.D.)	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wagga Wagga, 20. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 29. Vaccinator, Wagga Wagga, 33
		Morgan Charles .....	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 66
		Morgan Cosby Wm.....	Vaccinator, Forbes, 33
		Morgan Charles F. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Braidwood, 83
		Morgan Cosby W. (M.D.)	Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, Bathurst Corps Volunteer Rifles, 38

## INDEX.

xxi

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Moriarty Abram Orpen	Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, 62	Neill John .....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Moriarty Merion H.....	District Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	Nelson Andro .....	Clerk and Librarian, Botanical Gardens, 63
Moriarty Edward Orpen	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, 76. Chairman of the Steam Navigation Board, 54. Captain, No. 1 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 33. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 40. Member of the Board of Commissioners of Water Supply, 40. President of the Hunter River Flood Commission, 40	Nelson John .....	Junior Operator, Redfern Telegraph Station, 84
Morrice David .....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 64	Nesbitt John.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Singleton, 83
Morris, John.....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cassilis, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cassilis, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Cassilis, 19	Newbury Benjamin .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Paterson, 20
Morris Charles .....	Railway Station-master, Richmond, 74	Newcombe Chas. Edwin	Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Queanbeyan, 20
Morris John Thomas ..	Government Medical Officer, Cassilis, 32. Vaccinator, Cassilis, 33	Newcombe Henry Chas. Edwin	Compiler of General Statistics, Registrar General's Office, 18
Morrisset Edric V. ....	Superintendent of Police, 23	Newcombe Frederick ...	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18
Morrow Maria .....	Infant Teacher, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Newcombe William .....	Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48. Agent for the Church and School Estates, 68
Morson Alexander K. ...	Vaccinator, Paterson, 33	Newcombe Albert.....	Junior Assistant Draftsman, Land Titles Branch, (Registrar General's Department), 18
Morton Selby Mars .....	Government Medical Officer, Braidwood, 32. Vaccinator, Braidwood, 33. Acting Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Braidwood, 30	Newcombe George Wm.	Clerk to the Governor's Private Secretary, 12
Morton Andrew .....	Coroner, Queanbeyan, 45	Newman Robert William	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Morton John.....	Vaccinator, Goulburn, 33	Newman Rev. Patrick...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Cooma, 90
Moseley J.....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66	Newman Thomas E. L.	Probationary Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Mowle Stewart Majori-banks	2nd Clerk, Legislative Council, 12	Newman Charles A.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Newtown, 19
Mowle Aubrey Murray Palmer	Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41	Newsham John.....	Captain, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
Mowle Aubrey .....	Clerk to the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 35	Newton Joseph.....	Foreman of Machinery and Engineer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Moyse Vickers .....	Postal Inspector, 81	Nichol James .....	Sheep Inspector, Forbes, Molong, and Condo-bolin, 68
Muddle, William Shirley	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Deeds Branch), 19	Nicholl Thomas W. ....	Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Muddle Charles John ...	Counter Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18	Nicholls Thomas (J.P.)	Coroner, Port Stephens, 45
Muir William .....	Examiner of Accounts, Colonial Treasury, 48	Nicholson Charles L. ...	Coroner, Berrima, 44
Muir Andrew .....	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board (McLeay River), 54	Nicholson Henry .....	Sheep Director, Eden, 65
Mulhall George .....	Light-keeper, Barrenjoey, 55	Nightingale Charles H.	Accountant, General Post Office, 80
Mullen Joseph George...	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Nihill Pierce.....	Clerk, afterwards Tide-surveyor, Customs, Newcastle, 51
Munn Armstrong L. ...	Operator, Telegraph Station, Merimbula, 84	Nihill Mary .....	Infant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Munro Robert .....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21	Nolan James Matthew...	Vaccinator, Kiama, 33. Honorary Visiting Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 33
Munro G. ....	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65	Nordblad Adolphus .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cooma, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Cooma, 19. Registrar of District Court, Cooma, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cooma, 61
Murraire Rev. Zephyrin F.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34	Norman John .....	Railway Station-master, Fairfield, 73
Murdoch Henry .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Norris — .....	Writing-master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Murray Patrick .....	Road Overseer, 75	North Edward J. C.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Carcoar, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Carcoar, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Carcoar, 61
Murray Sir Terence Aubrey	President of the Legislative Council, 12	Norton John O. ....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Murray G. A. ....	Sheep Director, Walgett, 67	Now M. ....	Sheep Director, Pilliga, 66
Muston Charles J. ....	Telegraph Line-repairer, Tenterfield, 84	Nowlan John .....	Sheep Director, Maitland, 66
Muston John.....	Accountant, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Noyes Alfred William Finch	Vaccinator, Deniliquin, 33. Coroner, Deniliquin, 44. Government Medical Officer, Deniliquin, 32
Mutlow William H.....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Armidale, 19	Nunn Joshua Walter ...	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen Innes, 84
Myhill John Richardson	Member of the Pilot Board, 54. Harbour Master, Sydney, 54		
Myhill Henry C. ....	Sub-lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 39		
Mylecharane W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60		
Musgrave Thomas .....	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85		
<b>N</b>			
Napier Francis .....	District Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	O'Brien Edward .....	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, 39
Nardin Ernest A.....	Road Superintendent, 75	O'Brien Edward .....	Vaccinator, Rockley, 33
Nash Rev. J. J.....	Minister of the Church of England, Murrurundi, 89	O'Brien Bartholomew (M.D.)	Member of the Medical Board, 31
Nathan Temple F. S. ...	Clerk of the Peace, Southern District, 44. Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, 42	O'Brien Rev. Edward ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Araluen, Braidwood, 89
Nathan Chas. (F.R.C.S.)	Member of the Medical Board, 31. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91	O'Connell Rev. Daniel V. M.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Wollongong, 89
Naylor James .....	Operator, Telegraph Station, Bega, 84	O'Connor Richard .....	Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of Parliaments, 12. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 35
Naylor Aloxander Macnochie	Clerk, Western Gold Fields Office, 62	O'Connor Morgan.....	Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Yass, 29
Nealds Charles J.....	Telegraph Station-master, Wiseman's Ferry, 84	O'Donnell George.....	Clerk, Stores Department, 52
Neale Charles A. ....	Clerk, Railway Office, 72	O'Donnell John .....	Officer of Customs, Euston, 51
Neale John Thomas.....	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	O'Donnell P. F. ....	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 65
Neale William Henry ...	Gaoler, Mudgee, 30	O'Dwyer Edmund .....	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62
Neale Adah Mary.....	Matron, Gaol, Mudgee, 30	O'Farrell Rev. Peter ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kelso, Bathurst, 89
Neale Nathaniel .....	15th Locker, Customs, 50	O'Farrell Rev. Patrick...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Leonards, 89
Neate John Richard.....	Clerk, Southern Gold Fields Office, 63	O'Hara Daniel Murray (M.D.)	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hartley, 20
Neate Charles Edward...	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	O'Quinlivan Rev. P. J....	Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Neild John Cash .....	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30. Surgeon and Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Port Macquarie, 35	O'Reilly Rev. Thomas ...	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 88
		O'Sullivan James .....	Assistant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Oatley Frederick .....	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, 55	Peers J. F. ....	Vaccinator, Brewarrina, 33
Oatley James, junior ..	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Pegus Arthur Hood .....	10th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50
Oatley Wm. R. ....	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	Pegus Frederick H. D. ...	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Oatley Edwin E. A. ....	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 48	Pegus George S. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Araluen, 83
Officer William .....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 65	Pell Morris Birkbeck (B.A.)	Professor of Mathematics, University of Sydney, 91. Member of the Hunter River Floods Commission, 40
Oliver Henry .....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department, Engineer's Branch, 72	Pennington William George.	Secretary to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, 69
Oliver Alexander .....	Parliamentary Draftsman, 40	Pentland Colin C. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, 26
Oliver Francis Lemesle	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58	Penzer J. ....	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 65
Oliver Thomas Jewell ...	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Peppercorne Frederick S.	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58
Oliver Charles Nicholson Jewell	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62	Perkins Herbert .....	Clerk to Chief Inspector of Sheep, 68
Olson John P. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Moulamein, 83	Perrott Robert Issell ...	Clerk of the Peace, Northern District, 44. Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Armidale, 43
Oram Rev. Joseph .....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maitland, 90	Perry F. G. ....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bendemeer, 26
Ord C. R. ....	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92	Perry Thomas Augustus	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Ormiston James Potts ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Macquarie, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Port Macquarie, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Port Macquarie, 61	Pescud John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., M'Donald River, 20
Ormsby Arthur Irwin ...	1st Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Pettit James C. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Murrurundi, 83
Orr Ebenezer .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 65	Peyton S. L. ....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Orr W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Phelan John .....	Under Sheriff of the Colony, 41
Orridge John W. ....	Superintendent of Police, 23	Phelan Rev. James .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Hartley, 90
Owen William .....	Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 69. Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 34	Philben George .....	Superintendent of Roads, 75
Owen Edward .....	Traffic Manager, Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 73	Phillips Charles Edward	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Oxley James N. ....	Sheep Director, Picton, 66	Phillips Gerard .....	Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36
<b>P</b>		Phillips Henry .....	Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36
Packer Robert .....	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85	Pierce Letitia .....	First Teacher (Temporary), Protestant School, Parramatta, 23
Packer G. R. ....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Pierce Thomas L. R. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Page James .....	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Grafton, 43	Pierce Robert James ...	Vaccinator, Muswellbrook and Merton, 33. Coroner, Newcastle, 44. Government Medical Officer, Muswellbrook and Merton, 32
Palmer Matthew .....	Sheep Director, Hay, 65	Pinhey Charles Hart Townley.	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Palmer Edward (J.P.) ...	Coroner, Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin, 44	Pitt G. M. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Palmer Thomas W. ....	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 66	Platt William Hampdon	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48
Palmer James Hugh .....	Coroner, Port Macquarie, 45	Plunkett Wm. Edmond	Under Secretary to the Law Department, 40
Palmer Rev. H. A. ....	Shortland Writer, Legislative Assembly, 13	Polding Most Rev. John Bede (D.D.)	Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, 89
Palmer Herbert .....	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 88	Polock Annie E. ....	Assistant in the Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, 22
Palmer William Hall ...	Surveyor, Railway Department, 72	Poole Charles James ...	Registrar of the District Court, Yass, 43. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass, 27. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Yass, 62. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Yass, 21
Palmer William Hall ...	Police Magistrate, Bathurst, 25. Visiting Justice Gaol, Bathurst, 28	Pope Charles Chatfield ...	9th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49
Parker William .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Balmain, 19	Pope George Miller .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ryde, 20
Parker John .....	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 53	Poppenhagen Christian	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ryde, 26
Parker William Fox .....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Forbes, 61. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Forbes, 20.	Porter Andrew .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Patrick's Plains, 20
Parkes Thomas .....	Railway Station-master, Mittagong, 73	Porter W. H. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Parkes Henry .....	President of the Council of Education, 21	Portus A. B. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Nundle, 20
Parrott Thomas W. ....	Construction Overseer, Telegraph Department, 85	Potter C. H. ....	Chief Engineer of the Steam Dredge "Vulcan," 77
Parsons Thomas .....	Government Medical Officer, Port Macquarie, 32. Vaccinator, Port Macquarie, 33	Potter Charles .....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Paschen Oscar C. O. ...	Vaccinator, Port Macquarie, 33	Powell David .....	Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, 52
Pasch Samuel .....	Acting 8th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Powell N. S. ....	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle, 55
Pasmore William Richd. Temploman.	Railway Station-master, Haslem's Creek, 73	Pratt Edward .....	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66
Paten Thomas .....	3rd Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Pretious Albert Owen ...	Mathematical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Paterson James (LL.D.)	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tambaroora, 20	Priddle Rev. Charles F. D.	Chief Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62
Paterson J. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tambaroora, 20	Pringle George Hogarth	Minister of the Church of England, Liverpool, 88
Paterson R. ....	Examiner in Arts, University of Sydney, 91	Pring Elijah James .....	Coroner, Muswellbrook, 33
Paterson A. B. ....	Sheep Director, Young, 67	Pring John .....	Sheep Director, Young, 67
Paterson A. B. ....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 65	Pringle George Hogarth	Vaccinator, Parramatta, 33. Surgeon, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23. Surgeon, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23.
Paton Alexander Sinclair	Sheep Director, Molong, 66	Proctor Rev. Edmond B.	Surgeon, Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 35. Surgeon, Gaol, Parramatta, 27. Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, 32
Patterson E. ....	Superintendent of Powder Magazine and Military Stores, 53	Punch Stephen .....	Sheep Director, Tamworth, 66
Pattison George John ...	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Purdie Robert .....	Master Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34
Paul H. M. ....	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Braidwood, 80. Coroner, Braidwood, 44	Purves Rev. William ...	Minister of the Church of England, Bungonia, 89.
Paul Alfred .....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 67		Assistant Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Pearce Simeon Henry ...	Ensign, Bathurst Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37		Surgeon to the Gaol, Grafton, 30. Vaccinator, Grafton, 33
Pearce Joseph E. ....	Managing Trustee of the Church of England Cemetery, Haslem's Creek, 69		Presbyterian Minister, West Maitland, 90
Pearson Robert Mead ...	Police Magistrate, Young, 25		
Pearson James .....	Principal Draftsman, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18		
Pearson J. S. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21		
Peattie James .....	Sheep Director, Grafton, 65		
Peohy A. J. ....	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department, 75		
	Licensed Surveyor, 60		

## INDEX.

xxiii

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
<b>Q</b>			
Quaife Frederic Harrison	Vaccinator, Woollahra, 32	Roberts Thomas	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Quin Patrick	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66	Roberts Thomas Edward	Government Medical Officer, Bourke, 32. Vaccinator, Bourke, 33
Quinlivan Rev. P. J.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Brisbane Water, 90	Roberts William Henry	Vice-warden of St. Paul's College, 91
Quirk Thomas	Telegraphic Operator, Glen Innes, 84	Robertson W. F.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 26
Quirk Rev. J. N.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Sydney, 89	Robertson John	Colonial Secretary, 10
Quodling William Henry	Clerk, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch), 72	Robertson William	9th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 60
Quodling John	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glenfell, 84. Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82	Robertson James John	Railway Station-master, Singleton, 74
Quodling Henry	District Engineer, Railway Department, 72	Robertson Henry	Probationary Clerk, Lands Department, 58
<b>R</b>		Robertson Louis	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 75
Rabone Rev. Stephen	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sydney, 90	Robertson Richard Winder	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers, Legislative Assembly, 13
Rae John	Under Secretary for Public Works, 72	Robby Walter George	Assistant Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Rae Herbert E.	Cadet, Railway Department, 73	Robins Alfred G.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Armidale, 83
Rae William	Assistant Surveyor, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76	Robinson Robert Clark	Acting Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 29. Vaccinator, Wagga Wagga, 33. Coroner, Wagga Wagga, 45. Government Medical Officer, Wagga Wagga, 32
Ralston W. H.	Sheep Director, Grafton, 65	Robinson George	Official Postmaster, Forbes, 81
Rankin Thomas	Gaoler, Deniliquin, 30	Robinson Henry	Junior Operator, Telegraph Department, Mount Victoria, 84
Rankin Maria	Matron, Gaol, Deniliquin, 30	Robson John	Superintendent, Light-ship "Bramble," 54
Rankin Angus	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 65	Roche Rev. J. P.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown, 89
Ranshaw Thomas Eland	Dispenser to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34	Rodd C. J.	Description Writer, Survey Office, 59
Raymond Robert Peel	Major Commanding Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36	Rogers Francis Edward	Crown Prosecutor, Southern District, 44
Rayner E. B.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Collector and Gunning, 26	Rogers Robert	Second Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, 13
Read James Alexander	2nd Clerk of the Supreme Court, 40	Rogers Rev. Edward	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 83
Read John Cecil	Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27	Rolleston Christopher	Auditor General, 10. Chairman of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 35. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 40
Read William	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Merriwa, 84	Ronald Rowand	Clerk, Office of Chief Inspector of Distilleries, 52
Read George	Inspector of Police, 23	Roper John	Sheep Inspector, Merriwa, 68
Read William V.	Railway Station-master, Goulburn, 74	Rose Francis Thomas	Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76
Redhead John	Government Medical Officer, Araluen, 32. Vaccinator, Araluen, 33	Roso Alfred Cyrus Spencer	Police Magistrate, Gundagai, 25. Registrar of the District Court, Gundagai, 43. Coroner, Gundagai, 44
Redman Joseph Sudbury	3rd Clerk, District Court Office, Sydney, 42	Ross Rev. William	Presbyterian Minister, Goulburn, 90
Reeve Henry	Chief Clerk, Money Order Office, 81	Ross Rev. Duncan	Presbyterian Minister, Muswellbrook, 90
Reeve Joseph	Gunners Inspector, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	Ross J.	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Reeve Edward	Curator of Museum, University of Sydney, 91	Ross John	Pilot, Moruya, 55
Reeve E. W.	Second Printer, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 53	Ross Andrew (M.D.)	Government Medical Officer, Molong, 32. Vaccinator, Molong, 33
Reid R. T.	Sheep Director, Bourke, 64		District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Molong, 20
Reid George Houston	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 48	Rossbach Ottomar	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76
Reid Clunes Gordon	7th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Rossi F. R. L.	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 65
Rennie Edward A.	Chief Clerk, and Inspector of Accounts, Audit Office, 21	Rossiter James	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, 54
Renshaw J.	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Liverpool, 61	Rothery W. M.	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
Rich Rev. Charles H.	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27	Rotton Henry	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 64
Rich Horace P.	Probationary Clerk (Lands Department), 58	Rouse Edward	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Kyamba, 82
Rich Henry Ludlow	Clerk, Department of Lands, 58	Rouse George	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 66
Rich Osborne		Rowe E. F.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Richards Thomas	Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps, 52. Captain, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36	Rowland Isaiah	Surveyor, 1st Class, 58
Richards Francis E.	Assistant Foreman, Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, 53	Rowlands George	Sheep Inspector, Carcoar, 67
Richards William	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 65	Rowley George Henry	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Berrima, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Berrima, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Berrima, 42. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Berrima, 19. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Richards Thomas W. M.	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21	Rowling Robert Lennox	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 23
Richards James Byrn	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bathurst, 61	Rucker Henry John	3rd Clerk, Custom House, Sydney, 49
Richards William Nicholas	Vaccinator, and Government Medical Officer, Murrumbidgee, 33, 32	Rudder L. B.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Richardson William L.	Officer of Customs, Wentworth, 51	Rundle J. B.	Sheep Director, Sydney, 66
Richardson T. J.	Sheep Director, Cannonba, 64	Russell Robert Mackreth	Tide Inspector and 1st Tide Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 50
Richardson John Soame (Lt.-Col.)	Inspecting Field Officer, Volunteer Corps, 35	Russell Charles	2nd Assistant, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 53
Ridley Frederick Wm.	Sheep Inspector, Warialda and Moree, 68	Russell Macnamara	Road Superintendent, 75. Bridge Superintendent, 75
Rigney Rev. J. J.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Camden, 89	Russell Bourne, jun.	Harbour Master, Twofold Bay, 55
Ring Wallis A.	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Russell Frederick Brown	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wentworth, afterwards Queanbeyan, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wentworth, 62. Coroner, Wentworth, 45. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Queanbeyan, 20
Ritchie Robert	Sheep Director, Eden, 65		Computer, Sydney Observatory, 31
Ritchie John	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Rutherford John	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67
Robbins Philpot John Curran	Ensign, Penrith Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37	Rutherford William	Sheep Director, Cooma, 65
Roberts John J.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Yass, 82	Rutherford Robert	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, 8
Roberts Alfred	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 91. Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 34	Rutledge Thomas	Sheep Director, Queanbeyan, 66
Roberts Charles	Clerk, Examining Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48		
Roberts George J.	Railway Station-master, Mittagong, 73		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Rutter Frederick William	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Sheridan Rev. John F.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Surry Hills, Sydney, 89. Member of the Immigration Board, 64
Ryan John S.	Corresponding Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Sheriff Robert J.	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 65
Ryan Edwin	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Mudgee, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mudgee, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Mudgee, 43	Shiell Henry	Coroner, Sydney, 45
Ryeland James	Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Shiels John	Government Medical Officer, Bega, 32. Vaccinator, Bega, 33
Rygate Robert	Government Medical Officer, Wellington, 32. Vaccinator, Wellington, 33	Shirbin John James	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie, 84
Ryrie Stewart	Sheep Inspector, Cooma, 67	Shone Thomas	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Ryrie David	Sheep Director, Eden, 65	Shorter William Edgar	Shipping-master, Sydney; 53
<b>S</b>			
St. Julian Charles	16th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Siddons Joseph	Superintendent, Macquarie Light-house, South Head, 64
Sadlier Nicholas	Sheep Director, Menindie, 66	Simm Rev. S.	Minister of the Church of England, Dungog, 89
Salmon H. G.	Sheep Director, Bourke, 64	Simpson George Bowen	District Court Judge, Metropolitan and Coast District, 42. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Coast District, 44
Salomons Julian Emanuel	Solicitor General, 10	Simpson J. M.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Samuel Saul	Colonial Treasurer, 10	Simpson W. B.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Sanderson E.	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Simpson Percy	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Parramatta, 20
Sanderson Charles	Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Simpson Rev. W. W.	Minister of the Church of England, Dapto, Wollongong, 88
Sangster John	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Simpson Wm. Palgrave	Clerk, Money Order Office, 81
Savage Edward George	Meteorological Assistant, Sydney Observatory, 31	Sims George Elliot	Clerk, Brands Branch, Registrar General's Office, 19
Sawtell E.	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Simson C. W.	Sheep Director, Hay, 65
Sayers Edwin T.	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Sinclair Charles A.	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Scanler Arthur	Vaccinator, Picton, 33	Single Joseph Daniel	Sheep Director, Windsor, 67
Scarr Percy	Road Overseer, 75	Singleton James	Inspector of Police, 23
Scarr John Agar	Shorthand Writer, Legislative Council, 12	Skilman Henry	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Stephens, 20
Schleicher A.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Skinner John	Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 76
Schleicher Rev. J. T.	Church of England Chaplain, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 34, and Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31	Skinner Robert A.	Sheep Director, Glen Innes, 65
Scotland David	Railway Station-master, Ashfield, 73	Skinner Alexander	Government Medical Officer, Wollongrove, 32. Vaccinator, Glen Innes, 33
Scott John	Shipwright Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Newcastle, 54	Slade J. J.	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Scott Rev. William	Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney, 91	Slatery Thomas Michael	Fifth Clerk, Central Police Office, 24
Scott John Haughton Langston	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tambaroora, 25	Sloan William John	Ensign, West Maitland Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37
Scott David Chas. Fredk.	Police Magistrate, Sydney, 24	Sloane A.	Sheep Director, Corowa, 65
Scott George F.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle, 26	Small William	Gaoler, Berrima, 29
Scott Alexander Walker	Land Titles Commissioner, 18	Small Sarah	Matron, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Scott James	Sheep Director, Wentworth, 67	Small Robert	7th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 49
Scott Edward D.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Hay, 82.	Small William	Sheep Director, Grafton, 65
Scott Edward D., junr.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Urana, 83	Smalley George Roberts	Astronomer, Sydney, 31. Examiner in Arts, University of Sydney, 91
Scott Helenus	Police Magistrate, Newcastle, 25	Smalley William Man	Meteorological Assistant, Sydney Observatory, 31
Scott William	Officer of Customs, Port Stephens, 51	Smith Charles	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54
Scott Walter	Vaccinator, West Maitland, 33	Smith Charles Throsby	Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Wollongong, 29
Scott Lawrence Harts-horn	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollongong, 84	Smith John (M.D.)	Member of the Council of Education, 21 President of the Water Supply Commission, 40 Professor of Physics, University of Sydney, 91
Scott William D.	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 66	Smith Henry R.	Inspector of Sugar Refineries, 52
Scott William M.	Electric Telegraph Construction Overseer, 85	Smith James	Police Magistrate, Scone, afterwards Maitland, 25 Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Scone, afterwards Maitland, 28
Scott William	Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 73	Smith David	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai, 26
Seougall Richard	Construction Overseer of Electric Telegraphs, 85	Smith James	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Gundagai, 61 Surgeon and Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool, 35. Vaccinator, Liverpool, 33
Seoveroft James	Official Postmaster, Goulburn, 81	Smith Charles Edward	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wee Waa, 61. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wee Waa, 20. Coroner, Wee Waa, 45
Seale John	Audit Clerk, Great Northern Railway, 72	Smith James	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Company Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 38
Sedgwick William Gillet	Vaccinator, Sydney (Newtown), 32	Smith R. T.	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 59
Seecombe G. T.	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Smith T. H.	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Segol Louis	Government Medical Officer, Wee Waa, 32. Vaccinator, Narrabri, 33	Smith F. H.	Sheep Director, Grafton, 65
Selkirk John	Vaccinator, Richmond, 33	Smith Edward F.	Coroner, Wollongong, 45
Selwyn Rev. A. E.	Minister of the Church of England, Clarence River, 89	Smith Charles G.	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Sofala, 83
Shadforth Henry John Tudor	Usher of the Black Rod, Legislative Council, 12	Smith Archibald Scott	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Gundagai, 20
Sharkey John	Foreman of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Smith Rev. Thomas	Honorary Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 35
Sharkey John	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer, Government Printing Office, 53	Smith Colville	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Gundagai, 82
Sharpe Rev. Thomas	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Bathurst, 28. Minister of the Church of England, Bathurst, 88	Smith Rev. Elijah	Minister of the Church of England, Penrith, 88
Sharpe G. W.	Lithographic Engraver, Survey Office, 59	Smith F. J.	Sheep Director, Molong, 66
Sharpe J. G. M.	Licensed Surveyor, 60	Smith Rev. Edward	Minister of the Church of England, Campbelltown, 88
Shaw William (M.D.)	Acting Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, 32		
Shaw W. E.	Coroner, Raymond Terrace, 45. Station-master, Raymond Terrace (Telegraph Branch), 84		
Sheaffe Percy Hale	Captain, Ulladulla Corps Volunteer Rifles, 36		
Sheehy Very Rev. S. J. A.	Vicar-General, 89		
Sheldon William	Government Medical Officer, Tenterfield, 32. Vaccinator, Tenterfield, 33		
Shepherd Patrick Lindsay Crawford (Major)	Commanding Volunteer Artillery, 38		
Sheridan Robert Joseph	Clerk, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72		

## INDEX.

XXV

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Smith Rev. Pierce G. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Canberry, Queanbeyan, 89	<b>T</b>	
Smith Horace R. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80	Talbot Paul .....	1st Lieutenant, No. 2 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38
Smith John Govett .....	Government Medical Officer, Grafton, 32	Tarves J. M. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Smithers Charles James..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland, 26. Deputy Registrar of the District Court, Maitland, 42	Taylor Josiah .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Smithers G. H. ....	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland, 26	Taylor John .....	Clerk, and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, 31
Smithers Henry H. ....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Gundagai, 82	Taylor Nathaniel .....	Government Medical Officer, McDonald River, 32. Vaccinator, McDonald River, 33
Smyth William.....	15th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50	Taylor Charles .....	Coroner, Kiama, 44. Vaccinator, Kiama, 33
Snapo James .....	Police Magistrate, Warraldra, 25. Coroner, Warraldra, 45	Taylor James John .....	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27
Soares Rev. Albert D. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Queanbeyan, 89	Taylor James .....	Pilot, Newcastle, 55
Solomon Lewis .....	Captain, St. Leonards Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36	Teale William (Captain)	Quartermaster, Volunteer Corps, 35
Somerville Rev. J. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Manning River, 90	Tegg James Thomas.....	Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37
Sowerby Rev. William....	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Goulburn, 28	Templar John A. ....	Coroner, Orange, 44
Spain Staunton.....	Minister of the Church of England, Goulburn, 89	Terry John .....	Railway Station-master, Branxton, 74
Spark James .....	Sub-lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39	Thackeray Rev. J. R. ...	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland, 89. Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Maitland, 28.
Sparke George .....	Government Medical Officer, Carcoar, 32. Vaccinator, Carcoar, 33	Thomas Albert S. ....	Clerk, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72
Sparke E. J. ....	Sheep Director, Casino, 65	Thomas Right Rev. Mcsac	Lord Bishop of Goulburn, 89
Spasshatt Samuel Pearce	Sheep Director, Wallgett, 67	Thomas William Henry.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bombala, 19. Registrar of the District Court, Bombala, 42. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bombala, 61.
Spence Francis .....	Government Medical Officer, Armidale, 32. Vaccinator, Armidale, 33. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Armidale, 30	Thomas Henry Arden ...	Sheep Director, Armidale, 64
Spencer John Borghurst.	Accountant, Stamp Duties Office, 48	Thomas James Henry ...	Engineer for Existing Lines of Railways, 73
Spinks Henry .....	11th Tide-waiter, Customs, 50	Thomas William .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Spring Gerald .....	17th Landing-waiter, afterwards 11th Locker, Customs, 50	Thomas Edwin Robins...	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 72
Spruson Joseph John ...	Sheep Inspector, Coonabarabran, 67	Thompson Buchan .....	Captain No. 2 Company Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles, 36
Staco George Henry.....	Reader, Government Printing Office, 52	Thompson J. B. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60
Stace Ellen K. ....	Gaoler, Maitland, 23	Thompson John .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
Stacey Henry Peter.....	Matron, Gaol, Maitland, 28	Thompson Lindsay G....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Stacey John Keele.....	Lieutenant, Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37	Thompson Thomas .....	5th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49
Stack Rev. William .....	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Thompson James .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 65
Stack George Bagot .....	Minister of the Church of England, Balmain, Sydney, 88	Thompson Hugh .....	Sheep Director, Urana, 67
Stack E. ....	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 75	Thompson A. D. ....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 64
Stack John .....	Clerk in Charting Branch, Survey Office, 60	Thompson William .....	Official Postmaster, Newcastle, 81
Statham Henry Worthington	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59	Thompson William G., junr.	Official Postmaster, Bathurst, 81
Statham Edwin Joseph...	Clerk, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 34	Thomson Alexander Morrison	Professor of Geology, University of Sydney, 91. Lecturer in Natural Science, Sydney Grammar School, 92
Stenhouse N. Drysdale....	Bridge Superintendent, 75	Thomson James .....	Coroner, Paterson and Maitland, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Maitland, 61
Stephen Mathew Henry...	Examiner-in-law, University of Sydney, 91	Thomson James .....	Inspector of Public Revenue Collector's Accounts, 45
Stephen Francis Henry...	Examiner-in-law, University of Sydney, 91	Thornton Augustus W...	Coroner, Merton and Musclebrook, 44
Stephen Sir Alfred, Knt. (O.B.)	Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, 40	Thornton William H., J.P.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Macleay River, 20. Coroner, Macleay River, 44
Stephen Rev. Alfred Hewlett (B.A.)	Chief Justice, 10	Thorpe James .....	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 53
Stephen William Wilberforce	Minister of the Church of England, Redfern, Sydney, 88	Thorpe Charles.....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Stephen Cecil Bedford...	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Thurmo George A.....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 52
Stephenson James .....	Associate to His Honor the Chief Justice, 41	Thurlo Charles Alton...	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Stephens Thomas .....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Thurlo Joseph Giovanni	3rd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 25
Stevens Thomas .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Tibbitts Walter Hugh (J.P.)	Vaccinator, Dubbo, 33. Coroner, Dubbo, 44. Government Medical Officer, Dubbo, 32
Stewart Rev. Robert .....	Presbyterian Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27	Tierney John .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Murrurundi, 83
Stewart Thomas .....	Pilot, Bellinger, 55	Tinckam Grace.....	Matron, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 27
Stewart Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 64	Tingcombe George T. ...	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 66
Stewart William Robert	Sixth Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 24	Tingcombe Rev. Henry Todhunter F. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Camden, 88
Stewart Charles Alex....	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Tompson George Charles	Sheep Director, Dubbo, 65
Still Walter .....	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48	Tompson Charles .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58
Stirton Rev. Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Albury, 64	Tompson Charles .....	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 13
Stobo Robert .....	Presbyterian Minister, Paterson, 90	Tompson Edwin Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wagga Wagga, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Wagga Wagga, 43. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wagga Wagga, 61
Stone Thomas H. ....	Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama, 55	Toulmin Fredk. Bransby.	Governor's Private Secretary, 10
Stoppes Arthur James ...	Official Postmaster, Albury, 81. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Albury, 19	Townshend Thomas S. ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wollombi, 21
Stratford Henry Edward	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59	Trader Thomas .....	Line-repairer, Wagga Wagga, Electric Telegraph Branch, 82
Street Francis Gale S....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58	Trail R. J. ....	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 66
Strickland Josiah .....	Government Medical Officer, Raymond Terrace, 32. Vaccinator, Raymond Terrace, 33	Trenbicki Albyn Leon	Bridge Superintendent, 75
Strong Henry William....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 65	Trengrouse William Anthony.	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Stuart John .....	Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 37	Trengrouse Nicholas ...	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Stubbins John Newman...	Coroner, Urana, 45	Tresilian John T. ....	Inspector of Sheep and Cattle, Eden, 68
Studdert Robert .....	9th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 49	Trickett Joseph .....	Superintendent of Coining Department, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Studdert Robert .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paterson, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Paterson, 61. Registrar of the District Court, Paterson, 42		
Sumner Rev. J. C. ....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Sydney, 89		
Sutherland John .....	Secretary for Public Works, 72. Commissioner for Railways, 72		
Suttor William H. ....	Sheep Director, Condoblin and Forbes, 65		
Suttor George B. ....	Lieutenant, Bathurst Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37		
Swayne Herbert Wigan.	Vaccinator, Orange, 33		
Swyny John .....	Customs Officer, Albury, 51		
Syme David Yorke .....	2nd Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery, 38		
Synnot George .....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 64		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Trimble Thomas .....	Sub-Collector of Customs, Richmond River, 51	Walker Matthew .....	Gaoler, Braidwood, 30
Tucker Charles W. ....	Line-repairer, Telegraph Department, Grafton, 84	Walker Ann .....	Matron, Gaol, Braidwood, 30
Tucker Alexander .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield, 84	Walker W. ....	Vaccinator, Sofala, 33
Tulloch John F. ....	Sheep Director, Brewarrina, 64	Wall William .....	3rd Locker, Customs, Sydney, 50
Tunks Alfred .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Urana, 83	Wall H. C. ....	Sheep Director, Molong, 66
Tupholme Robert .....	Sheep Inspector, Deniliquin, 67	Wallace James .....	Railway Station-master, Hexham, 74
Turner Alfred Allatson .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wollongong, 21. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wollongong, 62. Registrar of the District Court, Wollongong, 42.	Waller Edward Nestor .....	Purser, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 22
Turner Thomas .....	Sheep Inspector, Yass and Queanbeyan, 68	Waller W. N. ....	Sheep Director, Narrandera, 66
Turner Rev. G. E. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Hunter's Hill, 88	Wallis Henry .....	Sheep Director, Cooma, 65
Twine Frederick Wm. ....	14th Locker, Customs, 50	Walsh Edward .....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Albury, 82
Twomey Rev. Cornelius .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Albury, 90	Walsh Rev. C. ....	Minister of Church of England, Morpeth, 88
Twynam Edward .....	District Surveyor, 58	Walters John J. ....	Junior Assistant Draftsman, Registrar General's Office, 18. Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 59
Tyrrell Right Rev. William (D.D.) .....	Lord Bishop of Newcastle, 88	Warburton George .....	Police Magistrate, Mudgee, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Mudgee, 30
Tyrrell Rev. Lovick .....	Minister of the Church of England, East Maitland, 89	Warburton Christopher .....	4th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Redfern and Botany, 19
Tyson James .....	Sheep Director, Balranald, 64	Warburton Silvester B. ....	Senior Chief Clerk, Department of Lands, 58
Tyson Peter .....	Sheep Director, Hay, 65	Warburton William .....	7th Tide-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 50
Tyter John F. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Kiama, 84	Ward Gerras J. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80
		Ward Robert Dalzell .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. Leonards, 19. Surgeon, Suburban Corps of Volunteer Rifles, 38. Vaccinator, St. Leonards, North Shore, 32
		Ward Edward Grant .....	Deputy Registrar General, 18
		Wardley Edward (M.R.C.S.E.) .....	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34
		Wareham Jno. Valentine .....	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ulladulla, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ulladulla, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dowling, 61. Coroner, Dowling, 45
			Government Medical Officer, Orange, 32
		Warren Henry Charles .....	Construction Overseer of Telegraphs, 85
		Warren William T. ....	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office, 52
		Waterman John .....	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney, 54
		Watson Thomas .....	
		Watson Samuel J. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollombi, 83
		Watson S. ....	Sheep Director, Albury, 64
		Watt Jane .....	Matron, Gaol, Parramatta, 27
		Watt David .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 65
		Watt F. W. ....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 59
		Watts John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Concord, 19
		Watts W. L. ....	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 65
		Waugh Robert (M.D.) .....	Surgeon, Gaol, Goulburn, 28. Government Medical Officer, Goulburn, 32. Coroner, Goulburn, 44. Vaccinator, Goulburn, 33
		Weaver Charles Thomas .....	Police Magistrate, Armidale, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Armidale, 30
		Webb Edward Joseph .....	Lieutenant, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 36
		Webb Frederick William .....	2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly, 13
		Weber Adalbert .....	Superintendent of Roads, 75
		Webster John .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mount Victoria, 84
		Webster Randal E. ....	Chief Clerk, Council of Education Office, 21
		Weekes John Wyo .....	Lieutenant, Glebe Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 37. Inspector of Distilleries, 52
		Weigall Albert Bythesea .....	Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School, 92
		Wells Frederick .....	Superintendent of Roads (Head Quarters), 74. 2nd Lieutenant No. 4 Battery Volunteer Artillery, 38
		Wells John .....	Captain, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 36
		Wells Augustus .....	Vaccinator, Morpeth, 33
		Wells George .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Forbes, 83
		Welsh H. B. ....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 64
		West T. H. ....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 65
		Westby E. W. ....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 67
		Western George .....	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 63
		Weston William Clifton, J.P. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble, 26. Coroner, Coonamble, 44. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonamble, 61
		Wetherell Benjamin Jno. ....	Coroner, Manning and Bega, 44. Vaccinator, Eden, 33
		Wheeler Henry .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Murrurundi, 20. Coroner, Murrurundi, 44
		Whereat Edward R. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tenterfield, 20
		Whinfield Rev. J. F. R. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Tamworth, 89
		White George M. ....	Official Postmaster, Deniliquin, 81
		White Rev. James S. ....	Presbyterian Minister, Singleton, 90
		White Frederick R. ....	Sheep Director, Mcerriwa, 66
<b>U</b>			
Uhr William A. ....	Clerk, Money Order Office, 81		
Uhr William C. ....	Chief Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 41		
Underwood Frederick .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58		
Underwood R. G. ....	Description Writer, Survey Office, 59		
Underwood John .....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 58		
Unwin George P. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 80		
Unwin James Sims .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 58		
Urquhart Alexander .....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 66		
Usher Henry C. ....	Night Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 82		
<b>V</b>			
Vanes J. W. ....	Assistant Master, Sydney Grammar School, 92		
Verdon William W. ....	Railway Station-master, Honeysuckle Point, 74		
Vernon Donald .....	Traffic Auditor, Railway Department, 72		
Vernon J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 60		
Vidal Rev. George .....	Minister of the Church of England, Penrith, (Mulgoa), 88		
Vincent Frederick Wm. ....	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 62		
Vine Alfred .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 72		
Vivian John .....	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly, 13		
Vote James Clegg .....	Lieutenant, Kiama Corps Volunteer Rifles, 37		
Vyner Frederick Wheeler .....	Police Magistrate, Tumut, 25		
	Coroner, Adelong, Tumut, and Tumberumba, 44		
Vyner Arthur E. ....	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 39		
<b>W</b>			
Wade William Burton .....	District Engineer, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch), 72		
Wager Henry .....	Officer in charge of Detective Police, 24		
Walcot Thomas Bailby .....	Ensign, No. 4 Company Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 37		
Walford Joseph .....	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields in the Western District, 63		
Walford Joseph S. ....	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Colonial Treasury, 48		
Walker Matthew A. ....	Official Postmaster, Mudgee, 81		
Walker Critchett .....	Second Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18		
Walker George .....	Surgeon and Dispenser to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney, 35		
Walker Josiah Wesley .....	Vaccinator, Lismore, 83		
Walker George .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Windsor, 21		
Walker William Henry .....	Plan Mounter, Survey Office, 60		
Walker Philip B. ....	Assistant Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, 82		
Walker Robert Cooper .....	Inspector of Public Charities, 35. Librarian, Free Public Library, 39		







NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,  
1869.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Governors ... ..	2
Parliaments ... ..	2
Ministries ... ..	3
Members of Executive Council ... ..	5
Members of Legislative Council ... ..	5
Members of Legislative Assembly ( <i>Old</i> ) ... ..	6
Ditto ( <i>New</i> ) ... ..	8

## BLUE BOOK OF

## GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION of GOVERNORS of NEW SOUTH WALES, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

NAMES.	FROM	TO
Captain A. Phillip, R.N. ....	26 January, 1788 ...	10 December, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	11 December, 1792 ...	12 December, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	13 December, 1794 ...	1 September, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N. ....	7 September, 1795 ...	27 September, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N. ....	28 September, 1800 ...	12 August, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N. ....	13 August, 1806 ...	26 January, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone	} All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards } 102nd Regiment.....}	26 January, 1808 ... 28 December, 1809.
Lieutenant-Colonel Forceaux		
Colonel William Paterson		
Major-General L. Macquarie .....	1 January, 1810 ...	1 December, 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. ....	1 December, 1821 ...	1 December, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	6 December, 1825 ...	18 December, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling .....	19 December, 1825 ...	21 October, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	22 October, 1831 ...	2 December, 1831.
Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B. ....	3 December, 1831 ...	5 December, 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	6 December, 1837 ...	23 February, 1838.
Sir George Gipps .....	24 February, 1838 ...	11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell .....	12 July, 1846 ...	2 August, 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy .....	3 August, 1846 ...	17 January, 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. ....	20 January, 1855 ...	22 January, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator) .....	23 January, 1861 ...	21 March, 1861.
Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. { Administrator .....	22 March, 1861 ...	15 May, 1861.
{ Governor-in-Chief .....	16 May, 1861 ...	24 December, 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) .....	25 December, 1867 ...	7 January, 1868.
Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor) .....	8 January, 1868 ...	(Still in office.)

## PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, when opened for the DISPATCH of BUSINESS, and DISSOLUTION OF SAME; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIRST PARLIAMENT.</b></p> <p>Opened, 22nd May, 1856.....Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 1.—(1856-7.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 2.—(1857.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECOND PARLIAMENT.</b></p> <p>Opened, 23rd March, 1858.....Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 1.—(1858.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 2.—(1858-9.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THIRD PARLIAMENT.</b></p> <p>Opened, 30th August, 1859.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 1.—(1859-60.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 2.—(1860.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FOURTH PARLIAMENT.</b></p> <p>Opened, 10th January, 1861.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 1.—(1861.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 2.—(1861-2.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 3.—(1862.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 4.—(1863-4.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 5.—(1864.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIFTH PARLIAMENT.</b></p> <p>Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 1.—(1865.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 2.—(1865-6.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 3.—(1866.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION 6.—(1869.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.</p>
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MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.</b>				
Stuart A. Donaldson <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 6 June, 1856...	25 Aug., 1856.	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Thomas Holt .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
William M. Manning <sup>1</sup> .....	Attorney General .....			
John Bayley Darvall <sup>1</sup> .....	Solicitor General .....			
George R. Nichols .....	Auditor General .....			
William C. Mayo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 26 Aug., 1856...	2 Oct., 1856...	Also Auditor General, from 26 August to 17 September.
Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Terence A. Murray .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....			
James Martin .....	Attorney General .....	} 12 Sept., 1856...	Ditto .....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	Solicitor General .....			
<b>PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.</b>				
Henry W. Parker .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 3 Oct., 1856...	7 Sept., 1857.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.
Stuart A. Donaldson .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
John Hay .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....			
William M. Manning .....	Attorney General .....	} Ditto .....	25 May, 1857.	
John Bayley Darvall .....	Solicitor General .....			
John Bayley Darvall .....	Attorney General .....	} 26 May, 1857...	7 Sept., 1857.	
Edward Wise .....	Solicitor General .....			
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B. <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	26 Oct., 1859.	
Richard Jones .....	Ditto .....			
Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 4 Jan., 1858...	30 Mar., 1859 ...	Deceased.
Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Elias C. Weekes .....	Secretary for Lands and Public Works .....	} 18 April, 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.	
Terence A. Murray .....				
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands .....	} 18 Jan., 1858...	30 Sept., 1859.	
John Robertson .....				
Edward Flood .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	} 1 Oct., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.	
James Martin .....				
James Martin .....	Attorney General .....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	8 Nov., 1858.	
James Martin .....				
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	Attorney General .....	} 15 Nov., 1858...	28 Feb., 1859.	
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....				
Lyttleton H. Bayley .....	Attorney General .....	} 1 Mar., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.	Appointed Attorney General.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....				
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	Solicitor General .....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	.....	
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....				
William B. Dalley .....	Solicitor General .....	} 15 Nov., 1858...	11 Feb., 1859.	
William B. Dalley .....				
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	} 21 Feb., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859 ...	Re-appointed, 3 November, 1859. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
John F. Hargrave .....				
John Dickson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>FORSTER MINISTRY—No. 5.</b>				
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 27 Oct., 1859...	8 Mar., 1860.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
John Black .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Secretary for Public Works .....			
Edward Wise .....	Attorney General .....	} Ditto .....	13 Feb., 1860 ...	Appointed Puisne Judge, 15 February, 1860.
Sir W. M. Manning, Kt. }				
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	} 21 Feb., 1860...	8 Mar., 1860.	Appointed Attorney General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.)
John F. Hargrave .....				
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	} 3 Nov., 1859...	8 Mar., 1860 ...	
John F. Hargrave .....				

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 26th April, 1856; but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council, on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office. <sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)</b>				
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	} 9 Mar., 1860... 2 April, 1860...}	} Merged into Cowper Ministry.	Premier to 9 January, 1861.  Representative of Government in Legis- lative Council.
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
Elias C. Weekes .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works...			
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney General.....			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.)</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Premier from 10 January, 1861.
Elias Carpenter Weekes } succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Mar., 1860...	20 Mar., 1863.	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	21 Mar., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.	Appointed Solicitor General.
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works...	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.	
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney General.....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.	
John F. Hargrave } succeeded by John Bayley Darvall ... }		2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863 ...	
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.	
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Representative of Government in Legis- lative Council.
Charles Cowper, junr. ....	Clerk of the Executive Council.			A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.</b>				
James Martin .....	Attorney General.....	} 16 Oct., 1863... .....	} 2 Feb., 1865.	Representative of Government in Legisla- tive Council—formerly Attorney General.
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Peter Faucett .....	Solicitor General .....			
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.....			
Arthur T. Holroyd .....	Secretary for Public Works...			
John Hubert Plunkett? ...	.....			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.</b>				
Charles Cowper <sup>2</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	3 Feb., 1865 ...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Thomas Ware Smart ... } succeeded by Saul Samuel..... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	3 Feb., 1865 ...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	
Marshall Burdekin .....	Attorney General.....	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866.	Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.
John Bayley Darvall ... }		4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	
John Hubert Plunkett... }		3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.	
John Fletcher Hargrave ...	Solicitor General .....	25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	
John Robertson .....		3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865.	
John Robertson } succeeded by William M. Arnold..... }	Secretary for Lands.....	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.	
William M. Arnold..... }		20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865 ...	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Public Works...	1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
William M. Arnold..... }		3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	
Thomas Ware Smart ... }		20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
James A. Cunneen .....	Postmaster General.....	1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	
				A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.</b>				
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. <sup>2</sup> .....	Attorney General.....	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.	Resigned.
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	22 Jan., 1866 ...	17 Sept., 1868 ...	
Joseph Docker .....		28 Sept., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 22 Jan., 1866	26 Oct., 1868.	
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.....		26 Oct., 1868.	
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Works.....	26 Oct., 1868.		
Robert Mackintosh Isaacs.	Solicitor General .....	26 Oct., 1868.		
Joseph Docker .....	Postmaster General.....	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1868 ...	Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Joseph Docker } succeeded by Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe }		22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1868 ...	
		29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.	
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.</b>				
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 27 Oct., 1868... 31 Oct., 1868...}	} Still in office. Ditto .....	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office. Appointed District Court Judge.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
William Forster .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works.			
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney General.....	31 Oct., 1868...	Ditto .....	
Joshua Frey Josephson } succeeded by Julian Eml. Salomons... }	Solicitor General .....	27 Oct., 1868...	9 Sept., 1869 ...	
Daniel Egan .....		Postmaster General .....	18 Dec., 1869...	Still in office.
Robert Owen .....	27 Oct., 1868...		Ditto.	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.

<sup>1</sup> From which date Mr. Cowper took his seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.<sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

5

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL during the Year 1869.

Name.	Date.		Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.
	From	To	
The Right Honorable Somerset Richard, } Earl of Belmore (President) .....	8 January, 1868 ...	Still in office .....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same. Governor of Norfolk Island, without emolument. Colonial Secretary. Colonial Treasurer. Secretary for Lands. Secretary for Works. Solicitor General. Solicitor General. Postmaster General. A Member of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable John Robertson .....	27 October, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Saul Samuel .....	27 October, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	
The Honorable William Forster .....	27 October, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	
The Honorable John Sutherland .....	27 October, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Joshua Frey Josephson ...	27 October, 1868 ...	3 September, 1869 ...	
The Honorable Julian Emanuel Salomons ..	18 December, 1869 ...	Still in office .....	
The Honorable Daniel Egan .....	27 October, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Robert Owen .....	8 December, 1868 ...	Ditto .....	

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1869.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.	
Allen, The Honorable George .....	24 June, 1861 .....	{ Chairman of Committees. Member of the Council of Education.	
Blaxland, The Honorable John .....	24 November, 1863.		
Busby, The Honorable William .....	1 July, 1867.		
Byrnes, The Honorable William .....	24 June, 1861.		
Campbell, The Honorable John .....	24 June, 1861.		
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander .....	3 June, 1864.		
Chisholm, The Honorable James .....	17 October, 1864.		
Cox, The Honorable George Henry .....	17 June, 1863.		
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew .....	28 September, 1868.		
Docker, The Honorable Joseph .....	1 December, 1863.		
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane .....	2 September, 1861.		
Hay, The Honorable John .....	26 June, 1867.		
Holt, The Honorable Thomas .....	28 September, 1868.		
Icely, The Honorable Thomas .....	3 June, 1864.		
Jennings, The Honorable Patrick Alfred <sup>1</sup> .....	28 March, 1867.		
Lord, The Honorable Francis .....	17 October, 1864.		
Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knight .....	17 October, 1864.		
Macfarlane, The Honorable John .....	24 June, 1861.		
Manning, The Honorable Sir William Montagu, } Knight, Q.C. ....	24 June, 1861 .....		{ Attorney General. Formerly Solicitor General, for which he receives a pension of £800 per annum; not drawn during present occupancy.
Mitchell, The Honorable James <sup>2</sup> .....	24 June, 1861.		
Moore, The Honorable Henry .....	28 September, 1868.		
Murray, The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey, Knight ...	13 October, 1862 .....	President of the Legislative Council.	
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart .....	24 November, 1863.		
Owen, The Honorable Robert .....	8 December, 1868 .....	{ Member of the Executive Council. Representative of the Government in Legislative Council.	
Park, The Honorable Alexander .....	28 September, 1868.		
Plunkett, The Honorable John Hubert, Q.C. <sup>3</sup> .....	24 June, 1861 .....	{ Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a pension of £1,200 per annum.	
Richardson, The Honorable John .....	28 September, 1868.		
Russell, The Honorable Bourn .....	24 June, 1861.		
Thomson, The Honorable Edward Deas, C.B. ....	24 June, 1861 .....	{ Formerly Colonial Secretary, for which he receives a pension of £2,000 per annum.	
Towns, The Honorable Robert .....	17 June, 1863.		
Weekes, The Honorable Elias Carpenter .....	10 July, 1865.		

<sup>1</sup> Resigned.<sup>2</sup> Deceased reported to the House, 3rd February, 1869.<sup>3</sup> Deceased reported to the House, 28th September, 1867.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (OLD).

RETURN of MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, for the Year 1869.

Electoral District.	Name.	When elected.	Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.
Argyle .....	Philip Dignam .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
Balranald .....	Joseph James Phelps .....		
Bathurst .....	William Henry Suttor .....	21 December, 1866 .....	} Not any.
The Bogan .....	George William Lord .....	} General Election, 1864	
Braidwood .....	Joshua Frey Josephson <sup>1</sup> .....		} succeeded by
	Michael W. Kelly .....	20 September, 1869 .....	
Camden.....	John Morrice .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
	Richard Hutchinson Roberts.....		
Canterbury .....	James Oatley .....	} 16 September, 1868 .....	} Not any.
	Richard Hill.....		
Carcoar .....	Barnard Stimpson .....	General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
The Clarence .....	John Robertson .....	27 August, 1866.....	
Central Cumberland ...	Samuel Lyons .....	17 December, 1868 .....	} Not any.
	John Lackey.....	27 June, 1867.....	
Eden .....	Daniel Egan .....	} See "Executive Council."	} See "Executive Council."
The Glebe.....	Thomas Ware Smart .....		
Goulburn .....	Maurice Alexander .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
The Gwydir .....	Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar .....		
Hartley .....	John Lucas .....	} See "Executive Council."	} See "Executive Council."
The Hastings .....	William Forster .....		
The Hawkesbury .....	James Augustine Cunneen.....	9 October, 1865 .....	} Not any.
	William Richman Piddington .....		
The Hume .....	Thomas Hodges Mate .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
The Hunter .....	John Fitzgerald Burns .....		
The Lower Hunter .....	Robert Wisdom .....	} 6 June, 1868.....	} Not any.
The Upper Hunter .....	Archibald Bell .....		
Illawarra .....	John Stewart .....	10 September, 1866 .....	} Not any.
Kiama .....	Henry Parkes .....	} General Election, 1864...	
The Lachlan.....	Sir James Martin.....		} Not any.
Liverpool Plains .....	John Charles Lloyd.....	} General Election, 1864...	
East Macquarie .....	William Cummings .....		} 26 August, 1867.....
	John Bligh Suttor .....		
West Macquarie .....	Richard Driver.....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
East Maitland .....	Alexander Dodds .....		
West Maitland.....	Benjamin Lee .....	} 30 March, 1865 .....	
Monaro .....	William Graham .....		

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 3rd September, 1869.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

Electoral District.	Name.	When elected.	Whether holding any, and what other Civil or Military Office.
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (OLD)—continued.</b>			
Morpeth .....	James Campbell .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
Mudgee .....	Samuel Henry Terry .....		
The Murray .....	Robert Landale .....		
The Murrumbidgee .....	William Macleay .....		
Narellan .....	John Hurley .....		
The Nepean .....	James Tobias Ryan .....		
Newcastle .....	James Hannell .....		
New England .....	Theophilus Cooper .....		
Newtown .....	Stephen Campbell Brown .....		
Northumberland .....	Atkinson Alfred Patrick Tighe .....		
Orange .....	George McKay .....	3 July, 1867 .....	
Paddington .....	John Sutherland .....	} General Election, 1864...	See "Executive Council."
Parramatta .....	James Byrnes .....		} Not any.
	James Squire Farnell .....		
The Paterson .....	William Munnings Arnold .....		Speaker of Legislative Assembly.
Patrick's Plains .....	John Bowie Wilson .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Not any.
Queanbeyan .....	Leopold Fane De Salis .....		
St. Leonards .....	William Tunks .....		
Shoalhaven .....	Thomas Garrett .....	} General Election, 1864...	} Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.
East Sydney .....	James Hart .....		
	James Henry Neale .....		
	Robert Stewart .....		
West Sydney .....	Marshall Burdekin .....		
	Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D. ....	General Election, 1864 ...	
	Geoffrey Eagar .....	7 July, 1865 .....	
	William Charles Windeyer .....	17 January, 1866 .....	
	William Robert Campbell .....	15 December, 1868 .....	
Tenterfield .....	Hugh Gordon .....	General Election, 1864 ...	} Not any.
The Tumut .....	Edward George Brown .....	20 August, 1866 .....	
Wollington .....	Saul Samuel .....	1 November, 1865 .....	See "Executive Council."
The Williams .....	John Robertson Nowlan .....	19 April, 1866 .....	} General Election, 1864 ...
Windsor .....	William Walker .....		
Wollombi .....	Joseph Eckford .....		
Yass Plains .....	Robert Mackintosh Isaacs .....	6 November, 1865 .....	} Not any.
Gold Fields South .....	James Rodd .....	General Election, 1864 ...	
Gold Fields West .....	Walter Church .....	15 February, 1869 .....	
Gold Fields North .....	James Hoskins .....	6 July, 1868 .....	



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (NEW).

NOMINAL RETURN of MEMBERS elected at the GENERAL ELECTION, 1869-70, to serve in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	
		General Election. 1869.			General Election. 1869.	
Argyle .....	Edward Butler .....	13 December.	Morpeth .....	James Campbell .....	17 December.	
Balranald .....	Joseph James Phelps .....	15 "	Mudgee .....	Mathew Henry Stephen.....	16 "	
Bathurst .....	William Henry Suttor .....	20 "	The Murray .....	Patrick Alfred Jennings .....	29 "	
The Bogan .....	George William Lord .....	22 "	The Murrumbidgee	William Macleay .....	9 "	
Braidwood.....	Michael William Kelly .....	14 "	Narellan .....	Joseph Leary .....	17 "	
Camden .....	Arthur Alexander Walton	14 "	The Nepean .....	James Tobias Ryan .....	14 "	
	Onslow .....		Newcastle .....	George Alfred Lloyd .....	3 "	
Canterbury .....	John Morrice .....	14 "	New England .....	Charles Thomas Weaver .....	23 "	
	Montagu Conssett Stephen.....	23 "	Newtown .....	Stephen Campbell Brown .....	10 "	
Carcoar .....	Richard Hill .....	23 "	Northumberland ...	William Brookes .....	9 "	
	Richard Driver .....	17 "	Orange .....	Saul Samuel .....	15 "	
The Clarence.....	Thomas Bawden .....	7 "	Paddington .....	John Sutherland.....	4 "	
Central	John Lackey .....	28 "	Parramatta .....	James Byrnes .....	17 "	
	Cumberland ...	Edward Flood.....		28 "	James Squire Farnell.....	17 "
Eden .....	Henry Clarke .....	14 "	The Paterson .....	William Munnings Arnold ...	15 "	
The Glebe.....	George Wigram Allen .....	11 "	Patrick's Plains ...	James Hoskins .....	23 "	
Goulburn .....	Maurice Alexander.....	13 "	Queanbeyan .....	William Forster .....	23 "	
The Gwydir .....	Thomas Gordon Gibbons	24 "	St. Leonards .....	William Tunks .....	20 "	
	Dangar .....		Shoalhaven .....	Thomas Garrett .....	14 "	
Hartley .....	James Henry Neale .....	23 "	East Sydney .....	Henry Parkes <sup>3</sup> .....	3 "	
The Hastings .....	Horace Dean .....	23 "		Sir James Martin .....	3 "	
The Hawkesbury	Henry Moses .....	18 "		David Buchanan.....	3 "	
	William Richman Piddington.	18 "	George King .....	3 "		
The Hume .....	James Thomas Fallon .....	23 "	West Sydney ...	Joseph Wearne .....	9 "	
The Hunter .....	John Dillon.....	15 "		John Robertson .....	9 "	
The Lower Hunter..	Robert Wisdom <sup>1</sup> .....	17 "		William Charles Windeyer ...	9 "	
The Upper Hunter	Archibald Bell .....	16 "	William Speer.....	9 "		
Illawarra .....	James Osborne .....	14 "	Tenterfield .....	Colin Alexander Fraser.....	23 "	
Kiama .....	Henry Parkes .....	14 "	The Tumut .....	Edward George Brown .....	22 "	
The Lachlan.....	James Watson .....	28 "	Wellington .....	Gerald Spring .....	28 "	
Liverpool Plains ...	The Hon. Charles Cowper <sup>2</sup> ...	23 "	The Williams .....	John Nowlan .....	31 "	
East Macquarie	William Cummings .....	21 "	Windsor .....	Arthur Dight .....	22 "	
	John Bligh Suttor .....	21 "	Wollombi .....	Joseph Eckford .....	13 "	
West Macquarie ...	Edmund Webb .....	15 "	Yass Plains .....	Michael Fitzpatrick .....	20 "	
East Maitland .....	Alexander Dodds .....	16 "	Gold Fields	South ...	Ezekiel Alexander Baker .....	
West Maitland ...	Benjamin Lee .....	20 "		West ...	Walter Church .....	10 "
Monaro .....	Daniel Egan .....	4 January. 1870.		North ...	Robert Wisdom .....	10 "

<sup>1</sup> Also elected for Gold Fields North.

<sup>2</sup> Accepted office of Colonial Secretary.—Re-elected 29 January, 1870.

<sup>3</sup> Also elected for Kiama.

PART II.

Officers provided for under Schedule A of 18 & 19  
Victoria, Cap. 54.

SUMMARY:

	PAGE.
Officers provided for under Schedule A of 18 and 19 Victoria, Cap. 54 ... ..	10

**OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A  
OF 18 AND 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.**

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A OF 18 AND 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.</b>							
His Excellency the Governor.	The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor). <sup>1</sup>	19 Aug., 1867; entered upon official duty, 8 Jan., 1868.	Her Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	7,000	0	0	8 Jan., 1868.
Chief Justice .....	Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B.	7 Oct., 1844	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	2,000	0	0	} 30 April, 1839.
				*600	0	0	
Puisne Judges .....	John Fletcher Hargrave...	22 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500	0	0	} 20 Jan., 1859.
	Alfred Cheeke .....	22 June, 1865	Ditto .....	*500	0	0	
				1,500	0	0	} 1 June, 1841.
				*500	0	0	
Colonial Secretary .....	John Robertson .....	27 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	2,000	0	0	13 Jan., 1858.†
Colonial Treasurer .....	Saul Samuel .....	27 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	1,250	0	0	} 27 Oct., 1859.†
				*250	0	0	
Attorney General.....	Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C. <sup>2</sup>	31 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	1,500	0	0	1 Oct., 1837.†
Solicitor General .....	Joshua Frey Josephson <sup>3</sup> ...	27 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	1,000	0	0	27 Oct., 1868.
	succeeded by Julian Emanuel Salomons	18 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	1,000	0	0	18 Dec., 1869.
Auditor General .....	Christopher Rolleston <sup>4</sup> ...	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	900	0	0	1 Jan., 1843.
The Governor's Private Secretary.	Frederick Bransby Toulmin <sup>5</sup>	8 Jan., 1868	Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.	400	0	0	8 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by Arthur Henry .....	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 Dec., 1869.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary. <sup>2</sup> Formerly Solicitor General, for which he receives a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office. <sup>3</sup> To the 9th September—Appointed a District Court Judge. <sup>4</sup> Chairman of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute; Trustee of the New South Wales Savings' Bank; and Superannuation Fund Commissioner—without emolument. <sup>5</sup> To the 30th November—Resigned. \* Provided by Colonial Acts. † Services not continuous.

## PART III.

## Executive and Legislative Establishments.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	12
Executive Council ... ..	12
Legislative Council ... ..	12
Legislative Assembly ... ..	13
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	13
Parliamentary Library ... ..	13

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.</b>					
Governor and Commander-in-Chief .....	See Schedule A., page 10.				
Private Secretary .....					
Aide-de-Camp .....	Henry Marcus Beresford <sup>1</sup>	8 Jan., 1868	The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.	9/6 $\Psi$ diem	8 Jan., 1868.
Clerk to the Private Secretary.	George William Newcombe	1 Dec., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1848.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	123 0 0	
Mounted Orderlies*— Sergeant (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	3/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\Psi$ diem to 29 February, 8/3 $\Psi$ diem from 1 March.	
Troopers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\Psi$ diem to 29 February, 6/0 $\Psi$ diem from 1 March.	each. "

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 9/6 per diem lodging money and the keep of two horses. Captain, 9th Regiment of Foot.

\* Military, to 29th February—Police, from 1 March.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 Nov., 1858.
Clerk .....	Edward Marriott .....	— April, 1868	Clerk of the Executive Council...	100 0 0	12 Aug., 1862.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	18 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Also, Officekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President .....	Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt.	14 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200 0 0	26 Aug., 1856.*
Chairman of Committees...	George Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	2 July, 1867 13 Oct., 1868 28 Sept., 1869	Elected by Legislative Council (sessionally).	500 0 0	
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	Richard O'Connor <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1860 15 Feb., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	700 0 0	12 Jan., 1836.
Clerk Assistant .....	John Jackson Calvert .....	1 Jan., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1853.
Usher of the Black Rod...	Henry John Tudor Shadforth.	27 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	400 0 0	16 May, 1856.
Shorthand Writer .....	John Agar Scarr .....	20 May, 1856	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 May, 1847.
1st Clerk .....	Adolphus Philip Clapin ...	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1850.
2nd Clerk .....	Stewart Majoribanks Mowle	7 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	21 Aug., 1852.
3rd Clerk .....	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper	1 April, 1860	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Dec., 1858.
Copying Clerk .....	William Leonard Edwards	14 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 June, 1864.
Principal Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Doorkeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Clerk of the Parliaments .....	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
Extra Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Member of the Council of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, without emolument.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

13

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Speaker .....	William Munnings Arnold <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1865	Electd by Legislative Assembly.	1,200 0 0	25 Mar., 1858.*
Chairman of Committees...	Thomas Garrett <sup>1</sup>	25 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	500 0 0	8 Mar., 1865.
Clerk of Assembly .....	Charles Tompson <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	23 Feb., 1829.*
	succeeded by Oliver Francis Kelly <sup>3</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	800 0 0	9 Oct., 1854.
	succeeded by Stephen Wilson Jones.....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	800 0 0	2 Nov., 1843.*
Clerk Assistant.....	Oliver Francis Kelly <sup>4</sup>	13 Nov., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	9 Oct., 1854.
	succeeded by Stephen Wilson Jones <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	600 0 0	2 Nov., 1843.*
	succeeded by John Connery .....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	600 0 0	7 April, 1859.
2nd Clerk Assistant.....	John Connery <sup>4</sup>	13 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	7 April, 1859.
	succeeded by Frederick William Webb.....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Charles Wray Finch	28 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	28 June, 1860.
Shorthand Writer .....	James Hugh Palmer	28 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1844.
Clerk of Records .....	Stephen Wilson Jones <sup>4</sup>	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	400 0 0	2 Nov., 1843.*
	succeeded by Frederick William Webb <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
	succeeded by John A. Vivian .....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
Clerk of Select Committees	Frederick William Webb <sup>4</sup>	13 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
	succeeded by John A. Vivian <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by Laurence Joseph Harnett.....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	350 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Clerk of Printing Branch..	John A. Vivian <sup>4</sup>	13 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by Laurence Joseph Harnett <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
	succeeded by Richard A. Arnold .....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
Clerk in charge of Printed Papers.	Laurence Joseph Harnett <sup>4</sup>	13 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
	succeeded by Richard A. Arnold <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by Richard Windeyer Robert-son.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
Copying Clerk .....	Richard Windeyer Robert-son <sup>4</sup>	13 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
	succeeded by William Munnings Montagu Arnold.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
Principal Messenger (1) ...			Clerk of Legislative Assembly ...	150 0 0	
Principal Doorkeeper (1) ..			Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2) ...			Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
<b>TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>					
Extra Clerks .....	James Gill .....	24 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	146 0 0	30 Aug., 1859.*
	James W. Boydell <sup>5</sup>	15 June, 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 June, 1867.*
	succeeded by Frank Cory .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	146 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.
Extra Messengers (5) .....			Clerk of Legislative Assembly ...	110 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> To the 15th November. <sup>2</sup> To the 31st January—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. <sup>3</sup> To the 21st October—Deceased. <sup>4</sup> Promoted. <sup>5</sup> To the 31st January—Transferred to Public Works Department.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Steward and Housekeeper.	Louis Dettmann <sup>1</sup>	4 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	4 Oct., 1865.
Assistant Housekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup>			Clerk of the Parliaments .....	64 0 0	
Watchman (1) .....			Ditto .....	110 0 0	
House Servant (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Stable-man (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Cook (1) .....			Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Refreshment-room Waiters (3) .....			Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
Female Servants (2) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	54 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.					
<b>PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.</b>					
Librarian <sup>1</sup> .....					
Assistant Librarian .....	Conrad Martens .....	6 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	6 Oct., 1863.
Second do. ....	Robert Rogers .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 April, 1861.
Messenger (1) .....			Clerk of Legislative Assembly ...	110 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Appointment not filled up—salary for 1869 not voted.					



PART IV.



Branch Royal Mint.



SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Branch Royal Mint ... ..	16



## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
BRANCH ROYAL MINT.					
Deputy Master .....	Charles Elouis .....	22 July, 1868	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,150 0 0	
Superintendent of Coining Department.	Joseph Trickett .....	22 June, 1853	Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury.	730 0 0	
First Clerk of Bullion Office.	Robert Hunt.....	9 July, 1853	Ditto .....	630 0 0	
Registrar and Accountant	William F. Gibson <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	530 0 0	
Assayers .....	Francis B. Miller.....	1 July, 1854	Deputy Master of the Mint, on the approval of the Governor.	630 0 0	
	Adolph Leibius .....	31 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	630 0 0	
Senior Clerks .....	Hugh Gilchrist.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	
	Lyndon B. Carpenter .....	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	320 0 0	
	Edward O. Heywood .....	15 July, 1859	Ditto .....	320 0 0	
	John Ford Adams .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	300 0 0	
Junior Clerks .....	John Selsey Drury .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	John Alexander MacFarlane.	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	140 0 0	
Assistant Clerk and Store-keeper.	Archibald Gardner .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	
Weigher and Balance Mechanician.	Charles Bolton.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Foreman of Machinery, and Engineer.	Joseph Newton.....	14 May, 1855	Ditto .....	295 0 0	
Foreman of Melting-house	Richard Whiting .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	230 0 0	
Foreman of Coining Department.	Henry Bradstock .....	22 Nov., 1853	Ditto .....	230 0 0	
Messenger and Office-keeper (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	140 0 0	
Housekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.

NOTE.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## PART V.

## Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

## DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Colonial Secretary .....	18	Medical Board .....	31
Registrar General .....	18	Medical Adviser to the Government .....	32
Auditor General .....	21	Government Medical Officers .....	32
Council of Education .....	21	Vaccinators .....	32
Industrial Schools—		Lunatic Asylums—Hospital for the Insane,	
Nautical School Ship “Vernon” .....	22	Gladesville .....	34
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle .....	22	Parramatta .....	34
Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle .....	22	Lunatic Receiving House,	
Protestant Orphan School .....	23	Darlinghurst .....	34
Roman Catholic Orphan School .....	23	Board of Visitors .....	34
Inspector General of Police .....	23	Inspector of Public Charities .....	35
Petty Sessions—Central Police Office .....	24	Government Asylums for the Infirm and	
Water Police Office .....	25	Destitute .....	35
Police Magistrates .....	25	Volunteer Corps—Staff .....	35
Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	26	Rifles .....	36
Inspector of Prisons .....	27	Artillery .....	38
Gaols—Sydney .....	27	Naval Brigade .....	39
Parramatta .....	27	Free Public Library .....	39
Bathurst .....	28	Australian Museum .....	39
Maitland .....	28	Agent General for the Colony .....	39
Goulburn .....	28	Superannuation Fund Commissioners .....	40
Berrima .....	29	Water Supply Commissioners .....	40
Wagga Wagga .....	29	Hunter River Floods Commission .....	40
Wollongong .....	29	Administration of Justice—	
Yass .....	29	Law Officers of the Crown .....	40
Albury .....	29	Supreme Court .....	40
Braidwood .....	30	Sheriff .....	41
Armidale .....	30	Insolvent Court .....	42
Grafton .....	30	District Courts—	
Port Macquarie .....	30	Metropolitan and Coast District .....	42
Mudgee .....	30	Southern District .....	42
Deniliquin .....	30	South-western District .....	43
Country Districts .....	31	Western District .....	43
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island .....	31	Northern District .....	43
Observatory .....	31	Quarter Sessions .....	44
		Coroners .....	44

## COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>					
Colonial Secretary .....	See Schedule A, page 10.				
Under Secretary .....	Henry Halloran, J.P. ....	19 Feb., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	1 May, 1827.
Clerks—Chief .....	William Goodman .....	20 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	20 May, 1835.
First .....	Maxwell Rennie Allan ...	1 Jan., 1846	Governor .....	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Second .....	Critchott Walker .....	1 April, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.*
Third .....	Henry John Chisholm <sup>1</sup> ...	8 Jun., 1861	Ditto .....	250 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.
Fourth .....	Edward Wise McKenny ...	7 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Nov., 1862.
	Henry Kendall <sup>2</sup> .....	7 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	225 0 0	24 Aug., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Samuel Hunt .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Fifth .....	Samuel Hunt <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Vere Hunt .....	6 April, 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Sept., 1863.*
Sixth .....	Vere Hunt <sup>3</sup> .....	6 April, 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 Sept., 1863.*
	succeeded by				
	John James Macartney Beatty.	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	John James Macartney Beatty. <sup>3</sup>	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	William Byrnes, junior ...	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Junior .....	William Byrnes, junior <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	John George Cohen .....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	John George Cohen <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	William Crane, junior .....	1 May, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1869.
Messengers (2) <sup>4</sup> .....				123 0 0	each.
Officekeeper (1) <sup>5</sup> .....				0 3 4	per diem.
Watchman (1) .....				0 5 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Rifles. <sup>2</sup> To 31st March—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> Promoted from 1st April. <sup>4</sup> One allowed quarters, and the other allowed £30 in lieu thereof. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, £18 per annum. <sup>*</sup> Services not continuous.					
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL.</b>					
Registrar General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, and Registrar of Brands ...	Theodore James Jaques <sup>1</sup> {	10 Nov., 1864 1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	Oct., 1839.
STATISTICAL BRANCH.					
Compiler of General Statistics.	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	1 Oct., 1858	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 April, 1852.
Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics.	Samuel Edward Grimstone <sup>2</sup> succeeded by	22 June, 1863	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Nov., 1837.*
Clerks .....	William Lachlan Dawes ..	19 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
	William Lachlan Dawes <sup>3</sup> ..	14 Oct., 1858	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
	Charles Henry Grant .....	21 April, 1858	Ditto .....	125 0 0	21 April, 1858.
				to 28 January 200 0 0 from 29 January	
	Albert James Manton .....	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
	Frederick Newcombe .....	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
	Samuel Charles Jas. Evelyn	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 June, 1863.
				to 28 January 125 0 0 from 29 January	
	Sydney John Icton .....	19 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	19 Feb., 1869.
Messenger (1) .....			Registrar General .....	100 0 0	
LAND TITLES BRANCH.					
Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones .....	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees.	{ 7 Sept., 1857.* 4 June, 1866.
Examiners of Titles.....	Alexander Walker Scott... George Kenyon Holden ... Edmund Burton <sup>4</sup> .....	4 June, 1866 1 Jan., 1863 6 July, 1868	Ditto .....		
Deputy Registrar General	Edward Grant Ward .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Principal Draftsman .....	Robert Mead Pearson .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
Assistant Draftsman .....	George Bishop .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	21 Sept., 1857.
Junior Assistant Draftsmen	Wilfred De Courey Lewis.	22 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Mar., 1863.
	John A. D. Campbell .....	7 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 Jan., 1867.
	John J. Walters .....	1 May, 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Albert Newcombe .....	13 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	13 Jan., 1869.
Clerk to Examiner of Titles	Jonas Lander <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Counter Clerk .....	Charles John Muddle .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 Dec., 1853.
Clerk .....	Frederick Charles William Elyard.	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Assistant Clerk .....	Walter G. Robey .....	12 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 Feb., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Stephen Punch .....	15 May, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 May, 1869.
Messenger (1) .....			Registrar General .....	100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Absent on sick leave to the 17th March, during which period Mr. Ward (Deputy Registrar General) acted in his stead. Major, Suburban Volunteer Rifles. <sup>2</sup> To 28th January, removed. <sup>3</sup> To 18th February—Promoted. <sup>4</sup> Absent on leave to 8th March, during which period Mr. Oliver acted in his stead. <sup>5</sup> Custodian of Wills—£50 per annum. <sup>*</sup> Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BRANCH.</b>						
Deputy Registrar.....	James Boscawen Duff.....	13 Dec., 1866	Governor, under Act 20 Vict., No. 27.	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.	
Clerks .....	John Richard Yorke .....	10 Oct., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	10 Oct., 1859.	
	William Shirley Muddle...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.	
	Henry Wheeler Gillam ...	6 May, 1867	Ditto .....	125 0 0	6 May, 1867.	
Book-porter (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	
Officekeeper to Department (1)	.....	.....	Registrar General .....	50 0 0	.....	
<b>BRANDS BRANCH.*</b>						
Assistant Registrar of Brands.	William Alex. Abbott.....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	16 Mar., 1859.	
Clerk .....	Geo. Elliot Sims .....	26 May, 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 June, 1863.	
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &amp;C.</b>						
Sydney .....	Theodoro James Jaques ...	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council.	See p. 18.	— Oct., 1839.	
Balmain.....	William Parker .....	1 July, 1861	Registrar General .....		1 July, 1861.	
Newtown .....	Charles A. Newman.....	9 April, 1857	Ditto .....		9 April, 1857.	
Glebe.....	John T. Morgan .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....		1 April, 1868.	
Redfern and Botany .....	Christopher Warburton ...	30 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....		30 Oct., 1859.	
Puddington & Alexandria	Henry Gale <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....		5 Dec., 1856.†	
Concord.....	John Watts .....	3 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....		3 Sept., 1860.	
St. George.....	Theophilus Henry Bolger..	13 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....		13 Oct., 1866.	
St. Leonards.....	Robert Dalzell Ward .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....		28 Feb., 1856.	
Country Districts—						
Albury.....	Thomas H. Stone.....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....		1 April, 1854.	
	succeeded by					
	Michael Hedley Kelly.....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....		8 May, 1858.	
	succeeded by					
	Edward Brown <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		26 Aug., 1857.	
Armidale.....	William Henry Mutlow ...	11 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....		11 Sept., 1860.	
	succeeded by					
	Sydney Blythe <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		21 Oct., 1858.	
	James Forsyth .....	3 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....		1 Oct., 1862.	
	succeeded by					
	George Leary <sup>3</sup> .....	30 July, 1869	Ditto .....		17 Oct., 1863.	
Balranald .....	R. B. Mitchell <sup>3</sup> .....	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		1 Mar., 1858.	
Bourke .....	John Garrett <sup>4</sup> .....	10 July, 1862	Ditto .....		4 Jan., 1860.	
	succeeded by					
	Henry C. Bobart <sup>3</sup> .....	7 June, 1869	Ditto .....		21 May, 1863.	
Wentworth...	John Davie .....	12 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....		12 Dec., 1861.	
	succeeded by					
	William Farrand <sup>4</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		1 Oct., 1863.	
Menindie.....	James Mair <sup>4</sup> .....	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1862.	
Bathurst .....	James Beuzeville .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....		28 Feb., 1856.	
	succeeded by					
	Frederick B. Hales <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....		1 April, 1861.	
Berrima .....	George H. Rowley <sup>4</sup> .....	10 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....		6 Mar., 1860.	
Binlong .....	Jeremiah Hough .....	14 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....		14 Feb., 1859.	
	succeeded by					
	William J. E. Wotton <sup>3</sup> ...	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		17 Jan., 1862.	
„ Young.....	John M'Innes .....	2 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....		15 May, 1863.	
	succeeded by					
	J. R. Edwards <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		14 Mar., 1862.	
Bombala .....	William H. Thomas <sup>3</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....		12 April, 1864.	
Braidwood .....	Henry Matthews .....	9 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	9 Jan., 1862.		
	succeeded by					
	Ralph Clemenger <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	19 April, 1861.		
Brisbane Water .....	Thomas C. Battley <sup>3</sup> .....	9 July, 1856	Ditto .....	8 Aug., 1843.		
Broulee .....	William Stewart Caswell <sup>4</sup> ..	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	7 June, 1847.		
Camden .....	John Benson Martin <sup>3</sup> .....	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1852.		
Campbelltown.....	George R. Evans .....	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1859.		
	succeeded by					
	W. J. Wilshire <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	1 May, 1865.		
Carcoar .....	Edward J. C. North <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1865	Ditto .....	17 Oct., 1854.		
Casilis .....	John Morris <sup>3</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1856	Ditto .....	30 Mar., 1857.		
Clarence Town .....	David Farquhar .....	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....	2 Oct., 1865.		
Cooma.....	Edmund Howison .....	2 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	.....		
	succeeded by					
	Adolphus Nordblad <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	3 June, 1862.		
Deniliquin .....	John A. Broughton <sup>3</sup> .....	23 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	23 Jan., 1865.		
Dubbo.....	Luke M'Guinn <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto .....	1 Nov., 1861.		
„ Coonabarabran...	Frederick Wm. Edwards <sup>4</sup> ..	25 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	28 Oct., 1863.		
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859.		
Eden .....	Christopher Dunkin Hays <sup>3</sup>	3 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	10 July, 1865.		
Goulburn .....	Charles S. Alexander <sup>3</sup> .....	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	8 Feb., 1861.		
Grafton .....	Thomas Bawden .....	4 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	4 Jan., 1864.		
	succeeded by					
	William H. H. Becko <sup>3</sup> ...	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	8 June, 1853.		

Paid by fees—3s. each entry to 31st July; after which, 1s. 6d. per entry for amounts over £30.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.      <sup>2</sup> Clerk, General Post Office.      <sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.      <sup>4</sup> Police Magistrate.  
\* Note.—There are 35 Sheep Inspectors who act as Deputies:—1 at £50; 34 at £25 each.      † Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.</b>							
<i>DISTRICT REGISTRARS—continued.</i>							
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>							
Gundagai .....	Archibald Scott Smith .....	20 July, 1865	Registrar General .....				20 July, 1865.
Hartley .....	Dani. Murray O'Hara, M.D. succeeded by William Patk. McDermott	24 April, 1866 25 July, 1869	Ditto .....				24 April, 1866. 25 July, 1869.
Inverell .....	J. W. A. White <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....				20 Feb., 1863.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell <sup>1</sup> .....	5 June, 1863	Ditto .....				21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool .....	William Long .....	8 June, 1866	Ditto .....				8 June, 1866.
Manning River .....	Jasper Creagh <sup>1</sup> .....	15 May, 1856	Ditto .....				1 May, 1856.
McDonald River .....	John Pescud .....	21 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....				21 Feb., 1859.
Macleay River .....	William Henry Thornton .....	29 June, 1857	Ditto .....				29 June, 1857.
Maitland .....	Daniel Carter .....	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto .....				14 Aug., 1856.
Moama .....	Hamilton H. McLeod .....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....				
Molong .....	Andrew Ross, M.D. .... succeeded by William Finch <sup>1</sup> .....	29 June, 1857 2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				29 June, 1857. 1 Mar., 1866.
„ Forbes .....	William F. Parker .....	26 May, 1862	Ditto .....				26 April, 1862.
Morpeth .....	succeeded by James T. Wilshire <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....				1 Sept., 1862.*
	John Keating .....	1 July, 1858	Ditto .....				1 July, 1858.
Moulamein .....	succeeded by John Gilfillan .....	29 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....				29 Dec., 1869.
	Thomas Linton .....	13 July, 1860	Ditto .....				13 July, 1860.
Mudgee .....	Stafford H. Barnes .....	24 Dec., 1860	Ditto .....				24 Dec., 1860.
Murrurundi .....	succeeded by Edwin Ryan <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				6 Jan., 1868.
	Henry Wheeler .....	1 April, 1858	Ditto .....				1 April, 1858.
Muswellbrook .....	succeeded by George G. Brodie <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				19 Mar., 1858.
	Timothy Foley <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....				1 Dec., 1867.
Newcastle .....	John Burrows .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				28 Feb., 1856.
Nundle .....	W. H. Porter .....	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....				13 Aug., 1867.
Orange .....	William T. Evans <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				20 April, 1851.
Parramatta .....	Percy Simpson .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				
Paterson .....	succeeded by George Langley <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				1 Aug., 1837.
	B. Newbury .....	22 Mar., 1858	Ditto .....				22 Mar., 1858.
Patrick's Plains .....	Christian Poppenhagen .....	31 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....				31 Mar., 1860.
Penrith .....	succeeded by William Dudding <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				4 April, 1847.
	George T. Clarke .....	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				12 Aug., 1848.
Picton .....	succeeded by John Kingdon Cleeve <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				3 July, 1865.
	William R. Antill .....	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....				30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie .....	James P. Ormiston <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....				1 July, 1853.
Port Stephens .....	Henry Skillman .....	26 Mar., 1856	Ditto .....				26 Mar., 1856.
Queanbeyan .....	succeeded by Thomas Laman <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				13 April, 1859.
	Charles E. Newcombe <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....				21 Dec., 1830.
Raymond Terrace .....	succeeded by Frederick B. Russell <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....				3 Aug., 1864.
	William Gloag .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				28 Feb., 1856.
Richmond .....	John Ducker .....	5 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....				5 Feb., 1862.
Richmond River .....	Charles Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	12 July, 1856	Ditto .....				1 Mar., 1854.
Ryde .....	George M. Pope .....	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....				30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone .....	William W. Armstrong <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....				1 July, 1854.
Seone .....	Frederick R. Wilshire <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....				14 Nov., 1865.
Shoalhaven .....	James Aldcorn .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				28 Feb., 1856.
Sofala .....	succeeded by William Lovegrove <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				1 Jan., 1857.
	Moritz Mendel .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....				1 Aug., 1868.
Tambaroora .....	succeeded by Hugh Bridson <sup>2</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				13 June, 1856.
	Thomas Paten .....	6 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....				6 Jan., 1868.
Tamworth .....	John McDonald <sup>1</sup> .....	9 May, 1859	Ditto .....				6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield .....	Edward R. Whereat .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....				1 Nov., 1866.
Tumut .....	succeeded by Leopold Yates <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....				10 July, 1862.
	Henry Hilton .....	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				20 Feb., 1856.
Tweed River .....	succeeded by John F. Blake <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				1 June, 1862.
	James Bray .....	14 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....				1 Jan., 1866.
Uladulla .....	John Done .....	31 Dec., 1857	Ditto .....				31 Dec., 1857.
Wagga Wagga .....	succeeded by John V. Warcham <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				19 Mar., 1863.
	Allan B. Morgan, M.D. ....	16 Dec., 1857	Ditto .....				16 Dec., 1857.
Walgett .....	succeeded by Edwin H. Tompson <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				29 Jan., 1864.
	Thomas Betteridge <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....				1 May, 1866.
Warialda .....	Richard H. Fitzsimons <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....				5 Jan., 1852.
Wee Waa .....	Charles E. Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	16 May, 1859	Ditto .....				25 Mar., 1851.

Paid by fees—3s. each entry to 31st July; after which 1s. 6d. per entry for amounts over £50.

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

21

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS—continued.					
Country Districts—continued.					
Wellingrove .....	George Coble .....	5 May, 1862	Registrar General .....	Paid by fees—8s. each entry to 31 July, after which 1s. 6d. per entry for amounts over £30.	5 May, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Alick O. Wyatt <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		31 May, 1854.
Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh <sup>1</sup> .....	28 April, 1862	Ditto .....		8 April, 1862.
Windsor .....	George Walker .....	19 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....		19 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	George A. Gordon <sup>1</sup> .....	28 July, 1869	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1843.
Wollombi .....	Thomas S. Townshend .....	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....		31 Mar., 1862.
Wollongong .....	George Hewlett .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....		1 July, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Alfred A. Turner <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		23 May, 1843.
Yass .....	John Harper .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....		1 July, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Charles J. Poole <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1867.	
<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions.					
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>					
Auditor General .....	Provided in Schedule—See page 10.				
Chief Clerk, and Inspector of Accounts.	Edward A. Rennie .....	1 Jan., 1856	Governor .....	550 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts.	Alexander Livingstone .....	1 Mar., 1854	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1843.
Corresponding Clerk .....	John S. Ryan .....	1 April, 1840	Ditto .....	385 0 0	1 April, 1840.
Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	Richard T. Hall .....	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	25 July, 1853.
Clerks .....	Edward A. Macpherson .....	8 Sept., 1851	Governor .....	300 0 0	8 Sept., 1851.
	Harry Mackenzie .....	18 June, 1855	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 June, 1855.
	James Pearson .....	13 Dec., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	4 Jan., 1859.
	Richard Birkett .....	11 July, 1859	Ditto .....	225 0 0	11 July, 1859.
	Drummond Gilchrist .....	4 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	225 0 0	4 Aug., 1858.
	John S. Whitney .....	25 June, 1859	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 June, 1859.
	John A. Compton .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1866.
	James Macpherson .....	1 June, 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	David W. Gregory .....	21 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1862.
	Charles Whittell .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
	Charles S. Gregory .....	16 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	90 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Probationary Clerk .....	Ambrose Freeman .....	1 June, 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1866.
Messenger (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	102 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.</b>					
President .....	Henry Parkes <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 May, 1861.*
Members of the Council .....	George Allen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....		
	William Munnings Arnold <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....		25 Mar., 1858.*
	Sir James Martin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....		26 Aug., 1856.*
	John Smith <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....		
Secretary .....	William Wilkins .....	1 Jan., 1867	By the Council of Education .....	800 0 0	23 Jan., 1851.
Chief Clerk .....	Randal Eden Webster .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
				400 0 0	
				from 1 April	
Cashier .....	Andrew Fairfax .....	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	350 0 0	16 July, 1861.
Accountant .....	John Evans .....	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Assistant .....	Frederick Grouvald .....	19 April, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 April, 1869.
Clerks .....	William C. Wills <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 Feb., 1849.
	George Miller .....	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
	Thomas W. M. Richards .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.
Junior Clerks .....	William D. Embleton .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
	John Booth .....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
				to 30 Sept.	
				120 0 0	
				from 1 Oct.	
	John Turner Caldwell .....	29 May, 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	29 May, 1868.
				to 31 May.	
				100 0 0	
				from 1 June.	
	David John Cooper .....	22 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	22 Feb., 1869.
				to 30 June	
				75 0 0	
				from 1 July	
	Robert Munro .....	1 an., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Architect .....	George Allen Mansfield .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
<sup>1</sup> Member of the Legislative Assembly. <sup>2</sup> Member of the Legislative Council. <sup>3</sup> Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. <sup>4</sup> Professor, Sydney University. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a house. <sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—COUNCIL OF EDUCATION—continued.</b>					
<b>Inspectors:—</b>					
Albury District .....	Isaac Coburn <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	By the Council of Education ...	400 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Armidale District .....	John S. Jones <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	350 0 0 to 31 Mar. 375 0 0 from 1 April.	12 Jan., 1857.
Bathurst District .....	John M'Credie <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Camden District .....	John Huffer <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	425 0 0	Jan., 1858.
Cumberland District ...	Alexander L. Forbes <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Goulburn District .....	William M'Intyre <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1855.
Maitland District .....	William Dwyer <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0	29 Oct., 1855.
Newcastle District .....	James W. Allpass <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	400 0 0 to 31 Mar. 425 0 0 from 1 April.	20 June, 1855.
Sydney District .....	Edwin Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0 to 30 April 500 0 0 from 1 May	23 Jan., 1855.
Assistant .....	Edmund Hayes Flannery..	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	350 0 0 to 31 Jan. 375 0 0 from 1 Feb.	1 July, 1861.
Examiner .....	John Gardiner .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1851.
Training Master .....	John D. Bradley .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ lat 130 0 0 lat 120 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 25s. per diem for travelling expenses. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 20s. per diem for travelling expenses. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 21s. per diem for travelling expenses.

### NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

Commander and Superintendent.	James Seton Veitch Mein	13 Feb., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1867.
Chief Officer .....	George Martin .....	3 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Purser .....	Edward Nestor Waller ...	10 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 Feb., 1868.
Schoolmaster .....	John Locke M'Skinning..	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1868.
Master-at-Arms (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Boatswain's Mates (2).....	.....	.....	.....	{ lat 100 0 0 lat 100 0 0 to 27 Aug. 84 0 0 from 28 Aug.	
Quartermasters (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	each.
Warders (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ lat 0 6 0 lat 72 0 0	per diem.
Barber and Musician (1)...	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	
Steward (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	
Tailor (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	
Shoemaker (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	per diem.

<sup>1</sup> One appointed Boatswain's Mate, and office abolished. <sup>2</sup> Resigned.

NOTE.—All reside on board, with the exception of the Tailor and Shoemaker, and are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS NEWCASTLE.

Superintendent .....	Joseph Hines Clarke .....	26 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	135 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Matron .....	Marion Clarke .....	26 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Visiting Surgeon .....	Richard Harris .....	12 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 Sept., 1867.
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	Frederic Cano .....	22 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 Feb., 1868.
Teacher .....	Margaret Kelly .....	3 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	75 0 0	3 Oct., 1867.
House Matron .....	Margaret Elliott .....	23 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	23 Sept., 1868.
Assistant .....	Annie E. Polack .....	24 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	24 Feb., 1869.
Gate-keeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	85 0 0	
Laundresses (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	each.

NOTE.—Each allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.

### REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.

Superintendent.....	Joseph Hines Clarke <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Feb., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	65 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Matron .....	Agnes King <sup>2</sup> .....	5 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	26 Aug., 1867.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.</b>					
Matron .....	Martha Betts <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1851	Governor .....	164 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.
Master .....	Edward Marsden Betts <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	93 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Surgeon .....	George Hogarth Pringle <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....	73 0 0	1 Nov., 1860.
Schoolmaster .....	John Carpenter Bravey <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
First Teacher .....	Isabella Balmain <sup>5</sup> .....	8 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	70 0 0	8 Jan., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Letitia Pierce <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Elizabeth Betts <sup>7</sup> .....	1 May, 1869	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 May, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Margaret Fairbairn <sup>8</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 June, 1869.
Infant Teacher .....	Maria Morrow <sup>2</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....	40 0 0	16 Feb., 1864.
Sub-Matron .....	Diana Hurlston <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
Drillmaster .....	Richard M'Namara <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Male Attendants (4) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	By the Matron .....	{ 1 at £52	} each.
				{ 3 at £35	
				{ 6 at £30	
Female Attendants (10) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 4 at £25	} each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Matron's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> Surgeon to the Roman Catholic Orphan School—£70 10s. per annum; to the Gaol—£100 per annum; and Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute—£75 per annum. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £95 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light; allowed three months leave of absence without pay from the 1st January, but never resumed her duties. <sup>6</sup> Employed temporarily to 31st March. Allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>7</sup> Employed temporarily to 31st May. <sup>8</sup> Allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. \* Services not continuous.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.**

Matron .....	Mary Ann Adamson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	164 0 0	1 April, 1859.
Surgeon .....	George Hogarth Pringle <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....	70 10 0	1 Nov., 1860.
Sub-Matron .....	Eliza Maloney <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1864	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Teachers <sup>1</sup>	Girls .....	Mary Byrne .....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
	Infants .....	Mary Nihill .....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1860.
	Boys .....	Joseph Forshaw .....	Ditto .....	146 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
	Assistant .....	James O'Sullivan .....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	80 0 0
Attendants (14) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Matron .....	{ 2 at £60	} each.
				{ 1 at £35	
				{ 2 at £30	
Clerk to Committee .....	Thomas Cooper Makinson	1 Aug., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and rations. <sup>2</sup> Surgeon to the Gaol—£100 per annum; to the Protestant Orphan School—£73 per annum; and Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute—£75 per annum.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.**

Inspector General of Police.	John McLerie <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Oct., 1856 and 1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 May, 1847.
Secretary and Superintendent of Police.	Edmund Fosbery <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Clerks .....	Finlay McMartin <sup>3</sup> .....	23 May, 1858	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
	Thomas Ayres .....	23 May, 1858	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 May, 1856.
	Thomas Henry Goff .....	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	Robert Lennox Icely .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	18 July, 1862.
	Rowling.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officekeeper (1) .....	Thomas Podder M'Leerie .....	13 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	125 0 0	13 Dec., 1865.
Superintendents <sup>4</sup> .....	Henry Zouch .....	13 Nov., 1851 and 1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	500 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1834, to 30 June, 1837. 13 Nov., 1851.
	Edric V. Morisset .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Charles J. P. Lydiard .....	1 July, 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 July, 1862.
	James Garland .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John W. Orridge .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	400 0 0	6 Oct., 1862.
	Inspectors <sup>4</sup> .....	Edward M. Battye .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0
James Singleton .....		1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Oct., 1848.
John Dowling Brown .....		1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 May, 1863.
George Road .....		1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
James H. Davidson .....		5 May, 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Ensign, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.

\* Allowed £95 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.</b>					
Sub-Inspectors <sup>1</sup> .....	Charles E. Harrison .....	1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1858.
	John D. Mearns .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Henry Garvin .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 April, 1842.
	John O. Norton .....	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
	Charles Sanderson .....	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	James Ryeland .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	Thomas Roberts .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
	Patrick Brennan .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	Sept., 1851.
	James Stephenson .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
	John R. Medley .....	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Nov., 1862.
	James Keegan .....	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 April, 1853.
	Richard Fitzroy Creaghe .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
	Charles Thorpe .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Aug., 1856.
	William Wright .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1861.
<i>Mounted Police:—</i>					
Senior Sergeants (18) .....	Average numbers.	.....	Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 9 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (24) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	
Senior Constables (96) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 6 9	
Constables (206) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 6 0	
Supernumeraries (4) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 4 0	
<i>Foot Police:—</i>					
Senior Sergeants (24) .....	Average numbers.	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (28) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	
Senior Constables (54) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 6 9	
Constables (356) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 6 0	
Supernumeraries (5) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 4 0	
<i>Detective Police:—</i>					
Officer in charge .....	Henry Wager .....	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Detectives—1st Class (5) .....	Average numbers.	.....	Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 10 0	} per diem, each.
2nd Class (4) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	
3rd Class (4) .....		.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	
Police Surgeon .....	Miles Egan <sup>2</sup> .....	19 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Thomas Mitchelson .....	22 June, 1853	Governor, under Act 16 Vict., No. 34.	200 0 0	22 June, 1853.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. <sup>2</sup> Absent on leave to the 30th Sept., during which period the duties were performed by Dr. Alexander Brown. Superintendent of Vaccine Institution—£240 per annum. Note.—The Gold Receivers and Gold Escort are members of the Police Force, and included in the above numbers.					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.					
Police Magistrate .....	David Charles Frodk. Scott	13 July, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	600 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Devcnish Meares <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	10 April, 1842, to 31 Dec., 1843. 6 Oct., 1852.*
2nd Clerk .....	Willm. Conway Armstrong	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1845, to 26 April, 1855. 19 July, 1858.*
3rd Clerk .....	Cornelius Delohery .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 July, 1860, to 7 Oct., 1860. 1 Nov., 1860.*
4th Clerk .....	Thos. Andw. Moore White	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 May, 1859, to 31 March, 1862. 185 0 0
				185 0 0	1 Mar., 1862, to 21 Jan., 1864. 12 April, 1864.*
5th Clerk .....	Thomas Michael Slattery <sup>2</sup>	7 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	165 0 0	23 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by			175 0 0	from 26 April.
	William Fraser .....	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 April, 1862, to 8 April, 1862. 13 June, 1862.*
6th Clerk .....	William Fraser <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	165 0 0	4 April, 1862, to 8 April, 1862. 13 June, 1862.*
	succeeded by			175 0 0	from 26 April.
	William Robert Stewart .....	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.
7th Clerk .....	William John Halloran <sup>4</sup> .....	9 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	140 0 0	9 Dec., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	William Robert Stewart <sup>3</sup> .....	26 April, 1869	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Bayly .....	22 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	105 0 0	22 April, 1869.
8th Clerk .....	William Robert Stewart <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Bayly <sup>3</sup> .....	22 April, 1869	Ditto .....	105 0 0	22 April, 1869.
Messenger (1) .....			Police Magistrate .....	72 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>6</sup> .....			Ditto .....	25 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. Deputed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Foreigners receiving Certificates of Naturalization. <sup>2</sup> Left the Establishment on 31st September, but received salary till the end of the year. <sup>3</sup> To the 21st September—Promoted. <sup>4</sup> To the 23rd April—Transferred to District Court Office. <sup>5</sup> To the 25th April—Promoted. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>WATER POLICE OFFICE.</b>					
Water Police Magistrate...	Peter Lawrence Cloete	20 June, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	28 April, 1853.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Crane <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1861	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	28 Nov., 1853.
2nd Clerk .....	Joseph Whitehead Lees	1 Nov., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
3rd Clerk .....	Joseph Giovanni Thurlow	11 Sept., 1862	Ditto	225 0 0	11 Sept., 1862.
4th Clerk .....	Percy Charles Lucas	12 April, 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	23 Sept., 1861.
Senior Sergeant <sup>2</sup> .....	Thomas Ferris	18 Oct., 1853	Inspector General of Police	9/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ diem.	13 Feb., 1853.
Senior Constables (3) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto	0 6 9	per diem, each.
Constables (10) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto	0 6 0	" "
Court and Officekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup>			Water Police Magistrate	25 0 0	" "
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES.</b>					
Albury .....	Marcus F. Brownrigg <sup>1</sup>	9 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	9 Aug., 1860.
Araluen .....	Henry Burne <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1867	Ditto	375 0 0	25 May, 1847.
Armidale .....	Charles T. Weaver <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	22 Oct., 1838.
	succeeded by				
	James Buchanan <sup>4</sup>	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	6 Jan., 1852.*
Bathurst .....	William Hall Palmer <sup>5</sup>	20 Dec., 1854	Governor	500 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.
	succeeded by				
	J. Milbourne Marsh <sup>6</sup>	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
Bourke .....	John Garrett <sup>6</sup>	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Cowper, jun.	1 June, 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*
Berrima .....	George H. Rowley <sup>2</sup>	27 Jan., 1865	Ditto	275 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Cannonbar .....	Johnson G. King <sup>2</sup>	18 Mar., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	24 Nov., 1861.
Coonabarabran .....	Frederick Wm. Edwards <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	275 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Carcoar .....	L. V. Dullhanty	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	420 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Cooma .....	Robert Dawson	10 Aug., 1857	Ditto	450 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Corowa .....	Robert Lowes <sup>7</sup>	12 Nov., 1867	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Nov., 1867.
Deniliquin .....	James Giles <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	500 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Eden .....	George Plunkett Keon <sup>5</sup>	26 July, 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Forbes .....	William Farrand <sup>8</sup>	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Cox	1 June, 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	26 Oct., 1859.
Goulburn .....	John James Allman <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1829.
Gosford .....	A. O. Grant <sup>10</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Grafton .....	Rowland B. Hill <sup>1</sup>	20 Feb., 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	20 Feb., 1862.
Gundagai .....	Alfred C. S. Rose	1 May, 1859	Ditto	420 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Griffith .....	Frederick Dalton	21 Nov., 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	15 May, 1860.
Hartley .....	Thomas Brown <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto	325 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Hay .....	William W. Browne	1 April, 1866	Ditto	450 0 0	15 Aug., 1854.
Maitland .....	Edward D. Day <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1835.
	succeeded by				
	James Smith <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	7 Nov., 1851.
Menindee .....	James Mair <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Moruya .....	William S. Caswell	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto	470 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Mudgee .....	George Warburton <sup>1</sup>	13 July, 1860	Ditto	325 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Moama .....	George Maunsell <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	275 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Narrabri .....	Charles E. Smith <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	370 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Newcastle .....	Helenus Scott	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto	500 0 0	1 May, 1853.
Orange .....	John Tom Lane	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Port Macquarie .....	Charles A. Sinclair <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	350 0 0	13 Mar., 1855.
Queanbeyan .....	Charles E. Newcombe <sup>5</sup>	14 Sept., 1857	Ditto	450 0 0	21 Dec., 1830.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Brown Russell	1 June, 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
Raymond Terrace .....	H. J. Bolding <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	275 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Rockley .....	Henry M. Keightley <sup>11</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	425 0 0	10 July, 1854.
Scone .....	James Smith <sup>12</sup>	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto	450 0 0	7 Nov., 1851.
	succeeded by				
	John Garrett	1 June, 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
Sofala .....	Hugh Bridson <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Stony Creek <sup>2</sup> .....	Joseph Cox <sup>13</sup>	1 July, 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	26 Oct., 1859.
Tambaroora .....	J. H. L. Scott <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
Tenterfield .....	James Buchanan <sup>14</sup>	1 April, 1866	Ditto	450 0 0	6 Jan., 1852.*
	succeeded by				
	Glentworth W. F. Addison	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	14 April, 1858.
Thurmut .....	Frederick W. Vyner	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto	420 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Tabulam (Casino) .....	Charles H. Fawcett	31 Oct., 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	31 Oct., 1862.
Tamworth .....	D. Williamson Irving	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	450 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Walgett .....	T. Betteridge	1 May, 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Wagga Wagga .....	Henry Baylis <sup>1</sup>	28 July, 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
Warialda .....	James Snape	11 June, 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	5 Mar., 1842.
Wentworth <sup>2</sup> .....	Frederick Brown Russell <sup>15</sup>	3 Aug., 1864	Ditto	420 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	William Farrand	1 June, 1869	Ditto	420 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
Wollombi .....	James N. Brooks <sup>3</sup>	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Wellington .....	J. Milbourne Marsh <sup>16</sup>	13 July, 1860	Ditto	450 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Henry M. Keightley	1 June, 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	10 July, 1854.
Young .....	Joseph E. Pearce	24 July, 1862	Ditto	420 0 0	24 July, 1862.

<sup>1</sup> Visiting Justice to the Gaol. <sup>2</sup> Office held in conjunction with Clerk of Petty Sessions. <sup>3</sup> To the 18th October—Retired. <sup>4</sup> Commissioner in charge of Northern Gold District, &c. <sup>5</sup> To the 31st May—Retired. <sup>6</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Scone. <sup>7</sup> To the 30th June. <sup>8</sup> Sub-Collector of Customs and Health Officer. <sup>9</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Wentworth. <sup>10</sup> To the 15th November. <sup>11</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Wellington. <sup>12</sup> To the 31st May—Appointed to Maitland. <sup>13</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Forbes. <sup>14</sup> To 18th October—Appointed to Armidale. <sup>15</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Queanbeyan. <sup>16</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Bathurst. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Some of the Police Magistrates are in receipt of allowances for visiting other Benches, viz.:—Messrs. Allman, Sinclair, and Vyner, each £75 per annum; Messrs. Edwards, Dawson, Browne, Buchanan (Tenterfield), Irving, and Pearce, each £50 per annum; Mr. Weaver, £25 per annum; and Mr. Brooks, £20 per annum. These allowances cease on the 31st July, except Mr. Sinclair, who receives allowance to 31st August.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
<b>Districts:—</b>					
Albury.....	Edward Brown .....	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale.....	Sydney Blythe .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald.....	Richard B. Mitchell .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst.....	Frederick Barnwell Hales .....	9 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 April, 1861.
Bega.....	John Davis .....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Braidwood.....	Ralph Clemenger.....	11 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Bombala.....	W. H. Thomas.....	7 May, 1864	Ditto .....	175 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Bourko.....	Henry C. Bobart.....	21 May, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Bundarra (acting).....	J. W. A. White.....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Burrowa.....	William J. E. Wotton .....	17 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Bendemeer (acting).....	F. G. Perry.....	6 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Aug., 1864.
Camden.....	John B. Martin.....	1 Sept., 1852	Governor .....	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown.....	George White <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Jan., 1856	Ditto .....	175 0 0	16 Jan., 1856.
" (acting).....	W. J. Wilshire.....	1 Feb., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	
Cassilis.....	John Morris.....	17 Oct., 1854	Governor .....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Collector (acting).....	Edwin B. Rayner <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Corówa.....	Colin C. Pentland <sup>3</sup> .....	26 April, 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	26 April, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Reginald Hare.....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Coonamble.....	William Clifton Weston.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Cooma.....	Adolphus Nordblad.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Cundletown and Taree (acting).....	J. A. Cragh.....	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
Carcoar.....	Edward J. C. North.....	10 May, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cowra.....	John Arkins.....	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Cudgen, Tweed River (acting).....	James Bray.....	29 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Deniliquin.....	J. A. Broughton.....	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo.....	Luke M'Guinn.....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog.....	Henry Gordon.....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Eden.....	C. D. Hays.....	10 July, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes.....	William Fox Parker <sup>4</sup> .....	26 April, 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	26 April, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	James T. Wilshire.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.*
Glen Innes.....	Alick O. Wyatt.....	31 May, 1854	Governor .....	175 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Gosford.....	Thomas C. Battley.....	8 Aug., 1843	Ditto .....	175 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Goulburn.....	C. S. Alexander.....	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
" (assistant).....	W. F. Robertson.....	29 May, 1869	Ditto .....	70 0 0	29 May, 1869.
Grafton.....	William Henry Hughes Becke.....	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Grenfell.....	James T. Wilshire <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.*
	succeeded by				
	William Fox Parker.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Gundagai.....	David Smith.....	1 Jan., 1848	Governor .....	175 0 0	25 May, 1839.
Gunnedah.....	Thomas K. Abbott.....	14 Dec., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Gundaroo and Bungendore (acting).....	S. J. Galloway.....	14 July, 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 July, 1868.
Gunning (acting).....	E. B. Rayner <sup>6</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Hay.....	George Leary.....	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Inverell.....	J. W. A. White.....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	175 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Kempsey.....	John B. Casey <sup>7</sup> .....	1 June, 1860	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Kiama.....	Henry Connell, junr. <sup>7</sup> .....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Maitland.....	Charles J. Smithers.....	19 April, 1864	Ditto .....	225 0 0	23 Mar., 1849.
" (assistant).....	G. H. Smithers.....	22 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Oct., 1868.
Merriwa (acting).....	James White.....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1868.
Molong.....	William Finch.....	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Mudgee.....	Edwin Ryan.....	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 Jan., 1868.
Murrurundi.....	George G. Brodie.....	1 Dec., 1858	Ditto .....	175 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook.....	Timothy Foley <sup>8</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Moruya.....	Edward W. Byrne <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Biscoe.....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	16 Nov., 1853.
Newcastle.....	Henry Baker.....	1 May, 1852	Governor .....	225 0 0	1 May, 1852.
" (assistant).....	George F. Scott.....	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Messenger, ditto (1).....				50 0 0	
Orange.....	William T. Evans.....	20 April, 1851	Governor .....	175 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Parramatta.....	George Langley, J.P. <sup>9</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson.....	Robert Studdert.....	12 June, 1840	Governor .....	175 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Patrick's Plains (Singleton).....	William Dudding.....	23 Sept., 1854	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Penrith.....	John Kingdon Cleve.....	13 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie.....	James Potts Ormiston.....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Queanbeyan.....	Obadiah Willans.....	14 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Ryde (acting).....	George M. Pope.....	18 June, 1863	Ditto .....	60 0 0	30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone.....	William W. Armstrong.....	1 July, 1854	Governor .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone.....	F. R. Wilshire.....	15 Nov., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	14 Nov., 1865.
Shoalhaven.....	William Lovegrove.....	1 Jan., 1857	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Stroud.....	Thomas Laman.....	13 April, 1859	Ditto .....	175 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Tabulam.....	Charles Moore.....	1 Mar., 1854	Governor .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.

<sup>1</sup> Absent on leave from 1st February.<sup>2</sup> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunning.<sup>3</sup> To the 30th April.<sup>4</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Grenfell.<sup>5</sup> To 31st May—Appointed to Forbes.<sup>6</sup> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Collector.<sup>7</sup> Customs Officer, &c., &c.<sup>8</sup> To the 31st October—Exchanged

appointments with Mr. Biscoe of the Post Office.

<sup>9</sup> Visiting Justice to the Gaol.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.

CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.

Districts—continued:—

Tamworth	John McDonald	1 Sept., 1853	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tonterfield	Leopold Yates	12 Nov., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Tumberumba	Michael Langford	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Tumut	John F. Blake	1 June, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Ulladulla (acting)	John V. Wareham	19 Mar., 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin H. Tompson	29 Jan., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Walcha	George A. Buckland	1 July, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Wallabadah (acting)	C. B. Collett	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Warialda	R. H. Fitzsimons	8 Aug., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	6 Jan., 1852.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh	1 May, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Windsor	George A. Gordon	12 Feb., 1846	Governor	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh	1 May, 1856	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong	Alfred A. Turner	1 Jan., 1853	Governor	175 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Yass	Charles J. Poole	1 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
Young	J. R. Edwards	14 Mar., 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

N.B.—Some of the Clerks of Petty Sessions are in receipt of allowances for visiting other Benches, viz.:—Mr. Blythe, £75 per annum; Messrs. Wotton, White, Gordon, Becko, Lovgrove, Creagh, each £20 per annum, Mr. Leary £40 per annum, Mr. Moore £50 per annum, and Mr. Blake £10 per annum.

NOTE.—Many of the Clerks of Petty Sessions are Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands, Registrars of Births, Deaths, &c., &c.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Acting Inspector of Prisons	Harold Maclean <sup>1</sup>	12 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council		20 Mar., 1846.
	succeeded by George F. Wise <sup>2</sup>	19 Mar., 1869	Ditto		— Feb., 1851.

<sup>1</sup> Holds office in conjunction with Sheriff—£800 per annum. Absent on leave from 19 March. <sup>2</sup> Officiating during temporary absence of Mr. Maclean on leave. Immigration Agent, &c.

GAOL, SYDNEY.

Visiting Justice	William Chatfield <sup>1</sup>	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council		1 Mar., 1851.*
Principal Gaoler	John Cecil Read <sup>2</sup>	16 Feb., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	350 0 0	26 July, 1855.
Matron	Grace Tinkam <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1861	Ditto	100 0 0	— July, 1854.
Visiting Surgeon	Isaac Aaron <sup>4</sup>	15 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Clerks	George Wickham <sup>5</sup>	23 Feb., 1850	Governor	230 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
	James John Taylor	4 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Schoolmaster	James Wilson	1 July, 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1868.
Chief Warder	Michael Bourke <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	Feb., 1853.
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup>			Sheriff	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders in charge (6) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	0 7 0	each.
First Class Warders (12)			Ditto	0 6 9	“ “
Second Class Warders (27)			Ditto	0 6 6	“ “
Warder and Escort Constable (1).			Ditto	0 5 0	“
Trades Overseers (5)			Ditto	2 at £200 3 at 10s.	each. per diem, each.
Trades Foreman (1)			Ditto	0 7 6	“
Messenger (1)			Ditto	0 6 6	“
Female Warders (6) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	46 0 0	each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Charles H. Rich	6 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1864.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. Healy <sup>8</sup>	15 July, 1868	Ditto	120 0 0	15 July, 1868.
	succeeded by Rev. J. P. Fitzpatrick <sup>9</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	120 0 0	
	succeeded by Rev. J. A. Byrne	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Presbyterian	Rev. Robert Stewart	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.

<sup>1</sup> Office held in conjunction with Visiting Justice, Cockatoo Island; salary, £200 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed a double ration of provisions. <sup>4</sup> Surgeon, Volunteer Rifles. Medical Visitor to the Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst, £50 per annum. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance, Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst. <sup>6</sup> One the resident gate-keeper. <sup>7</sup> Four allowed quarters, and two 1s. per diem in lieu thereof. Each allowed fuel and rations of provisions. <sup>8</sup> To 31st January. <sup>9</sup> To 31st August.

NOTE.—The Principal Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.

\* Services not continuous.

GAOL, PARRAMATTA.

Visiting Justice	George Langley <sup>1</sup>	26 April, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Gaoler	John Garda Hussey <sup>2</sup>	26 June, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff.	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Matron	Jane Watt <sup>3</sup>	26 June, 1866	Ditto	20 0 0	26 June, 1866.
Visiting Surgeon	George Hogarth Pringle <sup>3</sup>	1 Nov., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1860.
Dispenser	William Austin <sup>4</sup>	22 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	100 0 0	22 April, 1861.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Wood Johnston	1 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff.	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions—£225 per annum; Registrar of the District Court—£30 per annum; and District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.; paid by fees. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Surgeon to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, and to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute; also Vaccinator. <sup>4</sup> Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—£50 per annum.

NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—GAOL, PARRAMATTA—continued.</b>							
Assistant Clerk.....	Thomas J. Barnett, junr...	16 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	16 May, 1868.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	146	0	0	.....
Senior Warder (1).....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0	7	0	per diem.
Warders (31).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	6	per diem, each.
Overseers (3).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	10	0	"
Trades' Foreman (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	7	6	per diem. "
Carter (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	0	"
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	5	0	"
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. John R. Blomfield <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	40	0	0	1 May, 1852.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Angelo Ambrosoli ...	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	40	0	0	.....
	<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.						
<b>GAOL, BATHURST.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	William Hall Palmer <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1854	Governor.....	Nil.			27 Feb., 1849.
	succeeded by						
	John Milbourne Marsh <sup>2</sup> ...	12 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			7 Jan., 1859.
Gaoler .....	Alexander Forbes <sup>3</sup> .....	13 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175	0	0	19 Oct., 1857.
Visiting Surgeon.....	George Busby <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1842	Governor.....	70	0	0	21 Feb., 1826.
Matron .....	Alice Forbes <sup>5</sup> .....	21 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	42	0	0	21 May, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	William Grinsol Burgis ...	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	128	0	0	4 Nov., 1863.
Principal Warder (1) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0	7	6	per diem.
Warders (9).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	6	" each.
Female Warder (1) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46	0	0	"
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. Thos. Sharpe .....	1 Oct., 1852	Governor.....	30	0	0	1 Nov., 1830.
Roman Catholic <sup>7</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....				.....
	<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate—Retired on superannuation. <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Coroner and Vaccinator—paid by fees. <sup>5</sup> Allowed fuel and light. Chelsea Pensioner. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. <sup>7</sup> No clergyman appointed during the year.   The duties are performed by different ministers, and salary paid to the Bishop for distribution.						
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.						
<b>GAOL, MAITLAND.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	Edward Denny Day <sup>1</sup> .....	4 Sept., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			1 Jan., 1835.
	succeeded by						
	James Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	13 July, 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.			7 Nov., 1851.
Gaoler .....	George Henry Stace <sup>3</sup> .....	14 June, 1867	Ditto .....	175	0	0	14 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon.....	William Wilton.....	1 Jan., 1849	Governor.....	70	0	0	1 Jan., 1849.
Matron .....	Helen K. Stace <sup>3</sup> .....	14 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	42	0	0	14 June, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Thomas Barnes .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	140	0	0	14 April, 1863.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0	7	6	per diem.
Senior Warder (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	9	"
Warders (14).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	6	" each.
Female Warders (2) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46	0	0	each.
Overseer of Stone-cutters(1)	.....	.....	Minister for Works .....	0	10	0	per diem.
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. James R. Thackeray	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	——— 1856.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Michael Doyle <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	30	0	0	1 Dec., 1866.
	succeeded by						
	Rev. John Lawless .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	30	0	0	1 Feb., 1869.
	<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate—£500 per annum—Retired on superannuation. <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate, £500 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> One allowed quarters, and the other 1s. per diem in lieu thereof. Both allowed a ration of provisions; and fuel and light only allowed to the one who resides in the Gaol. <sup>5</sup> To the 26th March. <sup>6</sup> To 31st January.						
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.						
<b>GAOL, GOULBURN.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	John James Allman <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			1 June, 1829.
Gaoler .....	Thomas Hosford <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175	0	0	4 Oct., 1853.
	succeeded by						
	Luke Cashman <sup>3</sup> .....	9 Feb., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175	0	0	9 July, 1858.
Surgeon.....	Robert Waugh <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1847	Governor.....	70	0	0	28 April, 1841.
Matron .....	Maria Hosford <sup>5</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	42	0	0	1 May, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Julia Cashman <sup>3</sup> .....	23 May, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	42	0	0	23 May, 1869.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Charles Fallick.....	{ 11 Sept., 1863 } { 1 July, 1865 }	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	128	0	0	1 May, 1851.*
Chief Warder (1) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	To 8 Feb., and again from 1 June .....	Sheriff .....	0	7	6	per diem.
Ordinary Warders (10) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	6	6	" each.
Female Warder (1) <sup>7</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46	0	0	"
Chaplains:—							
Church of England.....	Rev. William Sowerby ...	1 Oct., 1852	Bishop of Sydney .....	30	0	0	1 Nov., 1837.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Patrick Dunne.....	1 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	.....
	<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel—To the 8th February—deceased. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel. <sup>4</sup> Coroner—Paid by fees. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel—To the 22nd May. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters.   * Services not continuous.						
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.						

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

29

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, BERRIMA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George Henry Rowley <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Gaoler .....	William Small <sup>2</sup> .....	20 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Matron .....	Sarah Small <sup>2</sup> .....	14 June, 1863	Ditto .....	42 0 0	14 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon .....	Henry William Williamson .....	28 Sept., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	28 Sept., 1864.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	John Hugh Johnston <sup>3</sup> .....	27 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	150 0 0	4 Feb., 1854.*
Chief Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 9	"
Warders (16) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	per diem each.
Trades Overseer (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. James Samuel Hassall .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Mar., 1848.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Denis M'Guinn .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1867.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. * Services not continuous.    NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Henry Baylis <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler .....	Robert John Monteith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	17 Aug., 1858.
Matron .....	Jane Monteith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1862	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon .....	Allan Bradley Morgan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	16 Dec., 1857.
" (acting) .....	succeeded by Robert Clark Robinson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	40 0 0	3 Sept., 1867.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> Absent on leave from 12 February.    District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c. <sup>4</sup> Coroner, &c. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, WOLLONGONG.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Charles Throsby Smith .....	10 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	10 July, 1868.
Gaoler .....	William Hobbs <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1847.
Matron .....	Mary Anne Hobbs <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Sept., 1865	Ditto .....	20 0 0	11 Mar., 1864.
Visiting Surgeon .....	George Marshall .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 July, 1868.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, YASS.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Isidore M. Blake <sup>1</sup> .....	2 June, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1848.
Gaoler .....	James Fitzgerald <sup>2</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1859.
Matron .....	Elizabeth Fitzgerald <sup>3</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	20 0 0	8 Sept., 1863.
Visiting Surgeon .....	Morgan O'Connor .....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Coroner—paid by fees. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.    Formerly Apothecary and Superintendent under the Imperial Government, for which he receives a retired allowance of £85 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, ALBURY.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Marcus F. Brownrigg <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 Aug., 1860.
Gaoler .....	Henry Moore <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Aug., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	Oct., 1863.*
Matron .....	Jane Frances Moore <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	20 0 0	Sept., 1865.
Visiting Surgeon .....	J. Knight Barnett .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	40 0 0	Dec., 1865.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.    * Services not continuous. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, BRAIDWOOD.</b>					
Visiting Justice	John W. Bann	8 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	8 Oct., 1862.
Gaoler	Matthew Walker <sup>1</sup>	21 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	4 Mar., 1864.
Matron	Ann Walker	21 Mar., 1867	Ditto	20 0 0	21 Mar., 1867.
Visiting Surgeon	George J. Pattison <sup>2</sup>	20 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	25 Aug., 1864.
Warders (8)	(Acting) Selby Mars Morton <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. In receipt of a pension of £66 5s. per annum from Imperial Funds, Convict Service. <sup>2</sup> Absent on leave all the year, without salary. <sup>3</sup> Acting for Mr. Pattison during his absence on leave.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, ARMIDALE.</b>					
Visiting Justice	Charles Thomas Weaver <sup>1</sup>	16 June, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Oct., 1838.
Gaoler	succeeded by James Buchanan <sup>2</sup>	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto	Nil.	6 Jan., 1852.*
	Samuel Caldwell <sup>3</sup>	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	— Oct., 1830.*
Matron	Isabella Caldwell <sup>3</sup>	18 June, 1863	Ditto	20 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. To the 18th October—Retired on superannuation. <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate, and Commissioner in charge of Northern Gold District. <sup>3</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>4</sup> Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, GRAFTON.</b>					
Visiting Justice	Rowland Brodhurst Hill <sup>1</sup>	21 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	20 Feb., 1862.
Gaoler	Thomas Allen <sup>2</sup>	24 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	120 0 0	24 May, 1861.
Matron	Mary Allen <sup>2</sup>	24 April, 1862	Ditto	20 0 0	24 April, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon	Robert Purdie	— June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	*	16 Jan., 1863.
Warders (2)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate—£450 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. * Paid by fees.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, PORT MACQUARIE.</b>					
Visiting Justice	Charles A. Sinclair <sup>1</sup>	9 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 Mar., 1855.
Gaoler	Joseph Gates <sup>2</sup>	6 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Matron	Mary Gates <sup>2</sup>	6 Sept., 1865	Ditto	42 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon	John Cash Neild <sup>3</sup>	21 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	21 Sept., 1865.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	Thomas Shone	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	128 0 0	17 Dec., 1862.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	137 0 0	
Warders (10)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Frederick R. Kemp	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. J. O'Quinlivan <sup>4</sup>	8 Oct., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>3</sup> Surgeon to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, £100 per annum. <sup>4</sup> To the 22nd January.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, MUDGEE.</b>					
Visiting Justice	George Warburton <sup>1</sup>	7 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	27 Oct., 1840.
Gaoler	William Henry Neale <sup>2</sup>	6 April, 1868	Ditto	140 0 0	6 April, 1868.
Matron	succeeded by James Green <sup>3</sup>	28 May, 1869	Ditto	140 0 0	5 Aug., 1858.*
	succeeded by John Dick <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	140 0 0	26 Feb., 1868.
Matron	Adah Mary Neale <sup>2</sup>	6 April, 1868	Ditto	20 0 0	6 April, 1868.
Visiting Surgeon	succeeded by Maria Dick <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
	Arthur T.P. Cutting, M.D.	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	5 Nov., 1862.
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol, and allowed fuel and light. To the 31st January—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> Resides in the Gaol, and allowed fuel and light. To the 21st July—Resigned. <sup>4</sup> Resides in the Gaol, and allowed fuel and light. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, DENILIQUIN.</b>					
Visiting Justice	James Giles <sup>1</sup>	7 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 June, 1862.
Gaoler	Thomas Rankin	25 June, 1867	Ditto	140 0 0	6 Nov., 1861.
Matron	Maria Rankin	25 June, 1867	Ditto	20 0 0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon	Erasmus Wron	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Warders (4)			Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Police Magistrate.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler and Matron reside in the Gaol, and are allowed fuel and light. The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.</b>					
<b>Acting Gaolers:—</b>					
Bourke .....	(20)		Governor and Executive Council	{ 11 at £20 9 at £10 }	each.
Cooma .....					
Campbelltown .....					
Camden .....					
Dubbo .....					
Eden .....					
Gundagai .....					
Hartley .....					
Murrurundi .....					
Muswellbrook .....					
Orange .....					
Paterson .....					
Penrith .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Scone .....					
Singleton .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Tamworth .....					
Windsor .....					
Wellington .....					
<b>Acting Matrons:—</b>					
Eden .....	(5)		Ditto .....	{ 3 at £20 2 at £10 }	each.
Orange .....					
Tamworth .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Windsor .....					
<b>Warders:—</b>					
Bourke .....	(11)		Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Cooma .....					
Eden .....					
Gundagai .....					
Orange .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Tamworth (2) .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Windsor .....					
Wellington .....					
<b>PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	William Chatfield <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 Mar., 1851.
Superintendent .....	Gother Kerr Mann <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	Nil.	3 Feb., 1847.
Clerk and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John Taylor <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1848	Governor .....	200 0 0	26 Mar., 1834.
Visiting Surgeon .....	Owen Spencer Evans <sup>4</sup> .....	6 June, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Dispenser .....	Alexander McDonnell <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Principal Warder .....	John Byron <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	180 0 0	Mar., 1852.
Schoolmaster .....	John Hatton <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Warders (5) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 8s. Od. 1 at 7s. 6d. 3 at 7s. Od.	per diem. " each.
<b>Police<sup>3</sup>:—</b>					
Senior Sergeant (1) .....	(To 31 October) .....	.....	.....	0 9 6	per diem.
Senior Constables (2) .....	(1 to 31 October) .....	.....	.....	0 6 9	" each.
Constables (15) .....	(9 to 31 October) .....	.....	.....	0 6 0	" each.
<b>Chaplains:—</b>					
Church of England .....	Rev. John T. Schleicher <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	13 July, 1865.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. John Kelly .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Office held in conjunction with Visiting Justice, Gaol, Darlinghurst; salary £200 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house, also rations of provisions, fuel, and light; Engineer-in-Chief of Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a house, also rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Surgeon, Volunteer Naval Brigade. <sup>5</sup> Chaplain to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville—£50 per annum.					
<b>OBSERVATORY.</b>					
Government Astronomer .....	George Roberts Smalley <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Aug., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	6 Aug., 1863.
Computer .....	H. Chamberlaine Russell .....	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Meteorological Assistant .....	William Man Smalley <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Astronomer .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Messenger (1) .....	succeeded by Edward George Savago .....	13 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	13 Sept., 1869.
			Ditto .....	100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house. <sup>2</sup> To the 31st August.					
<b>MEDICAL BOARD.</b>					
President .....	John Macfarlane, M.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Mar., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	.....	.....
Members .....	Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S. .....	14 Nov., 1854	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	Barthw. O'Brien, M.D. <sup>2</sup> .....	10 May, 1850	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D. <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	William J. Williams, M.D. .....	.....	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	Charles McKay, M.D. .....	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	Edward Samuel Pickhard .....	Bedford, F.R.C.S. <sup>4</sup> .....	9 April, 1869	Ditto .....	.....
Secretary .....	James C. Cox, M.D. <sup>5</sup> .....	12 July, 1867	Ditto .....	44 0 0	27 May, 1861.
<sup>1</sup> Member of the Legislative Council. <sup>2</sup> Deceased. <sup>3</sup> Health Officer, Emigration Officer, Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, and Member of the Immigration Board. <sup>4</sup> President of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, and Medical Adviser to the Government. <sup>5</sup> Empowered to grant Certificates under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 27 Vict., No. 11.					



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
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COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Medical Adviser to Government.	Edward Samuel Pickhard Bedford. <sup>1</sup>	4 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	.....	4 Feb., 1867.
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<sup>1</sup> President of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums. In receipt of a pension of £91 5s. per annum for services as Medical Officer in Convict Department in Tasmania.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DISTRICTS :—

Araluen .....	John Redhead .....	} 27 Oct., 1869	} Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees.
Albury .....	Joseph Knight Barnett .....			
Armidale .....	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt .....			
Balnald .....	J. Mackenzie Gordon .....			
Bathurst .....	Richard Machattie .....			
Bega .....	John Shiels .....			
Bourke .....	Thomas Edward Roberts .....			
Braidwood .....	Selby Mars Morton .....			
Broulee .....	Edward Boot .....			
Camden, Narellan, and Picton.	Edwin Chisholm .....			
Carcoar .....	James Spark .....			
Cassilis .....	John Thomas Morris .....			
Cooma .....	Louis Gordon Davidson .....			
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes .....			
Dowling .....	Thomas Goldson Ivinny .....			
Dubbo .....	Walker Hugh Tibbits .....			
Dungog .....	Ellar M'Kellar M'Kinlay .....			
Goulburn .....	Robert Waugh .....			
Grafton .....	John Govett Smith .....			
Maitland .....	Andrew Liddell .....			
Macdonald River .....	Nathaniel Taylor .....			
Manning River .....	Frederick Calov .....			
Molong .....	Andrew Ross .....			
Mudgee .....	A. Thomas Pigott Cutting .....			
Murrurundi .....	William Nicholas Richards .....			
Musclebrook & Merton .....	Robert James Pierce .....			
Newcastle .....	Richard R. Steer Bowker .....			
Orange .....	Henry Charles Warren .....			
Parramatta .....	George Hogarth Pringle .....			
Patrick's Plains .....	Henry Glennie .....			
Penrith .....	Thomas Willmott .....			
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas Parsons .....			
Raymond Terrace .....	Francis Gale S. Street .....			
Richmond River .....	James Markey .....			
Tamworth .....	Joshua Dowe .....			
Tenterfield .....	William Sheldon .....			
Wagga Wagga .....	Robert Clark Robinson .....			
Wee Waa .....	Louis Segol .....			
Wellingrove .....	Alexander Skinner .....			
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....			
Windsor .....	Henry Day .....			
Wollongong .....	George Marshall .....			

VACCINATORS.

Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney.	Myles Egan <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	27 May, 1861.
	succeeded by (as <i>locum tenens</i> ) William Shaw, M.D. <sup>2</sup> .....	18 April, 1868	Ditto .....	240 0 0	18 April, 1868.
Vaccinators— City and Suburbs—					
Sydney .....	William Bell .....	8 Aug., 1864	} Ditto .....	} Paid by fees—2s. 6d. for each successful case.	
Balmain .....	Owen Spencer Evans .....	.....			
Sydney .....	Henry Graham .....	.....			
Sydney .....	William Grey .....	.....			
Woolloomooloo .....	William Getty .....	31 Aug., 1868			
Waverley .....	James Leahy .....	9 Jan., 1866			
Sydney .....	John Moon .....	.....			
Woollahra .....	Frederic Harrison Quaife .....	21 Dec., 1868			
Sydney .....	William Shaw .....	14 Sept., 1865			
Nowtown .....	William Gillet Sedgwick .....	.....			
Sydney and Suburbs .....	George Woodcock .....	23 Sept., 1865			
St. Leonards, North Shore.	Robert Dalzell Ward .....	27 Sept., 1863			

<sup>1</sup> Absent on leave to 14th September, without salary. Medical Superintendent to Police, £200 per annum. Mr. Egan resumed his duties.

<sup>2</sup> To the 15th September, from which date

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VACCINATORS—continued.</b>					
<b>Vaccinators—</b>					
<b>Country Districts—</b>					
Bathurst .....	William Frederick Bassett.	14 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council.		
Bathurst .....	George Busby .....	31 Jan., 1857	Ditto .....		
Albury .....	Joseph Knight Barnett .....	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		
Parramatta .....	Walter Brown .....	5 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	Rich. Ryther Steer Bowker .....	22 May, 1863	Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	Edward Boot .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....		
Broulee .....		27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	Wm. Jas. Guthrie Bedford .....	13 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	Arth. Thos. Pigott Cutting .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bombala .....	Charles Michael Chopin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Manning River .....	Frederick Calov .....	24 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....		
Guadagai .....	Robert Newberry Cobbett .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	Allen Campbell .....	19 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....		
Campbelltown .....	Horatio Costerton .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Camden .....	Edwin Chisholm .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Windsor .....	Henry Day .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	Joshua Dowe .....	21 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	Lewis Gordon Davidson .....	22 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	Robert Falder .....	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Singleton, Patrick's Plains.	Henry Glennie .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
West Kempsey .....	C. J. Gabriel .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Balranald .....	J. McKenzie Gordon .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Five Dock and Brisbane Water.	James Hogg .....	26 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	Henry George Hamilton .....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		
Woonona .....	Edward F. Hall .....	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Ulladulla .....	Thomas Goldson Ivimy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Maitland .....	Andrew Liddell .....	17 Aug., 1860	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	George Proud Lambert .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Guadagai .....	William Lyons .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bathurst .....	Richard Machattie .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	Ellar M'Kellar M'Kinlay .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Allan Bradley Morgan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wollombi .....	J. S. Milne .....	5 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	Cosby Wm. Morgan .....	31 May, 1867	Ditto .....		
Richmond River .....	James Markey .....	23 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....		
Maitland (West) .....	Walter Fawes Mackenzie .....	30 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	George Marshall .....	5 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		
Paterson .....	Alexr. K. Morson .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	John Morton .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	Selby Mars Morton .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....		
Cassilis .....	John Thomas Morris .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes .....	31 July, 1867	Ditto .....		
Kiama .....	James M. Nolan .....	5 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	Edward O'Brien .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Parramatta .....	George Hogarth Pringle .....	2 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....		
Brewarrina .....	J. T. Peers .....	31 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	Robert Purdie .....	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Muswellbrook .....	Elijah James Pring .....	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas Parsons .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Musclebrook & Merton .....	Robert James Pierce .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Andrew Ross .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Araluen .....	John Redhead .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	William Nicholas Richards .....	31 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Robert Clark Robinson .....	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	Thomas Edward Roberts .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	Samuel Pearce Spashatt .....	3 May, 1864	Ditto .....		
Liverpool .....	James Smith .....	22 June, 1863	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	William Sheldon .....	30 June, 1866	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	Francis Gale S. Street .....	26 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....		
Picton .....	Arthur Scauler .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Narrabri .....	Louis Segol .....	25 June, 1867	Ditto .....		
Orange .....	Herbert Wigan Swayne .....	31 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	Alexander Skinner .....	4 June, 1868	Ditto .....		
Wellingrove .....		27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Richmond .....	John Selkirk .....	8 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		
Maitland (West) .....	Walter Scott .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Bega .....	John Shiels .....	15 April, 1869	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	James Spark .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Kiama .....	Charles Taylor .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	Walter Hugh Tibbetts .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Macdonald River .....	Nathaniel Taylor .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	W. Walker .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Maitland (East) .....	William Wilton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Berrima .....	Henry Williamson .....	22 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	Thomas Willmott .....	21 May, 1863	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Robert Waugh .....	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....		
Eden .....	Benjamin J. Wetherill .....	15 April, 1869	Ditto .....		
Morpeth .....	Augustus Wells .....	5 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		
Lismore, Richmond River.	Josiah Wesley Walker .....	27 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....		

Paid by fees.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUMS.</b>					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Frederic Norton Manning <sup>1</sup>	15 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	15 Oct., 1868.
Assistant Medical Officer	Morrison Knight, L.R.C.S.E. <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Assistant Superintendent	Henry Worthington Stat- ham. <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Mar., 1862.*
Dispenser .....	Thomas M. Gutzmer <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1865	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1865.
	succeeded by Robert Leslie Kennedy <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1869.
	succeeded by John M'George <sup>5</sup>	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Matron .....	Jane Manson <sup>6</sup>	1 Aug., 1851	By the Governor .....	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1848.
Storekeeper .....	Samuel Long <sup>7</sup>	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	18 May, 1857.
Master Attendant .....	Thomas Folkard <sup>8</sup>	1 July, 1864	By the Superintendent .....	90 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Grounds Attendant (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	72 0 0	
Senior Male Attendants .....	(5) <sup>6</sup>		Ditto .....	72 0 0	
Junior Male Attendants .....	(25) <sup>7</sup> 1 from 24 April, 1 from 28 June, and 2 temporary from 22 Nov. to 26 Dec.		Ditto .....	66 0 0	each.
Senior Nurses .....	(4) <sup>3</sup>		Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Junior Nurses .....	(14) <sup>3</sup>		Ditto .....	46 0 0	
Cook (1) <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	77 0 0	
Gardener (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Senior Laundress (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Junior Laundresses (3) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	{ 1 at £46 2 at £45	each.
Housemaid (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	30 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1) <sup>6</sup> .....			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Carter (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Labourer (1) <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	66 0 0	
Engineer (1) <sup>5</sup> .....		15 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	0 9 0	per diem.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. J. T. Schleicher <sup>9</sup>	13 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	13 July, 1865.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Zephyrin F. Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and rations. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters and rations—on probation to 30th June. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a ration of provisions. <sup>6</sup> Each allowed a ration of provisions; 4 reside on the premises. <sup>7</sup> Each allowed a ration of provisions; 12 reside on the premises. <sup>8</sup> Allowed £13 per annum from 1st July in lieu of quarters. <sup>9</sup> Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, £100 per annum. * Services not continuous.					
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Superintendent .....	E. Wardley, M.R.C.S.E. <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	16 April, 1857.
Assistant Superintendent .....	James Robertson Firth <sup>2</sup>	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	220 0 4	26 Nov., 1852.*
Medical Visitor .....	Walter Brown, M.D. <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
Matron .....	Jane Burn <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Dispenser .....	Thomas Eland Ranshaw <sup>2</sup>	13 June, 1866	Ditto .....	120 0 0	13 June, 1866.
Master Attendant .....	Michael Prior <sup>2</sup>	6 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 Feb., 1854.
Head Wardsman (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			By the Superintendent .....	75 0 0	
Male Attendants (28) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	{ 6 at £72 22 at £66 3 at £50 14 at £40	each.
Female Attendants (17) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	{ 1 at £30 2 at £50 1 at £40 1 at £15	each.
Servants (5) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	{ 3 at 9d. 4 at 6d.}	per diem each.
Machinist (1) <sup>2</sup> .....		1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Farm Overseer (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	66 0 0	
Gardener (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Minor Attendants (7) <sup>2</sup> .....				{ 3 at 9d. 4 at 6d.}	per diem each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. J. R. Blomfield <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. A. J. Forde .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, and £35 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Coroner; also Captain, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles. <sup>4</sup> Chaplain to the Gaol. * Services not continuous.					
<b>LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Frederick Fowler <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	8 Jan., 1862.
Matron .....	Mary Ann Fowler <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 July, 1868.
Medical Visitor .....	Isaac Aaron <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Male Attendants (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	(One from 15 November.)		Colonial Secretary .....	66 0 0	each.
Female Attendants (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	(One from 17 March.)		Ditto .....	46 0 0	„
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Darlinghurst—£270 per annum.					
NOTE.—Mr. Wickham, Clerk to the Gaol, allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance.					
<b>BOARD OF VISITORS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.</b>					
President .....	Edward Samuel Pickhard	4 Feb., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	4 Feb., 1867.
	Bedford <sup>1</sup>	7 Mar., 1867			
Visitors .....	Alfred Roberts .....	7 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 Mar., 1867.
	William Owen .....	7 June, 1867			
		7 June, 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Inspector .....	Robert Cooper Walker <sup>1</sup> ...	17 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	500	0	0	1 April, 1855.
	succeeded by Frederic King <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	400	0	0	(Not continuous.) 14 Mar., 1862.

<sup>1</sup> To the 30th September, appointed Librarian, Free Public Library. <sup>2</sup> Office held in conjunction with Secretary to Board of Management of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

Board.	Chairman .....	Christopher Rolleston <sup>1</sup> ...	3 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Jan., 1843. 12 Jan., 1836. 11 May, 1848. to Sept., 1849. 14 Mar., 1862.	
	Members .....	Richard O'Connor <sup>2</sup> .....					
		Haynes G. Alleyne <sup>3</sup> .....					
Secretary .....	Frederic King <sup>4</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	400	0	0	14 Mar., 1862.
Clerks .....	Aubrey Mowle <sup>5</sup> .....	21 May, 1864	Ditto .....	100	0	0	21 May, 1864.
	succeeded by Alexander O. Grant.....	16 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	5 Jan., 1846.*
	A. B. Armstrong .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	25	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
SYDNEY.							
Surgeon and Dispenser ...	George Walker .....	16 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	125	0	0	16 Mar., 1862.
Master .....	J. L. Applewhaite <sup>6</sup> .....	15 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	100	0	0	20 July, 1861.
Matron .....	Lucy H. Applewhaite <sup>7</sup> ...	15 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	100	0	0	13 May, 1861.
							to 26 May.
							150 0 0
Messenger (1) <sup>8</sup> .....							from 27 May.
Cooks, &c.....							62 0 0
							from 1s. to 3d. per diem.
PARRAMATTA.							
Surgeon .....	George Hogarth Pringle <sup>9</sup>	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	75	0	0	1 Nov., 1860.
Dispenser .....	William Austin <sup>10</sup> .....						
Master .....	James Dennis <sup>6</sup> .....						
Matron .....	C. H. M. Dennis <sup>9</sup> .....			150	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ...				50	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
							from 1s. to 3d. per diem.
LIVERPOOL.							
Surgeon and Dispenser ...	James Smith .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	175	0	0	13 Mar., 1862.
to 31 August.							
Surgeon and Superintendent				250	0	0	
from 1 September.							from 1 Sept.
Master .....	Thomas Burnside <sup>11</sup> .....			175	0	0	
Matron .....	Mary Burnside <sup>8</sup> .....			50	0	0	
Wardsmen, &c. ....							from 1s. to 3d. per diem.
PORT MACQUARIE.							
Surgeon and Dispenser ...	John Cash Neild <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	100	0	0	21 Sept., 1865.
Master .....	Robert Armstrong <sup>9</sup> .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1866.
Matron .....	Mary Armstrong <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 July, 1866.
Wardsmen, Cooks, and Laundresses.							from 1s. to 3d. per diem.

<sup>1</sup> Auditor General, &c. <sup>2</sup> Clerk of Parliaments. <sup>3</sup> Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000—Inspector of Public Charities. <sup>5</sup> To the 12th November—Appointed Clerk, Sheriff's Office. <sup>6</sup> To the 26th May—Deceased. <sup>7</sup> Matron, Immigration Depot. <sup>8</sup> Allowed a residence. <sup>9</sup> Surgeon to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools and to the Gaol; also Vaccinator. <sup>10</sup> Dispenser to the Gaol. <sup>11</sup> To the 17th August—Deceased. <sup>12</sup> Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol. \* Services not continuous.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

STAFF.							
Inspecting Field Officer ...	Lieutenant-Colonel John Soame Richardson. <sup>1</sup>	17 Feb., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	17 Feb., 1865.
Brigade Adjutant and Paymaster.	Captain Thomas Baynes <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	15/	per diem		21 Aug., 1854.
Surgeon.....	Isaac Aaron <sup>3</sup> .....	10 June, 1867	Ditto .....	Nil.			21 Mar., 1861.
Quartermaster .....	Captain William Teale ...	10 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	Nil.			8 Feb., 1861.
Officer Instructor in Musketry.	Lieutenant John Augustus Compton. <sup>4</sup>	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Aug., 1866.
Chaplains—							
Church of England ...	Rev. George Fairfowl Macarthur.	8 June, 1868	Ditto .....	Nil.			8 June, 1868.
	Rev. Thomas Smith <sup>5</sup> .....	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....	Nil.			4 July, 1868.
	Rev. Joseph Barnier .....	27 Aug., 1869	Inspecting Field Officer.....	Nil.			27 Aug., 1869.
Clerk .....	Thomas Bagot .....	12 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	8/	per diem		19 Aug., 1854.
Sergeant Major .....	James Lees .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	10/	per diem		20 Oct., 1860.
Quartermaster Sergeant	(1) <sup>6</sup> .....		Ditto .....	0	8	0	per diem.
Armourer Sergeant (1) ...		14 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	0	7	0	"
Drill Instructors (10) <sup>7</sup> .....			Ditto .....	8	at 0	7	0
Musketry and Drill Instructor (1).			Ditto .....	2	at 0	2	6
Bugle Major and Messenger (1).			Ditto .....	0	7	0	"
Marker (1) .....			Ditto .....	0	5	0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse—Chelsea Pensioner. <sup>3</sup> Visiting Surgeon, Darlinghurst Gaol, &c. <sup>4</sup> Clerk, Audit Office. <sup>5</sup> Absent from the Colony from 12th January, on leave. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters in Volunteer Office. <sup>7</sup> One a Chelsea Pensioner, one allowed quarters, and one allowed 14s. per week in lieu thereof, as well as pay and allowances as gunners in the Royal Artillery.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>RIFLES.</b>					
Major Commanding Sydney Battalion.	Robert Peel Raymond <sup>1</sup> ...	27 Feb., 1868	Governor and Executive Council		16 Jan., 1841.
Major, Suburban Battalion	John Henry Goodlett <sup>2</sup> ...	30 April, 1868	Ditto .....		4 Dec., 1860.
Major, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Charles Windeyer <sup>3</sup> ...	27 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....		20 Jan., 1859.
Major Commanding Suburban Battalion.	Theodore James Jaques <sup>4</sup> ...	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....		— Oct., 1839.
Captain, Hawkesbury Corps	Samuel Edgerton <sup>5</sup> .....	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto .....		4 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Parramatta Corps	Walter Brown <sup>6</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1860	Ditto .....		20 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Newcastle Corps.	Charles Bolton .....	6 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		1 June, 1837.
Captain, Penrith Corps ...	James M'Carthy .....	1 Sept., 1862	Governor and Executive Council		1 Sept., 1862.
Captain, West Maitland Corps.	James Ephraim Wolfe <sup>7</sup> ... succeeded by Alexander Wilkinson .....	24 April, 1863	Ditto .....		20 June, 1861.
Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps.	Henry Phillips .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....		3 Feb., 1866.
Captain, East Maitland Corps.	Enoch Coberoff <sup>8</sup> .....	25 May, 1863	Ditto .....		23 April, 1861.
Captain, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Richards <sup>9</sup> .....	28 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....		16 Mar., 1861.
Captain, King's School Cadet Corps.	William Dalmas .....	13 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....		7 Feb., 1845.
Captain, St. Leonards Corps	Lewis Solomon .....	19 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....		25 June, 1866.
Captain, South Sydney Corps.	John Newsham .....	27 May, 1867	Ditto .....		27 May, 1863.
Captain, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Wells <sup>10</sup> .....	15 May, 1868	Ditto .....		28 Dec., 1863.
Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Thomas Farrell ...	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1837.
Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Joseph Davey .....	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		23 April, 1861.
Captain, Glebe Corps .....	John Delappé Lankester, junr.	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		23 April, 1861.
Captain, Balmain Corps ...	Ewen Wallace Cameron ...	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		23 April, 1861.
Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Gerard Phillips .....	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		9 Jan., 1865.
Honorary Captain, Camden College Cadet Corps.	John Mackintosh .....	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....		4 July, 1868.
Captain, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	Buchan Thomson .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	15 Dec., 1868.
Captain, No. 1 Company, ditto.	John Campbell .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1868.
Honorary Captain, Newington College Cadet Corps.	Joseph Coates .....	26 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		26 Aug., 1869.
Captain, Bathurst Corps...	Frederick Barnwell Hales <sup>11</sup>	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		1 April, 1861.
Captain, Ulladulla Corps...	Percy Hale Sheaffe .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		4 May, 1869.
Captain, Singleton Corps...	George Thomas Loder .....	7 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 April, 1869.
Captain, Kiama Corps.....	John Black .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		5 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Charles Abraham Wilson.	25 June, 1866	Ditto .....		23 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, Penrith Corps.	John King Lethbridge ...	4 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....		4 Sept., 1862.
Lieutenant, Newcastle Corps.	Henry Joseph Brown .....	13 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....		15 Mar., 1864.
Lieutenant, St. Leonards Corps.	John William Guise .....	4 June, 1867	Ditto .....		16 Nov., 1866.
Lieutenant, Parramatta Corps.	Andrew Louis M'Dougall <sup>12</sup>	8 May, 1866	Ditto .....		25 April, 1866.
Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Wilkinson <sup>13</sup> ...	16 July, 1866	Ditto .....		3 Feb., 1863.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion	Robert Hunt <sup>14</sup> .....	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		9 July, 1853.
Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion	William Percy Faithful ...	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		22 April, 1868.
Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion	Michael Golden .....	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		5 July, 1865.
Lieutenant, Balmain Corps	Edward Joseph Webb .....	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		28 Dec., 1863.
Lieutenant, Paddington & Surry Hills Corps.	Thomas Field .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		19 Oct., 1865.
Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Abram Orpen Moriarty <sup>15</sup>	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		10 Jan., 1846.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	Buchan Thomson <sup>16</sup> .....	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1868.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, ditto.	John Campbell <sup>16</sup> .....	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1868.
Lieutenant, South Sydney Corps.	John Briggs Hillier .....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		20 Dec., 1867.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for horse.<sup>2</sup> Absent from the Colony on leave all the year.<sup>3</sup> Member of the Legislative Assembly.<sup>4</sup> Allowed forage for a horse—<sup>5</sup> Registrar General, &c. <sup>6</sup> Chelsea Pensioner. <sup>7</sup> Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum; also Coroner. <sup>8</sup> To the 5th January—Retired on his rank. <sup>9</sup> Absent on leave from the 27th July. <sup>10</sup> Government Printer, &c. <sup>11</sup> In receipt of a pension as late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. <sup>12</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. <sup>13</sup> To the 14th April—Resigned. <sup>14</sup> To the 16th May—Promoted. <sup>15</sup> First Clerk of Bullion Office, Branch Royal Mint. <sup>16</sup> Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands. <sup>17</sup> To the 4th April—Promoted.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>					
RIFLES—continued.					
Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps.	James Adam Dick .....	29 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council		1 Sept., 1862.
Lieutenant, Kiama Corps..	John Black <sup>1</sup> .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....		5 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, Singleton Corps.	George Thomas Loder <sup>2</sup> ...	9 April, 1869	Ditto .....		9 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	James Wilson .....	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1868.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, ditto.	Henry John Chisholm <sup>3</sup> ...	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....		4 Nov., 1859.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Stephen Dickson .....	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....		20 Oct., 1868.
Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps.	James Thomas Tegg .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....		6 May, 1867.
Lieutenant, Ulladulla Corps.	Percy Hale Sheaffe <sup>4</sup> .....	4 May, 1869	Ditto .....		4 May, 1869.
Lieutenant, East Maitland Corps.	Trantham Moubray Mackay.	7 July, 1869	Ditto .....		7 July, 1867.
Lieutenant, Glebe Corps...	John Wye Weekes .....	8 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 June, 1863.
Lieutenant, Singleton Corps.	Henry Peter Stacey.....	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, Bathurst Corps.	George B. Suttor .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, Ulladulla Corps.	William Millard .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		11 July, 1869.
Lieutenant, Bathurst Corps.	Frederick Barnwell Hales <sup>5</sup>	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		1 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, Kiama Corps..	James Clegg Vote .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		5 April, 1869.
Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps.	David Lindsay Dymock ...	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, Gerringong Corps.	J. Burgess Born .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Parramatta Corps	Henry James Byrnes <sup>6</sup> .....	30 May, 1866	Ditto .....		30 May, 1866.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Henry William Strong ...	27 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....		27 Aug., 1866.
Ensign, West Maitland Corps.	James Thomas Tegg <sup>5</sup> .....	6 May, 1867	Ditto .....		6 May, 1867.
Ensign, East Maitland Corps.	Trantham Mowbray Mackay. <sup>6</sup>	28 May, 1867	Ditto .....		28 May, 1867.
Ensign, South Sydney Corps	John Briggs Hillier <sup>7</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	Nil.	20 Dec., 1867.
Ensign, Hawkesbury Corps	James Adam Dick <sup>8</sup> .....	16 June, 1868	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1862.
Ensign, Glebe Corps .....	John Wye Weekes <sup>9</sup> .....	9 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		9 June, 1863.
Ensign, Balmain Corps ...	William Frederick Longfield.	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		17 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Cooper.....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		19 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Stephen Dickson <sup>10</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		20 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Johnston .....	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		20 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, Penrith Corps ...	Philpot John Curran Robbins.	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		21 Oct., 1868.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	James Wilson <sup>10</sup> .....	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1868.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, ditto.	Henry John Chisholm <sup>10</sup> ...	15 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		4 Nov., 1859.
Ensign, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Beilly Walcot ...	28 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		28 Nov., 1868.
Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Richard Child Hewitt.....	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		1 Nov., 1868.
Ensign, Hawkesbury Corps	William Farmer Linsley...	30 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		30 Jan., 1869.
Ensign, Kiama Corps .....	James Clegg Vote <sup>11</sup> .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....		5 April, 1869.
Ensign, South Sydney Corps	Thomas Hughes .....	6 April, 1869	Ditto .....		6 April, 1869.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	William Donald .....	7 April, 1869	Ditto .....		7 April, 1869.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Ferguson.....	8 April, 1869	Ditto .....		8 April, 1869.
Ensign, Singleton Corps ...	Henry Peter Stacey <sup>12</sup> .....	9 April, 1869	Ditto .....		9 April, 1869.
Ensign, West Maitland Corps.	William John Sloan .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....		17 May, 1869.
Ensign, Parramatta Corps	Edgar Brodie Greenup ...	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....		17 May, 1869.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	Finlay M'Martin <sup>13</sup> .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1856.
Ensign, Singleton Corps...	Robert Stratford Hartigan	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 July, 1869.
Ensign, Ulladulla Corps ...	William Millard <sup>11</sup> .....	10 July, 1869	Ditto .....		10 July, 1869.
Ensign, Bathurst Corps ...	Alfred Paul .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Kiama Corps .....	John King .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Jamberoo Corps...	Stephen Major .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1869.

<sup>1</sup> To the 18th November—Promoted. <sup>2</sup> To the 6th July—Promoted. <sup>3</sup> Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office. <sup>4</sup> Absent from the Colony on leave, from 1st February. <sup>5</sup> To the 16th May—Promoted. <sup>6</sup> To the 6th July—Promoted. <sup>7</sup> To the 11th January—Promoted. <sup>8</sup> To the 28th January—Promoted. <sup>9</sup> To the 7th July—Promoted. <sup>10</sup> To the 11th April—Promoted. <sup>11</sup> To the 18th November—Promoted. <sup>12</sup> To the 8th July—Promoted. <sup>13</sup> Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>RIFLES—continued.</b>					
Ensign, Gorriong Corps	Alexander Campbell .....	19 Nov., 1869	Governor and Executive Council		19 Nov., 1869.
Captain and Adjutant, Sydney Battalion.	William Chatfield <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		1 Mar., 1851.*
Surgeon, Penrith Corps ...	Thomas Willmott.....	21 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Suburban Battalion.	Robert Dalzell Ward <sup>2</sup> ...	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....		28 Feb., 1856.
Surgeon, West Maitland Corps.	Andrew Liddell .....	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....		17 Aug., 1860.
Surgeon, East Maitland Corps.	William Getty .....	21 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps.	Henry Day .....	20 June, 1861	Governor and Executive Council		20 June, 1861.
Surgeon, Sydney Battalion	Frederick Milford, M.D.	21 June, 1867	Ditto .....		9 Sept., 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	George Frederick Dansey	21 May, 1867	Ditto .....		21 May, 1867.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	William John Anderson...	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifles.	James Smith.....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Bathurst Corps.	Cosby William Morgan, M.D.	9 April, 1869	Ditto .....		9 April, 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Singleton Corps.	Henry Glennie <sup>3</sup> .....	13 July, 1869	Ditto .....		
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>					
Commanding Artillery Brigade.	Major Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd. <sup>4</sup>	29 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....		15 Jan., 1861.
Field Officer .....	Major Edward Blackmore	31 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		23 May, 1864.
Captain, No. 1 Battery ...	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>5</sup>	20 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		1 May, 1849.
" No. 2 " .....	William Dymock <sup>6</sup> .....	27 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....		15 Jan., 1861.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" " " .....	William Deane.....	22 July, 1869	Ditto .....		15 April, 1861.
" No. 3 " .....	Erwen M'Pherson <sup>7</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		29 Sept., 1854.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" No. 4 " .....	Samuel Holt.....	6 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	NIL.	12 Feb., 1861.
" No. 5 " .....	William Cooper .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 6 " .....	Watson Wilson .....	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		22 Aug., 1866.
" No. 6 " .....	Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke.	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		22 Aug., 1866.
" No. 7 " .....	Charles Hare Atkinson <sup>8</sup> ...	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		1 July, 1853.
1st Lieut., No. 1 Battery...	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>9</sup> .	23 May, 1864	Ditto .....		1 May, 1849.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" No. 2 " .....	Francis Fahey .....	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....		19 Oct., 1868.
" " " .....	William Deane <sup>10</sup> .....	19 May, 1863	Ditto .....		15 April, 1861.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" No. 3 " .....	Paul Talbot .....	9 June, 1864	Ditto .....		9 June, 1864.
" " " .....	Samuel Holt <sup>11</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		12 Feb., 1861.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" No. 5 " .....	Thomas Wynn Knight ...	6 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council		12 April, 1866.
" No. 6 " .....	Mordaunt Maclean .....	28 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 6 " .....	Henry Deane .....	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....		5 Mar., 1867.
" No. 7 " .....	John Hill <sup>12</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....		26 Mar., 1868.
2nd Lieut., No. 1 Battery..	Francis Fahey <sup>13</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		19 Oct., 1868.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
" No. 3 " .....	Robert Raymond Bailey...	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 July, 1869.
" No. 4 " .....	Thomas Wynn Knight <sup>14</sup> ...	12 April, 1866	Ditto .....		12 April, 1866.
" No. 4 " .....	Edward Masters .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		19 Oct., 1868.
" No. 4 " .....	Frederick Wells <sup>14</sup> .....	2 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		28 Mar., 1859.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 5 Battery.	William Gore Beverley <sup>15</sup> ...	15 May, 1868	Ditto .....		17 April, 1861.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 6 Battery.	Henry Deane <sup>15</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....		5 Mar., 1867.
" " " .....	succeeded by				
2nd Lieutenant, No. 7 Battery.	Thomas Benedict Frith ...	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		1 Feb., 1869.
" " " .....	David York Syme .....	21 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		21 Oct., 1868.
Lieutenant and Adjutant...	Charles Arthur Walker Lett. <sup>16</sup>	9 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		8 May, 1860.
Surgeon.....	James C. Cox, M.D. <sup>17</sup> .....	16 June, 1868	Ditto .....		27 May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeons .....	Myles Egan <sup>18</sup> .....	27 May, 1861	Ditto .....		27 May, 1861.
" " " .....	Richard Ryther Steer Bowker. <sup>19</sup>	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1862.
Honorary Assistant Surgeons.	William James Guthrie Bedford.	16 June, 1868	Ditto .....		16 June, 1868.
" " " .....	James Matthew Nolan ...	21 May, 1869	Ditto .....		21 May, 1869.

<sup>1</sup> Visiting Magistrate, Gaol, Darlinghurst, and Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island. <sup>2</sup> District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c. <sup>3</sup> Coroner.  
<sup>4</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>5</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, &c., &c. <sup>6</sup> To the 20th July—Retired on his rank. <sup>7</sup> To the 4th July—Commission cancelled—The Surveyor, Customs, Newcastle. <sup>8</sup> Clerk, General Post Office. <sup>9</sup> To the 9th March—Promoted. <sup>10</sup> To the 21st July—Promoted. <sup>11</sup> To the 5th July—Promoted. <sup>12</sup> Acting Adjutant. <sup>13</sup> To the 11th April—Promoted. <sup>14</sup> Road Superintendent. <sup>15</sup> Clerk, Sheriff's Office.  
<sup>16</sup> Clerk, Crown Law Officers' Department. <sup>17</sup> Secretary to the Medical Board, &c., &c. <sup>18</sup> To the 13th December—Resigned; Superintendent of Vaccine Institution and Medical Attendant to Police. <sup>19</sup> Health Officer, Government Medical Officer, &c.\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

39

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>						
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>						
Captain Commanding .....	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	5/ 7 diem	1 Jan., 1863.	
Commander .....	John Edward Irwin .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	23 June, 1863.	
Clerk and Accountant .....	Alfred Hinton <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 May, 1855.	
Lieutenants .....	Alfred Lewington .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	4/ 7 diem cach.	9 June, 1865.	
	William J. Wilshire <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....		1 May, 1855.	
	John Edward Irwin <sup>4</sup> .....	23 June, 1863	Ditto .....		23 June, 1863.	
	succeeded by					
	Quarton Levitt Deloitte .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....		9 June, 1865.	
	Edmund Jones <sup>5</sup> .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....		1 April, 1850.	
	David Tait Allan <sup>6</sup> .....	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1858.	
	Walter Church <sup>7</sup> .....	29 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....		30 Sept., 1863.	
	succeeded by					
	Henry C. Myhill .....	21 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		21 Oct., 1869.	
Sub-Lieutenants .....	Staunton Spain .....	9 June, 1865	Ditto .....	9 June, 1865.		
	Quarton Lovitt Deloitte <sup>4</sup> .....	9 June, 1865	Ditto .....	9 June, 1865.		
	succeeded by					
	George M. Deloitte .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	30 Sept., 1863.		
	John R. H. Crook <sup>8</sup> .....	9 June, 1865	Ditto .....	9 June, 1865.		
	succeeded by					
	F. J. Jackson .....	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	11 Oct., 1869.		
	Herbert Robert Cross .....	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	13 Oct., 1863.		
	Owen Spencer Evans <sup>9</sup> .....	5 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	21 Mar., 1861.		
	Victor Cohen <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	1 July, 1867.		
Surgeon .....	George M. Deloitte <sup>11</sup> .....	30 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	30 Sept., 1863.		
	succeeded by					
	Arthur B. Vyncer .....	13 May, 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	13 May, 1869.	
	George Alexander Whyte .....	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	13 Oct., 1863.		
	Charles Cope .....	22 May, 1866	Ditto .....	22 May, 1866.		
	George C. Elliott .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1866.		
	William R. Oatley .....	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	11 Oct., 1869.		
	Joseph Reeve .....	12 May, 1865	Ditto .....	12 May, 1865.		
	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney, <sup>12</sup>				170 0 0	
		Gunnery Instructor, New- castle.	Joseph Dagwell <sup>13</sup> .....	Ditto .....	36 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
Warrant and Petty Officers (10).			The Captain Commanding .....	18 0 0	each.	
A.B's. (200) .....			Ditto .....	12 0 0	„	

<sup>1</sup> Superintendent of Pilots, &c. £650 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Chief Clerk and Accountant, Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department, £250 per annum.  
<sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Campbelltown. <sup>4</sup> To the 31st May—Promoted. <sup>5</sup> Landing Surveyor, Customs Department. <sup>6</sup> Harbour Master, Newcastle,  
£350 per annum. <sup>7</sup> To the 20th October. <sup>8</sup> To the 24th September—Clerk, Sheriff's Office. <sup>9</sup> Visiting Surgeon to the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.  
<sup>10</sup> Clerk, Colonial Treasury. <sup>11</sup> To the 12th May—Promoted. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>13</sup> Assistant Pilot, Newcastle.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian .....	Robert Cooper Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council,	400 0 0	1 April, 1855.*
Assistant Librarians .....	Doctor Richard Hawley .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	Edward O'Brien .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Attendants (4)—1 from 1st, 2 from 9th, and 1 from 19th October, 1869.			Colonial Secretary .....	104 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) .....		1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	40 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Curator and Secretary .....	Gerard Krefft, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1864	Trustees, and approved by Gover- nor and Executive Council.	500 0 0	15 June, 1860.
Assistant Curator .....	George Masters .....	— June, 1864	Trustees .....	200 0 0	— June, 1864.
Taxidermists (2) .....				120 0 0	each.
Messengers & Doorkeepers (2) .....				120 0 0	„

<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises.

## AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Agent General for New South Wales (resident in London).	William Colburn Mayne <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1846.
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<sup>1</sup> In receipt of a pension of £540 per annum, under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 27 Vict., No. 11—Pension not drawn during present tenure of office.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Superannuation Commissioners.	Fund Christopher Rolleston <sup>1</sup> ...	2 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council, in accordance with the Act 27 Vict., No. 11.	Nil.	1 Jan., 1843.
	Michael Fitzpatrick <sup>2</sup> .....	23 May, 1865	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Oct., 1837.
	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>3</sup> ...	23 May, 1865	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 May, 1849.
To grant Certificates required to be produced in certain cases.	James Charles Cox, M.D. <sup>4</sup> ...	2 May, 1864	Ditto .....	Nil.	27 May, 1861.
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D. ...	2 May, 1864	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 May, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Auditor General—£900 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Under Secretary for Lands. <sup>3</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation. <sup>4</sup> Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery.

MEMBERS OF A COMMISSION\* TO CONSIDER THE PRESENT PROVISION FOR A SUPPLY OF PURE WATER TO THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, &C., &C.

President .....	John Smith, M.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	} 23 Sept., 1867	} Governor and Executive Council	3 3 0	} Per Meeting.	1 May, 1849.
Members .....	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>2</sup> .....			1 11 6		19 Sept., 1857.
	Philip Francis Adams <sup>3</sup> .....			1 11 6		23 Sept., 1867.
	Francis Henry Grundy <sup>4</sup> .....			3 3 0		23 Sept., 1867.
	Thomas Woore .....			3 3 0		23 Sept., 1867.
Secretary .....	Wm. Christopher Bennett <sup>5</sup> ...	6 June, 1868	Ditto .....	1 11 6	18 Jan., 1854.	
	George Ernest Faithfull ...	30 Sept., 1867	Members of Commission .....	£4 7 <sup>s</sup> week...	30 Sept., 1867.	

<sup>1</sup> Professor of Physics, Sydney University. <sup>2</sup> Civil Engineer, and Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation. <sup>3</sup> Surveyor General. <sup>4</sup> Civil Engineer. <sup>5</sup> Commissioner and Engineer for Roads. \* Commission expired 23rd May, 1869.

HUNTER RIVER FLOODS COMMISSION.

President .....	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>1</sup> .....	} 30 April, 1869	} Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	} {	1 May, 1849.
Commissioners .....	John Whitton <sup>2</sup> .....					27 Mar., 1856.
	Philip Francis Adams <sup>3</sup> .....					19 Sept., 1857.
	Wm. Christopher Bennett <sup>4</sup> ...					18 Jan., 1854.
	Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A. <sup>5</sup> ...					30 Sept., 1867.
Secretary .....	George Ernest Faithfull ...	4 June, 1869	Commissioners .....	*£1 per diem		

<sup>1</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation. <sup>2</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. <sup>3</sup> Surveyor General. <sup>4</sup> Commissioner and Engineer for Roads. <sup>5</sup> Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University. \* When engaged on duties of Commission.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney General.....	} Provided for in Schedule.	} See p. 13.	} Governor and Executive Council	} 650 0 0	} 15 Nov., 1847.
Solicitor General .....					
Under Secretary to the Crown Law Department.	William Edmond Plunkett	1 Jan. 1866	by Commission.		
1st Clerk to ditto.....	Alexander Greville .....	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.*
2nd Clerk to ditto.....	Thomas Edwin Macnevin	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	183 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
Parliamentary Draftsmen	William Hattam Wilkinson. <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Feb., 1860.
	Alexander Oliver.....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Crown Solicitor .....	John Williams.....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 June, 1859.
			by Commission.		
1st Clerk to ditto.....	John Benyon Jackson.....	22 Mar., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	19 May, 1856.
2nd ditto .....	Charles Arthur Walker Lett	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 May, 1860.
3rd Clerk to ditto.....	John James Lee .....	22 Feb., 1853	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1845.
4th Clerk to ditto.....	Michael Sheridan Hart ...	20 July, 1859	Ditto .....	175 0 0	20 July, 1859.
5th Clerk to ditto.....	Samuel George Wilkinson	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Messengers (2).....			Attorney General .....	104 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	40 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Commissioner of the Court of Claims. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. \* Services not continuous. †

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice .....	} Provided for in Schedule	} See p. 10.	} Governor and Executive Council	} *2,000 0 0	} 16 Oct., 1863.†
1st Puisne Judge.....					
2nd ditto .....					
3rd ditto .....	Peter Faucett .....	4 Oct., 1865	by Commission.		
Master in Equity.....	Arthur Todd Holroyd.....	11 May, 1866	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	16 Sept., 1856.†
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates.	David Bruce Hutchinson <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	4 Nov., 1837.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Francis Henry Stephen ...	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1850.
2nd ditto .....	James Alex. Read .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
3rd ditto .....	George John Crouch .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Feb., 1862.
Custodian of Wills .....	Jonas Lander <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Clerk to Examiners of Titles, Registrar General's Office, £300 per annum.

\* Provided by Act 28 Vict., No. 7. † Services not continuous.

Notes.—The sum of £1,450 is allowed annually for the travelling expenses of the Judges on Circuit,

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

41

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>SUPREME COURT—continued.</b>					
1st Clerk, Equity Office ...	James Anderson .....	14 Sept., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	14 Sept., 1857.
2nd ditto, ditto ...	Peter Campbell Curtis.....	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Sept., 1857.
3rd ditto, ditto ...	William Henry Hargraves	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1865.
Associate to—					
Chief Justice .....	Cecil Bedford Stephen.....	1 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1861.
Mr. Justice Hargrave	James Gordon <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Ralph Hargrave .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Mr. Justice Cheeko ...	George Ashwin Cheeke ...	22 June, 1865	Ditto .....	260 0 0	22 June, 1865.
Mr. Justice Faucett ...	Thomas Milford Callaghan	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	245 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
Tipstaff to—					
Chief Justice .....	(1) .....		Chief Justice .....	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Hargrave	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	132 0 0	
Mr. Justice Cheeko ...	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Cheeko .....	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Faucett ...	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Faucett .....	120 0 0	
Messenger to—					
Prothonotary .....	(1) .....		Prothonotary .....	114 0 0	
Master in Equity .....	(1) .....		Master in Equity .....	104 0 0	
Courtkeeper, King-street, Sydney.	(1) <sup>2</sup> .....		Chief Justice .....	114 0 0	
Do., Darlinghurst	(1) <sup>2</sup> .....		Ditto .....	114 0 0	
Assistant do., do.	(1) .....		Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Courtkeeper, Goulburn ...	(1) .....		Ditto .....	24 0 0	
Charwoman .....	(1) .....		Sheriff .....	26 0 0	
Watchman, Darlinghurst Court House.	(1) .....		Chief Justice .....	20 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To the 30th June. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.  
NOTE.—The sum of £1,450 is allowed annually for the travelling expenses of the Judges on Circuit.

**SHERIFF.**

Sheriff .....	Harold Maclean <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic., No. 17.	800 0 0 to 18 March,* 600 0 0 fr. 10 March	} 20 Mar., 1846. Feb., 1851.†
„ (Acting) .....	George Foster Wise <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Mar., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	200 0 0	
Under Sheriff .....	John Phelan <sup>3</sup> .....	17 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	18 April, 1854.
Chief Clerk .....	William C. Uhr .....	17 April, 1861	Ditto, ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
Clerk in Charge of Prison Branch.	William Gore Beverley ...	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	17 April, 1861.
2nd Clerk .....	Robert Ennis .....	17 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	215 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
3rd Clerk .....	John R. H. Crook <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council.	175 0 0	9 June, 1865.
	succeeded by				
	David S. Kennedy .....	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
4th Clerk .....	D. S. Kennedy .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	George F. Ackroyd .....	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Extra Clerk .....	George F. Ackroyd .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
	succeeded by				
Clerk .....	Aubrey Murray Palmer Mowle.	13 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 May, 1864.
Messenger, Sydney .....	(1) .....		Sheriff .....	120 0 0	
Bailiffs:—					
Sydney—					
Head Bailiff .....	(1) <sup>3</sup> .....		Governor and Executive Council.	200 0 0	} each.
Assistant Bailiffs .....	(3) .....		Ditto .....	175 0 0	
			Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Country Districts—					
Parramatta.....	} (11) <sup>3</sup> .....		} Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Maitland.....		200 0 0			
Muswellbrook.....		175 0 0			
Bathurst.....		150 0 0			
Goulburn .....		150 0 0			
Albury.....		115 0 0			
Armidale.....		115 0 0			
Tamworth .....		115 0 0			
Wagga Wagga .....		115 0 0			
Deniliquin .....		115 0 0			
Mudgee .....	115 0 0				

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. Acting Inspector of Prisons. Allowed 12 months' leave of absence from 10 March. <sup>2</sup> Acting during the temporary absence on leave of Mr. Maclean. Acting Inspector of Prisons, &c. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> To 24th September.—Deceased.

\* This amount includes £150 for the duty discharged by the Sheriff as Inspector of Prisons. † Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>INSOLVENT COURT.</b>					
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	George Hibbert Duffell ...	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under Act 20 Vict., No. 24.	1,000 0 0	25 Aug., 1856.
Registrar in Insolvency ...	Archibald Campbell <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, under Act 25 Vict., No. 8.	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Chief Clerk .....	Francis George Austen <sup>1</sup> ...	1 June, 1846	Governor .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1844, to 31 Oct., 1844.*
2nd Clerk .....	Henry James Greville.....	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council.	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1853.*
3rd Clerk .....	George Pepper Lowry.....	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Bailiff and Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup>	.....	19 May, 1860	Ditto .....	165 0 0	
Crier and Court Attendant (1)	.....	1 Aug., 1866	Chief Commissioner .....	104 0 0	
	<sup>1</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits.		<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £150.		* Services not continuous.
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
<b>METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.</b>					
Judges <sup>1</sup> .....	James Sheen Dowling.....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrar, Sydney .....	George Bowen Simpson ...	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	10 Feb., 1852.*
1st Clerk .....	Alexander Charles Maxwell	1 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Feb., 1843.
2nd Clerk .....	Thomas Scott Brennard...	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 Feb., 1856.
3rd Clerk .....	James Lister Lawrence ...	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 May, 1859.
4th Clerk .....	Joseph Sudbury Redman..	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	John Alfred Lucas .....	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 April, 1861.
	John Alfred Lucas .....	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 April, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	William John Halloran ...	26 April, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Dec., 1865.
Bailiffs (4) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judges .....	{ 1 at 150 3 at 104	each.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	35 0 0	
Registrars:—					
Parramatta .....	George Langley <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Windsor .....	George Augustus Gordon <sup>3</sup>	17 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Penrith .....	John Kingdon Cleve <sup>3</sup> ...	13 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	80 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Wollongong .....	Alfred A. Turner <sup>3</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	70 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, junr. <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	70 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Nowra .....	William Lovegrove <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Maitland .....	Augustus F. D. Carter <sup>4</sup> ...	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Do. (Deputy) .....	Charles James Smithers <sup>3</sup> ..	1 May, 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1849.
Newcastle .....	Augustus F. D. Carter <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Wollombi .....	James N. Brooks <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Singleton.....	William Dudding <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Paterson .....	Robert Studdert <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1850	Ditto .....	30 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Bailiffs (12) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judges .....	{ 1 at 100 2 at 50 1 at 40 4 at 35 4 at 30	each. " "
	<sup>1</sup> Also Chairmen of Quarter Sessions—Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty.		<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.		<sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.
	<sup>4</sup> Also Registrar at Newcastle—Clerk of the Peace, £100 per annum.		<sup>5</sup> Also Registrar at Maitland—(See above).		* Services not continuous.
	NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Sydney, £500; 1st Clerk, the Registrars, Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250; and the 2nd and 3rd Clerks, each £150.				
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge <sup>1</sup> .....	Alfred M'Farland .....	7 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	30 May, 1861.
Registrar, Goulburn .....	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan. <sup>2</sup>	1 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	23 July, 1849.
Deputy Registrar, Goulburn	Chas. Somerville Alexander <sup>3</sup>	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Registrars:—					
Liverpool .....	George Boyle White <sup>4</sup> .....	22 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	{ 40 0 0 40 0 0	{ 16 Jan., 1856.
Campbelltown .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 May, 1855.
Do. (Deputy) .....	W. J. Wilshire <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	{ 40 0 0 40 0 0	{ 1 Sept., 1852.
Camden .....	John Benson Martin <sup>3</sup> .....	22 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Pictou .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Berrima .....	George Henry Rowley <sup>5</sup> ...	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Queanbeyan .....	Obadiah Willans <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Cooma .....	Adolphus Nordblad <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Moruya .....	William Stewart Caswell <sup>5</sup> ..	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Eden .....	Christopher Dunkin Hays <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	40 0 0	each.
Bombala .....	William Henry Thomas <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	{ 8 at 30 0 0 3 at 40 0 0 1 at 60 0 0	"
Bailiffs (12) .....	.....	.....	Judge .....		
	<sup>1</sup> Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty.		<sup>2</sup> Clerk of the Peace.		<sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.
	<sup>4</sup> Absent on leave from 1 February.		<sup>5</sup> Police Magistrate, &c.		
	NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge <sup>1</sup>	Henry Ralph Francis	1 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 July, 1861.
Registrar, Albury	Henry Sherman Elliott <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.
Deputy Registrar, Albury	Edward Brown <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Registrars—					
Yass	Charles James Poole <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
Burrowa	William John Ebenezar Wotton <sup>3</sup>	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	30 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Gundagai	Alfred Cyrus Spencer Rose <sup>4</sup>	8 Aug., 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Tumut	John Francis Blake <sup>3</sup>	10 June, 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin Henry Tompson <sup>3</sup>	15 Feb., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Deniliquin	John Archer Broughton <sup>3</sup>	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Hay	George Leary <sup>3</sup>	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto	40 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Young	James Richard Edwards <sup>3</sup>	26 Aug., 1862	Ditto	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Bailiffs (9)				{ 4 at 40 0 0 { 2 at 30 0 0 { 3 Nil.*	each.
<sup>1</sup> Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. <sup>2</sup> Clerk of the Peace. <sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. <sup>4</sup> Police Magistrate, &c.    * Duty performed by the Sheriff's officers.					
NOTE.—The Registrars, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, give security to the amount of £250 each.					
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge <sup>1</sup>	Henry Cary <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.*
	succeeded by				
	Joshua Frey Josephson	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto	1,000 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.
(acting)	William Hattam Wilkinson <sup>3</sup>	22 May, 1869	Ditto	1,000 0 0	22 Feb., 1860.
Registrar, Bathurst	Louis Frederick Layard <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1868.
Deputy Registrar, ditto	Wilfred F. E. Beuzville	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Registrars—					
Hartley	Thomas Brown <sup>5</sup>	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto	30 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Mudgee	Edwin Ryan <sup>6</sup>	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto	60 0 0	6 Jan., 1868.
Dubbo	Luko M'Guinn <sup>6</sup>	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh <sup>6</sup>	14 May, 1862	Ditto	30 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Orange	William Tucker Evans <sup>6</sup>	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto	30 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Forbes	James Thomas Wilshire <sup>6</sup>	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	30 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
(acting)	Edward H. Allen <sup>7</sup>	3 Feb., 1869	Judge Cary	30 0 0	20 Nov., 1862.
Sofala	Hugh Bridson <sup>5</sup>	16 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Molong	William Finch <sup>6</sup>	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto	30 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Carcoar	Edward J. C. North <sup>6</sup>	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	40 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Bailiffs (10)			Judge	{ 1 at 50 0 0 { 1 at 40 0 0 { 8 at 30 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. <sup>2</sup> To 2nd September. <sup>3</sup> To the 22nd July. <sup>4</sup> Clerk of the Peace. <sup>5</sup> Police Magistrate, &c. <sup>6</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. <sup>7</sup> To the 27th June.    * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.					
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge <sup>1</sup>	Frederick Wm. Meymott	14 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	28 Aug., 1856.
Registrar, Armidale	Robert Issell Perrott <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Deputy Registrar, ditto	Sydney Blythe <sup>3</sup>	1 July, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Registrars—					
Tamworth	John M'Donald <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Murrurundi	George Gray Brodie <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1859	Ditto	30 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Scone	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire <sup>3</sup>	15 Nov., 1865	Ditto	30 0 0	15 Nov., 1865.
Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley <sup>3</sup>	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto	30 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh <sup>3</sup>	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	30 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Port Macquarie	James Potts Ormiston <sup>3</sup>	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	40 0 0	1 July, 1853.
West Kempsey	John Bartholomew Casey <sup>3</sup>	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto	30 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Grafton	James Page	18 June, 1860	Ditto	50 0 0	18 June, 1860.
Tenterfield	Leopold Yates <sup>3</sup>	27 Nov., 1867	Ditto	30 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Glen Innes	Alick Octave Wyatt <sup>3</sup>	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	40 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Bailiffs (11)			Judge	{ 2 at 50 0 0 { 4 at 30 0 0 { 1 at 40 0 0 { 1 at 45 0 0 { 3 Nil.*	each.
<sup>1</sup> Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. <sup>2</sup> Clerk of the Peace. <sup>3</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.    * Duty performed by the Sheriff's Bailiffs.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrar, Deputy Registrars, and Bailiffs, in the sum of £250 each.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS.</b>					
Chairmen <sup>1</sup> :—					
Metropolitan and Coast District.	James Sheen Dowling.....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	1 Jan., 1851.
Southern District .....	George Bowen Simpson ...	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		10 Feb., 1852.*
South-western District ...	Alfred M'Farland.....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		30 May, 1861.
Western District .....	Henry Ralph Francis .....	1 May, 1865	Ditto .....		1 July, 1861.
	Henry Cary <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	Joshua Frey Josephson ...	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....		27 Oct., 1868.
(acting)	Willm. Hattam Wilkinson <sup>3</sup>	22 May, 1869	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1860.
Northern District .....	Fredk. William Meymott..	14 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....		28 Aug., 1856.
Crown Prosecutors <sup>4</sup> :—					
Metropolitan District ...	Edward Butler <sup>5</sup> .....	20 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	19 May, 1857.
	succeeded by				
Do. and Coast..	William John Foster .....	8 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	11 July, 1859.
	William John Foster <sup>6</sup> .....	1 April, 1864	Ditto .....	500 0 0	11 July, 1859.
Southern District .....	Francis Edward Rogers ...	28 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	28 Jan., 1869.
South-western District ...	David Grant Forbes .....	1 June, 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Western District .....	Joseph Chambers .....	26 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	18 Nov., 1843.
Northern District .....	John O'Neill Brennan <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	500 0 0	10 June, 1851.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Leo .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Clerks of the Peace <sup>8</sup> :—					
Metropolitan and Coast District.	Archd. Colquhoun Fraser..	1 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
	Augustus D. F. Carter <sup>9</sup> .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Southern District .....	Temple Fk Sinclair Nathan <sup>9</sup>	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	Nil.	23 July, 1849.
South-western District ...	Henry Sherman Elliott <sup>9</sup> .....	1 June, 1862	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1857.
Western District .....	Louis Frederick Layard <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		1 Oct., 1868.
Northern District .....	Robert Issell Perrott <sup>9</sup> .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk to Department.....	Francis Sheriff Isaacs .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		200 0 0
Messenger (1).....				104 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Also District Court Judges. <sup>2</sup> To the 2nd September—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> To the 27th July. <sup>4</sup> Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. <sup>5</sup> To the 7th December—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> To the 7th December (see above). <sup>7</sup> To 31st July—Deceased. <sup>8</sup> Each allowed 20s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty, except Mr. Fraser, who is allowed 30s. per diem. <sup>9</sup> Registrar of the District Court. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practice their profession privately.

**CORONERS.**

Districts—	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Adelong, Tumut, and Tumberumba.	Frederick Wheeler Vyner <sup>1</sup>	21 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Paid by fees.	1 Jan., 1865.
Albury.....	Marcus F. Brownrigg <sup>2</sup> .....	28 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....		9 Aug., 1860.
Armidale.....	Lewis Markham .....	19 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....		19 April, 1861.
Bathurst .....	Dr. George Busby, J.P. ...	3 Sept., 1853	Ditto .....		21 Feb., 1826.
Bega .....	Benjamin John Wetherell .....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....		16 Oct., 1867.
Bourke .....	John Garrett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		4 Jan., 1860.
Braidwood .....	Geo. John Pattison, M.D. <sup>3</sup>	15 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1867.
(Acting) .....	John William Buckle Bunn	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Broulee .....	William Stewart Caswell <sup>2</sup>	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....		7 June, 1847.
Brisbane Water .....	James Harrison, J.P. ....	20 June, 1852	Ditto .....		20 June, 1852.
Berrima .....	Charles L. Nicholson, J.P.	25 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....		25 Oct., 1866.
Binalong .....	W. D. Campbell, J.P. ....	30 Nov., 1858	Ditto .....		30 Nov., 1858.
Carcoar .....	Solomon Meyer, J.P. ....	9 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		9 Oct., 1867.
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin.	Edward Palmer, J.P. ....	8 June, 1864	Ditto .....		8 June, 1864.
Coonamble .....	Wm. Clifton Weston, J.P. <sup>4</sup>	25 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....		23 June, 1864.
Deniliquin .....	Dr. Alfd. Wm. Finch Noyes	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		1 Feb., 1867.
Dubbo .....	Dr. W. H. Tibbitts, J.P. ...	3 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1859.
Dungog .....	William Aldrich .....	29 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....		29 Mar., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Gordon .....	2 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		1 May, 1859.
Goulburn .....	Dr. Robert Waugh, J.P. <sup>5</sup>	28 April, 1841	Ditto .....		28 April, 1841.
Gundagai .....	Alfred C. S. Rose <sup>2</sup> .....	2 Sept., 1861	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1855.
Gunnedah .....	Thomas K. Abbott <sup>4</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....		14 Dec., 1867.
Grafton .....	Alfred Lardner, M.D. ....	3 Dec., 1860	Ditto .....		3 Dec., 1860.
Hartley .....	Dr. Thomas Brown <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Jan., 1851	Ditto .....		6 Jan., 1851.
Kiama .....	Charles Taylor (Surgeon)	16 July, 1868	Ditto .....		16 July, 1868.
Manning .....	Benjamin John Wetherell	16 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		16 Oct., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Calov .....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
M'Leay River.....	Wm. Henry Thornton, J.P.	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		29 June, 1857.
Merton and Muswellbrook.	Augustus W. Thornton ...	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1857.	
Mudgee .....	Dr. W. King .....	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859.	
Murrurundi .....	H. Wheeler .....	6 Dec., 1858	Ditto .....	6 Dec., 1858.	
Newcastle .....	Dr. Robert James Pierce	28 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	28 Dec., 1866.	
Orange .....	John A. Templar, J.P. ...	4 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	4 Sept., 1860.	
Patrick's Plains .....	Henry Glennie (Surgeon)	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		
Paterson and Maitland	James Thomson .....	13 Aug., 1860	Ditto .....	13 Aug., 1853.	

<sup>1</sup> To the 20th October. <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate. <sup>3</sup> Absent on leave. <sup>4</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions. <sup>5</sup> Surgeon, Gaol, Goulburn.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

45

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.</b>						
Districts—						
Parramatta and Liverpool.	Walter Brown, M.D. ....	1 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Paid by fees. 450 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.	
Picton .....	John Macquarie Antill, J.P.	15 Jan., 1853	Ditto .....		15 Jan., 1853.	
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas W. Palmer, J.P.	2 April, 1868	Ditto .....		14 Jan., 1861.	
Port Stephens .....	Thomas Nicholls, J.P. ....	14 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1848.	
Penrith .....	Dr. George T. Clarke, J.P.	12 Aug., 1848	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1848.	
Queanbeyan .....	Dr. Andrew Morton .....	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto .....		16 April, 1860.	
Raymond Terrace .....	W. E. Shaw .....	16 April, 1860	Ditto .....		22 Nov., 1853.	
Sydney .....	Henry Shiell .....	11 July, 1866	Ditto .....		1 June, 1849.	
Scone .....	Archibald Little (Surgeon)	1 June, 1849	Ditto .....		19 Mar., 1863.	
Ulladulla (Dowling) ...	John Valentine Wareham <sup>1</sup>	30 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		7 June, 1864.	
Urana .....	Dr. John Stuart .....	7 June, 1864	Ditto .....	3 Sept., 1867.		
Wagga Wagga .....	Robert Clark Robinson (Surgeon).	3 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	Paid by fees. 150 0 0	21 Jan., 1864.	
Wollongong .....	Edward F. Smith, B.A. ....	21 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....		16 April, 1860.	
Walcha .....	Dr. C. W. Adams .....	16 April, 1860	Ditto .....		1 May, 1866.	
Walgett .....	Thomas Betteridge <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		5 Mar., 1842.	
Warialda .....	James Snape <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		25 Mar., 1851.	
Wee Waa .....	Charles E. Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		3 Aug., 1864.	
Wentworth .....	Fredk. Brown Russell, P.M. <sup>3</sup>	26 April, 1865	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1848.	
Yass .....	Dr. Isidore M. Blake, J.P.	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto .....			
Clerk to Coroner, Sydney	George Mackay .....		Governor and Executive Council			

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions.    <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate.    <sup>3</sup> To the 20th October.



## PART VI.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Treasury ... ..	48
Stamp Duties ... ..	48
Customs ... ..	49
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	52
Store Branch of the Treasury ... ..	52
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps ... ..	52
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island ... ..	53
Colonial Military Stores and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island ... ..	53
Health Officers ... ..	53
Emigration Officer ... ..	53
Quarantine... ..	53
Shipping Masters ... ..	53
Steam Navigation Board ... ..	54
Pilot Board ... ..	54
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots ... ..	54
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	55



## COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>TREASURY.</b>					
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Provided in Schedule .....	See p. 10.			
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Henry Lane <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1856, and 1 Mar., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	4 Nov., 1839.*
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	James Thomson .....	1 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	17 May, 1855.
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
Accountant .....	George Layton .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	400 0 0	26 Oct., 1857.
Bookkeeper .....	Francis Kirkpatrick .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
Clerks .....	Thomas Brennan .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	225 0 0	28 June, 1857.
	Charles Alexander Stewart .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	James Outley, junr. ....	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	Tom Dight Mackenzie .....	22 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	165 0 0	2 Mar., 1857.*
	Edwin E. A. Oatley .....	4 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	4 Dec., 1868.
<b>REVENUE BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Clerk .....	William Newcombe <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Clerks .....	William H. Platt .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Oct., 1851.
	J. H. O. G. P. Ffrench .....	27 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Mar., 1853.
	Thomas Bain .....	8 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 June, 1860.
	Charles H. T. Pinhey .....	22 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	John Keele Stacey .....	9 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	175 0 0	13 Dec., 1859.
	George Houston Reid <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	18 July, 1864.
	succeeded by Frederick J. Eaton <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
	Victor Cohen .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1867.
<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Clerk .....	James Daniel Cronin .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	450 0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
First Clerk .....	John James Eaton .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 Mar., 1854.
Clerks .....	James Hinchey .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Thomas W. Nicholl .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 July, 1867.
<b>EXAMINING BRANCH.</b>					
Examiner of Accounts ..	William Muir .....	1 July, 1864	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Mar., 1854.
Clerk .....	Charles Roberts .....	22 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	165 0 0	22 Aug., 1867.
<b>CORRESPONDENCE.</b>					
Clerks .....	Thomas M. Worthington <sup>5</sup> ..	20 June, 1864	Ditto .....	375 0 0	29 Nov., 1854.*
	succeeded by George Houston Reid .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	18 July, 1864.
	Henry J. S. Bowdler .....	27 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 Feb., 1854.
	Joseph S. Walford .....	1 Jan., 1868	Treasurer .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
<b>RECORDS.</b>					
Clerks .....	Arthur W. Monday .....	11 April, 1856	Governor .....	350 0 0	8 April, 1856.
	Alfred E. Evans .....	1 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 April, 1868.
Banking and Collecting Messenger.	Michael Bennis .....	1 July, 1864	Treasurer .....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1856.
Messengers (2) <sup>6</sup> .....			Ditto .....	150 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>7</sup> .....			Ditto .....	3/4 $\text{p}$ diem	
<sup>1</sup> Commissioner of Stamp Duties—without salary. <sup>2</sup> Agent for the Church and School Estates—without salary. <sup>3</sup> Acting Corresponding Clerk to 31st Aug. <sup>4</sup> Acting for Mr. Reid to 31st August. <sup>5</sup> Absent on leave to 31st August—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> One allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    * Services not continuous.					
<p>NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Under Secretary, £5,000, with two sureties, each £2,500; Chief Clerks, Revenue and Pay Branches, £2,000 each, with two sureties each, each £1,000; Mr. Eaton, £1,500, with two sureties, each £750; Messrs. Platt and Ffrench, each £500, with two sureties each, each £250; Messrs. Bain, Pinhey, Stacy, Reid, and Heaton, each £200, with two sureties each, each £100; Banking and Collecting Messenger—two sureties jointly in £500, and the European Guarantee Society, £1,000.</p>					
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>					
Commissioners .....	Henry Lane (Honorary) <sup>1</sup> ..	23 Nov., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	4 Nov., 1839.*
	William Hemming .....	16 April, 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Accountant .....	Francis Spence .....	23 Sept., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	26 May, 1866.
Entry Clerk .....	David Hill .....	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 April, 1862.
Clerk .....	Richard Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Foreman of Stampers .....	Henry Martyn .....	1 July, 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
Stamper .....	James White .....	12 July, 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 July, 1865.
Stamper and Messenger ..	(1) .....		Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) .....			Treasurer .....	45 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Under Secretary for Finance and Trade—£800 per annum.    * Services not continuous.					
<p>NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Mr. Hemming, £1,000, European Assurance Society; Messrs. Spence, Hill, Johnson, and Martyn, each £250, with two sureties each, each £125; Mr. White £150, and European Assurance Society £150; Stamper and Messenger, £200, European Assurance Society.</p>					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

49

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>					
Collector of Customs .....	Augustus Berney <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	William Augustino Duncan. {	29 April, 1859	Ditto .....	900 0 0	14 May, 1846.
	Re-appointed, {	4 Jan., 1869			
Chief Clerk .....	William Norman Llewellyn	1 Jan., 1855	Governor .....	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1842.
2nd Clerk and Cashier ...	John Halford Maddocks ...	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	530 0 0	15 Feb., 1843.
3rd Clerk .....	Henry John Rucker .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	375 0 0	16 Jan., 1849.
4th ditto .....	John Lane <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	27 May, 1857.
5th ditto .....	Richard Kelly .....	21 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	275 0 0	17 Jan., 1854.
6th ditto .....	John Williams Jenkins ...	21 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
7th ditto .....	Robert Small .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	225 0 0	3 Aug., 1861.
8th ditto .....	Malcolm MacTaggart .....	1 April, 1865	Ditto .....	205 0 0	9 April, 1860.
9th ditto .....	Charles Chatfield Pope ...	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Mar., 1864.
10th ditto .....	Arthur Willis <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Louis Buchanan .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
11th ditto .....	Louis Buchanan .....	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Michael D'Arcy .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	29 April, 1861.
12th ditto .....	Michael D'Arcy .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	29 April, 1861.
Extra Clerk .....	Frank Alexander Eagar ...	30 April, 1868	Treasurer .....	175 0 0	30 April, 1868.
	John Phillimore Winchcombe. <sup>4</sup>	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 Mar., 1866.
1st Landing Surveyor .....	Edmund Jones <sup>5</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 April, 1850.
	succeeded by				
	Augustus Berney .....	21 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
	Re-appointed, {	4 Jan., 1869			
2nd ditto .....	Edmund Jones .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 April, 1850.
	Re-appointed, {	4 Jan., 1869			
1st Landing Waiter .....	Arthur Irwin Ormsby .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	325 0 0	9 Feb., 1847.
2nd ditto .....	Thomas Godfrey .....	1 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....	325 0 0	8 Feb., 1858.
3rd ditto .....	William King <sup>6</sup> .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 Nov., 1852.
	succeeded by				
	William Richard T. Passmore.	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
4th ditto .....	William Richard T. Passmore.	16 July, 1861	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	John Delappe Lankester...	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	25 Feb., 1859.
5th ditto .....	John Delappe Lankester...	16 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	275 0 0	25 Feb., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Thompson .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 May, 1853.
6th ditto .....	Thomas Thompson .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 May, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Samuel Levy .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	5 Mar., 1860.
7th ditto .....	Samuel Levy .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	5 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Clunes Gordon Reid .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 Aug., 1859.
8th ditto .....	Clunes Gordon Reid .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	George Lewis .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	2 Jan., 1857.
Acting 8th ditto .....	Oscar C. O. Paschen .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 April, 1869.
9th ditto .....	George Lewis <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	2 Jan., 1857.
				to 31 March, 75 0 0 from 1 April.	
Acting 9th ditto .....	Oscar C. O. Paschen <sup>8</sup> .....	7 April, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 April, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	John Newman Stubbin ...	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
9th ditto .....	John Newman Stubbin ...	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	John Cunningham .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 May, 1853.
11th ditto .....	John Cunningham .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 May, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Fraser .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	22 July, 1853.
11th ditto .....	Alexander Fraser .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	22 July, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	John Denis Garvan .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	112 10 0	21 Nov., 1854.
Acting 12th ditto .....	Samuel Harper .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	112 10 0	14 Nov., 1862.
13th ditto .....	John Denis Garvan <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	215 0 0	21 Nov., 1854.
				to 30 April, 107 10 0 from 1 May.	
Acting 13th ditto .....	Samuel Harper .....	1 May, 1869	Ditto .....	107 10 0	14 Nov., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	John Chas. Duberley .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	215 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
13th ditto .....	Charles Duberley .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	205 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
14th ditto .....					
	succeeded by				
	William Beck .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	205 0 0	19 Nov., 1853.

<sup>1</sup> To the 3rd January—Reverted to former position of 1st Landing Surveyor.<sup>2</sup> To the 31st July—Left the Colony.<sup>3</sup> To the 16th April—Resigned.<sup>4</sup> To the 20th July—Services discontinued. <sup>5</sup> To the 3rd January—Reverted to former position of 2nd Landing Surveyor.<sup>6</sup> To the 31st May—Retired on superannuation. <sup>7</sup> Allowed twelve months leave of absence from 1st April. <sup>8</sup> To the 30th June—Appointed Acting 8th Locker. <sup>9</sup> Absent on sick leave for twelve months from the 1st May on half-pay.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
15th Landing Waiter .....	William Beck .....	1 Mar., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	205 0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	William Smyth .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	205 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
16th ditto .....	William Smyth .....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	195 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Chas. St. Julian, jun. ....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	195 0 0	1 April, 1860.
17th ditto .....	Henry Spinks <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	195 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	David Howell .....	16 July, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	16 July, 1869.
Tide Inspector and 1st Tide Surveyor.	Robert Mackreth Russell...	21 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	325 0 0	12 Feb., 1859.
2nd Tide Surveyor.....	Robert Lawton Eames.....	17 April, 1868	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
Warehouse Keeper .....	Thomas Fancourt.....	30 May, 1859	Ditto .....	350 0 0	20 Dec., 1847.
1st Locker .....	John Francis M'Donnell <sup>2</sup> ..	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Carden Terry Williams ...	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 April, 1857.
2nd ditto.....	Carden Terry Williams ...	9 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 April, 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Ball Eldershaw ...	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	14 Jan., 1856.
3rd ditto .....	Thomas Ball Eldershaw ...	9 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	225 0 0	14 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	William Wall .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	19 Feb., 1858.
4th ditto .....	William Wall .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	19 Feb., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	Charles H. Horsley.....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	18 Sept., 1854.
5th ditto .....	Charles H. Horsley.....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	18 Sept., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Brock .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	18 May, 1858.
6th ditto .....	Robert Brock .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 May, 1858.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas M'Koy .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1859.
7th ditto .....	Thomas M'Koy .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Kelly .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1856.
8th ditto .....	Charles Kelly .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Huntley .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 July, 1859.
9th ditto .....	Frederick Huntley .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 July, 1859.
	succeeded by				
	William Robertson .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1864.
10th ditto .....	William Robertson .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Brooks .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 July, 1862.
11th ditto .....	Thomas Brooks .....	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 July, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Charles St. Julian, jun. <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Spinks .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
12th ditto .....	Charles St. Julian, jun. ...	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Christison.....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 April, 1866.
13th ditto .....	Robert Christison.....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Daniel Burke Duffy.....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1860.
14th ditto .....	Daniel Burke Duffy.....	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick William Twine ..	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
15th ditto .....	Frederick William Twine ..	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Nathaniel Neale .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Acting Lockers.....	Nathaniel Neale .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	R. A. Canter .....	1 April, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
	Knox Ellis .....	1 Aug., 1868	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	15 May, 1867.*
1st Tide Waiter .....	Loftus Dickinson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	15 Jan., 1856.
2nd ditto .....	Henry Ikin .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	23 April, 1860.
3rd ditto .....	Robert C. Maddocks .....	5 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	175 0 0	12 Sept., 1861.
4th ditto .....	Christopher Warburton ...	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	30 Oct., 1859.
5th ditto .....	Michael Fay .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 Oct., 1861.
6th ditto .....	William Benson <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	11 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	George L. Hill .....	13 April, 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	13 April, 1869.
7th ditto .....	William Warburton <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	19 Jan., 1841.
8th ditto .....	Anthony C. Donelan .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	16 Aug., 1861.
9th ditto .....	John Baxter .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
10th ditto .....	Arthur Hood Pegasus .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	3 May, 1864.
11th ditto .....	John Borghurst Spencer ..	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
12th ditto .....	Patrick Joseph M'Mahon ..	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1866.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>7</sup> .....			Collector of Customs .....	60 0 0	
Collector's Messenger (1) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Long Room ditto (1) .....			Ditto .....	108 0 0	
Warrant Messengers (3)...			Ditto .....	{ 2 at £120	each.
				{ 1 at £60	
Boy ditto (5) .....			Ditto .....	40 0 0	each.
Watchman (1) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	114 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 30th June—Appointed 11th Locker. <sup>2</sup> To 18th January—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> To the 30th June—Appointed 16th Landing Waiter. <sup>4</sup> To 27th November—Deceased. <sup>5</sup> To 15th March—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> To 30 June—Superannuated. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
<b>OUT-PORTS.</b>					
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Thomas Barwick Corbett	4 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	375 0 0	6 July, 1849.
Landing Waiter (Morpeth)	John Wisdom <sup>1</sup>	7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Aug., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Ewen M'Pherson <sup>2</sup>	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	29 Sept., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	William R. Logan <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
Tide Surveyor .....	Ewen M'Pherson <sup>4</sup>	17 Aug., 1856	Ditto .....	250 0 0	29 Sept., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	Pierce Nihill	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 July, 1861.
Clerk .....	Pierce Nihill <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	11 July, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	James E. Hannell	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Assistant ditto .....	James E. Hannell <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	William H. Whyte, jun.	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor .....	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>EDEN.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	George Plunkett Keon <sup>5</sup>	20 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor .....	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	96 0 0	each.
Wharfinger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
<b>GRAFTON.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles Travers Grant	1 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
Landing Waiter (Lawrence)	Charles Bullen Dobbin <sup>6</sup>	3 Aug., 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 May, 1860.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Thomas Trimble <sup>6</sup>	6 Sept., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	18 Oct., 1859.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>SUB-STATIONS.</b>					
<b>BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Coast Waiter .....	Albert Thomas Black	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	25 April, 1867.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>BOTANY BAY.</b>					
Coast Waiter .....	Michael MacDermott <sup>6</sup>	19 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	6 June, 1854.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>WAGGA WAGGA.</b>					
Locker .....	John Green <sup>7</sup>	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 July, 1857.
<b>MOAMA (MURRAY RIVER).</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles Edward Gordon <sup>8</sup>	1 May, 1864	Ditto .....	400 0 0 to 31 Jan., 300 0 0 from 1 Feb.	4 May, 1853.
Searcher and Night-watch.	John Bruton <sup>9</sup>	1 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	175 0 0	23 Aug., 1864.
<b>ALBURY.</b>					
Officer of Customs .....	John Swynce <sup>8</sup>	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Jan., 1859.
Officer of Customs (Acting Landing Surveyor's Clerk, Sydney).	Richard A. Canter <sup>10</sup>	1 July, 1865	Ditto .....	160 0 0 to 20 Jan., 250 0 0 from 21 Jan.	13 Feb., 1862.
<b>WENTWORTH.</b>					
Officer of Customs .....	William L. Richardson <sup>11</sup>	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Searcher and Night-watch	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry <sup>9</sup>	3 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	175 0 0	3 Nov., 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	
<b>SWAN HILL.</b>					
Officer of Customs .....	John Wyse <sup>11</sup>	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
<b>EUSTON.</b>					
Officer of Customs .....	John O'Donnell <sup>11</sup>	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 April, 1862.
<b>COROWA.</b>					
Officer of Customs .....	William James Brown <sup>11</sup>	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	
<b>OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.</b>					
Wollongong .....	Frederick Reynolds Cole <sup>12</sup>	1 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
Ditto (acting) .....	Robert Houslar <sup>13</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	25 0 0	2 July, 1867.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, jun. <sup>14</sup>	11 July, 1864	Ditto .....	52 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Macley River .....	John Bartholomew Casey <sup>14</sup>	25 May, 1864	Ditto .....	25 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Port Stephens .....	William Scott	15 June, 1866	Ditto .....	52 0 0	15 June, 1866.

<sup>1</sup> To 10th January—Deceased. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent—To 10th May—Services dispensed with. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent. <sup>4</sup> To 18th January—Promoted. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters—Police Magistrate and Health Officer. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for office rent. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum for forage. <sup>9</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for office rent. <sup>10</sup> To the 31st March—Appointed Acting Locker, Customs, Sydney. <sup>11</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. <sup>12</sup> Absent on leave from 1st February to 30th November. <sup>13</sup> To 30th November. <sup>14</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Collector of Customs, £6,000; Sub-Collector, Newcastle, £1,000; 2nd Clerk and Cashier, Landing Surveyors, Landing Waiters, (Landing Waiter, Lawrence, £200), Tide Surveyors, Warehouse Keeper, Sub-Collectors at Out-Stations, Coast Waiters, and Locker, Wagga Wagga, each £500; Chief Clerk, Clerks, Lockers, and Searchers, each £100; and the Officers of Customs at Albury, Wentworth, Swan Hill, Euston, and Corowa, each £200.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR REFINERIES.</b>					
Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refineries	Henry Lumsdaine	1 Dec., 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.
Inspectors of Distilleries	Robert Blake	1 May, 1863	Governor, by Commission	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1840.
	George H. Barney	1 Jan., 1851	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	14 April, 1855.
	John W. Weekes	5 Oct., 1858	Ditto	400 0 0	9 June, 1863.
Inspectors of Sugar Refineries.	Henry R. Smith	10 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	19 Jan., 1857.
	Thomas Cairns Jamison	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto	275 0 0	15 July, 1846.*
Clerk	Rowand Ronald	20 May, 1867	Colonial Treasurer	50 0 0	20 May, 1867.
Night Watchman (1)			Ditto	100 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1)			Chief Inspector of Distilleries	80 0 0	
Messenger (1)			Ditto	40 0 0	
* Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Chief Inspector, £1,000; Inspectors, £300 each.					
<b>STORE BRANCH OF THE TREASURY.</b>					
Clerk of Stores	Lancelot Iredale Brennard	1 July, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	8 Jan., 1855.
Clerks	Andrew Miller Dick	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	George O'Donnell	29 April, 1869	Ditto	125 0 0	29 April, 1869.
Foreman (1)				125 0 0	
Messenger (1)				110 0 0	
<b>PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMPS.</b>					
Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps Superintendent	Thomas Richards <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	600 0 0	7 Feb., 1845.
Overseer	Charles Potter	17 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	22 Dec., 1851.
Accountant	Thomas Adams	9 Feb., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1842.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Edward J. Henry <sup>2</sup>	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Foreman of Press Room	Augustus Fredk. Furber	21 Aug., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Nov., 1860.
Sub-overscers	George S. Chapman	15 Nov., 1860	Ditto	250 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
	Walter D'Arrietta	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	230 0 0	1 July, 1847.
	George A. Thrum	14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	230 0 0	— Nov., 1843.
	Peter Buchanan	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	230 0 0	25 Feb., 1852.
	John Waterman	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	230 0 0	2 July, 1859.
Publisher	John Stephen Lynch	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	230 0 0	25 July, 1851.
	George Kellick	23 April, 1856	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1851.
Clerks	Edward J. Hawksley	14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1857.
	Frederick C. Loringe	24 Dec., 1868	Ditto	140 0 0	1 July, 1864.
	Frederick Hosier	8 Oct., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	4 May, 1853.
Readers	Frederick J. Ironside	25 Nov., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	— Aug., 1847.
Assistant (1)	Joseph John Spruson	15 Aug., 1864	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Aug., 1864.
Compositors (22)			Ditto	7/ 3 <sup>p</sup> diem	
				8 at £200	each.
				13 at £180	"
				1 at £150	"
Machinists (8)			Colonial Treasurer	150 0 0	each.
Pressmen (2)	(One to 23 March.)		Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	"
			Ditto	3 at £180	"
				1 at £150	"
			Colonial Treasurer	4 at £150	"
				1 at 8/-	per diem.
Bookbinders (4)			Governor and Executive Council	1 at £200	
				3 at £180	each.
				1 at £150	
	(One to 26 June, and one to 31 July.)		Colonial Treasurer	3 at 10/-	each per diem.
Paper Ruler (1)	(To 30 September.)		Ditto	12/ 3 <sup>p</sup> diem	
Assistant Publisher (1)			Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	
Second Assistant do. (1)			Ditto	150 0 0	
Printers' Joiner (1)			Ditto	180 0 0	
Engine-keeper (1)			Ditto	150 0 0	
Stereotyper (1)			Colonial Treasurer	10/-	per diem.
Messenger (1)			Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	
Folders and Sewers (2)	(One to 30 June, and one to 30 September.)		Ditto	1 at 5/-	"
				1 at 4/6	"
			Colonial Treasurer	3/6	"
Improvers and Apprentices (63)			Ditto	15 at 8/-	per diem, each.
				7 at 7/-	"
				4 at 6/-	"
				3 at 4/6	"
				9 at 3/6	"
				6 at 2/6	"
				11 at 1/6	"
				8 at 1/-	"

<sup>1</sup> Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stamps, himself in £500, with two sureties, each £250.—Captain, No. 5 Company, Volunteer Rifles. <sup>2</sup> Gives security—Accountant £500, with two sureties, each £250.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.</b>					
<b>STAMP BRANCH.</b>					
Foreman .....	Abraham W. Chapman ...	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Printer .....	Daniel Gee .....	1 April, 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 Nov., 1861.
Second Printer.....	Edwin W. Reeve.....	16 April, 1869	Colonial Treasurer .....	125 0 0	31 Aug., 1863.
Assistant .....	Simeon Atkinson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 Aug., 1856.
Second Assistant .....	Charles Russell.....	16 April, 1869	Colonial Treasurer .....	60 0 0	10 Sept., 1867.
<b>TICKET PRINTING.</b>					
Ticket Printer .....	James Ball .....	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	200 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Second Printer.....	James Huthnance .....	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
<b>PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.</b>					
Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer.	John Sharkey .....	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer .....	17/6 $\Psi$ diem	17 Aug., 1863.
<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises.					
<b>GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.</b>					
Foreman .....	James Midgley <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1856	War Department .....	0 7 6	1 Dec., 1856.
(Assistant) .....	Francis E. Richards <sup>2</sup> .....	9 Mar., 1869	.....	per diem. 100 0 0	9 Mar., 1869.
Clerk .....	J. Thomas Blanchard .....	15 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1862.
Cooper (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	per diem.
Military Labourers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at £30 4 3 at 9d.	per annum. each per diem.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and 3s. per diem extra allowance from the Imperial Government, also rations of provisions, fuel, and light. In receipt of £88 2s. 6d. per annum for superintending the receipt and issue of merchants' gunpowder—Retired on 31st December. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters.					
<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. <sup>4</sup> Each allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light; also 2s. per night as Watchmen.					
NOTE.—This magazine is placed in charge of the D. A. Superintendent of Military Stores by Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 47, with an allowance of £50 per annum for extra duties. Half the fixed pay of the foreman, at 7s. 6d. per diem, and of the 3 labourers at 9d. each per diem, is contributed by the Imperial Government.					
<b>COLONIAL MILITARY STORES AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.</b>					
Foreman (to 30 Sept.) .....	Alexander Sinclair { Paton. <sup>1</sup>	28 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	} 28 April, 1862.
Superintendent (from 1st Oct.) .....		1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	
Visiting Surgeon .....	Owen Spencer Evans <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	25 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Labourers (6) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house and 1s. per diem in lieu of ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Surgeon to the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, and to the Volunteer Naval Brigade. <sup>3</sup> Four allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>HEALTH OFFICERS.</b>					
Port Jackson .....	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne <sup>1</sup> ....	20 July, 1852	Governor .....	530 0 0	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept. 1849*
Newcastle .....	Richard R. S. Bowker <sup>2</sup> ...	21 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1862.
Twofold Bay.....	George Plunkett Koon <sup>3</sup> ...	4 Aug., 1863	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 Dec., 1845.
<sup>1</sup> Emigration Officer, Member of Immigration Board, and Member of Board of Management of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Medical Visitor to Nautical School Ship "Vernon." <sup>2</sup> Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, &c., &c. <sup>3</sup> Sub-Collector of Customs. * Services not continuous.					
<b>EMIGRATION OFFICER.</b>					
Port Jackson.....	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne <sup>1</sup> ....	17 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Clerk .....	Michael Farrelly .....	26 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1855.*
<sup>1</sup> Health Officer, Port Jackson—(See above). * Services not continuous.					
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>					
Overseer of Stores and Superintendent of Quarantine, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour.	John Carroll <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Nov., 1841	Governor .....	150 0 0	16 Nov., 1841.
Boatmen (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	75 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also, an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for serving out provisions during detention of vessels in quarantine. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.					
<b>SHIPPING MASTERS.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Shipping Master .....	William Edgar Shorter ...	25 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	15 Nov., 1855.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master.	James Flanagan <sup>1</sup> .....	23 April, 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerks .....	John Parker .....	1 June, 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
.....	James Thorpe .....	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
.....	Richard Creagh .....	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Governor .....	104 0 0	each.
Office-keeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Shipping Master .....	15 0 0	
<b>SHIPPING MASTER NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Shipping Master .....	Clarence H. Hannell <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Boy Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. <sup>2</sup> Also office-keeper, Water Police Court. <sup>3</sup> Clerk to Harbour Master, Newcastle—£150 per annum.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD.</b>					
Chairman .....	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>1</sup> ...	12 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil	1 May, 1849.
Members .....	Charles Smith .....	1 Mar., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	33 12 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Henry T. Fox .....	19 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	55 13 0	23 Feb., 1859.
	Thomas Watson .....	1 July, 1862	Ditto .....	63 0 0	1821.
	Robert Troupe Moodie .....	19 July, 1864	Ditto .....	57 15 0	19 July, 1864.
Secretary .....	Alfred Hinton <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 May, 1855.
Engineer Surveyor .....	D. C. Dalgleish .....	1 Feb., 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
Inspector .....	D. C. Dalgleish .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
Shipwright Surveyor .....	John Donald .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	Fees:— 199 10 0	1 Sept., 1867.
<b>CLARENCE RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	Patrick L. Fraser .....	30 June, 1865	Colonial Treasurer .....	Fees:— 8 8 0	30 June, 1865.
Shipwright do. ....	E. G. Chowne .....	30 June, 1865	Ditto .....	6 0 0	30 June, 1865.
<b>MACLEAY.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	Andrew Muir .....	30 June, 1865	Ditto .....	Fees:— 2 2 0	30 June, 1865.
Shipwright do. ....	A. Cochran .....	30 June, 1865	Ditto .....	1 10 0	30 June, 1865.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. P. Fraser .....	14 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	Fees:— 16 16 0	14 Mar., 1865.
Shipwright do. ....	John Scott .....	15 May, 1866	Ditto .....	12 0 0	15 May, 1866.
<b>SHOALHAVEN.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	D. Kirkwood .....	23 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	Fees:— 4 4 0	1 June, 1865.
Shipwright do. ....	J. Johnson .....	23 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	3 0 0	23 Jan., 1866.
<b>MURRAY RIVER.</b>					
Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor.	Alexander Wilson .....	30 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	.....	30 Mar., 1867.
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	James Rossiter .....	25 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	2 2 0	25 Oct., 1869
Shipwright do. ....	Edward H. Kingsford <sup>3</sup> .....	25 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	1 10 0	26 June, 1858.
<sup>1</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation—£1,100 per annum. Captain, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery. <sup>2</sup> Office held in conjunction with Chief Clerk, Department of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—£250 per annum. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Pilot, Port Macquarie.					
<b>PILOT BOARD.</b>					
(FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.)					
Chairman .....	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	} 1 Jan., 1863. 15 Dec., 1837. 10 Jan., 1859. 24 Jan., 1854. 20 Oct., 1859. 14 May, 1855.
Members .....	John Crook <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....		
	Charles Harrold <sup>3</sup> .....	13 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....		
	John Richardson Myhill <sup>4</sup> .....	11 July, 1864	Ditto .....		
	Alexander Bell <sup>5</sup> .....	11 July, 1864	Ditto .....		
Secretary .....	Alfred Hinton <sup>6</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—£650 per annum. Captain Commanding Volunteer Naval Brigade—5s. per diem. <sup>2</sup> In receipt of a pension of £433 6s. 8d. per annum. <sup>3</sup> Harbour Pilot—£250 per annum. <sup>4</sup> Harbour Master—£350 per annum. <sup>5</sup> Office held in conjunction with Chief Clerk and Accountant to Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—£250 per annum. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum.					
<b>HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Alfred Hinton <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Harbour Master .....	John Richardson Myhill <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1864	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Jan., 1854.
Clerk to Harbour Master...	John Lawrence .....	21 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Harbour Pilots .....	Charles Harrold <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Alexander Bell <sup>3</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1859.
Boatswain (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	.....
Boatmen (26) .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	{ 6 at £108 20 at £96 }	} each.
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD</b>					
Superintendent .....	Joseph Siddons <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1846	Governor .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Alfred Brooks <sup>6</sup> .....	18 Nov., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	5 Aug., 1856.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>LIGHTSHIP "BRAMBLE."</b>					
Superintendent .....	John Robson <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	21 Oct., 1850.
Lightkeepers (4) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security—himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. Chairman of the Pilot Board. Captain in Command of the Volunteer Naval Brigade—5s. per diem. <sup>2</sup> Clerk and Accountant to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards. Clerk and Accountant to the Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Member of the Pilot Board. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage for a horse. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS—continued.</b>					
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE.</b>					
Superintendent.....	Isaac Lee <sup>1</sup> .....	15 April, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS.</b>					
Superintendent.....	Henry Hoadley <sup>1</sup> .....	11 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Superintendent.....	Jesse Hannell <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>FORT DENISON.</b>					
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 2s. 6d. 1 at 1s. 6d. }	} per diem.
<b>BARRANJUEY.</b>					
Lightkeeper .....	George Mulhall <sup>2</sup> .....	9 July, 1868	Ditto .....	144 0 0	9 July, 1868.
<b>TWOFOLD BAY.</b>					
Harbour Master .....	Bourne Russell, junior <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Sea Pilots <sup>4</sup> .....	John Jenkins .....	4 Oct., 1854	Governor .....	715 9 0	4 Oct., 1854.
	John Fullerton.....	9 Nov., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	435 1 5	9 Nov., 1857.
	Henry Gibson .....	28 Oct., 1840	Governor .....	732 9 8	28 Oct., 1840.
	Robert Cook.....	16 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	814 11 9	16 Aug., 1867.
	Alexander Coutts.....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	752 2 3	16 Aug., 1867.
	David Christison .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	746 5 11	1 Feb., 1868.
Fees:—					
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Harbour Master .....	David Tait Allan <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1858	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1858.
Assistant ditto .....	Alexander Collins <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Mar., 1864.
Clerk to Harbour Master...	Clarence H. Hannell <sup>6</sup> .....	10 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Pilots <sup>3</sup> .....	James Taylor .....	9 Sept., 1858	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1858.
	John Lott.....	1 April, 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Assistant Pilots <sup>3</sup> .....	D. Powell .....	10 July, 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 July, 1859.
	Joseph Dagwell .....	21 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
Carpenter (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	140 0 0	.....
Boatmen (13) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Richmond River .....	George R. Easton <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1855	Governor .....	175 0 0	1 April, 1855.
Boatmen (6) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Clarence River .....	Francis Freeburn <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Jan., 1854	Governor .....	175 0 0	10 Jan., 1854.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Macleay River .....	John Burrows Garrard <sup>3</sup> .....	8 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	12 Nov., 1862.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Manning River .....	Joseph Bradley <sup>3</sup> .....	15 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	15 May, 1863.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Port Macquarie.....	Edward H. Kingsford <sup>3</sup> .....	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Moruya .....	John Ross <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
Boatmen (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Bellinger .....	Thomas Stewart <sup>3</sup> .....	23 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Boatmen (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong .....	Robert Houslar <sup>3</sup> .....	2 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	2 July, 1867.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kinama & Gerringong.	Robert Stobo .....	1 July, 1858	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 July, 1858.
Ditto, ditto, Bellambi.....	Andrew F. de Flou .....	10 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	25 0 0	10 Mar., 1862.
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J. Moffitt <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant .....	Charles Hanson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1865	Superintendent .....	84 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Signal Master, South Head	James Graham <sup>7</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1852	Governor .....	180 0 0	15 Oct., 1847.
Junior Clerk.....	Henry Gibson <sup>3</sup> .....	8 May, 1858	Superintendent of Electric Tele- graphs.	100 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens.	Henry Hoadley <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1868	Colonial Treasurer .....	26 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Ditto, Nelson's Bay.....	William Glover .....	21 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	21 Oct., 1869.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>4</sup> Paid by fees—These Pilots have to provide their own boats and boatmen. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel—Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 4s. per diem. <sup>6</sup> Shipping Master—£150 per annum. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.</b>					
Inspector .....	Frederick Outley <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	21 June, 1849.
Assistant Inspector .....	Joseph Jager <sup>2</sup> .....	8 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 April, 1867.
Engine-driver (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.	120 0 0	.....
Labourer (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	80 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse.                    Gives security—Inspector £500, with two sureties, each £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.					





## PART VII.

## Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Lands ... ..	58
Survey of Lands ... ..	58
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ... ..	61
Occupation of Lands ... ..	62
Gold Fields—	
Western Gold District ... ..	62
Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields ...	63
Southern Gold District ... ..	63
Northern Gold District ... ..	63
Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields ...	63
Courts of Appeal in the Northern Gold District ... ..	63
Coal Fields, &c. ... ..	63
Botanic Gardens, &c. ... ..	63
Medical Attendant to Aborigines ... ..	63
Immigration Board* ... ..	64
„ Agent* ... ..	64
Sheep Directors ... ..	64
Sheep Inspectors ... ..	67
Cattle Inspectors ... ..	68
Church and School Estates ... ..	68
Necropolis ... ..	69
Court of Claims ... ..	69

\*NOTE.—From the 14th September the Colonial Secretary was charged with the business connected with Immigration.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS, ETC.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>LANDS.</b>					
Secretary for Lands .....	William Forster .....	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
Under Secretary .....	Michael Fitzpatrick <sup>1</sup> .....	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto .....	800 0 0	7 Oct., 1837.
Acting Under Secretary ..	George James Armytage .....	19 Dec., 1869	Secretary for Lands .....	800 0 0	1 Nov., 1838.
Senior Chief Clerk .....	Silvester Berrill Warburton .....	9 Oct., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1841.
Junior Chief Clerk .....	George James Armytage <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1838.
Clerks .....	Frederick Underwood .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1840.
	William Thomas .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 Jan., 1854.
	Wm. Wilberforce Stephen .....	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1852.
	Henry Ludlow Osborne Rich .....	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto .....	350 0 0	25 Oct., 1851.
	John Ritchie Chambers .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	17 Feb., 1854.
	William Blackman .....	14 June, 1859	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 June, 1859.
	Henry Freeman .....	15 Feb., 1860	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 May, 1859.
	Charles Alton Thurlow .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	Robert William Newman .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1856.
	Gerard E. Herring .....	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	250 0 0	April, 1854.*
	Thomas Godbeo .....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	13 Dec., 1860.
	Francis Lemesle Oliver <sup>3</sup> .....	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.*
	Lindsay G. Thompson .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles E. Neate .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Charles E. Phillips .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Thomas Hector Johnson .....	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 Mar., 1862.
	Charles A. Brown .....	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
	Henry E. Stratford .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
	William Conway Edwards .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
	James Simms Unwin .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.*
	Faithful William Croft .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
	George Charles Tompson .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	Lawrence Curr <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 Jan., 1862.
	Stephen Freeman .....	1 Sept., 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.*
	Henry Stephen Harper .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1863.
	David Durey .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 April, 1863.*
	Edward J. R. Farr <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Dec., 1862.
	John Wiseman .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 April, 1863.
Extra Clerks .....	Edward Patterson .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	John Wiseman <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	7s. 6d. <sup>7</sup> diem	8 April, 1863.
	Edward Patterson <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	7s. 6d. "	1 Jan., 1866.
	John Ritchie .....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Frederick Williams .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	6s. <sup>7</sup> diem	15 Jan., 1865.
	John Underwood <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	6s. "	1 July, 1865.
	Frank Williams .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	6s. "	1 Jan., 1866.
	Thomas Banks .....	11 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	6s. "	11 Feb., 1867.
	Owen Carroll .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	6s. "	11 July, 1868.
Probationary Clerks.....	John G. Blaxland .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	6s. "	1 July, 1869.
	Henry P. Bayly .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Thomas E. L. Newman .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Henry Robertson .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Horace P. Rich .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	(1 at £104, 1 at £100, 1 at £52.	
Officekeepers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	(1 at £61, 2 at £36	each.
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	5s. <sup>7</sup> diem.	

<sup>1</sup> To the 18th December; retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. <sup>2</sup> Acting Under Secretary from 18th December. <sup>3</sup> To the 20th June.  
<sup>4</sup> To the 30th July. <sup>5</sup> To the 30th June—Promoted. <sup>6</sup> To the 23th July—Resigned. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters. \* Services not continuous.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Surveyor General.....	Philip Francis Adams <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Mar., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	19 Sept., 1857.
District Surveyors .....	Peter H. Henderson .....	1 June, 1857	Ditto .....	730 0 0	1 Aug., 1849.
	Edward Fisher .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	730 0 0	1 Feb., 1858.
	Edward Twynam .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	730 0 0	24 Nov., 1856.
	William Albert Braylesford Greaves .....	25 May, 1863	Ditto .....	730 0 0	15 Feb., 1853.
1st Class Surveyors .....	J. H. Wood <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	730 0 0	1 Dec., 1860.
	Isaiah Rowland <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	630 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
	Arthur Dewhurst .....	14 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	630 0 0	8 June, 1858.
	Frederick S. Peppercorne <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	630 0 0	24 Nov., 1853.
	Thomas Evans .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	630 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	John W. Deering .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	630 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	C. F. Bolton .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	630 0 0	10 April, 1860.
R. J. Campbell .....	1 April, 1869	Ditto .....	630 0 0	14 Oct., 1863.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> To 31st March; retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. <sup>4</sup> Absent on leave to 31st January, without salary.

N.B.—Staff Surveyors—See foot-note on following page.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

59

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
2nd Class Surveyors .....	R. J. Campbell <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council.	530 0 0	14 Oct., 1863.
	E. H. Arnhem .....	24 July, 1864	Ditto .....	530 0 0	24 July, 1864.
	P. R. Donaldson .....	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	530 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
	E. J. H. Knapp, junr. ....	6 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1866.
	J. C. Dalglish .....	5 June, 1867	Ditto .....	530 0 0	5 June, 1867.
	H. V. Evans <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	630 0 0	1 Mar., 1868.
	A. C. Betts <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1868	Ditto .....	530 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Chief Draftsman .....	John Shedden Adam .....	1 May, 1862	Ditto .....	600 0 0	23 Oct., 1848.
1st Class Draftsmen.....	Robert David Fitzgerald... ..	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.
	Thomas Harvie Lewis .....	13 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
	John Wolston Ellis .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	400 0 0	28 Sept., 1853.
	James Alexander Colin Willis.	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	400 0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
	John Sangster .....	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
2nd Class Draftsmen .....	Alexander Johnson .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 July, 1858.
	Joseph George Mullen .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 April, 1860.
	John Stack .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 June, 1860.
	Charles Edward Finch .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	Charles Edward Baly .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	Henry Hall .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	William Anthony Trengrouse.	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 Sept., 1855.
	Frederick William Rutter.	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	Walter Scott Campbell .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 July, 1862.
	Arthur James Stopps .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	Josiah Tayler .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	Thomas Stevens .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	John F. Goggin .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
	George Lewis .....	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Walter D. Armstrong .....	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	220 0 0	19 Jan., 1863.
	George Long .....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	220 0 0	27 April, 1864.
3rd Class Draftsmen .....	Patrick Joseph Hogan .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
	William Freeman .....	15 June, 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Thomas Healey .....	30 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1862.
	Edward M. S. Gerard .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 June, 1864.
	P. W. Watt .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 June, 1863.
	D. Henry Chisholm .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 July, 1864.
	Theodore Elwin .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
	Thomas F. Callachor .....	24 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Henry Alexander Allan .....	21 Feb., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1864.
	H. Wickham .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1865.
	W. Houston .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1864.
	Nicholas Trengrouse .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Sept., 1855.
	P. Drummond .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1861.
	Arthur T. Jaques .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1865.
	A. Menzies .....	19 July, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	Edward Macfarlane .....	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
	Albert M'Lean <sup>4</sup> .....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 May, 1853.
	G. R. Packer .....	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
	S. L. Peyton .....	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
	J. B. Donkin .....	10 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 Aug., 1867.
Supernumerary Draftsmen	E. J. King .....	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	J. M'Donald <sup>5</sup> .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	A. W. Love .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	A. Schleicher <sup>6</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 April, 1867.
	F. Gerard .....	19 July, 1867	Ditto .....	75 0 0	19 July, 1867.
	J. B. Donkin <sup>7</sup> .....	6 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	75 0 0	6 Aug., 1867.
	J. S. Chard <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1867.
	H. A. Crouch <sup>9</sup> .....	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
	M. O. C. Blake .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 June, 1869.
	B. Hudson .....	18 July, 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	18 July, 1869.
	A. J. Burnell <sup>10</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	J. J. Walters .....	10 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	C. W. Potter .....	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
	T. F. Furber .....	25 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	75 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
Lithographic Engraver ...	G. W. Sharp .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Description Writers .....	Henry Whiteside Graham .....	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government, and Executive Council.	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
	R. G. Underwood .....	12 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
	C. T. Rodd .....	6 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	6 Mar., 1867.
Lithographic Printers.....	J. Eccles .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	285 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	J. J. Slade .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	R. T. Smith .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	R. H. Lenthall .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch.	Daniel Counsel <sup>11</sup> .....	29 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	29 Sept., 1866.
	succeeded by R. G. S. Bransby .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.

<sup>1</sup> To the 31st March—Promoted. <sup>2</sup> Absent on sick leave during March; equipment allowance withheld for the period. <sup>3</sup> Working at head quarters from 21st September to 31st December; equipment allowance reduced to £65 per annum for the period. <sup>4</sup> To the 9th August. <sup>5</sup> To the 9th August—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>6</sup> To the 31st August—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>7</sup> To the 30th June—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>8</sup> To the 31st May—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>9</sup> To the 17th July—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>10</sup> To the 18th August—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>11</sup> To the 17th August—Resigned.

NOTE.—The amount shown as salary against each of the Staff Surveyors includes a sum of £233 for equipment allowance, out of which each Surveyor provides himself with every requisite for field duty and means of transport. Each Surveyor is also allowed four men, who are paid, on an average, at the rate of 4s. each per diem, including rations, and one Overseer or Assistant at 6s. per diem.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
Plan Moulder .....	William H. Walker.....	1 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Custodian of Plans .....	W. M'Intosh .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Clerk in Charting Branch .....	E. Stack .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Accountant .....	Allan Williams <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1853	Governor .....	400 0 0	2 Nov., 1829, to 31 Aug., 1839, & 1 May, 1853.
Clerks .....	John Frederick Landers .....	13 Feb., 1855	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
	John Davidson.....	19 May, 1856	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 May, 1856.
	Thomas Evans.....	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	28 Sept., 1863.
	Herbert Croft .....	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 April, 1866.
	Frederick E. Barnes .....	5 May, 1866	Ditto .....	6s. per diem.	5 May, 1866.
Messengers (3).....	.....	.....	.....	1 at £100	each.
Housekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	2 at £75	
				26 0 0	
<b>LICENSED SURVEYORS EMPLOYED.</b>				Fees:—	
Licensed Surveyors .....	*J. Armstrong, senr. ....	23 Feb., 1849	Governor.....	146 11 0	
	*J. Armstrong, junr. ....	22 Sept., 1859	Minister for Lands.....	494 1 2	
	*W. Anderson .....	13 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	551 12 2	
	T. Berry .....	24 Nov., 1855	Governor .....	} 1,257 19 1	
	J. Berry .....	21 Sept., 1866	Minister for Lands.....		
	H. Berry .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	277 7 5	
	J. H. Burnside .....	3 May, 1854	Ditto .....	34 8 3	
	*J. Barling .....	13 June, 1865	Ditto .....	998 6 2	
	*W. E. Bennett .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	582 6 8	
	*W. D. Biden .....	7 June, 1867	Ditto .....	639 18 1	
	*W. H. Binstead.....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	861 4 5	
	H. Charlton .....	16 Aug., 1848	Ditto .....	173 15 0	
	*G. W. Commins.....	21 May, 1862	Ditto .....	1,283 9 0	
	*W. H. Christie .....	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	352 10 3	
	*J. B. Combes .....	31 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	475 0 6	
	W. J. Conder .....	18 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	134 0 6	
	*J. S. Clements .....	25 May, 1866	Ditto .....	140 17 6	
	W. C. Clements .....	13 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	62 5 0	
	F. W. Darby .....	17 Nov., 1857	Ditto .....	358 15 11	
	*E. R. Deane .....	22 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....	589 5 0	
	*G. L. Dowe .....	13 May, 1864	Ditto .....	1,128 2 5	
	W. Drummond .....	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	477 7 6	
	*W. Edwards .....	27 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	870 5 7	
	*F. G. Finley .....	31 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	452 15 2	
	H. Gordon .....	12 May, 1868	Ditto .....	184 9 8	
	*J. Hall .....	9 Jan., 1854	Governor .....	495 16 10	
	*E. Herborn.....	1 Feb., 1858	Minister for Lands.....	887 3 6	
	*J. Heady.....	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....	751 8 3	
	C. A. Harper .....	19 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	433 13 11	
	*J. J. Higgins .....	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	1,781 14 1	
	*E. Hallen .....	16 April, 1863	Ditto .....	113 4 4	
	J. B. Haughton .....	29 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	307 7 0	
	*C. Haylock .....	18 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	504 7 1	
	*R. A. Hyndman.....	7 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	460 14 9	
	*E. J. H. Knapp, senr. ....	8 July, 1856	Ditto .....	10 10 0	
	A. P. Linds .....	16 May, 1855	Governor .....	965 1 9	
	W. E. Larmer .....	28 Aug., 1854	Ditto .....	243 0 5	
	*J. Loudon .....	12 Dec., 1862	Minister for Lands.....	397 13 8	
	*J. F. Mann.....	20 Mar., 1848	Governor .....	705 2 6	
	*J. M'ulloch .....	16 June, 1857	Minister for Lands.....	525 19 10	
	*D. M. Maitland, senr. ....	11 Aug., 1857	Ditto .....	318 3 11	
	*D. M. Maitland, junr. ....	24 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	901 16 5	
	*E. P. Mann .....	31 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	753 13 6	
	*H. O. M'Cormack .....	10 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	218 18 9	
	A. M'Glashan .....	18 Jan., 1867	Minister for Lands.....	636 10 9	
	*A. Macpherson.....	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	679 13 2	
	*R. R. Machattie.....	11 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	578 16 9	
	*W. Mylecharane .....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	399 14 10	
	*J. Neill .....	12 Feb., 1855	Governor .....	1,405 14 10	
	*W. Orr .....	13 Aug., 1867	Minister for Lands.....	441 18 0	
	*G. M. Pitt .....	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	153 11 7	
	*A. J. Pechey .....	13 Dec., 1859	Ditto .....	830 7 9	
	L. B. Rudder .....	9 June, 1861	Ditto .....	232 15 3	
	E. F. Rowe .....	19 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	386 19 9	
	E. Sanderson .....	24 Nov., 1855	Governor .....	47 4 7	
	J. M. Simpson .....	21 May, 1858	Minister for Lands.....	1,046 17 10	
	E. Sawtell.....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	557 11 10	
	*W. B. Simpson .....	18 April, 1859	Ditto .....	260 1 1	
	*J. G. M. Sharpe.....	31 July, 1866	Ditto .....	350 2 0	
	G. T. Seccombe .....	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	213 8 3	
	*T. H. Smith .....	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	249 6 0	
	J. M. Tarves.....	27 July, 1866	Ditto .....	316 1 1	
	J. B. Thompson .....	10 May, 1858	Ditto .....	525 19 6	
	*J. Vernon .....	14 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	940 12 3	
	*E. S. Wyndham.....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	397 8 7	
	*F. B. W. Woolrych .....	19 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	383 12 6	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

NOTE.—Licensed Surveyors.—The area measured by these officers during the year 1869 amounted to 468,930 acres and 20½ perches, at a cost of £34,337 17s. 1d., viz.:—Lands for Auction Sale, 190,698 acres 1 rood 16½ perches; Pre-emptive, 1,761 acres 1 rood 24 perches; Government and Public purposes, 10,118 acres and 8¾ perches; Conditional purchases, 186,543 acres 3 roods and 22 perches; Appraised and Mineral Leases, 15,531 acres and 38¾ perches; Roads and linear measurements, 62,287 acres.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS— <i>continued.</i>					
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.					
Albury .....	Edward Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1862	Minister for Lands .....	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale .....	Sydney Blythe <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald .....	R. B. Mitchell <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst .....	James Byrn Richards .....	1 May, 1853	Ditto .....	*	1 Mar., 1824.
Berrima .....	George Henry Rowley <sup>2</sup> .....	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Bombala .....	William Henry Thomas <sup>1</sup> .....	12 April, 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Boorowa .....	William J. E. Wotton <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Brisbane Water (Gosford) .....	Thomas Cade Battley <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee (Moruya) .....	E. W. Byrne <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Biscoe <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Nov., 1853.
Bega .....	J. Davis <sup>1</sup> .....	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Bourke .....	H. C. Bobart <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Camden .....	John Benson Martin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown .....	George White <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	*	16 Jan., 1856.
Carcoar .....	E. J. C. North <sup>1</sup> .....	9 May, 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis .....	John Morris <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Casino (Richmond River) .....	Charles Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
Cooma .....	Adolphus Nordblad <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Coonabarabran .....	Frederick William Edwards <sup>2</sup> .....	8 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Coonamble .....	William Clifton Weston <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Cowra .....	John Arkins <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Deniliquin .....	John Archer Broughton <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
Dubbo .....	Luke McGuinn <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Dowling .....	J. V. Wareham <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Eden .....	C. D. Hays <sup>1</sup> .....	10 July, 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes .....	William Fox Parker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	26 April, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	J. T. Wilshire .....	15 June, 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
	W. H. H. Becke <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Grafton .....	Alexander Octave Wyatt <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Glen Innes .....	Charles S. Alexander <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Goulburn .....	David Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	25 May, 1839.
Gundagai .....	T. K. Abbott <sup>1</sup> .....	31 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Gunnedah .....	Thomas Brown <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Hartley .....	George Leary <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Hay .....	J. W. A. White <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Feb., 1863.
Inverell .....	Henry Connell, junior <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Kiama .....	John Evans .....	8 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Jan., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	J. Renshaw .....	23 July, 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	23 July, 1869.
M'Leay River (West Kempsey) .....	John B. Casey <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 April, 1863.
Maitland .....	James Thomson .....	11 Feb., 1858	Ditto .....	*	13 Aug., 1853.
Mosama .....	George Maunsell <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Molong .....	William Finch <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Mudgee .....	E. Ryan .....	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1868.
Murrumbidgee .....	George Gray Brodie <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook .....	Timothy Foley <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Mitchell .....	James Mair <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Newcastle .....	Henry Baker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Orange .....	William Tucker Evans <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Parramatta .....	George Langley, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson .....	Robert Studdert <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Penrith .....	John Kingdon Cleeve <sup>1</sup> .....	28 July, 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie .....	James Potts Ormiston <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Port Stephens (Stroud) .....	Thomas Laman <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Queanbeyan .....	Obadiah Willans <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Raymond Terrace .....	H. J. Bolding <sup>2</sup> .....	22 Feb., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Rylstone .....	William W. Armstrong <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone .....	Frederick R. Wilshire <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Singleton .....	William Dudding <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Sofala .....	Hugh Bridson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Sydney .....	P. J. Hogan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Mar., 1858.
Tabulam .....	James A. Young .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Tamworth .....	John M'Donald <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield .....	Leopold Yates <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Tumut .....	John Francis Blake <sup>1</sup> .....	10 June, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Tweed River .....	James Bray <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin Harvy Tompson <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Warralda .....	R. H. Fitzsimons <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	5 Jan., 1852.
Walcha .....	George Augustus Buckland <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Walgett .....	T. Betteridge <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Weo Waa .....	Charles Edward Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.<sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate, &c.<sup>3</sup> Third-class Draftsman, Survey Office—£200 per annum.

\* Receives commission.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.</b>					
Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh <sup>1</sup> .....	10 May, 1862	Minister for Lands.....	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Wentworth .....	Frederick Brown Russell <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
Windsor .....	George Augustus Gordon <sup>1</sup> ..	1 April, 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Wingham (Manning River)	Jasper Creagh <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong .....	Alfred Allatson Turner <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Wollombi .....	James Norton Brooks <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Yass .....	Charles James Poole <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
Young .....	James Richard Edwards <sup>1</sup> ..	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

<sup>1</sup> Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.    <sup>2</sup> Police Magistrate, &c.

NOTE.—Each of the Crown Lands Agents, except Sydney, gives security to the amount of £300.

N.B.—Each of the Crown Lands Agents is allowed a commission of 2 per cent. beyond £2,500 up to £5,000, not to exceed £50, in addition to their fixed salary, excepting those at Bathurst and Maitland, who receive 5 per cent. up to £2,000; 2½ per cent. over £2,000 up to £10,000, and 1 per cent. over latter amount. The Land Agent at Campbelltown receives commission at the following rate, viz.:—When the sale does not exceed £500, £2 2s.; above £500, not exceeding £1,000, £3 3s.; above £1,000, not exceeding £2,000, £4 4s.; above £2,000, £5 5s.

### OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Abram Orpen Moriarty <sup>1</sup> ..	17 Sept., 1860	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	800 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.
Chief Clerk .....	Albert Owen Pretious .....	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	10 April, 1854.
Clerks .....	Eccleston Du Faur .....	24 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Aug., 1860.
	Gordon Mansfield .....	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1860.
	Thomas Jewel Oliver <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	225 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	James Brisbane Graham .....	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Edmund O'Dwyer .....	8 May, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver.	27 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
	Henry Augustine Fitzpatrick. <sup>3</sup>	12 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
	succeeded by				
Extra Clerks.....	Frederick William Vincent	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	22 Mar., 1848.*
	Frederick William Vincent <sup>4</sup>	14 June, 1866	Ditto .....	6/- per diem.	22 Mar., 1848.*
	Henry Samuel Walker Orummer.	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	6/- "	1 June, 1868.
	George Morgan .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	5/- "	1 Sept., 1869.
Temporary Draftsman.....	John Macharg .....	24 Sept., 1868	Minister for Lands.....	12/6 "	24 Sept., 1868.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, County of Cumberland.	James Deane.....	22 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	200 0 0	15 Feb., 1852.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Commissioner .....	100 0 0	
Office-keeper (1 <sup>5</sup> ) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	36 0 0	

#### COMMISSIONERS, PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

Districts—					
Lachlan .....	Edgar Beckham <sup>6</sup> .....	29 Sept., 1841	Governor by Commission .....	500 0 0	29 Sept., 1841.
Darling .....	Charles George Norman Lockhart. <sup>6</sup>	11 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	500 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.
Wellington and Bligh ...	Silvanus Brown Daniel <sup>7</sup> ...	7 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	17 Mar., 1859.
New England South, and Macleay.	Thomas Warre Harriott <sup>7</sup> ...	7 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Albert .....	John Charles Woore <sup>8</sup> .....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
New England North, and Clarence.	Robert Barrington Dawson <sup>8</sup>	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 Feb., 1854.
Murrumbidgee .....	Thomas Lake Crommelin <sup>6</sup>	11 June, 1868	Ditto .....	450 0 0	5 Oct., 1863.
Liverpool Plains .....	Arthur John Kingsmill <sup>7</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	400 0 0	29 Sept., 1860.
Warrego .....	Daniel Alexander Byrne <sup>6</sup>	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	9 May, 1861.
Gwydir .....	John Sedley Futter <sup>7</sup> .....	11 June, 1868	Ditto .....	400 0 0	11 June, 1868.
Monaro .....	William Vaughan May Cooke. <sup>8</sup>	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	183 0 0	1 May, 1867.
Crown Land Bailiffs (14)	.....	.....	Minister for Lands.....	183 0 0	each.
Campkeepers (10) .....	.....	.....	District Commissioners .....	40 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles.    <sup>2</sup> In receipt of a pension of £75 per annum from Imperial Funds, "Convict Service."    <sup>3</sup> To the 15th August—Transferred to Gold Fields Department.    <sup>4</sup> To the 31st August—Promoted.    <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>6</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.    <sup>7</sup> Provided with quarters.    <sup>8</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters; also forage for a horse.    \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Monaro Bailiff acted as Commissioner to 29th February, and allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters—afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

### GOLD FIELDS.

#### WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.

Commissioner in Charge...	Whittingdale Johnson <sup>1</sup> ...	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	500 0 0	10 July, 1849.*
Clerk.....	Alexander Maconochie Naylor. <sup>2</sup>	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Augustine Fitzpatrick. <sup>3</sup>	16 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for offices and quarters; also, £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. Police Magistrate, Western Gold Fields, without emolument.    <sup>2</sup> Mining Registrar, Bathurst—To the 31st July, resigned.    <sup>3</sup> Mining Registrar.    \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—GOLD FIELDS—continued.</b>					
<b>BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>					
Chairman .....	(Vacant)				
Members .....	John Nepean M'Intosh ...	— Dec., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	— Dec., 1861.
	Joseph Walford .....	— Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	Nil.	— Dec., 1861.
<b>SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>					
Commissioner in Charge...	George O'Malley Clarke <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerk .....	John Richard Neate <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 April, 1862.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also, £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Mining Registrar.					
<b>NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>					
Commissioner in Charge...	Glentworth Walsh Frazer	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500 0 0	14 April, 1858.
	Addison. <sup>1</sup> succeeded by James Buchanan <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	6 Jan., 1852.*
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses; also, £80 per annum for office rent—To the 18th Oct.; appointed Police Magistrate, Tenterfield, £450 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for two horses; Police Magistrate, Armidale, £500 per annum.    * Services not continuous.					
<b>BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>					
Chairman .....	Glentworth Walsh Frazer	28 Oct., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 April, 1858.
	Addison. <sup>1</sup> succeeded by James Buchanan <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	6 Jan., 1852.*
Members .....	Georgo Western .....	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	Nil.	21 Dec., 1864.
	Alexander M'Leod .....	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	Nil.	21 Dec., 1864.
<sup>1</sup> Gold Commissioner (see above).    * Services not continuous.					
<b>COURTS OF APPEAL IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>					
Chairman .....	Glentworth Walsh Frazer	28 Oct., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 April, 1858.
	Addison. <sup>1</sup> succeeded by James Buchanan <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	Nil.	6 Jan., 1852.*
Members .....	James Dauvers Lecce .....	9 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Charles Coleby.....	15 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	Nil.	
<sup>1</sup> Gold Commissioner (see above).    * Services not continuous.					
<b>COAL FIELDS.</b>					
Examiner of Coal Fields and Keeper of Mining Records.	William Keene <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Dec., 1854 18 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	26 Oct., 1853.
Mine Inspector.....	Thomas Lewis .....	1 July, 1864 18 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses when on duty.					
<b>BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.</b>					
Director .....	Charles Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1848	Secretary of State .....	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1848.
Clerk and Librarian .....	André Nilson .....	1 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
Overseer .....	John Duff <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Bailiff, and Keeper of Birds (1). <sup>3</sup> Gardeners (14).....	.....	.....	Director .....	108 0 0	
	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
<b>GOVERNMENT DOMAINS</b>					
Overseer .....	David Wilson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1855	Governor.....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1855.
	succeeded by Augustus Kloster <sup>5</sup> .....	1 May, 1869	Secretary for Lands .....	130 0 0	1 May, 1869.
Bailiff .....	John Meads <sup>6</sup> .....	1 May, 1864	Director.....	108 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Workmen (8) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also fuel, and forage for a horse. Absent from the Colony during the month of December. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a house. <sup>4</sup> Allowed a house—To the 21 March.					
<b>MEDICAL ATTENDANT TO ABORIGINES.</b>					
District— New England .....	Charles V. Adams .....	1 Oct., 1854	Governor.....	20 0 0	1st Oct., 1854.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>IMMIGRATION BOARD.</b>					
Members .....	Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	6 Aug., 1852 & 17 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	<sup>2</sup>	11 May, 1848, to 14 Sept., 1849.*
	George F. Wise <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	Nil.	— Feb., 1851*
	Rev. Philip P. Agnew.....	7 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	<sup>2</sup>	
	Very Rev. John F. Sheridan	7 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Health Officer, Port Jackson—£330 per annum; Emigration Officer, and Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, without emolument. <sup>2</sup> Each Member allowed 10s. each sitting. <sup>3</sup> Immigration Agent—£400 per annum. * Services not continuous.					
<b>IMMIGRATION AGENT.</b>					
Agent for Immigration ...	George F. Wise <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	— Feb., 1851.*
				to 18 Mar.,	
				100 0 0	
				from 19 Mar.	
Chief Clerk .....	William R. Logan <sup>2</sup> .....	18 July, 1858	Ditto .....	350 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
Clerk (Accountant).....	Thomas J. Moppett <sup>3</sup> .....	3 June, 1853	Governor .....	255 0 0	3 June, 1853.
Matron .....	Lucy H. Appiethwaite <sup>4</sup> .....	13 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	100 0 0	13 May, 1861.
				to 15 April,	
				20 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
Messenger (1) <sup>5</sup> .....				100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Member of the Immigration Board—Acting Sheriff, and Inspector of Prisons. <sup>2</sup> To the 15th April, 1859—Appointed to Customs Station, Morpeth. <sup>3</sup> To the 15th April. <sup>4</sup> Allowed a double ration of provisions, quarters, fuel, and light, to the 15th April. <sup>5</sup> Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park—£100 per annum. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—From the 14th September the Colonial Secretary was charged with the business connected with Immigration.					
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS.</b>					
Albury .....	James M'Laurin .....	16 Mar., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief In- specter of Sheep .....		
	Thomas Mitchell .....				
	S. Watson .....				
	James Mitchell .....				
	Walter Still .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	H. A. Thomas .....				
	T. A. Perry .....				
	S. Darby .....				
Armidale .....	J. Ross .....	8 Oct., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief In- specter of Sheep .....		
	succeeded by John Gill .....				
	C. D. Fenwick .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	G. A. Mein .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. M'Farlane .....				
Balranald .....	James Tyson .....				
	J. C. Grassie .....				
	John Bertram .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	H. Rotton .....				
Bathurst .....	J. N. Gilmour .....				
	R. Collier .....				
	C. M'Phillamy .....	9 Mar., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief In- specter of Sheep .....		
	Wm. Dale .....				
	D. Morrice .....				
Berrima .....	W. Cordeaux .....				
	R. Carter .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	— Hindmarsh, senr. ....				
	A. D. Thompson .....				
	G. P. De Saily .....				
Booligal .....	W. A. Brodribb .....	9 Feb., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief In- specter of Sheep .....		
	W. B. Haines .....				
	George Synnot .....				
	H. B. Welsh .....				
	J. J. W. Josephson .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	Cecil Guinness .....				
Bourke .....	H. G. Salmon .....				
	E. H. Acres .....				
	R. T. Reid .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	J. W. Bunn .....				
	W. Flanagan .....				
Braidwood .....	James M'Auley .....				
	R. Maddrell .....	25 Mar., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief In- specter of Sheep .....		
	Thomas Stewart .....				
	W. Borron .....				
	J. M'Neven .....				
Browarrina .....	J. F. Tulloch .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	C. H. Hughes .....				
	Alfred Brook .....				
	Thomas Baird .....				
	F. M'Culloch .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	M. M'Mahon .....				
Cannonba .....	T. J. Richardson .....				
	J. Brown .....				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS— <i>continued.</i>					
Carcoar .....	W. Glasson .....	23 Feb., 1869	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep.		
	N. Connelly .....				
	T. R. Iccly .....				
	succeeded by				
	G. R. Glasson .....	8 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. M. Rothery .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	T. H. West .....				
Casino .....	Alexander Campbell .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. C. Bundock .....				
	F. S. Hayes .....				
	Henry Barnes .....				
	George Sparke .....				
	W. H. Suttor .....				
	H. Youl .....				
Condobolin .....	J. G. Brown .....	25 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. L. Watt .....				
	W. Richards .....				
	J. Cosgrove .....				
Cooma .....	H. Wallace .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	A. Blomfield .....				
	W. Rutherford .....				
	William Herbert .....				
	David Watt .....				
Coonabarabran .....	Ebenczer Orr .....	9 Mar., 1869	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	J. L. Brown .....				
	James Thompson .....				
	D. M'Master .....				
	William Hay .....				
Corowa .....	A. Anderson .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	A. Sloane .....				
	R. Gayer .....				
	P. M'Farland .....				
	P. A. Jennings .....				
	R. Landale .....				
Deniliquin .....	R. Paterson .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. Officer .....				
	F. A. Gwynne .....				
	A. Cruickshank .....				
Dubbo .....	J. Penzer .....	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	R. G. B. Gaden .....				
	F. Todhunter .....				
	E. Flood, junr. ....				
	D. Rylie .....				
Eden .....	H. Wren .....	23 Feb., 1869	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	H. Nicholson .....				
	D. Mackay .....				
	R. Ritchie .....				
	H. Clements .....	16 Mar., 1869			
	R. W. K. Martin .....	16 Mar., 1869			
	succeeded by				
Forbes .....	Joseph Collitts .....	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. H. Suttor .....	16 Mar., 1869			
	succeeded by				
	Roginald Dowling .....	9 July, 1869			
	J. Strickland .....	16 Mar., 1869			
	H. Lee .....	16 Mar., 1869			
	H. Gross .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	R. A. Skinner .....				
	succeeded by				
Glen Innes .....	G. Munro .....	10 Nov., 1869	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	Colin Fletcher .....				
	W. W. Fraser .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	W. Collins .....				
	W. F. Macdormot .....				
Goulburn .....	F. R. L. Rossi .....	23 Feb., 1869	{ Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	A. Gibson .....				
	James Marsden .....				
	R. J. Sherriff .....				
	W. Small .....				
Grafton .....	F. H. Smith .....	26 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	T. Hewitt .....				
	W. H. Ralston .....				
	J. S. Pearson .....				
	P. F. O'Donnell .....				
	W. Macansh .....				
Gundagai .....	G. M'Donald .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	A. Rankin .....				
	W. O. Windeyer .....				
	J. Clarke .....				
Hay .....	W. Lang .....	23 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	C. W. Simson .....				
	M. Palmer .....				
	P. Tyson .....				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Maitland .....	J. Nowlan .....	26 Feb., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep.....		
	J. Wyndham .....				
	W. C. Hetherington .....				
	M. S. Christian .....				
	J. F. Doyle .....				
Menindie .....	N. Sadlier .....	26 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	S. Gifford .....				
	J. Curr .....				
	— Moore .....				
Merriwa .....	M. Jaffrey .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. Busby .....				
	R. J. Trail .....				
	J. Cooper .....				
Molong .....	F. R. White .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	F. Bell .....				
	J. M'Neven .....				
	A. B. Paterson .....				
	H. C. Wall .....				
Moree .....	F. J. Smith .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....		
	C. Icely .....				
	W. D. Barton .....				
	Wm. Lockhart .....				
Mudgee .....	R. King .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	O. P. Clayton .....				
	D. M'Callum .....				
	N. P. Bayly .....				
	C. C. Cox .....				
Narrandera .....	S. A. Blackman .....	25 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	G. Rouse .....				
	C. B. Lowe .....				
	T. A. Browne .....				
Narrabri .....	C. Morgan .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	W. N. Waller .....				
	A. M'Neil .....				
	W. Lupton .....				
	P. Quin .....				
Picton .....	J. Mosley .....	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....		
	C. Eather .....				
	J. H. Eckford .....				
	A. Urquhart .....				
Pilliga .....	succeeded by	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	E. H. Lloyd .....				
	J. M. Antill .....				
	J. N. Oxley .....				
	R. L. Jenkins .....				
Port Macquarie .....	W. Fowler .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	E. H. Woodhouse .....				
	T. G. Dangar .....				
	J. Hall .....				
Port Stephens .....	W. Evans .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	M. Now .....				
	J. Humphries .....				
	T. G. Wilson .....				
	T. W. Palmer .....				
Queanbeyan .....	L. Lindsay .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	W. D. Scott .....				
	G. T. Tingcombe .....				
	J. Andrews .....				
Singleton .....	J. Higgins .....	16 Nov., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep.....		
	A. T. Laurie .....				
	J. Barling .....				
Sydney .....	A. Laurie .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...		
	Thomas Rutledge .....				
	William Davis .....				
	E. Mandelson .....				
Tamworth .....	succeeded by	9 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....		
	N. S. Powell .....				
	A. Cunningham .....				
	C. A. Massey .....				
	John Brown .....				
Maitland .....	W. G. M'Alpine .....	23 Feb., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	Alex. Bowman .....				
	George Loder .....				
	J. Alford .....				
Maitland .....	Edward Flood .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	J. B. Rundle .....				
	C. M'Kay .....				
	Thomas Holt .....				
	John Lackey .....				
Maitland .....	Joshua Dowe .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....		
	John Gill .....				
	P. G. King .....				
	A. Loder .....				
Robert Pringle.....					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

67

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>						
Urana .....	James Cochran .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...			
	C. M. Lloyd .....					
	G. B. M'Kinnon .....	16 Mar., 1869				
	C. Featherstonhaugh ..					
	Hugh Thompson .....	15 June, 1869				
	Thomas Lewis .....					
Walgett .....	succeeded by	16 Mar., 1869	Secretary for Lands, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....			
	H. W. Hammond .....					
	E. J. Sparko .....	15 June, 1869				
	James Doyle .....					
	A. A. Wright .....	16 Mar., 1869				
	succeeded by					
	G. A. Murray .....	15 June, 1869				
	James Evans .....					
	succeeded by	16 Mar., 1869				
	C. Mackay .....					
Wagga Wagga .....	T. W. Hammond .....	23 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....			
	John Holloway .....					
	John Cox .....	26 Nov., 1869				
	H. M. Paul .....					
	succeeded by	23 Feb., 1869				
	E. W. Westby .....					
Warialda .....	G. P. Wilson .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....			Nil.
	D. Capel .....					
	F. Wyndham .....	9 Mar., 1869				
	A. A. Adams .....					
	J. D. M'Canish .....	9 Mar., 1869				
	J. Dight .....					
	P. H. Gell .....	20 Aug., 1869				
	succeeded by					
Wentworth .....	Duncan M'Pherson .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....			
	James Scott .....					
	W. Crozier .....	20 Aug., 1869				
	P. M'Farlane .....					
	succeeded by	9 Mar., 1869				
	Robert M'Farlane .....					
Windsor .....	J. Rutherford .....	9 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....			
	E. King Cox .....					
	J. D. Single .....	26 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....			
	Sloper Cox .....					
Yass .....	J. K. Cleervo .....	9 Mar., 1869				
	J. K. Lethbridge .....					
	N. R. Besnard .....	26 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....			
	J. S. Hassell .....					
	J. S. Calvert .....	9 Mar., 1869				
	J. F. Gray .....					
Young .....	A. H. Barber .....	9 Feb., 1869	Sheep-owners of the District ...			
	J. Paterson .....					
	W. D. Campbell .....	9 Feb., 1869				
	John Pring .....					
	C. W. Church .....	9 Feb., 1869				
	A. Mackay .....					

**SHEEP INSPECTORS.**

Chief Inspector of Sheep...	Alexander Bruce <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury .....	Norman P. Lockhart .....	29 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	350 0 0	22 Mar., 1862.
Babinald .....	John M'Leod .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst .....	T. L. P. Croaker .....	3 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1867.
Bourke .....	James Horsfall <sup>2</sup> .....	7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Bourke and Brewarrina } Berrima and Braidwood ...		23 July, 1869	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	James Aldcorn .....	14 June, 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Cooma .....	George Rowlands .....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Coonabarabran* .....	Stewart Rylie .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Aug., 1868.
	Gerald Spring .....	7 June, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 Jan., 1865.
Corowa .....	Ephraim Howe .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 April, 1867.
Corowa and Urana .....		and	Ditto .....		
		29 June, 1869	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
		1 June, 1869	Ditto .....		
Deniliquin .....	Robert Tupholme .....	29 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 July, 1863.
Dubbo and Canonba .....	John S. Brown .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....		

\* The Inspector for this District has resigned, and no re-appointment has been made as yet.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £1 per diem travelling expenses when actually on duty.

<sup>2</sup> Inspectors have in these cases been

appointed to two or more districts, to enable them to act in either when required.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP INSPECTORS—continued.</b>							
Eden .....	J. T. Tresilian .....	28 Dec., 1861 and 18 April, 1867 21 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Di- rectors .....	100	0	0	28 Dec., 1861.
Forbes and Molong .....	James Nichol <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	28 Oct., 1864.
Forbes, Molong, and Condobolin .....		7 June, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	3 May, 1864.
Glen Innes .....	Augustus R. Fraser <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	250	0	0	7 June, 1864.
Glen Innes and Armidale Goulburn .....		7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	50	0	0	4 June, 1864.
Goulburn and Berrina Grafton and Casino* .....	F. M. Charteris <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	5 April, 1862.
Gundagai .....		20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	350	0	0	6 April, 1864.
Hay .....	John Fairbairn <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	100	0	0	2 Jan., 1865.
Hay, Booligal .....		7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	11 Jan., 1867.
Narandera and Condobolin Maitland and Port Stephens .....	Thomas Burness <sup>1</sup> .....	29 June, 1869 and 29 June, 1869 21 June, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	9 April, 1868.
Maitland and Port Macquarie .....		29 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	26 July, 1864.
Menindie .....	J. N. Wilkinson .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	11 May, 1869.
Merriwa .....		22 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	50	0	0	8 June, 1869.
Mudgee .....	John Roper .....	9 April, 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	22 Sept., 1865.
	W. R. Blackman .....	8 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	17 Nov., 1865.
Port Macquarie .....	Robert Wood .....	11 May, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	21 July, 1865.
Singleton .....	John Ducat .....	8 June, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	17 July, 1866.
Sydney and Windsor .....	Edward Alford .....	9 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	9 Sept., 1864.
Sydney and Picton .....	George S. Yeo <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	250	0	0	15 Mar., 1864.
		re-appointed 1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	8 Sept., 1865.
Tamworth .....	P. M'A. King <sup>1</sup> .....	29 June, 1869	Ditto .....	350	0	0	3 June, 1862.
Tamworth and Armidale Upper Murray .....		18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	14 Feb., 1868.
Wagga Wagga .....	Gordon Bruce .....	29 June, 1869	Ditto .....	250	0	0	16 Aug., 1864.
Wagga Wagga and Urana Wagga Wagga and Narandera .....		22 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1864.
Warialda .....	C. J. Brentnall <sup>1</sup> .....	30 July, 1867	Ditto .....	100	0	0	11 July, 1868.
Warialda and Moreo .....		29 June, 1869	Ditto .....	6/ 7 <sup>4</sup> diem	7 July, 1869.		
Walgett, Narrabri, and Pilliga .....	F. W. Ridley <sup>1</sup> .....	23 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	8 Sept., 1865.
Wentworth .....		18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	14 Feb., 1868.
Windsor .....	A. M'Clymont .....	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1864.
Windsor and Sydney .....		23 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1864.
Yass and Queaubeyan .....	Thomas Turner .....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	11 July, 1868.
Young .....	C. C. Wildash .....	28 April, 1867	Ditto .....	100	0	0	11 July, 1868.
Clerk to Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Owen Carroll .....	11 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	11 July, 1868.
	succeeded by Herbert Perkins .....	7 July, 1869	Ditto .....	6/ 7 <sup>4</sup> diem	7 July, 1869.		

<sup>1</sup> Inspectors have in these cases been appointed to two or more districts, to enable them to act in either when required. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £1 per diem travelling expenses when actually on duty.

NOTE.—Inspectors with £100 and under, allowed £2 10s. for stamps and stationery; the other Inspectors allowed £5.

N.B.—The only Inspectors acting at present as Cattle Inspectors, under the "Cattle Export Act," are those for Sydney, Eden, and Maitland. All the Inspectors have also been appointed Deputy Registrars of Brands, at an allowance of £25 per annum, and the Chief Inspector at an allowance of £50.

\* The Inspector for this District has resigned, and no re-appointment has been made as yet.

### CATTLE INSPECTORS—(Under "Cattle Export Act of 1864.")

District of Sydney .....	George S. Yeo <sup>1</sup> .....	29 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	25	0	0	17 Nov., 1865.
" Eden .....	John T. Tresilian <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	100	0	0	28 Dec., 1861.
" Maitland .....	Thomas Burness <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	150	0	0	2 Jan., 1865.

<sup>1</sup> Also Sheep Inspector.

### CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.

Agent for the Church and School Estates.	William Newcombe <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council.	.....	1 Feb., 1849.
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<sup>1</sup> Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury—£500 per annum.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

69

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>NECROPOLIS.</b>					
Secretary .....	John Evelyn Liardet .....	12 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	9 July, 1851.*
Assistant Clerk .....	Edmund Bell .....	21 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	21 Aug., 1868.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	
Church of England Cemetery—					
Chaplain .....	Rev. R. W. Young .....	21 Aug., 1868	Trustees .....	250 0 0	
Manager .....	Simcon Henry Pearce .....	12 May, 1868	Ditto .....	75 0 0	17 Aug., 1849.*
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	144 0 0	
Labourers (5) .....	.....	.....	.....	6/- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	each.
Roman Catholic Cemetery					
Chaplain .....	Rev. J. P. Fitzpatrick .....	21 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Rev. J. A. Byrne .....	6 April, 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Rev. H. B. Curr .....	5 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	208 0 0	
Presbyterian Cemetery—					
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	
Wesleyan Cemetery—					
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Independent Cemetery—					
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	92 0 0	
Jews' Cemetery—					
Sexton (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	
* Services not continuous.					
<b>COURT OF CLAIMS.</b>					
				Fees:—	
President .....	Arthur Todd Holroyd <sup>1</sup> ...	20 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2 2 0	16 Sept., 1856.*
Commissioners .....	William Owen .....	1 Aug., 1861	Ditto .....	2 2 0	1 Aug., 1861.
	William Hattam Wilkinson <sup>2</sup>	30 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	2 2 0	22 Feb., 1860.
Secretary .....	Wm. George Pennington...	1 Sept., 1859	Governor and Executive Council.	2 0 0	1 Sept., 1859.
<sup>1</sup> Master in Equity—£1,000 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Parliamentary Draftsman.					
NOTE.—The Commissioners are allowed, in lieu of salary, £2 2s., and the Secretary £2 for every final report made.   * Services not continuous.					



## PART VIII.

## Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Public Works ... ..	72
Railways ... ..	72
Roads ... ..	74
Colonial Architect ... ..	75
Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	75
Harbours and River Navigation :—	
Engineer's Department ... ..	76
Steam Dredge "Hunter" ... ..	76
Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	76
Steam Dredge "Pluto" ... ..	76
Steam Dredge "Vulcan" ... ..	77
Steam Dredge "Samson" ... ..	77



## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>					
Secretary for Public Works	John Sutherland <sup>1</sup>	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.
Under Secretary	John Rac	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Chief Clerk	Gerald Halligan	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto	450 0 0	13 May, 1848.
1st Clerk	Chas. Augustus Goodchap <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Jan., 1854.
Record Clerk	Arthur Wickham	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk	Henry De Boos	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Messenger (1)				120 0 0	
Housekeeper (1)				50 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Commissioner for Railways—without salary. <sup>2</sup> Appointed Chief Clerk, Railway Department.					
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>					
Commissioner	John Sutherland	30 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	See above.	27 Oct., 1868.
Accountant	Archibald Ashdown <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1867	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Chief Clerk	Richard Moody <sup>2</sup>	27 Nov., 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act.	400 0 0	12 Aug., 1857.
Clerks	Chas. Augustus Goodchap	1 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	7 Jan., 1854.
	Albert H. Hall	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	300 0 0	5 July, 1860.
	Henry Percy G. Williams	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Jan., 1861.
	J. T. Bryant	6 Nov., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Cashier (from 6 Nov.)	J. T. Bryant	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Clerk (to 5 Nov.)	Joseph Barling	1 June, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Clerks	Charles A. Neale <sup>3</sup>	22 Aug., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	2 Dec., 1867.
Traffic Auditor	Duncan M'Lachlan	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
	Donald Vernon	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1860.
Audit Clerk, Great Northern Railway.	John Seale	1 May, 1867	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Storekeeper (S.)	Edward Fielding	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto	300 0 0	21 Oct., 1855.
Ditto (N.)	Henry Fligg	28 Mar., 1861	Commissioners under Railway Act.	250 0 0	3 Feb., 1859.
Clerk	Robert R. Ewen	20 July, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 April, 1860.
Land Valuator	Thomas Cowlshaw	29 April, 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	29 April, 1859.
<i>Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief	John Whitton <sup>4</sup>	27 Mar., 1856	Ditto	1,500 0 0	27 Mar., 1856.
Chief Assistant Engineer	William Mason	11 June, 1856	Commissioners under Railway Act.	700 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Chief Draftsman	John M. Drewett	11 June, 1856	Ditto	500 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Clerks	William H. Quodling	8 Oct., 1857	Ditto	350 0 0	8 Oct., 1857.
	Robert Joseph Sheridan	1 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	Albert S. Thomas	1 June, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Nov., 1863.
	James Lawson	20 Feb., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Feb., 1868.
	Richard T. Harnett <sup>5</sup>	27 July, 1865	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1865.
Temporary Draftsmen	Henry Barker	1 July, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Sept., 1867.
	George William Alfred Bayley	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	425 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	George Cotton Clarke <sup>6</sup>	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	William Mackay <sup>7</sup>	21 June, 1860	Ditto	250 0 0	21 June, 1860.
	Edwin Robins Thomas	14 Nov., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	14 Nov., 1866.
	William Francis Drewett	5 April, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	5 April, 1869.
	Henry Oliver	14 April, 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	14 April, 1869.
	Edwin Horner Fearside	16 Mar., 1861	Ditto	20/- per diem	16 Mar., 1861.
	Henry Barker <sup>8</sup>	16 Sept., 1867	Ditto	10/-	16 Sept., 1867.
	William Burton Wade <sup>9</sup>	8 Feb., 1859	Ditto	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1859.
District Engineers	George Cowdery <sup>10</sup>	24 Nov., 1862	Ditto	500 0 0	24 Nov., 1862.
	Thomas Rhodes Firth <sup>10</sup>	3 Mar., 1863	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
	Gother Frederick Maun <sup>10</sup>	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1857.*
	Kenneth Mackenzie <sup>10</sup>	8 Mar., 1865	Ditto	500 0 0	2 Sept., 1863.
	Henry Quodling <sup>11</sup>	9 Jan., 1866	Ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1861.
	Henry Quodling <sup>12</sup>	5 July, 1869	Ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1861.
	George Melrose <sup>13</sup>	31 May, 1861	Ditto	300 0 0	31 May, 1861.
	Thomas Kennedy <sup>13</sup>	1 July, 1861	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1861.
	George Jamieson <sup>13</sup>	1 July, 1861	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1861.
	Alfred Vins <sup>13</sup>	2 Mar., 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	30 May, 1861.*
Engineers	Herbert Palmer <sup>14</sup>	19 Sept., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0†	19 Sept., 1867.
	George Bewick	1 June, 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Aug., 1858.
Superintendent of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway.	George Bewick	1 June, 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Aug., 1858.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000.    <sup>2</sup> To the 31st August—Appointed Traffic Manager.    <sup>3</sup> To the 31st August.    <sup>4</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for horse, and 40s. per diem travelling expenses when travelling on duty.    <sup>5</sup> To the 8th March—Resigned.    <sup>6</sup> Absent from the Colony on leave, from 1st to 30th November.    <sup>7</sup> To the 11th April—Deceased.    <sup>8</sup> To the 30th June—Appointed Draftsman.    <sup>9</sup> Allowed 8s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses.    <sup>10</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for one horse.    <sup>11</sup> To 30th April—Services dispensed with.    <sup>12</sup> To 29th Sept—Services dispensed with.    <sup>13</sup> Allowed £200 per annum in lieu of equipment when in the field.    <sup>14</sup> Allowed £200 per annum when in the field from 25th Feb.    \* Services not continuous.    † Includes field allowance.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>							
Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, West- ern, and Richmond Railways.	William Scott .....	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	29 Sept., 1856.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway	Thomas Boag .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	300	0	0	23 Nov., 1860.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	275	0	0	5 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway.	James Duffy.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	275	0	0	18 June, 1862.
Plan Moulder .....	Samuel George Wilkinson <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1868.
Cadet.....	Herbert E. Rae <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Minister for Public Works .....	52	0	0	5 May, 1868.
<i>Existing Lines Branch.</i> (Abolished 31 May.)							
Engineer for Existing Lines of Railways.	James H. Thomas <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	21 Dec., 1853.
Clerks .....	Robert J. Sheridan <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	175	0	0	4 Feb., 1861.
	Albert S. Thomas <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	150	0	0	9 Nov., 1863.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, West- ern, and Richmond Railways.	William Scott <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	300	0	0	29 Sept., 1856.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway.	Thomas Boag .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	300	0	0	23 Nov., 1860.
Superintendent of Way and Works, Great North- ern Railway.	George Bewick <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	400	0	0	19 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	275	0	0	5 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway.	James Duffy <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	275	0	0	18 Jan., 1862.
<i>Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways.</i>							
Traffic Manager .....	Edward Owen <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	500	0	0	23 April, 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Richard Moody .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	500	0	0	12 Aug., 1857.
Clerk in charge .....	Thomas Carlisle <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	250	0	0	9 May, 1862.
Station-masters :—							
Sydney .....	John Higgs .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	250	0	0	10 Oct., 1855.
Newtown .....	Joseph Middleton <sup>7</sup> .....	22 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	200	0	0	21 Sept., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	McVey Falconer .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Dec., 1859.
Petersham .....	Thomas F. Jackson.....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1868.
Ashfield .....	W. D. Cavanaugh <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	David Scotland.....	22 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	22 July, 1869.
Burwood.....	Alexander Crawford <sup>9</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by						
	S. A. M'Kenzie.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	175	0	0	7 Aug., 1858.
Homobush .....	Andrew Moodie .....	29 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	150	0	0	18 Mar., 1856.
Hasler's Creek .....	Samuel Pass.....	10 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	120	0	0	10 Dec., 1867.
Parramatta Junction....	Joseph Cross.....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 June, 1856.
Fairfield .....	Thomas Williams <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by						
	John Norman .....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Nov., 1869.
Liverpool .....	Patrick Dwyer <sup>11</sup> .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	175	0	0	31 Mar., 1857.
	succeeded by						
	Alexander Crawford .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	175	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Campbelltown .....	McVey Falconer <sup>12</sup> .....	22 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Dec., 1859.
	succeeded by						
	Joseph Middleton <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	Patrick Dwyer .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1857.
Menangle .....	John Beeston .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1863.
Picton .....	Thomas M. Giblin .....	25 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	25 May, 1867.
Mittagong .....	Thomas Parkes <sup>14</sup> .....	6 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 April, 1867.
	succeeded by						
	George J. Roberts .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	13 July, 1868.
Bowral.....	George J. Roberts <sup>16</sup> .....	13 July, 1868	Ditto .....	120	0	0	13 July, 1868.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas M'Coy .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
Sutton Forest .....	James Higgs.....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1863.

<sup>1</sup> To 5th July—Transferred to Crown Solicitor's Office. <sup>2</sup> To 9th April—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty—To 31st May—Office abolished. <sup>4</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Office of Engineer-in-Chief. <sup>5</sup> To the 18th April—Deceased. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>7</sup> To 31st January—Transferred to Campbelltown. <sup>8</sup> To the 22nd July. <sup>9</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Liverpool. <sup>10</sup> To 30th October—Transferred to Rectory Hill. <sup>11</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Campbelltown. <sup>12</sup> To 31st January—Transferred to Newtown. <sup>13</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Mount Victoria. <sup>14</sup> To 15th May. <sup>15</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Mittagong.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<i>Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways—continued.</i>					
<i>Station-masters—continued:—</i>					
Marulan .....	John B. Goold <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	6 Oct., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	William Jarvis.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.
Goulburn .....	W. V. Read .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Sept., 1856.
Parramatta.....	Edward Woodgate .....	1 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Nov., 1857.
Blacktown .....	John Collins.....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1863.
Rooty Hill .....	William Elyard <sup>2</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	120 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Williams .....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.
South Creek .....	Samuel M'Kenzie <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	7 Aug., 1858.
	succeeded by				
	George Davis .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Penrith .....	George Davis <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	John B. Goold.....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Oct., 1858.
Mount Victoria .....	W. V. Read <sup>5</sup> .....	1 May, 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Sept., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Middleton .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Sept., 1856.
Bowenfels .....	Wm. G. Elyard .....	18 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
Mulgrave .....	Wm. Jarvis <sup>6</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Samuel Crook .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Windsor .....	George Bonamy .....	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Richmond .....	Charles Morris.....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Aug., 1868.
Western Inspector .....	Edward Higgs <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Mar., 1867.
Traffic Manager .....	John L. Beeston <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	17 Nov., 1857.
<i>Station-masters:—</i>					
Newcastle .....	Frederick W. Cox .....	21 April, 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.
Honeysuckle Point.....	William W. Verdon .....	14 July, 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	July, 1859.
Waratah .....	George T. Ferris <sup>9</sup> .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1865.
	succeeded by				
(Acting)	Thomas P. Chapman .....	1 Oct., 1869	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	21 July, 1869.
Hexham .....	Jas. Jno. Robertson <sup>10</sup> .....	23 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	7 July, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	James Wallace.....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
East Maitland .....	James Burns, senr. ....	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	Feb., 1859.
High-street.....	George H. B. Gilbert .....	20 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 May, 1860.*
West Maitland .....	George Brackenreg .....	9 May, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 July, 1860.
Wollombi Road.....	James Wallace <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Crothers.....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	19 May, 1869.
Lochinvar .....	John Brown .....	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	July, 1863.
(Acting)	Thos. P. Chapman <sup>12</sup> .....	21 July, 1869	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	21 July, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	George T. Ferris .....	Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Branxton.....	John Terry .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	Mar., 1863.
Singleton.....	John Golder <sup>13</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	250 0 0	May, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	James John Robertson .....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 July, 1860.
Camberwell.....	George Mattingly .....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	19 May, 1869.
Muswellbrook.....	John Golder.....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	Mar., 1860.
Morpeth .....	William Wilkinson .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Mar., 1862.
<sup>1</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Penrith. <sup>2</sup> To 17th October—Transferred to Bowenfels. <sup>3</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Burwood. <sup>4</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to South Creek. <sup>5</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Goulburn. <sup>6</sup> To 31st May—Transferred to Marulan. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house. <sup>8</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>9</sup> To 30th September—Transferred to Lochinvar. <sup>10</sup> To 18th May—Transferred to Singleton. <sup>11</sup> To 18th May—Transferred to Hexham. <sup>12</sup> To 30th September—Transferred to Waratah. <sup>13</sup> To 18th May—Transferred to Muswellbrook.    * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—Each of the Station-masters allowed a house or an allowance in lieu thereof. Each Station-master gives security for the due performance of his duties.					
<b>ROADS.</b>					
Commissioner and Engineer.	William Christopher Bennett. <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	700 0 0	18 Jan., 1854.*
Assistant Engineer .....	Gustave A. Morell .....	13 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	5 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk and Cashier .....	Francis John Wickham <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	325 0 0	20 May, 1860.
Accountant .....	Patrick Henry Flynn <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 July, 1856.
Clerks .....	George Cook Eames.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	225 0 0	21 July, 1863.
	Richard A. Arnold <sup>3</sup> .....	18 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	James W. Boydell .....	25 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 June, 1867.*
	William Forde.....	17 May, 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
(Cadet)	Milton S. Love.....	1 May, 1868	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 May, 1863.
Cadet, Engineering Branch	James T. Atcheson .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 June, 1869.
Road Superintendent, (Head Quarters).	Frederick Wells .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	28 Mar., 1859.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty, and £100 per annum for equipment. Member of the Water Supply Commission and the Hunter River Floods Commission. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> To the 24th January—Appointed to Legislative Assembly.    * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS—continued.</b>					
Road Superintendents (Field.)	William S. Chauncey <sup>1</sup>	19 April, 1860	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	19 April, 1860.
	Alexander Charles Bayley <sup>2</sup>	26 Dec., 1862	Ditto	350 0 0	6 June, 1856.*
	Ernest A. Nardin <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	350 0 0	19 Mar., 1860.
	James B. Meldrum <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	29 April, 1863.
	David Houston <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	350 0 0	13 Jan., 1863.
	John Gordon <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	350 0 0	17 Feb., 1864.
	Adalbert Weber <sup>3</sup>	16 July, 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1855.*
	George Philben <sup>3</sup>	1 July, 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Nov., 1861.
	Stephen A. Donnelly <sup>3</sup>	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	20 Feb., 1867.
	Macnamara Russell <sup>4</sup>	27 Jan., 1868	Ditto	350 0 0	25 July, 1867.*
Road Overseers	James Joseph Duffy <sup>5</sup>	1 July, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	26 July, 1864.
	Patrick Murray <sup>6</sup>	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	5 May, 1863.
	Arthur Pepys Wood <sup>6</sup>	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	200 0 0	3 July, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	George Earney <sup>7</sup>	1 May, 1869	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Mar., 1868.
	Percy Scarr <sup>3</sup>	15 Oct., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Oct., 1867.
	Robert Donaldson <sup>6</sup>	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	28 Nov., 1866.
	Peter Doyle <sup>8</sup>	1 April, 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	6 May, 1855.
Bridge Superintendents	Patrick Dooner <sup>5</sup>	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	9 June, 1863.
	Albyn Leon Trembecki <sup>9</sup>	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto	350 0 0	21 July, 1864.*
	Edwin Joseph Statham	21 July, 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.*
	Macnamara Russell	5 June, 1869	Ditto	300 0 0	25 July, 1867.*
Temporary Draftsman and Assistant Engineer.	Edward T. Whiteside	1 June, 1868	Ditto	273 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Superintendent in charge of Party boring for Water between Lachlan and Darling.	Arthur Pepys Wood	5 May, 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	3 July, 1861.
Sub-OVERSEERS (4)				0 15 0	per diem, each.
Cadets (2)				{ 1 at 10 0	" "
Messenger (1)				{ 1 at 7 0	" "
				50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> In receipt of £150 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> In receipt of £180 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> In receipt of £100 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> In receipt of £160 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. To the 12th May—Resigned. <sup>5</sup> In receipt of £130 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>6</sup> In receipt of £100 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. To the 4th May—Promoted. <sup>7</sup> In receipt of £100 per annum travelling allowance. <sup>8</sup> In receipt of £125 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>9</sup> In receipt of £150 per annum travelling allowance. Gives security to the amount of £1,000. To the 31st July—Resigned through ill health. \* Services not continuous.

**COLONIAL ARCHITECT.**

Colonial Architect	James Barnet <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	4 Aug., 1860.
1st Clerk of Works	William Coles <sup>2</sup>	26 Oct., 1857	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Clerks of Works	Mortimer Wm. Lewis, jun.	16 Nov., 1843*	Governor	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1837, to 15 Nov., 1839.
		1 July, 1850			16 Nov., 1843.
	John M'Crackan	21 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	21 Aug., 1860.
	Edward Martin	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	400 0 0	15 Jan., 1863.
Foreman of Works	John Sharkey	1 July, 1850†	Governor	250 0 0	1 July, 1836.
Draftsmen	Alfred Cook	1 Jan., 1857	Ditto	300 0 0	24 April, 1854.
	Louis Robertson	1 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	21 June, 1860.
Chief Clerk	Henry Chapman	1 Aug., 1856	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1837.
Clerks	James M'Shane	18 June, 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	20 June, 1859.
	John Thomas Neale	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Mar., 1861.
	George Bagot Stack	19 May, 1865	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
Clerk and Draftsman	Alfred G. Edwards	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Jan., 1864.
Cadets	James Peattie	15 Sept., 1865†	Ditto	75 0 0	15 Sept., 1865.
	James Forsythe	27 Feb., 1869	Ditto	Nil.	27 Feb., 1869.
Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup>			Colonial Architect	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	40 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. \* From this date to the 30th June, 1850, his salary was charged to the Votes for Works on which employed. † Previously employed in a similar capacity, but charged to the Votes for Works on which employed. ‡ Received pay from 1 January, 1868.

**FITZROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.**

Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief.	Gother Kerr Mann <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	3 Feb., 1847.
Assistant Superintendent and Clerk of Works.	Henry Broderick <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1860	Governor	350 0 0	10 Feb., 1853.
Storekeeper	John Duff <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	190 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Accountant and Clerk	James Kingsbury <sup>3</sup>	30 Mar., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	10 Nov., 1863.
Foreman of Works <sup>4</sup>	William Augustine Cahill	30 Dec., 1851	Governor	200 0 0	1 April, 1850.
	John Kelleher	27 Jan., 1854	Ditto	164 0 0	27 Jan., 1854.
	Henry Fitzgerald	2 Feb., 1854	Ditto	164 0 0	2 Feb., 1854.
Engineer Mechanic <sup>2</sup>	Hugh Jones	1 Mar., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Shipwright Carpenter	Richard Johnson	11 Feb., 1862	Ditto	220 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
Fireman and Engineer				146 0 0	
Mechanic (1). <sup>2</sup>					
Batman & Messenger (1)				108 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house. Superintendent of the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, without salary, but allowed fuel, light, and a ration of provisions. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house; also fuel, light, and a ration of provisions. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief .....	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>1</sup>	10 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	1,100 0 0	1 May, 1849.
Chief Clerk .....	Edward Berthon <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 July, 1860.
2nd Clerk .....	John M. Bate	21 May, 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	16 Oct., 1834.*
Chief Surveyor and Draftsmen .....	Ottomar Rossbach	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	12 Sept., 1860.
Draftsmen .....	Francis Thomas Rose	15 Dec., 1859	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Dec., 1859.
	John Skinner	17 July, 1867	Ditto .....	275 0 0	19 Feb., 1863.*
Clerk of Works .....	William Anderson <sup>3</sup>	3 Dec., 1858	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Dec., 1858.
Messenger (1) .....				50 0 0	
Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers—District Engineers .....	M. H. Moriarty	21 May, 1866	Ditto .....	530 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	H. R. Labatt	20 April, 1866	Ditto .....	530 0 0	26 Oct., 1841.*
	Francis Napier	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	530 0 0	
Assistant Surveyors <sup>4</sup> .....	Charles Berthon	19 July, 1865	Ditto .....	15s $\frac{1}{2}$ diem.	1 Jan., 1863.
	William Rae	19 July, 1865	Ditto .....	15s. "	19 July, 1865.
	Henry Hardy	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	15s. "	1 Feb., 1867.
Superintending Engineer, Hunter River District.	Cecil Darley	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 July, 1867.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Ballast Master, Newcastle	Henry Bohle	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
<sup>1</sup> Chairman of the Steam Navigation Board, Superannuation Fund Commissioner, Member of a Commission for Water Supply, and President of Hunter River Floods Commission. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 12s. per diem travelling expenses while absent from Newcastle on Kiama Harbour Works—gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> Each allowed rations. * Services not continuous.					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."</b>					
Chief Engineer .....	John Thomas Frazer	1 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 July, 1862.
Mate (1) .....				144 0 0	
Smith (1) .....				168 0 0	
Carpenters (2) .....				144 0 0	each.
Stoker (1) .....				120 0 0	
Engine-man (1) .....				120 0 0	
Hammer-man (1) .....				120 0 0	
Seamen (3) .....				104 0 0	each.
Cook (1) .....				104 0 0	
Master of Steam Tug "Cyclops" (1).				168 0 0	
Engineer of ditto (1) .....				168 0 0	
Stoker (1) .....				120 0 0	
Seaman (1) .....				104 0 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."</b>					
Master .....	Thomas Cronin <sup>1</sup>	16 July, 1845	Governor .....	250 0 0	21 Aug., 1837.
Mate (1) .....				144 0 0	
Carpenter (1) .....				120 0 0	
Engineer (1) .....				120 0 0	
Coxswain (1) .....				120 0 0	
Stoker (1) .....				104 0 0	
Seamen (2) .....				104 0 0	each.
Boys (2) .....				54 0 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Receives 5s. per diem whilst employed at Wollongong Harbour..					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."</b>					
Chief Engineer .....	David S. Kirkwood	1 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Mate (1) .....	(To 30 June)			144 0 0	
Carpenter (1) .....	(To 18 Sept.)			144 0 0	
Blacksmith (1) .....	(Ditto)			144 0 0	
Engineer (1) .....	(To 18 June)			132 0 0	
Fireman (1) .....	(Ditto)			120 0 0	
Cook (1) .....	(To 18 Sept.)			96 0 0	
Striker (1) .....	(Ditto)			96 0 0	
Master of Steam Tug "Pearl" (1).				144 0 0	
Engineer (1) .....				144 0 0	
Fireman (1) .....				120 0 0	
Seaman (1) .....	(To 30 June)			96 0 0	
Puntmen (2) .....	(Ditto)			108 0 0	
				96 0 0	
N.B.—The Steam Dredge has been laid up for general repairs during the latter portion of the year; the number of working hands has been accordingly temporarily reduced.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

77

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN."</b>					
Chief Engineer .....	A. B. Portus.....	1 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Smith (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Carpenters (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	each.
Second Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Hammer-man (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Scamen (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	each.
Master of Steam Tug "Doorebang" (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Engineer of do. (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Seaman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
<b>STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."</b>					
Master .....	John Laing .....	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Engine-man (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Coxswains (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Seamen (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Breaksman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....



PART IX.

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Postmaster General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Post Office ... ..	80
Money Order Department ... ..	81
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	82



## POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>					
Postmaster General .....	Daniel Egan .....	27 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	950 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.
Secretary .....	Stephen H. Lambton .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	600 0 0	6 Sept., 1852.
Accountant .....	Charles H. Nightingale .....	1 April, 1867	Governor and Executive Council,	450 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Superintendent, Mail Branch.	William Buchanan .....	26 June, 1865	Ditto .....	400 0 0	6 May., 1852.
Chief Clerk .....	James Dalgarno .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	375 0 0	22 Oct., 1860.
Cashier .....	Asher A. Day .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerks .....	Arthur H. Macarthur .....	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1863.
	Wallace A. Ring .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Jan., 1854.
	Joseph S. Biscoe <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Nov., 1853.
				to 15 March, 275 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Edward W. Byrne .....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
	Benjamin C. Bradshaw .....	1 Jan., 1854	Governor .....	250 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles H. Atkinson .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1853.
	Charles B. Cuttriss .....	21 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1858.
				to 15 March, 225 0 0 from 16 March to 30 June, 250 0 0 from 1 July.	
	William C. Johnson .....	17 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
	Thomas L. R. Peirce .....	23 April, 1860	Ditto .....	225 0 0	23 Sept., 1853.
	Edwin T. Sayers .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 Mar., 1860.
	George P. Unwin .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 May, 1861.
	John T. M'Mahon .....	17 April, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
	Wyndham J. Davies .....	15 May, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 May, 1862.
	Horace R. Smith .....	14 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Dec., 1863.
	Thomas Y. Harle .....	10 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
				to 15 March, 200 0 0 from 16 March.	
	John Thompson .....	1 April, 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 April, 1863.
				to 15 March, 200 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Gervas J. Ward .....	14 April, 1862	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 April, 1862.
	William G. Cunningham .....	9 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	9 Nov., 1865.
	Alfred C. Button .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 July., 1867.
	George Barnett .....	3 July, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	3 July, 1865.
	Henry Gale .....	17 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Dec., 1856.*
				to 28 Feb., 175 0 0 from 1 March.	
	Thomas H. Balderstone .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1856.
				to 15 March, 175 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Joseph Clarke .....	24 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	13 Feb., 1866.
				to 15 March, 175 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Richard H. Crakanthorp .....	5 May, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	5 May, 1865.
				to 28 Feb., 150 0 0 from 1 March.	
	William E. Hope .....	26 June, 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 June, 1865.
	Henry Murdoch .....	20 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	132 0 0	1 May, 1862.*
				to 15 March, 150 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Frederick H. D. Pegus .....	16 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	132 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
				to 15 March, 150 0 0 from 16 March.	
	Andrew Porter .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	132 0 0	4 Mar., 1858.
	Charles T. Crouch .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	132 0 0	17 Oct., 1867.
	Charles Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	132 0 0	24 Sept., 1866.
	William Hunt .....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 April, 1867.
				to 15 March, 132 0 0 from 16 March.	

<sup>1</sup> To the 31st October—Exchanged appointments with Mr. Byrne, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

81

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
Clerks (continued) .....	Ion B. Bossley .....	16 Mar., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0 to 15 March, 100 0 0 from 16 March to 31 May, 132 0 0 from 1 June.	28 Aug., 1861.*
	Samuel M. M. Dennis.....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0 to 15 March, 100 0 0 from 16 March.	1 June, 1868.
Probationary Clerks.....	William B. Foster .....	14 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1868.
	John J. Armstrong .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	George R. Faris .....	11 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	11 Jan., 1869.
	Robert R. Iredale .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Mar., 1869.
	John T. Connor .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Mar., 1869.
Postal Inspectors .....	Gabriel de Milhau <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Oct., 1866.
	Vickers Moyses <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	4 .....			132 0 0 to 15 March, 150 0 0 from 16 March.	each.
Stampers and Sorters (12) .....	6 (Two from 1 July) .....			132 0 0	"
	2 (fr. 1 April to 30 June) .....			100 0 0	"
Letter Carriers <sup>2</sup> —	6 .....			144 0 0	"
Sydney (38) .....	14 (One to 20 April, and again from 1 Oct.) .....			132 0 0	"
	11 (One to 19 January, and one to 7 May) .....			120 0 0	"
	7 (One fr. 20 Jan., three fr. 1 Apr., one fr. 21 Apr., and one fr. 19 May to 3 June) .....			108 0 0	"
Country (15) .....	14 (One from 13 April) .....			120 0 0	"
	1 .....			108 0 0	"
Shipping Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> .....				132 0 0	"
Messengers (4) <sup>4</sup> .....				108 0 0 { 3 at 84 0 0 { 1 at	"
Mail Boys (5) <sup>2</sup> .....	2 (fr. 1 Jan. to 31 May, one fr. 1 June to 30 Sept., and three fr. 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.) .....			78 0 0	"
	3 (fr. 1 Jan. to 31 May, four fr. 1 June to 30 Sept., and two fr. 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.) .....			50 0 0	"
Groom <sup>1</sup> .....				96 0 0	"
Officekeeper (1) <sup>5</sup> .....				61 0 0	"
Mail Guards (2) <sup>6</sup> .....				150 0 0	"
<b>OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS AND POSTMISTRESSES<sup>7</sup> :—</b>					
Albury .....	Thomas Stone .....	1 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	230 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Armidale .....	John White Emblem .....	15 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Oct., 1862.
Bathurst .....	Willm. G. Thompson, jun. .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Deniliquin .....	George M. White .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
East Maitland .....	Robert Brown .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	230 0 0	8 May, 1862.
Forbes .....	George Robinson .....	24 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1857.
Goulburn .....	James Scowercroft .....	7 Sept., 1861	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1861.
Mudgee .....	Matthew A. Walker .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Newcastle .....	William Thompson .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	280 0 0	30 June, 1855.
Parramatta .....	Jemima Wickham .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	280 0 0	1 Sept., 1844.
Penrith .....	Faith A. Kellett .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 April, 1860.
Singleton .....	Samuel Baker .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Tamworth .....	George Denshire .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1850.
Windsor .....	James A. Dick .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
West Maitland .....	Eliza B. Daly .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1853.
Wollongong .....	Thomas W. Elliott .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Yass .....	Pierce Goold .....	1 April, 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Newcastle (Assistant) .....	James Williamson .....	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
West Maitland .....	Thomas Daly .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>2</sup> Each allowed two suits of uniform clothing, and the Letter Carriers at Bathurst, East Maitland, Goulburn, Morpeth, Newcastle (1), Parramatta, Mudgee, Singleton, West Maitland (2), allowed 2s. per diem each in lieu of forage. <sup>3</sup> Allowed two suits of uniform clothing. <sup>4</sup> One allowed two suits of uniform clothing. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Each allowed a uniform cloak. <sup>7</sup> Each allowed £3 10s. per annum, in lieu of fuel and light; and the Postmasters in the following Districts receive allowances for house rent, viz.:—Albury, £34 per annum; Bathurst and Goulburn, each £44 10s. per annum; Deniliquin, East Maitland, Penrith, Singleton, and Yass, each £29 10s. per annum; Forbes and Windsor, each £40 per annum; Mudgee, £35 per annum; Parramatta, £41 per annum; and Wollongong, £30 per annum. The Postmaster at Albury is also allowed £25 per annum, and those of Armidale, Deniliquin, Forbes, and Mudgee, each £50 per annum, in lieu of an assistant. * Services not continuous.					
<b>NOTE.</b> —Security is given by the following Officers:—Accountant and Cashier, each £1,000; Secretary, Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Clerks (excepting Mr. Sayers for £500, and Mr. Crackathorp for £200), and Assistant Postmasters, each £100; Official Postmasters, &c., each £400 (excepting Mr. Robinson at Forbes, whose security is £300).					
<b>MONEY ORDER OFFICE.</b>					
Superintendent.....	Francis William Hill .....	26 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	5 Aug., 1850.
Chief Clerk .....	Henry Reeve .....	9 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	25 Sept., 1851.
Clerks .....	Andrew James Doak .....	1 July, 1865	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
	Arthur Robert Docker .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	William Burnet .....	17 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 April, 1867.
	William Palgrave Simpson .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1866.
	William A. Uhr .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1866.
Messenger (1) <sup>1</sup> .....			Postmaster General .....	100 0 0	
Officekeeper .....	(1) .....		Ditto .....	12 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>NOTE.</b> —The following officers give security:—Mr. Hill, £1,000, together with European Assurance Society for £1,000; Chief Clerk, £500, and two sureties, each £250; Messrs. Doak, Burnet, and Simpson, each £200, with two sureties each, each £100; Mr. Docker, £400 (European Assurance Society); Messenger £100, with two sureties, each £50.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—continued.</b>							
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>							
Superintendent.....	Edward C. Cracknell <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	700	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent..	Phillip B. Walker <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant .....	John Muston <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1859	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 April, 1859.
Book-keeper .....	Arthur L. Catlett .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	5 June, 1855.*
Clerks .....	Andrew M'Crackan <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 May, 1861.
	Francis O. Byrnes .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	28 Oct., 1862.
Booking Clerks (Inwards)	John R. Miles <sup>5</sup> .....	13 May, 1861	Ditto .....	225	0	0	27 April, 1856.
(Outwards)	Albert Field .....	10 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	150	0	0	10 Dec., 1863.
Chief Operator .....	William Wilson .....	11 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1858.
Operators .....	John V. Dalgarno <sup>6</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	175	0	0	9 Jan., 1860.
	succeeded by						
	John Quodling .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	175	0	0	10 Oct., 1862.
	Joseph T. Chidgey <sup>7</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	175	0	0	1 Nov., 1858.
	succeeded by						
	John J. Hunt .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	175	0	0	16 Mar., 1861.
	William H. Maguire .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Kenneth A. H. Mackenzie .....	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1862.
	William M'Ilrick .....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1863.
Night Operator .....	John J. Hunt <sup>8</sup> .....	1 June, 1866	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Mar., 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Henry C. Usher .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	17 Aug., 1864.
Line Repairer .....	Robert Rutherford <sup>9</sup> .....	8 June, 1868	Ditto .....	200	0	0	8 June, 1868.
Instrument Fitter .....	Gustave Kopsch .....	15 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300	0	0	15 Mar., 1861.
Assistant Fitter .....	James Falconer .....	1 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	80	0	0	1 Jan., 1869.
Storekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104	0	0	.....
Head Messenger & Stableman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104	0	0	.....
Battery-man (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104	0	0	.....
Boy Messengers (6) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	each.
Junior Operator, Exchange	William H. Hilliard <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 Sept., 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Gregory Board .....	1 April, 1869	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 April, 1869.
Station Master, Goulburn	Albert E. Middleton <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by						
	John V. Dalgarno <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	9 Jan., 1860.
Line Repairer, Goulburn..	Thomas W. H. Dee <sup>13</sup> .....	23 April, 1867	Ditto .....	120	0	0	23 April, 1867.
	succeeded by						
	John J. Roberts <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 May, 1864.
Station Master, Yass .....	John J. Shirbin <sup>15</sup> .....	20 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0	20 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by						
	John J. Roberts <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 May, 1864.
Line Inspector, Yass .....	John J. Roberts <sup>16</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 May, 1864.
Station Master, Burrowa...	James M. Beatty <sup>12</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1861.
Station Master, Gundagai	Colville Smith <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	200	0	0	6 Nov., 1858.
Line Repairer, Gundagai	Henry H. Smithers <sup>17</sup> .....	27 April, 1863	Ditto .....	120	0	0	13 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas W. H. Dee <sup>18</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	120	0	0	23 April, 1867.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Kyamba.	Edward Rouse <sup>19</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	180	0	0	12 Sept., 1859.
Station Master, Albury ...	Michael H. Kelly <sup>20</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	300	0	0	8 May, 1858.
Line Repairer, Albury ...	Edward Walsh <sup>15</sup> .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	2 Nov., 1866.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Station Master, Kiandra...	John Kirwan <sup>21</sup> .....	23 April, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	1 Sept., 1861.
Junior Operator, Kiandra	John Webster <sup>22</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 May, 1868.
Station Master, Wagga Wagga.	Edward D. Scott <sup>23</sup> .....	18 June, 1868	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1861.*
	succeeded by						
	Cecil A. Middleton <sup>24</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	24 July, 1861.
Line Repairer, Wagga Wagga.	Thomas Trader <sup>15</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Tunut.	Edward W. Long <sup>19</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Jan., 1864.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Hay.	Cecil A. Middleton <sup>24</sup> .....	26 April, 1864	Ditto .....	180	0	0	24 July, 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Edward D. Scott <sup>19</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	7 Sept., 1860.
Station Master, Moama ...	William M'Nab <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Dec., 1865.
Station Master, Deniliquin	Charles Kraegen <sup>20</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	250	0	0	11 Feb., 1858.
Assistant Operator, Deniliquin.	James K. Craig .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	6 Feb., 1865.
Line Repairer, Deniliquin	Edward Manners <sup>19</sup> .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	29 Dec., 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for equipment, and 30s per diem travelling expenses when on duty. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £75 per annum in lieu of quarters. Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>6</sup> To 20th June—Appointed Station Master, Goulburn. <sup>7</sup> To 31st July—Appointed Station Master, Port Macquarie. <sup>8</sup> To 30th September—Promoted. <sup>9</sup> Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>10</sup> To 31st March—Appointed Junior Operator, Rydal. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>13</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>14</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>15</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>16</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>17</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>18</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>19</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>20</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>21</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>22</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>23</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>24</sup> To 22nd August—Appointed Station Master, &c., Urana. <sup>25</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 22nd August—Appointed Station Master, Wagga Wagga. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>							
Station Master, and Line Repairer, Wollombi.	Robert S. Arnott <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	1 Aug., 1862.
	succeeded by						
	Samuel J. Watson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	30 Aug., 1858.
Station Master, Maitland...	William T. Lee <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1860	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1860.
Messenger, Maitland (1)...	.....			52	0	0	
Station Master, Morpeth...	Dalway Bell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 June, 1867.
Messenger, Morpeth (1) ...	.....			25	0	0	
Station Master, Newcastle	Samuel J. Watson <sup>4</sup> .....	11 Oct., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	30 Aug., 1858.
	succeeded by						
	Charles N. Ambrose <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	4 Dec., 1860.
	.....			52	0	0	
Messenger, Newcastle (1)	John Nesbitt <sup>3</sup> .....	24 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Feb., 1861.
Station Master, Singleton	James R. Cummins <sup>5</sup> .....	14 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	120	0	0	14 Dec., 1866.
Line Repairer, Singleton...	William Read <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1861.
Station Master, Muswellbrook.	succeeded by						
	Evan James <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	5 Oct., 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Tamworth.	Thomas S. Beckett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Jan., 1864.
Junior Operator, Tamworth.	James E. Ballard .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 April, 1867.
Station Master, Armidale.	Alfred G. Robins <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	200	0	0	26 April, 1862.
Line Repairer, Armidale...	James W. Clarke <sup>6</sup> .....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	120	0	0	20 Dec., 1867.
Station Master, Murrumbundi.	James C. Pettit <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	180	0	0	3 Aug., 1858.
Junior Operator, Murrumbundi.	John Tierney .....	1 April, 1865	Ditto .....	104	0	0	13 Dec., 1862.
Station Master, Urana ...	Edward D. Scott <sup>7</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1861	Ditto .....	180	0	0	7 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by						
	Edward D. Scott, junr. <sup>8</sup> ...	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Aug., 1861.*
	succeeded by						
	Alfred Tunks <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	12 Nov., 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Braidwood.	Robert Buckley <sup>2</sup> .....	13 May, 1865	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
Junior Operator, Braidwood.	Charles F. Morgan .....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 June, 1863.
Station Master, Queanbeyan.	John J. Woodward <sup>3</sup> .....	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	150	0	0	25 Mar., 1863.
Station Master, Araluen...	George S. Pegus <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	150	0	0	13 Oct., 1862.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cooma.	George J. King <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	180	0	0	3 July, 1861.
	succeeded by						
	John Kirwan <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Sept., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Penrith.	Alfred Tunks <sup>10</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	180	0	0	12 Nov., 1863.
Junior Operator, Penrith..	George W. Hoskings .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Moulamein.	John P. Olson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	180	0	0	16 July, 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Balranald.	George T. Harrison <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Nov., 1855.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Euston.	Charles Hammond <sup>2</sup> .....	24 April, 1867	Ditto .....	180	0	0	22 April, 1862.
Station Master, Wentworth	William Camper <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	250	0	0	7 Dec., 1858.
Line Repairer, Wentworth	William Cunningham <sup>5</sup> ...	17 May, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	10 June, 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Hartley.	Francis Mackel <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Orange.	Charles Cooper <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Bathurst...	Richard H. Hipsley <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	200	0	0	11 Feb., 1858.
Line Repairer, Bathurst...	William Monks <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Sept., 1866.
Messenger, Bathurst (1)...	.....			52	0	0	
Station Master, Mudgee ...	George T. Aldwell <sup>11</sup> .....	15 May, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	5 May, 1858.
Line Repairer, Mudgee ...	William F. Wye <sup>6</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1861	Ditto .....	120	0	0	20 Sept., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Sofala.	Charles G. Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	180	0	0	1 May, 1861.
Station Master, Tamborora.	Alexander Burnett <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	4 April, 1862.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Wellington.	John J. Ferris <sup>12</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	180	0	0	18 Nov., 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas G. Croft <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	180	0	0	27 April, 1861.
Station Master, Dubbo ...	Alfred Hayes <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1866.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Forbes.	Edward H. Allen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	180	0	0	18 Nov., 1862.
Junior Operator, Forbes...	George Wells .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 June, 1863.
Station Master, Young ...	John M'Innes <sup>3</sup> .....	8 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	200	0	0	15 May, 1863.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st May—Appointed Station Master, &c., Narrabri. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st May—Appointed Station Master, &c., Wollombi. <sup>5</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st January—Appointed Station Master, Merriwa. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the extent of £100. To the 22nd August. Appointed Station Master, &c., Hay. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To the 20th November—Resigned. <sup>9</sup> Allowed quarters, also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>10</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st October—Resigned. <sup>13</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st October—Transferred to Cassilis. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>continued.</i>					
Line Repairer, Young.....	David Goggin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1862.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Windsor.	Charles N. Ambrose <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 Dec., 1860.
Messenger, Windsor (1)...	(To 31 May) .....			26 0 0	
Junior Operator, Windsor	Charles N. Ambrose, junr. <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Glen Innes.	Joshua W. Nunn <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	180 0 0	13 Dec., 1862.
Junior Operator, Glen Innes.	Thomas Quirk .....	18 July, 1868	Ditto .....	104 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Station Master, Tenterfield	Alexander Tucker <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 May, 1859.*
Junior Operator, Tenterfield.	Francis Lardner <sup>5</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	David M'Lachlan .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Line Repairer, Tenterfield	Charles J. Muston <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Station Master, Grafton ...	Archibald Hunter <sup>6</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 April, 1864.
Line Repairer, Grafton ...	Charles W. Tucker .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Station Master, Seone.....	Francis Isaac .....	12 April, 1865	Ditto .....	52 0 0	12 April, 1865.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cassilis.	Thomas G. Croft <sup>7</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	180 0 0	27 April, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	John J. Ferris <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	180 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
Station Master, Merriwa...	Evan James <sup>9</sup> .....	5 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	William Read <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
Station Master, Bendemeer	James Curry <sup>6</sup> .....	23 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.
Station Master, Uralla ...	Donald Graham <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 April, 1864.
Station Master, Wollongong.	Richard C. Wills <sup>6</sup> .....	8 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	180 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
Line Repairer, Wollongong	Lawrance H. Scott <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1863.
Station Master, Kiama ...	John F. Tylor <sup>6</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Oct., 1867.
Junior Operator, Redfern..	John Nelson <sup>9</sup> .....	18 July, 1868	Ditto .....	52 0 0	18 July, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Corbett .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Junior Operator, Liverpool	Frederick W. Browne .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Junior Operator, Campbelltown.	John Chapple .....	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 May, 1864.
Junior Operator, Picton...	William Grace .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Junior Operator, Parramatta.	Thomas E. Hewett .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.
Messenger, Parramatta (1)	.....			25 0 0	
Junior Operator, Richmond.	Charles N. Ambrose, junr. <sup>10</sup> .....	10 Dec., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	John Betts .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 June, 1869.
Station Master, Grenfell...	John Quodling <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Albert E. Middleton <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Oct., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Bombala.	Martin E. Burke <sup>9</sup> .....	23 April, 1867	Ditto .....	180 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Denman...	George A. F. Kibble .....	5 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	52 0 0	5 Oct., 1868.
Station Master, Wiseman's Ferry.	Charles J. Nealds <sup>12</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Jan., 1855.*
Station Master, Raymond Terrace.	William E. Shaw .....	16 April, 1868	Ditto .....	52 0 0	16 April, 1868.
Operator, Merimbula .....	Armstrong L. Munn .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	26 0 0	19 Oct., 1868.
Operator, Bega.....	James Naylor .....	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	25 0 0	20 Oct., 1868.
Station Master, Inverell ...	John Eames <sup>6</sup> .....	18 July, 1868	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Eden.	Charles Kebby <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	180 0 0	19 Sept., 1864.
Messenger, Eden (1) .....	.....			52 0 0	
Junior Operator, Rydal ...	William H. Hilliard <sup>13</sup> .....	1 April, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Station Master, Port Macquarie.	John J. Shirbin <sup>14</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph T. Chidgey <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Station Master, Gunnedah	Francis Lardner <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1864.
Station Master, Narrabri...	Robert S. Arnott <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
Junior Operator, Adelong	Charles Casperson <sup>13</sup> .....	10 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	104 0 0	10 Nov., 1866.
Junior Operator, Mount Victoria.	John Webster <sup>15</sup> .....	1 May, 1868	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Robinson .....	1 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £200. To 31st May—Office abolished; appointed Station Master, Newcastle. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>5</sup> To 30th June—Appointed Station Master, Gunnedah. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Gives security to the amount of £100. To the 31st October—Transferred to Wellington. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. To the 31st January—Transferred to Muswellbrook. <sup>9</sup> To 30th September—Appointed Battery-man, Chief Office. <sup>10</sup> To 31st May—Appointed Junior Operator, Windsor. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 30th June—Appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters; also 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>13</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>14</sup> Allowed quarters. Gives security to the amount of £100. To 31st July—Resigned. <sup>15</sup> To the 30th November. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
*Overseers for construction of the following Lines :—					
Kiama to Jervis Bay ...	Richard Scougall .....	5 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council.	16/- p diem each.	4 Feb., 1861.
	Andrew M'Kenzie .....	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....		9 July, 1869.
Armidale to Port Macquarie.	William M. Scott <sup>1</sup> .....	10 July, 1868	Ditto .....		1 June, 1865.
	Robert McLerie <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		20 Aug., 1868.
Grafton to Clarence River Heads.	William M. Scott .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		1 June, 1865.
	Robert McLerie .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....		20 Aug., 1868.
Picton to Goulburn ...	Thomas W. Parrott .....	19 April, 1869	Ditto .....		18 July, 1868.
	Robert Packer .....	19 July, 1869	Ditto .....		19 July, 1869.
Penrith to Bathurst ...	Charles P. Woolley .....	5 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		5 Aug., 1869.
	Thomas Musgrave <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		15 Oct., 1869.
Tamworth to Narrabri.	Thomas W. Parrott <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....		1 Feb., 1868.
Kiandra to Cooma .....	Charles Mooney <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		11 Feb., 1858.
Eden to Gabo Island...	Charles Mooney .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		11 Feb., 1858.
	Andrew Deuig .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1869.
Castle Hill to Barranjoey	William T. Warren .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1869.
	Dean Francis .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1869.	
		<sup>1</sup> To 31st July. <sup>2</sup> To 30th June. <sup>3</sup> To 28th December. <sup>4</sup> To 18th April. <sup>5</sup> To 31st July.			
* Note.—Each of the Construction Overseers, excepting the two on the line from Penrith to Bathurst, are allowed 4s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse.					



PART X.

Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	88
Education ... ..	91
Pensions ... ..	92
Foreign Consuls ... ..	95
Returning Officers ... ..	96
Guardians of Minors ... ..	97



## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1869.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.</b>							
Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.	The Right Reverend Fred-eric Barker, D.D.	19 Oct., 1854	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	2,000	0	0*	19 Oct., 1854.
Dean of Sydney	Very Rev. William Mac-quarie Cowper, M.A.	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Philip (City).		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	160	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Ditto	Rev. Edward Rogers	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	200	0	0	20 Jan., 1838.
Parish of St. Andrew (City).	„ Thomas O'Reilly	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1848.
Parish of St. James (City).	„ Robert Allwood, B.A.	1 Jan., 1840	Governor	200	0	0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	„ Houlton S. King	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0†	
Ditto (Redfern)	„ Alfred H. Stephen, B.A.	1 Sept., 1855	Governor	200	0	0	1 July, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River).	„ George King	15 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Balmain)	„ William Stack, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Governor	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1837.
Ditto (Ashfield)	„ William Lumsdaine	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
Parish of Petersham (Camperdown).	„ Charles C. Kemp	1 July, 1846	Governor	200	0	0	6 Oct., 1841.
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards, North Shore).	„ William B. Clarke, M.A.	1 Aug., 1846	Ditto	200	0	0	26 May, 1839.
<b>DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.</b>							
Parish of St. John	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Hunter's Hill	„ G. E. Turner, S.C.L.	16 Mar., 1839	Ditto	200	0	0	11 Dec., 1838.
Parish of Prospect	„ Thomas Donkin, B.D.	1 Aug., 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
<b>DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.</b>							
Parish of Pitt Town	Rev. Henry A. Palmer	1 Aug., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
Parish of Ham Common	„ John Elder	1 Nov., 1845	Governor	200	0	0	15 June, 1840.
<b>DISTRICT OF PENRITH.</b>							
Parish of Castlereagh	Rev. Elijah Smith	1 July, 1853	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1851.
Parish of Mulgoa	„ George Vidal, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	19 June, 1840.
<b>DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.</b>							
Parish of St. Luke	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto	„ George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
<b>DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>							
Parish of St. Peter	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
Parish of Appin	„ Thomas H. Wilkinson	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1848.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Camden	Rev. Henry Tingcombe	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1839.
Picton	„ James Carter	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto	80	17	6	
Wollongong	„ Thomas C. Ewing	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto	200	0	0†	1 July, 1846.
Ditto (Dapto)	„ Thomas W. Simpson, M.A. <sup>2</sup>	1 Sept., 1852	Governor	200	0	0	25 Feb., 1840.
Kiama	„ Thomas Wilson, B.A.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
Berrima	„ James S. Hassall	1 Jan., 1854	Governor	200	0	0	20 Mar., 1848.
Ditto (Sutton Forest)	„ Thomas Horton	1 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass	„ Thomas Kemmis	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto	200	0	0	12 Oct., 1859.
Bathurst	„ Thomas Sharpe, M.A. <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1842	Governor	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1830.
Ditto (Kelso)	„ William Lisle	1 Oct., 1844	Ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1842.
Careoar	„ John A. Burke, B.A.	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1858.
Mudgee	„ James Gunther	1 Jan., 1844	Governor	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1844.
<p><sup>1</sup> To 10 January—Deceased.    <sup>2</sup> To 21 June—Deceased.    <sup>3</sup> Allowed 2s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage, also £50 per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund. Chaplain to the Gaol—£25 per annum.    * Of this amount, £500 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate."    † Viz. :—£100 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate," and £100 from "Clergy and School Estates."    ‡ Paid from Clergy and School Estates Fund.</p>							
<b>DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.</b>							
Lord Bishop of Newcastle	The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D.	16 Jan., 1848	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 25th June, 1847.	500	0	0	16 Jan., 1848.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Gosford	Rev. A. Glennie	25 Feb., 1850	Governor	200	0	0	25 Feb., 1850.
Newcastle	„ G. C. Bode	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 June, 1859.
Paterson	„ F. W. Addams	1 Oct., 1846	Governor	200	0	0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope.	„ C. Walsh	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

89

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE—continued.</b>					
DISTRICTS—continued.					
East Maitland	Rev. J. Tyrrell	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
West Maitland	„ R. Chapman	1 Oct., 1846	Governor	200 0 0	25 July, 1840.
	„ J. R. Thackeray	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1856.
Raymond Terrace	„ J. R. Blomfield	1 May, 1852	Governor	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Lochinvar & Branxton	„ F. D. Bode	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	
Singleton	„ J. Blackwood, B.A.	1 Oct., 1850	Governor	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1850.
Port Macquarie	„ F. R. Kemp	1 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Muswellbrook	„ W. E. White	1 Mar., 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	
Scone	„ C. Child, B.A.	1 Feb., 1853	Governor	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrurundi	„ J. J. Nash, M.A.	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog	„ S. Simm	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto	100 0 0	
Manning River	„ W. C. Hawkins	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto	100 0 0	
Clarence River	„ A. E. Selwyn	1 Jan., 1853	Governor	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Tamworth	„ J. F. R. Whinfield	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1851.
Armidale	„ S. Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor	100 0 0	1853.
Glen Innes	„ J. H. Johnson	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	
<b>DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.</b>					
Lord Bishop of Goulburn	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas	25 Mar., 1863	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	*100 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
DISTRICTS—					
Goulburn	Rev. W. Sowerby <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1837	Governor	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Braidwood	„ James Allan	11 June, 1843	Ditto	200 0 0	13 July, 1837.
Bungonia	„ Edmund B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan)	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855	Governor	150 0 0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan	„ Alberto D. Soares	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Collector (Yass)	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma	„ Thomas DrUITT	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	<sup>1</sup> Chaplain to the Gaol, £25 per annum.				
					* From Bishopthorpe Estate.
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.</b>					
Archbishop	Most Reverend John Bede Polding.	20 Feb., 1835	Secretary of State	800 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Vicar-General	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.					
Parish of St. James (City)	Rev. Joseph Chas. Sumner	16 Jan., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	„ John Sheridan	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May., 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Newtown).	„ John N. Quirk	15 May, 1863	Ditto	100 0 0	
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards).	„ Patrick O'Farrell	16 May, 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Marsfield, District of Parramatta.	„ Patrick Kenyon	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1856.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	„ Claudius Maria Joly	1 April, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
Parish of St. Luke, District of Liverpool.	„ Peter Young	1 July, 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1843.
Parish of Appin, District of Campbelltown.	„ James Paul Roche	1 May, 1850	Governor	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
DISTRICTS :—					
Windsor	„ Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden	„ J. J. Rigney	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Wollongong	„ D. V. M. O'Connell	16 May, 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Kiama	„ Michael Flanagan	1 July, 1860	Ditto	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary)	„ Patrick Birch	16 July, 1859	Ditto	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven	„ David John D'Arcy	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	
Berrima	„ William Lanigan	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	
Goulburn	„ Michael McAlroy	1 May, 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	
Ditto (Bungonia)	„ Eugene Luckie	16 May, 1863	Ditto	150 0 0	1848.
Braidwood (Araruen)	„ Edward O'Brien	15 July, 1862	Ditto	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Queanbeyan	„ Patrick White	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	
Yass	„ James Hanly	1 July, 1861	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Kelso	„ Peter O'Farrell	1 July, 1860	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Carcoar	„ Timothy McCarthy	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1853.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Wellington .....	Rev. Henry N. Woolfrey	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1853.
Mudgee .....	" Callaghan McCarthy	1 Sept., 1852	Governor .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley .....	" James Phelan .....	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Cooma .....	" Patrick Newman .....	16 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Orange .....	" Miles Edmund Athy	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Albury .....	" Cornelius Twomey .....	1 July, 1857	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1853.
Newcastle .....	" Charles V. Dowling	1 Aug., 1836	Governor .....	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1831.
East Maitland .....	" John Kenny .....	16 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1844.
West Maitland .....	" Jerome Keating .....	16 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Apl., 1846.
Macdonald River .....	" John Maher <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Brisbane Water .....	" P. J. Quinlivan <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Armidale .....	" John Thos. Lynch .....	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Grafton .....	" William X. Johnson	15 May, 1863	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1854.
		<sup>1</sup> To 30 September—Left the Colony.			<sup>2</sup> To 22 January—Deceased.
<b>PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY—</b>					
Pitt-street .....	Rev. Jas. Fullerton, LL.D.	3 Dec., 1838	Governor .....	200 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
St. Andrew's .....	" John Dougall .....	1 April, 1854	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Paddington .....	" James Milne .....	1 July, 1854	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Woolloomooloo .....	" John M'Gibbon .....	22 Mar., 1854	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Mar., 1854.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Bathurst .....	" J. B. Laughton .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1851.
Goulburn .....	" William Ross <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1847	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Nov., 1838.
Hinton .....	" Alexander M'Ewan .....	1 Nov., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 May, 1854.
Maitland (West) .....	" William Purves .....	1 Mar., 1849	Governor .....	200 0 0	23 Mar., 1841.
Muswellbrook .....	" Duncan Ross .....	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	102 0 0	
Newcastle .....	" James Coutts, M.A.	1 May, 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Mar., 1849.
Parramatta .....	" Thomas Craig .....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Paterson .....	" Thomas Stirton .....	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie .....	" Edward Holland .....	16 Aug., 1853	Governor .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Portland Head .....	" George Macfie <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1842	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
Singleton .....	" James S. White .....	10 May, 1847	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor .....	" David Moore .....	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
Wollongong .....	" C. Atchison .....	1 July, 1841	Governor .....	150 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
		<sup>1</sup> To 19 January—Deceased.			<sup>2</sup> To 17 December—Deceased.
<b>WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Sydney .....	Rev. Stephen Rabone .....	1 April, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Maitland .....	" Joseph Oram .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Goulburn .....	" W. Curnow .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Sydney .....	" G. Hurst .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	172 10 6	
Bathurst .....	" W. Kelynack .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Orange .....	" W. Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Penrith .....	" J. W. Dowson .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Manning River .....	" J. Somerville .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Parramatta .....	" B. Chapman .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Camden .....	" G. Martin .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

91

## EDUCATION.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1869.

(Incorporated and endowed by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 31. Inaugurated, 11th October, 1852.)

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Professor of Classics and Logic...	Charles Badham, D.D. ....	£ s. d. 900 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 109 5 0	£ s. d. 1,159 5 0
Professor of Mathematics .....	Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A. ....	825 0 0	House.	171 17 6	996 17 6
Professor of Physics .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	650 0 0	125 0 0	193 7 3	968 7 3
Professor of Geology .....	Alexander Morrison Thomson, D.Sc.	300 0 0	.....	36 15 0	336 15 0
Assistant Professor of Classics. } Registrar .....	Hugh Kennedy, B.A. ....	{ 400 0 0 } { 100 0 0 }	.....	56 7 6	556 7 6
Examiner in Arts.....	James Paterson, LL.D. ....	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Examiner in Medicine.....	George Smalley, B.A. ....	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edward Bedford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Bennett, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sprott Boyd, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Cox, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Foulis, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Macfarlane, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curator, Museum .....	Charles Nathan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alfred Roberts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accountant .....	Edward Roero .....	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Auditor .....	William Clark .....	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Examiners in Law .....	Geoffrey Eagar .....	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
	Sir W. Manning, LL.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquire Bedell .....	Sir James Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Judgo Faucett, B.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	N. Drysdale Stenhouse, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Matthew Henry Stephen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yeoman Bedell .....	Alfred Macfarlane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardener (1) .....	John Kinloch, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardener's Labourer (1).....	Joseph Burrows .....	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
Messenger (1) .....	.....	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
.....	.....	93 18 0	.....	.....	93 18 0
.....	.....	100 0 0	House.	.....	100 0 0
Totals.....	£	3,715 18 0	275 0 0	.....	4,558 10 3

## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1869.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Warden.....	Rev. William Scott <sup>1</sup> .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 123 6 8	£ s. d. 623 6 8
Vice-Warden .....	Rev. William Henry Roberts .....	Nil.	.....	.....
Bursar .....	Michael Medcalfe .....	Nil.	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Residence allowed.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1869.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Student.	Total.
Rector .....	Rev. John Forrest, D.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0

<sup>1</sup> Residence allowed.

## BLUE BOOK OF

EDUCATION—continued.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year 1869.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master .....	Albert Bythorsea Woigall	500 0 0	.....	493 0 0	993 0 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master .....	Edward Pratt .....	400 0 0	.....	296 10 0	696 10 0	Ditto.
Classical Master .....	Edwin Whitfield .....	300 0 0	.....	289 10 0	589 10 0	Ditto.
Assistant Classical Masters	Charles Orlando Helou ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
	C. R. Ord .....	83 6 8	.....	.....	83 6 8	Resigned.
	N. S. Hawkins .....	220 16 8	.....	.....	220 16 8	
English Master .....	C. J. Fache .....	200 0 0	50 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
Assistant English Master...	J. W. Vances .....	68 15 0	.....	.....	68 15 0	
Lecturer in Natural Science	Alexander M. Thomson ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
German Master .....	Ferdinand Joseph Lander	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	
Drawing Master .....	Joseph Fowles .....	90 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0	
Writing Master .....	— Norris .....	25 10 0	.....	.....	25 10 0	Employed temporarily.
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Sebastian Hodgo .....	100 0 0	12 0 0	.....	112 0 0	Residence allowed.
Secretary to the Trustees	William Henry Catlett ...	50 0 0	26 5 0	.....	76 5 0	
	Total.....	2,433 8 4	88 5 0	1,079 0 0	3,600 13 4	

## PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &amp;c., during the Year 1869.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.</b>				
Roger Therry .....	1,050 0 0	18 & 19 Vict., cap. 54.....	22 Feb., 1859	Late Puisno Judge.
Sir John N. Dickenson .....	1,050 0 0	Ditto .....	18 Feb., 1861	" "
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.	2,000 0 0	Ditto .....	6 June, 1856	Formerly Colonial Secretary.
Francis L. S. Mercwether ...	900 0 0	Ditto .....	6 June, 1856	" Auditor General.
John H. Plunkett, Q.C. <sup>1</sup> .....	1,200 0 0	Ditto .....	6 June, 1856	" Attorney General.
Sir William M. Manning, Q.C. <sup>2</sup>	800 0 0	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1856	" Solicitor General.
George B. White.....	222 10 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 Aug., 1853	
James Larmer .....	167 0 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1853	Late Surveyors.
Thomas S. Townsend <sup>3</sup> .....	137 11 2	Ditto .....	10 Dec., 1855	
John G. Galloway .....	143 19 9	Ditto .....	6 Oct., 1857	
James Warner .....	70 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1853	Late Assistant Surveyor.
William O. Greville .....	366 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1859	" Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
Francis Gosling .....	52 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	" Clerk in the General Post Office.
Colin Mackenzie .....	35 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	" Clerk in the Supreme Court.
Nicholas Leader .....	66 5 10	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1857	" Clerk in the Court of Requests.
Osborne Homersham .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1857	" Clerk in the Customs.
Robert Ormiston .....	102 0 0	Ditto .....	16 Mar., 1857	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney.
William S. Wall .....	73 9 6	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	" Curator of the Australian Museum.
Mrs. Susannah Mileham.....	100 0 0	Secretary of State .....	29 Sept., 1824	Widow of Surgeon Mileham.
William Galvin .....	35 5 8	Governor General and Executive Council. ....	1 July, 1852	Late Messenger, Legislative Council.
Michael Doyle .....	39 10 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1857	" Messenger, Colonial Treasury.
Thomas Bevan .....	9 3 0	Secretary of State .....	1 July, 1850	" Trooper, Mounted Police.
John Bronan .....	28 16 0	Governor General and Executive Council. ....	4 Nov., 1853	" Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol.
Needham Robinson .....	29 13 1	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1850	" Constables, Sydney Police.
Bryan Naughton .....	12 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1850	" Constable, Penrith Police.
Edward Wilson .....	14 18 3	Ditto .....	1 July, 1850	" Porter, Customs.
Thomas Hinton <sup>4</sup> .....	28 4 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1858	" Shipping Master.
Thomas H. B. Venour .....	116 1 2	Ditto .....	1 April, 1859	" Criminal Crown Solicitor.
John M. Dillon .....	216 13 4	Ditto .....	1 June, 1859	" Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol.
William Flinn .....	47 9 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1859	" Prothonotary of Supreme Court.
Samuel Raymond.....	189 12 6	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1862	" Turnkey, Maitland Gaol.
Christopher M'Donnell .....	34 4 10	Ditto .....	9 Feb., 1861	" Storehouseman, Colonial Stores.
Felix Short .....	39 1 0	Ditto .....	1 Nov., 1861	" Messenger, Survey Department.
James Bean .....	29 7 3	Ditto .....	4 July, 1860	" Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock.
Thomas Easton .....	92 4 7	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1862	" Clerk to His Excellency the Governor General's Private Secretary.
King Barton <sup>5</sup> .....	94 10 0	Ditto .....	16 Oct., 1859	" Sergeant to the Governor General's Orderlies.
Thomas Reilly .....	32 13 4	Ditto .....	17 Dec., 1859	

<sup>1</sup> To 9th May—Deceased. <sup>2</sup> Pension in abeyance—Attorney General. <sup>3</sup> To 26th August—Deceased. <sup>4</sup> To 30th April—Deceased. <sup>5</sup> To 23rd July—Deceased.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.</b>				
William W. Darke .....	153 0 11	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 Jan., 1860	Late Assistant Surveyor.
A. W. Rolleston <sup>1</sup> .....	61 6 2	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1859	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
John Bramwell <sup>1</sup> .....	25 3 0	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	„ Ditto ditto.
George N. Russell .....	31 19 1	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1860	„ Tide Water, Customs.
Frederick Garling <sup>1</sup> .....	57 8 4	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	„ Landing Surveyor, Customs.
John G. N. Gibbes <sup>1</sup> .....	114 11 8	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	„ Collector of Customs.
David Nash <sup>1</sup> .....	40 12 6	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	„ Warehousekeeper, Customs.
Lady Forbes .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	9 Nov., 1841	Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice.
Lady Dowling .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Sept., 1844	Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice.
Mrs. Annie Kinchela .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1852	Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela.
Mrs. Annie Petric .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1853	Daughter of the late Capt. Flinders, R.N.
Edward R. Stack .....	133 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1855	Late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.
Lady Mitchell .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1861	Widow of Sir T. L. Mitchell, formerly Surveyor General.
James Riley .....	43 9 0	Ditto .....	26 Mar., 1863	Late Bailiff, Goulburn.
Margaret Forster <sup>2</sup> .....	14 12 6	Ditto .....	1 May, 1863	„ Matron, Gaol, Goulburn.
Catherine Lovett .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Mar., 1864	Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle.
Thomas M. Wright .....	59 3 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1864	Late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield.
David Moores .....	43 12 2	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1864	„ Foreman, Colonial Stores.
John Hayes .....	44 8 0	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1864	„ Storeman, Colonial Stores.
Mrs. Eliza Milford .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	27 May, 1865	Widow of Justice Milford.
Mrs. Maria Bato Wise .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.

<sup>1</sup> In receipt of a pension also from the Customs Superannuation Fund.

<sup>2</sup> To 21st May—Deceased.

**Pensions granted under the Superannuation Act of 1864. (27 VICTORIA, No. 11.)**

Robert Allen Hunt .....	600 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1864	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
Stephen Greenhill .....	600 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1864	„ Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Meredith Duke Ferguson .....	280 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1864	„ Accountant, Government Printing Office.
John Goulesbury Lennon .....	360 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Dec., 1864	„ Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury
Nicholas Nelson .....	312 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1865	„ Clerk, General Post Office.
William Colburn Mayo <sup>1</sup> .....	540 0 0	Ditto .....	10 Nov., 1864	„ Auditor General.
John Crook .....	433 6 8	Ditto .....	1 July, 1864	„ Harbour Master, Sydney.
John Kingsmill .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	19 Aug., 1864	„ Sheriff's Bailiff, Maitland.
E. C. Brewer .....	128 6 8	Ditto .....	12 May, 1865	„ Sheriff's Bailiff.
Robert Brindley .....	325 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1865	„ Draftsman, Survey Office.
J. R. Humbley .....	247 10 0	Ditto .....	16 June, 1865	„ Clerk, Audit Office.
S. Morgan .....	146 13 4	Ditto .....	1 July, 1865	„ Clerk, Survey Office.
W. H. Christio .....	823 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1865	„ Postmaster General.
George Brett .....	110 16 8	Ditto .....	1 May, 1865	„ Tide Waiter, Customs.
William Vallack .....	650 0 0	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1866	„ Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Thomas Jones .....	150 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1866	„ Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
John Wells .....	746 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1866	„ Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
William O. Still .....	560 0 0	Ditto .....	21 Mar., 1866	„ Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Lewis Gordon .....	333 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1866	„ Surveyor (District).
Thomas K. Abbott .....	441 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1866	„ Secretary, General Post Office.
William Thompson .....	150 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1866	„ Official Postmaster, Bathurst.
John Chippendall .....	175 0 0	Ditto .....	13 May, 1867	„ Gaoler, Bathurst.
E. H. Statham .....	124 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1867	„ Storekeeper and Manager, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
John Brown .....	186 13 4	Ditto .....	9 June, 1867	„ Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta.
John Wallace .....	140 0 0	Ditto .....	14 June, 1867	„ Gaoler at Maitland.
Edward Rogers .....	600 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1868	„ Clerk of the Peace.
Francis Campbell .....	433 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1868	„ Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban.
John E. Turner .....	137 10 0	Ditto .....	15 Feb., 1868	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
W. R. Davidson .....	1,000 0 0	Ditto .....	17 Mar., 1868	„ Surveyor General.
Stephen Cole .....	435 0 0	Ditto .....	11 June, 1868	„ Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Samuel Elyard .....	400 0 0	Ditto .....	18 Aug., 1868	„ Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Terence M. Mahon .....	134 3 4	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1868	„ Clerk, General Post Office.
James Prout .....	60 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Sept., 1868	„ Second Assistant Bailiff, Sydney.
Alex. J. Ross .....	133 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1868	„ Coast Waiter, Broken Bay.
Charles Tompson .....	720 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1869	„ Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
W. H. Palmer .....	300 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ Police Magistrate, Bathurst.
Edward D. Day .....	500 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ Ditto, Maitland.
Charles E. Newcombe .....	450 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ Ditto, Queanbeyan.
W. Warburton .....	87 10 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1869	„ Tide Waiter, Customs.
William King .....	162 10 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1869	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
Charles T. Weaver .....	333 6 8	Ditto .....	19 Oct., 1869	„ Police Magistrate, Armidale.
Michael Fitzpatrick .....	533 6 8	Ditto .....	19 Dec., 1869	„ Under Secretary for Lands.

**ALLOWANCES—**

Gratuities granted under Clause 7, to the following Officers, who have retired from bodily or mental incapacity:—

R. McGregor .....	66 13 4	Governor and Executive Council.	.....	Telegraph Station Master, Wagga Wagga.
Isaiah Rowland .....	500 0 0	Ditto .....	.....	Late 1st Class Surveyor.
F. L. Oliver .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	.....	„ Clerk, Lands Department.
H. Cary .....	*787 10 0	Ditto .....	.....	„ Judge, Western District Court.

<sup>1</sup> Pension in abeyance—Colonial Agent General, resident in London, £1,000 per annum.

\* Only part of payment of amount authorized.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>Paid from the Customs Superannuation Fund.</b>				
John G. N. Gibbes <sup>1</sup> .....	400 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	10 May, 1859	Late Collector of Customs.
John L. Deane.....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1853	1st Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney.
Frederick Garling <sup>1</sup> .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	„ Landing Surveyor, do. do.
Charles L. Neville .....	110 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1853	Formerly 2nd Landing Waiter, do. do.
John Bramwell <sup>1</sup> .....	54 15 2	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	Late do. do. do. do.
David Nash <sup>1</sup> .....	54 15 2	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	„ Warehousekeeper, do. do.
Arthur W. Rolleston <sup>1</sup> .....	45 16 8	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1859	„ Landing Waiter, do. do.
<b>Paid by the Commissariat, from Imperial Funds, Convict Service.</b>				
John McLean .....	191 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	1 Jan., 1856	Late Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Thomas Ryan .....	222 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	„ Chief Clerk, } Office of Principal Superin-
Daniel Geary .....	18 5 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1851	As a Constable, } tendent of Convicts.
<b>Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.</b>				
Matthew Carroll .....	3/9 $\Psi$ diem	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 July, 1850	Late Sergeant in the Police.
Charles Lucas .....	3/7 „	Ditto .....	15 Mar., 1857	„ Ordinary Constable.
John Harris.....	3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1856	„ Constable in the Police.
Thomas M'Gee.....	45 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1855	„ Chief Constable.
Ann Keadall .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	Widow of the late Chief Constable Kendall, Penrith.
Thomas J. Powell .....	2/3 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	Late Inspector of Water Police.
Patrick Connor .....	5/2 „	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1858	„ Inspector of Police, Sydney.
John Marsh .....	2/- „	Ditto .....	1 Dec., 1852	„ District Constable.
James Egan .....	2/9 „	Ditto .....	1 April, 1857	„ Ordinary Constable.
Peter Thomson.....	3/4 „	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1858	„ Constable in the Police.
Elizabeth Murphy .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	4 Jan., 1858	Widow of the late Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.
James Shepherd .....	4/11 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 April, 1858	Late Chief Constable.
Timothy Gearns .....	3/9 „	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1858	„ District Constable, Penrith.
Louisa Codrington .....	18 5 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1858	Widow of the late Trooper Robert Codrington.
Michael Murphy .....	3/1 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	8 Feb., 1859	Late Ordinary Constable.
Robert M'Jannett .....	123 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	„ Chief Constable.
James Perry.....	3/7 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	10 April, 1859	„ Trooper, Sydney.
Michael Cassidy .....	4/6 „	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1859	„ Sergeant in the Gold Police, Bathurst.
Ann Watham .....	26 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	Widow of the late District Constable John Watham, Casino.
Edward Giles .....	7/8 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 July, 1859	Late Sergeant-Major, Western Gold Police.
Michael Reilly .....	3/10 „	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1859	„ Ordinary Constable, Wellingrove.
Bartholomew Bannister .....	142 10 0	Ditto .....	17 Jan., 1860	„ Chief Constable, Gayndah.
Julia Ledgerwood .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	11 Oct., 1859	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable William Ledgerwood, Newcastle.
William Kershaw .....	5/6 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 July, 1860	Late Sergeant, Mounted Patrol, Western Road.
Thomas Handcock .....	3/3 „	Ditto .....	1 July, 1860	„ Trooper, do. do.
John Cannon .....	3/7 „	Ditto .....	7 Feb., 1861	„ Ordinary Constable.
Margaret Wood .....	62 10 0	Ditto .....	7 Jan., 1855	Widow of the late Chief Constable Wood, Maitland.
Samuel H. Horne.....	116 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Late Chief Constable.
Frederick Williams .....	146 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Ordinary Constable.
Jeremiah Higgins .....	177 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Chief Constable.
George Drury .....	90 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Do.
Samuel Holt.....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Do.
Thomas Hildebrand.....	123 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Do.
John Leo .....	97 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ District Constable.
Robert Handcock.....	94 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	„ Mounted Trooper.
Charles Lane .....	3/4 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	„ Senior Constable, Newcastle.
John Sherman .....	126 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	„ Senior Sergeant.
Henry Fox .....	4/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	8 Mar., 1863	„ Ordinary Constable, Carcoar.
Abraham Kershaw .....	6/4 „	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	„ Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
John Thomas .....	4/1 „	Ditto .....	6 Nov., 1862	„ Chief Constable, Kempsey, McLeay River.
Eliza Watson .....	20 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable Thomas Watson, Maitland.

<sup>1</sup> In receipt of a pension also from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1869.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.</b>				
John Micklegun .....	5/4 $\Psi$ diem	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 Mar., 1862	Lato District Constable, Carcoar.
James Farrant .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	" Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
Roger Kennedy .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	10 June, 1862	" Senior Constable, Maitland.
Peter Connolly .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	5 June, 1862	" Senior Constable, Dungog.
John Davis .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1862	" Chief Constable, Wollongong.
Edward Kcdwell .....	3/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	" Ordinary Constable, Maitland.
George Taylor .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1862	" Ordinary Constable, Port Macquarie.
Ann Foy .....	30 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	Widow of the late John Foy, District Constable, Tabulam.
John Stafford .....	5/6 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	19 Jan., 1864	Late Sergeant.
James Thorp .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	19 Jan., 1864	" Ordinary Constable, Bathurst.
William S. Dangar .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	" Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Norman McBeath .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	19 Jan., 1864	" Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
James Skelton .....	70 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1864	" Chief Constable, Albury.
William Hobbs .....	4/9 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1864	" Chief Constable, Windsor.
James St. Clair .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	18 May, 1864	" Senior Sergeant, Guudagai.
Octavius Smith .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 April, 1864	" Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Patrick Cain .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	22 Sept., 1864	" Trooper.
Mrs. Maginnity .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	24 June, 1864	Widow of Sergeant Maginnity.
Henry Worley .....	4/1 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	22 Sept., 1864	Late Ordinary Constable.
R. Gorman .....	4/6 "	Ditto .....	22 Sept., 1864	" Do.
James Kerr .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	12 Jan., 1865	" Senior Constable.
Mary A. J. Herbert .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	15 April, 1865	Widow of Constable Herbert.
Jane Ward, now Day .....	* 60 0 0	Ditto .....	5 Feb., 1865	Do. Ward.
Elizabeth Nelson .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	27 Jan., 1865	Do. Nelson.
James Gibson .....	2/9 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	12 Jan., 1865	Late Senior Sergeant.
Edward Everson .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	8 Jan., 1866	Late Ordinary Constable.
W. Phillips .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	8 Jan., 1866	Do.
Martin Doyle .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	24 Feb., 1866	Do.
E. H. Cowell .....	4/9 "	Ditto .....	6 Oct., 1866	Late Senior Sergeant.
Thomas Hogg .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	23 June, 1867	Late Sub-Inspector.
Thomas Briggs .....	3/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	7 Feb., 1868	" Ordinary Constable.
Jeremiah Frowin .....	† 3/6 "	Ditto .....	14 May, 1868	" Sergeant.
Oliver Rae .....	2/- "	Ditto .....	14 May, 1868	" Ordinary Constable.
James Roberts .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Thomas Moss .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Michael Reilly .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
John Cullen .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	" Do.
Henry Turner .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	7 Nov., 1868	" Do.
Francis Rooney .....	4/1 "	Ditto .....	7 Nov., 1868	" Do.
Samuel Sneyd .....	142 10 0	Ditto .....	24 Nov., 1868	Formerly Chief Constable.
John Buckley .....	4/9 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	Late Senior Sergeant.
Adam Ballantyne .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	" Constable.
Thomas Kelly .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	" Senior Constable.
James McIlale .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	8 July, 1869	" Constable.
John Jenkins .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	9 July, 1869	" Senior Constable.

\* Reduced to £30, for benefit of children.

† Reduced to 2s. a day from 1 June—Appointed Chief Warden, Goulburn Gaol.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1869.

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents.	If confirmed, state the Date of his Exequatur.	If not confirmed, state the reason why.
Louis François Sentis (C.) .....	France .....	6 July, 1852.	
Don Eduardo San Just (C.)* .....	Spain .....	15 March, 1860.	
Salvador Morhange (C.G.) .....	Belgium .....	21 February, 1862.	
Jacob Montefiore (C.) .....	Ditto .....		
Siegfried Franck (C.) .....	North German Confederation .....	25 July, 1868.	
George King (C.) .....	Italy .....	19 October, 1865.	
Narciso Foldi (V.C.) .....	Ditto .....		
Haydon Hezekiah Hall (Cl.A.) .....	United States of America .....		
Don Guillermo E. Eldred (C.) .....	Chili .....	6 March, 1857.	
Anton Tango (C.) .....	Denmark .....	29 June, 1866.	
Francis Macnab { (C.) .....	Netherlands .....		
{ (V.C.) .....	Spain .....		
Robert Peel Raymond (V.C.) .....	Brazilian Nation .....		
William Wolfen (C.) .....	Sweden and Norway .....		
Edmund Monson Paul (V.C.) .....	Russia .....		
Alexander Speed Webster (V.C.) .....	Hawaiian Islands .....		
Ernest Octavius Smith (V.C.) .....	Portugal .....		
Rodolph Kummerer (C.) .....	Bavaria .....		
Johannes S. Wille { (V.C.) .....	Netherlands .....		
{ (A.V.C.) .....	Spain .....		

\* Died 28th May, 1869.

(C.G.) Consul-General. (C.) Consul. (V.C.) Vice-Consul. (Cl. A.) Commercial Agent. (C.A.) Consular Agent. (A.V.C.) Acting Vice-Consul.



FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents.	If confirmed, state the Date of his Exequatur.	If not confirmed, state the reason why.
AT NEWCASTLE.			
Carlos Kramer Walter { (C.) .....	North German Confederation ..	25 July, 1868.	
{ (V.C.) .....	Spain .....		
John Raydnen Bingle { (V.C.) .....	Netherlands .....		
{ (C.A.) .....	Italy .....		
George Tully (C.A.) .....	France .....		
Albert Maxwell Hutchinson (C.A.) .....	Hawaiian Islands .....		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.) .....	Sweden and Norway .....		
John Campbell Dibbs (V.C.) .....	Denmark .....		
(C.) Consul. (V.C.) Vice-Consul. (C.A.) Consular Agent.			

## RETURNING OFFICERS.

NOMINAL RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS in the Year 1869, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Argyle .....	Francis Robert Louis Rossi ..	24 Mar., 1859.	Morpeth .....	Osman Edward Middleton ..	11 May, 1859.
Balnald .....	John Cramsie .....	17 Nov., 1860.	Mudgee .....	Wilson Ramsay .....	30 July, 1865.
Bathurst .....	Thomas Jarman Hawkins .....	14 April, 1863.		succeeded by	
The Bogan .....	Jean Emile Serisier .....	24 Mar., 1859.		William King .....	16 Nov., 1869.
Braidwood .....	John W. Bunn .....	16 Nov., 1864.	The Murray .....	Patrick Alfred Jennings .....	16 June, 1868.
Camden .....	John Macquarie Antill .....	24 Mar., 1859.		succeeded by	
Canterbury .....	John Woods .....	27 April, 1865.		Robert Landale .....	10 Dec., 1869.
Carcoar .....	James Lithgow Cobb .....	28 June, 1867.	The Murrumbidgee	Allan Bradley Morgan .....	10 May, 1859.
The Clarence .....	Alfred Lardner .....	17 May, 1859.		succeeded by	
Central Cumberland	Andrew Louis M'Dougall .....	24 Mar., 1859.		Frederick Anslow Tompson ..	25 Feb., 1869.
Eden .....	Solomon Solomon .....	12 Dec., 1864.	Narellan .....	Edward Palmer .....	24 Mar., 1859.
The Glebe .....	James Shoobert .....	24 Mar., 1859.	The Nepean .....	John King Lethbridge .....	4 Dec., 1863.
Goulburn .....	William Connolly .....	27 April, 1860.	Newcastle .....	Robert James Pierce .....	31 Dec., 1866.
The Gwydir .....	Edward Joseph Sparke .....	4 June, 1866.		succeeded by	
	Adolph Goldman .....	21 Jan., 1869.		Francis James Shaw .....	4 May, 1869.
Hartley .....	Charles Whalan .....	1 Mar., 1867.	New England .....	Franklin Jackes .....	20 Mar., 1861.
	succeeded by		Newtown .....	Thomas Chaplin Breillat .....	24 Mar., 1859.
	Edwin Barton .....	2 Mar., 1860.	Northumberland ..	Charles Boscawen Ranclaud ..	27 Nov., 1860.
The Hastings .....	Thomas Wellington Palmer ..	22 April, 1868.	Orange .....	John Piesley .....	19 Dec., 1865.
The Hawkesbury ..	James Bligh Johnston .....	29 Oct., 1866.	Paddington .....	Henry Beckman Morgan .....	24 Mar., 1859.
The Hume .....	James T. Fallon .....	30 July, 1861.	Parramatta .....	George Banks Sutor .....	24 Oct., 1864.
	succeeded by		The Paterson .....	Gilbert Cory .....	24 Mar., 1859.
	Lewis Solomon .....	7 Dec., 1869.	Patrick's Plains ..	John Crichton Stuart M'Donnell	24 Mar., 1859.
The Hunter .....	Thomas Lindsay .....	4 April, 1859.	Queanbeyan .....	Andrew Morton .....	26 June, 1868.
The Lower Hunter	Archibald Windeyer .....	24 April, 1859.	St. Leonards .....	John Blaxland .....	24 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by			succeeded by	
	Edward Sparke .....	16 Mar., 1869.	Shoalhaven .....	William Tucker .....	16 Nov., 1869.
The Upper Hunter	William Little .....	8 Sept., 1863.	East Sydney .....	James Aldcorn .....	24 Mar., 1859.
Illawarra .....	Charles Throsby Smith .....	24 Mar., 1859.		succeeded by	
Kiama .....	David Lindsay Waugh .....	9 Aug., 1860.		Archibald Thompson .....	23 July, 1869.
The Lachlan .....	William Douglas Campbell ..	13 Nov., 1860.	West Sydney .....	John Williams .....	17 Sept., 1868.
Liverpool Plains ..	John Gill .....	1 Mar., 1867.	Tenterfield .....	Archibald Kennedy Cullen ..	10 Sept., 1860.
East Macquarie ..	John Bowler .....	6 Mar., 1860.	Tamut .....	James Robertson .....	30 Jan., 1865.
West Macquarie ..	George Busby .....	24 Mar., 1859.	Wellington .....	James Drew .....	6 May, 1861.
	succeeded by		The Williams .....	Charles Felix Holmes .....	3 June, 1863.
	Henry Rotton .....	18 Nov., 1869.	Windsor .....	Laban White .....	15 Nov., 1860.
East Maitland .....	Frederick Nainby .....	5 Dec., 1864.	Wollombi .....	Thomas Crawford .....	2 Feb., 1867.
	succeeded by		Yass Plains .....	Isidore Maurice Blake .....	29 Oct., 1866.
	James Nixon Brunker .....	29 Jan., 1869.	Gold Fields North..	William Cleghorn .....	20 April, 1864.
West Maitland .....	George Vindin .....	19 July, 1865.	Gold Fields South..	David Wilson .....	21 Oct., 1863.
Monaro .....	Patrick Jeremiah Joseph Clifford.	9 Mar., 1865.	Gold Fields West..	Denis Donnelly .....	19 Dec., 1865.

## GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria, No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

<p><b>ALBURY—</b>            Marcus Freeman Brownrigg.            Richard Higginson Fitzsimons.            George Grey.            Jeffrey James Keatinge.            J. L. Carcy.            Robert Lewes.            Michael Langford.</p> <p><b>ARMIDALE—</b>            James Buchanan.            Charles William Marsh.            Thomas Augustus Perry.            Charles Thomas Weaver.</p> <p><b>BALRANALD—</b>            Stephen Cole.            John Garrett (left District).            William Ross.            Frederick Brown Russell (left District).            *Henry Shiell (left District).            William Browne.            James Mair.            William Farrand.            James Foott.            Charles Cowper, junior.</p> <p><b>BATHURST—</b>            William Hall Palmer.            James Byrn Richards.</p> <p><b>BERRIMA—</b>            Charles Lindsay Nicholson.            George H. Rowley.</p> <p><b>BINALONG—</b>            Edgar Beckham.            Cornelius O'Brien.</p> <p><b>BOMBALA—</b>            William Graham.            John Nicholson.</p> <p><b>BRAIDWOOD—</b>            Robert Maddrell.            William John Bennison.            Thomas Lake Crommelin.</p> <p><b>BRISBANE WATER—</b>            Hovenden Hely.            Boyd Horsburgh.</p> <p><b>BROOLEE—</b>            William Stewart Caswell.            William Truman Collett.            Gordon Forbes Davidson.</p> <p><b>CAMDEN—</b>            John Norton Oxley.</p> <p><b>CAMPBELLTOWN—</b>            John Bray.            Thomas Chippendale.</p> <p><b>CARCOAR—</b>            Lawrence Vance Dulhunty.            Thomas Icely.            William Montague Rothery.</p> <p><b>CASSILIS—</b>            William Busby.            Rowland J. Traill.</p> <p><b>CLARENCE TOWN—</b>            William Lowe.</p> <p><b>COOMA—</b>            Robert Barrington Dawson.</p> <p><b>COONABARABRAN—</b>            Frederick W. Edwards.</p> <p><b>DENILIQUIN—</b>            Lawrence Cockburn.            James Cochrane.            James Giles.</p> <p><b>DUBBO—</b>            John Ryrie.            Walter Hugh Tibbits.            Jean Emile Serisier.            Johnson George King.</p> <p><b>DUNGOG—</b>            George McKay.</p> <p><b>EDEN—</b>            John Lloyd.            Henry Wren.</p>	<p><b>FORBES—</b>            Josiah Strickland.</p> <p><b>GOULBURN—</b>            John Allman.            William Hilton Hovell.</p> <p><b>GRAFTON—</b>            Rowland Broadhurst Hill.            Edward Michael Ryan.</p> <p><b>GUNDAGAI—</b>            A. Broughton.            A. C. S. Rose.</p> <p><b>HARTLEY—</b>            Andrew Brown.            Thomas Brown.            John Delany.</p> <p><b>KIAMA—</b>            James Mackey Gray.            John Marks.            David Lindsay Waugh.</p> <p><b>LIVERPOOL—</b>            James Gillespie.            Richard Sadleir.</p> <p><b>MAITLAND—</b>            Edward Denny Day.            Peter Green.            George Vindin.</p> <p><b>MANNING RIVER—</b>            Henry Flett.</p> <p><b>MACLEAY RIVER—</b>            Frederick William Chapman.            Robert A. H. Kemp.            James H. Kemp.            William McLean.</p> <p><b>MOLONG—</b>            William Cousins.            Francis Smith.</p> <p><b>MORFETH—</b>            Osman E. Middleton.</p> <p><b>MUDGEE—</b>            Robert Lowe.            George Warburton.</p> <p><b>MURRUMBUNDI—</b>            Andrew Loder.            Philip W. Wright.</p> <p><b>MUSWELLBROOK—</b>            James White.</p> <p><b>NEWCASTLE—</b>            Edward C. Merewether.            Charles B. Ranclaud.            Helenus Scott.</p> <p><b>ORANGE—</b>            John Tom Lane.            John Arthur Templar.</p> <p><b>PARRAMATTA—</b>            George Langley.</p> <p><b>PATERSON—</b>            C. Boydell.            Edward Gostwyck Cory.</p> <p><b>PATRICK'S PLAINS—</b>            Henry Glennie.            Robert Adamson Rodd.</p> <p><b>PENRITH—</b>            William Russell.            John King Lethbridge.</p> <p><b>PICTON—</b>            John Macquarie Antill.</p> <p><b>PORT MACQUARIE—</b>            Donald McDonald.            Charles A. Sinclair.</p> <p><b>PORT STEPHENS—</b>            Thomas Nicholls.</p> <p><b>QUEANBEYAN—</b>            Henry Hall.            William Foxton Hayley.</p> <p><b>RAYMOND TERRACE—</b>            Archibald Windeyer.</p>	<p><b>RICHMOND RIVER—</b>            Wellington C. Bundock.            Charles Hugh Fawcett.            Alexander Mackellar.</p> <p><b>RYDE—</b>            John Blaxland.</p> <p><b>RYLSTONE—</b>            Edward K. Cox.            George Robertson McLean.            William Wield Armstrong.</p> <p><b>SCONE—</b>            Joseph Docker.            James Smith.</p> <p><b>SHOALHAVEN—</b>            Alfred Elyard.</p> <p><b>SOPALA—</b>            Whittingdale Johnson.            Joseph Walford.</p> <p><b>SYDNEY—</b>            George Allen, Texteth Park, Glebe.            Peter L. Cloete, Water Police Magistrate.            John McLerie, Inspector General of Police.            David Charles Frederick Scott, Central Police Office.            Theodoro James Jaques, Registrar General.</p> <p><b>TAMBAROOBA—</b>            Joseph Cox.            James H. L. Scott.</p> <p><b>TAMWORTH—</b>            George Douglas.            David W. Irving.            P. G. King.            James Rigney.</p> <p><b>TENTERFIELD—</b>            Thomas Cowper.</p> <p><b>TUMUT—</b>            Levi Mandelson.            Frederick W. Vyner.</p> <p><b>ULLADULLA—</b>            David Warden.</p> <p><b>WAGGA WAGGA—</b>            Henry Baylis.            John Gordon.            John Leitch.            John Lupton.</p> <p><b>WALGETT—</b>            Thomas Betteridge, P.M.            Edward J. Sparke.</p> <p><b>WARRIALDA—</b>            Alfred Augustus Adams.            Hugh Roland Labatt.            J. Snape.            F. Wyndham.</p> <p><b>WEE WEA—</b>            Thomas G. Dangar.            Andrew Doyle.            Charles Edward Smith.</p> <p><b>WELLINGROVE—</b>            W. W. Fraser.            Angus John McInnes.</p> <p><b>WELLINGTON—</b>            S. B. Daniel.            David Henry Dunlop.            John Milbourn Marsh.</p> <p><b>WINDSOR—</b>            James Ascough.            Sydney Scarvell.</p> <p><b>WOLLOMBI—</b>            Henry Chester Master.            James Norton Brooks.</p> <p><b>WOLLONGONG—</b>            Charles Fairs.            George Waring.</p> <p><b>YASS—</b>            Isidore Maurice Blake.            Allan Campbell.</p> <p><b>YOUNG—</b>            Joseph Ede Pearce.</p>
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\* Coroner, Sydney—see page 43.



# STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

## New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

# 1869.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1870.



THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE HONORABLE THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 12 September, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith the Statistical Register for 1869, accompanied with the following Report, calling attention to the various returns as published in detail in the Register.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

POPULATION.

On the 31st December, 1868, the estimated population of the Colony was Page 2. 466,765. To this number there has been added during the year 1869, by excess of births over deaths, 12,552, and by the number arriving over those departing from the Colony, 6,039; showing the estimated population, on the 31st December, 1869, as 485,356, being an addition to that of 1868 of 18,591, or 3.98 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

It will be seen that during the year 1869 there were 19,243 births recorded, Page 3. 3,799 marriages were entered as having been celebrated, and 6,691 deaths were registered, as also shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5, of part I of this Register.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government Immigration Regulations having been cancelled in 1867, no Page 4. immigrants arrived at the public expense, with the exception of 47 individuals who had previously failed to avail themselves of their embarkation orders. At page 184 a decennial return will be found showing the amount paid out of the Revenue of the Colony on account of immigration; and at page 4, a table will also be found showing the number of immigrants who arrived at the public as well as at their own expense, together with their religious persuasion and nativity.

LUNATIC AND INVALID INSTITUTIONS.

There were admitted into the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville, during Page 5. the year 1869, 218 patients, which with those in the Asylum on 31st December, 1868, made the total number under care in 1869 at 882. Of these there were 571 males and 311 females. During the year there were removed from the institution, by recovery, relieved, removed not improved, died, and escaped, 142 males and 88 females, making a total of 230; leaving in the Hospital, on 31st December last, the large number of 652 patients. The average number under treatment during 1869 was 650; the percentage of recoveries was 40.36, of relieved 11.92, and the percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 9.25.

In the Free Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, there were, on 31st December, 1868, 482 lunatics, viz., 293 males and 189 females; the number admitted during 1869

50 males and 23 females; and removed from the institution, by recovery, improved, absconded, and deaths, 47 males and 18 females; leaving in the establishment, on 31st December last, 296 males and 194 females,—a total of 490. There were in the same institution on the last day of the past year 20 invalids, being 3 less than in the institution in the December preceding.

Of convict lunatics in the Asylum, Parramatta, there were, on 31st December last, 58 patients, namely, 52 males and 6 females; in December, 1868, there were 54 male and 6 female lunatics; the reduction being by the death of 2 male patients during 1869; the number of invalids remained at 3 during the year. Tables 7, 8, and 9, at page 5, give more definite information. The total expense of the Government Institutions is shown in table 11, at pages 6 and 7, at £40,940 17s.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Page 6.

It will be seen by table 11 at page 6, that there are throughout the Colony 37 Hospitals, 8 Benevolent Asylums, 11 Orphan Schools, 5 Lunatic Establishments—namely 4 Government Institutions, including the Lunatic Receiving-house, Darlinghurst, and 1 private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River—and 5 Miscellaneous Charitable Institutions. The Hospital at Port Macquarie has been omitted as being closed previous to the commencement of the year, and those at Kiandra and Adelong are marked as closed during the year. The principal Hospitals, judging from the numbers admitted and discharged, are the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, the Maitland Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, and that at Bathurst. The numbers received into these institutions during 1869 were, 1,628, 220, 178, and 147, respectively. There were discharged during the same year, 1,464, 222, 178, and 122; the deaths being 189, 7, 10, and 21, respectively. There were remaining on 31st December last, in Sydney Infirmary, 159; in Maitland Hospital, 9; in St. Vincent's, 11; and in Bathurst, 23. The receipts from Government during 1869 of these institutions were,—Sydney Infirmary, £16,224 7s. 1d.; Maitland Hospital, £600; St. Vincent's Hospital, nil; Bathurst, £635 10s. 3d. The voluntary contributions were,—Sydney Infirmary, £4,080 11s.; Maitland, £603 6s. 3d.; St. Vincent's, £509 19s.; Bathurst, £365 18s. 10d. The total receipts of the 37 various Hospitals were,—from Government £25,359 1s. 9d., from voluntary contributions £12,332 2s. 5d., making a total of £37,691 4s. 2d.; the gross disbursements being £31,027 18s. 3d. In the several Benevolent Asylums, there were admitted during the year, 2,077; discharged, 1,858; died, 268; which, with those in the establishments on 31st December, 1868, give 1,137 as remaining on 31st December, 1869, being less by 49 at the latter date. The total receipts during the year were £19,499 6s. 6d., of which £18,019 14s. was from Government; of this sum, however, £12,440 10s. 10d. was for the expenses of the Government Institutions at Hyde Park, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Port Macquarie. The total expenditure was £19,064 2s. 2d. At Scone the only relief given was that of out-door patient, there being no building.

The Orphan Schools show an increase of 144 on the establishments on 31st December last, than at the previous December. The disbursements for these Schools during 1869 were £31,122 9s. 8d.; the voluntary contributions were, for the Asylum for Destitute Children, £3,827 11s. 6d.; Sydney Female School of Industry, £860 9s. 11d.; Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, £728 14s. 3d.; and the 3 Ragged Schools, £575 10s. The expenditure during 1868 was £26,780 12s. 8d. The Reformatory School for Girls, at Newcastle, was opened during 1869. There appear to have been but 3 admitted, the cost shown being £197 17s. 8d.

The

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

The voluntary contributions to the Charitable Institutions under the head of Miscellaneous, viz.—Home Institution, Sydney Female Refuge, House of the Good Shepherd, Sydney Sailors' Home, and Sydney Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen—show a considerable falling off. During 1868, there was collected for these institutions the sum of £5,370 19s. 8d., whilst the 1869 return only gives £3,970 4s. 9d., being £1,400 14s. 11d. decrease. This decrease was principally in the receipts of the House of the Good Shepherd, by £726 9s., and the Sailors' Home, by £593 12s. 2d.

The grand total disbursements for Charitable Institutions, including the Lunatic Asylums, were, for 1869, £126,530 8s. 8d., and for 1868, £125,107 8s. 11d.

## RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages, as shown from the returns collected, appear to be somewhat less in 1869 than in the previous year, in cases where board and lodging was not provided; but in the country districts, where homes and provisions are supplied, the rate is shown as advanced. Page 10.

## PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

The prices shown for articles of consumption is in most cases less in 1869 than was given for 1868, as is also the case in the articles of clothing and bedding, there being but few cases where the prices are given at the higher rate in 1869. Page 11.

## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

The number of Ministers on the Register for the celebration of marriages, in 1869, were— Page 14.

1. Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
2. Roman Catholic Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
3. Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
4. „ Synod of Eastern Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5. „ other than those above stated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6. Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
7. Congregational Independents	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
8. Primitive Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
9. Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Jews' Synagogue	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11. Free Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
12. Unitarian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13. United Methodist Free Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. United Free Gospel Church...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15. German Lutheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Christian Israelites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							476
							476



## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

Page 14.

The Churches and Chapels, with the average attendance, and the average attendance in public buildings or dwellings used for public worship throughout the Colony, were—

Denomination.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Public Buildings or Dwellings—Average Attendance.
1. Church of England .....	263	47,682	35,084	10,238
2. Roman Catholic Church .....	158	43,137	41,756	5,929
3. Presbyterian .....	96	18,730	10,594	4,721
4. " Synod of Eastern Australia .....	5	620	450	730
5. " other than those above stated .....	3	280	130	191
6. Wesleyan Methodist .....	200	36,000*	34,000*	.....
7. Congregational Independents .....	21	7,030	4,815	242
8. Primitive Methodist .....	39	5,260	3,285	260
9. Baptist .....	18	3,264	1,710	479
10. Jews' Synagogue .....	2	720	410	.....
11. Free Church of England .....	1	600	90	90
12. Unitarian .....	1	300	450	.....
13. United Methodist Free Church .....	4	580	290	210
14. United Free Gospel Church .....	2	200	100	.....
15. German Lutheran .....	2	150	80	.....
16. Christians .....	1	400	250	.....
17. Christian Israelites .....	2	160	75	.....
Totals .....	818	165,113	156,659	.....

\* Includes all places of worship.

Page 14.

The expenses of the Government for salaries and allowances were—

	Salaries and Allowances.	From Church and School Estates Fund.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England .....	12,370 3 8	2,513 16 10	14,884 0 6
Roman Catholic .....	6,796 7 5	1,138 13 1	7,935 0 6
Presbyterian .....	2,487 6 11	363 6 8	2,850 13 7
Wesleyan Methodist .....	1,572 10 4	200 5 7	1,772 15 11
Totals .....	23,226 8 4	4,216 2 2	27,442 10 6

showing a less amount on the grand total of 1869 by £1,785 7s. 1d. than in 1868. The number of Churches and Chapels have increased by 68.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Page 15.

The return of Sunday Schools for 1869 shows an increase of 65 upon 1868, with an increase of the number of teachers of 441, and of the average attendance of pupils of 4,287; the average attendance of scholars in 1868 being,—males 21,248, females 22,546, total 43,794; while in 1869 the average attendance was,—males 23,185, females 24,896, total 48,081; bearing a very favourable comparison with previous years.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Page 16.

These schools show a small decrease in both the number of schools and teachers, with a very small increase of scholars of 242 upon the previous year. The numbers given in 1868 were,—schools 496, teachers 763, scholars 11,486; those of 1869 were,—schools 486, teachers 742, scholars 11,728.

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

## ORPHAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Protestant Orphan School had an attendance of 246 scholars, under 3 <sup>Page 17.</sup> teachers, at a cost to the Government of £2,781 14s. 10d. The Roman Catholic Orphan School had 332 scholars, under 3 teachers, at a cost of £3,470 7s. 9d. The total paid by Government for these two institutions in 1869 was £6,252 2s. 7d.; in 1868 the expense of the same establishments was £6,438 6s. 5d. The Asylum for Destitute Children was maintained during 1869 at an expense of £11,717 12s. 3d., being £7,890 0s. 9d. from Government, and £3,827 11s. 6d. from private contributions; the number of scholars being 750, with 8 teachers. In 1868 the cost was £12,772 2s. 11d., being £8,305 12s. 9d. from Government, and £4,466 10s. 2d. from voluntary contributions.

The Nautical School Ship "Vernon" had 135 scholars in 1869, costing £4,291 12s. 3d.

The Industrial School for Girls, at Newcastle, with 105 scholars, cost £6,563 5s. 7d., and the Reformatory School at Newcastle, with 3 girl scholars, cost £197 17s. 8d., making a total charge upon Government of £11,057 15s. 3d.,—an advance for Industrial Schools upon 1868 of £4,829 13s. 7d.

The Schools under the Council of Education numbered 807, with 57,938 scholars and 1,093 teachers, and cost £141,045 2s. 10d., of which £39,618 13s. 11d. was derived from voluntary contributions, fees, and other private sources, the balance of £101,426 8s. 11d. being contributed by Government. Of these schools, 264, with 26,466 scholars and 428 teachers, were Denominational. The total cost of Schools under Council of Education during 1868 was £121,998 15s. 1d., the number of schools being 748, with 53,752 scholars and 1,014 teachers. A favourable advance is thus shown for 1869.

The Sydney Grammar School shows an advance in the number of scholars upon 1868 from 104 to 196, with an increase of fees received of £1,433 10s. 7d.; a very marked advance in both number of pupils and amount of fees. The receipts of the University of Sydney, irrespective of the £5,000 paid by Government, were £1,298 12s. 6d. In 1868 the amount was £850 13s; the number of students in 1868 being 36, and 41 in 1869.

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution gives a favourable advance in 1869; the receipts from voluntary contributions, &c., being £728 14s. 3d., against £538 2s. 10d. in 1868. The total number of scholars in Private Schools in 1869 is given as 11,728, making the gross total attending school 71,523, being over double the number that attended school at the previous decennial period.

## CRIME.

The Commitments for Trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts during 1869 <sup>Page 34.</sup> were 277, being 23 less than 1868; those for trial at Quarter Sessions were 835, being 129 more than in 1868, showing the total at 1,112 commitments. Of these there were convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts 174 (6 being capital convictions), and before the Courts of Quarter Sessions 508; the total convictions before both tribunals being 682—an increase of 81 on those of 1868, and giving a ratio of 1.434 per 1,000 on the estimated population at the middle of 1869.

## SUMMARY

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Page 39.

The tables of Summary Jurisdiction show that there were 10,596 persons convicted and sentenced, of whom 8,173 were males, and 2,423 females. The commitments for trial were 1,030 males and 124 females. Of these convictions and commitments there were—

	Convicted.		Committed.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
For Offences against the Person ... ..	3,894	1,519	257	32	5,702
"    "    Property ... ..	862	176	773	92	1,903
Drunkenness ... ..	3,417	728	.....	.....	4,145
	<u>8,173</u>	<u>2,423</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>124</u>	
Totals ... ..	10,596		1,154		11,750

The offences against the person exceeded those in 1868 by 683; those against property were less than those of 1868 by 473; and those for drunkenness were 4,332 in 1868, and in 1869, 4,145; showing but a very small improvement in this vice.

## PART III.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Page 44.

The excess of Exports over Imports during 1869 was £1,540,689; the grand total of Imports being £8,392,753, and of Exports £9,933,442. Of these there were—

	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom ... ..	£3,544,285	£3,267,019
British Colonies ... ..	3,919,092	6,357,551
Foreign States ... ..	929,376	308,872
	<u>£8,392,753</u>	<u>£9,933,442</u>

The Export value to Victoria is shown by the large amount of £2,825,393, of which £2,099,989 was by overland traffic, and £725,404 seaward; the Export traffic with South Australia being £255,729 overland and £31,139 seaward. The excess of Imports over Exports in 1868 was shown as £858,473. As however no returns of the Export trade overland with Victoria and South Australia were kept during that year, cause is shown for the large excess of Exports over Imports for 1869 comparatively with 1868, the returns for 1869 showing such a large overland Export traffic with Victoria and South Australia.

Page 44.

The total Import and Export trade, compared with 1868, give an advance of £341,376 on the former, and of £2,740,538 on the latter.

The Imports and Exports from and to the adjacent Colonies were—

	Imports from	Exports to	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Victoria { Seaward ... ..	£494,855	£725,404	£1,749,379	.....
{ Overland ... ..	581,159	2,099,989		
South Australia { Seaward... ..	£412,593	31,139	.....	£236,576
{ Overland ... ..	110,851	255,729		
Tasmania—Seaward... ..	87,069	21,523	.....	65,546
New Zealand ,, ... ..	300,016	320,004	19,988	.....
Queensland ,, ... ..	1,473,008	778,389	.....	694,619

The

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

The principal items of export to Victoria were—

Page 70.

	£	s.	d.
Live Stock ... ..	816,435	10	0
Skins ... ..	6,179	18	0
Wool ... ..	1,203,775	0	6
Wine ... ..	12,896	8	0
Flour ... ..	10,409	6	0
Grain ... ..	11,324	7	6
Timber ... ..	10,633	0	0
Tallow ... ..	9,199	0	0
Gold... ..	4,724	0	0

The principal imports from Victoria overland were—

Page 71.

	£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	11,465
Drapery ... ..	88,461
Leather, Boots, &c. ... ..	18,529
Saddlery ... ..	5,996
Flour, Bread, and Grain ... ..	24,340
Tea and Coffee ... ..	28,896
Sugar ... ..	41,913
Soap ... ..	4,660
Salt ... ..	2,010
Tobacco, Cigars ... ..	17,509
Spirits ... ..	35,772
Beer ... ..	7,648
Wine ... ..	17,610
Hops and Malt ... ..	3,726
Opium ... ..	29,092
Drugs ... ..	3,556
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	12,497
Paints ... ..	3,787
Oil ... ..	4,331
Kerosene ... ..	2,880
Ironmongery... ..	61,884
Machinery ... ..	6,503
Woolpacks ... ..	22,680
Bags and Sacks ... ..	2,236
Timber ... ..	8,894
Toys ... ..	4,417
Stationery ... ..	4,528
Live Stock ... ..	16,542

The overland trade with South Australia is shown by the imports to the value of £110,851, consisting principally of—

	£
Drapery ... ..	10,978
Flour ... ..	13,860
Hardware and Ironmongery ... ..	10,663
Leather, and Boots and Shoes ... ..	2,211
Sheep... ..	5,250
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	3,365
Spirits ... ..	13,623
Sugar... ..	8,646
Tea ... ..	5,088
Tobacco ... ..	4,258
Wine ... ..	1,963
Woolsacks and Bagging ... ..	2,530

the principal items of export being, Live Stock, £59,263, and Wool, £195,835.

The

Percentages of  
Imports and  
Exports.

The following table gives the percentages from and to the various places of Import and Export, as to the Total Imports and Exports to and from the Colony, during 1869 :—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom ... ..	42·24	32·89
British Colonies—		
Victoria ... ..	12·82	28·44
South Australia ... ..	6·23	2·89
Tasmania ... ..	1·04	0·22
New Zealand ... ..	3·57	3·22
Queensland ... ..	17·55	7·83
Point de Galle ... ..	1·74	20·28
Hong Kong ... ..	0·95	0·46
Mauritius ... ..	2·60	0·48
Calcutta ... ..	0·14	0·12
Various ... ..	0·04	0·06
Foreign States—		
France ... ..	0·75	...
United States ... ..	1·85	0·53
Holland ... ..	0·30	...
China ... ..	4·51	...
Shanghai ... ..	...	0·45
Java ... ..	0·49	...
Manila ... ..	0·80	...
Bourbon ... ..	0·67	...
Batavia ... ..	0·56	...
Ilo Ilo ... ..	0·52	...
Various ... ..	0·63	0·19
South Sea Islands ... ..	...	1·03
New Caledonia ... ..	...	0·47
Petropaulovski ... ..	...	0·44

Imports and  
Exports per  
head of popu-  
lation.  
Pages 45 to 92.

The amount per head of the Imports was at the rate of £17 5s. 10½d., that of the Exports reached £20 9s. 4¼d. per head of the population.

The principal articles of Import and Export Seaward, and their comparison with 1868, showing increase or decrease on such year, are given in the tables A and B following.

Page 45.

TABLE A—IMPORTS SEAWARD.

Articles.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements .....	3,713	7,930	4,217	.....
Alkali and Soda .....	14,640	12,427	.....	2,213
Apparel and Slops .....	91,658	304,210	212,552	.....
Apothecaries' Ware.....	25,599	17,670	.....	7,929
Arms and Ammunition—				
Guns.....	1,624	4,086	2,462	.....
Gunpowder .....	8,271	16,129	7,858	.....
Bags and Sacks .....	21,330	32,632	11,252	.....
Beer—				
In Wood .....	150,503	137,836	.....	12,667
„ Bottle .....	93,847	127,152	33,305	.....
Blankets and Counterpanes .....	24,722	47,061	22,339	.....
Brushware .....	6,464	12,658	6,194	.....
Butter and Cheese .....	11,233	6,611	.....	4,622
Candles.....	62,983	62,531	9,548	.....
Carpeting and Rugs .....	9,814	15,575	5,761	.....
Cement.....	7,613	12,795	5,182	.....
Coffee .....	24,484	12,494	.....	11,990
Confections and Preserves .....	33,815	38,546	4,731	.....
Coin—				
Gold.....	9,905	5,000	.....	4,905
Silver .....	6,100	5,372	.....	728
Copper .....	10,000	511	.....	9,489
Copper Ore .....	33,097	61,116	28,019	.....
Corks and Bungs.....	6,168	3,543	.....	2,620
Cordage and Rope .....	6,088	13,386	7,298	.....
Cottons.....	21,309	55,455	34,146	.....
Cutlery .....	7,499	15,491	7,992	.....
Drugs and Medicines .....	39,591	55,354	15,763	.....
Earthenware and China.....	19,244	40,943	21,704	.....
Flax and Hemp .....	13,488	17,474	3,986	.....
Fish—Salt and Dried .....	12,117	10,256	.....	1,861
Flour and Bread .....	329,480	232,618	.....	96,862
Fruit—				
Dried.....	56,370	38,729	.....	17,641
Bottled .....	1,598	3,202	1,604	.....
Green .....	21,654	23,372	1,718	.....

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Furniture .....	16,294	27,910	11,616	.....
Gold Dust .....	1,740,983	838,828	.....	902,155
Grain—				
Wheat .....	217,499	202,704	.....	14,795
Barley .....	2,054	6,040	3,986	.....
Oats .....	3,311	2,392	.....	1,522
Rice .....	142,432	47,091	.....	95,341
Haberdashery .....	44,967	75,402	30,435	.....
Hardware .....	81,760	132,560	50,800	.....
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets .....	47,636	94,237	46,601	.....
Hosiery and Gloves .....	26,139	83,864	57,725	.....
Hops .....	12,149	6,806	.....	5,343
Instruments—Musical .....	10,959	17,482	6,523	.....
India-rubber Goods .....	3,912	6,754	2,842	.....
Iron and Steel .....	92,124	127,329	35,205	.....
Jewellery .....	16,330	33,182	16,852	.....
Lead—Rolls .....	8,083	10,206	2,123	.....
Leather—				
Unmanufactured .....	16,980	15,986	.....	994
Boots and Shoes .....	187,368	150,031	.....	37,337
Linen and Drapery .....	708,447	739,095	30,648	.....
Live Stock—				
Horses .....	5,109	15,131	10,022	.....
Cattle .....	3,922	8,314	4,492	.....
Matches .....	17,005	15,112	.....	1,893
Machinery .....	29,798	68,589	38,791	.....
Sewing Machines .....	3,091	6,259	3,168	.....
Matting and Rugs .....	2,627	6,152	3,525	.....
Metal—Galvanized .....	36,789	43,011	6,222	.....
Military and Naval Stores .....	18,743	27,838	9,095	.....
Millinery .....	29,263	51,655	22,392	.....
Nails .....	16,109	26,109	10,000	.....
Oil—all kinds .....	72,602	57,540	.....	15,062
Oilmen's Stores .....	59,650	53,766	.....	5,884
Onions .....	7,069	1,335	.....	5,734
Opium .....	25,381	6,434	.....	18,947
Paint .....	18,761	14,089	.....	4,672
Painters' Materials .....	3,646	9,239	5,593	.....
Perfumery .....	4,802	8,321	3,519	.....
Pickles and Sauces .....	7,692	13,966	6,274	.....
Pipes—Tobacco .....	5,126	9,087	3,961	.....
Potatoes .....	60,015	52,509	.....	7,506
Printing Materials .....	7,129	8,874	1,745	.....
Preserved Meat .....	208	14,406	14,198	.....
Saddlery and Harness .....	18,897	30,836	11,939	.....
Silks .....	18,648	34,628	15,980	.....
Skins—				
Horned Cattle .....	24,441	17,749	.....	6,692
Sheep .....	32,588	33,619	1,031	.....
Soap .....	3,046	5,574	2,528	.....
Starch and Blue .....	10,138	11,714	1,576	.....
Spirits—				
Brandy .....	167,396	131,236	.....	36,160
Rum .....	59,128	53,935	.....	5,193
Geneva .....	31,678	32,140	462	.....
Gin .....	12,386	2,863	.....	9,523
Whiskey .....	13,775	11,588	.....	2,187
All other .....	10,024	13,951	3,927	.....
Stationery—				
Books .....	51,665	57,517	5,852	.....
Paper .....	57,786	86,066	28,280	.....
Maps .....	1,029	449	.....	580
Sugar—				
Raw .....	536,539	496,113	.....	40,426
Refined .....	963	6,258	5,295	.....
Tallow .....	66,276	97,024	30,748	.....
Tea .....	486,860	429,226	.....	57,634
Timber—				
From Queensland .....	5,237	15,191	9,954	.....
From United States .....	2,502	7,919	5,417	.....
Tin and Tinware .....	12,523	11,039	.....	1,484
Tobacco .....	110,404	103,297	.....	7,107
Toys and Fancy Goods .....	30,027	50,641	20,614	.....
Turnery and Woodware .....	6,556	9,078	2,522	.....
Turpentine and Varnish .....	4,756	6,326	2,070	.....
Twine and Thread .....	6,368	12,241	5,876	.....
Umbrellas and Parasols .....	4,613	14,409	9,796	.....
Vinegar .....	4,181	7,253	3,072	.....
Watches and Clocks .....	7,724	12,855	5,131	.....
Wine .....	77,469	65,242	.....	12,227
Wire .....	14,795	20,931	6,136	.....
Wool .....	784,340	733,872	.....	45,468
Woollens .....	48,975	116,175	67,200	.....
Woolpacks and Bagging .....	22,803	32,266	9,463	.....
Yellow Metal .....	10,211	16,871	6,660	.....

TABLE B—EXPORTS SEAWARD.

Page 70.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Apothecaries' Ware .....	1,750	3,326	1,576	.....
Bags and Sacks .....	6,283	8,731	1,448	.....
Bark .....	2,194	496	.....	1,698
Beche-le-mer .....	4,353	933	.....	3,420
Beer—				
In Bottle .....	23,309	19,840	.....	3,469
„ Bulk .....	11,553	10,369	.....	1,184
Blankets .....	789	2,243	1,454	.....
Bone-dust .....	3,087	5,656	2,569	.....
Butter and Cheese .....	21,337	43,268	21,931	.....
Carriage Materials .....	439	1,016	577	.....
Casks—Empty .....	2,381	5,489	3,108	.....
Chinese Provisions .....	1,904	3,093	1,189	.....
Coals .....	292,201	298,195	5,994	.....
Coffee .....	10,628	12,183	1,555	.....
Copper .....	25,022	74,805	49,783	.....
Copper Ore .....	10,000	2,346	.....	7,654
Cotton .....	10,905	4,760	.....	6,145
Drugs and Medicines .....	15,106	12,051	.....	3,055
Flour.....	136,996	82,665	.....	54,331
„ Corn .....	.....	3,102	3,102	.....
Fruit—				
Green .....	25,730	46,076	20,346	.....
Dried .....	13,929	12,012	.....	1,917
Gold—				
Bars .....	225,040	416,570	191,530	.....
Dust .....	157,576	161,690	4,114	.....
Coins .....	1,771,005	2,184,612	413,607	.....
Grain—				
Maize .....	144,850	186,551	41,701	.....
Oats .....	3,973	2,272	.....	1,701
Rice .....	45,741	24,916	.....	20,825
Wheat .....	4,024	9,700	5,676	.....
Guano .....	4,166	438	.....	3,728
Gum .....	1,955	460	.....	1,495
Hardware.....	68,146	61,998	.....	6,148
Hay .....	4,361	7,887	3,526	.....
Instruments—Musical .....	1,014	2,626	1,612	.....
Iron—Galvanized .....	2,529	4,342	1,813	.....
Leather—				
Unmanufactured .....	32,727	47,166	14,439	.....
Boots and Shoes .....	63,840	45,433	.....	18,407
Linen and Drapery.....	143,933	136,585	.....	7,348
Live Stock—				
Horses .....	16,191	27,677	11,486	.....
Horned Cattle .....	26,153	7,342	.....	18,811
Sheep .....	5,084	3,408	.....	1,676
Pigs .....	1,285	3,732	2,447	.....
Machinery .....	16,778	18,193	1,415	.....
Matches .....	5,559	4,984	.....	575
Molasses and Treacle .....	18,973	16,937	.....	2,036
Oil—				
Black.....	1,705	5,878	4,173	.....
Kerosene .....	7,036	13,312	6,276	.....
Oil Stores.....	23,699	30,813	7,114	.....
Opium .....	11,918	10,420	.....	498
Pitch, Tar, and Resin .....	851	1,172	321	.....
Preserved Meats .....	45,077	54,044	8,967	.....
Skins—				
Horned Cattle .....	48,811	45,089	.....	3,722
Sheep .....	2,652	8,259	5,607	.....
Spirits—				
Brandy .....	41,091	42,652	1,561	.....
Rum .....	9,853	4,700	.....	5,153
Geneva.....	11,796	8,355	.....	3,441
Stationery and Books .....	8,142	5,650	.....	2,492
Sugar—				
Refined .....	68,355	68,139	.....	216
Unrefined .....	84,759	64,058	.....	20,701
Sundries .....	7,868	7,122	.....	746
Tallow .....	176,340	201,834	25,494	.....
Tea .....	128,835	107,679	.....	21,156
Timber .....	13,058	23,870	10,812	.....
Tobacco.....	150,779	48,395	.....	102,384
Toys and Fancy Goods .....	15,944	19,454	3,510	.....
Wine .....	29,631	28,976	.....	655
Wire .....	4,923	7,442	2,519	.....
Wool .....	2,693,105	2,503,704	.....	189,401
Woolpacks .....	5,229	5,670	441	.....

A very large increase in Import value is observable in the following articles :— The increase, as compared with 1868, being on Apparel and Slops, £212,552; Woollens, £67,200; Hosiery and Gloves, £57,725; Hardware, £50,800; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, £46,601; Machinery, £38,791; Iron and Steel, £35,205; Cottons, £34,146; with a marked increase also in Beer in Bottle, Tallow, Linen and Drapery, Haberdashery, Stationery, and Millinery.

The largest decrease of Imports, compared with 1868, is shown in Gold Dust, £902,155; Flour and Bread, £96,862; Rice, £95,341; Tea, £57,634; Spirits, £48,674; Wool, £45,468; Sugar (Raw), £40,426; Boots and Shoes, £37,339; Opium, £18,947; Dried Fruits, £17,641; Oils, £15,062; with large decrease also in Wheat, Beer in Wood, Wine, Coffee, Copper, Coin, and Apothecaries' Ware.

The Exports Seaward is shown, by table 40, at page 93, to have exceeded that of 1868 by £384,820. The principal items of increase were,—Gold Coins, £413,607; Gold Bars, £191,530; Copper, £49,783; Maize and Wheat, £47,377; Tallow, £25,494; Butter and Cheese, £21,931; Green Fruit, £20,346; Leather Unmanufactured, £14,439; Timber, £10,812; Live Stock, £10,486; while there was a decrease of Exports, compared with 1868, on Wool, £189,401; Tobacco, £102,384; Flour, £54,331; Tea, £21,150; Rice, £20,825; Sugar; £20,917; and Horned Cattle, £18,811.

#### SHIPPING.

The number of vessels Inwards is 2,022, being 51 less than the previous year; Page 101. but the vessels visiting our shores would appear to have been of a much larger size, as the tonnage has increased from 724,193 in 1868, to 741,369 tons in 1869.

The Outward shipping shows an increase in both instances; the number having Page 103. increased from 2,218 to 2,236, and the measurement from 776,449 to 833,248 tons.

The departures exceeded the arrivals by 214 vessels, of an aggregate of 91,879 tons. Of the arrivals, 51 per cent. were at the Port of Sydney, and 42 per cent at Newcastle; but of the departure 48 per cent. left Newcastle and 45 per cent. Sydney Harbour, viz. :—

Ports.	Inwards.	Outwards.
Sydney ... ..	1,044	1,009
Newcastle ... ..	854	1,034
3 other Ports ... ..	124	143
	—	—
	2,022	2,236
	—	—

But a small percentage of the vessels came to Sydney in ballast, whilst at Newcastle 37 per cent. came empty. On the other hand, 4 per cent. left the Port of Sydney without freight, whilst but 1 vessel left the Port of Newcastle, the principal coaling depôt of the Australian Colonies.

From the shipbuilding establishments 32 new vessels were turned out, of the Page 105. registered measurement of 1,611 tons, against 22 vessels, of 1,696 tons, the year previous.



## PART IV.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Page 114. Mills for grain number 183, being 2 in excess of the year 1868. Those worked by steam show an increase of 5, but those propelled by water power are 1 short, whilst wind and water mills remain the same in number.

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Page 115. The number has now reached 4,497, being 935 in excess of the year 1868.

The Settled Districts numbered 3,708, whilst those in the Unsettled or Pastoral Districts numbered 789.

## CLOTH AND TWEEDS.

Page 119. Two new manufactories have been established, which has increased the number to 7. The quantity of cloth and tweeds manufactured was 233,904 yards, being 6,440 yards in excess of the previous year. The increased production in woollens of late years is indicative of the demand that is springing up for goods which will bear a very favourable comparison with the imported article.

## SOAP AND CANDLES.

Page 119. The manufacture of Soap has declined from 81,549 cwt. to 73,943 cwt., whilst the quantity of Candles produced has increased by 1,481 cwt., making a total of 15,636 cwt. of Tallow Candles made in 1869. During the last two years, but half the quantity of Candles has been manufactured compared with the previous two years. The falling off is no doubt attributable to the use of Kerosene Oil, which is now produced in the Colony in large quantities and of excellent quality, and sold at a very cheap rate.

The table following shows the manufacture of both articles for the last two years, compared with the two years previous :—

Years.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
1836-67 .....	30	Cwt. 146,229	Cwt. 49,546
1868-69 .....	27	155,492	29,791
Decrease .....	3	.....	19,755
Increase .....	.....	9,263	.....

## TOBACCO.

Page 120. Of Tobacco it seems that 1,019 cwt. was manufactured in excess of the previous year, whilst the number of establishments show a decrease of 4, viz. :—

	No.	Quantity.
1868... ..	40	7,808
1869... ..	36	8,927
Decrease ... ..	4	.....
Increase ... ..	...	1,119

TALLOW

## TALLOW AND LARD.

An unusually large number of Sheep has fallen to the pot during the last two Page 121. years (410,048), more particularly with respect to the present year, when the number reached 230,550.

The graziers have no doubt resorted to this mode of thinning their herds owing to the want of a market for the disposal of their surplus stock. With regard to horned cattle it would seem they can be turned into a more profitable investment, as 8,530 head only were disposed of during the last four years (of which number 246 head only were slaughtered in 1869), whereas in the preceding six years 226,976 head fell to the pot—the annual average being 37,829 head of cattle.

The quantity of tallow produced shows an increase of 22,162 cwt. on the previous year, viz. :—

					Cwt.
1868	...	...	...	...	45,013
1869	...	...	...	...	67,175
			Increase	...	22,162

It should be remembered that in the Metropolitan District the production is chiefly from the refuse from butchers' shops.

The quantity of Lard produced has increased from 5,180 lbs. in 1868 to 6,065 lbs. in 1869; and the pigs killed increased from 466 to 1,446, the excess on the previous year being 980.

## PRODUCTION.

The Branch Royal Mint received by escort from the several Gold Fields in Page 124. 1869, 224,382 ozs., of £866,746 value, being a decrease on the previous year of 5,357 ozs., of £28,083 value.

The Gold Fields in the Western District yielded 130,954 ozs., of £506,722 value. In the Southern District the yield was 80,589 ozs., valued at £310,989; and in the Northern District the production was 12,839 ozs., to the amount of £49,035.

The most prolific Gold Field was Grenfell in the Western District, which produced 41,542 ozs., of £164,612 value. The next in rank is Araluen (Southern District), from which Gold Field the Mint received 38,824 ozs., of £150,930 value.

The Gold from the Western District ranged from £3 13s. 10d. (Orange) to £3 19s. 3d. (Grenfell) per oz.; in the Southern District, from £3 7s. 3d. (Gundagai) to £3 18s. 11d. (Tumberumba) per oz.; and in the Northern District, from £3 7s. 3d. (Scone) to £3 18s. 3d. (Rocky River) per oz.

Licenses issued for mining purposes in the Western and Southern Districts Page 224. show an increase, whilst those in the Northern District have fallen off, viz. :—

	Western.	Southern.	Northern.	Total.
1868 .....	6,171	4,562	1,391	12,124
1869 .....	6,511	5,292	1,140	12,943
	Increase.....	730	.....	819
	Decrease ...	.....	251	.....

## COAL MINES.

Page 125. Our Coal Mines do not appear to have been worked with the same activity as in 1868, for it appears there is a falling off in the production of the mineral of 34,457 tons, of £71,664 value, viz. :—

Year.	No. of Mines.	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1868 .....	28	954,230	417,809
1869 .....	33	919,773	346,145
Increase.....	5	.....	.....
Decrease .....	...	34,457	71,664

In 1868 five mines were not worked, and in 1869 seven were closed.

Page 99. However, it is clear that we have been more economical at home, for our exports seaward show an increase of 47,517 tons, of £5,994 value, viz. :—

	Tons.	Value.
1868 .....	548,036	£292,201
1869 .....	595,553	298,195
Increase .....	47,517	5,994

Victoria was our best customer, and had from us 174,446 tons, of £78,711 value; then New Zealand was supplied with 90,581 tons, of £41,905 value; and South Australia received 58,642 tons, of £20,296 value. The United States, Shanghai, &c., &c., received also large supplies of Coal.

## COPPER.

Page 125. The quantity of ore raised was 1,761 tons, valued at £26,846.

## CINNABAR.

Page 125. From the Cinnabar mine 120 tons were raised, of £200 value.

## KEROSENE.

Page 125. 7,500 tons of Kerosene Shale were raised, at three mines, of the value of £18,750.

Page 87. This is forming an item of export, as 572 tons were shipped, of £687 value.

## AGRICULTURE.

Page 126. The agricultural returns for the past year are highly satisfactory. Nearly the whole of the crops show extended cultivation, whilst at the same time the yield from each has been unusually large.

The occupiers of land, exclusive of those for pastoral purposes, have increased from 26,581 in 1868, to 27,720 in 1869, the addition being 1,139, or 4 per cent.

The extent of holdings have increased from 7,464,924 acres in 1868, to 7,857,469 acres in 1869, being an augmentation of 392,545 acres, or 5 per cent. on the area of the previous year.

The acreage under cultivation shows an increase of 47,498 acres, or nearly 11 per cent., viz. :—

	Acres.
1868 .....	434,826
1869 .....	482,324
Increase .....	47,498

Holdings

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

15

Holdings enclosed but not in cultivation expanded from 3,301,140 acres in 1868, to 3,693,213 acres in 1869,—the increase being 392,073 acres, or over 11 per cent. Holdings unenclosed have decreased from 3,728,957 acres in 1868 to 3,681,931 acres in 1869, the decrease being 47,026 acres, or  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Page 126.

The following table affords a view of those crops, showing extended cultivation, and it is gratifying to observe the large increases that have taken place in all the principal items of production. Increased cultivation of principal crops.

Crops.	1868.		1869.		Increase.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Wheat .....	164,206	1,787,085 bushels	189,452	*3,200,959 bushels	25,246	1,413,874 bushels
Maize .....	120,807	3,777,405 "	128,041	†4,880,805 "	7,234	1,103,400 "
Barley .....	6,397	94,715 "	9,151	148,617 "	2,754	53,902 "
Oats .....	12,129	164,687 "	17,301	400,766 "	5,172	236,079 "
Rye .....	2,187	23,164 "	2,378	37,434 "	191	14,270 "
Potatoes .....	16,391	30,768 tons	17,132	54,200 tons	741	23,432 tons
Arrowroot .....	14	14,236 lbs.	31	34,016 lbs.	17	19,810 lbs.
Sorghum, &c. ....	261	5,240 cwt.	296	8,460 cwt.	35	3,220 cwt.
Sugar-cane .....	2,584	3,264,824 lbs.	3,917	3,563,704 lbs.	1,333	298,880 lbs.
Hay .....	67,761	80,543 tons	75,034	131,985 tons	7,273	51,442 tons
Vines (Wine) .....	3,116	412,587 gallons	3,606	460,321 gallons	790	47,734 gallons
Gardens and Orchards .....	13,529	.....	14,516	.....	987	.....
All other .....	3,145	.....	3,289	.....	144	.....

\* Great doubts have been expressed as regards the yield of wheat in the Orange District, and it is asserted that the produce is more than double the quantity stated in the return, (204,008 bushels.) I have caused enquiry to be made as regards the quantity grown there, and the collectors state they have reason to believe there is more wheat grown in the district than the return shows, and promised to obtain from the wheat-buyers a better estimate when the season is advanced and the crops threshed out, but as yet I have received no communication upon the subject.

† Since the collection of the agricultural returns, the Districts of Manning River, M'Leay River, and Port Macquarie have been visited with severe floods and wind, destroying a large quantity of the maize grown.

The crops that have decreased are,—Millet, from 156 acres, with a produce of 1,931 bushels in 1868, to 134 acres, with a yield of 1,806 bushels, in 1869, the decrease being 22 acres, and produce 125 bushels. Tobacco has decreased from 875 acres in 1868, to 366 acres in 1869, showing a falling off of 509 acres; the produce has fallen from 7,925 to 3,192 cwt., showing a decrease of 4,733 cwt. The acreage under green fodder fell from 21,193 acres in 1868, to 17,375 acres in 1869, showing a decrease of 3,818 acres. Crops exhibiting decrease.

The quantity of Wheat gathered from the harvest of the present year averaged close upon 17 bushels to the acre, which is an increase upon the previous year's productions of about 6 bushels to the acre. Wheat.

The crops of the present year average about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head of the population; and had not Seed Wheat to be included, the farmers would have grown close upon sufficient for the requirements of the people.

The importations of Bread-stuffs in 1869 amounted to £435,322, or at the rate of 17s. 11d. per head of the population; whilst our own growing amounted in value to about £960,287 per annum, or an average of £1 19s. 6d. per head,—together, £2 17s. 5d. per head.

The exportation of Bread-stuffs was at the rate of 3s. 9d. per head; leaving the rate of our own consumption at £2 13s. 8d. per head. The average rate for the five years was £2 12s 11d. per head per annum.

During the quinquennial period the importations of Bread-stuffs have, on an average, exceeded in value £600,000 sterling per annum; but it should be borne in mind that the estimated value of the imports in the two years 1865–66 reached the large sum of £1,661,670, whereas in the three following years the amount was less by £277,090.

The

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

The statement following will show the importations of Wheat and Flour, the estimated value, and the quantity and rate per head of the population, for the five years 1865 to 1869 inclusive:—

Year.	Population.	Imports.				Colonial Produce.				Value of Imports and Colonial Produce per head of Population.	Exports.			
		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Imports per head of Population.	Wheat.	Average price per bushel in Sydney.	Estimated Value.	Value of Colonial Produce per head of Population.		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Estimated Value.	Value of Exports per head of Population.
		Bushels.	Tons.	£	£ s. d.	Bushels.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	Tons.	£	s. d.
1865	411,388	692,826	24,322	807,289	1 19 2	1,013,863	8 0	405,545	0 19 8	2 18 10	15,307	271	13,345	0 7
1866	431,412	1,093,081	29,832	£54,381	1 19 7	2,226,027	6 6	723,459	1 13 6	3 13 1	71,890	152	23,691	1 1
1867	447,620	755,973	16,455	402,279	0 17 11	1,433,807	*5 0	358,452	0 16 0	1 13 11	78,480	112	23,580	1 0
1868	466,765	609,011	20,242	546,979	1 3 5	1,787,085	6 6	580,802	1 4 10	2 8 3	12,974	117	6,981	0 3
1869	485,356	777,408	16,301	435,322	0 17 11	3,200,959	6 0	960,287	1 19 6	2 17 5	31,499	6,055	92,365	3 9
Average of 5 years		785,659	21,430	609,250	1 7 7	1,932,348	6 5	625,709	1 6 8	2 14 3	42,030	1,341	31,992	1 4

\* In 1867 the average price per bushel ranged from 5s. to 6s. 3d.,—calculations made on 6s.

Our exports in 1869 were unusually large, having exceeded in value the aggregate of the four preceding years by the sum of £24,768.

Wheat.

In the year 1865 the Wheat crops extended over 34 acres per cent. of the total quantity of land under cultivation, and the produce averaged close up 8 bushels to the acre. In the following year 4 acres per cent. more were under crop, whilst the yield was 5 bushels per acre better. In 1867 the Wheat crop fell to 36 acres per cent., and the average produce only realized 9½ bushels to the acre. The acreage under crop in 1868 was increased, and reached 37½ acres per cent., and the yield was also more abundant by 1 bushel to the acre over the previous year. Again, in 1869 the area under cultivation was increased to 39 acres per cent., with a fine produce of nearly 17 bushels to the acre. Thus it appears that the present year of the quinquennial period was the most prolific in productions to the tillers of the soil, and the year 1865 the least favourable.

The Wheat crops of the last five years averaged 37 acres per cent. to total acreage under cultivation, with an average produce of 11½ bushels to the acre.

## MAIZE.

The area of land sown with Maize in 1869 covered 26 acres per cent. to total cultivation, and in the year previous 1 acre per cent. more was under crop; but the prolific yield of the former year averaged 38 bushels to the acre against 31 in the latter year, thereby showing a large increase of 7 bushels to the acre. The present year's production is by far the largest during the last five years, and is 8 bushels per acre above the average.

Export of Maize.

The Australian Colonies are greatly dependent upon the farmers of this Colony for their supply of Maize; and I append a table showing that our exports in 1869 were over £186,500, against £144,850 the year previous.

Country to which Exported.	Year 1868.		Year 1869.	
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
Victoria .....	917,394	115,750	936,591	161,114
Queensland .....	113,769	13,353	54,709	8,109
New Zealand .....	85,456	11,849	89,527	15,035
Tasmania .....	6,900	804	3,040	442
South Australia .....	2,471	352	600	90
TOTAL COLONIES .....	1,125,990	142,108	1,084,467	184,790
Great Britain .....	13,689	1,826	.....	.....
New Caledonia .....	6,034	786	11,906	1,761
Mauritius .....	1,200	130	.....	.....
IN ALL .....	1,146,913	144,850	1,096,373	186,551

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

17

## BARLEY.

Barley covered 1·8 acres per cent. to total cultivated lands, and the crop averaged 16 bushels to the acre. In 1868 the area sown with seed formed 1·4 per cent., and the produce averaged 14·8 bushels per acre. The average produce of the five years was about 13½ bushels to the acre.

## OATS.

The acreage under Oats has increased, being 3·5 acres per cent., against 2·7 per cent. to total cultivated lands the year previous. The produce has likewise increased, yielding 23 bushels, against 13·5 bushels per acre in 1868. The five years' average was nearly 16 bushels to the acre.

## POTATOES.

During the last two years the Potato crop covered about the same extent of land (3·5 and 3·7 acres) to total land under cultivation, whilst the average produce shows an increase from 1·9 to 3·1 tons per acre. The average of the five years was 2·3 tons per acre.

## HAY.

The acreage under Hay during the last two years is about the same, averaging 15½ per cent. to total cultivation, but the produce has increased over ½ ton to the acre.

For easy reference the following table of much interest has been added, affording a view of the proportion the principal crops bore to the total quantity of land under cultivation, as well as the produce per acre of each of the principal crops for the last five years, viz. :—

	Crops. (Acres per cent. to total cultivation.)						Produce per Acre.					
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean.
Wheat.....	34·8	38·7	36·0	37·7	39·2	37·3	7·7	12·7	9·6	10·8	16·9	11·5 bushels
Maize.....	29·9	26·4	27·9	27·7	26·5	27·7	24·3	32·4	27·1	31·2	38·1	30·6 "
Barley.....	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·8	1·4	9·9	14·7	12·1	14·8	16·2	13·6 "
Oats.....	2·8	3·3	3·1	2·7	3·5	3·1	10·6	20·3	11·9	13·5	23·1	15·9 "
Potatoes.....	4·0	4·1	3·7	3·7	3·5	3·8	2·0	2·3	2·1	1·9	3·1	2·3 tons
Hay.....	16·3	16·5	17·9	15·6	15·5	16·4	0·8	1·5	1·2	1·1	1·7	1·3 "

In looking further into this important subject, I find that the average rate of consumption of Bread-stuffs for the quinquennial period was 17½ tons per 100 of the population; and the rate of consumption in 1869 was 2½ tons more, or 20 tons in all. In 1866 the proportion was very high, being 23½ tons to every 100 of the people: a quantity much in excess of the wants of the community, and probably had its effect upon making importers more chary in dealing with Bread-stuffs the two following years, when the rate per 100 averaged 14 and 15½ tons respectively.

The following table shows the quantities of Bread-stuffs imported, produced in the Colony, and exported, during the last five years; also the proportion per 100 of the population :—

Year.	Population.	Import of Bread-stuffs (in Flour).	Colonial Produce (in Flour).	Total.	Export of Bread-stuffs (in Flour).	Net Quantity for home consumption.	Proportion per 100 of Population.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865	411,388	39,718	22,530	62,248	611	61,637	14·9
1866	431,412	54,122	49,467	103,589	1,749	101,840	23·6
1867	447,620	33,254	31,862	65,116	1,856	63,260	14·1
1868	466,765	33,775	39,713	73,488	405	73,083	15·6
1869	485,356	33,576	71,132	104,708	6,755	97,953	20·1
Average of 5 years.....		38,889	42,941	81,830	2,275	79,555*	17·6

\* Wheat for seed is included.

NOTE.—45 bushels of Wheat to the ton of Flour.

## VINEYARDS.

Page 126.

Increased activity is apparent in the culture of the Vine, and the growers seem to have been better rewarded of late years for their industry. During the space of six years the area under cultivation has considerably more than doubled, whilst the production of wine has nearly trebled in quantity; and also in the year under review the yield of wine per acre has been more prolific than any succeeding year. Each successive year since 1865 shows increased acreage and produce.

Area for wine-making.

In the year 1865 the vineyard plantation occupied an area of 2,126 acres, of which 1,243½ acres were appropriated for the purposes of wine, and produced 168,123 gallons, or an average of 135 gallons to the acre. The area planted with vines in 1869 covered 3,906¾ acres, of which 2,039¼ acres were set apart for wine-making, and produced 460,321 gallons, being an average of 225 gallons to the acre.

In the quinquennial period, the produce of wine to the acre ranged from 135 to 225 gallons—the average being 189 gallons.

The following table shows the acreage planted with the vine, as also the proportion per cent the area for wine-making bore to the total cultivation. The quantity of wine produced, and the yield per acre, is also given for the last five years:—

Year.	Acres under cultivation.	For Wine-making.		Production.	
		Acres.	Percentage.	Wine, in gallons.	Produce per acre.
1865.....	2,126	1,243½	58.46	168,123	135
1866.....	2,281	1,357½	59.49	242,183	178
1867.....	2,531½	1,483½	58.59	285,283	192
1868.....	3,115½	1,917	61.64	412,587	215
1869.....	3,906¾	2,039¼	52.20	460,321	225
Average of 5 years .....	2,792	1,608	58.05	313,699	189

Table use.

The vines for table use occupy an area of 679¾ acres, or 4 acres short of the previous year; but the quantity of fruit gathered has increased from 693 tons in 1868 to 955½ tons in 1869.

Unproductive.

Vines unproductive are allotted an area of 1,187¾ acres, against 513½ acres in 1868, showing a large increase of 674½ acres.

## LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

Page 221.

In connection with the agricultural interest will be found, at page 221, a return of the number and amount of liens on growing crops; from which it appears that 151 liens to the amount of £13,672 were registered, being about £2,364 more than the sum invested in 1868.

Since the operation of the Act, in the year 1863 to 1869 inclusive, 869 liens have been registered, and the total sum invested amounted to £77,118, being on an average £11,017 per annum.

## PASTORAL.

Page 135.

Horses, Sheep and Pigs exhibit a decrease in their numbers, whilst the Horned Cattle show an increase of 34,493 head, viz. :—

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1868 .....	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901
1869 .....	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924
Increase .....	.....	34,493	.....	.....
Decrease .....	514	.....	90,702	977

At

At page 137 a comparative statement will be found showing the Stock in the Old Settled Counties and the Pastoral Districts, for the years ending 31st March, 1869-70.

In connection with the Pastoral Interest will be found, at page 221, a Decennial Table, showing the number and amount of Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, &c. In 1868, I find that 370 mortgages were effected, upon 2,997,019 Sheep, 211,811 head of Horned Cattle, and 7,769 Horses, for the sum of £1,399,479; and in 1869 the number of Mortgages registered were 51 more, whilst the Sheep decreased by 939,388, and Cattle by 26,888; but the Horses increased by 2,381, and the amount of investments was less by £204,076. The sum lent on each Mortgage averaged £3,618 in 1869, and £2,635 the former year.

During the present year there were discharged 85 Mortgages, for the consideration of £741,238, leaving undischarged 244 Mortgages to the extent of £454,165; and the preceding year, 111 Mortgages were discharged for the sum of £962,596, leaving an undischarged balance of 420 Mortgages for the sum of £436,883; but to what extent the undischarged balances have been effected by unregistered discharges there are no means of ascertaining.

There is but a difference of 1 in the number of Liens on Wool compared with 1868; but the number of Sheep shows an increase of 423,783, whilst the amount of Liens has increased by £19,656, viz. :—

Year.	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.
1868 .....	236	3,695,587	512,121
1869 .....	235	4,119,370	531,777
Increase.....	.....	423,783	19,656
Decrease .....	1	.....	.....

## PART VI.

### MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

#### COIN AND BULLION.

At page 174 will be found a decennial table showing the amount of Coin and Bullion in the Mint and Banks, and the increase or decrease on the previous year. From this table it appears that the Coin and Bullion on 31st December, 1869, was less by £987,672 than in the previous year; the amount being stated at £2,379,916; and the average of the year fell from £2,009,826 in 1868, to £1,561,245 in 1869.

#### PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The decrease observed in the previous paragraph would seem to be the means of causing a greater circulation of Bank Notes, for they show an increase of £67,628 on the year 1868; and the average circulation has increased by £29,299, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
On 31st December.....	719,684	787,312	67,628
Average of year.....	653,183	682,482	29,299
Difference .....	66,501	104,890	38,329

At



Liabilities,  
Assets, &c., of  
Banks.

At page 175 will be found a return of Liabilities and Assets, and of the Capital and Profits of the several Banks, for each quarter of the year. Taking the fourth quarterly returns, it appears the Liabilities are stated as £7,646,952, against £7,533,690 in the year 1868, showing an increase of £113,262. Their Assets have decreased by £487,292, viz. :—

	£
1868 .....	11,690,225
1869 .....	11,202,933
Decrease .....	£ 487,292

The rate per annum of last dividend declared by the Banks ranged from 8 to 17 per cent.

#### BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Page 178.

There is a large falling off in the receipts of Gold by the Mint during the present year, which has had the effect of decreasing its operations, in the issue of Coin and Bullion, by over a million of pounds sterling, compared with the previous year.

The receipts of Gold for coinage from our own Fields, and also the importations from the Colonies of Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, show a large decrease on the previous year, as witnessed by the following table :—

Countries.	Import of Gold.					
	1868.		1869.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
New South Wales .....	232,489	904,422	179,549	694,022	52,940	210,400
Victoria .....	30,767	128,177	203	810	30,564	127,367
New Zealand .....	218,566	880,708	64,639	267,832	153,867	612,876
Queensland .....	122,457	440,495	97,469	345,153	24,988	95,342
Three other places .....	735	2,710	.....	.....	735	2,710
	Increase.					
Coin .....	792	3,012	4,083	15,070	3,291	12,658
TOTAL .....	605,806	2,359,524	346,003	1,323,487	.....	.....

The Coins issued show a decrease of £1,040,000, viz. :—

	Sovereigns. No.	Half-Sovereigns. No.	Total. No.
1868 ... ..	2,319,000	.....	2,319,000
1869 ... ..	1,202,000	154,000	1,279,000
Decrease ...	1,117,000	.....	1,040,000
Increase ...	.....	154,000	.....

In Bullion there was issued—

	£
In 1868 ... ..	6,581 ozs., of the value of... 26,728
1869 ... ..	9,936 " " " " 40,388
Showing an increase of 3,355 " " " " ..	13,660

The total value of Coin and Bullion issued in the year

	£
1868 was ... ..	2,345,728, against
	1,319,388 in 1869 ;
Showing a decrease of	1,026,340.

The

The revenue decreased from £19,517 in 1868, to £15,288 in 1869.

Since the Mint was opened, on the 14th May, 1855, up to 31st December, 1869, there have been issued 24,697,500 sovereigns and 3,259,000 half-sovereigns, amounting to £26,327,000; and 421,363 ozs. in Gold Bullion have also been issued, of £1,687,544 value; making a grand issue of Coin and Bullion to the extent of £28,014,544.

#### RAILWAYS.

During the year, Railway Communication has been extended 71 miles, of which the—

Northern Line was lengthened	...	...	31 miles
Southern Line	..	...	20 ..
Western Line	..	...	20 ..

The number of Passengers conveyed by Railway was—

Season-ticket Holders	...	...	...	223,428
Other Passengers	...	...	...	759,635
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>983,063</u>

The Southern Line had by far the largest share of the Passenger Traffic.

The amount received for Coaching, including rents, &c., has increased from £99,408 in 1868, to £109,427 in 1869.

The Carriage of Goods shows a large increase on the previous year, viz. :—

	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	£
1868	596,513	124,950
1869	714,114	155,548
Increase	<u>117,601</u>	<u>30,598</u>

On the Southern Line the Goods Traffic shows a falling off of 24,730 tons; but the receipts for the carriage have increased.

The Total Earnings of all the Railway Lines show an increase of 18 per cent., viz. :—

	£
1868	224,358
1869	264,975
Increase	<u>40,617</u>

The expenditure for Working Expenses has increased from £144,080 in 1868, to £176,362 in 1869; the increase being £32,282, or 22½ per cent.

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The means of communication by wire have been afforded to five new districts, making a total of 83 stations in the Colony at the end of the year.

The wire has been extended 668 miles, bringing the total length up to 5,053 miles.

145,370 telegrams were sent from the stations, being an increase of 12,498 on the previous year.

The

The revenue of the year shows a net profit of £4,646 over the expenditure, viz. :—

	£
Revenue from 83 stations ... ..	30,150
Intercolonial balances ... ..	1,560
Guaranteed lines ... ..	1,064
Total revenue ... ..	32,774
Expenditure ... ..	28,128
Net profit ... ..	4,646

Up to the end of the year the total cost of construction of the several lines was £189,145, being an increase of £19,195 on the expenditure of 1868.

#### POST OFFICES.

Page 181. 34 additional Post Offices have been opened, bringing the total number up to 521.

Persons employed. Employment was given to 642 persons, being 43 in excess of the year 1868.

Postal Lines. The Postal Lines show an increase of 514 miles, making the total length 13,238 miles.

Letters. The total number of letters passing through the Post Offices shows an increase of 587,744, or 8.96 per cent.

On their own numbers,—

Foreign letters decreased 3.41 per cent.
Inland „ increased 11.17 „
Town „ „ 14.72 „

The following table shows the number of letters posted during the last two years :—

Year.	Letters posted for Delivery.			
	Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Total.
1868 ... ..	1,104,938	4,996,464	454,488	6,555,890
1869 ... ..	1,067,251	5,554,950	521,433	7,143,634
Increase ... ..	.....	558,486	66,945	587,744
Decrease ... ..	37,687	.....	.....	.....

In the last decade 58,773,774 letters have passed through the several Post Offices of the Colony, of which number 10,360,209, or 17½ per cent., were classified as Foreign; 44,077,820, or 75 per cent., were for Inland delivery; and 4,335,745, or 7½ per cent., were for Town delivery.

Newspapers posted to places beyond the Colony have increased, whilst those for Inland delivery have fallen off, viz. :—

Year.	Foreign.	Inland.	Total.
1868 ... ..	932,154	2,648,178	3,580,332
1869 ... ..	1,112,232	2,481,321	3,593,553
Increase ... ..	180,078	.....	13,221
Decrease ... ..	.....	166,857	.....

In the decennial period 39,943,613 newspapers have passed through the several Post Offices, of which number 4,335,745, or 11 per cent., were Foreign, and 30,137,741, or 89 per cent., Inland.

Packets,

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

Packets, &c., show a large increase on the previous year, viz. :—

	Number.
1868 .....	116,987
1869 .....	158,034
Increase .....	<u>41,047</u> , or 35 per cent.

1,888,371 packets, &c., have passed through the several Post Offices during the last ten years.

Over one hundred millions of letters, newspapers, packets, &c., have passed through the Post Offices during the last decade.

The revenue shows an increase of £2,518, or 3 per cent., and the expenditure £1,765, or nearly 2 per cent; the excess of receipts over expenditure being £753, or 1 per cent., viz. :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1868 .....	£ 83,202	£ 88,935
1869 .....	85,720	90,700
Increase .....	2,518	1,765

## MONEY ORDERS.

The large amount of accommodation afforded the public shows how well Page 182. the system is appreciated.

Six new branch offices have been opened, making a total of 164 offices distributed throughout the Colony, at the end of the year.

Money Orders were issued to the number of 66,062, being an increase of 9,570 on the previous year; the accommodation afforded amounted to £288,476, or £40,988, or 16 per cent. over the year 1868.

59,129 Orders were paid, against 50,437 in 1868, showing an increase of 8,692. The payments in 1869 amounted to £263,297, or £40,727, or 18 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

In the space of five years the Orders issued have increased over 200 per cent. in number, and 173 per cent. in amount; and the Orders paid have increased 254 per cent. in number, and 229 per cent. in amount, viz. :—

Year.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1864 .....	21,905	£ 105,681	16,691	£ 80,040
1869 .....	66,062	288,476	59,129	263,298
Increase .....	44,157	182,795	42,438	183,258

The revenue exceeded the expenditure by the sum of £423 19s. 3d., viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue .....	3,048	3	4
Expenditure .....	2,624	4	1
Net profit .....	423	19	3

The revenue includes the sum of £165 14s. 4d. interest from the Bank of New South Wales.

PUBLIC

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Page 185.

The Receipts and Disbursements during the year 1869 stood as follows:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	2,553,055	9	2	2,617,205	3	10
Loans' Account ... ..	1,073,291	15	4	616,476	5	5
Clergy and School Lands Revenue Account	19,647	15	0	9,807	14	6
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	10,286	12	9	15,298	10	0
Police Reward Fund ... ..	2,820	5	9	1,163	0	7
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	4,402	0	8	5,854	10	3
Special Receipts' Account ... ..	105,799	4	10	116,344	6	11
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account ... ..	116,277	13	1	108,151	18	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	3,885,580	16	7	3,490,301	10	1
Civil Service Superannuation Fund:—						
Debentures (Proceeds of) ... ..	4,520	0	0	.....		
" Sold ... ..	.....			4,500	0	0
Balances at the credit of the several Accounts						
on 31st December, 1868... ..	427,667	5	0	.....		
Do. do. 31st December, 1869 ... ..	.....			822,966	11	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
TOTAL ... ..	4,317,768	1	7	4,317,768	1	7

Page 186.

The receipts in aid of the Consolidated Revenue show an increase of £99,081 compared with 1868.

The items exhibiting the principal increases were—

	£	s.	d.
Land Revenue .....	42,804	8	7
Railway Tolls, &c. ....	57,349	5	4
Postage .....	4,460	11	10
Stamps .....	5,124	12	4

And those items showing the chief decreases were—

Customs .....	8,572	9	2
Duty on Spirits and Molasses.....	11,392	10	9
Mint Receipts .....	4,228	19	5

The Disbursements out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund show a small decrease of £491 13s. 1d. on the previous year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
1868 .....	2,617,696	16	11
1869 .....	2,617,205	3	10
	<hr/>		
DECREASE.....	491	13	1

The Receipts were at the rate of £5 5s. 2d. per head of the population, and the Disbursements £5 7s. 10d. per head.

Page 192.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st December, 1868, Debentures and Treasury Bills were

Outstanding to the value of .....	£8,564,830
This amount has been increased by.....	2,736,300

Making the amount of each issue sold .....	11,301,130
Amount written off .....	1,755,100

Leaving outstanding, 31 December, 1869 ...	£9,546,030
--	------------

The

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

25

The annual Interest on total Loan outstanding for each Service amounts to £468,519, against £419,923 in 1868.

The Public Debt is at the rate of £19 13s. 4d. per head of the population, and the annual interest payable 19s. 3d. per head.

## LOCAL REVENUES.

Full information relative to the working of the several Municipal Institutions will be found at pages 195 and 196 of the volume.

## PART VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

Upon the Public Works of the Colony under the supervision of the Govern- Page 200.  
ment, there has been expended a sum of money exceeding £960,000, viz. :—

Nature of Work.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>	£	£	£	£
Lines open for Traffic.....	62,622	150,417	87,795	.....
Extensions not open .....	560,841	456,666	.....	104,175
Electric Telegraph Lines .....	12,755	20,676	7,921	.....
Roads and Bridges .....	135,813	148,300	12,487	.....
Harbours and Rivers .....	78,483	76,731	.....	1,752
Fitz Roy Dry Dock .....	4,721	4,548	.....	173
Buildings, &c., &c. ....	95,305	95,186	.....	119
Minor Roads and Bridges (not classified) .....	7,935	7,784	.....	151
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>958,475</b>	<b>960,308</b>	<b>108,203</b>	<b>106,370</b>

The total expenditure for the last two years was close upon two millions of pounds sterling.

The expenditure upon the Sewerage of the City was £40,236, against £39,649 the year before, and upon the Water-works, £34,302 being £21,388 short of the expenses of 1868.

## METEOROLOGY.

The following table will afford a view of the average Rainfall and the prevailing Page 218.  
direction of the wind, as registered at the stations where observations were taken during the year.

Stations.	Height above the Sea.	Rainfall.		Prevailing direction of the Wind at 9 a.m.
		Year's Average.	Rainy Days.	
	Feet.	Inches.	Number.	
Newcastle .....	109	36·52	103	N.W.
Sydney .....	155	48·19	134	W.N.W.
Cape St. George .....	242	49·42	133	W.
Lake George .....	2,269	27·19	129	N.W.
Deniliquin .....	410	12·45	39	S.
Kiandra .....	4,640	67·51	130	N.W.
Eden .....	107	26·57	125	S.W.
<b>Average.....</b>	.....	<b>38·26</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>N.W.</b>

The greatest quantity of rain fell at Kiandra, where in 130 days the average depth of rain was 67·51 inches. Cape St. George received the next heaviest visitation, where the rain's average was 49·42 inches in 133 days. At Deniliquin the rainfall is comparatively light, averaging 12·45 inches in 39 days.

In Sydney the average quantity of rain that fell exceeded the previous year by 4·51 inches, and the number of rainy days was 7 more.

## INSOLVENCIES.

Page 224.

The number of Insolvents, together with their liabilities, are much less than in the previous year. The assets are large, and leave a small deficiency in comparison with the year 1868, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.
Number of Insolvents ... ..	534	530
Liabilities ... ..	£572,651	483,145
Assets ... ..	233,099	296,979
Amount of deficiency ...	£339,552	186,166
Decrease ... ..	£153,386	

The Fees in Insolvency decreased from £2,159 in 1868, to £1,882 in 1869.

## PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

Page 226.

Licenses to retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors were issued to 2,192 applicants, being 4 less than the number granted the previous year.

The receipts from this source show a slight decrease on the year 1868, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ...	£63,203	63,070
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans ...	2,583	2,617
Total ... ..	£65,786	65,687
Decrease ... ..	£99	

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Page 227.

On the 31st December last the Volunteer Corps, including Naval Brigade, mustered 3,048 members, against 2,727 the year previous.

The expenditure for this service is a little better than £120 in excess of the year 1868, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.
Volunteer Corps ... ..	£6,632	6,409
Naval Brigade ... ..	3,660	4,008
	£10,292	£10,417

## POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

Page 229.

At the last General Election (1869–70) the Registered Electors numbered 116,968, and the number on the three Gold Fields Electorates, who vote upon the production of their mining or business licenses, is estimated at 11,766, bringing up the total number to 128,734, or 47 per cent. of the population on their own numbers (271,005) at the end of the year.

About 56,331 electors exercised the franchise, leaving 72,403, or 58 per cent., who did not avail themselves of the privilege.

## LAND SALES.

Page 230.

From the returns it is manifest that a large quantity of Land has been disposed of. The area sold in the Old Settled Counties otherwise than conditionally shows an increase of 19,310 acres; but in the Pastoral Districts a decline of 4,366 acres

## STATISTICS, 1869—REPORT.

27

acres is observed. However, there is a net increase on the total quantity sold over the previous year of 14,945 acres, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Settled Districts...	21,594	40,905	19,311	.....
Pastoral Districts	128,351	123,985	.....	4,366
Total	149,945	164,890	19,311	4,366

Lands conditionally sold also exhibit a marked increase on the previous year of 57,812 acres, and the number of selections shows also an addition of 1,805, viz. :—

	1868	1869	Increase	Decrease
Selections. No.	3,194	4,994	1,800	.....
Area. acres.	239,516	397,328	157,812	.....
Increase	.....	.....	1,800	157,812

Lands sold otherwise than conditionally, and also conditionally, together, show an increase over 1868 of 172,757 acres, or 44 per cent., viz. :—

	1868	1869	Increase
Area. acres.	389,461	562,218	172,757
Increase	.....	.....	172,757

The total amount actually received in 1869 for Lands sold, inclusive of Page 233. conditional purchases and interest on land sales to conditional purchasers, was £319,612, against £265,249 in the year 1868; the increased receipts being £54,363.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THEO<sup>RE</sup>. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.







# STATISTICAL REGISTER.

1869.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Part I.—Population, Immigration, Vital Statistics, &c. ... (Embracing Returns numbered 1 to 17.)	1
Part II.—Religion, Education, and Crime... (Embracing Returns numbered 18 to 35.)	13
Part III.—Trade and Commerce ... (Embracing Returns numbered 36 to 82.)	43
Part IV.—Mills and Manufactures ... (Embracing Returns numbered 83 to 97.)	113
Part V.—Production ... (Embracing Returns numbered 98 to 110.)	123
Part VI.—Monetary and Financial... (Embracing Returns numbered 111 to 143.)	139
Part VII.—Miscellaneous ... (Embracing Returns numbered 144 to 174.)	199



ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ACCOUNTS—KEPT IN STERLING MONEY ... ..	172	CIVIL JUSTICE... ..	222
AD VALOREM DUTIES ... ..	140	CLOTHING—AVERAGE PRICES OF (DECENNIAL RETURN)	11
AGRICULTURE—		COAL—	
In the Old Settled Counties ... ..	126	Raised at the Mines, and Value ... ..	125
In the Pastoral Districts ... ..	130	" (Decennial Return) ... ..	125
Summary ... ..	132	Exported (Decennial Return) ... ..	99
Decennial Return ... ..	134	COFFEE AND CHICORY IMPORTED—DUTY ON ... ..	140
ALE, BEER, AND PORTER, IMPORTED—DUTY ON ... ..	140	COIN AND BULLION—	
ARTILLERY GUNS ... ..	228	In the Colonial Treasury ... ..	} 173
ASSESSMENTS ON RUNS ... ..	153	In the Military Chest ... ..	
ASYLUMS—		In the Banks ... ..	
Benevolent ... ..	6	Exported ... ..	
Destitute Children's ... ..	6-17	In the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	173
Lunatic ... ..	5	Issued at the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	178
Government—(Infirm and Destitute) ... ..	6	COINS—IN CIRCULATION ... ..	174
AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES ... ..	153	COLLEGES ... ..	17
BANKS—		COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS—DECENNIAL RETURN ... ..	122
Liabilities, Assets, &c.—Abstracts of ... ..	175-176	COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL—	
Coin in ... ..	173	Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	34
" (Decennial Return) ... ..	174	Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	36
Paper Currency in Circulation ... ..	174	CONVICTIONS—	
Rates of Interest allowed by ... ..	173	Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	35
Savings' Bank—Deposits, &c. ... ..	177	Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	37
Rates of Interest, &c. ... ..	177	Decennial Return ... ..	38
BATTERIES ... ..	228	Cases summarily dealt with ... ..	39
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS ... ..	6	CONVICTS—	
BIRTHS—		Expenditure ... ..	194
In each Quarter of the Year ... ..	3	Executed ... ..	38
Decennial Return ... ..	3	" (Decennial Return) ... ..	38
Search Fees ... ..	160-161	Lunatics and Invalids ... ..	5-6
BOATMEN—LICENSES ... ..	154	COPPER MINES ... ..	125
BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS ... ..	121	CRIME—	
Decennial Return ... ..	122	Commitments for Trial—In Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	34
BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR-HOUSES—DUTIES ... ..	140	" In Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	36
BONDED WAREHOUSES—CHARGES ... ..	141	Convictions—In Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	35
BRANDS—FEES ON REGISTRATION ... ..	162	" In Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	37
BRANDY—		" (Decennial Return) ... ..	38
Made in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126	Summary Jurisdiction ... ..	39
Imported—Duty on ... ..	140	Executions ... ..	38
Colonial—Duty on ... ..	140	Gaols and Prisoners ... ..	18
BUTTER AND CHEESE—		CROPS—LIENS ON ... ..	221
Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	95	" Fees for Registration ... ..	160
Exported (Ditto) ... ..	95	CUSTOMS CHARGES—(See "DUTIES") ... ..	140
CANDLES—MANUFACTURED IN EACH POLICE DISTRICT, &c. ... ..	119	DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION ... ..	6-17
" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	120	DEATHS—	
CARTERS' LICENSES—FEES ... ..	154	In each Quarter of the Year ... ..	3
CATTLE—		Decennial Return ... ..	3
Slaughtered for Tallow and Lard ... ..	121	DEBENTURES ... ..	192
" (Decennial Return) ... ..	122	DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM ... ..	6-17
CHAPELS, &c. ... ..	14	DISEASES IN GAOLS, &c. ... ..	9
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	6	DOCK DUES ... ..	156
CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c. ... ..	14	DRINK FRUITS IMPORTED—DUTY ON ... ..	140
CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN ... ..	6	DUES—	
		Tonnage ... ..	154
		Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	156

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>DUTIES—</b>		<b>FEES—continued.</b>	
On Colonial Distilled Spirits ... ..		Coroners ... ..	168
On Imports, viz.—		Government Printing Office ... ..	168
Spirits, Cordials, and Liqueurs, &c. ... ..		Stamp Duties Office ... ..	142
Perfumed Spirits ... ..		Registrar General's Office ... ..	160
Wines ... ..		Miscellaneous ... ..	169
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ..		<b>FERRIES—DUES</b> ... ..	155
Malt ... ..		<b>FISHERIES—DECENNIAL RETURN</b> ... ..	100
Hops ... ..		<b>FITZ ROY DRY DOCK—DUES, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	156
Tea ... ..	140	<b>GAOLS, &amp;c., AND PRISONERS—</b>	
Sugar ... ..		Gaols and Penal Establishment ... ..	18-26
Treacle and Molasses ... ..		Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) ... ..	24-32
Coffee and Chicory ... ..		Discases ... ..	9
Tobacco and Snuff—Manufactured ... ..		<b>GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE</b> ... ..	5
" Unmanufactured ... ..		<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS—FEES</b> ... ..	169
Cigars ... ..		<b>GOLD—</b>	
Opium ... ..		Received by Escort from Gold Fields ... ..	124
Rice ... ..		" Decennial Return ... ..	124
Dried Fruits ... ..		Duty on (Exported) ... ..	141
Gold into Branch Royal Mint ... ..	141	Imported into the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	178
On Gold Exported ... ..	141	" Charges on ... ..	141
Ad valorem ... ..	140	Coined at the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	178
Stamp ... ..	142	Exported ... ..	99
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL RETURN</b> ... ..	14	Licenses to dig for ... ..	152
<b>EDUCATION—</b>		<b>GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE</b> ... ..	6
Private Schools and Scholars in each Police District ... ..	16	<b>GRAIN—</b>	
Summary of Schools and Scholars, &c. ... ..	17	Grown in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126
Decennial Return ... ..	17	Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	94
Sunday Schools ... ..	15	Exported (Ditto) ... ..	95
" Decennial Return ... ..	15	Average Price (Ditto) ... ..	11
<b>ELECTORAL RETURN</b> ... ..	229	Mills for Grinding and Dressing in each Police District, &c. ... ..	114
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—TELEGRAMS, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	180	" (Decennial Return) ... ..	114
" Scale of Charges ... ..	158	<b>GUNS—ARTILLERY</b> ... ..	228
<b>EMIGRATION SEAWARD</b> ... ..	2	<b>HARBOUR REMOVAL DUES</b> ... ..	155
<b>EXCHANGE—COURSE OF</b> ... ..	172	<b>HAWKERS' AND PEDLERS' LICENSES</b> ... ..	153
<b>EXECUTIONS—</b>		<b>HIDES AND LEATHER—</b>	
Religion, Age, &c. ... ..	38	Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	97
Decennial Return ... ..	38	Exported (Ditto) ... ..	97
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>		<b>HOME INSTITUTION</b> ... ..	6
Abstract of ... ..	185	<b>HOPS, IMPORTED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	140
Under Schedules ... ..	188	<b>HOSPITALS</b> ... ..	6
From Consolidated Revenue ... ..	188	<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE...</b> ... ..	5-6
" Abstract of ... ..	191	<b>HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD</b> ... ..	6
Convict ... ..	194	<b>IMMIGRATION—</b>	
Naval ... ..	194	Arrivals Seaward ... ..	2
Military ... ..	194	Decennial Return ... ..	4
Volunteer Corps ... ..	194	Expense on account of, &c. (Decennial Return) ... ..	184
<b>EXPORTS—</b>		Debentures issued on account of ... ..	192
Gold—Duty on ... ..	141	<b>IMPORTS—</b>	
Summary ... ..	44	Duty on ... ..	140
Seaward—Articles and Value ... ..	70	Summary of ... ..	44
Decennial Return (distinguishing Countries to which Exported) ... ..	93	Seaward—Articles and Value ... ..	45
Decennial Return—the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony, &c. ... ..	94	Decennial Return (distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported) ... ..	93
Overland <i>via</i> Albury—Articles and Value ... ..	106	Decennial Return—the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony, &c. ... ..	94
<i>via</i> Corowa ... ..	107	Overland <i>via</i> Albury—Articles and Value ... ..	105
<i>via</i> Moama ... ..	109	<i>via</i> Corowa ... ..	107
<i>via</i> Swan Hill Crossing ... ..	110	<i>via</i> Moama ... ..	108
<i>via</i> Euston ... ..	111	<i>via</i> Swan Hill Crossing ... ..	110
<i>via</i> Wentworth ... ..	112	<i>via</i> Euston ... ..	110
Butter and Cheese (Decennial Return) ... ..	95	<i>via</i> Wentworth ... ..	111
Coal (Decennial Return) ... ..	99	Live Stock—Seaward (Decennial Return) ... ..	95
Gold and Coin (Decennial Return) ... ..	99	Butter and Cheese (Ditto) ... ..	95
Gold Dust and Coin, and Countries to which same have been sent ... ..	99	Grain, &c. (Ditto) ... ..	95
Grain, &c. (Decennial Return) ... ..	95	Hides and Leather (Ditto) ... ..	97
Hides and Leather (Decennial Return) ... ..	97	Salt Meat (Ditto) ... ..	96
Live Stock Seaward (Ditto) ... ..	96	Timber (Ditto) ... ..	98
Salt Meat (Decennial Return) ... ..	96	Wool (Ditto) ... ..	97
Tallow (Ditto) ... ..	97	<b>FEES—</b>	
Timber (Ditto) ... ..	98	Schedule of, taken in the various Public Offices ... ..	159
Wool (Ditto) ... ..	97	Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	159
<b>FEES—</b>		Lands Office ... ..	159
Schedule of, taken in the various Public Offices ... ..	159	Supreme Court ... ..	163
Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	159	Survey Office ... ..	159
Lands Office ... ..	159	Insolvency Court Office ... ..	167
Supreme Court ... ..	163	District Court Office ... ..	168
Survey Office ... ..	159	Court of Claims ... ..	159
Insolvency Court Office ... ..	167	<b>FEES—continued.</b>	
District Court Office ... ..	168	Coroners ... ..	168
Court of Claims ... ..	159	Government Printing Office ... ..	168
		Stamp Duties Office ... ..	142
		Registrar General's Office ... ..	160
		Miscellaneous ... ..	169
		<b>FERRIES—DUES</b> ... ..	155
		<b>FISHERIES—DECENNIAL RETURN</b> ... ..	100
		<b>FITZ ROY DRY DOCK—DUES, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	156
		<b>GAOLS, &amp;c., AND PRISONERS—</b>	
		Gaols and Penal Establishment ... ..	18-26
		Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) ... ..	24-32
		Discases ... ..	9
		<b>GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE</b> ... ..	5
		<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS—FEES</b> ... ..	169
		<b>GOLD—</b>	
		Received by Escort from Gold Fields ... ..	124
		" Decennial Return ... ..	124
		Duty on (Exported) ... ..	141
		Imported into the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	178
		" Charges on ... ..	141
		Coined at the Branch Royal Mint ... ..	178
		Exported ... ..	99
		Licenses to dig for ... ..	152
		<b>GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE</b> ... ..	6
		<b>GRAIN—</b>	
		Grown in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126
		Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	94
		Exported (Ditto) ... ..	95
		Average Price (Ditto) ... ..	11
		Mills for Grinding and Dressing in each Police District, &c. ... ..	114
		" (Decennial Return) ... ..	114
		<b>GUNS—ARTILLERY</b> ... ..	228
		<b>HARBOUR REMOVAL DUES</b> ... ..	155
		<b>HAWKERS' AND PEDLERS' LICENSES</b> ... ..	153
		<b>HIDES AND LEATHER—</b>	
		Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	97
		Exported (Ditto) ... ..	97
		<b>HOME INSTITUTION</b> ... ..	6
		<b>HOPS, IMPORTED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	140
		<b>HOSPITALS</b> ... ..	6
		<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE...</b> ... ..	5-6
		<b>HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD</b> ... ..	6
		<b>IMMIGRATION—</b>	
		Arrivals Seaward ... ..	2
		Decennial Return ... ..	4
		Expense on account of, &c. (Decennial Return) ... ..	184
		Debentures issued on account of ... ..	192
		<b>IMPORTS—</b>	
		Duty on ... ..	140
		Summary of ... ..	44
		Seaward—Articles and Value ... ..	45
		Decennial Return (distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported) ... ..	93
		Decennial Return—the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony, &c. ... ..	94
		Overland <i>via</i> Albury—Articles and Value ... ..	105
		<i>via</i> Corowa ... ..	107
		<i>via</i> Moama ... ..	108
		<i>via</i> Swan Hill Crossing ... ..	110
		<i>via</i> Euston ... ..	110
		<i>via</i> Wentworth ... ..	111
		Live Stock—Seaward (Decennial Return) ... ..	95
		Butter and Cheese (Ditto) ... ..	95
		Grain, &c. (Ditto) ... ..	95
		Hides and Leather (Ditto) ... ..	97
		Salt Meat (Ditto) ... ..	96
		Timber (Ditto) ... ..	98
		<b>IMPOUNDING—FEES</b> ... ..	171
		<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE</b> ... ..	6-17
		<b>INSOLVENCIES—DECENNIAL RETURN</b> ... ..	224
		<b>INSOLVENT ESTATES PROCEEDINGS—FEES TAKEN IN</b> ... ..	167

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

v

	PAGE.		PAGE.
INVALIDS ... ..	5-6	MILITARY—	
IRON MINES ... ..	125	Troops in the Colony ... ..	227
KEROSENE SHALE MINES ... ..	125	Expenditure—Imperial ... ..	194
		By the Colony ... ..	
LANDS—		MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES ISSUED AT THE	
Sold ... ..	230	GOLD FIELDS ... ..	224
Decennial Return ... ..	233	"    "    Fees ... ..	152
Sold Conditionally since 1862 ... ..	233	MINES ... ..	125
Set apart for public purposes ... ..	233	MINT, ROYAL BRANCH, SYDNEY—	
Fees on Grants of ... ..	159	Gold in ... ..	173-178
Mortgages on ... ..	220	Import of Gold into—Duty on ... ..	141
Registration Fees ... ..	160	Gold received and issued since 1855 ... ..	178
Discharges of Mortgages on ... ..	220	Gold received by Escort... ..	124
Alienated ... ..	234	Charges ... ..	141
Unalienated ... ..	234	MISCELLANEOUS—CONTENTS ... ..	199
Average price per acre ... ..	235	MONEY—	
Leased for pastoral purposes since 1863 ... ..	236	Coin and Bullion ... ..	173
Revenue from, &c. ... ..	235	Paper Currency in Circulation ... ..	174
LARD—		MONEY ORDERS—ISSUED AND PAID ... ..	182
Made in each Police District, &c. ... ..	121	Commission for Issuing ... ..	157
Decennial Return ... ..	122	MORTGAGES—	
LEAD MINES ... ..	125	On Land (Decennial Return) ... ..	220
LEATHER—		Live Stock (Ditto) ... ..	221
Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	97	Discharges of (Ditto) ... ..	221
Exported (Ditto) ... ..	97	Registration Fees ... ..	160
LICENSES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES—FEES ON ... ..	152	MUNICIPALITIES—	
LIENS ON—WOOL ... ..	221	Sydney (City) ... ..	195
"    Growing Crops ... ..	221	Other ... ..	196
"    Registration Fees ... ..	160	NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON" ... ..	6-17
LIVE STOCK—		OPIMUM, IMPORTED—DUTY ON ... ..	140
In the Old Settled Counties ... ..	135	ORPHAN SCHOOLS ... ..	6-17
In the Pastoral Districts ... ..	136	PACKET LICENSES ... ..	153
Comparative Summary ... ..	137	PAWNBROKERS—LICENSES—FEES ... ..	154
Decennial Return ... ..	138	PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND ... ..	18-26
Imported—Seaward (Decennial Return) ... ..	95	PERFUMED SPIRITS—DUTY ON ... ..	140
Exported—Seaward (Ditto) ... ..	96	PILOTAGE RATES ... ..	155
Slaughtered for Tallow and Lard ... ..	121	POLITICAL FRANCHISE ... ..	229
"    "    (Decennial Return) ... ..	122	POPULATION—IMMIGRATION, &c.—CONTENTS ... ..	1
Mortgages on (Decennial Return) ... ..	221	POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER ... ..	2
Discharges of Mortgages on (Decennial Return) ... ..	221	"    Decennial Return ... ..	2
Registration Fees on Mortgage ... ..	160	POSTAGE RATES ... ..	157
LOANS ... ..	192	POST OFFICES, AND LETTERS PASSING THROUGH SAME, &c. (DECENNIAL RETURN) ... ..	181
LOCAL REVENUES ... ..	195	POUNDKEEPERS—FEES ... ..	171
LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ... ..	24-32	PRODUCTION—CONTENTS ... ..	123
LUNATICS AND INVALIDS ... ..	5-6	PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL ... ..	6-17
MACHINERY USED ON GOLD FIELDS ... ..	225	PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—AVERAGE PRICES OF (DECEN- NIAL RETURN) ... ..	11
MALT IMPORTED—DUTY ON ... ..	140	PUBLICANS—LICENSES ISSUED ... ..	226
MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., IN THE OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS, &c. ... ..	115-116	"    FEES ... ..	153
Decennial Return ... ..	118	PUBLIC DEBT ... ..	192
MANUFACTURES—		PUBLIC WORSHIP ... ..	14
Woolens ... ..	119	PUBLIC SCHOOLS, &c. ... ..	17
"    (Decennial Return) ... ..	119	PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	200
Soap and Candles ... ..	119	QUARANTINE—EXPENSE ON ACCOUNT OF ... ..	184
"    (Decennial Return) ... ..	120	RAGGED SCHOOLS ... ..	6
Tobacco ... ..	120		
"    (Decennial Return) ... ..	120		
Refined Sugar—Decennial Return ... ..	121		
Tallow and Lard ... ..	121		
"    (Decennial Return) ... ..	122		
MARRIAGES—DECENNIAL RETURN ... ..	3		
Search Fees ... ..	160-161		
MEASURES—			
In use ... ..	172		
Examining, Comparing, and Stamping—Fees ... ..	170		
METEOROLOGY ... ..	218		
MILLS AND MANUFACTURES—CONTENTS ... ..	113		
MILLS—			
For Grinding and Dressing Grain—In Old Settled Districts, &c. ... ..	114		
Decennial Return ... ..	114		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>		<b>SUNDAY SCHOOLS—</b>	
Traffic during each Month of the Year ... ..	179	Of each Denomination ... ..	15
Decennial Return ... ..	180	Decennial Return ... ..	15
Debentures ... ..	192	<b>SUMMARY JURISDICTION</b> ... ..	39
<b>RATES OF WAGES—AVERAGE (DECENNIAL RETURN)</b> ...	10	<b>SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL</b> ... ..	17
<b>REAL PROPERTY ACT—TRANSACTIONS UNDER</b> ... ..	221	<b>SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY</b> ... ..	6
" <b>FEEs</b> ... ..	161	<b>SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE</b> ... ..	6
<b>REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS</b> ... ..	6-17	<b>SYDNEY SAILORS' HOME</b> ... ..	6
<b>REGISTERED ELECTORS, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	229	<b>TALLOW—</b>	
<b>RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME—CONTENTS</b> ... ..	13	Exported (Decennial Return) ... ..	97
<b>REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—</b>		Made in each Police District, &c. ... ..	121
General Account Current ... ..	185	Decennial Return ... ..	122
Comparative Statement ... ..	186	<b>TAXES, DUTIES, &amp;c.</b> ... ..	140
Municipalities ... ..	195	<b>TEA, IMPORTED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	140
Roads Trusts ... ..	197	<b>TELEGRAMS</b> ... ..	180
From Lands and Gold Fields ... ..	235	Charges for Transmission ... ..	158
<b>RICE, IMPORTED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	140	<b>THE HOME</b> ... ..	6
<b>ROADS TRUSTS</b> ... ..	197	<b>TIMBER—</b>	
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL</b> ... ..	6-17	Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	98
<b>RUM DISTILLED IN THE COLONY (DECENNIAL RETURN)</b> ...	122	Exported (Ditto) ... ..	98
<b>RUNS—RENTS AND ASSESSMENTS OF</b> ... ..	152	Licenses to cut ... ..	153
<b>SALT MEAT—</b>		<b>TOBACCO—</b>	
Imported (Decennial Return) ... ..	96	Imported—Duty on ... ..	140
Exported (Ditto) ... ..	96	Manufactured in each Police District, &c. ... ..	120
<b>SCHOOLS—</b>		Decennial Return ... ..	120
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	6-17	Grown in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126
Reformatory and Industrial Schools ... ..	6-17	<b>TOLLS</b> ... ..	154
Summary of Schools and Scholars and Receipts ... ..	17	<b>TONNAGE DUTY</b> ... ..	154
Private ... ..	16-17	<b>TOWN ALLOTMENTS—(See "LAND SALES")</b> ... ..	230
Decennial Return ... ..	17	<b>TRADE AND COMMERCE—CONTENTS</b> ... ..	43
Sunday ... ..	15	<b>TRADE MARKS—REGISTRATION FEES</b> ... ..	162
Decennial Return ... ..	15	<b>TREACLE AND MOLASSES, IMPORTED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	140
<b>SEWERAGE DEBENTURES</b> ... ..	192	<b>TROOPS</b> ... ..	227
" <b>WORKS</b> ... ..	217	<b>UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY</b> ... ..	17
<b>SHIPPING—</b>		<b>VESSELS—(See "SHIPPING")</b> ... ..	101
Inwards—Countries whence arrived ... ..	101	<b>VINEYARDS—(See "AGRICULTURE")</b> ... ..	126
Nationality of ... ..	102	<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES</b> ... ..	227
Entered at Ports ... ..	102	" <b>NAVAL BRIGADE</b> ... ..	228
Decennial Return ... ..	102	"    " <b>EXPENSE ON ACCOUNT OF</b> ... ..	194
Outwards—Countries to which departed ... ..	103	<b>WAGES—AVERAGE RATES OF (DECENNIAL RETURN)</b> ...	10
Nationality of ... ..	104	<b>WAREHOUSES, BONDED—DUTY ON</b> ... ..	141
Cleared at Ports ... ..	104	<b>WATER-WORKS</b> ... ..	217
Decennial Return ... ..	104	" <b>DEBENTURES</b> ... ..	192
Engaged in the Fisheries—Decennial Return ... ..	100	<b>WEIGHTS IN USE</b> ... ..	172
Built and Registered—Number of, Tonnage, and Description ... ..	105	" <b>COMPARING AND STAMPING—FEES</b> ... ..	170
Decennial Return ... ..	105	<b>WHALE FISHERIES—DECENNIAL RETURN</b> ... ..	100
<b>SHIPPING MASTERS—ENGAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF CREWS—CHARGES</b> ... ..	155	<b>WHARFAGE RATES</b> ... ..	146
<b>SILVER MINES</b> ... ..	125	<b>WINE—</b>	
<b>SOAP—</b>		Imported—Duty on ... ..	140
Manufactured in each Police District, &c. ... ..	119	Made in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126
Decennial Return ... ..	120	<b>WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY—LICENSES</b> ... ..	141
<b>SPIRIT MERCHANTS—REGISTRATION FEES</b> ... ..	153	<b>WOOL—</b>	
<b>SPIRITS—</b>		Exported (Decennial Return) ... ..	97
Imported—Duty on ... ..	140	Licenses on (Ditto) ... ..	221
Brandy made in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126	Registration Fees ... ..	160
Colonial Distilled—(Decennial Return) ... ..	122	<b>WOOLLENS—</b>	
Colonial Brandy—Duty on ... ..	140	Manufactured ... ..	119
Licenses to distil, and for rectifying and compounding ... ..	153	Decennial Return ... ..	119
<b>STAMP DUTIES</b> ... ..	142		
<b>ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE</b> ... ..	17		
<b>ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE</b> ... ..	17		
<b>STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD—FEES</b> ... ..	155		
<b>SUGAR—</b>			
Grown in the Colony—(See "AGRICULTURE") ... ..	126		
Imported—Duty on ... ..	140		
Manufactured (Decennial Return) ... ..	121		
<b>SUICIDES—</b>			
In each Month of the Year ... ..	8		
Decennial Return ... ..	8		



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STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

1869.

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## PART I.

## POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &amp;c.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
1	Population on 31 December ... ..	2
2	„ (Decennial Return) ... ..	2
3	Marriages (Decennial Return) ... ..	3
4	Births and Deaths—for each Quarter of the Year ... ..	3
5	„ „ (Decennial Return) ... ..	3
6	Immigration (Decennial Return) ... ..	4
7	The Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	5
8	Free Lunatics—Parramatta ... ..	5
9	Convict Lunatics and Invalids—Parramatta ... ..	5
10	Lunatic Receiving-House, Darlinghurst ... ..	5
11	Charitable Institutions ... ..	6
12	Suicides in each Month—distinguishing modes of Death, &c. ... ..	8
13	„ (Decennial Return) ... ..	8
14	Diseases in the several Gaols, and the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ... ..	9
15	Diseases in the Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) ... ..	9
16	Average Rates of Wages (Decennial Return) ... ..	10
17	Average Prices of Provisions and Clothing (Decennial Return) ... ..	11

## POPULATION.

No. 1.—RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1869, and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.
<b>IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHS.</b>				
Increase by Immigration (Seaward) ... ..	<sup>a</sup> 15,005	4,751	19,756	
Births ... ..	9,872	9,371	19,243	
<b>TOTAL INCREASE</b> ... ..	..... 24,877	..... 14,122	.....	38,999
<b>EMIGRATION AND DEATHS.</b>				
Decrease by Departure (Seaward) ... ..	<sup>b</sup> 10,314	3,403	13,717	
Deaths ... ..	3,972	2,719	6,691	
<b>TOTAL DECREASE</b> ... ..	..... 14,286	..... 6,122	.....	20,408
<b>NET INCREASE</b> ... ..	..... 10,591	..... 8,000	.....	18,591
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1868 ... ..	..... 260,414	..... 206,351	.....	466,765
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1869 ... ..	..... 271,005	..... 214,351	.....	485,356

<sup>a</sup> Includes 288 Chinese.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 574 Chinese.

N.B.—There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

## No. 2.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the Colony.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1860	199,426	149,120	348,546	1865	227,196	184,192	411,388
1861	202,099	156,179	358,278	1866	239,820	191,592	431,412
1862	205,531	161,964	367,495	1867	248,512	199,108	447,620
1863	209,636	169,298	378,934	1868	260,414	206,351	466,765
1864	216,957	176,232	392,589	1869	271,005	214,351	485,356

## STATISTICS—1869.

3

## MARRIAGES.

No. 3.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony.

DENOMINATION.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Church of England .....	879	1,021	921	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018
Roman Catholic.....	714	783	824	836	945	934	873	881	912	901
Presbyterian .....	877	814	962	966	945	935	856	767	698	663
Wesleyan Methodist.....	192	244	219	234	278	349	349	303	333	313
Primitive Methodist.....	36	49	71	55	60	54	49	49	51	58
Congregationalist .....	41	62	69	100	95	97	90	100	96	106
Baptist .....	9	22	22	41	28	34	40	38	21	25
Unitarian .....	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	4
Hebrew .....	10	8	12	14	10	11	13	9	13	13
Latter Day Saints.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Israelite.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446
German Evangelical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2
Christians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Free Gospel Church .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Registrars' Offices .....	181	213	224	220	245	252	278	256	233	243
TOTALS .....	2,945	3,222	3,326	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462	3,426	3,736	3,799

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS of both SEXES, registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1869.

Quarter ending—	Births.			Quarter ending—	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
31 March .....	2,329	2,187	4,516	31 March .....	1,039	788	1,827
30 June .....	2,472	2,399	4,871	30 June .....	1,039	682	1,721
30 September .....	2,657	2,419	5,076	30 September .....	933	604	1,537
31 December .....	2,414	2,366	4,780	31 December .....	961	645	1,606
TOTAL .....	9,872	9,371	19,243	TOTAL .....	3,972	2,719	6,691

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Colony.

Year.	Births.			Year.	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1860	7,214	7,019	14,233	1860	3,914	2,648	6,562
1861	7,508	7,173	14,681	1861	3,302	2,041	5,343
1862	7,946	7,488	15,434	1862	3,905	2,619	6,524
1863	8,035	7,644	15,679	1863	4,026	2,626	* 6,653
1864	8,792	8,089	16,881	1864	3,873	2,572	* 6,445
1865	8,824	8,459	17,283	1865	3,944	2,652	6,596
1866	8,833	8,117	16,950	1866	4,396	2,965	7,361
1867	9,357	8,960	18,317	1867	5,122	3,509	8,631
1868	9,557	8,928	18,485	1868	4,279	2,946	7,225
1869	9,872	9,371	19,243	1869	3,972	2,719	6,691

One (sex unknown) a mutilated body.

IMMIGRATION.

No. 6.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony.

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.							IMMIGRANTS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.							TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.					RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.			NATIVE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.					
	Adults.			Children.				Total.	Adults.			Children.				Total.	Adults.			Children.	General Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.													
1860 ...	1,351	1,235	2,586	245	258	503	3,089	9,739	2,110	11,849	670	465	1,135	12,984	11,090	3,345	14,435	1,638	16,073 <sup>a</sup>	1,525	1,564	...	906	311	1,780	32		
1861 ...	794	595	1,389	101	99	200	1,589	6,467	1,885	8,352	516	390	906	9,258	7,261	2,480	9,741	1,106	10,847 <sup>b</sup>	513	1,076	...	259	88	1,240	2		
1862 ...	1,172	1,047	2,219	214	198	412	2,631	8,117	2,157	10,274	698	572	1,270	11,544	9,289	3,204	12,493	1,682	14,175 <sup>c</sup>	962	1,664	5	557	165	1,898	11		
1863 ...	1,966	1,872	3,838	391	404	795	4,633	495	306	801	103	99	202	1,003	2,461	2,178	4,639	997	5,636	1,879	2,754	...	1,028	295	3,275	35		
1864 ...	1,701	1,672	3,373	289	315	604	3,977	728	294	1,022	93	84	177	1,199	2,429	1,966	4,395	781	5,176	1,616	2,354	7	732	275	2,951	19		
1865 ...	1,073	1,214	2,287	213	217	430	2,717	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1,435	1,396	2,831	527	3,358	974	1,732	11	495	155	2,041	26		
1866 ...	501	543	1,044	92	68	160	1,204	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1,595	257	1,852	369	830	5	190	64	937	13		
1867 ...	385	435	820	66	58	124	944	547	493	1,040	117	78	195	1,235	932	923	1,860	319	2,179	302	642	...	123	57	759	5		
1868 ...	183	215	398	41	31	72	470	393	253	646	51	56	107	753	576	468	1,044	179	1,223	187	282	1	99	41	324	6		
*1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of 6,935 Chinese Immigrants.    <sup>b</sup> Exclusive of 2,574 Chinese Immigrants.    <sup>c</sup> Exclusive of 1,030 Chinese Immigrants.

N.B.—1863 to 1868 inclusive —The figures in the columns for these years represent Immigrants from the "United Kingdom" only.

NOTE—1863:—The total number of persons arriving in the Colony was 26,564 (vide Table 1, page 2). This number includes *intercolonial* as well as *foreign* arrivals.

\* The Government Immigration Regulations were cancelled in 1867; immigration therefore in fact ceased in 1868 but at commencement of 1869, 47 individuals arrived, being those who had failed to avail themselves of their embarkation orders in the early part of 1868.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., of PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE, during the Year 1869.

In the Hospital on 31 Dec., 1868.			Admissions in the Year 1869.						Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.										Remaining in the Hospital on 31 Dec., 1869.	Average Numbers resident during the Year 1869.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1869.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1869.			Percentage of Deaths on average Numbers resident.																									
			Admitted for the first time.		Re-admitted.		Total.			Discharged re-covered.	Discharged relieved.	Removed not improved.	Died.	Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.		Total Number discharged, died, and escaped.		M.			F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.																				
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total																				
428	236	664	120	69	189	23	16	39	143	76	216	671	311	882	56	32	88	17	9	26	12	30	42	53	7	60	4	4	8	200	429	223	652	433	215	648	39	16	55	42	68	40	36	11	85	12	0	11	0	12	18	3	25	9	25

Native Countries of the Patients.									Ages of the Patients.														
British-born.		Colonial-born.		Foreign-born.		Total.			10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
425	260	72	48	74	3	67	311	882	11	13	100	85	179	95	149	68	89	35	46	16	671	311	882

FREE LUNATICS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1869.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1868.			Admitted during the Year 1869.				Discharged during the Year 1869.				Absconded during the Year 1869.				Died during the Year 1869.				Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1869.						Native Countries.						
			M.		F.		Total.		Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		M.		F.		Total.		Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.		British-born.		Colonial-born.
Lunatics...	293	189	482	50	23	27	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	17	10	15	...	281	194	296	194	223	165	36	25	37	4				
Invalids...	4	17	21	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	17	3	...	...	9	3	8	...	...				
TOTAL...	297	206	503	50	25	27	4	3	5	1	...	...	...	18	11	15	...	284	211	299	211	223	174	39	33	37	4				

Ages.																			
1 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Lunatics	...	...	9	20	28	19	60	49	69	54	70	42	60	10	296	194	...	...	...
Invalids	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	5	3	17	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	12	22	28	21	60	50	69	56	70	47	60	15	299	211	...	...	...

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 9.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1869.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1868.			Admitted during the Year 1869.				Discharged during the Year 1869.				Absconded during the Year 1869.				Died during the Year 1869.				Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1869.						Native Countries.						
			M.		F.		Total.		Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.		M.		F.		Total.		Curable.		Incurable.		Total.		British-born.		Colonial-born.
Lunatics...	54	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	...	...	...	...		
Invalids...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL...	55	8	63	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	8	53	8	53	8	53	8	...	...	...	...		

Ages.																					
1 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.			
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.		
Lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	38	2	52	6	
Invalids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	39	4	53	8	

LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.

No. 10.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST, during the Year 1869; &c.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1868.			Admitted during the Year 1869.				Discharged during the Year 1869.				Absconded during the Year 1869.				Died during the Year 1869.				Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1869.						Native Countries.						
			M.		F.		Total.		Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not taken.		M.		F.		Total.		Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.		British-born.		Colonial-born.
...	...	...	78	48	2	...	76*	45*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	53	38	15	10	10	...				

Ages.																			
1 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
3	...	12	14	22	12	27	13	13	5	1	4	78	48						

\* Removed to Gladesville Asylum.

CHARITABLE

No. 11.—RETURN of the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Colony during the Year 1869, showing the

INSTITUTION.	In the Establishment on 31 December, 1868.			Admitted during the Year 1869.			Discharged during the Year 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>									
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary	123	61	184	1,110	518	1,628	977	487	1,464
St. Vincent's	9	12	21	69	109	178	69	109	178
Parramatta (and Asylum)	4	3	7	38	19	57	31	16	47
Windsor do.	37	12	49	57	14	71	53	10	63
Goulburn	7	1	8	70	18	88	61	11	72
Yass <sup>a</sup>	...	...	...	62	9	71	40	5	45
Bathurst	20	3	23	130	17	147	112	10	122
Mudgee	7	1	8	120	13	133	104	13	117
Newcastle	8	2	10	96	6	102	82	7	89
Maitland	9	11	20	170	50	220	166	56	222
Tamworth	5	...	5	88	4	92	75	4	79
Armidale and New England	6	...	6	61	7	68	49	7	56
Albury	14	2	16	99	11	110	86	10	96
Sofala	3	...	3	14	...	14	14	...	14
Gundagai	3	1	4	37	8	45	31	5	36
Wagga Wagga	7	...	7	80	3	83	69	1	70
Murrurundi	2	...	2	45	2	47	40	1	41
Carcoar	6	1	7	44	6	50	38	6	44
Braidwood	2	...	2	40	13	53	35	12	47
Port Stephens (and Asylum)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wellington	2	...	2	27	2	29	20	1	21
Kiandra (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	8	...	8	68	7	75	54	4	58
Forbes	3	...	3	14	1	15	14	1	15
Muswellbrook	4	...	4	62	6	68	57	3	60
Grafton	1	1	2	33	...	33	28	...	28
Adelong (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	1	...	1	21	1	22	15	...	15
Young	8	2	10	33	3	36	35	5	40
Wollongong	1	1	2	33	9	42	26	8	34
Narrabri	10	1	11	58	3	61	55	1	56
Queanbeyan	1	...	1	12	2	14	10	2	12
Warialda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tambaroora	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	...	5
Bourke	9	...	9	27	...	27	28	...	28
Cooma	2	1	3	22	4	26	22	4	26
Grenfell	...	...	...	28	2	30	25	2	27
	322	116	438	2,866	867	3,733	2,526	801	3,327
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.</b>									
Sydney	3	60	63	...	132	132	...	138	138
Penrith (Hospital also)	...	...	201	...	...	255	...	...	308
Scone <sup>b</sup>	3	1	4	14	6	20	10	5	15
Singleton	16	...	16	48	6	49	36	5	41
Government Asylums	191	157	348	293	293	...	226	...	226
{ Hyde Park, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Parramatta	...	...	191	316	...	316	244	...	244
{ Liverpool	428	...	428	882	...	882	648	...	648
{ Port Macquarie	88	38	126	88	42	130	162	76	238
	...	...	1,186	...	...	2,077	...	...	1,858
<b>ORPHAN SCHOOLS, &amp;c.</b>									
Protestant Orphan School	163	87	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic Orphan School	138	140	278	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	118	...	118	60	...	60	43	...	43
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle	...	82	82	...	48	48	...	25	25
Reformatory School for Girls at Newcastle	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Asylum for Destitute Children	364	320	684	143	118	261	106	86	192
Sydney Female School of Industry	...	50	50	...	5	5	...	7	7
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution	10	12	22	11	4	15	...	2	2
Ragged Schools	53	58	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sussex-street <sup>c</sup>	56	66	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Glebe	48	59	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	950	883	1,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>									
Government Institutions	428	236	664	143	75	218	89 <sup>d</sup>	81	170
{ The Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	297	206	503	50	25	75	30	9	39
{ Free Lunatics and Invalids	65	8	73	1	...	1	1	...	1
{ Convict Lunatics and Invalids	...	...	...	78	48	126	78	45	123 <sup>e</sup>
Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River	3	7	10	6	28	34	3	2	5
	983	457	1,440	278	176	454	201	137	338
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Home Institution	...	9	9	...	280	280	...	278	278
Sydney Female Refuge	...	22	22	...	46	46	...	47	47
House of the Good Shepherd	...	91	91	...	86	86	...	83	83
Sydney Sailors' Home	37	...	37	712	...	712	717	...	717
City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen <sup>f</sup>	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61	122	183	712	412	1,124	717	408	1,125
<b>GENERAL TOTAL...</b>			4,880						

<sup>a</sup> No return having come to hand for 1868, the one for 1868 has been substituted. <sup>b</sup> There is no building. Steps are being taken for the erection of an Hospital and Asylum. <sup>c</sup> Children. <sup>d</sup> Average for the year. <sup>e</sup> Includes £3,890 0s. 9d. from Government on account of maintenance of children from the Benevolent Asylum. <sup>f</sup> At the Sussex-street School a night school is held three times a week—average attendance about 20 boys; also every Sunday evening—average attendance about 80 boys.



STATISTICS—1869.

INSTITUTIONS.

Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., and also, the Receipts and Disbursements during the same period.

Table with columns: Died during the Year 1869 (Male, Female, Total), Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1869 (Male, Female, Total), Paupers receiving out-door Relief during the Year 1869 (Male, Female, Total), Receipts during the Year 1869 (From Government, From Voluntary Contributions, &c., Total), and Disbursements during the Year 1869 (£ s. d.).

\* Includes 4 persons who escaped from the Institution. b Of these, 76 males and 45 females were removed to Gladesville Hospital. c Viz.:—Chaplains, £200, and Medical Board of Visitors, £350. The sum of £267 was also allowed to Commissioner to enable him to prepare a report upon the plans of construction, &c., of the principal Lunatic Asylums of Europe and America—not included in the above amounts. d 27,000 meals were given to applicants during the year. e 5,749 cases relieved.

## SUICIDES.

No. 12.—RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony, during the Year 1869, distinguishing the Modes of Death, and the Number in each Month.

Months.	Modes of Death.																		Total.									
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.					Throwing himself down a Shaft.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
January.....	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
February ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
March .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
April .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
May .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
June .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
July .....	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
August .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
September...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
October .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
November...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
December ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total .....	2	7	8	...	10	...	11	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	47

No. 13.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony.

Year.	Modes of Death.																		Total.									
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.					Throwing himself over South Head, &c.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1860 .....	2	2	3	...	4	...	8	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29
1861 .....	2	3	6	...	15	...	5	...	...	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	45
1862 .....	5	...	10	4	4	...	7	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	37
1863 .....	3	1	10	2	3	...	10	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	40
1864 .....	5	4	7	1	7	...	7	1	3	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9	45
1865 .....	5	1	4	...	6	...	10	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37
1866 .....	3	...	4	1	3	...	7	1	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	32
1867 .....	6	2	7	1	2	...	16	...	...	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	47	6	53
1868 .....	2	1	13	1	2	...	15	1	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	5	48
1869 .....	2	7	8	...	10	...	11	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	47

STATISTICS—1869.

DISEASES.

No. 14.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the several GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND, during the Year 1869.

Table with 27 columns (disease categories) and 27 rows (gaols and totals). Includes categories like Brain and Nerves, Circulatory Organs, etc. Total number of cases treated: 6,685.

\* The Return includes only Diseases that have been dealt with in the Hospital. Cases treated out of Hospital, 3,125, of which 69 were treated at one time.
† Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, abolished, and all prisoners removed by 21st October, 1869.

No. 15.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols) during the Year 1869.

Table with 27 columns (disease categories) and 27 rows (lock-ups and totals). Includes categories like Brain and Nerves, Circulatory Organs, etc. Total number of cases treated: 6,826.

RATES OF WAGES.

No. 16.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.											
<b>MALES.</b>																					
Carpenters .....	Town ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0 (8 hours)	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	7 to 9	.....
	Country	11 0	10 0	.....	45	65 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	60 to 80
Smiths .....	Town ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 to 10 (10 hours)	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 12	.....
	Country	11 0	10 0	.....	.....	65 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	60 to 70
Wheelwrights.....	Town ...	10 0	10 6	10 6	9 to 10 (10 hours)	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 10	.....
	Country	10 0	10 6	.....	.....	65 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	50 to 70	60 to 80
Bricklayers .....	Town ...	10 0	11 0	12 to 14	10 0 (8 hours)	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 10	.....
	Country	11 0	11 0	.....	.....	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	90
Masons .....	Town ...	11 0	11 6	10 0	10 0 (8 hours)	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	7 to 10	.....
Country	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	90
Farm Labourers.....	.....	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 35	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	28 to 30	30 to 33	.....
Shepherds .....	.....	30 to 35	30 to 35	35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35	32 to 35	.....
<b>FEMALES.</b>																					
Cooks (plain) .....	.....	25 to 30	25 to 30	26 to 40	26 to 32	26 to 30	26 to 36	26	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 32	.....
Housemaids .....	.....	16 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	.....
Laundresses .....	.....	25 to 30	25 to 30	30 to 40	26 to 32	26 to 30	20 to 26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26 to 30	.....
Nursemaids.....	.....	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 25	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	20	.....
General House Servants ...	.....	18 to 25	20 to 25	25	18 to 32	20 to 30	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	26 to 30	.....
Farm House Servants .....	}	18 to 25	20 to 25	22	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26
Dairy Women, &c.....																					

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

No. 17.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the AVERAGE PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Table with columns for years 1860-1869 and rows for various commodities like Wheat, Bread, Flour, Rice, etc., categorized into Provisions and Clothing.



## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
18	Ecclesiastical—Expense of Establishment: the Accommodation of Churches, Chapels, &c., and Average Attendance of Persons at same ... ..	14
19	Sunday Schools of the different Denominations, and the Average Attendance of Scholars	15
20	Ditto ditto (Decennial Return) ... ..	15
21	Private Schools and Scholars in each Police District... ..	16
22	Summary of Schools and Scholars; showing the Amounts paid by Government and received from Voluntary Contributions ... ..	17
23	Schools and Scholars (Decennial Return) ... ..	17
24	Gaols, and the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, and the Number of Prisoners received therein, and Education of same ... ..	18
25	Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) ditto ditto ... ..	24
26	Gaols, and the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, and the Number of Prisoners in Confinement at Michaelmas, &c., &c. ... ..	26
27	Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) ditto ditto, &c., &c. ... ..	32
28	Commitments for Trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	34
29	Convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	35
30	Commitments for Trial in the Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	36
31	Convictions in the Courts of Quarter Sessions ... ..	37
32	Convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions (Decennial Return) ... ..	38
33	Criminals executed—Religion, Age, &c. ... ..	38
34	„ (Decennial Return) ... ..	38
35	Summary Jurisdiction ... ..	39

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 18.—RETURN of the Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in the Year 1869; also, the Number of Churches and Chapels, and their Accommodation, and the average Number of Persons attending Public Worship.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under the Act 19 Vic., Nos. 30 and 34.	Expense.			Churches and Chapels.			Public Buildings or Dwellings used for Public Worship.	
		Salaries and Allowances.	From the Church and School Estates Fund.	Total.	Number.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Average Attendance	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		No.	No.	No.	
Church of England	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs... Country ... .. }	92	7,720 3 8	1,715 1 0	9,435 4 8	31 87	14,267 14,268	12,782 9,708	1,075 3,429
	Diocese of Newcastle ... ..	92	7,720 3 8	1,715 1 0	9,435 4 8	118	28,535	22,490	4,504
	Diocese of Grafton and Armidale ... ..	25	3,450 0 0	465 19 3	3,915 19 3	71	9,347	6,272	2,427
	Diocese of Goulburn ... ..	13	1,200 0 0	332 16 7	1,532 16 7	20	2,750	1,721	1,372
		24				54	7,050	4,601	1,935
	154	12,370 3 8	2,513 16 10	14,884 0 6	263	47,682	35,084	10,238	
Free Church of England—City ... ..	2				1	600	90	90	
Roman Catholic Church	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs Country ... .. }	69				21 61	11,280 14,220	16,195 10,950	30 1,635
	Diocese of Maitland ... ..	69	6,796 7 5	1,138 13 1	7,935 0 6	82	25,500	27,151	1,665
	Diocese of Bathurst ... ..	10				26	5,772	5,255	450
	Diocese of Goulburn ... ..	17				14	3,095	2,350	1,954
	Diocese of Armidale ... ..	13				27	6,550	5,500	930
	6				9	2,220	1,500	930	
	115	6,796 7 5	1,138 13 1	7,935 0 6	158	43,137	41,756	5,929	
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. { City and Suburbs Country ... .. }	68	2,487 6 11	363 6 8	2,850 13 7	17 79	8,360 10,370	4,660 5,934	234 4,487	
	68	2,487 6 11	363 6 8	2,850 13 7	96	18,730	10,594	4,721	
Presbyterian Church (Synod of Eastern Australia)—Country ... ..	7				5	620	450	730	
Presbyterian Church, other than those above stated—Country ... ..	6				3	280	130	191	
Wesleyan Methodist Church { City and Suburbs Country ... .. }	68	1,572 10 4	200 5 7	1,772 15 11	26 174	36,000*	34,000*	.....†	
	68	1,572 10 4	200 5 7	1,772 15 11	200	36,000*	34,000*	.....†	
Congregational Church (Independents) { City and Suburbs Country ... .. }	24				11 10	5,270 1,760	3,760 1,055	12 230	
	24				21	7,030	4,815	242	
Primitive Methodist Church { Suburbs Country ... .. }	11				4 35	520 4,740	280 3,005	..... 260	
	11				39	5,260	3,285	260	
United Methodist Free Church—Suburbs ... ..	1				4	580	290	210	
United Free Gospel Church—Country ... ..	1				2	200	100	.....	
Baptist Church ... { City and Suburbs Country ... .. }	9				4 114	1,414 1,850	710 1,000	200 279	
	9				118	3,264	1,710	479	
Unitarian Church—City ... ..	2				1	300	450	.....	
German Lutheran—Country ... ..	1				2	150	80	.....	
Christians—City and Suburbs ... ..	1				1	400	250	.....	
Jews' Synagogue—City ... ..	5				2	720	410	.....	
Christian Israelites—Country ... ..	1				2	160	75	.....	
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	476	23,226 8 4	4,216 2 2	27,442 10 6	818	105,113	156,659*		

\* Includes all places of worship.

† Included in previous columns.

‡ Includes 3 Welsh churches.



SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 19.—RETURN showing the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, of the several Denominations, in the Year 1869; also the Number of TEACHERS, and the Average Attendance of SCHOLARS.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Sunday Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Church of England	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs ... ..	37	262	363	625	2,917	2,977	5,894
		88	181	324	505	1,844	2,185	4,029
	Diocese of Newcastle ... ..	125	443	687	1,130	4,761	5,162	9,923
	Diocese of Goulburn ... ..	56	102	193	300	1,160	1,304	2,464
	Diocese of Grafton and Armidale ... ..	49	106	148	254	916	999	1,915
		20	30	69	99	352	401	753
		250	681	1,102	1,783	7,189	7,866	15,055
Free Church of England—City ... ..		1	5	14	19	30	65	85
Roman Catholic Church	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs ... ..	23	137	172	309	1,334	2,253	4,187
		61	77	90	167	1,205	1,215	2,420
	Diocese of Maitland ... ..	84	214	262	476	3,139	3,468	6,607
	Diocese of Bathurst ... ..	29	40	53	93	591	751	1,342
	Diocese of Goulburn ... ..	24	23	30	53	362	599	961
		28	27	43	70	502	676	1,178
		15	27	34	61	295	369	664
		180	331	422	753	4,889	5,863	10,752
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales { City and Suburbs ... ..	18	107	140	247	847	904	1,751	
	70	161	193	354	1,182	1,293	2,475	
	88	268	333	601	2,029	2,197	4,226	
Presbyterian Church—Synod of Eastern Australia—Country ...	8	16	11	27	93	94	187	
Presbyterian Church, other than those above stated—Country ...	2	2	4	6	23	24	47	
Wesleyan Methodist Church { City and Suburbs ... ..	26	210	219	429	1,759	1,717	3,476	
	166	510	549	1,059	4,268	4,208	8,476	
	192	720	768	1,488	6,027	5,925	11,952	
Congregational Church (Independents) { City and Suburbs ... ..	13	115	106	221	963	957	1,920	
	15	56	47	103	373	379	752	
	28	171	153	324	1,336	1,336	2,672	
Primitive Methodist Church { Suburbs ... ..	3	12	8	20	70	80	150	
	28	121	93	214	845	797	1,642	
	31	133	101	234	915	877	1,792	
United Methodist Free Church—Suburbs ... ..	4	11	12	23	76	94	170	
United Free Gospel Church—Country ... ..	1	2	.....	2	5	4	9	
Baptist Church { City and Suburbs ... ..	6	32	24	56	215	229	444	
	11	33	27	60	197	202	399	
	17	65	51	116	412	431	843	
Unitarian Church—City ... ..	1	6	6	12	50	40	90	
German Lutheran ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Christians—City and Suburbs ... ..	1	8	7	15	40	35	75	
Jews' Synagogue—City ... ..	1	8	14	22	71	55	126	
Christian Israelites—Country ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GENERAL TOTAL...	805	2,427	2,998	5,425	23,185	24,896	48,081	

No. 20.—DECENNIAL RETURN of SUNDAY SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Average Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1860	329	10,055	11,049	21,104
1861	410	11,872	12,972	24,844
1862	405	11,916	13,446	25,362
1863	478	.....	.....	27,313
1864	539	14,529	15,573	30,102
1865	588	17,224	18,342	35,566
1866	640	17,847	19,368	37,215
1867	677	19,041	20,471	39,512
1868	740	21,248	22,546	43,794
1869	805	23,185	24,896	48,081

## EDUCATION.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No. 21.—RETURN showing the Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS, and SCHOLARS attending the same, in each POLICE DISTRICT of the Colony, in the year 1869.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albury ... ..		4	4		2	2	4	6	26	32
Armidale ... ..	1	5	6	1	1	3	5	24	22	46
Balranald* ... ..										
Bathurst ... ..	7	12	19	3	5	3	11	138	133	271
Bega* ... ..										
Berrima ... ..		1	1		1		1		8	8
Bombala ... ..	1	1	2			2	2	28	28	56
Burrowa ... ..	3		3			3	3	20	10	30
Bourke ... ..	1		1			1	1	18	15	33
Braidwood ... ..	8	10	18		1	14	15	210	188	398
Brisbane Water* ... ..										
Broulee ... ..	2		2			2	2	39	25	64
Camden, Narellan, and Picton ... ..	3	3	6	1	1	4	6	33	45	78
Campbelltown ... ..	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	11	30	41
Carcoar* ... ..										
Cassilis* ... ..										
Cooma* ... ..										
Coonamble ... ..		1	1			1	1	6	4	10
Deniliquin ... ..		2	2			2	2	6	18	24
Dowling ... ..	1	1	2			2	2	18	18	36
Dubbo ... ..	1	1	2			1	1	22	36	58
Dungog* ... ..										
Eden ... ..		1	1			1	1	3	8	11
Forbes ... ..		2	2			2	2	9	19	28
Glen Innes ... ..		2	2		1	1	2	15	40	55
Goulburn ... ..	9	13	22	3	1	10	14	149	166	315
Grafton ... ..	2	1	3	1		2	3	42	26	68
Gundagai ... ..		2	2			2	2	32	55	87
Hartley ... ..	3	7	10			10	10	102	126	228
Kiama ... ..	4	4	8			8	8	103	99	202
Liverpool* ... ..										
Macleay River* ... ..										
Maitland ... ..	15	41	56	6	11	16	33	377	468	845
Manning River ... ..		2	2		1	1	2	3	14	17
Metropolitan ... ..	92	264	356	20	39	133	192	2,228	3,076	5,304
Mitchell* ... ..										
Moama ... ..		2	2			1	1	9	10	19
Molong ... ..		1	1	1			1	8		8
Mudgee ... ..	6	3	9			8	8	68	66	134
Murrurundi ... ..	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	20	45	65
Musclebrook and Merton ... ..	1	2	3		1	2	3	22	53	75
Newcastle ... ..	6	10	16	2	6	5	13	214	206	420
Orange ... ..	2	12	14	1	2	8	11	115	120	235
Orley* ... ..										
Parramatta ... ..	24	29	53	6	7	14	27	311	228	539
Paterson ... ..	1	2	3			3	3	42	34	76
Patrick's Plains ... ..		1	1		1		1		16	16
Penrith ... ..	1	5	6		1	5	6	38	69	107
Port Macquarie ... ..	2	2	4			3	3	49	41	90
Port Stephens ... ..		1	1			1	1	8	12	20
Queanbeyan ... ..	1		1			1	1	7	8	15
Raymond Terrace* ... ..										
Richmond River ... ..	6		6			6	6	100	75	175
Rylstone ... ..	1		1			1	1	7	6	13
Scone ... ..		1	1			1	1	5	9	14
Shoalhaven ... ..		5	5			5	5	43	53	96
Tamworth ... ..	8	12	20	3	1	14	18	101	107	208
Tenterfield ... ..	1	3	4			2	2	56	68	124
Tumut* ... ..										
Tweed River* ... ..										
Wagga Wagga ... ..	1	4	5			4	4	49	83	132
Walgett* ... ..										
Warilda ... ..	2		2	1		1	2	7	2	9
Wee Waa ... ..		1	1			1	1	15	10	25
Wellington ... ..	3		3			3	3	34	26	60
Wentworth ... ..		3	3			2	2	12	44	56
Windsor ... ..	6	7	13	1	2	9	12	148	165	313
Wollombi ... ..	2	1	3			3	3	25	31	56
Wollongong ... ..	2	8	10	2		5	7	73	95	168
Yass ... ..	3	5	8	2	3	1	6	28	50	78
Young ... ..	1	2	3			3	3	19	18	37
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	235	507	742	56	90	340	486	5,275	6,453	11,728

\* No Private Schools in these Districts.

## STATISTICS—1869.

17

## EDUCATION—continued.

## SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, &amp;c.

No. 22.—RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, and the Number of SCHOLARS, in the Colony, in the Year 1869; also, the AMOUNTS paid by GOVERNMENT, and received from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government, from the Colonial Treasury, in the Year 1869.	Amounts received from Voluntary Contributions, Fees, and other Sources, in the Year 1869.	Totals.	
	M.	F.	Mixed	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Orphan Schools—														
Protestant... ..	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	161	85	246	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	160	172	332	2,781 14 10	.....	2,781 14 10	
Total of Orphan Schools...	...	...	2	2	2	4	6	321	257	578	3,470 7 9	.....	3,470 7 9	
Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	6	8	399	351	750	6,252 2 7	.....	6,252 2 7	
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—														
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	1	...	...	1	5	...	5	135	.....	135	4,291 12 2	.....	4,291 12 2	
Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	.....	105	105	6,568 5 7	.....	6,568 5 7	
Reformatory School for Girls, Newcastle ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	.....	3	3	197 17 8	.....	197 17 8	
Total of Industrial Schools...	1	2	...	3	5	2	7	135	108	243	11,057 15 5	.....	11,057 15 5	
Council of Education—														
Public Schools ... ..	...	...	336	336	354	154	508	14,212	12,205	26,417	.....	.....	.....	
Provisional Schools ... ..	...	...	146	146	91	38	129	1,995	1,998	3,993	.....	.....	.....	
Half-time Schools ... ..	...	...	61	61	28	...	28	511	551	1,062	.....	.....	.....	
Denominational Schools—														
Church of England ... ..	1	1	128	130	117	88	205	6,891	5,774	12,665	101,426 8 11	8,205 1 84	141,045 2 10	
Roman Catholic ... ..	4	3	91	98	87	73	160	5,538	4,915	10,453	.....	5,451 11 0	.....	
Presbyterian... ..	...	...	20	20	22	12	34	988	864	1,852	.....	1,283 17 11½	.....	
Wesleyan ... ..	...	...	15	15	18	9	27	790	607	1,397	.....	1,190 15 0	.....	
Hebrew ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	61	38	99	.....	72 5 3	.....	
Total Denominational Schools...	5	4	255	264	245	183	428	14,268	12,198	26,466	.....	16,803 10 11	.....	
Totals of Schools under Council of Education ... ..	5	4	798	807	718	375	1,093	30,986	26,952	57,938	101,426 8 11	39,618 13 11	141,045 2 10	
Totals of Orphan and Industrial Schools and Schools under the Council of Education ... ..	6	6	801	813	727	387	1,114	31,841	27,668	59,509	126,626 7 8	43,446 5 5	170,072 13 1	
University of Sydney ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	41	.....	41	5,000 0 0	1,298 12 6	6,298 12 6	
St. Paul's College ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	.....	7	500 0 0	626 7 8	1,126 7 8	
St. John's College ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	.....	7	458 6 8	200 0 0	658 6 8	
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1	...	...	1	11	...	11	196	.....	196	1,500 0 0	3,027 3 2	4,527 3 2	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	21	14	35	450 0 0	728 14 3	1,178 14 3	
Private Schools ... ..	56	90	340	486	235	507	742	5,275	6,453	11,728	.....	.....	.....	
General Total ... ..	66	96	1,142	1,304	982	894	1,876	37,388	34,135	71,523	134,534 14 4	49,327 3 0	183,861 17 4	

\* Includes £3,890 0s. 9d. for maintenance of children from the Benevolent Asylum.

† Includes £3,300 paid for alterations to Buildings.

‡ Loans.

§ Includes £1,426 8s. 11d. paid from the Church and School Estates Fund.

## No. 23.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1860	798	18,740	16,027	34,767
1861	849	19,993	17,881	37,874
1862	925	22,125	20,036	42,211
1863	976	24,511	22,239	46,810
1864	1,022	25,297	23,130	48,427
1865	1,069	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	31,183	28,411	59,594
1867	1,180	32,971	30,212	63,183
1868	1,254	34,859	31,976	66,835
1869	1,304	37,388	34,135	71,523

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 24.—RETURN of the Several GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND, and

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	348	700	...	...	24	13	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	157 <sup>6</sup>	45	7	2
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	106 <sup>1</sup>	25	1	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	55	15	1	1
	50 years and upwards			...	...	49	13	2	1
	Debtors ...			42 <sup>5</sup>	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	348	700	42 <sup>5</sup>	3	391 <sup>7</sup>	111	11	4	
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	72	180	...	...	2	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	8	...	...	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	3	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ...			1	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	72	180	1	...	17	...	...		
Goulburn ...	Under 10 years ...	63	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	2	...	7	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	12	1	18	2
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	17	2	16	1
	40 to 50 " ...			2	...	5	...	18	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	...	1	4	...			
Total ...	63	127	2	...	36	4	63	3	
Gaol Bathurst ...	Under 10 years ...	38	121	...	...	...	...	5	2
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	6	3	8	7
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	20 <sup>1</sup>	1	15 <sup>4</sup>	...
	30 to 40 " ...			1	...	29 <sup>1</sup>	5	10 <sup>2</sup>	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	16 <sup>1</sup>	2	5	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	15 <sup>1</sup>	1	3	1			
Total ...	38	121	1	...	86 <sup>4</sup>	12	46 <sup>6</sup>	10	
Maitland ...	10 to 20 years ...	106	175	...	...	9	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	42	4	8 <sup>2</sup>	3
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	30	1	5	1
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	13 <sup>2</sup>	2	3	3
	50 years and upwards			1	...	13	3	3	1
Total ...	106	175	1	...	107 <sup>2</sup>	10	19 <sup>2</sup>	8	
Albury ...	Under 10 years ...	12	36	...	...	...	...	2	...
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ...			1	1	7	...	5	...
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	7	1	11	...
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	6	...	9	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	5	...	1	...			
Total ...	12	36	1	1	25	1	28	...	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

PRISONERS.

the Number of PRISONERS received therein during the Year 1869; also, the Education of same.

during the Year 1869.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	15	56	41	...	...	120	69	...	2	91	50	12	17	17	2
345 <sup>11</sup>	103	410 <sup>8</sup>	309	...	...	919 <sup>25</sup>	459	10	6	814 <sup>2</sup>	347	36 <sup>1</sup>	73	69 <sup>22</sup>	39
171 <sup>10</sup>	107	270 <sup>9</sup>	270	...	...	548 <sup>20</sup>	402	3	4	492 <sup>5</sup>	809	19	76	37 <sup>15</sup>	17
92 <sup>4</sup>	68	214 <sup>1</sup>	190	...	...	362 <sup>5</sup>	274	2	5	316	170	18	81	28 <sup>5</sup>	23
132 <sup>1</sup>	116	321	234	...	...	504 <sup>1</sup>	364	4	2	411	171	49	133	44 <sup>1</sup>	60
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	42 <sup>5</sup>	3	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*
780 <sup>26</sup>	409	1,271 <sup>18</sup>	1044	...	...	2,495 <sup>56</sup>	1,571	19	19	2,124 <sup>7</sup>	1,047 <sup>*</sup>	134 <sup>*1</sup>	380 <sup>*</sup>	195 <sup>*43</sup>	141 <sup>*</sup>
5	...	3	...	...	...	10	.....	...	...	2	.....	5	...	3	...
52 <sup>1</sup>	4	15	1	...	...	75 <sup>1</sup>	5	10 <sup>1</sup>	...	41	1	23	3	11 <sup>1</sup>	1
26 <sup>2</sup>	...	16 <sup>2</sup>	1	...	...	45 <sup>4</sup>	1	9	...	23 <sup>1</sup>	.....	17 <sup>2</sup>	...	5 <sup>1</sup>	1
22 <sup>1</sup>	3	13	4	...	...	36 <sup>1</sup>	7	6	...	24	2	8	2	4 <sup>1</sup>	3
33	5	31	7	...	...	68	12	4	...	37	3	13	2	18	7
138 <sup>4</sup>	12	78 <sup>2</sup>	13	...	...	234 <sup>6</sup>	25	29 <sup>1</sup>	...	127 <sup>1</sup>	6	66 <sup>2</sup>	7	41 <sup>3</sup>	12
.....	...	3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	3	...
11	3	11	9	...	...	31	12	...	...	12	3	2	3	17	6
7	2	21	14	...	...	58	19	7	...	34	5	14	12	10	2
9 <sup>3</sup>	...	14	4	...	...	56 <sup>3</sup>	7	2	2	12	3	18 <sup>1</sup>	1	26 <sup>2</sup>	3
6 <sup>1</sup>	2	17	2	...	...	48 <sup>1</sup>	4	2	3	16	1	7	2	25 <sup>1</sup>	1
8	...	28	2	...	...	40	3	3	...	12	3	9	...	19	...
41 <sup>4</sup>	7	94	31	...	...	236 <sup>4</sup>	45	14	5	86	15	50 <sup>1</sup>	18	100 <sup>3</sup>	12
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	5	2
.....	1	1	4	...	...	15	15	...	...	10	6	...	2	5	7
11 <sup>1</sup>	2	10 <sup>4</sup>	2	...	...	56 <sup>10</sup>	5	8 <sup>1</sup>	...	34	3	5	1	17 <sup>10</sup>	1
2 <sup>2</sup>	3	23 <sup>3</sup>	17	...	...	65 <sup>8</sup>	25	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	57 <sup>2</sup>	12	4	9	4 <sup>6</sup>	4
9 <sup>1</sup>	4	23 <sup>2</sup>	5	...	...	53 <sup>4</sup>	11	2	...	44	4	5 <sup>1</sup>	3	4 <sup>3</sup>	4
13	2	55 <sup>1</sup>	28	...	...	86 <sup>2</sup>	32	3	...	60 <sup>1</sup>	13	5	10	21 <sup>1</sup>	9
35 <sup>4</sup>	12	112 <sup>10</sup>	56	...	...	280 <sup>24</sup>	90	14 <sup>3</sup>	1	205 <sup>3</sup>	98	19 <sup>1</sup>	25	56 <sup>20</sup>	27
8 <sup>1</sup>	2	8	2	...	...	25 <sup>1</sup>	4	1	...	15	2	2	1	8 <sup>1</sup>	1
70	14	71 <sup>2</sup>	12 <sup>3</sup>	...	...	191 <sup>4</sup>	33 <sup>3</sup>	2	...	126	22	14 <sup>1</sup>	3	51 <sup>3</sup>	8 <sup>3</sup>
35 <sup>1</sup>	8	82 <sup>1</sup>	20	...	...	152 <sup>2</sup>	30	1	1	119 <sup>1</sup>	12	9 <sup>1</sup>	7	24	11
21 <sup>1</sup>	5	44	6 <sup>1</sup>	...	...	81 <sup>3</sup>	16 <sup>1</sup>	1	...	48	5	11	7	22 <sup>3</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>
14	9	56 <sup>1</sup>	30	...	...	87 <sup>1</sup>	43	3	...	55	5	6	12	26 <sup>1</sup>	26
148 <sup>3</sup>	38	261 <sup>4</sup>	70 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	536 <sup>11</sup>	126 <sup>4</sup>	8	1	363 <sup>1</sup>	46	42 <sup>2</sup>	30	131 <sup>8</sup>	50 <sup>4</sup>
.....	...	2	...	...	...	4	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	4	...
2	...	4	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	...
10	...	23	...	...	...	48	1	5	...	40	1	3	...	5	...
11	...	31	...	...	...	60	1	2	...	59	1	...	...	1	...
9	...	16	...	...	...	40	.....	3	...	37	.....	2	...	1	...
5	...	6	...	...	...	17	.....	1	...	13	.....	2	...	2	...
37	...	84	1	...	...	175	3	11	...	152	3	9	...	14	...

\* Gaol, Sydney.—The education of "Debtors" unknown.

No. 24.—RETURN OF GAOLS, &C., AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol	Armidale ... ..	Under 10 years ...	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10 to 20 " ...			...	...	2	...	...	...
		20 to 30 " ...			...	...	3	1	1	...
		30 to 40 " ...			...	...	2	2	1	1
		40 to 50 " ...			...	...	2	1	...	...
		50 years and upwards			...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	12	24	...	...	14 <sub>2</sub>	2	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	
	Berrima ... ..	10 to 20 years ...	75	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20 to 30 " ...			...	...	1	...	...	...
		30 to 40 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
		40 to 50 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...
		50 years and upwards			...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	75	120	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Braidwood ... ..	10 to 20 years ...	10	30	...	...	3	1	1	1
		20 to 30 " ...			2	...	10 <sub>3</sub>	...	1	...
		30 to 40 " ...			...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	...
		40 to 50 " ...			...	...	4	1	...	...
		50 years and upwards			...	...	2	1	...	...
	Total ... ..	10	30	2	...	23 <sub>4</sub>	4	4	1	
	Deniliquin... ..	10 to 20 years ...	11	30	...	...	3	...	1	...
20 to 30 " ...		...			...	10	...	...	...	
30 to 40 " ...		2			...	13	...	...	...	
40 to 50 " ...		...			...	5	1	...	...	
50 years and upwards		...			...	7	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	11	30	2	...	38	1	1	...		
Grafton ... ..	Under 10 years ...	13	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	6	1	...	...	
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	9	...	...	...	
	30 to 40 " ...			1	...	1	...	...	...	
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	4	...	...	...	
	50 years and upwards			...	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ... ..	13	30	1	...	22	1	...	...		
Mudgee ... ..	10 to 20 years ...	11	33	...	...	3	...	1	...	
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	6 <sub>3</sub>	...	7	...	
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	3 <sub>4</sub>	...	5	1	
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	4	...	
	50 years and upwards			...	...	7	...	5	...	
Total ... ..	11	33	...	...	23 <sub>6</sub>	...	22	1		

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

## STATISTICS—1869.

21

## PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1869.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.....	...	2	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1
6 <sub>1</sub>	1	1	...	1	...	12 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	10	1	1	1	1 <sub>1</sub>	...
4	2	8	1	2	...	17 <sub>3</sub>	3	1	...	12	1	5	2	..... <sub>3</sub>	...
1	1	7	1	2	...	12	3	1	...	8	1	...	1	4	1
2	...	18	2	...	1	25	3	...	...	15	1	3	...	7	2
15 <sub>1</sub>	4	37	5	5	1	73 <sub>4</sub>	12	3	...	47	4	10	4	16 <sub>4</sub>	4
6	...	.....	...	...	...	6	.....	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
43 <sub>2</sub>	...	.....	...	...	...	44 <sub>2</sub>	.....	3	...	33	...	1	...	10 <sub>2</sub>	...
25 <sub>1</sub>	...	..... <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	25 <sub>2</sub>	1	6 <sub>1</sub>	...	23 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	...	..... <sub>1</sub>	...
22 <sub>2</sub>	...	3	...	...	...	25 <sub>2</sub>	.....	...	...	19	...	2	...	4 <sub>2</sub>	...
17	...	1	...	...	...	18	.....	...	...	10	...	4	...	4	...
113 <sub>6</sub>	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	118 <sub>6</sub>	1	10 <sub>1</sub>	...	87 <sub>1</sub>	1	10	...	21 <sub>5</sub>	...
1	...	1	3	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	4	1	1	4	...
2	...	2 <sub>6</sub>	1	...	...	17 <sub>5</sub>	1	...	...	9	1	3	...	5 <sub>8</sub>	...
4	3	5 <sub>2</sub>	4	...	...	15 <sub>3</sub>	8	2	1	9	6	2	1	4 <sub>3</sub>	1
..... <sub>1</sub>	...	1	3	...	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	4	...	...	3	2	1	1	1 <sub>1</sub>	1
3	1	14 <sub>1</sub>	3	...	...	19 <sub>1</sub>	5	...	1	12	1	1	2	6 <sub>1</sub>	2
10 <sub>1</sub>	4	23 <sub>9</sub>	14	...	...	62 <sub>13</sub>	23	2	2	34	14	8	5	20 <sub>13</sub>	4
1	...	.....	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...
5	...	9	4	...	...	24	4	1	...	16	2	2	2	6	...
4	4	10 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	29 <sub>1</sub>	5	...	...	25 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	3	2	1
6	1	7	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	11	1	4	1	3	...
2	...	4	4	...	...	13	4	1	2	8	...	3	3	2	1
18	5	30 <sub>1</sub>	10	...	...	89 <sub>1</sub>	16	2	2	62 <sub>1</sub>	4	12	10	15	2
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	1	...	2	...	12	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	3	...
9	...	3	...	...	...	21	.....	3	...	13	...	4	...	4	...
2	...	9 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	.....	1	...	11	...	1	...	1 <sub>1</sub>	...
3	...	8	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	9	1	1	...	5	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	6	.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
19	...	24 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	...	68 <sub>1</sub>	2	4	...	46	2	6	...	16 <sub>1</sub>	...
2	...	3	1	2	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	1
3 <sub>1</sub>	...	9 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	25 <sub>5</sub>	1	...	...	20 <sub>1</sub>	1	3	...	2 <sub>4</sub>	...
6 <sub>3</sub>	...	6 <sub>3</sub>	2	...	...	20 <sub>10</sub>	3	...	...	16 <sub>2</sub>	2	...	...	4 <sub>9</sub>	1
2 <sub>2</sub>	...	8	1	...	...	18 <sub>3</sub>	1	3	...	14	1	1	...	3 <sub>3</sub>	...
6	1	6	2	...	...	24	3	1	...	12	1	7	1	5	1
19 <sub>6</sub>	1	32 <sub>4</sub>	7	2	...	98 <sub>18</sub>	9	4	...	65 <sub>8</sub>	5	15	1	18 <sub>15</sub>	3

No. 24.—RETURN OF GAOLS, &c., AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol	Port Macquarie ...	Under 10 years ...	9	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20 to 30 " ...			...	...	2	...	2	...
		30 to 40 " ...			...	...	1	1	1	...
		40 to 50 " ...			...	...	1	...	1	...
		50 years and upwards			...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	122	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	1	4	...	
	Wagga Wagga ...	Under 10 years ...	11	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10 to 20 " ...			...	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	1	...
		20 to 30 " ...			...	...	9	...	...	...
		30 to 40 " ...			...	...	8 <sub>5</sub>	1	...	...
		40 to 50 " ...			...	...	7 <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards	...	...	5	1	...	...			
Total ...	11	33	...	...	34 <sub>6</sub>	2	1	...		
Wollongong ...	10 to 20 years ...	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50 years and upwards			...	...	2	...	...	...	
Total ...	12	36	...	...	2	...	...	...		
Yass ...	Under 10 years ...	12	44	...	...	...	...	4	...	
	10 to 20 " ...			...	...	2	1	6	...	
	20 to 30 " ...			...	...	10	1	12	...	
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	6 <sub>1</sub>	1	19 <sub>1</sub>	2	
	40 to 50 " ...			...	...	...	1	16 <sub>2</sub>	...	
50 years and upwards	...	...	1	...	1	...				
Total ...	12	44	...	...	19 <sub>1</sub>	4	58 <sub>3</sub>	2		
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island*	20 to 30 years ...	12	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30 to 40 " ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50 years and upwards			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	12	188	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND ...		827	2,029	53 <sub>5</sub>	4	842 <sub>55</sub>	153	259 <sub>12</sub>	20	

\* Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island abolished, and all prisoners removed by the 21st October, 1869.



STATISTICS—1869.

PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1869.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	...
21	1	3	1	...	...	28	2	9	...	23	2	2	...	3	...
18	3	2	1	...	...	22 <sub>2</sub>	5	7	...	17	4	2	1	3 <sub>2</sub>	...
15	1	2	2	...	...	19	3	7	...	15	2	3	...	1	1
11	...	3	1	...	...	14	1	9	...	11	1	2	...	1	...
65	5	11 <sub>1</sub>	5	...	...	84 <sub>2</sub>	11	32	...	66	9	9	1	9 <sub>2</sub>	1
.....	...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	5
.....	...	1	...	...	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	.....	...	...	2	.....	4	...	1 <sub>1</sub>	...
2	...	10	1	...	...	21	1	...	...	20	1	...	...	1	...
5	...	14 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	27 <sub>4</sub>	2	1	...	21 <sub>1</sub>	1	4	...	2 <sub>3</sub>	1
6	...	10	5	...	...	23 <sub>2</sub>	5	...	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	2	3	1	7 <sub>1</sub>	2
7	...	6	1	...	...	18	2	1	...	7	.....	5	...	6	2
20	...	42 <sub>1</sub>	13	...	...	97 <sub>7</sub>	15	2 <sub>2</sub>	...	63 <sub>2</sub>	4	16	1	18 <sub>5</sub>	10
4	...	1	...	...	...	5	.....	...	...	3	.....	1	...	1	...
12 <sub>2</sub>	2	3	1	...	...	15 <sub>2</sub>	3	6 <sub>1</sub>	3	13 <sub>1</sub>	3	...	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...
6 <sub>3</sub>	1	5	2	...	...	11 <sub>3</sub>	3	3 <sub>3</sub>	...	8	1	...	...	3 <sub>3</sub>	2
6 <sub>1</sub>	...	7	3	...	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	3	2	...	6	2	4	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	1
8	1	7	...	...	...	17	1	2	...	7	.....	2	...	8	1
36 <sub>6</sub>	4	23	6	...	...	61 <sub>6</sub>	10	13 <sub>4</sub>	3	37 <sub>1</sub>	6	7	...	17 <sub>5</sub>	4
.....	...	4	3	...	...	8	3	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	8	3
2	...	3	1	...	...	13	2	...	...	6	.....	...	...	7	2
8 <sub>2</sub>	...	19	7	...	...	49 <sub>2</sub>	8	4	1	43 <sub>2</sub>	3	...	...	6	5
9	6	6 <sub>1</sub>	6	2	...	42 <sub>3</sub>	15	...	...	35 <sub>3</sub>	7	...	...	7	8
4	4	6	...	1 <sub>1</sub>	2	27 <sub>3</sub>	7	1	1	21 <sub>3</sub>	2	...	...	6	5
8	...	14	1	...	...	24	1	...	...	18	.....	...	...	6	1
31 <sub>2</sub>	10	52 <sub>1</sub>	18	3 <sub>1</sub>	2	163 <sub>8</sub>	36	7 <sub>2</sub>	2	123 <sub>8</sub>	12	...	...	40	24
8	...	.....	...	...	...	8	.....	5	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...
3	...	.....	...	...	...	3	.....	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...
1	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	...
12	...	.....	...	...	...	12	.....	6	...	11	.....	...	...	1	...
1,537 <sub>62</sub>	511	2,178 <sub>62</sub>	1295 <sub>4</sub>	12 <sub>1</sub>	3	4,881 <sub>167</sub>	1,995 <sub>4</sub>	180 <sub>13</sub>	35	3,698 <sub>128</sub>	1,216 <sub>1</sub>	413 <sub>1</sub>	482 <sub>1</sub>	728 <sub>127</sub>	294 <sub>4</sub>

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

† Exclusive of the education of Debtors in the Sydney Gaol—not given in the Return.

## No. 25.—RETURN of LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), and the Number

Prison, where situated.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
			Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bourke ... ..	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden ... ..	3	12	.....	.....	85 <sub>1</sub>	11	.....	.....
Campbelltown... ..	12	30	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Cooma ... ..	2	4	1	.....	8	.....	4	2
Dubbo ... ..	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 <sub>1</sub>	1
Eden ... ..	5	13 <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	26 <sub>1</sub>	3	2	.....
Gundagai ... ..	4	20	1	.....	18 <sub>4</sub>	.....	74 <sub>1</sub>	3
Hartley ... ..	8	23	1	.....	16	.....	67 <sub>4</sub>	6
Murrurundi ... ..	2	8	.....	.....	11	1	32 <sub>2</sub>	.....
Musclebrook ... ..	4	14	.....	.....	5	1	65	12
Orange... ..	4	16	.....	.....	25	1	43 <sub>1</sub>	5
Paterson ... ..	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Penrith ... ..	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9
Queanbeyan ... ..	6	24	.....	.....	40 <sub>2</sub>	1	6	.....
Scone ... ..	2	6	.....	.....	7	.....	43 <sub>3</sub>	4
Singleton ... ..	4	30	2	.....	123 <sub>8</sub>	26 <sub>1</sub>	27 <sub>1</sub>	4 <sub>1</sub>
Tamworth ... ..	4	16	1	.....	26	2	23	4
Tenterfield ... ..	3	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wellington ... ..	4	16	.....	.....	26 <sub>1</sub>	1	11 <sub>1</sub>	1
Windsor ... ..	12	36	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ...	88	310	6	.....	427 <sub>17</sub>	47 <sub>1</sub>	443 <sub>20</sub>	51 <sub>1</sub>
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT	827	2,029	53 <sub>5</sub>	4	842 <sub>35</sub>	153	259 <sub>12</sub>	29
GENERAL TOTAL ...	915	2,339	59 <sub>5</sub>	4	1,269 <sub>52</sub>	200 <sub>1</sub>	702 <sub>32</sub>	80 <sub>1</sub>

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS—1869.

PRISONERS—continued.

of Prisoners received therein, during the Year 1869; also the Education of same.

during the Year 1869.										Education.					
Under sentence to—						Total Number.		Greatest Number received at any one time.		Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6 <sub>1</sub>	...	6	1	...	...	12 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	...	10	...	2	...	..... <sub>1</sub>	1
.....	...	29	5	...	...	114 <sub>1</sub>	16	3	...	68	1	7	3	39 <sub>1</sub>	12
1	...	11	6	...	...	16	6	1	...	13	...	...	...	3	6
3	...	21	2	...	...	37	4	3	...	24	1	2	...	11	3
3	...	9	2	...	...	31 <sub>1</sub>	3	1	1	21	...	...	...	10 <sub>1</sub>	3
5	...	5	...	...	...	38 <sub>1</sub>	3	2 <sub>1</sub>	2	22	2	9	1	7 <sub>1</sub>	...
6 <sub>2</sub>	2	13 <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	112 <sub>11</sub>	7 <sub>1</sub>	9	...	73 <sub>2</sub>	...	9	1	30 <sub>12</sub>	6 <sub>1</sub>
.....	...	62	4	...	...	146 <sub>4</sub>	10	15 <sub>1</sub>	...	102 <sub>1</sub>	2	9	2	35 <sub>1</sub>	6
.....	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	47 <sub>3</sub>	2	7	...	22	...	8	...	17 <sub>3</sub>	2
.....	...	12	...	...	...	82	13	6	3	43	4	15	2	24	7
14	...	31	16	1	...	114 <sub>1</sub>	22	9	...	68	8	21	9	25 <sub>1</sub>	6
.....	...	1	...	...	...	3	.....	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...
2	...	21	2	...	...	45	11	1	2	22	6	9	2	14	3
4	...	17	2	...	...	67 <sub>2</sub>	3	3 <sub>1</sub>	1	46 <sub>1</sub>	1	12	...	9 <sub>1</sub>	2
.....	...	3	...	1	...	54 <sub>3</sub>	4	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	35	2	3	1	16 <sub>3</sub>	1
15 <sub>1</sub>	9	84 <sub>7</sub>	18 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	251 <sub>17</sub>	57 <sub>3</sub>	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	176 <sub>4</sub>	32 <sub>1</sub>	39 <sub>1</sub>	8	36 <sub>12</sub>	17 <sub>2</sub>
.....	...	45	4	...	...	95	10	4	1	57	2	9	4	29	4
1	...	14	...	...	...	20	.....	2	...	10	...	2	...	8	...
10 <sub>1</sub>	1	47	8	...	...	94 <sub>3</sub>	11	6	...	68	6	6	1	20 <sub>3</sub>	4
15	...	74	10	2	...	96	10	3	4	50	6	10	2	36	2
85 <sub>6</sub>	12	509 <sub>3</sub>	83 <sub>3</sub>	4	...	1,474 <sub>51</sub>	193 <sub>4</sub>	92 <sub>5</sub>	14	933 <sub>8</sub>	73 <sub>1</sub>	172 <sub>1</sub>	36	369 <sub>42</sub>	84 <sub>3</sub>
1,537 <sub>62</sub>	511	2,178 <sub>52</sub>	1,295 <sub>4</sub>	12 <sub>1</sub>	3	4,881 <sub>167</sub>	1,995 <sub>4</sub>	180 <sub>13</sub>	35	3,698* <sub>28</sub>	1,216*	419* <sub>7</sub>	482*	728* <sub>127</sub>	294* <sub>1</sub>
1,622 <sub>67</sub>	523	2,687 <sub>61</sub>	1,378 <sub>6</sub>	16 <sub>1</sub>	3	6,355 <sub>215</sub>	2,188 <sub>9</sub>	272 <sub>18</sub>	49	4,631* <sub>80</sub>	1,289* <sub>1</sub>	585* <sub>8</sub>	515*	1,097* <sub>169</sub>	378* <sub>7</sub>

\* Exclusive of the education of "debtors" in the Sydney Gaol, not given in the return.

No. 26.—RETURN of the several GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, Cockatoo Island,

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the year.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	9	10	6	3	...	...	14	13	56	...	...	...	27	42	83	42
	20 to 30 " ...	81	30	14	15	12	30	107	75	540	...	...	...	269	237	809	237
	30 to 40 " ...	45	24	9	19	15	33	69	76	299	...	...	...	150	228	449	228
	40 to 50 " ...	28	31	14	16	6	15	48	62	187	...	...	...	90	183	277	183
	50 years and upwards ...	47	30	20	7	16	24	83	61	277	...	...	...	134	102	411	102
	Total ...	210	125	62	60	49	102	321	287	1359	...	...	...	670	792	2029	792
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	20 to 30 " ...	19	1	7	...	4	...	30	1	59	...	5	...	19	...	83	...
	30 to 40 " ...	14	...	6	2	5	...	25	2	41	...	1	...	39	...	81	...
	40 to 50 " ...	10	2	4	3	6	5	20	10	20	...	...	...	13	...	42	...
	50 years and upwards ...	6	...	8	1	4	11	18	12	16	...	...	...	6	...	22	...
	Total ...	49	3	26	6	19	16	94	25	145	...	6	...	79	...	230	...
Goulburn ...	Under 10 years ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ...	63	7	...	...	...	...	63	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	20 to 30 " ...	47	4	5	2	...	...	52	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	30 to 40 " ...	17	1	7	6	2	5	26	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	40 to 50 " ...	27	...	4	9	7	1	38	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	50 years and upwards ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	168	15	19	17	9	6	196	38	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	
Gaol ... Bathurst ...	10 to 20 years ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
	20 to 30 " ...	9	...	...	2	2	11	2	44	8	12	...	...	...	56	8	
	30 to 40 " ...	6	1	3	...	1	16	10	17	29	7	9	...	...	38	7	
	40 to 50 " ...	11	...	3	1	10	5	24	6	27	11	9	...	...	36	11	
	50 years and upwards ...	4	...	4	1	15	20	23	21	48	16	14	...	...	62	16	
	Total ...	31	1	10	2	28	43	69	46	151	44	45	...	...	196	44	
Maitland ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	8	2	16	4
	20 to 30 " ...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	67	14	3	...	71	12	141	26
	30 to 40 " ...	7	3	1	3	1	2	9	8	30	8	3	...	82	20	117	28
	40 to 50 " ...	1	1	1	...	4	1	6	2	20	5	1	...	44	6	65	11
	50 years and upwards ...	5	2	6	4	3	2	14	8	13	9	1	...	56	30	70	39
	Total ...	14	6	8	9	8	6	30	21	140	38	8	...	261	70	409	108
Albury ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	20 to 30 " ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	18	...	27	...
	30 to 40 " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	2	...	21	...	32	1
	40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	3	...	15	...	35	...
	50 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	12	...
	Total ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	31	1	17	...	60	...	108	1

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.



No. 26.—RETURN of GAOLS, &c.—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Armidale .....	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20 to 30 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards ...	1	1	...	...	3	3	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total...	1	2	...	...	6	4	7	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Berrima .....	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	20 to 30 " ...	5	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	63	...	2	...	...	...	65	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	5	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	43	1	1	...	...	...	44	1	
	40 to 50 " ...	4	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	34	...	7	...	...	...	41	...	
	50 years and upwards ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	
Total...	17	...	8	...	3	...	28	...	171	1	10	...	...	...	181	1		
Braidwood .....	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	20 to 30 " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	1	...	4	1	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50 years and upwards ...	...	1	2	...	2	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	
Total...	5	1	8	2	2	2	15	5	3	...	3	...	1	1	7	1		
Deniliquin .....	10 to 20 years ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20 to 30 " ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	6	2	
	40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	50 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Total...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	3	10	...	...	...	15	3		
Grafton .....	10 to 20 years ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	
	20 to 30 " ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Total...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...		
Mudgee .....	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	
	20 to 30 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	9	...	
	30 to 40 " ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	
	40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	9	...		
	50 years and upwards ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	4	2	4	1	2	...	1	...	7	1	
Total...	5	3	2	...	1	1	8	4	10	1	9	...	21	...	40	1		

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

PRISONERS—continued.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.						Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1869.																											
								Folons.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.						General Total.			
								Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2				
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1				
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	9	3				
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...					
4	...	19	...	23	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	24	...					
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...					
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...					
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...					
7	...	26	...	33	...	1	...	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	69	...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...					
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	1	1					
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1					
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2					
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	...	6	4	3	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	4	4					
1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	1	2				
6	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	2					
3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...				
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...					
15	1	...	...	15	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	4	4	10	4	4					
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...					
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...					
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...					
2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...					
5	...	3	...	8	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	11	...						

No. 26.—RETURN of GAOLS, &c.—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol {	Port Macquarie {	Under 10 years ...	1						1									
		20 to 30 " ...	23	4	3		2		28	4	14	1					14	1
		30 to 40 " ...	17	3	7	2	3		27	5	9	2					9	2
		40 to 50 " ...	13	2	3		5		21	2	5	3	2				7	3
		50 years and upwards ...	4		2		1		7		4	2	1				5	2
	Total...	58	9	15	2	11		84	11	32	8	3				35	8	
	Wagga Wagga {	10 to 20 years ...																
		20 to 30 " ...	3		1	1			4	1	4		1		1		6	
		30 to 40 " ...	1		1	1			2	1	2		2		2		8	
		40 to 50 " ...	1		2	1	1		3	2	3	1			4		7	1
		50 years and upwards ...	1		1		4	1	6	1	2						2	
	Total...	4		2	3	5	1	11	4	13	1	3		7		23	1	
	Wollongong ... {	10 to 20 years ...					3		3		4				1		5	
		20 to 30 " ...	2	2	1		2	1	5	3	12	2			3	1	15	3
		30 to 40 " ...	1				2		3		4	1	2		5	2	11	3
40 to 50 " ...		2	1	2		2		6	1	6				7	3	13	3	
50 years and upwards ...		5		4	1	5		14	1	8	1			9		17	1	
Total...	10	3	7	1	14	1	31	5	34	4	2		25	6	61	10		
Yass ... {	Under 10 years ...	4	1	4			2	8	3					8	3	8	3	
	10 to 20 " ...	9	2	2		2		13	2	5				8	2	13	2	
	20 to 30 " ...	44	4	3	4	2		49	8	30	4	2		17	4	49	8	
	30 to 40 " ...	29	6	7	4	6	5	42	15	29	7			11	8	40	15	
	40 to 50 " ...	10		1	3	16	4	27	7	22	2			4	3	26	5	
	50 years and upwards ...	11		7	1	6		24	1	4				20	1	24	1	
Total...	107	13	24	12	32	11	163	36	90	13	2		68	21	160	34		
*Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ... {	20 to 30 years ...												53			53		
	30 to 40 " ...												31			31		
	40 to 50 " ...												23			23		
	50 years and upwards ...												17			17		
	Total...												124			124		
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT...		693	182	191	114	187	193	1071	489	2229	114	245		1214	890	3688	1004	

\* Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island abolished, and all prisoners removed by the 21st October, 1869.



PRISONERS—continued.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.										Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1869.																					
										Felon.					Petty Larceny.					Assaults.					Other Offences.					General Total.	
										Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.		
Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.		Total.		Deaths during the Year.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
13	7	1	...	13	7	1	...	5	7	...	5	11	1	...	11	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	20	1			
9	2	...	...	9	2	...	...	4	3	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	12	...			
31	1	...	...	31	1	...	...	19	...	...	19	27	1	...	27	1	3	...	3	...	10	1	...	10	1	59	2				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...				
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	3	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...				
3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...				
10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	6	...	13	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	19	...				
3	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	7	2				
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...				
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...				
5	4	...	1	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	8	2	...	8	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	18	2				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	1	9	1					
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	4	3	6	3					
1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	2				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...				
3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	2	5	11	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	5	...	16	5	28	7					
29	5	...	3	32	5	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...				
6	2	...	...	6	2	...	1	23	...	17	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...				
42	1	...	3	45	1	...	1	124	...	5	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...				
476	102	200	26	676	128	16	5	717	36	57	774	36	240	47	7	5	247	52	51	3	2	53	3	195	93	12	4	207	97	1281	188

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

No. 27.—RETURN of Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) and the

Prison, where situated.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
	Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bourke ... ..													3				3
Camden ... ..	12	1	1		16	4	29	5									
Campbelltown ... .. (Nil)																	
Cooma ... ..	1						1										
Dubbo ... ..										3							3
Eden ... ..	2		1		1		4			5							5
Gundagai ... ..	1						1			6	2						6
Hartley ... ..	4						4										
Murrurundi ... ..																	
Muswellbrook ... ..																	
Orange ... ..	2		1	1	3	3	6	4									
Paterson ... .. (Nil)																	
Penrith ... ..										2							2
Queanbeyan ... ..	4						4			3							3
Scone ... ..																	
Singleton ... ..	6	5	8	3	3	5	17	13		7							7
Tamworth ... ..																	
Tenterfield ... .. (Nil)																	
Wellington ... ..	2		2		1		5			10	1						10
Windsor ... ..	55	6	16	2	6	2	77	10	12								12
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ...	88	12	29	6	30	14	147	32	41	10	3						44
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT	693	182	191	114	187	193	1071	439	2229	114	245		1214	890	3688	1004	
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	781	194	220	120	217	207	1218	521	2270	124	248		1214	890	3732	1014	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.



### COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 28.—RETURN of the Number of COMMITMENTS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

WHERE COMMITTED.	FELONIES.																							MISDEMEANORS.													TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS. (Included in the preceding columns.)															
	Assault with intent to rob, being armed.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Shooting at with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Sodomy.	Assault with intent to rob.	Arson.	Breaking and entering a church, and stealing therein.	Breaking and entering a chapel, and stealing therein.	Burglary.	Burglary and Larceny.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Forgery and uttering.	Uttering.	Larceny.	Stealing in a dwelling.	Stealing from the person.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Sheep-stealing.	Killing cattle with intent to steal the carcase.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery.	Being accessory to a felony.	Administering poison with intent to procure abortion.	Using an instrument with intent to procure abortion.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES.	Assault.	Assault on the high seas.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Indecent assault.				Indecent assault on a female child under 12 years of age.	Abduction of a girl under 16 years of age.	Attempt to commit sodomy.	Attempt to commit bestiality.	Unlawfully wounding.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	Attempt to commit a felony.	Conspiracy to defraud.	Breach of 74th section of Insolvency Act.	Embezzling money by an insolvent.	Perjury.			
Central Court, Sydney ...	2	10	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	11	5	4	13	1	18	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	89	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	25	114	4
Circuit Courts--																																																						
Goulburn .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	25	...					
Bathurst .....	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	36	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	9	45	4						
Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	12	...								
Deniliquin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	8	18	...								
Armidale .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	19	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	25	...									
Wagga Wagga.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	26	...									
Albury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	12	...									
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS...	7	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	7	1	5	7	...	38	2	1	8	8	4	3	1	9	...	5	1	1	...	118	8	...	6	2	...	1	...	3	4	5	6	4	1	1	2	2	45	163	4			
GENERAL TOTAL...	9	10	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	5	18	6	9	20	1	56	2	6	8	8	4	3	2	9	3	6	2	1	1	207	9	1	6	2	3	1	2	3	6	7	9	5	6	3	4	3	70	277	8			

NOTE.—The Return refers to cases—not to individuals.

# CONVICTIONS.

## SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 29.—RETURN showing the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

WIGGERS TRIED.	FELONIES.																				MISDEMEANORS.										TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.	CAPITAL CONVICTIONS. (Included in the preceding columns.)																																									
	Offences against the Person.					Offences against Property.										Miscellaneous			Offences against the Person.					Offences against Property.		Miscellaneous.																																																
	Assault with intent to rob, being armed.	Manslaughter.	Murder.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Shooting at with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Sodomy.	Assault with intent to rob.	Arson.	Breaking and entering a church and stealing therein.	Breaking and entering a chapel and stealing therein.	Burglary.	Burglary and larceny.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Forgery and uttering.	Uttering.	Larceny.	Stealing in a dwelling.	Stealing from the person.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Sheep-stealing.	Killing cattle with intent to steal the carcass.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery.	Being accessory to a felony.	Administering poison with intent to procure abortion.				Using an instrument with intent to procure abortion.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES.	Assault.	Assault on the high seas.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Indecent assault.	Indecent assault on a female child under 12 years of age.	Abduction of a girl under 16 years of age.	Attempt to commit sodomy.	Attempt to commit bestiality.	Unlawfully wounding.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	Attempt to commit a felony.	Conspiracy to defraud.	Breach of 74th section of Insolventy Act.	Embezzling money by an insolvent.																								
Central Court, Sydney .....	8	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	10	3	2	12	1	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	9	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	5	2	1	20	89	4																										
Circuit Courts—																																																																										
Goulburn .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...																											
Bathurst .....	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	2																											
Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...																												
Deniliquin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...																													
Armidale .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...																														
Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...																													
Albury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...																													
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS.....	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	24	2	1	7	4	4	3	1	7	...	1	1	1	...	70	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	15	85	2																												
GENERAL TOTAL .....	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	4	3	15	1	40	2	4	7	4	4	3	2	7	3	1	1	1	139	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	5	2	35	174	6																												

STATISTICS—1869.

COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

No. 30.—RETURN of the Number of COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL in the COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS in the Colony, during the year 1869.

Table with columns for Offences, Districts (Metropolitan and Coast, Southern, Western, South-western, Northern), and General Total. Rows include Felonies (e.g., Murder, Robbery, Burglary) and Misdemeanors (e.g., Assault, Larceny).

NOTE.—The Return refers to cases—not to individuals.



## CONVICTIONS.

No. 32.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1860	76	240	316	19	70	89	405
1861	62	274	336	27	74	101	437
1862	90	301	391	29	94	123	514
1863	114	280	394	19	84	103	497
1864	134	319	453	31	106	137	590
1865	105	439	544	22	120	142	686
1866	150	433	583	34	153	187	770
1867	176	362	538	42	122	164	702
1868	148	288	436	39	126	165	601
1869	139	390	529	35	118	153	682

## EXECUTIONS.

No. 33.—RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED, during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1869.

Where executed.	Religion.	Age.	Offence.	Condition.	Number.
Nil.					

No. 34.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1860	*5	1865	3
1861	2	1866	6
1862	6	1867	4
1863	6	1868	5
1864	2	1869	...

\* One a female.



## SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. 35.—RETURN of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY DEALT WITH, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, or DISCHARGED, and of the DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION of same, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1869, in the several POLICE DISTRICTS of the COLONY.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkenness.								Degree of Instruction.					
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albury	Albury	87	6	77	4	5	...	5	2	67	6	23	3	31	2	13	1	92	8	77	6	...	...	15	2	41	5	18	1	187	14
	Corowa	19	...	13	...	1	...	5	...	27	1	10	...	12	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	33	1	
	Meragle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumbarumba	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	17	...
Armidale	Armidale	23	...	17	...	1	...	5	...	18	4	6	2	8	...	2	2	121	6	98	5	...	...	23	1	25	3	4	...	133	7
	Bendemeer	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	10	1	
	Bundarra	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	4	...	
	Walcha	6	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	10	1	10	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	6	...	10	1
	Uralla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rocky River	10	1	1	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	1	5	...	...
Balranald	Balranald	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	3	4	1	...	...	20	2	9	2	6	2	12	...
Bathurst	Bathurst	112	34	78	25	9	...	25	9	60	20	25	8	15	2	20	10	204	48	104	28	...	...	100	20	66	31	43	20	267	51
	Sofala	57	1	40	...	4	...	13	1	10	2	3	2	4	...	3	...	27	1	13	...	...	...	14	1	55	2	10	1	29	1
	Rockley	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	32	3	18	1	2	2	12	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	12	2	11	1	19	2
	Oberon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	Bega	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	10	...	
Berrima	Berrima	16	1	10	...	2	...	4	1	17	1	3	...	5	...	9	1	17	1	9	1	...	...	8	...	7	...	3	1	40	2
Boorowa	Boorowa	25	5	12	...	4	2	9	3	43	6	16	3	5	1	23	2	19	1	6	...	...	...	13	1	10	3	9	6	68	3
	Binalong	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	1	7	...
	Grenfell	67	14	38	9	5	1	24	4	19	2	2	...	9	1	8	1	53	3	30	...	...	...	23	3	9	5	6	2	124	12
Bombala	Bombala	7	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	13	1	7	...	1	...	5	1	36	5	29	4	...	...	7	1	7	3	4	2	45	2
Bourke	Bourke	29	2	6	1	1	...	22	1	37	1	10	...	1	1	26	...	9	1	3	...	...	...	6	1	4	1	3	...	68	3
	Brewarrina	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood	Braidwood	51	14	26	14	13	...	12	...	45	7	15	2	17	4	13	1	21	2	8	2	...	...	13	...	32	13	25	1	60	9
	Araluen	39	15	32	12	4	1	3	2	23	9	4	1	10	3	9	5	21	6	19	5	...	...	2	1	15	6	8	4	60	13
Brisbane Water	Gosford	7	1	3	1	...	...	4	...	6	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	6	2	2	1	10	...
Broulee	Moruya	20	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	20	2	5	...	...	...	15	2	15	3	3	1	32	...
	Nelligen	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Nerrigundah	14	1	11	1	2	...	1	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	11	1	1	...	18	...
Camden, Narellan, and Picton	Camden	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	69	8	69	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	4	2	49	1
	Picton	7	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	21	3	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	2	25	1
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	15	2	11	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	5	...	...	...	8	1	4	...	...	27	2	
Carcoar	Carcoar	17	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	18	1	3	...	9	1	6	...	29	5	10	...	...	...	19	5	27	1	...	37	1	
	Tucua	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	...
Cassilis	Cassilis	6	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	12	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	14	...
	Merrima	23	...	20	...	1	...	2	...	11	1	3	...	3	...	5	1	13	1	8	1	...	...	5	...	9	1	3	...	35	1
Cooma	Cooma	26	...	18	...	...	...	8	...	10	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	23	3	15	3	...	...	...	16	4	4	...	39	...	
	Kinudra	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	3	...
	Nimytabello	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Coonamble	Coonamble	14	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	10	1	4	...	4	...	2	1	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	5	...	21	...
	Coonabarabran and Denison Town	14	...	5	...	1	...	8	...	19	4	7	...	4	1	8	...	11	1	6	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	2	...	26	3
Cowra	Cowra	15	1	6	1	4	...	5	...	18	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	45	...	30	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	3	...	54	...

No. 35.—RETURN OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION—continued.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkenness.								Degree of Instruction.						
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	46	8	35	7	4	...	7	1	43	3	11	3	23	...	9	...	35	5	26	3	...	...	9	2	18	8	17	3	89	5	
Dowling	Moulamein	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...		
Dubbo	Ulladulla (Nil)	55	6	19	2	5	...	31	3	19	3	6	...	5	...	8	...	50	10	21	4	...	...	29	6	49	14	1	...	75	4	
Dungog	Canonba	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	
Eden	Dungog	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Forbes	Clarence Town	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Glen Innes	Eden	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goulburn	Panbula	156	34	111	26	4	...	41	7	21	...	3	...	10	...	10	...	42	1	42	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grafton	Glen Innes	32	1	19	2	...	...	7	1	8	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	32	...	21	...	...	...	11	...	28	...	24	...	27	2	
Gundagai	Goulburn	26	2	19	2	...	...	6	...	26	1	8	...	1	...	9	...	28	2	25	2	...	...	3	...	26	3	26	4	47	2	
Hartley	Gundagai	23	2	15	2	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	12	3	12	3	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	14	...	
Inverell	Collector	13	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	67	2	48	...	19	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	
Kiama	Grafton and Lawrence	11	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	8	...	6	...	11	...	5	...	15	...	
Liverpool	Gundagai	28	...	20	...	...	...	7	...	14	4	9	...	3	...	5	...	26	5	10	...	...	...	16	5	27	2	6	...	35	4	
M'Leay River	Hartley	10	7	23	6	2	...	3	...	10	2	2	...	1	...	4	...	7	2	5	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	31	6	
Maitland	Inverell	16	5	10	3	...	...	6	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	8	...	14	...	
Manning River	Kiama	78	35	57	26	6	...	15	6	33	4	9	...	2	...	11	...	134	15	49	5	...	...	85	10	37	20	16	...	192	25	
Metropolitan	Liverpool	9	3	7	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	20	...	...	...	9	3	11	...	3	...	30	6	
Mitchell	West Kempsey	15	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	15	...	
Molong	East Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moama	West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	Morpeth	59	11	36	8	2	...	21	3	49	4	5	...	25	...	19	4	33	2	25	...	...	8	2	16	2	6	...	119	14		
Murrumbidgee	Wingham	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	11	1	
Murray	Cundletown (Nil)	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	12	...	
Murrumbidgee	Taree	26	1	16	1	...	...	10	...	22	2	8	...	1	...	5	...	62	1	18	...	...	...	44	1	33	3	2	...	75	1	
Muswellbrook and Merton	Central Police Office	73	3	51	3	...	...	22	...	24	4	15	2	2	...	7	2	87	2	28	...	...	...	59	2	48	...	27	1	109	8	
Newcastle	Water Police Office	515	59	402	42	8	2	105	15	102	18	50	9	12	3	40	6	445	24	381	22	...	...	64	2	118	35	160	22	784	44	
Orange	Menindee	83	13	56	10	2	...	25	3	40	1	25	...	3	...	12	...	80	5	57	4	...	...	23	1	157	4	13	8	33	7	
Oxley	Wilcannia (Mount Murchison)	15	3	5	2	6	1	4	...	24	...	5	...	9	...	10	...	65	21	28	10	...	...	37	11	26	5	6	8	72	11	
Parramatta	Molong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	Moama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patrick's Plains	Mudgee	31	7	17	7	2	...	12	...	35	9	11	8	7	...	17	1	65	13	45	7	...	...	20	6	26	9	19	3	86	17	
Penrith	Murrumbidgee	38	14	27	9	4	...	7	...	20	4	7	2	7	...	6	...	21	6	15	4	...	...	6	2	18	9	14	4	47	11	

No. 35.—RETURN of SUMMARY JURISDICTION—continued.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkenness.								Degree of Instruction.						
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Port Macquarie	Port Macquarie	34	10	29	10	1	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	28	9	23	7	...	...	5	2	23	8	1	1	46	10	
Port Stephens	Stroud	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	
Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan	28	3	17	...	...	...	11	3	19	1	2	...	12	...	5	1	19	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	11	3	9	...	46	2	
	Bungendore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	4	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	
	Gundaroo	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	2	
Raymond Terrace	Raymond Terrace	32	1	18	1	...	...	14	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	40	2	17	...	...	23	2	14	2	4	...	58	2		
Richmond River	Casino	15	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	21	2			
	Lismore	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1		
	Ballina	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Drake	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bylstone	Bylstone	8	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	15	...	7	...	4	...	4	...	20	1	12	1	...	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	32	1	
Scone	Scone	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	17	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	20	1	
Shoalhaven	Shoalhaven	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nowra	21	1	12	...	6	...	3	1	15	2	6	...	6	...	3	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	37	1	
	Numba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tenterfield	Tenterfield	24	1	23	1	...	...	1	...	10	2	4	1	3	1	3	...	30	2	27	2	...	...	3	...	19	2	3	...	42	3	
Tamworth	Tamworth	55	5	44	5	3	...	8	...	21	1	8	...	5	...	3	1	57	3	48	2	...	...	9	1	19	5	9	...	107	1	
	Gunnedah	10	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	1	
	Nundle	9	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	5	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
	Harraba	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Tumut	Tumut	10	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	9	...	7	...	4	...	44	4	36	4	...	...	8	...	21	1	3	1	50	1	
Tweed River	Tweed River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	95	11	55	2	5	...	35	9	60	4	14	2	28	2	18	...	29	5	5	2	...	...	24	3	10	7	11	5	163	8	
	Narranderra	10	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	6	2	1	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Urana	13	...	8	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walgett	Walgett	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	3	...	8	2	16	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Warialda	Warialda	12	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	12	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bingera	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moree	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wee Wee	Wee Wee	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narrabri	10	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	20	...	3	...	2	...	15	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	21	1	1	1	16	3	
Wellington	Wellington	21	1	12	...	3	...	6	1	9	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	3	11	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	44	1		
	Tambaroora	12	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	15	1	5	...	3	1	7	...	18	...	7	9	3	...	...	9	4	16	4	1	3	28	
	Stony Creek	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wentworth	Wentworth	16	1	13	...	...	...	3	1	12	1	4	1	3	...	5	...	26	1	20	1	...	...	6	...	6	2	2	...	46	1	
	Euston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windoor	Windoor	35	5	18	3	3	...	14	2	36	3	8	1	4	1	4	1	45	2	29	...	...	16	2	36	2	10	2	50	6		
Wollombi	Wollombi	8	1	4	1	...	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	
	St. Albans (Nil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellalong (Nil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong	Wollongong	10	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	13	1	9	...	1	...	3	1	24	4	20	4	...	...	4	...	7	1	13	1	27	3	
Yass	Yass	37	13	31	8	1	2	5	3	39	2	6	...	17	1	16	1	46	5	10	3	...	...	36	2	64	8	18	8	40	4	
	Gunning	10	1	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	...	5	1	8	1	12	...	33	1	
Young	Young	66	2	48	1	3	...	15	1	46	8	19	...	11	...	16	2	39	2	22	...	...	...	17	2	51	3	12	...	88	9	
	Murrumboola	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	11	...	
GENERAL TOTAL		5574	1894	3894	1519	257	32	1423	343	2494	415	862	176	773	92	859	147	5069	1098	3417	728	...	...	1652	370	2359	743	993	331	9785	2333	

4—R

STATISTICS—1869.

41



## PART III.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.			
36	Total Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony, from and to each Country ... ..	44			
	<b>Seaward—</b>				
37	General Imports (Articles and Value) ... ..	45			
38	General Exports (Articles and Value) ... ..	70			
39	Decennial Return of the Total Value of Imports into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported ... ..	93			
40	Decennial Return of the Total Value of Exports from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which Exported ... ..				
41	Decennial Return of the Total Value of Exports, the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony, &c., &c. ... ..	94			
42	}	Grain, &c., Imported ... ..	95		
43		Grain, &c., Exported ... ..			
44		Butter and Cheese Imported ... ..			
45		Butter and Cheese Exported ... ..			
46		Live Stock Imported ... ..			
47		Live Stock Exported ... ..			
48		Salt Meat Imported ... ..		96	
49		Salt Meat Exported ... ..			
50		}		Hides and Leather Imported ... ..	97
51				Hides and Leather Exported ... ..	
52				Wool Exported ... ..	
53				Tallow Exported ... ..	
54		Timber Imported ... ..		98	
55		Timber Exported ... ..			
56	Coal Exported ... ..				
57	Gold and Coin Exported ... ..	99			
58	Return of the Total Quantity and Value of Gold Dust and Coin Exported, and the Countries to which the same have been sent ... ..				
59	Decennial Return of Ships and Vessels engaged in the Whale Fisheries, with the Tonnage of same, &c., &c. ... ..	100			
60	Decennial Return of Fisheries, showing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value ... ..				
	<b>Shipping—</b>				
61	Vessels Inwards, distinguishing Countries from whence arrived ... ..	101			
62	"    Nationality of ... ..	102			
63	"    Entered at Ports ... ..				
64	"    Decennial Return ... ..				
65	Vessels Outwards, distinguishing Countries to which departed ... ..	103			
66	"    Nationality of ... ..	104			
67	"    Cleared at Ports ... ..				
68	"    Decennial Return ... ..				
69	Vessels Built and Registered—Number, Tonnage, and Description ... ..	105			
70	"    Decennial Return ... ..				
	<b>Overland—</b>				
71	Imports <i>via</i> Albury ... ..	105			
72	Exports " " ... ..	106			
73	Imports <i>via</i> Corowa ... ..	107			
74	Exports " " ... ..	107			
75	Imports <i>via</i> Moama ... ..	108			
76	Exports " " ... ..	109			
77	Imports <i>via</i> Swan Hill Crossing ... ..	110			
78	Exports " " ... ..	110			
79	Imports <i>via</i> Euston... ..	110			
80	Exports " " ... ..	111			
81	Imports <i>via</i> Wentworth ... ..	111			
82	Exports " " ... ..	112			

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 36.—TOTAL Value in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1869.

Countries.	Imports from—	Exports to—	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	3,544,285	3,267,019	277,266	.....
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Victoria ... .. { Seaward	494,855	725,404	.....	230,549
{ Overland	581,159	2,099,989	.....	1,518,830
	1,076,014	2,825,393	.....	1,749,379
South Australia ... .. { Seaward	412,593	31,139	381,454	.....
{ Overland	110,851	255,729	.....	144,878
	523,444	286,868	236,576	.....
Tasmania ... .. Seaward	87,069	21,523	65,546	.....
New Zealand ... .. "	300,016	320,004	.....	19,988
Queensland ... .. "	1,473,008	778,389	694,619	.....
Point de Galle ... .. "	146,207	2,014,779	.....	1,868,572
Hong Kong ... .. "	79,811	45,543	34,268	.....
Mauritius ... .. "	218,446	47,499	170,947	.....
Calcutta ... .. "	12,004	11,894	110	.....
Bombay ... .. "	423	760	.....	337
Singapore ... .. "	.....	4,817	.....	4,817
Vancouver's Island ... .. "	2,254	.....	2,254	.....
Howe's Island ... .. "	138	82	56	.....
Norfolk Island ... .. "	258	.....	258	.....
Total ... .. { Seaward	3,227,082	4,001,833	.....	774,751
{ Overland	692,010	2,355,718	.....	1,663,708
Total British Colonies ... ..	3,919,092	6,357,551	.....	2,438,459
FOREIGN STATES (Seaward).				
France ... ..	62,922	.....	62,922	.....
United States ... ..	154,855	52,439	102,416	.....
Holland ... ..	24,875	.....	24,875	.....
China ... ..	378,849	.....	378,849	.....
Java ... ..	41,179	6,011	35,168	.....
Manila ... ..	66,831	2,749	64,082	.....
Bourbon ... ..	56,167	800	55,367	.....
South Sea Islands ... ..	15,547	102,053	.....	86,506
Fisheries ... ..	1,574	363	1,211	.....
Chili ... ..	6,000	.....	6,000	.....
Batavia ... ..	46,848	.....	46,848	.....
New Caledonia ... ..	4,871	46,493	.....	41,622
Panama ... ..	15,401	.....	15,401	.....
Ceylon ... ..	7,274	.....	7,274	.....
Tahiti ... ..	12	.....	12	.....
Torres Straits ... ..	94	.....	94	.....
Sweden ... ..	2,247	.....	2,247	.....
Ilo Ilo ... ..	43,830	.....	43,830	.....
Callao ... ..	.....	1,360	.....	1,360
Japan ... ..	.....	1,309	.....	1,309
Valparaiso ... ..	.....	4,810	.....	4,810
Foo Chow Foo ... ..	.....	750	.....	750
Shanghai ... ..	.....	45,331	.....	45,331
Mexico ... ..	.....	160	.....	160
Petropaulovski ... ..	.....	43,437	.....	43,437
Ningpo ... ..	.....	500	.....	500
Macassar ... ..	.....	307	.....	307
Total Foreign States ... ..	929,376	308,872	620,504	.....
Total ... .. { Seaward	7,700,743	7,577,724	123,019	.....
{ Overland	692,010	2,355,718	.....	1,663,708
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	8,392,753	9,933,442	.....	1,540,689

## IMPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 37.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, SEAWARD, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Acids...	Great Britain ... ..	500	.....	500 cases	£ 2,727
	Victoria ... ..	28	.....	28 "	244
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	8
		529	.....	529 cases	2,979
Agricultural Implements ...	Great Britain ... ..	676	.....	676 pkgs.	5,986
	Victoria ... ..	237	.....	237 "	1,064
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	66
	United States ... ..	65	53	118 "	698
	Bourbon ... ..	19	.....	19 "	116
		998	53	1,051 pkgs.	7,930
Alkali and Soda ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,443	.....	1,443 tons	12,081
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	16
	Queensland ... ..	70	.....	70 "	380
		1,514	.....	1,514 tons	12,427
Anchors ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	290	.....	290 No.	479
	South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 "	16
			292	.....	292 No.
Anvils ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	257	.....	257 No.	532
Apparel and Slops ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	8,261	.....	8,261 pkgs.	285,648
	Victoria ... ..	493	1	494 "	9,621
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	11
	Tasmania ... ..	26	.....	26 "	134
	Queensland ... ..	207	.....	207 "	1,309
	New Zealand ... ..	16	.....	16 "	106
	South Sea Islands ... ..	5	.....	5 "	21
	New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	6
	United States ... ..	4	2	6 "	45
	Point de Galle ... ..	150	.....	150 "	3,930
	Holland ... ..	.....	1	1 "	28
	Mauritius ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
	France ... ..	.....	7	7 "	120
	Hong Kong ... ..	40	24	64 "	1,092
Panama ... ..	37	.....	37 "	1,753	
China... ..	13	10	23 "	384	
		9,256	45	9,301 pkgs.	304,210
Apothecaries' Ware... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,511	.....	2,511 pkgs.	17,646
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	24
			2,514	.....	2,514 pkgs.
Arrowroot and Sago ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	210	.....	210 cwt.	248
	Victoria ... ..	669	.....	669 "	653
	Queensland ... ..	184	.....	184 "	290
	South Sea Islands ... ..	30	.....	30 "	30
	Hong Kong ... ..	13	4	17 "	28
		1,106	4	1,110 cwt.	1,249
Arms and Ammunition	Great Britain ... ..	279	.....	279 cases	3,641
	Victoria ... ..	6	1	7 "	79
	Queensland ... ..	20	.....	20 "	141
	New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	50
	South Sea Islands ... ..	15	.....	15 "	12
	United States ... ..	.....	2	2 "	49
	Point de Galle ... ..	3	.....	3 "	60
	France ... ..	.....	1	1 "	4
	Panama ... ..	1	.....	1 "	50
			327	4	331 cases
Gunpowder... ..	Great Britain ... ..	683,001	.....	683,001 lbs.	15,913
	Victoria ... ..	21,494	.....	21,494 "	216
			704,495	.....	704,495 lbs.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Arms and Ammunition — <i>continued.</i>	Cartridges ...	Great Britain ... ..	153	.....	153 cases	966
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	3
		United States ... ..	.....	2	2 "	13
		Franco ... ..	.....	3	3 "	20
		154	5	159 cases	1,002	
Shot ...	Great Britain ... ..	.....	3,099	.....	3,099 cwt.	3,648
		Victoria ... ..	342	.....	342 "	438
		.....	3,441	.....	3,441 cwt.	4,086
Swords ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	7	.....	7 cases	107
		Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
		Point de Galle ... ..	2	.....	2 "	67
		10	.....	10 cases	178	
Caps ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	39	.....	39 cases	671
		New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	3
		.....	40	.....	40 cases	674
Bags and Sacks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	2,908	.....	2,908 bales	30,293
		Victoria ... ..	47	.....	47 "	264
		South Australia ... ..	25	.....	25 "	143
		Queensland ... ..	13	.....	13 "	111
		New Zealand ... ..	51	.....	51 "	54
		Manila ... ..	33	61	94 "	231
		Mauritius ... ..	902	.....	902 "	1,138
		Bombay ... ..	35	.....	35 "	394
		Hong Kong ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
		4,015	61	4,076 bales	32,632	
Bark ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	10	.....	10 tons	43
		Tasmania ... ..	17	.....	17 "	42
		New Zealand... ..	8	.....	8 "	59
		35	.....	35 tons	144	
Baskets ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	75	.....	75 pkgs.	947
		Victoria ... ..	4	.....	4 "	6
		China... ..	54	1	55 "	58
		Hong Kong ... ..	22	1	23 "	67
		155	2	157 pkgs.	1,078	
Beche-le-mer... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	1½	.....	1½ tons	42
		South Sea Islands ... ..	8	.....	8 "	197
		New Caledonia ... ..	11	.....	11 "	281
		Bourbon ... ..	.....	3	3 "	88
		20½	3	23½ tons	608	
Bedding ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	90	.....	90 bales	1,582
		Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	32
		Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	20
		93	.....	93 bales	1,634	
Bellows (Smiths') ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	354	.....	354 No.	799
		.....	1,051,180	.....	1,051,180 galls.	133,043
		Victoria ... ..	8,407	.....	8,407 "	1,031
		Queensland ... ..	18,900	.....	18,900 "	2,430
		Tasmania ... ..	5,864	.....	5,864 "	815
		New Zealand... ..	4,267	.....	4,267 "	517
		1,088,568	.....	1,088,568 galls.	137,836	
Beer ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	542,906	.....	542,906 galls.	119,519
		Victoria ... ..	4,044	.....	4,044 "	820
		Queensland ... ..	7,315	.....	7,315 "	2,004
		Tasmania ... ..	167	.....	167 "	10
		New Zealand... ..	6,812	.....	6,812 "	1,610
		South Australia ... ..	1,093	5,668	6,761 "	1,775
		South Sea Islands ... ..	42	.....	42 "	11
		United States ... ..	.....	3,848	3,848 "	1,400
		France ... ..	.....	10	10 "	2
		China... ..	4	.....	4 "	1
				562,383	9,526	571,909 galls.



## STATISTICS—1869.

47

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Blacking ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,121	.....	1,121 pkgs.	£ 3,270	
	Victoria ... ..	23	.....	23 "	53	
			1,144	.....	1,144 pkgs.	3,323
Blankets and Counterpanes...	Great Britain ... ..	1,885	.....	1,885 bales	45,221	
	Victoria ... ..	86	.....	86 "	1,756	
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	52	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	20	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	12	
		1,975	.....	1,975 bales	47,061	
Boats... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3	.....	3 No.	252	
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	25	
			4	.....	4 No.	277
Bran ... ..	Victoria ... ..	140	.....	140 bushels	16	
	South Australia ... ..	2,032	.....	2,032 "	77	
	Queensland ... ..	140	.....	140 "	7	
	New Zealand ... ..	12,693	.....	12,693 "	485	
			15,005	.....	15,005 bushels.	585
Brassware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	100	.....	100 pkgs.	3,327	
	Victoria ... ..	18	.....	18 "	223	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	8	
		119	.....	119 pkgs.	3,558	
Bricks { Fire ... .. Air ... .. Bath ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	161,794	.....	161,794 No.	613	
	Victoria ... ..	16,806	10,000	26,806 "	97	
	South Australia ... ..	20,000	.....	20,000 "	90	
	Holland ... ..	.....	5,000	5,000 "	13	
	Sweden ... ..	.....	8,000	8,000 "	26	
			193,600	23,000	221,600 No.	839
	Great Britain ... ..	33	.....	33 casks	138	
Great Britain ... ..	1,940	.....	1,940 casks	133		
Brushware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	731	.....	731 pkgs.	12,159	
	Victoria ... ..	12	.....	12 "	124	
	New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	2	
	United States ... ..	24	10	34 "	355	
	Hong Kong ... ..	1	1	2 "	18	
		771	11	782 pkgs.	12,658	
Butter and Cheese ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,528	.....	1,528 cwt.	5,763	
	Victoria ... ..	194	.....	194 "	611	
	Tasmania ... ..	6	.....	6 "	19	
	Queensland ... ..	7	.....	7 "	26	
	New Zealand ... ..	97	.....	97 "	192	
		1,832	.....	1,832 cwt.	6,611	
Candles ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,462,175	.....	1,462,175 lbs.	54,661	
	Victoria ... ..	189,960	.....	189,960 "	6,392	
	New Zealand ... ..	1,225	.....	1,225 "	44	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	800	.....	800 "	27	
	New Caledonia ... ..	25	.....	25 "	1	
	France ... ..	37,612	.....	37,612 "	1,384	
	Hong Kong ... ..	150	300	450 "	22	
		1,691,947	300	1,692,247 lbs.	62,531	
Candle-wick ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	128	.....	128 bales	2,004	
Canvas ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	520	.....	520 bales	17,834	
	Victoria ... ..	8	.....	8 "	169	
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	100	
	New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	11	
	France ... ..	.....	13	13 "	279	
		533	13	546 bales	18,393	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Carpeting and Rugs	Great Britain ... ..	371	.....	371 bales	£ 14,282
	Victoria ... ..	27	.....	27 "	993
	Tasmania ... ..	43	.....	43 "	144
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	114
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	16
	Point de Galle ... ..	4	.....	4 "	26
		451	.....	451 bales	15,575
Carriages	Great Britain ... ..	49	.....	49 No.	2,534
	Victoria ... ..	41	.....	41 "	307
	Queensland ... ..	6	.....	6 "	157
	United States ... ..	6	12	18 "	371
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	1	1 "	16
		102	13	115 No.	3,385
Carriage Materials	Great Britain ... ..	575	.....	575 pkgs.	5,485
	Victoria ... ..	343	.....	343 "	576
	United States ... ..	75	219	294 "	1,376
		993	219	1,212 pkgs.	7,437
Carts, Drays, and Wagons	Great Britain ... ..	1	.....	1 No.	30
Cement	Great Britain ... ..	26,057	.....	26,057 barrels	12,454
	Victoria ... ..	436	.....	436 "	157
	Queensland ... ..	50	.....	50 "	14
	New Zealand ... ..	10	.....	10 "	4
	United States ... ..	461	25	486 "	166
		27,014	25	27,039 barrels	12,795
Chain Cable	Great Britain ... ..	56	.....	56 tons	756
	Victoria ... ..	24	.....	24 "	525
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	22
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	9
		82	.....	82 tons	1,312
Chicory	Great Britain ... ..	333,412	.....	333,412 lbs.	3,900
	Victoria ... ..	4,816	.....	4,816 "	100
				338,228	338,228 lbs.
Chocolate and Cocoa	Great Britain ... ..	1,432	.....	1,432 cases	7,636
	Victoria ... ..	13	.....	13 "	56
	France ... ..	.....	5	5 "	20
		1,445	5	1,450 cases	7,712
Church Ornaments	Great Britain ... ..	7	.....	7 cases	148
	Victoria ... ..	7	5	12 "	171
	France ... ..	.....	7	7 "	66
		14	12	26 cases	385
Cider	Great Britain ... ..	725	.....	725 gallons	126
Coal and Coko	Great Britain ... ..	76	.....	76 tons	70
Cocoa-nuts	South Sea Islands ... ..	252,625	.....	252,625 No.	531
	Fisheries ... ..	1,000	.....	1,000 "	3
	New Caledonia ... ..	4,000	.....	4,000 "	11
	Batavia ... ..	450	.....	450 "	2
			258,075	.....	258,075 No.
Coffee		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Great Britain ... ..	10 0 0 0	.....	10 0 0 0	50
	Victoria ... ..	58 14 1 14	.....	58 14 1 14	4,814
	Queensland ... ..	2 3 0 22	.....	2 3 0 22	147
	New Zealand ... ..	4 7 2 13	.....	4 7 2 13	390
	Ceylon ... ..	101 6 0 9	.....	101 6 0 9	5,425
	Manila ... ..	25 0 0 20	15 10 1 23	40 10 2 15	1,474
	South Sea Islands ... ..	0 9 3 16	.....	0 9 3 16	43
	Hong Kong ... ..	7 14 0 25	.....	7 14 0 25	140
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	0 1 1 8	0 1 1 8	4
	France ... ..	.....	0 2 2 4	0 2 2 4	7
	209 16 2 7	15 14 1 7	225 9 3 14	12,494	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Confections and Preserves ...	Great Britain ... ..	4,836	.....	4,836 cases	£ 17,041	
	Victoria ... ..	1,591	.....	1,591 "	3,868	
	South Australia ... ..	604	.....	604 "	964	
	Tasmania ... ..	10,286	.....	10,286 "	15,350	
	Queensland ... ..	184	.....	184 "	370	
	New Zealand ... ..	15	.....	15 "	31	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	31	.....	31 "	25	
	Fisheries ... ..	13	.....	13 "	15	
	New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
	United States ... ..	91	.....	91 "	71	
	Point de Galle ... ..	10	.....	10 "	89	
	France ... ..	.....	50	50 "	49	
	China... ..	529	64	593 "	331	
Hong Kong ... ..	656	5	661 "	341		
		18,847	119	18,966 cases	38,546	
Coin {	Gold ... ..	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 box	5,000
	Silver ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	8	.....	8 boxes	3,500
		Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	1,000
		Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	688
		South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 "	184
			15	.....	15 boxes	5,372
	Copper ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	25	.....	25 boxes	500
		Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	11
			28	.....	28 boxes	511
Copper Ore ... ..	South Australia ... ..	10,101	.....	10,101 tons	61,000	
	Queensland ... ..	20	.....	20 "	116	
		10,121	.....	10,121 tons	61,116	
Copper ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	544	.....	544 pkgs.	2,362	
	Victoria ... ..	48	.....	48 "	242	
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	8	
	New Zealand ... ..	16	.....	16 "	251	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	4	.....	4 "	8	
	New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	10	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	11	
		616	.....	616 pkgs.	2,892	
Corks and Bungs ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	459	.....	459 bales	3,239	
	Victoria ... ..	26	.....	26 "	43	
	New Zealand... ..	6	.....	6 "	80	
	France ... ..	.....	74	74 "	186	
		491	74	565 bales	3,548	
Cordage and Rope ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,070	.....	2,070 pkgs.	7,608	
	Victoria ... ..	1,876	.....	1,876 "	2,267	
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	11	
	New Zealand... ..	144	.....	144 "	328	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	3	.....	3 "	50	
	Ceylon ... ..	1,447	.....	1,447 "	1,716	
	Holland ... ..	.....	28	28 "	42	
	Manila ... ..	.....	378	378 "	1,166	
	France ... ..	.....	76	76 "	198	
	5,542	482	6,024 pkgs.	13,886		
Cottons ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,526	.....	1,526 cases	54,384	
	Victoria ... ..	23	.....	23 "	1,071	
		1,549	.....	1,549 cases	55,455	
Cotton ... ..	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 bale	16	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	151	.....	151 bales	2,512	
	New Caledonia ... ..	99	.....	99 "	307	
	United States ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5	
	252	.....	252 bales	2,840		
Cotton Waste ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	231	.....	231 bales	3,545	
	Victoria ... ..	35	.....	35 "	464	
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	1	1 "	33	
	266	1	267 bales	4,042		

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Curiosities ... ..	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 pkg.	£ 5
	Point de Galle ... ..	3	.....	3 pkgs.	30
	China... ..	36	2	38 "	33
	Hong Kong ... ..	125	.....	125 "	424
			165	2	167 pkgs.
Cutlery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	433	.....	433 cases	15,152
	Victoria ... ..	12	.....	12 "	228
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	8
	New Zealand... ..	1	.....	1 "	6
	Point de Galle ... ..	6	.....	6 "	60
	China... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
	Hong Kong ... ..	1	2	3 "	8
	Panama ... ..	1	.....	1 "	25
		457	2	459 cases	15,491
Casks (Empty) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	40	.....	40 No.	40
	Victoria ... ..	52	.....	52 "	15
	Queensland ... ..	36	.....	36 "	14
	New Zealand ... ..	90	.....	90 "	40
	South Sea Islands ... ..	55	.....	55 "	38
	New Caledonia ... ..	538	238	776 "	133
		811	238	1,049 No.	280
Dolomite* ... ..	South Australia ... ..	47	.....	47 tons	53
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	8,937	.....	8,937 pkgs.	38,662
	Victoria ... ..	3,087	.....	3,087 "	11,781
	South Australia ... ..	10	.....	10 "	10
	Tasmania ... ..	5	.....	5 "	45
	Queensland ... ..	10	.....	10 "	148
	South Sea Islands ... ..	2	112	114 "	206
	United States ... ..	749	343	1,092 "	2,396
	Point de Galle ... ..	8	.....	8 "	161
	China... ..	99	1	100 "	166
	Calcutta ... ..	401	.....	401 "	1,003
	Hong Kong ... ..	411	43	454 "	772
	Panama ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
		13,720	499	14,219 pkgs.	55,354
Dyers' Materials ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	79	.....	79 pkgs.	437
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	10
			81	.....	81 pkgs.
Earthenware and China ... ..	Great Britain * ... ..	6,326	.....	6,326 pkgs.	39,373
	Victoria ... ..	163	.....	163 "	1,002
	Tasmania ... ..	5	.....	5 "	34
	Queensland ... ..	51	.....	51 "	335
	China... ..	13	15	28 "	85
	Hong Kong ... ..	46	13	59 "	119
		6,604	28	6,632 pkgs.	40,948
Felt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	312	.....	312 bales	2,251
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	24
			313	.....	313 bales
Fireworks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	17	.....	17 cases	234
	Victoria ... ..	379	.....	379 "	413
	China... ..	311	40	351 "	323
	Hong Kong ... ..	381	43	424 "	367
			1,088	83	1,171 cases
Fuze ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	135	.....	135 casks	1,073
	Victoria ... ..	12	.....	12 "	115
			147	.....	147 casks
Flax and Hemp ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	118	.....	118 bales	682
	Victoria ... ..	452	.....	452 "	1,879
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
	Queensland ... ..	71	.....	71 "	75
	New Zealand ... ..	1,668	.....	1,668 "	2,585
	Manila ... ..	1,233	1,410	2,643 "	11,026
	Java ... ..	272	.....	272 "	1,225
		3,815	1,410	5,225 bales	17,474

\* A mineral used for making gas for the preparation of aerated bread.

STATISTICS—1869.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Flock...	Great Britain	140	.....	140 bales	£ 509
Fibre...	Great Britain	44	.....	44 bales	100
	South Sea Islands	8	.....	8 "	21
	United States	.....	5	5 "	15
	Ceylon	70	.....	70 "	132
	Batavia	171	.....	171 "	623
		293	5	298 bales	891
Fish (Salt and Dried)	Great Britain	3,343	.....	3,343 pkgs.	6,235
	Victoria	159	.....	159 "	267
	Tasmania	93	.....	93 "	138
	Queensland	87	.....	87 "	195
	New Zealand	580	.....	580 "	603
	South Sea Islands	7	.....	7 "	4
	United States	846	1,176	2,022 "	2,650
	Point de Galle	4	.....	4 "	21
	Bourbon	.....	1	1 "	2
	China	42	11	53 "	77
Panama	1	.....	1 "	2	
Hong Kong	28	.....	28 "	62	
		5,190	1,188	6,378 pkgs.	10,256
Flour and Bread	Victoria	842	.....	842 tons	12,360
	South Australia	10,771	451	11,222 "	163,178
	Tasmania	457	.....	457 "	5,798
	Queensland	8	.....	8 "	103
	New Zealand	156	.....	156 "	1,676
	United States	725	2,240	2,965 "	40,014
	Chili	.....	420	420 "	6,000
	Mauritius	226	.....	226 "	3,420
	China	.....	1	1 "	15
	Hong Kong	4	.....	4 "	54
		13,189	3,112	16,301 tons	232,618
Fruit		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Great Britain	1,077 1 2 19	.....	1,077 1 2 19	29,731
	Victoria	129 7 0 10	8 18 0 20	138 5 1 2	5,571
	Queensland	0 12 1 20	.....	0 12 1 20	41
	Tasmania	0 1 1 6	.....	0 1 1 6	7
	South Australia	2 12 1 3	2 9 3 20	5 2 0 23	153
	United States	25 0 2 24	23 18 1 24	48 19 0 20	2,067
	Hong Kong	9 6 1 13	6 11 1 26	15 17 3 11	828
	China	3 10 1 24	1 1 1 20	4 11 3 16	331
		1,247 12 1 7	42 19 1 26	1,290 11 3 5	38,729
Bottled	Great Britain	3,089	.....	3,089 cases	2,959
	Victoria	119	.....	119 "	201
	France	.....	75	75 "	42
		3,208	75	3,283 cases	3,202
Green	Victoria	577	.....	577 cases	337
	South Australia	796	.....	796 "	184
	Tasmania	47,217	.....	47,217 "	18,882
	Queensland	4,073	.....	4,073 "	3,946
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	3
South Sea Islands	32	.....	32 "	20	
		52,696	.....	52,696 cases	23,372
Furniture	Great Britain	2,016	.....	2,016 pkgs.	18,912
	Victoria	672	.....	672 "	2,216
	South Australia	7	.....	7 "	15
	Tasmania	7	.....	7 "	15
	Queensland	69	.....	69 "	624
	New Zealand	10	.....	10 "	274
	South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	10
	United States	1,695	1,360	3,055 "	5,762
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	15
	Bourbon	.....	10	10 "	43
China	12	1	13 "	14	
Hong Kong	12	.....	12 "	10	
		4,506	1,371	5,877 pkgs.	27,910

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Valuc. £
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Floorcloth ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	233	.....	233 pkgs.	3,304
	Victoria ... ..	11	.....	11 "	189
			244	.....	244 pkgs.
Gasfittings ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3,222	.....	3,222 pkgs.	5,360
	Victoria ... ..	270	.....	270 "	543
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
	South Sea Islands ... ..	7	.....	7 "	10
		3,500	.....	3,500 pkgs.	5,917
Window ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	5,136	.....	5,136 boxes	5,603
	Victoria ... ..	122	.....	122 "	258
	United States ... ..	.....	51	51 "	210
	Holland ... ..	.....	960	960 "	461
			5,258	1,011	6,269 boxes
Glassware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	4,533	.....	4,533 pkgs.	16,198
	Victoria ... ..	71	1	72 "	308
	Queensland ... ..	7	.....	7 "	35
	South Sea Islands ... ..	28	.....	28 "	29
	United States ... ..	149	25	174 "	1,027
France ... ..	.....	335	335 "	331	
		4,788	361	5,149 pkgs.	17,928
Looking ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	151	.....	151 cases	2,008
	Victoria ... ..	113	.....	113 "	235
	China ... ..	.....	3	3 "	9
	Hong Kong ... ..	3	1	4 "	16
		267	4	271 cases	2,268
Plate ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	67	.....	67 cases	2,612
	Victoria ... ..	5	.....	5 "	60
		72	.....	72 cases	2,672
Glue ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	40	.....	40 pkgs.	223
	Victoria ... ..	4	.....	4 "	17
		44	.....	44 pkgs.	240
Gold ... ..	Victoria ... ..	21,257	.....	21,257 ozs.	83,620
	Queensland ... ..	137,955	.....	137,955 "	537,985
	New Zealand ... ..	55,151	.....	55,151 "	217,223
		214,363	.....	214,363 ozs.	838,828
Leaf ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	7	.....	7 cases	258
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	42
		9	.....	9 cases	300
Wheat ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	45	.....	45 bushels	25
	Victoria ... ..	9,180	.....	9,180 "	2,095
	South Australia ... ..	638,715	57,598	696,313 "	182,187
	Tasmania ... ..	33,161	.....	33,161 "	8,825
	New Zealand ... ..	23,321	.....	23,321 "	5,590
	United States ... ..	1,588	10,900	12,488 "	3,122
	Mauritius ... ..	2,900	.....	2,900 "	860
		708,910	63,498	777,408 bushels	202,704
Barley ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	557	.....	557 bushels	60
	New Zealand ... ..	8,026	.....	8,026 "	1,993
	South Sea Islands ... ..	4	.....	4 "	1
	8,587	.....	8,587 bushels	2,054	
Oats ... ..	Victoria ... ..	970	.....	970 bushels	182
	Tasmania ... ..	4,467	.....	4,467 "	727
	New Zealand ... ..	4,123	3,770	7,893 "	1,051
	United States ... ..	.....	2,243	2,243 "	432
	9,560	6,013	15,573 bushels	2,392	
Maize ... ..	Queensland ... ..	2,015	.....	2,015 bushels	336
Maize Flour ... ..	United States ... ..	350	650	1,000 cases	490

## STATISTICS—1869.

53

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Grain <i>conld.</i>		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	£	
	Rice...	Great Britain ... ..	4 14 3 6	.....	4 14 3 6	133
		Victoria ... ..	371 10 0 8	45 1 0 14	416 11 0 22	8,603
		Queensland ... ..	3 5 1 22	.....	3 5 1 22	68
		New Zealand ... ..	4 15 0 0	.....	4 15 0 0	100
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1 12 2 6	.....	1 12 2 6	19
		Mauritius ... ..	0 11 0 0	.....	0 11 0 0	9
		China... ..	382 8 1 22	511 5 0 25	893 13 2 19	15,026
		Manila ... ..	44 8 3 18	.....	44 8 3 18	390
		Calcutta ... ..	599 2 3 24	.....	599 2 3 24	11,001
		Hong Kong ... ..	313 3 0 26	.....	313 3 0 26	5,742
	Batavia ... ..	.....	339 2 3 1	339 2 3 1	6,000	
			1,725 12 1 20	895 9 0 12	2,621 1 2 4	47,091
	Beans ... ..	Victoria ... ..	149	.....	149 bags	123
		Hong Kong ... ..	92	.....	92 "	38
		241	.....	241 bags	161	
Pease* ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	55	.....	55 bags	35	
Pollard ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	768	.....	768 bushels	63	
Sharps ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	53	.....	53 tons	445	
Grindery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	723	.....	723 pkgs.	8,417	
	Victoria ... ..	24	.....	24 "	273	
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	32	
	United States ... ..	.....	25	25 "	44	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	91	
		749	25	774 pkgs.	8,857	
Guano ... ..	Victoria ... ..	11	.....	11 tons	39	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	161	.....	161 "	655	
		172	.....	172 tons	694	
Gum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	29	.....	29 pkgs.	321	
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
	New Zealand ... ..	107	.....	107 "	229	
		137	.....	137 pkgs.	551	
Grense ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	36	.....	36 tons	432	
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	12	
		38	.....	38 tons	444	
Haberdashery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,590	.....	1,590 cases	63,832	
	Victoria ... ..	111	.....	111 "	4,356	
	New Zealand ... ..	4	.....	4 "	232	
	Point de Gallo ... ..	92	.....	92 "	6,009	
	Panama ... ..	16	.....	16 "	913	
		1,813	.....	1,813 cases	75,402	
Hardware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	21,477	.....	21,477 pkgs.	111,163	
	Victoria ... ..	1,288	.....	1,288 "	3,768	
	South Australia ... ..	6	.....	6 "	19	
	Tasmania ... ..	4	.....	4 "	11	
	Queensland ... ..	58	.....	58 "	277	
	New Zealand ... ..	270	.....	270 "	461	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	10	.....	10 "	24	
	United States ... ..	2,161	1,863	4,024 "	16,693	
	Point de Galle ... ..	4	.....	4 "	84	
	Holland ... ..	.....	1	1 "	14	
	France ... ..	.....	2	2 "	14	
	China... ..	.....	2	2 "	5	
	Hong Kong ... ..	3	.....	3 "	27	
	25,281	1,868	27,149 pkgs.	132,560		
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3,542	.....	3,542 cases	91,085	
	Victoria ... ..	88	.....	88 "	1,963	
	Queensland ... ..	22	.....	22 "	189	
	New Zealand... ..	11	.....	11 "	146	
	Point de Galle ... ..	12	.....	12 "	364	
	China... ..	18	8	26 "	236	
	Hong Kong ... ..	27	.....	27 "	231	
Panama ... ..	2	.....	2 "	23		
	3,722	8	3,730 cases	94,237		

\* See also page 59.

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Hay ... ..	South Australia ... ..	80	.....	80 tons	£ 301		
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones ...	Queensland ... ..	16	.....	16 tons	83		
	New Zealand ... ..	4	.....	4 "	19		
		20	.....	20 tons	102		
Horsehair ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	112	.....	112 pkgs.	2,293		
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	15		
	Queensland ... ..	6	.....	6 "	7		
	New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	6		
	Point de Galle ... ..	3	.....	3 "	144		
		125	.....	125 pkgs.	2,465		
Hosiery and Gloves... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,403	.....	1,403 cases	53,527		
	Victoria ... ..	34	.....	34 "	1,551		
	Queensland ... ..	20	.....	20 "	942		
	New Zealand ... ..	11	.....	11 "	1,373		
	Point de Galle ... ..	199	.....	199 "	25,661		
	Panama ... ..	8	.....	8 "	810		
		1,675	.....	1,675 cases	83,864		
Hollow-ware... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,815	.....	1,815 pkgs.	8,488		
	Victoria ... ..	100	.....	100 "	111		
		1,915	.....	1,915 pkgs.	8,599		
Hops ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	147,520	.....	147,520 lbs.	4,956		
	Victoria ... ..	11,192	.....	11,192 "	540		
	United States ... ..	45,996	.....	45,996 "	1,266		
	Tasmania ... ..	637	.....	637 "	38		
			205,345	.....	205,345 lbs.	6,806	
Instruments	Musical ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	620	.....	620 cases	16,251	
		Victoria ... ..	31	.....	31 "	736	
		South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	35	
		Queensland ... ..	9	.....	9 "	230	
		South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 "	20	
		New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	40	
		Point de Galle ... ..	4	.....	4 "	57	
		Holland ... ..	.....	3	.....	3 "	97
		Hong Kong ... ..	1	.....	1 "	16	
				669	3	672 cases	17,482
		Surgical ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	21	.....	21 cases	462
Victoria ... ..	1		.....	1 "	5		
Point de Galle ... ..	8		.....	8 "	170		
Panama ... ..	1		.....	1 "	56		
		31	.....	31 cases	693		
Scientific ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	60	.....	60 cases	2,032		
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	24		
	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	31		
	Point de Galle ... ..	7	.....	7 "	116		
		72	.....	72 cases	2,203		
Optical ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	15	.....	15 cases	550		
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	61		
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	11		
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	3		
	Point de Galle ... ..	15	.....	15 "	245		
		33	.....	33 cases	870		
India-rubber Goods... ..	Great Britain ... ..	170	.....	170 pkgs.	5,886		
	Victoria ... ..	74	.....	74 "	720		
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	148		
		245	.....	245 pkgs.	6,754		
Iron and Steel ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	13,880	.....	13,880 tons	103,024		
	Victoria ... ..	1,868	.....	1,868 "	14,918		
	Queensland ... ..	1,682	.....	1,682 "	9,116		
	New Zealand ... ..	30	.....	30 "	121		
	Holland ... ..	.....	60	.....	60 "	150	
		17,460	60	17,520 tons	127,329		



## STATISTICS—1869.

55

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Iron	Tanks	Great Britain	135	135 No.	508	
		Victoria	261	261 "	1,049	
		South Australia	18	18 "	40	
		Queensland	1	1 "	1	
		New Zealand	292	292 "	713	
	South Sea Islands	5	5 "	22		
		712	712 No.	2,333		
Iron	Pipes	Great Britain	4,705	4,705 No.	2,826	
		Victoria	1,305	1,305 "	588	
			6,010	6,010 No.	3,414	
	Bridges	Great Britain	1	1 No.	2,701	
Iron (Old)		Victoria	18	18 tons	68	
		South Australia	145	173 "	734	
		Queensland	8	8 "	12	
		New Zealand	156	156 "	202	
		327	173	500 tons	1,016	
Jewellery		Great Britain	16	16 cases	866	
		Victoria	18	18 "	1,928	
		Queensland	2	2 "	75	
		New Zealand	18	18 "	673	
		Point de Galle	112	112 "	29,381	
		Hong Kong	1	1 "	28	
		Panama	2	2 "	231	
		169	169 cases	33,182		
Lamps		Great Britain	80	80 pkgs.	1,186	
		Victoria	19	19 "	255	
		Queensland	4	4 "	6	
		New Zealand	1	1 "	7	
		France	1	1 "	2	
		Hong Kong	2	1	3 "	6
		106	2	108 pkgs.	1,462	
Lampware		Great Britain	427	427 pkgs.	1,204	
		Victoria	21	21 "	155	
		South Sea Islands	6	6 "	25	
		New Caledonia	1	1 "	2	
		United States	99	110	209 "	1,658
		554	110	664 pkgs.	3,044	
Lead	Rolls	Great Britain	739	739 No.	5,838	
		Victoria	466	466 "	4,368	
		1,205	1,205 No.	10,206		
	Piping	Great Britain	128	128 cwt.	180	
Victoria		858	858 "	1,114		
Queensland		1	1 "	2		
		987	987 cwt.	1,296		
Leather	Unmanufactured.	Great Britain	177	177 cases	7,573	
		Victoria	27	27 "	918	
		South Australia	1	1 "	20	
		Tasmania	237	237 "	7,334	
		Queensland	28	28 "	43	
		New Zealand	2	2 "	23	
		Holland	1	1 "	75	
			472	1	473 cases	15,986
	Boots & Shoes	Great Britain	10,394	10,394 pkgs.	138,705	
		Victoria	1,066	1,066 "	10,077	
Queensland		10	10 "	99		
New Zealand		68	68 "	635		
South Sea Islands		10	10 "	131		
Point de Galle		8	8 "	86		
Holland		1	1 "	16		
China		2	9	11 "	66	
Hong Kong	37	12	49 "	210		
	Panama	1	1 "	6		
		11,596	22	11,618 pkgs.	150,031	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Lime-juice	Great Britain	5,229		5,229 galls.	£ 558
	Victoria	270		270 "	30
	Tasmania	70		70 "	8
	New Zealand	2,527		2,527 "	195
	South Sea Islands	7,410		7,410 "	340
	New Caledonia	25		25 "	2
	Torres Straits	1,920		1,920 "	61
		17,451		17,451 galls.	1,194
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain	17,821		17,821 pkgs.	689,890
	Victoria	899	1	900 "	34,494
	Tasmania	4		4 "	50
	Queensland	32		32 "	377
	New Zealand	100		100 "	1,354
	South Sea Islands	28		28 "	567
	New Caledonia	5	1	6 "	121
	United States	4		4 "	42
	Point de Galle	175		175 "	9,176
	Holland		2	2 "	23
	France		2	2 "	94
	China	1		1 "	11
	Hong Kong	4	2	6 "	100
Panama	37		37 "	2,796	
		19,110	8	19,118 pkgs.	739,095
Lime	Victoria	282		282 brls.	20
Horses	Great Britain	9		9 No.	2,400
	Victoria	29		29 "	12,069
	South Australia	1		1 "	10
	Tasmania	10		10 "	150
	Queensland	29		29 "	468
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	4
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	30
		80		80 No.	15,131
Cattle	Great Britain	16		16 No.	4,356
	Victoria	60		60 "	2,440
	Tasmania	1		1 "	18
	Queensland	207		207 "	1,500
		284		284 No.	8,314
Sheep	Great Britain	14		14 No.	120
	Victoria	742		742 "	2,675
	Tasmania	17		17 "	30
		773		773 No.	2,825
Rams	Great Britain	29		29 No.	2,200
	United States	10		10 "	100
		39		39 No.	2,300
Dogs	Victoria	8		8 No.	50
	Tasmania	7		7 "	17
		15		15 No.	67
Poultry	Great Britain	4		4 coops	10
	Tasmania	6		6 "	15
	Howe's Island	1		1 "	2
		11		11 coops	27
Turtles	Queensland	16		16 No.	40
Matches	Great Britain	3,873		3,873 cases	14,543
	Victoria	73		73 "	495
	Queensland	12		12 "	24
	New Caledonia	11		11 "	50
		3,969		3,969 cases	15,112
Machinery	Great Britain	7,561		7,561 pkgs.	58,424
	Victoria	1,175		1,175 "	8,017
	South Australia	54		54 "	529
	Tasmania	1		1 "	10
	Queensland	44		44 "	339
	New Zealand	26		26 "	95
	United States	35	74	109 "	1,003
Point de Galle	3		3 "	172	
		8,899	74	8,973 pkgs.	68,589

## STATISTICS—1869.

57

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Machinery	For Weighing...	Great Britain ... ..	171	.....	171 cases	£ 1,169
		Victoria ... ..	8	.....	8 "	31
		South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	94
		Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	33
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	15
			183	.....	183 cases	1,342
	Sewing...	Great Britain ... ..	121	.....	121 cases	1,258
		Victoria ... ..	316	.....	316 "	3,059
		Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	17
		United States ... ..	114	132	246 "	1,915
Point de Galle ... ..		1	.....	1 "	10	
		554	132	686 cases	6,259	
Malt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	33,810	.....	33,810 bushels	16,466	
	Victoria ... ..	1,468	.....	1,468 "	590	
	Tasmania ... ..	502	.....	502 "	183	
		35,780	.....	35,780 bushels	17,239	
Marble ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	286	.....	286 cases	1,626	
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	23	
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5	
		290	.....	290 cases	1,654	
Matting and Rugs ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	982	.....	982 bales	1,996	
	Victoria ... ..	41	.....	41 "	126	
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	7	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	11	.....	11 "	9	
	Point de Galle ... ..	44	.....	44 "	97	
	Manila ... ..	40	65	105 "	372	
	Mauritius ... ..	226	.....	226 "	197	
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	15	15 "	12	
	China ... ..	1,551	557	2,108 "	1,386	
	Hong Kong ... ..	2,029	608	2,637 "	1,950	
	4,925	1,245	6,170 bales	6,152		
Metal ... ..	Galvanized	Great Britain ... ..	4,006	.....	4,006 cases	40,769
		Victoria ... ..	142	.....	142 "	1,856
		Queensland ... ..	5	.....	5 "	40
		New Zealand ... ..	23	.....	23 "	346
		4,176	.....	4,176 cases	43,011	
Old	Tasmania ... ..	20	.....	20 cwt.	28	
	Queensland ... ..	13	.....	13 "	17	
	New Zealand ... ..	159	.....	159 "	192	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	80	.....	80 "	102	
	New Caledonia ... ..	37	.....	37 "	185	
	Point de Galle ... ..	15	.....	15 "	25	
	Holland ... ..	.....	80	80 "	200	
	324	80	404 cwt.	749		
Military and Naval Stores ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	6,665	.....	6,665 pkgs.	22,737	
	Victoria ... ..	9	.....	9 "	209	
	Queensland ... ..	125	.....	125 "	150	
	New Zealand ... ..	414	.....	414 "	4,720	
	Point de Galle ... ..	3	.....	3 "	22	
	7,216	.....	7,216 pkgs.	27,838		
Millinery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	536	.....	536 cases	27,710	
	Victoria ... ..	31	.....	31 "	1,631	
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5	
	New Zealand ... ..	22	.....	22 "	1,703	
	Point de Galle ... ..	193	.....	193 "	17,420	
	Hong Kong ... ..	14	.....	14 "	14	
	Panama ... ..	40	.....	40 "	3,172	
	837	.....	837 cases	51,655		
Nails ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	27,268	.....	27,268 kegs	24,330	
	Victoria ... ..	70	.....	70 "	288	
	Queensland ... ..	539	.....	539 "	389	
	New Zealand ... ..	163	1	164 "	245	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	9	.....	9 "	10	
	United States ... ..	300	22	322 "	375	
	Holland ... ..	.....	583	583 "	466	
	France ... ..	.....	7	7 "	6	
	28,349	613	28,962 kegs	26,109		

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Oakum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,272	.....	2,272 bundles	£ 1,645
	Tasmania ... ..	50	.....	50 "	35
	New Zealand ... ..	28	.....	28 "	13
		2,350	.....	2,350 bundles	1,693
Oars ... ..	Victoria ... ..	100	.....	100 No.	71
	New Zealand ... ..	9	.....	9 "	4
	United States ... ..	4,124	2,400	6,524 "	1,302
		4,233	2,400	6,633 No.	1,377
Oatmeal ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	804	.....	804 casks	992
	Victoria ... ..	986	.....	986 "	1,633
	Tasmania ... ..	767	.....	767 "	1,209
	New Zealand ... ..	68	.....	68 "	77
			2,625	.....	2,625 casks
Oatmeal } Groats ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	580	.....	580 cases	1,213
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5
		582	.....	582 cases	1,218
Oatmeal } Pearl Barley ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,134	.....	1,134 kegs	1,009
	Victoria ... ..	11	.....	11 "	14
	Tasmania ... ..	412	.....	412 "	346
	New Zealand ... ..	10	.....	10 "	21
		1,567	.....	1,567 kegs	1,390
Black ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2	.....	2 tons	49
	Victoria ... ..	10	.....	10 "	370
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	25
	New Zealand ... ..	12	.....	12 "	386
	South Sea Islands ... ..	154	.....	154 "	3,933
	Fisheries ... ..	51	.....	51 "	1,533
	New Caledonia ... ..	31	.....	31 "	795
	Torres Straits ... ..	1	.....	1 "	22
	Norfolk Island ... ..	9	.....	9 "	258
			271	.....	271 tons
Linseed ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	52,877	.....	52,877 galls.	8,053
	Victoria ... ..	389	.....	389 "	55
		53,266	.....	53,266 galls.	8,113
Cocoa-nut ... ..	South Sea Islands ... ..	91	.....	91 tons	2,832
	New Caledonia ... ..	4	.....	4 "	124
		95	.....	95 tons	2,956
Oil ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,136	.....	1,136 galls.	638
	Great Britain ... ..	6,972	.....	6,972 galls.	1,385
	Hong Kong ... ..	300	2,200	2,500 galls.	490
	Great Britain ... ..	468	.....	468 galls.	182
	Great Britain ... ..	250	.....	250 galls.	60
	Victoria ... ..	102,358	.....	102,358 galls.	9,132
	Queensland ... ..	10	.....	10 "	1
	United States ... ..	118,978	94,400	213,378 "	18,285
		221,346	94,400	315,746 galls.	27,418
	All other ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	47,359	.....	47,359 galls.
Victoria ... ..		6,389	.....	6,389 "	1,111
Queensland ... ..		707	.....	707 "	157
New Zealand ... ..		104	.....	104 "	27
South Sea Islands ... ..		20	.....	20 "	3
United States ... ..		180	.....	180 "	32
Hong Kong ... ..		3,980	1,794	5,724 "	780
	58,689	1,794	60,483 galls.	8,927	

## STATISTICS—1869.

59

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Oilmen's Stores	Great Britain	30,047		30,047 cases	£ 45,292
	Victoria	1,410		1,410 "	2,083
	Tasmania	3		3 "	5
	Queensland	33		33 "	50
	New Zealand	55		55 "	39
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	4
	United States	3,402	1,935	5,337 "	3,398
	Point de Galle	24		24 "	73
	France		1,544	1,544 "	2,430
	Batavia	1		1 "	3
China		102	102 "	44	
Hong Kong	309		309 "	345	
		35,285	3,581	38,866 cases	53,766
Oilcloth	Great Britain	167		167 pkgs.	2,967
	Victoria	25		25 "	65
		192		192 pkgs.	3,032
Onions	Victoria	4		4 tons	33
	Tasmania	262		262 "	1,110
	New Zealand	5		5 "	62
	Howe's Island	17		17 "	130
		288		288 tons	1,335
Opium	Great Britain	260		260 lbs.	399
	Victoria	45		45 "	60
	Queensland	39		39 "	50
	Hong Kong	238		238 "	625
	Point de Galle	2,432		2,432 "	5,300
		3,014		3,014 lbs.	6,434
Paint	Great Britain	10,123		10,123 cwt.	13,586
	Victoria	367		367 "	489
	Tasmania	18		18 "	14
		10,508		10,508 cwt.	14,089
Painters' Materials	Great Britain	3,813		3,813 pkgs.	8,728
	Victoria	108		108 "	313
	New Zealand	63		63 "	142
	Hong Kong	11		11 "	56
		3,995		3,995 pkgs.	9,239
Paperhangings	Great Britain	860		860 pkgs.	5,466
	Victoria	2		2 "	20
	Point de Galle	3		3 "	5
		865		865 pkgs.	5,491
Pease (Split)*	Great Britain	795		795 barrels	822
	Tasmania	44		44 "	132
	New Zealand	58		58 "	55
	United States	50		50 "	42
	France		30	30 "	75
		947	30	977 barrels	1,126
Pepper and Spices	Great Britain	671		671 pkgs.	2,241
	Victoria	320		320 "	884
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	2
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	2
	Mauritius	19		19 "	21
	Batavia	266		266 "	408
	China	193	82	275 "	308
	Hong Kong	49		49 "	87
	1,520	82	1,602 pkgs.	3,953	
Perfumery	Great Britain	1,505		1,505 cases	7,843
	Victoria	99		99 "	434
	Queensland	3		3 "	32
	France		1	1 "	12
	1,607	1	1,608 cases	8,321	

\* See also page 53.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Pickles and Sauces ...	Great Britain ... ..	8,305	.....	8,305 cases	£ 13,384
	Victoria ... ..	64	.....	64 "	141
	South Australia ... ..	7	.....	7 "	11
	Queensland ... ..	306	.....	306 "	274
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1
	Point de Galle ... ..	2	.....	2 "	9
	France ... ..	.....	5	5 "	7
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	2	2 "	11
Hong Kong ... ..	268	.....	268 "	128	
		8,953	7	8,960 cases	13,966
Pictures and Paintings ...	Great Britain ... ..	135	.....	135 cases	1,564
	Victoria ... ..	19	1	20 "	100
	Tasmania ... ..	2	.....	2 "	15
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	24
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5
	Point de Galle ... ..	11	.....	11 "	59
	Hong Kong ... ..	11	.....	11 "	43
Panama ... ..	1	.....	1 "	10	
		183	1	184 cases	1,820
Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	Great Britain ... ..	3,388	.....	3,388 barrels	3,446
	Victoria ... ..	600	.....	600 "	564
	New Zealand ... ..	20	.....	20 "	26
	United States ... ..	933	482	1,415 "	1,138
France ... ..	.....	51	51 "	110	
		4,941	533	5,474 barrels	5,284
Pipes (Tobacco) ...	Great Britain ... ..	5,212	.....	5,212 cases	4,168
	Victoria ... ..	202	.....	202 "	1,810
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	64
	United States ... ..	800	.....	800 "	166
	Point de Galle ... ..	26	.....	26 "	2,662
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	4	4 "	7
	Panama ... ..	4	.....	4 "	210
		6,246	4	6,250 cases	9,087
Plants and Seeds ...	Great Britain ... ..	435	.....	435 pkgs.	2,242
	Victoria ... ..	216	.....	216 "	407
	Tasmania ... ..	249	.....	249 "	366
	Queensland ... ..	213	.....	213 "	222
	New Zealand ... ..	55	.....	55 "	99
	South Sea Islands ... ..	21	.....	21 "	126
	New Caledonia ... ..	38	.....	38 "	11
	Point de Galle ... ..	33	.....	33 "	221
	Manila ... ..	.....	2	2 "	5
	Howe's Island ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1
	Mauritius ... ..	5	.....	5 "	23
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	3	3 "	5
	China ... ..	9	29	38 "	34
Hong Kong ... ..	14	22	36 "	21	
Panama ... ..	4	.....	4 "	70	
		1,293	56	1,349 pkgs.	3,853
Plate (Silver) ...	Great Britain ... ..	14	.....	14 cases	906
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	400
	Point de Galle ... ..	9	.....	9 "	978
		24	.....	24 cases	2,284
Plated-ware ...	Great Britain ... ..	159	.....	159 cases	5,039
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	46
	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	86
	Point de Galle ... ..	12	.....	12 "	1,167
	Panama ... ..	2	.....	2 "	50
		179	.....	179 cases	6,388
Potatoes ...	Victoria ... ..	4,452	.....	4,452 tons	25,612
	Tasmania ... ..	3,870	.....	3,870 "	19,857
	Queensland ... ..	27	.....	27 "	155
	New Zealand ... ..	1,346	80	1,426 "	6,855
		9,695	80	9,775 tons	52,509

## STATISTICS—1869.

61

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Printing Materials ...	Great Britain ... ..	996	.....	996 cases	£ 8,387
	Victoria ... ..	36	.....	36 "	235
	Queensland ... ..	13	.....	13 "	32
	New Zealand ... ..	27	.....	27 "	220
			1,072	.....	1,072 cases
Photographic Materials ...	Great Britain ... ..	43	.....	43 cases	540
	Victoria ... ..	115	.....	115 "	812
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	7
	Point de Galle ... ..	5	.....	5 "	46
			165	.....	165 cases
Beef ...	Great Britain ... ..	6	.....	6 cwt.	3
	Victoria ... ..	52	.....	52 "	57
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
	Queensland ... ..	535	.....	535 "	923
	United States ... ..	3	.....	3 "	4
		597	.....	597 cwt.	989
Pork ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,311	.....	1,311 cwt.	1,475
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	12
	Queensland ... ..	12	.....	12 "	25
	New Zealand ... ..	12	.....	12 "	45
	South Sea Islands ... ..	20	.....	20 "	35
	Howe's Island ... ..	2	.....	2 "	4
	France ... ..	.....	5	5 "	9
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	4	4 "	8
		1,360	9	1,369 cwt.	1,613
Bacon ...	Great Britain ... ..	119	.....	119 cwt.	475
	Victoria ... ..	186	.....	186 "	740
	Tasmania ... ..	3	.....	3 "	6
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	14
	New Zealand ... ..	7	.....	7 "	20
		319	.....	319 cwt.	1,255
Hams ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,076	.....	1,076 cwt.	5,573
	Victoria ... ..	23	.....	23 "	141
	Queensland ... ..	5	.....	5 "	22
		1,104	.....	1,104 cwt.	5,736
Provisions ...	Victoria ... ..	2,531	.....	2,531 pkgs.	1,897
	China ... ..	2,138	110	2,248 "	1,245
	Hong Kong ... ..	1,010	1,783	2,793 "	1,850
		5,679	1,893	7,572 pkgs.	4,992
Preserved ...	Great Britain ... ..	853	.....	853 pkgs.	2,759
	Victoria ... ..	62	.....	62 "	25
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	1	1 "	2
	Point de Galle ... ..	12	.....	12 "	51
	Batavia ... ..	88	.....	88 "	138
		1,015	1	1,016 pkgs.	2,975
Tongues ...	Great Britain ... ..	24	.....	24 cwt.	64
	Queensland ... ..	138	.....	138 "	510
	South Sea Islands ... ..	12	.....	12 "	27
		174	.....	174 cwt.	601
Preserved Meat ...	Great Britain ... ..	87	.....	87 pkgs.	270
	Victoria ... ..	30	.....	30 "	55
	Queensland ... ..	970	.....	970 "	13,762
	Holland ... ..	.....	13	13 "	15
	France ... ..	.....	74	74 "	304
		1,087	87	1,174 pkgs.	14,406
Vegetables (Preserved)	Great Britain ... ..	1,044	.....	1,044 pkgs.	1,617
	Point de Galle ... ..	7	.....	7 "	27
	France ... ..	.....	15	15 "	26
	Hong Kong ... ..	629	.....	629 "	343
		1,680	15	1,695 pkgs.	2,013

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Provisions <i>continued</i>	Vegetables (Green) ...	Victoria ... ..	21	.....	21 tons	£ 54
		Tasmania ... ..	166	.....	166 "	106
		Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	6
				189	.....	189 tons
Quicksilver ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	185	.....	185 bottles	1,374
		Victoria ... ..	32	.....	32 "	105
			217	.....	217 bottles	1,479
Rattans and Canes ... ..	Victoria ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	13	1,905	1,918 bundles	78
		Tasmania ... ..	59	.....	59 "	43
			72	1,905	1,977 bundles	121
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	983	.....	983 pkgs.	30,522
		Victoria ... ..	54	.....	54 "	153
		South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
		Queensland ... ..	5	.....	5 "	61
		New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4
		South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 "	59
		United States ... ..	1	.....	1 "	3
		Point de Galle ... ..	2	.....	2 "	30
		1,049	.....	1,049 pkgs.	30,836	
Salt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	9,569	.....	9,569 tons	9,981
		Victoria ... ..	307	177	484 "	733
		South Australia ... ..	392	.....	392 "	552
		Queensland ... ..	32	.....	32 "	124
		New Zealand ... ..	55	.....	55 "	132
		France ... ..	.....	125	125 "	156
		Bombay ... ..	55	.....	55 "	29
		10,410	302	10,712 tons	11,707	
Salt (Rock) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,578	.....	1,578 tons	1,233	
Saltpetre ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	391	.....	391 cwt.	502	
Ship Chandlery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	331	.....	331 pkgs.	2,383
		Victoria ... ..	35	.....	35 "	170
		South Australia ... ..	3	.....	3 "	10
		Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1
		New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	26
		Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	29
		France ... ..	.....	3	3 "	25
		Hong Kong ... ..	.....	1	1 "	11
		374	4	378 pkgs.	2,655	
Shooks and Staves ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	10,801	.....	10,801 No.	660
		Victoria ... ..	406	.....	406 "	20
		Tasmania ... ..	70,926	.....	70,926 "	446
		Queensland ... ..	250	.....	250 "	7
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1,000	.....	1,000 "	7
		New Caledonia ... ..	.....	1,050	1,050 "	30
		United States ... ..	8,420	1,200	9,620 "	238
		Holland ... ..	.....	3	3 "	14
		91,803	2,253	94,056 No.	1,422	
Silks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	38	.....	38 cases	5,947
		Victoria ... ..	27	.....	27 "	2,504
		New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	484
		United States ... ..	.....	1	1 "	16
		Point de Galle ... ..	121	.....	121 "	22,371
		China ... ..	1	2	3 "	24
		Hong Kong ... ..	6	.....	6 "	247
		Panama ... ..	20	.....	20 "	3,035
		216	3	219 cases	34,628	
Skins ...	Horned Cattle	Victoria ... ..	21	.....	21 No.	12
		Queensland ... ..	26,349	.....	26,349 "	16,279
		New Zealand ... ..	1,687	.....	1,687 "	1,144
		South Sea Islands ... ..	111	.....	111 "	51
		New Caledonia ... ..	325	.....	325 "	263
		28,403	.....	28,403 No.	17,740	



STATISTICS—1869.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Skins <i>contd.</i>	Sheep ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 bundles	£ 30
		Tasmania ... ..	71	.....	71 "	341
		Queensland ... ..	5,780	.....	5,780 "	31,993
		New Zealand ... ..	211	.....	211 "	1,187
		South Sea Islands ... ..	6	.....	6 "	50
		New Caledonia ... ..	12	.....	12 "	18
			6,083	.....	6,083 bundles	33,619
	Kangaroo ... ..	Victoria ... ..	70	.....	70 cases	396
		Tasmania ... ..	8	.....	8 "	110
		Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
			79	.....	79 cases	611
	Calf ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	10	.....	10 cases	975
		Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	15
		New Zealand ... ..	3	.....	3 "	8
			15	.....	15 cases	998
Chamois ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	22	.....	22 cases	829	
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	70	
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	30	
		24	.....	24 cases	929	
Morocco ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3	.....	3 cases	161	
Slates	Unmanufactured ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	648,310	.....	648,310 No.	5,067
		South Australia ... ..	200	.....	200 "	2
			648,510	.....	648,510 No.	5,069
	Manufactured ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	294	.....	294 cases	793
	Slabs ... ..	Victoria ... ..	13	.....	13 No.	37
South Australia ... ..		73	.....	73 "	28	
			86	.....	86 No.	65
Soap ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	870	.....	870 cwt.	1,233	
	Victoria ... ..	3,956	.....	3,956 "	4,278	
	New Zealand ... ..	19	.....	19 "	23	
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	39	39 "	40	
			4,845	39	4,884 cwt.	5,574
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain ... ..	17	.....	17 pkgs.	351	
	Victoria ... ..	7	.....	7 "	15	
	South Australia ... ..	8	.....	8 "	16	
	Tasmania ... ..	5	.....	5 "	5	
	Queensland ... ..	58	.....	58 "	138	
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	3	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	26	.....	26 "	24	
	New Caledonia ... ..	9	.....	9 "	10	
	United States ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5	
	Point de Galle ... ..	8	.....	8 "	21	
	Torres Straits ... ..	2	.....	2 "	7	
	Ceylon ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
Mauritius ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5		
Bourbon ... ..	8	.....	8 "	5		
		155	.....	155 pkgs.	606	
Starch and Blue ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	10,730	.....	10,730 cases	11,646	
	Victoria ... ..	80	.....	80 "	59	
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	10	
		10,812	.....	10,812 cases	11,714	
Spirits ... Brandy ...	Great Britain ... ..	177,471	.....	177,471 galls.	70,269	
	Victoria ... ..	5,706	13,450	19,156 "	7,237	
	Queensland ... ..	815	.....	815 "	384	
	New Zealand ... ..	745	.....	745 "	345	
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	42	.....	42 "	45	
	Manila ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
	Mauritius ... ..	19	.....	19 "	10	
	China ... ..	2	.....	2 "	2	
	New Caledonia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	2	
	France ... ..	.....	136,742	136,742 "	52,940	
		184,804	150,192	334,996 galls.	131,236	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Spirits <i>continued</i>	Rum ...	Great Britain ... ..	255,502	.....	255,502 galls.	£ 49,111
		Victoria ... ..	141	.....	141 "	36
		Queensland ... ..	23,583	.....	23,583 "	4,255
		New Zealand... ..	1,962	.....	1,962 "	401
		South Australia ... ..	32	.....	32 "	6
		Mauritius ... ..	926	.....	926 "	110
		China... ..	6	.....	6 "	1
		France ... ..	.....	23	23 "	8
	Bourbon ... ..	.....	40	40 "	7	
			282,152	63	282,215 galls.	53,935
	Genever ...	Great Britain ... ..	47,848	.....	47,848 galls.	9,391
		Victoria ... ..	1,216	.....	1,216 "	238
		Queensland ... ..	25	.....	25 "	9
		United States ... ..	438	.....	438 "	305
		Holland ... ..	.....	139,145	139,145 "	22,197
			49,527	139,145	188,672 galls.	32,140
	Gin ...	Great Britain ... ..	8,545	.....	8,545 galls.	2,817
		Queensland ... ..	170	.....	170 "	45
		Tasmania ... ..	2	.....	2 "	1
		8,717	.....	8,717 galls.	2,863	
Whiskey ...	Great Britain ... ..	37,271	.....	37,271 galls.	11,101	
	Victoria ... ..	1,234	.....	1,234 "	373	
	Queensland ... ..	18	.....	18 "	32	
	New Zealand ... ..	36	.....	36 "	24	
	Tasmania ... ..	2	.....	2 "	1	
	Mauritius ... ..	113	.....	113 "	56	
	China... ..	4	.....	4 "	1	
		38,678	.....	38,678 galls.	11,588	
Liqueurs ...	Great Britain ... ..	462	.....	462 galls.	435	
	Victoria ... ..	293	247	540 "	472	
	Queensland ... ..	16	.....	16 "	11	
	South Australia ... ..	77	.....	77 "	31	
	United States ... ..	277	231	508 "	312	
	France ... ..	.....	1,333	1,333 "	656	
	Holland ... ..	.....	76	76 "	105	
		1,125	1,887	3,012 galls.	2,022	
Perfumed ...	Great Britain ... ..	2,878	.....	2,878 galls.	5,375	
	Victoria ... ..	243	.....	243 "	258	
	New Zealand... ..	66	.....	66 "	313	
	United States ... ..	36	140	176 "	182	
	France ... ..	.....	10	10 "	20	
	Holland ... ..	.....	156	156 "	250	
		3,223	306	3,529 galls.	6,398	
All other ...	Great Britain ... ..	16,474	.....	16,474 galls.	3,829	
	Victoria ... ..	697	.....	697 "	826	
	Queensland ... ..	117	.....	117 "	44	
	United States ... ..	393	432	825 "	770	
	France ... ..	.....	265	265 "	62	
		17,681	697	18,378 galls.	5,531	
Stationery... Books	Great Britain ... ..	1,800	.....	1,800 cases	36,633	
	Victoria ... ..	488	5	493 "	10,389	
	Tasmania ... ..	11	.....	11 "	142	
	Queensland ... ..	18	.....	18 "	76	
	New Zealand... ..	37	.....	37 "	506	
	United States ... ..	4	6	10 "	97	
	Point de Galles ... ..	594	.....	594 "	8,627	
	Holland ... ..	.....	2	2 "	14	
	France ... ..	.....	5	5 "	48	
	China... ..	22	3	25 "	50	
	Hong Kong ... ..	27	2	29 "	151	
	Panama ... ..	60	.....	60 "	784	
		3,061	23	3,084 cases	57,517	

STATISTICS—1869.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Stationery <i>continued</i>	Paper ...	Great Britain ... ..	7,313	.....	7,313 pkgs.	£ 81,180
		Victoria ... ..	500	.....	500 "	3,764
		Tasmania ... ..	6	.....	6 "	58
		Queensland ... ..	33	.....	33 "	208
		New Zealand ... ..	5	.....	5 "	69
		New Caledonia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	7
		Point de Galle ... ..	37	.....	37 "	497
		France ... ..	.....	1	1 "	18
		China... ..	6	.....	6 "	7
		Hong Kong ... ..	39	.....	39 "	112
Panama ... ..	10	.....	10 "	196		
		7,950	1	7,951 pkgs.	86,066	
Maps ...	Great Britain ... ..	5	.....	5 cases	273	
	Victoria ... ..	4	.....	4 "	45	
	Point de Galle ... ..	6	.....	6 "	131	
		15	.....	15 cases	449	
Stones ...	Mill ...	Great Britain ... ..	7	.....	7 No.	91
	Grind ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,521	.....	1,521 No.	219
		Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
			1,522	.....	1,522 No.	221
	Turkey ...	Great Britain ... ..	2	.....	2 cases	22
Scythe ...	Great Britain ... ..	169	.....	169 pkgs.	387	
Stoneware ...	Great Britain ... ..	197	.....	197 pkgs.	700	
	Victoria ... ..	25	.....	25 "	302	
		222	.....	222 pkgs.	1,002	
Stone (Ballast) ...	Victoria ... ..	1,059	.....	1,059 tons	355	
	Tasmania ... ..	30	.....	30 "	2	
	New Zealand ... ..	265	.....	265 "	39	
	New Caledonia ... ..	65	.....	65 "	10	
	Holland ... ..	.....	120	120 "	18	
	France ... ..	.....	70	70 "	10	
	Hong Kong ... ..	70	.....	70 "	7	
		1,489	190	1,679 tons	441	
Stone-flags ...	Victoria ... ..	76	.....	76 No.	22	
Sulphur ...	Great Britain ... ..	349	.....	349 cwt.	354	
	Victoria ... ..	26	.....	26 "	27	
	New Zealand ... ..	99	.....	99 "	73	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1,090	.....	1,090 "	265	
		1,564	.....	1,564 cwt.	719	
Raw	Great Britain ... ..	3 0 1 1	.....	3 0 1 1	100	
	Victoria ... ..	1,405 14 1 11	.....	1,405 14 1 11	42,534	
	Queensland ... ..	11 0 1 5	.....	11 0 1 5	286	
	New Zealand ... ..	39 5 0 1	.....	39 5 0 1	1,259	
	New Caledonia ... ..	67 9 3 0	9 16 1 15	77 6 0 15	1,970	
	Mauritius ... ..	7,230 10 1 22	500 10 0 22	7,731 0 2 16	210,228	
	Manila ... ..	1,812 7 2 19	190 0 0 0	2,002 7 2 19	45,950	
	Batavia ... ..	1,677 13 3 12	.....	1,677 13 3 12	39,664	
	Bourbon ... ..	352 13 0 18	1,765 11 2 20	2,118 4 3 10	55,820	
	Java... ..	902 2 2 23	500 0 0 0	1,402 2 2 23	39,954	
	Ilo Ilo ... ..	.....	1,839 8 2 23	1,839 8 2 23	43,420	
	China ... ..	265 5 2 10	.....	265 5 2 10	11,561	
	France ... ..	.....	0 2 1 1	0 2 1 1	6	
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	103 16 0 2	103 16 0 2	3,361	
		13,767 3 0 10	4,909 5 0 27	18,676 8 1 9	496,113	
Sugar	Great Britain ... ..	96 12 3 22	.....	96 12 3 22	3,708	
	Victoria ... ..	2 10 0 14	.....	2 10 0 14	61	
	New Zealand ... ..	6 16 3 22	.....	6 16 3 22	294	
	New Caledonia ... ..	3 0 0 0	.....	3 0 0 0	90	
	Mauritius ... ..	47 7 0 19	.....	47 7 0 19	2,000	
	China... ..	0 11 3 20	1 10 26	1 13 0 18	89	
	Hong Kong ... ..	0 8 1 14	.....	0 8 1 14	16	
		157 7 1 27	1 10 26	158 8 2 25	6,258	
Molasses ...	Queensland ... ..	3 18 0 8	.....	3 18 0 8	40	

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Sundries	Great Britain	421	.....	421 pkgs.	£ 1,146
	Victoria	294	.....	294 "	559
	South Australia	61	1	62 "	67
	Tasmania	101	.....	101 "	106
	Queensland	220	.....	220 "	362
	New Zealand	110	.....	110 "	133
	South Sea Islands	71	1	72 "	71
	Fisheries	1	.....	1 "	5
	New Caledonia	3	.....	3 "	5
	United States	1	227	228 "	164
	Point de Galle	36	.....	36 "	116
	Torres Straits	1	.....	1 "	4
	Holland	.....	2	2 "	1
	Manila	2	.....	2 "	2
	France	.....	22	22 "	36
	Batavia	8	.....	8 "	8
	Bourbon	.....	40	40 "	46
China	76	33	109 "	99	
Hong Kong	45	2	47 "	89	
Panama	14	.....	14 "	46	
		1,465	328	1,793 pkgs.	3,065
Tallow	Great Britain	186	.....	186 cwt.	205
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	1
	Tasmania	125	.....	125 "	242
	Queensland	57,435	.....	57,435 "	91,650
	New Zealand	2,935	.....	2,935 "	4,889
	South Sea Islands	10	.....	10 "	12
	United States	2	.....	2 "	2
	Howe's Island	1	.....	1 "	1
	Mauritius	1	.....	1 "	1
	China	2	.....	2 "	1
Panama	15	.....	15 "	20	
		60,713	.....	60,713 cwt.	97,024
Tarpaulins	Great Britain	21	.....	21 bales	677
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	30
		23	.....	23 bales	707
Telegraph Materials	Great Britain	4,675	.....	4,675 pkgs.	1,982
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	159
	Queensland	9	.....	9 "	100
		4,686	.....	4,686 pkgs.	2,241
Tea	Great Britain	337	.....	337 lbs.	44
	Victoria	266,810	30,112	206,922 "	25,107
	Queensland	5,829	.....	5,829 "	411
	New Zealand	19,695	.....	19,695 "	1,598
	Tasmania	1,352	.....	1,352 "	162
	China	4,429,226	609,022	5,038,248 "	344,975
	Hong Kong	782,554	80,593	863,147 "	56,900
	Point de Galle	359	.....	359 "	29
	5,506,162	719,727	6,225,889 lbs.	429,226	
Deals	Great Britain	9,741	.....	9,741 No.	2,061
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	5
	New Zealand	46	.....	46 "	187
	Sweden	.....	36,004	36,004 "	2,221
		9,800	36,004	45,804 No.	4,474
Spars	Great Britain	21	.....	21 No.	25
	Victoria	6	.....	6 "	19
	Yancouver's Island	2	.....	2 "	5
	New Zealand	178	.....	178 "	579
	United States	40	.....	40 "	11
	247	.....	247 No.	639	
Battens	Great Britain	144	.....	144 bundles	40
	Tasmania	1,885	.....	1,885 No.	6
	2,029	.....	2,029 No., &c.	46	
Shingles	Tasmania	411,700	.....	411,700 No.	277

STATISTICS—1869.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Timber <i>contd.</i>	Laths ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	30,000	.....	30,000 No.	£ 8
		United States ... ..	157,700	.....	157,700 "	109
		Panama ... ..	89,100	.....	89,100 "	34
			276,800	.....	276,800 No.	151
	Palings ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3,980	.....	3,980 No.	19
		South Australia ... ..	1,435	.....	1,435 "	6
		Tasmania ... ..	736,615	.....	736,615 "	2,456
		Queensland ... ..	500	.....	500 "	2
		New Zealand ... ..	3,275	.....	3,275 "	15
			745,805	.....	745,805 No.	2,498
	Pino ... ..	Victoria ... ..	9,701	.....	9,701 feet	158
		Queensland ... ..	419,502	.....	419,502 "	2,303
		New Zealand ... ..	226,023	.....	226,023 "	732
		Tasmania ... ..	1,000	.....	1,000 "	5
		United States ... ..	35,000	.....	35,000 "	350
		691,226	.....	691,226 feet	3,548	
Sandal-wood ... ..	South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 tons	50	
All other...	Great Britain ... ..	128,466	.....	128,466 feet	439	
	Victoria ... ..	10,793	1,500	12,293 "	92	
	Tasmania ... ..	6,638	.....	6,638 "	187	
	Queensland ... ..	2,558,925	.....	2,558,925 "	15,191	
	New Zealand ... ..	588,419	108,600	697,019 "	2,647	
	United States ... ..	703,525	851,897	1,555,422 "	7,919	
	Mauritius ... ..	6,872	.....	6,872 "	21	
	Franco ... ..	.....	1,000	1,000 "	5	
	Vancouver's Island ... ..	500,304	644,837	1,145,141 "	2,249	
	Panama ... ..	.....	372,423	372,423 "	700	
		4,503,942	1,980,257	6,484,199 feet	29,450	
Tin ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	4,855	.....	4,855 boxes	8,123	
	Victoria ... ..	458	.....	458 "	740	
		5,313	.....	5,313 boxes	8,863	
Tinware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	622	.....	622 pkgs.	2,097	
	Victoria ... ..	4	.....	4 "	38	
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	23	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	2	.....	2 "	12	
	United States ... ..	.....	1	1 "	6	
		632	1	633 pkgs.	2,176	
Manufactured ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	513,424	.....	513,424 lbs.	30,246	
	Victoria ... ..	411,972	.....	411,972 "	21,980	
	Queensland ... ..	16,835	.....	16,835 "	1,043	
	New Zealand ... ..	35,093	.....	35,093 "	1,715	
	United States ... ..	165,845	232,566	398,411 "	24,303	
	China... ..	14,313	130	14,443 "	1,206	
	South Australia ... ..	26	.....	26 "	3	
	Manila ... ..	11	.....	11 "	1	
	Point de Galle ... ..	167	.....	167 "	8	
	Fisheries ... ..	192	180	372 "	18	
	Mauritius ... ..	112	.....	112 "	10	
	New Caledonia ... ..	157	.....	157 "	11	
	Franco ... ..	.....	31	31 "	11	
Hong Kong ... ..	.....	703	703 "	48		
		1,158,147	233,610	1,391,757 lbs.	80,603	
Unmanufactured	Great Britain ... ..	105,658	.....	105,658 lbs.	5,044	
	Victoria ... ..	1,565	.....	1,565 "	86	
	New Zealand ... ..	17,726	.....	17,726 "	522	
	Queensland ... ..	125	.....	125 "	5	
	United States ... ..	43,124	.....	43,124 "	2,735	
		168,874	.....	168,874 lbs.	8,404	
Tobacco	Great Britain ... ..	10,405	.....	10,405 lbs.	2,536	
	Victoria ... ..	14,249	.....	14,249 "	4,536	
	Queensland ... ..	121	.....	121 "	29	
	New Zealand ... ..	3,499	.....	3,499 "	787	
	New Caledonia ... ..	100	.....	100 "	50	
Cigars ... ..	Manila ... ..	14,465	8,630	23,095 "	6,212	
	Carried forward ... ..	42,839	8,630	51,469 lbs.	14,150	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Tobacco <i>continued</i>	Cigars— <i>contd.</i>	Brought forward	42,839	8,630	51,469 lbs.	£ 14,150	
		China	944	.....	944 "	240	
		South Sea Islands	35	.....	35 "	12	
		Ilo Ilo	811	529	1,340 "	410	
		Holland	.....	1,171	1,171 "	365	
		France	.....	35	35 "	8	
		Point de Galle	287	.....	287 "	102	
		Panama	12	.....	12 "	3	
				44,928	10,365	55,293 lbs.	15,290
		Snuff	Great Britain	397	.....	397 lbs.	50
			Victoria	189	.....	189 "	15
			Queensland	90	.....	90 "	5
				676	.....	676 lbs.	70
		Tortoise-shell	South Sea Islands	1,630	.....	1,630 lbs.	1,111
			New Caledonia	78	.....	78 "	14
		1,708	.....	1,708 lbs.	1,125		
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	2,270	.....	2,270 pkgs.	43,984		
	Victoria	467	.....	467 "	3,324		
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	5		
	Queensland	12	.....	12 "	98		
	New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	34		
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	5		
	New Caledonia	3	1	4 "	37		
	United States	5	1	6 "	64		
	Point de Galle	58	.....	58 "	2,092		
	Holland	.....	5	5 "	19		
	Mauritius	4	.....	4 "	4		
	France	.....	4	4 "	55		
	Batavia	6	.....	6 "	2		
China	72	.....	72 "	164			
Hong Kong	250	262	512 "	749			
Panama	1	.....	1 "	5			
		3,155	273	3,428 pkgs.	50,641		
Turnery and Woodware	Great Britain	1,190	.....	1,190 cases	3,728		
	Victoria	377	1	378 "	741		
	Queensland	102	.....	102 "	60		
	New Zealand	762	.....	762 "	634		
	New Caledonia	27	.....	27 "	16		
	United States	2,578	2,323	4,901 "	3,611		
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	19		
	China	8	.....	8 "	19		
	Hong Kong	122	.....	122 "	250		
		5,167	2,324	7,491 cases	9,078		
Turpentine and Varnish	Great Britain	14,567	.....	14,567 gallons	5,480		
	Victoria	1,953	.....	1,953 "	466		
	New Zealand	110	.....	110 "	27		
	United States	10	2,198	2,208 "	903		
		16,640	2,198	18,838 gallons	6,826		
Twine and Thread	Great Britain	748	.....	748 bales	12,165		
	Victoria	3	.....	3 "	78		
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	1		
		752	.....	752 bales	12,244		
Umbrellas and Parasols	Great Britain	252	.....	252 pkgs.	14,271		
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	84		
	United States	.....	1	1 "	5		
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	45		
	Hong Kong	1	1	2 "	4		
		256	2	258 pkgs.	14,409		
Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Tapioca	Great Britain	147	.....	147 pkgs.	450		
	Victoria	122	.....	122 "	108		
	China	135	104	239 "	216		
	Hong Kong	171	30	201 "	242		
		575	134	709 pkgs.	1,016		
Vinegar	Great Britain	109,564	.....	109,564 gallons	6,992		
	Victoria	1,730	.....	1,730 "	115		
	Tasmania	2,245	.....	2,245 "	146		
			113,539	.....	113,539 gallons	7,253	

## STATISTICS—1869.

69

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Watches and Clocks	Great Britain	294		294 cases	£ 2,751
	Victoria	10		10 "	63
	Queensland	3		3 "	65
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	2
	United States	436	510	946 "	2,468
	Point de Galle	70		70 "	7,362
	France		2	2 "	4
Panama	1		1 "	150	
		815	512	1,327 cases	12,855
Whiting and Chalk	Great Britain	3,762		3,762 casks	1,079
Whalebone	New Caledonia	37		37 pkgs.	21
	United States		4	4 "	60
		37	4	41 pkgs.	81
Wine	Great Britain	157,347		157,347 galls.	54,575
	Victoria	16,441		16,441 "	5,977
	Queensland	316		316 "	122
	Tasmania	56		56 "	22
	New Zealand	2,721		2,721 "	995
	South Australia	472		472 "	80
	South Sea Islands	18		18 "	12
	Mauritius	661		661 "	331
	China	3		3 "	2
	Manila	2		2 "	1
	New Caledonia	11		11 "	10
	Hong Kong	54		54 "	26
	France		10,373	10,373 "	3,057
Holland		24	24 "	12	
United States		26	26 "	20	
		178,102	10,423	188,525 galls.	65,242
Wire	Great Britain	8,338		8,338 bundles	14,030
	Victoria	4,483		4,483 "	6,142
	Queensland	154		154 "	1,731
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	28
		12,976		12,976 bundles	20,931
Wool	Victoria	3,330		3,330 lbs.	205
	Queensland	12,813,208		12,813,208 "	717,462
	New Zealand	402,935		402,935 "	20,224
	South Sea Islands	16,443		16,443 "	767
	New Caledonia	3,814		3,814 "	214
		13,239,730		13,239,730 lbs.	738,872
Woolens	Great Britain	1,871		1,871 pkgs.	109,702
	Victoria	115		115 "	6,023
	Queensland	2		2 "	30
	New Zealand	1		1 "	86
	Point de Galle	3		3 "	82
	Panama	2		2 "	247
		1,994		1,994 pkgs.	116,175
Woolpacks and Bagging	Great Britain	3,440		3,440 bales	31,887
	Victoria	20		20 "	369
	Queensland	1		1 "	10
		3,461		3,461 bales	32,266
Yams	Victoria	20		20 pkgs.	10
Yellow	Great Britain	862		862 cases	14,901
	Victoria	106		106 "	1,918
	New Zealand	4		4 "	17
	South Sea Islands	9		9 "	40
			981		981 cases
Nails	Great Britain	211		211 kegs	2,041
	Victoria	2		2 "	37
		213		213 kegs	2,078
Zinc	Great Britain	252		252 cases	2,236
	Victoria	23		23 "	120
	Holland		40	40 "	280
		275	40	315 cases	2,636
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		£			7,700,743

## EXPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 38.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, SEAWARD, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
						£	£	£	
Acids ...	Victoria ...	22	.....	22	.....	22 pkgs.	50	.....	50
	Queensland...	130	.....	130	172	302 "	269	702	971
	New Zealand	128	.....	128	36	164 "	304	146	450
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	18	18
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	19	19
		280	.....	280	221	501 pkgs.	623	885	1,508
Aerated Waters	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	4	.....	4
	Queensland...	6	.....	6	21	27 "	16	38	54
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	18	18
	South Sea Islands	42	.....	42	.....	42 "	86	.....	86
		50	.....	50	27	77 pkgs.	106	56	162
Agricultural Implements	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	20	20
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	99	99
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1	1	2 "	7	7	14
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
		1	.....	1	20	21 pkgs.	7	128	135
Alkali and Soda	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	37	37 pkgs.	.....	175	175
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	571	571 "	.....	938	938
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	595	595 "	.....	490	490
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	9	9
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2
		.....	.....	.....	1,211	1,211 pkgs.	.....	1,614	1,614
Anchors and Chain Cables	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	88	88 cwt.	.....	112	112
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	24	24
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	76	76
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	5	5
		.....	.....	.....	153	153 cwt.	.....	217	217
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	9	.....	9	36	45 pkgs.	33	1,025	1,058
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	50	51 "	2	541	543
	Queensland...	5	.....	5	252	257 "	104	8,641	8,745
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	162	163 "	15	6,719	6,734
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	3	7 "	26	46	72
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	143	143
	United States	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	11	.....	11
Hong Kong...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20	
		23	.....	23	536	559 pkgs.	193	17,135	17,328
Small Arms	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	40	40 pkgs.	.....	1,900	1,900
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	67	67 "	.....	561	561
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	202	202 "	.....	728	728
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	148	148 "	.....	1,685	1,685
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	47	47
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	40	40
Japan	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	25	25	
		.....	.....	.....	469	469 pkgs.	.....	4,986	4,986
Arms and Ammunition.	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	30,192	30,192 lbs.	.....	515	515
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	14,818	14,818 "	.....	727	727
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	848	848 "	.....	56	56
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	9,534	9,534 "	.....	481	481
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	876	876 "	.....	45	45
		.....	.....	.....	56,268	56,268 lbs.	.....	1,824	1,824



## STATISTICS—1869.

71

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
						£	£	£		
Arms and Ammunition—contd	Shot ...	Queensland...	.....	.....	108	108 cwt.	.....	172	172	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	55	55 "	.....	107	107	
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	105	105 "	.....	174	174	
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	33	33	
		Hong Kong	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2	
			.....	.....	.....	295	295 cwt.	.....	488	488
	Percussion caps	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	54	54
		Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	67	67
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	92	92
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
			.....	.....	.....	53	53 pkgs.	.....	228	228
	Cart-ridges	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 pkgs.	.....	69	69
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	720	720 "	.....	1,053	1,053
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1
		Japan	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	12	12
		.....	.....	.....	741	741 pkgs.	.....	1,135	1,135	
Cannons	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 No.	.....	22	22	
Arrowroot ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	112	112 lbs.	.....	3	3	
	Queensland...	950	.....	950	3,581	4,531 "	20	98	118	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	474	474 "	.....	18	18	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	173	173 "	.....	4	4	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	448	448 "	.....	18	18	
		950	.....	950	4,788	5,738 lbs.	20	141	161	
Apothecaries' Ware ...	Great Britain...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	50	50	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	362	362 "	.....	2,780	2,780	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	102	102 "	.....	449	449	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	47	47	
		.....	.....	.....	472	472 pkgs.	.....	3,326	3,326	
Bags and Sacks ...	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	188	188 bales	.....	1,900	1,900	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	47	47 "	.....	402	402	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	217	217 "	.....	2,234	2,234	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	329	329 "	.....	3,772	3,772	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	9	9	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	65	65 "	.....	358	358	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	56	56	
		.....	.....	.....	852	852 bales	.....	8,731	8,731	
Bark ...	Great Britain	738	.....	738	305	1,043 cwt.	212	92	304	
	New Zealand	880	.....	880	.....	880 "	192	.....	192	
		1,618	.....	1,618	305	1,923 cwt.	404	92	496	
Baskets ...	Queensland...	9	.....	9	23	32 pkgs.	16	27	43	
	New Caledonia	7	.....	7	3	10 "	6	4	10	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	10	10	
		16	.....	16	36	52 pkgs.	22	41	63	
Bêche-le-mer...	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	560	560 pkgs.	.....	775	775	
	Point de Gallo	.....	.....	.....	67	67 "	.....	70	70	
	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	88	88	
		.....	.....	.....	667	667 pkgs.	.....	933	933	
Bedding ...	Queensland...	17	.....	17	40	57 pkgs.	26	156	182	
	New Caledonia	8	.....	8	3	11 "	25	17	42	
	South Sea Islands	7	.....	7	2	9 "	35	4	39	
		32	.....	32	45	77 pkgs.	86	177	263	
Beer in bottle	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	743	743 galls.	.....	211	211	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	55,180	55,180 "	.....	12,996	12,996	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	15,087	15,087 "	.....	3,839	3,839	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2,342	2,342 "	.....	590	590	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	8,348	8,348 "	.....	2,204	2,204	
		.....	.....	.....	81,700	81,700 galls.	.....	19,840	19,840	

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Beer in Bulk...	Victoria ...	1,000	.....	1,000	14,300	15,300 galls.	£ 70	£ 1,774	£ 1,844
	Queensland...	1,274	.....	1,274	63,732	65,006 "	120	7,424	7,544
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3,600	3,600 "	.....	388	388
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	3,447	3,447 "	.....	365	365
	South Sea Islands	199	.....	199	235	434 "	22	31	53
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1,010	1,010 "	.....	131	131
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	300	300 "	.....	30	30
	Point de Galle	100	.....	100	.....	100 "	14	.....	14
		2,573	.....	2,573	86,624	89,197 galls.	226	10,143	10,369
Beeswax ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	3,650	3,650 lbs.	.....	240	240
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	2	2
					3,690	3,690 lbs.	.....	242	242
Bellows (Smiths')	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 No.	.....	70	70
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	9	9
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
					16	16 No.	.....	82	82
Biscuits and Bread ...	Victoria ...	75	.....	75	.....	75 cwt.	90	.....	90
	Queensland...	288	.....	288	59	347 "	349	80	429
	New Zealand	133	.....	133	.....	133 "	123	.....	123
	Tasmania ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	6	.....	6
	South Sea Islands	541	.....	541	46	587 "	509	53	562
	New Caledonia	504	.....	504	32	536 "	504	37	541
	Hong Kong	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	20	.....	20
		1,567	.....	1,567	137	1,704 cwt.	1,601	170	1,771
Blacking ...	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	131	131 pkgs.	.....	321	321
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	70	70
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	3	3
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
						164	164 pkgs.	.....	396
Blankets ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 bales	.....	310	310
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	71	71 "	.....	1,337	1,337
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	424	424
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	120	120
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	52	52
					112	112 bales	.....	2,243	2,243
Boats ...	Queensland...	3	.....	3	.....	3 No.	36	.....	36
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	100	.....	100
	Victoria ...	4	.....	4	2	6 "	50	250	300
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	30	.....	30
		11	.....	11	2	13 No.	216	250	466
Bone-dust ...	Great Britain	100	.....	100	.....	100 cwt.	12	.....	12
	Queensland...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	10	.....	10
	New Zealand	14,840	.....	14,840	.....	14,840 "	3,691	.....	3,691
	South Australia	100	.....	100	.....	100 "	15	.....	15
	Tasmania ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	8	.....	8
	Point de Galle	5,200	.....	5,200	.....	5,200 "	1,300	.....	1,300
	Petropaulovski	4,480	.....	4,480	.....	4,480 "	620	.....	620
			24,800	.....	24,800	.....	24,800 cwt.	5,656	.....
Brau ...	Victoria ...	10,821	.....	10,821	1,365	12,186 bshls.	639	112	751
	Queensland...	23,667	.....	23,667	1,482	25,149 "	1,465	84	1,549
	New Zealand	368	.....	368	.....	368 "	20	.....	20
	New Caledonia	1,340	.....	1,340	420	1,760 "	95	24	119
	Mauritius ...	5,760	.....	5,760	.....	5,760 "	300	.....	300
	Petropaulovski	800	.....	800	.....	800 "	30	.....	30
	South Sea Islands	150	.....	150	.....	150 "	9	.....	9
			42,906	.....	42,906	3,267	46,173 bshls.	2,558	220
Bricks (Bath)	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	9	9
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	6	6
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	3	3
						25	25 pkgs.	.....	19

## STATISTICS—1869.

73

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Bricks (Fire) ...	Queensland... ..	4,000	.....	4,000	4,150	8,150 No.	£ 16	£ 18	£ 34
	South Sea Islands ...	20,450	.....	20,450	.....	20,450 „	58	.....	58
		24,450	.....	24,450	4,150	28,600 No.	74	18	92
Brushware ...	Queensland... ..	3	.....	3	81	84 pkgs.	2	336	338
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 „	.....	100	100
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 „	.....	28	28
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 „	.....	14	14
	3	.....	3	113	116 pkgs.	2	478	480	
Building Materials ...	Queensland... ..	20	.....	20	8	28 pkgs.	45	12	57
	New Caledonia ...	12	.....	12	11	23 „	25	10	35
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 „	10	.....	10
		34	.....	34	19	53 pkgs.	80	22	102
Butter and Cheese ...	Great Britain ...	423	.....	423	.....	423 cwt.	1,807	.....	1,807
	Victoria ...	4,841	.....	4,841	109	4,950 „	18,927	432	19,359
	Queensland... ..	3,791	.....	3,791	456	4,247 „	18,309	1,759	20,068
	New Zealand ...	319	.....	319	18	337 „	1,256	76	1,361
	South Australia ...	60	.....	60	.....	60 „	179	.....	179
	South Sea Islands ...	18	.....	18	17	35 „	60	86	146
	New Caledonia ...	66	.....	66	17	83 „	270	71	341
	Hong Kong ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 „	7	.....	7
	9,520	.....	9,520	617	10,137 cwt.	40,844	2,424	43,268	
Cabbage-tree... ..	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	15	.....	15
	Queensland... ..	5	.....	5	1	6 „	13	1	14
		7	.....	7	1	8 pkgs.	28	1	29
Candles ...	Victoria ...	450	.....	450	.....	450 lbs.	10	.....	10
	Queensland... ..	796	.....	796	105,660	106,456 „	13	4,161	4,174
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	79,215	79,215 „	.....	3,488	3,488
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6,633	6,633 „	.....	261	261
	South Sea Islands ...	168	.....	168	1,525	1,693 „	5	51	56
	1,414	.....	1,414	193,033	194,447 lbs.	28	7,961	7,989	
Canvas ...	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	16	16 pkgs.	.....	311	311
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 „	.....	22	22
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 „	.....	83	83
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 „	.....	660	660
		.....	.....	.....	56	56 pkgs.	.....	1,076	1,076
Carpets and Rugs ...	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	32	32 pkgs.	.....	285	285
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 „	.....	49	49
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 „	.....	22	22
		.....	.....	.....	38	38 pkgs.	.....	356	356
Carriages and Gigs ...	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	65	.....	65
	Victoria ...	15	.....	15	2	17 „	1,325	24	1,349
	Queensland... ..	62	.....	62	1	63 „	2,113	80	2,193
	New Zealand ...	29	.....	29	4	33 „	823	130	953
	South Sea Islands ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 „	130	.....	130
	112	.....	112	7	119 No.	4,456	234	4,690	
Carriage Materials ...	Victoria ...	12	.....	12	.....	12 pkgs.	10	.....	10
	Queensland... ..	104	.....	104	60	164 „	312	302	614
	New Zealand ...	395	6	401	11	412 „	319	15	334
	New Caledonia ...	11	.....	11	.....	11 „	58	.....	58
	522	6	528	71	599 pkgs.	699	317	1,016	
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ...	Queensland... ..	92	.....	92	.....	92 No.	2,220	.....	2,220
	New Zealand ...	132	.....	132	.....	132 „	1,923	.....	1,923
	New Caledonia ...	17	.....	17	.....	17 „	146	.....	146
	South Sea Islands ...	4	.....	4	5	9 „	49	50	99
	245	.....	245	5	250 No.	4,338	50	4,388	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Casks (Empty)	Victoria	1,680	.....	1,680	169	1,849 No.	£ 820	£ 112	£ 932
	Queensland	277	.....	277	46	323 "	121	34	155
	New Zealand	184	.....	184	50	234 "	102	20	122
	South Australia	56	.....	56	.....	56 "	14	.....	14
	Tasmania	243	.....	243	468	711 "	107	206	313
	South Sea Islands	2,672	.....	2,672	1,507	4,179 "	2,519	989	3,508
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	60	60
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	89	89 "	.....	35	35
	Fisheries	.....	.....	.....	480	480 "	.....	350	350
		5,112	.....	5,112	2,909	8,021 No.	3,688	1,806	5,489
Cement	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	5	5
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	350	350 "	.....	211	211
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	205	205 "	.....	104	104
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	23	23
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	607	607 pkgs.	.....	346	346
Chicory	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	26,883	26,883 lbs.	.....	443	443
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	14,560	14,560 "	.....	217	217
			.....	.....	41,443	41,443 lbs.	.....	660	660
Chinese Provisions	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	302	302 pkgs.	.....	426	426
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1,346	1,346 "	.....	2,456	2,456
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	67	67 "	.....	140	140
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	54	54 "	.....	71	71
		.....	.....	.....	1,769	1,769 pkgs.	.....	3,093	3,093
Chocolate and Cocoa	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	408	408 lbs.	.....	21	21
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	12,353	12,353 "	.....	536	536
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	9,516	9,516 "	.....	432	432
			.....	.....	22,277	22,277 lbs.	.....	989	989
Clocks and Watches	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	39	39 pkgs.	.....	108	108
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	255	255
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	74	74 "	.....	238	238
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	14	14
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	40	40
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	66	66
		.....	.....	.....	190	190 pkgs.	.....	721	721
Coals	Victoria	173,716	750	174,466	.....	174,466 tons	78,711	.....	78,711
	Queensland	4,064	.....	4,064	.....	4,064 "	1,682	.....	1,682
	New Zealand	89,261	1,320	90,581	.....	90,581 "	41,905	.....	41,905
	South Australia	57,172	1,470	58,642	.....	58,642 "	20,296	.....	20,296
	Tasmania	12,713	.....	12,713	.....	12,713 "	6,465	.....	6,465
	New Caledonia	2,638	.....	2,638	.....	2,638 "	1,290	.....	1,290
	South Sea Islands	1,105	555	1,660	.....	1,660 "	1,072	.....	1,072
	Point de Galle	4,574	340	4,914	.....	4,914 "	3,643	.....	3,643
	Petropaulovski	8,985	2,682	11,667	.....	11,667 "	6,861	.....	6,861
	United States	68,653	16,127	84,780	.....	84,780 "	47,417	.....	47,417
	Calcutta	13,290	2,925	16,215	.....	16,215 "	7,775	.....	7,775
	Shanghai	55,917	20,248	76,165	.....	76,165 "	42,503	.....	42,503
	Bombay	750	.....	750	.....	750 "	680	.....	680
	Java	4,750	6,010	10,760	.....	10,760 "	5,881	.....	5,881
	Hong Kong	12,655	2,823	15,478	.....	15,478 "	12,962	.....	12,962
	Singapore	5,314	1,653	6,967	.....	6,967 "	4,392	.....	4,392
	Ningpo	550	.....	550	.....	550 "	500	.....	500
	Foo Chow Foo	400	522	922	.....	922 "	750	.....	750
	Macassar	.....	678	678	.....	678 "	307	.....	307
	Mauritius	5,456	309	5,765	.....	5,765 "	3,357	.....	3,357
	Valparaiso	5,038	360	5,398	.....	5,398 "	4,660	.....	4,660
	Callao	2,047	380	2,427	.....	2,427 "	1,360	.....	1,360
Manila	2,482	1,355	3,837	.....	3,837 "	2,294	.....	2,294	
Japan	3,116	.....	3,116	.....	3,116 "	1,272	.....	1,272	
Mexico	400	.....	400	.....	400 "	160	.....	160	
		535,046	60,507	595,553	.....	595,553 tons	298,195	.....	298,195

## STATISTICS—1869.

75

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Coffee...	Victoria ...				12,024	12,024 lbs.	£	£ 404	£ 404
	Queensland ...	14,794		14,794	90,191	104,985 "	647	3,725	4,372
	New Zealand ...				16,515	16,515 "		571	571
	South Sea Islands...	192		192	7,216	7,408 "	10	307	317
	New Caledonia ...				71,221	71,221 "		2,193	2,193
	United States ...				196,315	196,315 "		4,326	4,326
		14,986		14,986	393,482	408,468 lbs.	657	11,526	12,183
Cocoa-nuts ...	Victoria ...				26,196	26,196 No.		237	237
	Queensland ...				918	918 "		13	13
	Tasmania ...				540	540 "		11	11
	New Zealand ...				90	90 "		2	2
					27,744	27,744 No.		263	263
(Silver)	Queensland ...				10	10 boxes		2,940	2,940
	Point de Galle ...				4	4 "		1,274	1,274
	Victoria ...				13	13 "		4,450	4,450
	New Zealand ...				6	6 "		2,300	2,300
						33	33 boxes		10,964
(Gold)	Great Britain ...	33		33		33 boxes	165,000		165,000
	Victoria ...	60		60		60 "	293,600		293,600
	Queensland ...	1		1	2	3 "	700	3,520	4,220
	New Zealand ...	16		16	1	17 "	76,500	200	76,700
	Point de Galle ...	364		364	6	370 "	1,577,592	800	1,578,392
	Mauritius ...	7		7		7 "	35,000		35,000
	South Sea Islands...	3		3		3 "	1,200		1,200
	Petropaulovski ...	7		7		7 "	30,500		30,500
		491		491	9	500 boxes	2,180,092	4,520	2,184,612
(Copper)	Victoria ...				14	14 boxes		450	450
	Queensland ...				3	3 "		60	60
	New Zealand ...				3	3 "		50	50
						20	20 boxes		560
Coke ...	Queensland ...				32	32 tons		54	54
	New Zealand ...				210½	210½ "		370	370
					242½	242½ tons		424	424
Confectionery and Preserves...	Great Britain ...	1		1		1 pkg.	1		1
	Victoria ...	5		5	13	18 pkgs.	28	88	116
	Queensland ...	317		317	1,798	2,115 "	1,286	4,425	5,711
	New Zealand ...	29		29	167	196 "	79	425	504
	South Sea Islands...	10		10	66	76 "	55	170	225
	New Caledonia ...	25		25	82	107 "	29	183	212
	Shanghai ...				5	5 "		8	8
	Hong Kong ...	2		2	2	4 "	2	3	5
	Singapore ...				5	5 "		10	10
		389		389	2,138	2,527 pkgs.	1,480	5,312	6,792
Copper (Old)	Hong Kong ...				1,697	1,697 cwt.		4,146	4,146
Copper	Great Britain ...	39,601		39,601	8	39,609 cwt.	74,605	32	74,637
	Victoria ...				17	17 "		68	68
	Queensland ...				20	20 "		100	100
		39,601		39,601	45	39,646 cwt.	74,605	200	74,805
Copper Ore ...	Great Britain ...	2,075		2,075	290	2,365 cwt.	2,070	276	2,346
Silver Ore ...	Victoria ...	20		20		20 cwt.	4		4
Cordage and Rope ...	New Zealand ...	214		214	82	296 pkgs.	650	255	905
	Tasmania ...				82	82 "		271	271
	Queensland ...	151		151	778	929 "	329	1,764	2,093
	New Caledonia ...				125	125 "		292	292
	South Sea Islands...	29		29	309	338 "	70	616	686
		394		394	1,376	1,770 pkgs.	1,049	3,198	4,247

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Cordials ...	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	61	61 pkgs.	£	£	£
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	41	41
	New Caledonia ...	11	.....	11	19	30 "	23	28	51
	South Sea Islands	32	.....	32	.....	32 "	78	.....	78
		43	.....	43	102	145 pkgs.	101	91	192
Corks and Bungs ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	61	61 pkgs.	.....	257	257
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	65	65 "	.....	445	445
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	130	130
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	41	41
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	12	12
		.....	.....	.....	160	160 pkgs.	.....	885	885
Cotton ...	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	300	302 bales	9	4,730	4,739
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	21	21
		2	.....	2	303	305 bales	9	4,751	4,760
Cotton Waste ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	102	102
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	18	18
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	7	7
		.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	127	127
Curiosities (Objects of)	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	3	.....	3
Cutlery ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	63	63
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	211	211
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	571	571
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	40	40
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	35	35
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	402	402
		.....	.....	.....	55	55 pkgs.	.....	1,322	1,322
Drugs and Medicine...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	42	42 pkgs.	.....	267	267
	Victoria ...	108	.....	108	72	180 "	134	744	878
	Queensland ...	14	.....	14	1,388	1,402 "	35	9,123	9,158
	New Zealand ...	5	.....	5	100	105 "	2	859	861
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2	142	144 "	7	506	513
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	49	49 "	.....	224	224
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	150	150
			129	.....	129	1,799	1,928 pkgs.	178	11,873
Earthenware & China	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 crates	.....	25	25
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	39	39
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	494	494 "	.....	2,389	2,389
	New Zealand ...	6	.....	6	188	194 "	24	1,032	1,056
	Tasmania ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	27	.....	27
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	415	415
	New Caledonia ...	4	.....	4	29	33 "	8	185	193
		12	.....	12	774	786 crates	59	4,085	4,144
Eggs ...	Queensland ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 pkgs.	14	.....	14
	New Zealand ...	75	.....	75	.....	75 "	367	.....	367
	Victoria ...	211	.....	211	.....	211 "	940	.....	940
		292	.....	292	.....	292 pkgs.	1,321	.....	1,321
Felt ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	25	25
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	15	15
			.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	56
Fish ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	59	59 pkgs.	.....	128	128
	Victoria ...	10,953	.....	10,953	281	11,234 "	6,324	632	6,956
	Queensland ...	92	.....	92	583	675 "	57	1,199	1,256
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	67	67 "	.....	83	83
	South Australia ...	19	.....	19	.....	19 "	8	.....	8
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	169	169 "	.....	282	282
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	77	77
Hong Kong ...	202	.....	202	256	458 "	359	433	792	
		11,266	.....	11,266	1,445	12,711 pkgs.	6,748	2,834	9,582

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Fireworks ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	56	56 pkgs.	£	81	81
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	28	28
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	19	19
	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66 pkgs.	.....	128	128
Fibre ...	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	3	5 pkgs.	5	10	15
	Victoria ...	291	.....	291	82	373 "	107	35	142
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	284	284 "	.....	260	260
	.....	293	.....	293	369	662 pkgs.	112	305	417
Flax ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	180	180 pkgs.	.....	233	233
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	31	31
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	168	168 "	.....	705	705
	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	360 pkgs.	.....	969	969
Flour ...	Victoria ...	700	.....	700	.....	700 cwt.	380	.....	380
	Queensland ...	38,785	.....	38,785	48,622	87,407 "	26,809	33,229	60,038
	New Zealand ...	3,802	.....	3,802	12,375	16,177 "	2,925	8,676	11,601
	New Caledonia ...	1,850	.....	1,850	1,004	2,854 "	1,386	658	2,054
	South Sea Islands...	1,007	.....	1,007	1,086	2,093 "	711	854	1,565
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	14	14
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	6,360	6,360 "	.....	3,700	3,700
	Mauritius ...	2,060	.....	2,060	3,000	5,060 "	1,435	1,600	3,035
	Manila ...	.....	400	400	.....	400 "	250	.....	250
	Lord Howe's Island	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	28	.....	28
.....	48,244	400	48,644	72,467	121,111 cwt.	33,924	48,741	82,665	
Flour (Corn)	Victoria ...	1,418	.....	1,418	351	1,769 pkgs.	1,533	165	1,698
	Queensland ...	558	.....	558	902	1,460 "	445	615	1,060
	New Zealand ...	231	.....	231	93	324 "	193	61	254
	Tasmania ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	12	.....	12
	South Sea Islands...	32	.....	32	3	35 "	35	3	38
	Hong Kong ...	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	40	.....	40
.....	2,304	.....	2,304	1,349	3,653 pkgs.	2,258	841	3,102	
Fruit { Green	Victoria ...	71,887	.....	71,887	10	71,897 pkgs.	29,620	5	29,625
	Queensland ...	22,987	.....	22,987	222	23,209 "	10,694	113	10,807
	New Zealand ...	10,882	.....	10,882	40	10,922 "	4,827	22	4,849
	Tasmania ...	1,511	.....	1,511	.....	1,511 "	745	.....	745
	South Australia ...	58	.....	58	.....	58 "	31	.....	31
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	19	19
	.....	107,325	.....	107,325	294	107,619 pkgs.	45,917	159	46,076
Fruit { Dried	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 cwt.	.....	20	20
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	130	130 "	.....	543	543
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	5,175	5,175 "	.....	10,169	10,169
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	558	558 "	.....	1,144	1,144
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	50	50
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	28	28 "	.....	66	66
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	20	20
	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,943	5,943 cwt.	.....	12,012	12,012
Furniture ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 pkgs.	.....	250	250
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	785	785
	Queensland ...	70	.....	70	459	529 "	263	1,620	1,833
	New Zealand ...	4	.....	4	295	299 "	14	973	987
	Tasmania ...	100	.....	100	.....	100 "	200	.....	200
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	250	250
	South Sea Islands...	80	.....	80	172	252 "	230	597	827
	New Caledonia ...	6	.....	6	66	72 "	72	298	370
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	40	40
.....	260	.....	260	1,114	1,374 pkgs.	779	4,813	5,592	
Glass (Plate)	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	184	184 pkgs.	.....	386	386
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	36	36
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	8	8
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	73	73
	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	228 pkgs.	.....	503	503

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
						£	£	£	
Glassware ...	Victoria ...	27	.....	27	30	57 pkgs.	51	145	196
	Queensland ...	9	.....	9	497	506 "	21	1,714	1,735
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	204	204 "	.....	691	691
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	7	7
	South Sea Islands...	1	.....	1	52	53 "	7	200	207
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 "	.....	228	228
	Hong Kong ...	15	.....	15	178	193 "	19	183	202
		52	.....	52	1,053	1,105 pkgs.	98	3,168	3,266
Glass (Looking) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	11	11
Glue ...	Victoria ...	34	.....	34	30	64 pkgs.	137	123	260
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	111	111
		34	.....	34	63	97 pkgs.	137	234	371
Gold (Bars) ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	12,307	12,307 ozs.	.....	47,414	47,414
	Point de Galle ...	62,977	.....	62,977	32,454	95,431 "	239,451	129,705	369,156
		62,977	.....	62,977	44,761	107,738 ozs.	239,451	177,119	416,570
Gold (Dust) ...	Great Britain ...	oz. dwts.	.....	oz. dwts.	17,296	23,238 19	23,331	68,736	92,067
	Point de Galle ...	8,363 0	.....	8,363 0	5,864	14,227 0	32,263	23,352	55,615
	Hong Kong ...	3,890 17	.....	3,890 17	.....	3,890 17	14,008	.....	14,008
		18,196 16	.....	18,196 16	23,160	41,356 16	69,602	92,088	161,690
Barley ...	Victoria ...	17,166	.....	17,166	.....	17,166 bshls.	3,174	.....	3,174
	Queensland ...	84	.....	84	138	222 "	15	27	42
	New Caledonia ...	477	.....	477	.....	477 "	104	.....	104
		17,727	.....	17,727	138	17,865 bshls.	3,293	27	3,320
Beans and Pease	Queensland ...	19	.....	19	272	291 bshls.	8	135	143
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 "	.....	76	76
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	261	261 "	.....	128	128
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	11	11
		19	.....	19	645	664 bshls.	8	350	358
Maize ...	Victoria ...	936,591	.....	936,591	.....	936,591 bshls.	161,114	.....	161,114
	Queensland ...	54,709	.....	54,709	.....	54,709 "	8,109	.....	8,109
	New Zealand ...	88,780	747	89,527	.....	89,527 "	15,035	.....	15,035
	South Australia ...	600	.....	600	.....	600 "	90	.....	90
	Tasmania ...	3,040	.....	3,040	.....	3,040 "	442	.....	442
	New Caledonia ...	11,906	.....	11,906	.....	11,906 "	1,761	.....	1,761
Grain...		1,095,626	747	1,096,373	.....	1,096,373 bshls.	186,551	.....	186,551
Oats ...	Victoria ...	1,485	.....	1,485	7,009	8,494 bshls.	297	903	1,200
	Queensland ...	2,804	.....	2,804	2,139	4,943 "	557	362	919
	New Zealand ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	8	.....	8
	New Caledonia ...	71	.....	71	.....	71 "	15	.....	15
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	830	830 "	.....	130	130
		4,400	.....	4,400	9,978	14,378 bshls.	877	1,395	2,272
Rice ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8,086	8,086 cwt.	.....	7,127	7,127
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	11,164	11,164 "	.....	11,115	11,115
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	888	888 "	.....	782	782
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	4,741	4,741 "	.....	3,207	3,207
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3,304	3,304 "	.....	2,645	2,645
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	40	40
		.....	.....	.....	28,223	28,223 cwt.	.....	24,916	24,916
Wheat ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	26,050	26,050 bshls.	.....	8,000	8,000
	Queensland ...	68	.....	68	.....	68 "	20	.....	20
	New Zealand ...	1,600	.....	1,600	3,781	5,381 "	500	1,180	1,680
		1,668	.....	1,668	29,831	31,499 bshls.	520	9,180	9,700
Grindery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	15	15
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	74	74
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	84	84 "	.....	1,209	1,209
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	141	141
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	4	4
		.....	.....	.....	100	100 pkgs.	.....	1,443	1,443



## STATISTICS—1869.

79

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Guano ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	25 tons	£	£ 240	£ 240
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½ „	.....	198	198
	.....	.....	.....	.....	43½	43½ tons	.....	438	438
Gum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	45	.....	45	291	336 cwt.	50	410	460
Haberdashery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	40	40
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	89	89
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	129	129
Hardware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	143	143 pkgs.	.....	5,174	5,174
	Victoria ... ..	37	.....	37	157	194 „	38	996	1,034
	Queensland ... ..	181	.....	181	9,212	9,393 „	484	40,487	40,971
	New Zealand ... ..	25	.....	25	446	471 „	119	1,854	1,973
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	7 „	.....	79	79
	South Australia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 „	.....	5	5
	New Caledonia ... ..	31	.....	31	598	629 „	181	3,745	3,926
	South Sea Islands ... ..	64	.....	64	1,412	1,476 „	234	7,290	7,524
	Hong Kong ... ..	28	.....	28	763	791 „	45	958	1,003
	Calcutta ... ..	50	.....	50	90	140 „	70	239	309
.....	.....	416	.....	416	12,829	13,245 pkgs.	1,171	60,827	61,998
Hats and Caps ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	33	33 pkgs.	.....	697	697
	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3	88	91 „	57	1,803	1,860
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	42	42 „	.....	938	938
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 „	.....	13	13
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	4 „	.....	84	84
.....	.....	3	.....	3	168	171 pkgs.	67	3,535	3,592
Hay ... ..	Victoria ... ..	21,231	.....	21,231	.....	21,231 cwt.	3,377	.....	3,377
	Queensland ... ..	14,105	.....	14,105	824	14,929 „	2,904	165	3,069
	New Zealand ... ..	6,720	.....	6,720	.....	6,720 „	1,291	.....	1,291
	South Sea Islands ... ..	278	.....	278	.....	278 „	43	.....	43
	New Caledonia ... ..	180	.....	180	.....	180 „	51	.....	51
	Hong Kong ... ..	120	.....	120	.....	120 „	18	.....	18
	Mauritius ... ..	80	.....	80	.....	80 „	13	.....	13
	Singapore ... ..	.....	100	100	.....	100 „	15	.....	15
.....	.....	42,714	100	42,814	824	43,638 cwt.	7,722	165	7,887
Hide-cuttings ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	390	.....	390	.....	390 pkgs.	1,176	.....	1,176
Honey ... ..	Victoria ... ..	938	.....	938	.....	938 lbs.	22	.....	22
	Queensland ... ..	1,844	.....	1,844	.....	1,844 „	44	.....	44
	New Zealand ... ..	150	.....	150	.....	150 „	6	.....	6
	South Sea Islands ... ..	112	.....	112	.....	112 „	3	.....	3
.....	.....	3,044	.....	3,044	.....	3,044 lbs.	75	.....	75
Hoofs and Bones ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	7,600	.....	7,600	.....	7,600 cwt.	1,553	.....	1,553
	New Zealand ... ..	3,040	.....	3,040	.....	3,040 „	612	.....	612
	Hong Kong ... ..	33	.....	33	.....	33 „	12	.....	12
	.....	.....	10,673	.....	10,673	.....	10,673 cwt.	2,177	.....
Hops ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	77	77 pkgs.	.....	815	815
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	116	116 „	.....	819	819
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	29	29 „	.....	265	265
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	6 „	.....	44	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	228 pkgs.	.....	1,943	1,943
Horns ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	146,851	.....	146,851	.....	146,851 No.	1,403	.....	1,403
Horsehair ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,340	.....	2,340	.....	2,340 lbs.	234	.....	234
	Queensland ... ..	175	.....	175	812	987 „	9	42	51
	.....	.....	2,515	.....	2,515	812	3,327 lbs.	243	42
Hosiery and Gloves ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	178	178
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	8 „	.....	321	321
	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	499	499
Houses (Wooden) ... ..	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3	.....	3 No.	180	.....	180

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Ice ... ..	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	£ 6	.....	£ 6
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
		3	.....	3	.....	3 pkgs.	10	.....	10
India-rubber... ..	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	250	250
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	42	42
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	7	7
		.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	299	299
Ivory (Black) ...	Great Britain ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 lbs.	20	.....	20
Instruments (Musical)	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	65	65
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	629	629
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	1,119	1,119
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	484	484
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	173	173
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	80	80
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	76	76
		.....	.....	.....	91	91 pkgs.	.....	2,626	2,626
Instruments (Scientific)	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	111	111
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	24	24
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	538	538
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	93	93
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	4	4
		.....	.....	.....	47	47 pkgs.	.....	770	770
Iron (Galvanized) ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	26	26 pkgs.	.....	366	366
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	227	227 "	.....	2,253	2,253
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	472	472
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	496	496
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	75	75 "	.....	755	755
			.....	.....	.....	416	416 pkgs.	.....	4,342
Iron and Steel ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	127	127 cwt.	.....	100	100
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	3,164	3,164 "	.....	467	467
	Queensland ...	146	.....	146	6,467	6,613 "	109	3,306	3,415
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	102	102 "	.....	71	71
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,167	1,167 "	.....	679	679
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	636	636 "	.....	333	333
	United States ...	.....	.....	.....	400	400 "	.....	100	100
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	358	358 "	.....	128	128
		146	.....	146	12,421	12,567 cwt.	109	5,184	5,293
Jewellery ... ..	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	100	100
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 pkgs.	.....	199	199
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	20	20
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	100	100
		.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	419	419
Lard ... ..	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	121	121 cwt.	.....	207	207
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	7	7
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	34	34
		.....	.....	.....	144	144 cwt.	.....	248	248
Lampware ... ..	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	76	76
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	122	122
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	120	120
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	73	73
		.....	.....	.....	84	84 pkgs.	.....	406	406
Lead ... ..	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	748	748 cwt.	.....	751	751
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	258	258 "	.....	319	319
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	11	11
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	35	35 "	.....	42	42
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	1,656	1,656 "	.....	1,486	1,486
		.....	.....	.....	2,705	2,705 cwt.	.....	2,609	2,609

STATISTICS—1869.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Leather	Unmanufactured	Great Britain ...	2,011	.....	2,011	.....	2,011 pkgs.	£ 36,010	£ .....	£ 36,010
		Victoria ...	63	.....	63	6	69 "	1,070	76	1,146
		Queensland ...	645	.....	645	54	699 "	6,861	802	7,663
		New Zealand ...	107	.....	107	.....	107 "	2,082	.....	2,082
		New Caledonia ...	16	.....	16	1	17 "	74	6	80
		Hong Kong ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	60	.....	60
		South Sea Islands...	10	.....	10	2	12 "	112	13	125
			2,855	.....	2,855	63	2,918 pkgs.	46,269	897	47,166
	Boots and Shoes	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	7	9 pkgs.	45	132	177
		Victoria ...	88	.....	88	26	114 "	1,954	347	2,301
		Queensland ...	974	.....	974	1,147	2,121 "	18,376	18,321	36,697
		New Zealand ...	16	.....	16	305	321 "	256	4,689	4,945
		South Australia ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	48	.....	48
		Tasmania ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	23	.....	23
		New Caledonia ...	5	.....	5	15	20 "	103	228	331
South Sea Islands...	17	.....	17	30	47 "	389	512	901		
Java ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10		
		1,108	.....	1,108	1,531	2,639 pkgs.	21,194	24,239	45,433	
Saddlery	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	304	304	
	Victoria ...	48	.....	48	8	56 "	675	197	872	
	Queensland ...	411	.....	411	162	573 "	4,803	3,190	7,993	
	New Zealand ...	18	.....	18	43	61 "	275	928	1,203	
	New Caledonia ...	28	.....	28	12	40 "	93	137	230	
	South Sea Islands...	2	.....	2	9	11 "	40	75	115	
Hong Kong ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	213	.....	213		
		515	.....	515	236	751 pkgs.	6,099	4,831	10,930	
Lime ...	New Zealand	303	.....	303	.....	303 pkgs.	18	.....	18	
	Queensland	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	13	.....	13	
		308	.....	308	.....	308 pkgs.	31	.....	31	
Lime-juice	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,604	2,604 galls.	.....	387	387	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	5	5	
	Victoria ...	25	.....	25	60	85 "	2	10	12	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	62	62 "	.....	5	5	
		25	.....	25	2,756	2,781 galls.	2	407	409	
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	208	208	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	88	88 "	.....	2,061	2,061	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2,944	2,944 "	.....	84,080	84,080	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	309	309 "	.....	11,318	11,318	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	26	26	
	South Sea Islands...	4	.....	4	965	969 "	110	32,494	32,604	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	249	249 "	.....	6,173	6,173	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	115	115	
		4	.....	4	4,577	4,581 pkgs.	110	136,475	136,585	
Live Stock	Horses ...	Victoria ...	46	.....	46	.....	46 No.	6,472	.....	6,472
		Queensland ...	551	.....	551	.....	551 "	9,201	.....	9,201
		New Zealand ...	437	.....	437	.....	437 "	4,238	.....	4,238
		New Caledonia ...	39	.....	39	.....	39 "	803	.....	803
		South Sea Islands...	16	.....	16	.....	16 "	197	.....	197
		Calcutta ...	336	.....	336	.....	336 "	3,514	.....	3,514
		Hong Kong ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	600	.....	600
		Shanghai ...	120	.....	120	.....	120 "	1,200	.....	1,200
		Point de Galle ...	26	.....	26	.....	26 "	260	.....	260
		Singapore ...	2	5	7	.....	7 "	192	.....	192
	Bombay ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	80	.....	80	
	Bourbon ...	46	.....	46	.....	46 "	800	.....	800	
	Java ...	.....	8	8	.....	8 "	120	.....	120	
			1,625	13	1,638	.....	1,638 No.	27,677	.....	27,677
	Horned Cattle...	Victoria ...	25	.....	25	.....	25 No.	332	.....	332
Queensland ...		17	.....	17	3	20 "	200	700	900	
New Zealand ...		274	.....	274	.....	274 "	1,217	.....	1,217	
Tasmania ...		686	.....	686	.....	686 "	3,838	.....	3,838	
New Caledonia ...		270	.....	270	.....	270 "	950	.....	950	
South Sea Islands...		4	.....	4	.....	4 "	57	.....	57	
Point de Galle ...		2	.....	2	.....	2 "	40	.....	40	
Singapore ...	.....	1	1	.....	1 "	8	.....	8		
		1,278	1	1,279	3	1,282 No.	6,642	700	7,342	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Live Stock <i>contd.</i>	Sheep ...	Victoria ...	188	.....	188	.....	188 No.	£ 84	£ 84	
		Queensland...	45	.....	45	.....	45 "	107	107	
		New Zealand	732	.....	732	.....	732 "	615	615	
		Tasmania ...	3,764	.....	3,764	.....	3,764 "	1,985	1,985	
		South Sea Islands	156	.....	156	.....	156 "	81	81	
		New Caledonia	742	.....	742	6	748 "	326	60	386
		Hong Kong...	199	.....	199	.....	199 "	100	100	
	Mauritius ...	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	50	50		
			5,876	.....	5,876	6	5,882 No.	3,348	60	3,408
	Pigs ...	Victoria ...	2,394	.....	2,394	.....	2,394 No.	3,621	.....	3,621
		Queensland...	7	.....	7	.....	7 "	12	12	
		New Zealand	85	.....	85	.....	85 "	99	99	
			3,486	.....	3,486	.....	3,486 No.	3,732	.....	3,732
	Dogs ...	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	5	.....	5
		Queensland...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	2	.....	2
		4	.....	4	.....	4 No.	7	.....	7	
Goats ...	Queensland...	3	.....	3	.....	3 No.	6	.....	6	
Macaroni and Vermicelli ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	30	30	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	62	62	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	29	29	
		.....	.....	.....	42	42 pkgs.	.....	121	121	
Machinery ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	65	65 pkgs.	.....	560	560	
	Victoria ...	28	.....	28	82	110 "	450	1,043	1,493	
	Queensland ..	942	.....	942	720	1,662 "	7,545	4,983	12,528	
	New Zealand	91	.....	91	170	261 "	968	477	1,445	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	12	12	
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2	31	33 "	45	849	894	
	South Sea Islands	11	.....	11	63	74 "	1,225	36	1,261	
		1,074	.....	1,074	1,132	2,206 pkgs.	10,233	7,960	18,193	
Machines (Weighing)	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 No.	.....	114	114	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	115	115	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	36	36	
		.....	.....	.....	36	36 No.	.....	266	266	
Malt ...	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	853	853 bshls.	.....	426	426	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	285	285 "	.....	208	208	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	9	9	
		.....	.....	.....	1,156	1,156 bshls.	.....	643	643	
Matches ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	136	136 pkgs.	.....	502	502	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	458	458 "	.....	2,694	2,694	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	400	400 "	.....	1,353	1,353	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	36	36 "	.....	211	211	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	37	37 "	.....	224	224	
		.....	.....	.....	1,067	1,067 pkgs.	.....	4,984	4,984	
Marble ...	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	20	20	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10	
		.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	30	30	
Matting ...	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	3	4 pkgs.	4	8	12	
	Queensland...	22	.....	22	427	449 "	51	842	893	
	New Zealand	6	.....	6	16	22 "	24	50	74	
	New Caledonia	3	.....	3	1	4 "	4	2	6	
		32	.....	32	447	479 pkgs.	83	902	985	
Metal (Old) ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	7	7 cwt.	.....	20	20	
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	62	62	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	55	55	
	Hong Kong...	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400 "	.....	3,480	3,480	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	62	62	
		.....	.....	.....	1,463	1,463 cwt.	.....	3,679	3,679	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
						£	£	£	
Millinery ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	457	457
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	89	39
					18	18 pkgs.	.....	496	496
Missionary Stores ...	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	760	760 pkgs.	.....	2,020	2,020
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	14	14
					764	764 pkgs.	.....	2,034	2,034
Molasses and Treacle	Great Britain ...	15,894	.....	15,894	.....	15,894 cwt.	15,894	.....	15,894
	Queensland ...	483	.....	483	85	568 "	482	85	567
	New Zealand ...	210	.....	210	.....	210 "	212	.....	212
	Tasmania ...	125	.....	125	.....	125 "	125	.....	125
	South Sea Islands ...	85	.....	85	22	107 "	86	28	114
	New Caledonia ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	6	.....	6
	Hong Kong ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	6	.....	6
	Fisheries ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 "	13	.....	13
		16,822	.....	16,822	107	16,929 cwt.	16,824	113	16,937
Nails ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	54	54 pkgs.	.....	204	204
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,448	1,448 "	.....	1,486	1,486
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	812	812 "	.....	639	639
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	211	211 "	.....	270	270
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	216	216 "	.....	230	230
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	18	18
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	42	42 "	.....	42	42
					2,785	2,785 pkgs.	.....	2,889	2,889
Oakum ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	51	51 pkgs.	.....	89	89
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	47	47
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	53	53
					88	88 pkgs.	.....	189	189
Oars ...	Queensland ...	106	.....	106	42	148 No.	56	23	79
	New Zealand ...	405	.....	405	606	1,011 "	156	188	344
	South Sea Islands ...	42	.....	42	231	273 "	29	118	147
	New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	17	.....	17
		593	.....	593	879	1,472 No.	253	329	587
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	654	654 cwt.	.....	618	618
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	51	51 "	.....	63	63
					705	705 cwt.	.....	681	681
Sperm ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 tuns	.....	70	70
Black ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	150	150 tuns	.....	4,689	4,689
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	29½	29½ "	.....	866	866
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	323	323
					189½	189½ tuns	.....	5,878	5,878
Cocoa-nut ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	141½	141½ tuns	.....	5,247	5,247
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	30½	30½ "	.....	903	903
					172	172 tuns	.....	6,150	6,150
Oil ... Colza ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	249	249 galls.	.....	109	109
Kerosene ...	Great Britain ...	15,836	.....	15,836	.....	15,836 galls.	1,346	.....	1,346
	Victoria ...	13,690	.....	13,690	.....	13,690 "	1,309	.....	1,309
	Queensland ...	3,150	.....	3,150	53,722	56,872 "	312	4,696	5,008
	New Zealand ...	14,968	.....	14,968	39,312	54,880 "	1,288	3,251	4,539
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,376	1,376 "	.....	148	148
	South Sea Islands ...	56	.....	56	2,973	3,029 "	7	288	295
	Mauritius ...	2,256	.....	2,256	4,272	6,528 "	207	460	667
		49,956	.....	49,956	102,255	152,211 galls.	4,469	8,843	13,312
Other ...	Great Britain ...	167	.....	167	69	236 galls.	46	9	55
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,873	1,873 "	.....	507	507
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,027	1,027 "	.....	160	160
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	725	725 "	.....	152	152
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	397	397 "	.....	73	73
		167	.....	167	4,091	4,258 galls.	46	901	947

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Onions	Victoria	140	.....	140	.....	140 cwt.	56	.....	56
	Queensland	2,303	.....	2,303	.....	2,303 "	1,053	.....	1,053
	New Zealand	459	.....	459	.....	459 "	174	.....	174
	Tasmania	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	3	.....	3
	South Sea Islands	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	2	.....	2
	New Caledonia	240	.....	240	.....	240 "	120	.....	120
		3,151	.....	3,151	.....	3,151 cwt.	1,408	.....	1,408
Oilcloth	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	40	40
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	4	4
		.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	44	44
Oil Stores	Victoria	62	.....	62	2,111	2,173 pkgs.	62	2,730	2,792
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	11,183	11,183 "	.....	19,606	19,606
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2,616	2,616 "	.....	3,811	3,811
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	25	25
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	36	36 "	.....	26	26
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1,109	1,109 "	.....	2,468	2,468
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	639	639 "	.....	1,539	1,539
	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	390	390 "	.....	411	411
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	55	55
Singapore	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	80	80	
		62	.....	62	18,178	18,240 pkgs.	62	30,751	30,813
Opium	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1,693	1,693 lbs.	.....	4,354	4,354
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,239	2,239 "	.....	4,546	4,546
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	320	320 "	.....	320	320
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200 "	.....	1,200	1,200
		.....	.....	.....	5,452	5,452 lbs.	.....	10,420	10,420
Paint	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	8	8 cwt.	.....	13	13
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	598	598 "	.....	993	993
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	47	47
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	109	109 "	.....	182	182
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	79	79 "	.....	98	98
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	823	823 cwt.	.....	1,336	1,336
Painters' Materials	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	50	50 pkgs.	.....	157	157
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	9	9
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	5	5
		.....	.....	.....	58	58 pkgs.	.....	171	171
Paperhangings	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	25	25 pkgs.	.....	187	187
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	11	11
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
			.....	.....	.....	28	28 pkgs.	.....	208
Pepper and Spices	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	358	358 pkgs.	.....	652	652
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	44	44
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	65	65
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	5	5
			.....	.....	.....	424	424 pkgs.	.....	766
Perfumery	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	2	2
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	55	55 pkgs.	.....	164	164
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	74	74 "	.....	170	170
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	8	8
	Hong Kong	12	.....	12	.....	12 "	13	.....	13
		12	.....	12	135	147 pkgs.	13	344	357
Photographic Materials	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	59	59
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	167	167
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	24	24
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	10	10
			.....	.....	.....	39	39 pkgs.	.....	260

STATISTICS—1869.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Pictures and Paintings	Great Britain	2	.....	2	6	8 pkgs.	£ 20	£ 150	£ 170
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	40	40
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	140	140
	New Zealand	3	.....	3	6	9 "	50	43	93
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	48	48
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	28	28
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	7	.....	7
	United States	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	60	60
		7	.....	7	43	50 pkgs.	77	509	586
Pipes (Tobacco)	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	25	25 pkgs.	.....	50	50
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	297	297 "	.....	265	265
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	38	38
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	409	409 "	.....	159	159
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	150	150 "	.....	134	134
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	10	10
					903	903 pkgs.	.....	656	656
Pipes (Iron)	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	11	11 No.	.....	4	4
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	382	382 "	.....	149	149
					393	393 No.	.....	153	153
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Victoria	6	.....	6	239	245 pkgs.	4	324	328
	Queensland	183	.....	183	456	639 "	144	389	533
	New Zealand	46	.....	46	52	98 "	49	78	127
	South Sea Islands	53	.....	53	64	117 "	50	65	115
	New Caledonia	15	.....	15	34	49 "	14	55	69
			303	.....	303	845	1,148 pkgs.	261	911
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain	19	.....	19	.....	19 pkgs.	88	.....	88
	Victoria	1,557	.....	1,557	46	1,603 "	2,103	100	2,203
	Queensland	347	.....	347	64	411 "	848	189	1,037
	New Zealand	117	.....	117	1	118 "	252	2	254
	Tasmania	27	.....	27	.....	27 "	55	.....	55
	South Australia	14	.....	14	.....	14 "	18	.....	18
	South Sea Islands	4	.....	4	14	18 "	7	45	52
	New Caledonia	19	.....	19	3	22 "	36	3	39
	Point de Galle	6	.....	6	3	9 "	18	10	28
	United States	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	30	30
		2,110	.....	2,110	188	2,248 pkgs.	3,425	379	3,804
Plate (Silver)	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	105	105
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	100	100
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	50	50
	United States	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	400	400
					5	5 pkgs.	.....	655	655
Plated-ware	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	30	30
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	121	121
					11	11 pkgs.	.....	151	151
Potatoes	Victoria	264	.....	264	.....	264 cwt.	61	.....	61
	Queensland	24,119	.....	24,119	175	24,294 "	7,803	61	7,864
	New Caledonia	2,375	.....	2,375	.....	2,375 "	699	.....	699
	South Sea Islands	140	.....	140	.....	140 "	44	.....	44
	Manila	.....	160	160	.....	160 "	25	.....	25
		26,898	160	27,058	175	27,233 cwt.	8,632	61	8,693
Poultry	Victoria	3	.....	3	.....	3 pkgs.	11	.....	11
	Queensland	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	153	.....	153
		53	.....	53	.....	53 pkgs.	164	.....	164
Painting Materials	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	53	53 pkgs.	.....	469	469
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	79	79 "	.....	526	526
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	36	36 "	.....	291	291
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	39	39
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	47	47
					174	174 pkgs.	.....	1,372	1,372

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Beef ...	Great Britain ...	334	.....	334	.....	334 cwt.	£ 334	.....	£ 334
	Victoria ...	231	.....	231	.....	231 "	231	.....	231
	New Zealand ...	1,930	.....	1,930	.....	1,930 "	1,898	.....	1,898
	Tasmania ...	771	.....	771	.....	771 "	781	.....	781
	South Sea Islands ...	1,965	.....	1,965	146	2,111 "	2,042	158	2,200
	New Caledonia ...	369	.....	369	.....	369 "	382	.....	382
	Hong Kong... ..	18	.....	18	.....	18 "	18	.....	18
	Mauritius ... ..	306	.....	306	.....	306 "	384	.....	384
	Petropaulovski ...	258	.....	258	.....	258 "	258	.....	258
			6,182	.....	6,182	146	6,328 cwt.	6,328	158
Pork ...	Queensland... ..	4	.....	4	.....	4 cwt.	9	.....	9
	New Zealand ...	350	.....	350	.....	350 "	474	.....	474
	Mauritius ... ..	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	53	.....	53
	New Caledonia ...	9	.....	9	.....	9 "	20	.....	20
	South Sea Islands ...	9	.....	9	45	54 "	17	59	76
		412	.....	412	45	457 cwt.	573	59	632
Hams ...	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	23 cwt.	.....	100	100
	Queensland... ..	3	.....	3	292	295 "	10	1,362	1,372
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	26	26
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	141	141
	New Caledonia ...	11	.....	11	1	12 "	44	4	48
	Shanghai ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	20	20
	Hong Kong... ..	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	38	.....	38
		22	.....	22	357	379 cwt.	92	1,653	1,745
Bacon ...	Victoria ... ..	503	.....	503	.....	503 cwt.	1,539	.....	1,539
	Queensland ...	357	.....	357	240	597 "	1,002	837	1,839
	New Zealand ...	138	.....	138	32	170 "	378	140	518
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	3	.....	3
		1,000	.....	1,000	272	1,272 cwt.	2,922	977	3,899
Tongues..	South Sea Islands ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 cwt.	15	.....	15
Meats (Pre-served)	Great Britain ...	9,552	.....	9,552	227	9,779 pkgs.	35,638	3,381	39,019
	Victoria ... ..	7	.....	7	69	76 "	27	201	228
	Queensland... ..	33	.....	33	94	127 "	78	235	313
	New Zealand ...	6	.....	6	2	8 "	29	4	33
	South Sea Islands ...	241	.....	241	17	258 "	641	154	795
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	52	54 "	5	220	225
	Calcutta ... ..	24	.....	24	.....	24 "	82	.....	82
	Shanghai ... ..	16	.....	16	.....	16 "	76	.....	76
	Petropaulovski ...	33	.....	33	.....	33 "	61	.....	61
	Hong Kong ... ..	138	.....	138	.....	138 "	415	.....	415
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
	Mauritius ... ..	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	15	.....	15
			10,059	.....	10,059	461	10,520 pkgs.	37,072	4,195
Quicksilver ...	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	13 bottles	.....	94	94
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	66	66
			.....	.....	.....	26	26 bottles	.....	160
Rags ... ..	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	81	81 pkgs.	.....	181	181
Rattans and Canes ...	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	185	185 pkgs.	.....	103	103
Safes (Iron) ...	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 No.	.....	148	148
	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	55	55
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	99	99
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	11	11
			.....	.....	.....	16	16 No.	.....	313
Salt ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	320	320 cwt.	.....	16	16
	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	7,851	7,851 "	.....	1,459	1,459
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1,320	1,320 "	.....	87	87
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	342	342 "	.....	68	68
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	927	927 "	.....	180	180
		.....	.....	.....	10,760	10,760 cwt.	.....	1,810	1,810
Saltpetre ... ..	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 cwt.	.....	6	6
Sandal-wood... ..	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½ ton	.....	80	80



## STATISTICS—1869.

87

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
Shale (Kerosene) ...	Victoria ...	390	.....	390	.....	390 tons	£ 570	.....	£ 570		
	New Zealand ...	82	.....	82	.....	82 "	54	.....	54		
	Tasmania ...	80	.....	80	.....	80 "	38	.....	38		
	Shanghai ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	25	.....	25		
			572	.....	572	.....	572 tons	687	.....	687	
Shell (Pearl)... ..	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	5,600	5,600 lbs.	.....	70	70		
Shell (Tortoise) ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2,856	2,856 lbs.	.....	1,815	1,815		
Ship Chandlery ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 pkgs.	.....	169	169		
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	30	30		
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	41	41 "	.....	50	50		
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	65	65		
			.....	.....	.....	88	88 pkgs.	.....	314	314	
Shooks and Staves ...	Victoria ...	204	.....	204	37	241 pkgs.	53	70	123		
	Queensland ...	41	.....	41	.....	41 "	74	.....	74		
	New Zealand ...	79	.....	79	.....	79 "	116	.....	116		
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	14	14		
	South Sea Islands ...	1,023	.....	1,023	445	1,468 "	1,125	735	1,860		
		1,347	.....	1,347	488	1,835 pkgs.	1,368	819	2,187		
Silks ... ..	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	343	343		
Skins ...	Horned Cattle ...	Great Britain ...	44,028	.....	44,028	12,797	56,825 No.	33,879	6,139	40,018	
		Victoria ...	6,611	.....	6,611	206	6,817 "	3,149	100	3,249	
		Tasmania ...	2,800	.....	2,800	.....	2,800 "	1,793	.....	1,793	
		South Australia ...	58	.....	58	.....	58 "	29	.....	29	
				53,497	.....	53,497	13,003	66,500 No.	38,850	6,239	45,080
	Sheep ...	Great Britain ...	522	.....	522	90	612 pkgs.	7,298	912	8,210	
		Victoria ...	19	.....	19	.....	19 "	49	.....	49	
				541	.....	541	90	631 pkgs.	7,347	912	8,259
		All other ...	Great Britain ...	9	.....	9	.....	9 pkgs.	68	.....	68
			Tasmania ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	194	.....	194
		24	.....	24	.....	24 pkgs.	262	.....	262		
Soap ... ..	Queensland ...	805	.....	805	567	1,372 cwt.	1,178	604	1,782		
	New Zealand ...	271	.....	271	100	371 "	364	100	464		
	South Australia ...	100	.....	100	.....	100 "	135	.....	135		
	New Caledonia ...	614	.....	614	44	658 "	708	45	753		
	South Sea Islands ...	1,117	81	1,198	.....	1,198 "	1,737	.....	1,737		
	Hong Kong... ..	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	15	.....	15		
		2,917	81	2,998	711	3,709 cwt.	4,137	749	4,886		
Specimens of Natural History ...	Great Britain ...	14	.....	14	2	16 pkgs.	133	6	139		
	Victoria ...	3	.....	3	2	5 "	6	2	8		
	South Australia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5		
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	3	.....	3		
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	10	10		
			19	.....	19	13	32 pkgs.	147	18	165	
Silver... ..	Point de Galle ...	753	.....	753	11,391	12,144 ozs.	199	4,060	4,259		
Spirits	Brandy ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	57	57 galls.	.....	33	33	
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	6,282	6,282 "	.....	2,347	2,347	
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	73,816	73,816 "	.....	33,043	33,043	
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	10,004	10,004 "	.....	4,120	4,120	
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	289	289 "	.....	130	130	
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3,013	3,013 "	.....	1,604	1,604	
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	807	807 "	.....	473	473	
		Hong Kong... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,925	1,925 "	.....	902	902	
				.....	.....	.....	96,193	96,193 galls.	.....	42,652	42,652
		Rum ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,769	1,769 galls.	.....	365	365
Queensland ...	200		.....	200	14,432	14,632 "	39	3,194	3,233		
New Zealand ...	.....		.....	.....	4,417	4,417 "	.....	832	832		
South Australia ...	.....		.....	.....	52	52 "	.....	9	9		
New Caledonia ...	.....		.....	.....	325	325 "	.....	56	56		
South Sea Islands ...	.....		.....	.....	868	868 "	.....	205	205		
		200	.....	200	21,863	22,063 galls.	39	4,661	4,700		

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Spirits contd.	Geneva ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	275	275 galls.	£	£	£	
		Queensland	.....	.....	16,016	16,016 "	.....	3,834	3,834	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	6,680	6,680 "	.....	1,233	1,233	
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	334	334 "	.....	67	67	
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	1,938	1,938 "	.....	526	526	
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	11,537	11,537 "	.....	2,521	2,521	
						36,780	36,780 galls.	.....	8,355	8,355
	Gin ...	Queensland	.....	.....	2,939	2,939 galls.	.....	1,228	1,228	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	421	421 "	.....	205	205	
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	5	5	
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	53	53 "	.....	20	20	
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	11	11	
						3,455	3,455 galls.	.....	1,469	1,469
	Whiskey ...	Queensland	.....	.....	5,210	5,210 galls.	.....	1,805	1,805	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	839	839 "	.....	278	278	
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	35	35 "	.....	19	19	
						6,084	6,084 galls.	.....	2,102	2,102
	Liqueurs ...	Queensland	.....	.....	468	468 galls.	.....	589	589	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	73	73 "	.....	150	150	
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	148	148 "	.....	141	141	
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	38	38	
						735	735 galls.	.....	918	918
	Perfumed...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	34	34 galls.	.....	77	77	
		Queensland	.....	.....	122	122 "	.....	270	270	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	94	94	
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	17	17		
New Caledonia		.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	24	24		
South Sea Islands...		.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	5	5		
					206	206 galls.	.....	487	487	
All other ...	Queensland	.....	.....	738	738 galls.	.....	219	219		
	New Zealand	.....	.....	128	128 "	.....	26	26		
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	552	552 "	.....	25	25		
					1,418	1,418 galls.	.....	270	270	
Starch and Blue	Victoria ...	.....	.....	585	585 pkgs.	.....	768	768		
	Queensland	.....	.....	900	900 "	.....	1,033	1,033		
	New Zealand	.....	.....	283	283 "	.....	285	285		
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	45	45		
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	45	45		
					1,814	1,814 pkgs.	.....	2,176	2,176	
Stationery and Books	Great Britain	4	.....	4	13	17 pkgs.	23	274	297	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	65	65 "	.....	643	643	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	253	253 "	.....	3,153	3,153	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	261	261	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	85	85 "	.....	1,254	1,254	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	42	42	
					4	452 pkgs.	23	5,627	5,650	
Paper and Documents	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	27	27	
	Queensland	46	.....	46	332	378 "	466	2,712	3,178	
	New Zealand	17	.....	17	86	103 "	101	625	726	
	Tasmania ...	3	.....	3	15	18 "	37	194	231	
	South Sea Islands...	12	.....	12	11	23 "	90	89	179	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	49	49	
					78	538 pkgs.	604	3,696	4,390	
Stones. .	Building ...	Queensland	.....	.....	3	3 tons	9	.....	9	
		New Zealand	.....	.....	5	5 "	10	.....	10	
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	48	48 "	8	.....	8	
		South Australia	175	.....	175	.....	175 "	90	.....	90
		South Sea Islands...	21	.....	21	.....	21 "	61	.....	61
					252	252 tons	178	.....	178	

## STATISTICS—1869.

89

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Stones <i>contd.</i>	Grind ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	219	219 No.	.....	115	115	
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	74	74 "	.....	49	49	
		South Sea Islands...	40	.....	40	63	103 "	12	37	49
			40	.....	40	356	396 No.	12	201	213
	Mill ...	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	2	4 No.	10	17	27
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	50	50
			2	.....	2	4	6 No.	10	67	77
	Whet ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 pkgs.	.....	38	38
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	17	17
			.....	.....	.....	34	34 pkgs.	.....	55	55
	Tomb ...	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	15	.....	15
		Queensland ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
		New Zealand ...	5	.....	5	2	7 "	45	15	60
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	6	6
			8	.....	8	4	12 pkgs.	64	21	85
Stoves ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 No.	.....	41	41	
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	18	19 "	7	102	109	
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	6	7 "	4	40	44	
		2	.....	2	49	51 No.	11	183	194	
Sugar...	Refined ...	Queensland ...	23,308	.....	23,308	135	23,443 cwt.	45,867	333	46,200
		New Zealand ...	10,305	.....	10,305	201	10,506 "	20,709	338	21,047
		New Caledonia ...	156	.....	156	59	215 "	397	140	537
		South Sea Islands	69	.....	69	77	146 "	108	202	310
		Hong Kong ...	19	.....	19	.....	19 "	45	.....	45
		33,857	.....	33,857	472	34,329 cwt.	67,126	1,013	68,139	
	Unrefined	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5,305	5,305 cwt.	.....	7,924	7,924
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	29,692	29,692 "	.....	46,052	46,052
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4,854	4,854 "	.....	7,749	7,749
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	39	39 "	.....	57	57
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	74	74
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	349	349 "	.....	523	523
South Sea Islands...		.....	.....	.....	1,023	1,023 "	.....	1,637	1,637	
Lord Howe's Island	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	42	42		
	.....	.....	.....	41,327	41,327 cwt.	.....	64,058	64,058		
Sulphur ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 cwt.	.....	2	2	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	111	111 "	.....	82	82	
		.....	.....	.....	113	113 cwt.	.....	84	84	
Sundries ...	Great Britain ...	201	.....	201	115	316 pkgs.	896	922	1,818	
	Victoria ...	164	.....	164	148	312 "	540	422	962	
	Queensland ...	395	.....	395	602	997 "	542	2,621	3,163	
	New Zealand ...	226	.....	226	53	279 "	112	209	321	
	Tasmania ...	12	.....	12	1	13 "	5	3	8	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	314	314 "	.....	349	349	
	New Caledonia ...	11	.....	11	14	25 "	28	9	37	
	Point de Galle ...	16	.....	16	15	31 "	150	101	251	
	United States ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5	
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	18	18	
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	6	6	
	Hong Kong ...	3	.....	3	64	67 "	50	134	184	
	1,029	.....	1,029	1,350	2,379 pkgs.	2,328	4,794	7,122		
Tallow ...	Great Britain ...	94,371	.....	94,371	17,466	111,837 cwt.	163,682	34,298	197,980	
	Victoria ...	65	.....	65	.....	65 "	86	.....	86	
	New Zealand ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	8	.....	8	
	Tasmania ...	650	.....	660	.....	660 "	1,130	.....	1,130	
	South Sea Islands...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	3	.....	3	
	Manila ...	120	.....	120	.....	120 "	180	.....	180	
	Petropaulovski ...	240	.....	240	.....	240 "	400	.....	400	
	Mauritius ...	260	.....	260	.....	260 "	452	.....	452	
Hong Kong ...	745	200	945	.....	945 "	1,595	.....	1,595		
	96,467	200	96,667	17,466	114,133 cwt.	167,536	34,298	201,834		

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Tarpaulins ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	£	£	£
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	27	27
	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29 pkgs.	.....	503	503
Tanks (Iron)...	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	4	.....	4
	Queensland ...	3	.....	3	59	62 "	18	237	255
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	87	87
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
.....	.....	4	.....	4	89	93 No.	22	359	381
Tiles (Roofing)	Queensland ...	2,108	.....	2,108	.....	2,108 No.	25	.....	25
	New Caledonia ...	75,877	.....	75,877	.....	75,877 "	810	.....	810
	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	.....	77,985 No.	835	.....	835
Tea ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	119,434	119,434 lbs.	.....	10,339	10,339
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	925,156	925,156 "	.....	78,466	78,466
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	197,508	197,508 "	.....	16,309	16,309
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	8,114	8,114 "	.....	798	798
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	6,379	6,379 "	.....	275	275
	Lord Howe's Island	.....	.....	.....	109	109 "	.....	12	12
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	11,346	11,346 "	.....	1,060	1,060
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4,443	4,443 "	.....	420	420
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272,489	1,272,489 lbs.	.....	107,679	107,679
Cedar ...	Victoria ...	1,893,460	.....	1,893,460	.....	1,893,460 feet	8,513	.....	8,513
	Queensland ...	1,006	.....	1,006	.....	1,006 "	22	.....	22
	New Zealand ...	34,465	.....	34,465	.....	34,465 "	374	.....	374
	Tasmania ...	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	20,000 "	400	.....	400
	South Australia ...	290,000	.....	290,000	.....	290,000 "	2,475	.....	2,475
	South Sea Islands...	200	.....	200	.....	200 "	2	.....	2
	New Caledonia ...	700	.....	700	.....	700 "	12	.....	12
	.....	2,239,831	.....	2,239,831	.....	2,239,831 feet	11,798	.....	11,798
Hardwood	Victoria ...	257,163	.....	257,163	.....	257,163 feet	1,467	.....	1,467
	Queensland ...	6,607	.....	6,607	.....	6,607 "	72	.....	72
	New Zealand ...	46,560	.....	46,560	.....	46,560 "	410	.....	410
	South Australia ...	3,749	.....	3,749	.....	3,749 "	32	.....	32
	New Caledonia ...	114,559	.....	114,559	.....	114,559 "	1,230	.....	1,230
	South Sea Islands...	167,956	.....	167,956	.....	167,956 "	1,575	.....	1,575
	Calcutta ...	19,500	.....	19,500	.....	19,500 "	164	.....	164
	Shanghai ...	72,000	.....	72,000	.....	72,000 "	750	.....	750
.....	688,094	.....	688,094	.....	688,094 feet	5,700	.....	5,700	
Pine ...	Victoria ...	247,640	.....	247,640	.....	247,640 feet	1,148	.....	1,148
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,300	1,300 "	.....	17	17
	South Australia ...	193,000	.....	193,000	.....	193,000 "	1,160	.....	1,160
	Tasmania ...	8,000	.....	8,000	20,000	28,000 "	90	280	370
	South Sea Islands...	1,000	.....	1,000	31,600	32,600 "	12	272	284
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	5,696	5,696 "	.....	66	66
New Caledonia ...	15,695	.....	15,695	.....	15,695 "	158	.....	158	
.....	465,335	.....	465,335	58,596	523,931 feet	2,568	635	3,203	
Treenails...	Great Britain ...	63,366	.....	63,366	.....	63,366 No.	130	.....	130
Timber	Great Britain ...	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000 No.	5	.....	5
	Victoria ...	85,826	.....	85,826	.....	85,826 "	465	.....	465
	Queensland ...	5,530	.....	5,530	.....	5,530 "	98	.....	98
	New Zealand ...	74,065	100	74,165	.....	74,165 "	798	.....	798
	South Australia ...	23,848	.....	23,848	.....	23,848 "	152	.....	152
	New Caledonia ...	160	.....	160	.....	160 "	2	.....	2
.....	191,429	100	191,529	.....	191,529 No.	1,520	.....	1,520	
Posts and Rails ...	New Zealand ...	435	.....	435	.....	435 No.	22	.....	22
Stocks and Naves ...	Victoria ...	140	.....	140	.....	140 pairs	22	.....	22
	Queensland ...	22	.....	22	.....	22 "	5	.....	5
	New Zealand ...	686	.....	686	.....	686 "	204	.....	204
	South Australia ...	195	.....	195	.....	195 "	42	.....	42
.....	1,043	.....	1,043	.....	1,043 pairs	273	.....	273	

## STATISTICS—1869.

91

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Timber <i>contd.</i>	Shingles ...	Victoria ...	300	.....	300	.....	300 bndls.	£ 24	£ 24	
		South Sea Islands ...	228	.....	228	.....	228 "	25	25	
		New Caledonia ...	5,036	.....	5,036	1,320	6,356 "	472	55	527
		Mauritius ...	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 "	200	.....	200
			6,564	.....	6,564	1,320	7,884 bndls.	721	55	776
	Palings ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	30,928	30,928 No.	.....	124	124
		Queensland ...	5,000	.....	5,000	5,000	10,000 "	30	37	67
		New Zealand ...	5,000	.....	5,000	14,000	19,000 "	30	26	56
		New Caledonia ...	23,400	.....	23,400	15,000	38,400 "	135	14	149
		South Sea Islands ...	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000 "	2	.....	2
		34,400	.....	34,400	64,928	99,328 No.	197	201	398	
Laths ...	New Caledonia ...	240	.....	240	.....	240 bndls.	50	.....	50	
Tinplate ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	3	3	
Tinware ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	16	16	
	Queensland ...	27	.....	27	11	38 pkgs.	72	68	140	
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	84	85 "	4	103	107	
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	1	2 "	10	3	13	
	South Sea Islands ...	6	.....	6	9	15 "	42	68	110	
		35	.....	35	106	141 pkgs.	128	258	386	
Tobacco	Manufactured ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	107,254	107,254 lbs.	.....	6,093	6,093	
		Queensland ...	520	.....	520	261,965	262,485 "	29	17,211	17,240
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	73,827	73,827 "	.....	4,978	4,978
		Tasmania ...	225	.....	225	60	295 "	15	60	75
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	494	494 "	.....	30	30
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	51,831	51,831 "	.....	3,578	3,578
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	123,737	123,737 "	.....	6,690	6,690
		Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	78,183	78,183 "	.....	3,640	3,640
		Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	18,508	18,508 "	.....	935	935
		Shanghai ...	.....	.....	.....	8,684	8,684 "	.....	250	250
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	4,066	4,066 "	.....	217	217	
	Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....	474	474 "	.....	120	120	
			745	.....	745	729,083	729,828 lbs.	44	43,802	43,846
	Cigars ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4,462	4,462 lbs.	.....	1,462	1,462
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3,989	3,989 "	.....	1,411	1,411
New Zealand ...		.....	.....	.....	3,642	3,642 "	.....	857	857	
South Australia ...		.....	.....	.....	93	93 "	.....	26	26	
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	103	103 "	.....	35	35	
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	1,305	1,305 "	.....	320	320	
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	1,087	1,087 "	.....	324	324	
Mauritius ...		.....	.....	.....	295	295 "	.....	10	10	
		.....	.....	.....	14,976	14,976 lbs.	.....	4,475	4,475	
Snuff ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	389	389 lbs.	.....	50	50	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	56	56 "	.....	5	5	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	197	197 "	.....	19	19	
		.....	.....	.....	642	642 lbs.	.....	74	74	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	105	105	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	324	324	
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	789	791 "	6	11,739	11,745	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	175	175 "	.....	5,368	5,368	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	250	250	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	60	60	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	704	704	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	39	39 "	.....	873	873	
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	25	25	
		2	.....	2	1,113	1,115 pkgs.	6	19,448	19,454	
Turnery & Woodware	Great Britain ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 pkgs.	7	.....	7	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	12	12	
	Queensland ...	92	.....	92	543	635 "	59	580	589	
	New Zealand ...	61	.....	61	443	504 "	101	139	240	
	South Australia ...	9	.....	9	.....	9 "	33	.....	33	
	South Sea Islands ...	277	.....	277	175	452 "	614	346	960	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	30	30	
United States ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 "	.....	90	90		
		448	.....	448	1,274	1,717 pkgs.	814	1,147	1,961	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Turpentine and Varnish ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	450	450 galls.	£	£ 119	£ 119
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	3	3
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	4	4
					510	510 galls.	.....	130	130
Twine and Thread ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	29	29
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	324	324
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	163	163
						61	61 pkgs.	.....	516
Vinegar ... ..	Queensland ... ..	135	.....	135	5,101	5,236 galls.	19	463	482
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	278	278 "	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands ... ..	14	.....	14	97	111 "	2	6	8
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	8	8
		149	.....	149	5,546	5,695 galls.	21	493	514
Whalebone ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	31	31 cwt.	.....	140	140
Whiting and Chalk ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	81	81 pkgs.	.....	74	74
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	126	126 "	.....	58	58
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	7	7
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2
					215	215 pkgs.	.....	141	141
Wine ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	702	.....	702	2,256	2,958 galls.	502	1,642	2,144
	Victoria ... ..	91	.....	91	8,451	8,542 "	63	3,190	3,253
	Queensland ... ..	1,160	.....	1,160	33,341	34,501 "	739	14,409	15,148
	New Zealand ... ..	177	.....	177	15,139	15,316 "	154	5,763	5,917
	South Australia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	117	117 "	.....	70	70
	Tasmania ... ..	10	.....	10	422	432 "	10	297	307
	New Caledonia ... ..	58	.....	58	1,117	1,175 "	32	544	576
	South Sea Islands ... ..	476	.....	476	1,426	1,902 "	305	790	1,095
	Calcutta ... ..	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	50	.....	50
	Hong Kong ... ..	10	.....	10	430	440 "	5	261	266
Mauritius ... ..	280	.....	280	.....	280 "	150	.....	150	
		3,014	.....	3,014	62,699	65,713 galls.	2,010	26,966	28,976
Wire ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	37	37 pkgs.	.....	158	158
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,053	6,053 "	.....	6,851	6,851
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	40	40
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	230	230 "	.....	244	244
	South Australia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	145	145 "	.....	87	87
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	62	62
					6,485	6,485 pkgs.	.....	7,442	7,442
Wool ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	29855477	.....	29855477	12316999	42172476 lbs.	1,753,248	739,472	2,497,720
	Victoria ... ..	83060	.....	83060	26400	109460 "	4,644	1,320	5,964
	Point de Galle ... ..	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	20	.....	20
		29938837	.....	29938837	12343399	42282236 lbs.	1,762,912	740,792	2,503,704
Woolens ... ..	Victoria ... ..	6	.....	6	27	33 pkgs.	83	1,748	1,831
	Queensland ... ..	8	.....	8	22	30 "	137	602	739
	New Zealand ... ..	7	.....	7	15	22 "	185	1,019	1,204
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	30	30
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	71	71
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	130	130
Valparaiso ... ..	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	150	.....	150	
		23	.....	23	71	94 pkgs.	555	3,600	4,155
Woolpacks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	98	98 pkgs.	.....	451	451
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	482	482 "	.....	4,477	4,477
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	87	87
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	59	59
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	52	52 "	.....	539	539
New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	57	57	
					653	653 pkgs.	.....	5,670	5,670
Zinc ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	36	36 cwt.	.....	79	79
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	18	18
						48	48 cwt.	.....	97
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 5519859	2057865	7577724

## STATISTICS—1869.

93

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD.

## IMPORTS.

No. 39.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of IMPORTS into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence imported.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.							From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	General Total.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1860	£ 4,160,307	£ 870,780	£ 140,357	£ 105,153	£ 140,436	£ 489,818	£ 248,403	£ 1,994,947	£ 45,108	£ 10,995	£ 423,101	£ 884,827	£ 7,519,285
1861	3,062,435	875,644	272,583	92,792	135,972	601,902	359,748	2,338,641	38,409	11,396	254,999	685,675	6,391,555
1862	4,814,264	1,023,250	325,769	96,600	378,009	632,894	612,071	3,068,593	64,234	27,608	196,601	1,163,345	9,334,645
1863	4,541,485	798,240	309,133	85,591	278,772	678,052	522,281	2,672,069	88,224	9,431	220,462	787,905	8,319,576
1864	3,856,161	1,942,001	611,993	89,890	715,278	1,011,884	535,258	4,906,304	46,447	23,937	308,240	694,944	9,836,042
1865	4,349,371	1,195,265	478,744	85,913	1,185,154	774,357	552,361	4,271,794	29,194	11,934	239,096	1,027,206	9,928,595
1866	3,352,768	1,399,511	218,148	56,204	1,161,677	614,983	517,423	3,967,946	12,126	3,318	381,760	1,149,153	8,867,071
1867	2,203,462	1,107,762	322,124	82,689	1,068,264	644,458	300,689	3,525,986	8,768	4,790	127,939	728,859	6,599,804
1868	2,660,430	1,215,777	272,283	121,875	720,936	1,505,970	363,937	4,200,778	13,697	8,038	257,921	910,513	8,051,377
1869	3,544,285	494,855	412,593	87,069	300,016	1,473,008	459,541	3,227,082	15,547	1,574	154,855	757,400	7,700,743

## EXPORTS.

No. 40.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of EXPORTS from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which exported.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.							To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	General Total.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1860	£ 1,482,717	£ 1,501,536	£ 68,108	£ 49,293	£ 442,861	£ 583,047	£ 421,176	£ 3,066,021	£ 37,814	£ 126	£ 8,835	£ 476,507	£ 5,072,020
1861	2,037,550	1,175,082	47,739	37,844	465,408	643,426	656,162	3,025,661	32,875	409	11,811	486,533	5,594,839
1862	2,143,497	1,306,433	191,007	40,319	638,656	926,082	1,622,715	4,725,212	62,145	303	9,864	161,541	7,102,562
1863	2,287,357	573,340	115,588	26,890	638,915	1,070,895	2,033,473	4,459,101	67,513	...	17,219	105,649	6,936,839
1864	2,559,380	992,476	57,952	29,363	1,043,040	1,309,675	1,946,556	5,379,062	72,011	...	17,127	89,637	8,117,217
1865	3,319,628	1,237,068	59,414	30,732	840,345	1,388,301	1,117,348	4,673,208	77,670	...	22,227	98,437	8,191,170
1866	3,162,615	1,476,635	50,242	52,529	584,809	1,172,836	1,727,362	5,064,413	72,091	495	29,760	182,840	8,512,214
1867	3,111,108	1,451,211	37,973	38,453	332,601	868,235	864,565	3,593,038	61,029	...	17,270	98,270	6,880,715
1868	3,486,960	1,098,891	33,014	27,281	485,588	1,014,366	807,089	3,466,229	60,603	...	23,332	155,780	7,192,904
1869	3,267,019	725,404	31,139	21,523	319,855	778,389	2,125,374	4,001,684	102,053	363	52,439	154,166	7,577,724

Note.—The above and following Returns are exclusive of the Traffic Overland—See p. 44, and also pages 105 to 112.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## EXPORTS.

No. 41.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Value of Articles EXPORTED, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

Year.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£
1860	3,731,842	1,340,178	5,072,020
1861	4,000,269	1,594,570	5,594,839
1862	4,919,772	2,182,790	7,102,562
1863	4,586,687	2,350,152	6,936,839
1864	5,746,678	2,370,539	8,117,217
1865	5,577,434	2,613,736	8,191,170
1866	6,057,585	2,454,629	8,512,214
1867	4,894,505	2,046,210	6,880,715
1868	4,878,344	2,314,560	7,192,904
1869	5,519,859	2,057,865	7,577,724

## IMPORT OF GRAIN, &amp;c.

No. 42.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, Malt, and Hops.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Pollard, Bran, Gram, Dhol, and Sharps.	Pease, Beans, and Rye.	Arrowroot, Sago, Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal.	Potatoes and Yams.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.		lbs.	lbs.				Tons.	£
1860	763,563	1,100	{ 110,776 bush. 1,560 pkts. }	20,786,000	8,872,640	17,726 bush. {	497 brls. 1,066 bush. }	{ 4,354 cwt. 3,462 casks }	3,561½	630,662
1861	577,314	973½	{ 117,851 bush. 883 pkts. }	30,296,000	11,992,960	60,538 " { 50½ tons {	4,029 " { 100 brls. }	{ 664½ cwt. 414 pkgs. }	3,623	583,425
1862	446,640	588	{ 175,543 bush. 1,075 pkts. }	29,346,000	9,078,720	214,244 bush. { 213 tons {	346 bush. 470 brls. 68 pkgs. }	{ 3,293 cwt. 2,486 casks }	4,055½	558,386
1863	612,366	4,521	107,359 bush.	28,498,000	10,795,680	142,544 bush. {	4,035 bush. 835 brls. }	{ 3,926 cwt. 5,480 casks }	7,030½	577,126
1864	1,163,914	63	{ 101,874 " " 2,048 pkts. }	47,226,500	14,594,160	66,979 " {	196 bush. 1,088 brls. }	{ 1,980 cwt. 2,974 casks }	9,598	1,102,798
1865	602,826	610	{ 45,599 bush. 1,841 pkts. }	48,644,000	5,747,840	103,213 " "	664 " "	{ 2,832 cwt. 1,799 casks }	5,967½	943,773
1866	1,093,081	4,509	{ 179,067 bush. 1,001 cwt. }	59,664,000	6,216,963	24,353 " {	1,699 " " 594 sacks 342 cases }	{ 3,830 cwt. 4,884 pkgs. }	9,904 2 pkgs. }	1042341
1867	755,973	570 13 cases.	{ 71,167 bush. 1,176 cwt. }	32,910,000	5,139,136	50,404 " "	453 brls.	{ 377 cwt. 2,102 casks }	11,134 1 pkg. }	528,172
1868	609,011	.....	{ 106,332 bush. 1,997½ cwt. }	40,484,000	13,931,940	91,404 " " 84 tons	30 " " 681 bags	{ 1,225 cwt. 929 kegs 184 bags 3,671 casks 592 cases }	16,042 37 pkgs. }	802,592
1869	777,408	2,015	{ 59,940 bush. 1,833½ cwt. }	32,602,000	5,871,212	15,773 bush. { 53 tons {	977 brls. 296 bags	{ 1,110 cwt. 2,625 casks }	9,775 20 pkgs. }	574,522



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## EXPORT OF GRAIN, &amp;c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 43.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &amp;c., Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Malt.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Value.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Tons.	£
1860	3,277	559,226	5,057	3,484,208	338½	150,465
1861	3	132,429	16,150	5,142,592	1,049	84,986
1862	5,147	461,103	31,619	6,924,960	770	153,061
1863	2,179	694,913	18,059	5,293,700	1,110½	185,740
1864	8,526	523,303	15,535	6,071,500	1,440¼	197,453
1865	694	1,109,392	20,096	7,536,816	2,215	295,719
1866	14,115	894,974	20,950	875,600	2,353	287,895
1867	67,333	691,741	5,282	6,124,384	1,411	144,001
1868	1,943	1,146,913	17,616	7,341,500	1,565	226,458
1869	1,668	1,096,373	22,127	5,034,800	1,352½	235,398

1869—Exported in addition to the above, Foreign Grain, &amp;c., to the Value of £59,683.

## IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No. 44.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1860	587,524	29,291	1865	315,616	13,564
1861	309,792	14,958	1866	382,256	14,533
1862	462,028	18,859	1867	347,424	8,364
1863	855,344	32,041	1868	352,688	11,233
1864	550,256	22,704	1869	205,184	6,611

## EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 45.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1860	623,559	33,527	1865	1,381,632	61,822
1861	599,536	20,754	1866	1,529,808	91,640
1862	491,624	19,091	1867	976,304	42,034
1863	647,360	22,550	1868	738,752	19,071
1864	1,212,848	43,261	1869	1,066,240	40,844

1869—Exported in addition to the above, Foreign Butter and Cheese to the Value of £2,424.

## IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

No. 46.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1860	121	97	526	2	10	35,954	1865	106	6	1,284	.....	119	15,094
1861	91	51	4,640	.....	70	26,293	1866	135	1	239	2	4	15,056
1862	96	10	4,429	.....	10	20,247	1867	152	2	2,110	.....	.....	7,428
1863	64	24	1,643	.....	.....	20,176	1868	93	72	339	2	.....	11,219
1864	74	12	406	.....	72	16,836	1869	80	284	812	.....	.....	28,570

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

## No. 47.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1860	1,689	885	11,914	3	35	54,804	1865	2,587	10,254	9,171	.....	2,652	113,203
1861	1,479	644	11,498	.....	68	49,280	1866	1,435	2,576	5,578	.....	1,573	48,968
1862	1,263	708	38,485	.....	75	62,057	1867	909	5,192	7,781	.....	2,802	54,797
1863	2,896	8,653	8,898	.....	156	109,821	1868	1,001	4,334	7,989	.....	1,186	47,943
1864	3,936	18,498	21,618	.....	595	166,552	1869	1,638	1,279	5,876	.....	3,486	41,399

1869—Exported, in addition to the above, Foreign Live Stock to the Value of £760.

## IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

## No. 48.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.	Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	£		Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1860	11,820½ cwt.	178 cases	36,943	1865	5,255 cwt.	315 cases	18,792
1861	4,772½ "	324 "	19,959	1866	8,615 "	197 "	27,123
1861	27 crates and 800 carcasses of mutton			1867	4,216 "	145 "	13,092
1862	4,903¾ cwt.	661 "	25,170	1868	3,631 "	17 pkgs.	13,351
1863	7,951 "	1,890 "	38,503	1869	70 casks		
1864	13,827¼ "	481 "	44,765		3,563 cwt.	1,174 "	24,600

1869—Imported also, 1,016 packages Preserved Provisions; stated Value, £2,975.

## EXPORT OF SALT MEAT—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

## No. 49.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Preserved Meats.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1860	16,077 cwt.	378¾ cwt.	5 cwt.	18 packages	22,478
1861	12,391 "	1,056 "	79 "	5 "	18,513
1862	11,881 "	1,383½ "	79 "	20 "	18,488
1863	18,703 "	898 "	188 "	67 "	25,754
1864	21,818 "	1,368 "	71 "	95 "	28,270
1865	23,332 "	3,409 "	109 "	182 "	35,659
1866	29,044 "	1,339 "	9 "	160 "	36,757
1867	7,042 "	566 "	346 "	5,697 "	27,881
1868	8,908 "	588 "	105 "	7,876 "	36,635
1869	6,594 "	1,022 "	5 "	10,059 "	47,002

1869—Exported, in addition to the above, Foreign Salt Meat to the Value of £7,042.

N.B.—Imported in 1869, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &amp;c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 7,572 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated Value, £4,992.

## STATISTICS—1869.

97

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

No. 50.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goat.	Kangaroo and Opossum.	All other.	Manufactured. (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
1860	Quantity. 24,332 No.	Quantity. 1,295 bundles	Quantity. 14 bundles	Quantity. 46 pkgs.	Quantity. 18,823 trunks	Packages. 215	£ 410,031
1861	24,853 "	1,942 " & 2 cases	7 cases	5 "	15,463 "	570	352,339
1862	23,042 "	1,226 "	6 "	26 " &c.	17,716 "	556	403,505
1863	12,231 "	1,909 "	494 No.	41 "	14,705 "	177	278,812
1864	32,638 "	1,775½ "	13 cases	104 "	19,460 "	214	397,793
1865	30,103 "	2,250 "	12 "	255 " &c.	20,553 "	204	422,288
1866	37,713 "	1,896 "	35 "	88 "	11,378 "	195	194,365
1867	31,369 "	2,256 "	97 "	77 "	7,183 "	314	154,418
1868	40,345 "	5,334 "	46 "	36 "	13,881 "	503	262,942
1869	28,493 "	6,083 "	79 "	43 "	11,618 "	473	219,984

## EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 51.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Kangaroo.	Sheep and Goat.	All other.	Manufactured. (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
1860	Quantity. 99,178 No.	.....	Quantity. 99 pkgs.	Quantity. 784 pkgs.	Quantity. 59 pkgs.	Quantity. 345 pkgs.	£ 90,554
1861	106,068 "	.....	50 "	519 "	188 "	2,439 "	100,459
1862	126,805 "	.....	26 "	239 "	197 "	844 "	105,458
1863	149,964 "	.....	157 "	17 "	224 "	1,257 "	119,004
1864	178,278 "	.....	87 "	10 "	375 "	1,048 "	129,122
1865	128,983 "	.....	187 "	21 "	244 "	1,206 "	98,110
1866	137,055 "	.....	489 "	72 "	480 "	863 "	113,045
1867	95,752 "	.....	162 "	35 "	1,074 "	1,208 "	105,487
1868	63,649 "	.....	231 "	765 "	1,255 "	1,947 "	105,995
1869	53,497 "	.....	541 "	24 "	1,108 "	2,855 "	113,922

1860.—Exported also Foreign Hides and Leather to the value of £37,118.  
 1869.—Exported in addition to the above, the produce of the Colony, 513 pkgs. Saddlery and Harness; Estimated Value, £6,099.

## EXPORT OF WOOL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 52.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of WOOL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1860	lbs. 12,809,362	£ 1,123,699	lbs. 2,153,000	£ 330,590	lbs. 14,962,362	£ 1,454,289
1861	12,745,891	1,396,426	5,425,318	372,552	18,171,209	1,768,978
1862	13,482,139	1,283,818	7,506,254	517,368	20,988,393	1,801,186
1863	14,791,849	1,262,274	1,050,671	54,246	15,842,520	1,316,520
1864	18,414,530	1,628,493	7,413,387	666,122	25,827,917	2,294,615
1865	18,764,482	1,624,114	11,094,309	659,446	29,858,791	2,283,560
1866	21,663,634	1,856,280	15,317,051	974,068	36,980,685	2,830,348
1867	21,708,902	1,711,322	.....*	.....*	21,708,902	1,711,322
1868	25,721,632	1,879,751	.....*	.....*	25,721,632	1,879,751
1869	29,938,837	1,762,912	21,330,835	1,399,610	51,269,672	3,162,522

\* No record kept of the Overland Traffic in these years.  
 1869.—Exported in addition to the above, 12,343,999 lbs. of Foreign Wool, of the Value of £740,792.

## EXPORT OF TALLOW—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1860	cwt. 13,647	£ 28,794	1865	cwt. 75,810	£ 122,270
1861	60,638	60,816	1866	27,726	51,826
1862	71,281	104,030	1867	37,211	63,648
1863	17,709	31,221	1868	93,901	144,377
1864	61,056	100,654	1869	96,667	167,536

1869.—Exported in addition to the above, Foreign Tallow to the Value of £34,288.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## IMPORT OF TIMBER.

No. 54.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Pine, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Falings.	Sandal-wood.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	£
1860	79,700 No.	7,153,645 feet 344,766 feet cedar 612 spars 4,090 posts and rails 750 pickets 20 tons firewood	.....	1,802,100	479,420	382,326	3½	106,397
1861	285,564 "	4,014,774 feet 37,200 " cedar 8,980 " oak 130 spars 25,500 posts and rails 2 logs teak 43,750 pieces timber 24 " gum 169 " pine 28 tons firewood	.....	2,008,100	60,500	569,156	152	68,271
1862	{ 34,298 " 156,800 feet	4,618,337 feet 144,281 pieces 1,000 vine poles 367 spars 85 tons firewood	.....	902,766	268,700	521,749	233	72,993
1863	{ 208,410 No. 156,190 feet	8,385,999 feet 3,031 spars 6,579,111 feet	.....	1,311,200	277,321	658,127	7	88,832
1864	{ 33,440 No. 82,061 feet	78 spars 13 logs 6,380,160 feet	.....	2,759,236	41,249	623,233	31	91,044
1865	{ 19,423 No. 67,056 feet	211 spars 4,899,750 feet	.....	1,662,000	29,000	685,901	1	71,815
1866	{ 49,652 No. 68,265 feet	119 spars 4,883,498 feet	.....	1,114,700	58,000	431,457	2	23,027
1867	{ 5,577 No. 55,433 "	174 spars 4,374,672 feet	.....	442,300	{ 20,000 2,477 bncls. }	601,125	7	24,094
1868	{ 47,680 " 144 bncls.	386 spars 7,175,425 feet 247 spars	.....	598,600	40,000	836,463	64	28,759
1869			.....	411,700	276,800	745,805	2	41,133

## EXPORT OF TIMBER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 55.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Cedar.	Hardwood, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Falings.	Trreenails and Spokes, &c	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	£
1860	2,061,813 feet	331,753 feet 3 spars 424 pairs stocks 768 posts and rails 1,001 feet battens 351,000 feet, all other 86,610 feet	5 houses	1,178 bncls.	.....	28,900	213,639	28,186
1861	940,571 "	200 stocks, &c. 642 posts and rails 757,494 feet, all other 1,000,201 feet	2 houses	8,813 "	60 bncls.	50,600	91,345	19,554
1862	473,143 "	176 spars, &c. 1,000 posts and rails 1,679,011 feet	6 houses	400,800 "	.....	77,956	712,097	25,318
1863	1,502,777 "	450 posts and rails 546 stocks and naves 184 spars 2,767,029 feet	.....	11,879 "	7,662 bncls.	109,894	230,399	42,190
1864	604,046 "	71 spars 581 pairs stocks and naves 4,580 posts and rails 2,979,528 feet	.....	16,735 "	4,225 "	156,155	210,460	37,772
1865	595,889 "	118 spars 990 pairs stocks and naves 728,853 feet	.....	144,262 "	763 "	66,675	442,504	36,105
1866	1,781,613 "	602 pairs stocks and naves 500 posts and rails 69 spars 562,624 feet	2 houses	3,930 "	3 "	59,335	252,244	25,315
1867	2,066,463 "	528 pairs stocks and naves 600 posts and rails 282 spars	.....	2,755 "	1,135 "	33,846	100,061	17,541
1868	1,070,775 "	275,324 feet 638 pairs stocks and naves	.....	8,273 "	.....	38,500	199,622	12,797
1869	2,239,831 "	1,153,429 feet 1,043 pairs stocks and naves 435 posts and rails	3 houses	6,564 "	240 bncls.	34,400	254,895	23,159

1869.—Exported, in addition to the above, Foreign Timber to the Value of £891.

## STATISTICS—1869.

99

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## EXPORT OF COAL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

## No. 56.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of COAL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1860	233,877	183,761	1865	382,968	214,158
1861	207,780	160,965	1866	540,905	300,558
1862	308,782	245,422	1867	473,357	253,259
1863	298,038	220,181	1868	548,036	292,201
1864	372,466	212,488	1869	595,553	298,195

## EXPORT OF GOLD AND COIN—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

## No. 57.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity of GOLD and COIN Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Gold.			Coin. (Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns.)		Total Value.
	Quantity.			Boxes.	Value.	
	ozs.	dwt.	grs.		£	£
1860	77,905	4	12	343	1,577,386	1,876,049
1861	69,692	10	0	358	1,629,926	1,890,908
1862	104,000	15	0	518	2,318,972	2,715,037
1863	150,086	0	0	397	1,774,134	2,361,949
1864	78,169	0	0	553	2,647,516	2,952,471
1865	86,174	15	0	507	2,322,026	2,647,668
1866	29,400	7	0	624	2,812,458	2,924,891
1867	32,486	4	0	445	2,040,546	2,170,165
1868	32,862	3	0	400	1,770,636	1,895,929
1869	81,173	16	0	491	2,180,092	2,489,145

NOTE.—This return includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies for the purpose of being converted into Bars and Coin. (See Mint Return.)

## GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

## No. 58.—RETURN showing the Total Quantity and Value of GOLD DUST and COIN Exported from the Colony in the Year 1869, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	Quantity.		Value.	Countries.		Quantity.		Value.	Countries.
	ozs.	dwt.	£			boxes.	£		
Gold	35,545	19	139,481	Great Britain.	Coin	33	165,000	Great Britain.	
	109,658	0	424,771	Point de Galle.		60	293,600	Victoria.	
	3,890	17	14,008	Hong Kong.		3	4,220	Queensland.	
						17	76,700	New Zealand.	
	149,094	16	578,260*		370	1,578,392	Point de Galle.		
					7	35,000	Mauritius.		
					3	1,200	South Sea Islands.		
					7	30,500	Petropaulovski.		
					500	2,184,612†			

\* Gold ... .. 578,260

† Coin ... .. 2,184,612

Total Value ... .. £ 2,762,872

## WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 59.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1860	7	1,185	1	116	4	1,592	63	30	13½	5,010
1861	5	722	.....	.....	8	3,042	29½	106½	2½	5,237
1862	9	1,540	.....	.....	8	2,840	465	73	11	16,732
1863	6	1,131	.....	.....	5	1,607	50	17	.....	5,280
1864	3	322	.....	.....	7	2,383	183	111	120	20,850
1865	2	318	.....	.....	1	351	125	.....	.....	6,840
1866	3	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	5	919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	2	564	.....	.....	1	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	4	1,071	.....	.....	1	224	.....	.....	.....	.....

## FISHERIES.

No. 60.—DECENNIAL RETURN of FISHERIES, showing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value.

Year.	Number of Ships employed.	Description of Fish, Quantity, and Value.								Total Value.
		Sperm Oil.		Black Oil.		Whalebone.		Tortoise-shell.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tuns.	£	Tuns.	£	Tons cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£
1860	12	72½	5,100	93½	2,878	0 12	313	22	22	8,012
1861	13	103	7,320	124	3,600	3 10	90	.....	.....	11,010
1862	17	565	17,812	285	9,000	0 11	390	100	51	27,253
1863	11	88	7,155	56½	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,295
1864	10	183	13,370	111	4,730	6 0	2,750	.....	.....	20,850
1865	3	129	7,050	75	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,850
1866	3	.....	.....	60	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
1867	5	.....	.....	150	4,260	0 1	35	.....	.....	4,295
1868	3	500 galls.	130	225	6,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,924
1869	5	.....	.....	51	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533

# SHIPPING.

## VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 61.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, from each Country, in the Year 1869.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.										
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		
Batavia	4	1625	56	...	...	...	4	1625	56	2	590	20	...	...	...	2	590	20	6	2215	76	...	...	...	6	2215	76		
Bourbon	1	252	11	...	...	...	1	252	11	6	2200	79	...	...	...	6	2200	79	7	2452	90	...	...	...	7	2452	90		
Ceylon	14	12909	2154	...	...	...	14	12909	2154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12909	2154	...	...	...	14	12909	2154		
China	18	5363	200	...	...	...	18	5363	200	5	1667	63	...	...	...	5	1667	63	23	7030	263	...	...	...	23	7030	263		
Fiji	10	1646	86	...	...	...	10	1646	86	1	322	9	...	...	...	1	322	9	11	1968	95	...	...	...	11	1968	95		
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	578	14	...	...	...	1	578	14	1	578	14	...	...	...	1	578	14		
Great Britain	90	83721	2466	...	...	...	90	83721	2466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	83721	2466	...	...	...	90	83721	2466		
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1667	52	...	...	...	3	1667	52	3	1667	52	...	...	...	3	1667	52		
Howe's Island, Lord	2	36	5	...	...	...	2	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	5	...	...	...	2	36	5		
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	306	17	...	...	...	1	306	17	1	306	17	...	...	...	1	306	17		
Java	2	560	19	...	...	...	2	560	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	560	19	...	...	...	2	560	19		
Manila	3	1875	45	...	...	...	3	1875	45	4	1963	66	...	...	...	4	1963	66	7	3838	111	...	...	...	7	3838	111		
Mauritius	17	6135	206	...	...	...	17	6135	206	2	525	19	...	...	...	2	525	19	19	6660	225	...	...	...	19	6660	225		
New Caledonia	21	3474	157	11	2276	83	32	5750	240	1	61	8	5	2002	69	6	2063	77	22	3535	165	16	4278	152	38	7813	317		
New Zealand	118	41455	1930	215	64166	2048	333	105621	3978	3	1426	31	12	3721	130	15	5147	161	121	42881	1961	227	67887	2178	348	110768	4139		
Philippine Islands	1	398	12	...	...	...	1	398	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	398	12	...	...	...	1	398	12		
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425	12	...	...	...	1	425	12	1	425	12	...	...	...	1	425	12		
Queensland	312	87314	7313	45	9127	398	357	96441	7711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	87314	7313	45	9127	398	357	96441	7711		
Singapore	...	...	...	1	799	16	1	799	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	799	16	...	...	...	1	799	16
South Australia	113	35104	1201	8	3744	97	121	38848	1298	8	2754	98	3	630	25	11	3384	123	121	37858	1299	11	4374	122	132	42232	1421		
South Sea Islands	28	3916	240	...	...	...	28	3916	240	2	211	12	1	180	9	3	391	21	30	4127	252	1	180	9	31	4307	261		
(Tonga)	1	191	9	...	...	...	1	191	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	191	9	...	...	...	1	191	9		
(Tongataboo)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	6	...	...	...	1	67	6	1	67	6	...	...	...	1	67	6		
Tabiti	3	809	32	...	...	...	3	809	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	809	32	...	...	...	3	809	32		
Tasmania	65	14733	920	23	7831	437	88	22564	1357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	14733	920	23	7831	437	88	22564	1357		
Torres Straits	2	303	35	...	...	...	2	303	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	303	35	...	...	...	2	303	35		
Vancouver's Island	1	789	19	...	...	...	1	789	19	4	2143	48	...	...	...	4	2143	48	5	2932	67	...	...	...	5	2932	67		
United States	11	4045	128	...	...	...	11	4045	128	8	3388	84	...	...	...	8	3388	84	19	7433	212	...	...	...	19	7433	212		
Victoria	261	126483	7067	472	156947	4922	733	283430	11939	12	6011	174	57	29142	744	69	35153	918	273	132494	7241	529	186089	5666	802	318583	12907		
Western Australia	1	69	17	...	...	...	1	69	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	17	...	...	...	1	69	17		
Whaling Voyage	4	1071	94	...	...	...	4	1071	94	1	224	23	...	...	...	1	224	23	5	1295	117	...	...	...	5	1295	117		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>434276</b>	<b>24422</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>244890</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>679166</b>	<b>32423</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26528</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35675</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>62203</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>460804</b>	<b>25257</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>280565</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>741369</b>	<b>34235</b>		

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 62.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain...	214	149,945	7,376	90	56,455	1,554	304	206,400	8,930
British Possessions...	889	283,980	17,034	685	188,435	6,447	1,574	472,415	23,481
French...	15	6,230	200	17	6,518	229	32	12,748	429
United States...	18	9,067	226	21	15,986	309	39	25,053	535
Spanish...	.....	.....	.....	1	583	11	1	583	11
Dutch...	11	5,277	183	4	1,533	54	15	6,810	237
Denmark...	3	780	33	11	3,404	121	14	4,184	154
Hamburgh, N. G. ....	5	1,461	53	2	397	19	7	1,858	72
Hanover, N. G. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	899	31	3	899	31
Swedish...	2	900	30	2	905	26	4	1,805	56
Bremen, N. G. ....	1	453	11	.....	.....	.....	1	453	11
Prussia...	7	2,107	72	6	1,487	55	13	3,594	127
Norwegian...	.....	.....	.....	11	3,693	122	11	3,693	122
New Caledonia...	1	68	8	.....	.....	.....	1	68	8
Manila...	1	405	19	.....	.....	.....	1	405	19
Tonga, South Sea Islands...	2	131	12	.....	.....	.....	2	131	12
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,169</b>	<b>460,804</b>	<b>25,257</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>280,565</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>741,369</b>	<b>34,235</b>

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 63.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Sydney.....	965	385828	22598	15	5812	204	980	391640	22802	62	24945	792	2	397	19	64	25342	811	1027	410773	23390	17	6209	223	1044	416982	23613	
Newcastle...	100	35387	1109	674	225607	6989	774	260994	8098	4	1583	43	76	35278	958	80	36861	1001	104	36970	1152	750	260885	7947	854	297855	9099	
Grafton ...	4	551	27	40	5267	266	44	5818	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden.....	25	11265	628	12	4677	337	37	15942	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.	9	1245	60	34	3527	205	43	4772	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1103</b>	<b>434276</b>	<b>24422</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>244890</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>679166</b>	<b>32423</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26528</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35675</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>62203</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>460804</b>	<b>25257</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>280565</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>741369</b>	<b>34235</b>	

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 64.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.												From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Total.			
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.
1860	101	78774	650	138205	58	12353	112	20698	137	34382	.....	.....	158	35869	36	21450	39	6999	12	2893	33	18542	88	16670	1424	427835
1861	74	55315	528	120029	73	18475	88	16840	198	45145	2	557	183	39755	51	28543	29	3434	13	3764	28	14368	60	20011	1327	366236
1862	111	81114	462	127434	101	28535	63	10951	334	86647	2	319	219	45143	38	17786	28	4152	17	4380	20	11690	98	36686	1493	454837
1863	112	86755	359	102677	92	25006	57	11043	456	127767	1	895	236	56689	47	22536	37	5496	11	2738	25	13738	61	24487	1494	479827
1864	102	80166	447	141514	139	37984	89	16760	562	179792	2	340	323	89019	47	17546	28	3457	10	3205	26	12440	74	24945	1849	607168
1865	78	70968	589	196702	146	42747	74	19208	439	121145	1	474	395	121945	47	18958	23	3054	3	669	24	11266	93	28752	1913	635888
1866	83	73020	682	243147	126	47255	74	18983	439	114633	1	170	424	135950	44	19627	33	6245	3	704	53	25526	137	45994	2099	730354
1867	62	57143	639	245683	141	44999	109	25469	397	111567	3	510	347	99526	38	19788	31	5111	5	919	19	8538	77	27717	1868	646970
1868	76	69328	736	290667	130	44096	103	23988	417	126317	2	340	382	97390	47	21042	41	6076	3	862	29	12131	107	31956	2073	724193
1869	90	83721	802	318583	132	42232	88	22564	348	110768	1	69	357	96441	41	23336	33	4565	5	1295	19	7433	106	30362	2022	741369



SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 65.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at Ports in the Colony, to each Country, in the Year 1869.

Countries to which departed.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Batavia .....	8	3050	92	...	...	...	8	3050	92	11	5181	159	1	466	17	12	5647	176	19	8231	251	1	466	17	20	8697	268	
Bombay .....	3	3216	79	...	...	...	3	3216	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3216	79	...	...	...	3	3216	79	
Bourbon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	368	14	...	...	...	1	368	14	1	368	14	...	...	...	1	368	14	
Calcutta .....	2	2327	61	...	...	...	2	2327	61	...	...	...	1	383	15	...	...	...	2	2327	61	1	383	15	3	2710	76	
Callao .....	2	1345	34	1	1176	35	3	2521	69	1	270	12	...	...	...	1	270	12	3	1615	46	1	1176	35	4	2791	81	
Ceylon .....	18	18013	1932	...	...	...	18	18013	1932	1	274	10	...	...	...	1	274	10	19	18287	1942	...	...	...	19	18287	1942	
Chili .....	7	4232	131	3	2125	57	10	6357	188	1	309	11	...	...	...	1	309	11	8	4541	142	3	2125	57	11	6666	199	
China .....	99	54832	1628	3	1210	37	102	56042	1665	53	19346	615	2	820	23	55	20166	638	152	74178	2243	5	2030	60	157	76208	2303	
Christmas Island .....	2	538	20	...	...	...	2	538	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	538	20	...	...	...	2	538	20	
Fiji .....	9	1210	66	...	...	...	9	1210	66	1	224	10	...	...	...	1	224	10	10	1434	76	...	...	...	10	1434	76	
Great Britain.....	50	49879	1574	...	...	...	50	49879	1574	1	794	17	...	...	...	1	794	17	51	50673	1591	...	...	...	61	50673	1591	
Guam .....	...	...	...	1	188	8	1	188	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	8	...	...	...	1	188	8
Howe's Island, Lord.....	2	35	2	...	...	...	2	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	2	...	...	...	2	35	2	
India .....	10	9812	255	...	...	...	10	9812	255	4	2294	58	...	...	...	4	2294	58	14	12106	313	...	...	...	14	12106	313	
Japan .....	8	3457	142	...	...	...	8	3457	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3457	142	...	...	...	8	3457	142	
Java .....	1	198	9	1	590	15	2	788	24	1	490	19	3	1305	37	4	1795	56	2	688	28	4	1895	52	6	2583	80	
Macassar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	11	...	...	...	1	275	11	1	275	11	...	...	...	1	275	11	
Manila .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2638	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2638	82	6	2638	82	...	...	...	6	2638	82	
Mauritius .....	13	4286	143	...	...	...	13	4286	143	2	734	26	...	...	...	2	734	26	15	5020	169	...	...	...	15	5020	169	
New Caledonia .....	29	4845	218	...	...	...	29	4845	218	2	511	25	1	320	10	3	831	35	31	5856	243	1	320	10	32	5676	253	
New Zealand .....	283	90882	3375	13	4812	141	296	95694	3516	3	668	25	...	...	...	3	668	25	286	91550	3400	13	4812	141	299	96362	3541	
New Hebrides .....	2	309	17	...	...	...	2	309	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	309	17	...	...	...	2	309	17	
Peru .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	15	1	491	15	...	...	...	1	491	15	
Philippine Islands .....	1	345	10	...	...	...	1	345	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	345	10	...	...	...	1	345	10	
Queensland .....	316	86844	7207	7	682	43	323	87526	7250	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	816	86844	7207	7	682	43	323	87526	7250	
Russia .....	16	8127	235	1	415	10	17	8542	245	8	2762	100	...	...	...	8	2762	100	24	10889	335	1	415	10	25	11304	345	
Singapore .....	4	2368	71	...	...	...	4	2368	71	8	3571	110	...	...	...	8	3571	110	12	5939	181	...	...	...	12	5939	181	
South Australia.....	153	48952	1906	9	2449	93	162	51401	1999	6	1615	62	...	...	...	6	1615	62	159	50567	1968	9	2449	93	168	53016	2061	
South Sea Islands.....	35	5453	380	3	851	96	38	6304	476	5	1250	50	...	...	...	5	1250	50	40	6703	430	3	851	96	43	7554	526	
" (Tongataboo) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	131	12	...	...	...	2	131	12	2	131	12	...	...	...	2	131	12	
Tahiti .....	5	585	34	...	...	...	5	585	34	2	295	14	...	...	...	2	295	14	7	880	48	...	...	...	7	880	48	
Tasmania .....	98	26648	1638	6	863	46	104	27511	1684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	26648	1638	6	863	46	104	27511	1684	
United States.....	72	57005	1435	3	1396	38	75	58401	1473	28	16743	390	...	...	...	28	16743	390	100	73748	1825	3	1396	38	103	75144	1863	
Victoria .....	737	251800	11613	37	9608	463	774	261408	12076	2	811	24	...	...	...	2	811	24	739	252611	11637	37	9608	463	776	262219	12100	
Whaling Voyage .....	2	463	54	2	488	60	4	951	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	463	54	2	488	60	4	951	114	
TOTAL .....	1987	741056	34361	90	26853	1142	2077	767909	35508	151	62045	1871	8	3294	102	159	65339	1973	2138	803101	36232	98	30147	1244	2236	833248	37476	

STATISTICS—1869.

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 66.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION CLEARED at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Nationality of Vessels.	Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ... ..	363	242,575	9,561	14	8,202	267	377	250,777	9,828
British Possessions ... ..	1,624	498,405	24,797	76	18,651	875	1,700	517,056	25,672
French ... ..	35	13,742	460	3	1,281	39	38	15,023	499
Prussian ... ..	17	4,816	176	1	242	9	18	5,058	185
United States ... ..	39	23,428	523	.....	.....	.....	39	23,428	523
Dutch ... ..	21	8,746	301	2	871	25	23	9,617	326
Hamburgh, N.G. ... ..	8	2,168	81	.....	.....	.....	8	2,168	81
Sweden ... ..	1	575	15	1	354	13	2	929	28
Denmark ... ..	9	2,617	102	.....	.....	.....	9	2,617	102
Norwegian ... ..	13	4,800	145	1	546	16	14	5,345	161
Bremen, N.G. ... ..	2	455	20	.....	.....	.....	2	455	20
Tahiti, S.S.I. ... ..	1	113	7	.....	.....	.....	1	113	7
Toonga, S.S.I. ... ..	3	195	18	.....	.....	.....	3	195	18
New Caledonia ... ..	1	61	8	.....	.....	.....	1	61	8
Manila ... ..	1	405	18	.....	.....	.....	1	405	18
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2,138</b>	<b>803,101</b>	<b>36,232</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>30,147</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>833,248</b>	<b>37,476</b>

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 67.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at each Port in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney .....	855	364,636	21030	87	25717	1084	642	390,353	22114	59	22491	743	8	3294	102	67	25785	845	914	387127	21773	95	29011	11186	1009	416138	22959
Newcastle ...	991	346,434	11571	1	188	8	992	346,622	11579	92	39554	1128	.....	.....	.....	92	39554	1128	1083	385,988	12699	1	188	8	1084	386176	12707
Grafton .....	55	7174	363	.....	.....	.....	55	7174	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	7174	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	7174	363
Eden.....	42	17742	1121	2	948	50	44	18690	1171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	17742	1121	2	948	50	44	18690	1171		
Richmond ...	44	5070	276	.....	.....	.....	44	5070	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5070	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5070	276
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1987</b>	<b>741,056</b>	<b>34361</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>26853</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>767909</b>	<b>35593</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>62045</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3294</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>65339</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>803101</b>	<b>36232</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>30147</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>2236</b>	<b>833248</b>	<b>37476</b>

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 68.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.														To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States of America.		To Foreign States.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.
1860	31	23,881	607	131,645	69	14,741	85	16,382	135	35,219	.....	.....	157	34,881	69	45,815	36	5,277	13	2,946	16	8,094	220	112,603	1,438	431,484
1861	31	26,921	555	119,762	81	20,949	91	17,052	182	45,253	.....	.....	192	41,243	68	42,278	39	5,989	14	3,441	33	16,126	105	40,440	1,391	379,460
1862	32	28,018	559	123,325	117	31,964	73	11,885	197	55,450	3	1,171	235	44,410	59	33,565	47	9,258	14	3,695	21	11,765	220	112,850	1,568	467,356
1863	33	30,060	489	120,038	120	35,291	69	12,932	336	109,744	1	171	252	53,345	67	45,613	49	11,256	6	1,597	33	16,158	148	75,168	1,603	511,373
1864	37	33,066	455	162,834	206	54,753	86	16,365	453	151,138	4	655	284	75,857	78	51,601	42	8,616	2	490	29	15,063	166	76,619	1,842	647,057
1865	45	39,360	670	197,463	172	52,359	92	21,839	435	121,170	2	355	397	121,846	54	28,661	45	8,519	.....	.....	39	20,296	169	78,426	2,120	690,294
1866	41	36,138	659	206,421	202	66,286	100	24,057	410	117,175	3	530	383	119,509	42	27,177	54	12,610	.....	.....	69	36,244	296	138,234	2,259	784,381
1867	44	41,295	660	212,728	222	70,174	122	28,313	356	102,094	1	170	312	91,905	54	31,307	54	8,832	.....	.....	40	20,441	239	119,462	2,104	726,721
1868	46	43,984	717	239,530	169	56,931	108	27,454	359	106,773	1	170	338	88,341	48	26,267	43	6,876	.....	.....	52	31,468	337	149,495	2,218	776,449
1869	51	50,673	776	262,219	168	53,016	104	27,511	299	96,362	.....	.....	323	87,526	54	35,207	45	7,685	4	951	103	75,144	309	136,954	2,236	833,248

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 69.—RETURN showing the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	Number.	Tons.	Description.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Barques ... ..	1	154	Registered :—			
			Ships ... ..	3	2,683	54
			Barques ... ..	18	5,794	175
Brigantines ... ..	4	560	Barquentine ... ..	1	164	7
			Brigs ... ..	8	1,605	58
Schooners ... ..	7	397	Brigantines ... ..	4	473	23
			Schooners ... ..	11	1,218	59
Ketches ... ..	12	319	Ketches... ..	3	66	6
			Steamers ... ..	9	1,967	83
Steamers ... ..	8	181	New Vessels :—			
			Barques ... ..	1	154	5
			Brigantines ... ..	4	560	20
			Schooners ... ..	7	397	22
			Ketches ... ..	12	319	31
			Steamers ... ..	8	181	22
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>15,581</b>	<b>565</b>

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 70.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of Vessels BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.		Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860	17	1,135	52	7,212	1865	37	3,109	74	12,708
1861	13	747	56	6,487	1866	43	3,031	107	16,315
1862	13	1,911	69	13,388	1867	36	1,882	82	11,067
1863	27	3,072	72	12,433	1868	22	1,696	82	15,128
1864	40	3,814	102	20,238	1869	32	1,611	89	15,581

BORDER CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS *via* ALBURY.

No. 71.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements ... ..		656 8 0	Corks ... ..		26 5 0
Apparel and Slops ... ..		9,596 12 0	Cordials ... ..	44 galls.	25 2 0
Bags and Sacks ... ..		1,524 2 0	Delf ... ..		984 4 0
„ Paper ... ..		6 10 0	Drapery ... ..		41,614 10 0
Bark ... ..	639 sheets	45 14 0	Drugs ... ..		2,274 0 0
Beer—in Wood ... ..	2,084 galls.	258 16 0	Fish (Preserved) ... ..		15 15 0
„ in Bottle ... ..	3,886 „	831 19 6	Flour ... ..	5,910 cwt.	3,460 0 0
Bottles... ..		55 0 0	Fruits (Dried) ... ..	412cwt. 1qr. 3lbs.	892 15 0
Bran ... ..	851 cwt.	212 15 0	Furniture ... ..		949 13 0
Butter and Cheese ... ..		82 5 0	Glass ... ..		194 10 0
Building Materials ... ..		1,417 0 0	Grain—Wheat ... ..	3,172 bushls.	788 5 0
Candles ... ..		717 9 0	„ Barley ... ..	7 „	1 15 0
Carpeting ... ..		150 0 0	„ Maize ... ..	16 „	3 0 0
Casks (Empty) ... ..		210 0 0	„ Oats ... ..	40 cwt.	10 0 0
Carrage Materials ... ..		344 3 0	„ Pollard ... ..	644 „	194 6 0
Coffee ... ..	18,333 lbs.	956 14 0	„ Rice ... ..	334 cwt. 2 qrs.	364 0 0
Confectionery ... ..		817 13 0	Gold ... ..	12 ozs.	41 8 0
Cordage and Rope ... ..		194 16 5	Grindery ... ..		65 15 0
Cocoa Fibre ... ..		3 0 0	Guano ... ..		8 0 0

## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* ALBURY—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hair ... ..	16 cwt.	29 14 0	Quicksilver ... ..		55 15 0
Hay ... ..	271 "	107 0 0	Saddlery ... ..		1,738 19 0
" Chaff ... ..	676 "	208 0 0	Salt ... ..	5,980 cwt.	1,081 2 0
Hops ... ..	7,594 lbs.	365 7 0	Staves ... ..		393 10 0
Instruments (Musical)		252 0 0	Soap ... ..	996 cwt.	1,091 4 0
Ironmongery ... ..		13,126 10 0	Slates ... ..		122 13 0
Jewellery ... ..		1,433 10 0	Stills and Fittings ... ..	3 No.	101 0 0
Lamps ... ..		6 9 0	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	4,850 galls.	4,731 16 7
Leather ... ..		314 10 0	" Rum ... ..	3,361 "	2,511 19 0
" Boots and Shoes		8,300 0 0	" Geneva ... ..	1,081 "	773 13 0
Lime-juice ... ..		7 7 0	" Whiskey ... ..	1,490 "	1,285 1 0
Live Stock—Cattle	189	607 0 0	" Bitters ... ..	108 "	128 6 0
" Horses ... ..	200	600 0 0	Stationery (Books) ... ..		989 18 0
Matches ... ..		67 3 0	Do. ... ..		1,745 10 0
Machinery ... ..		214 11 0	Sugar—Refined ... ..	117cwt. 2qrs. 14lbs	277 1 0
Machines (Sewing) ... ..	16 No.	257 5 0	" Raw ... ..	5,567 " 3 " 20 "	9,743 13 0
Malt ... ..	1,002 bushls.	642 7 0	" Molasses ... ..	4 " 0 " 14 "	4 2 0
Matting ... ..		47 3 0	Telegraphic Materials		36 0 0
Millinery ... ..		590 0 0	Tea ... ..	108,018 lbs.	8,560 1 0
Must ... ..	2,306 galls.	230 6 0	Timber—Shingles ... ..	53,400 No.	100 10 0
Oil (Kerosene) ... ..		692 9 0	" Laths ... ..	13,000 "	22 15 0
Oilmen's Stores ... ..		8,489 13 0	" Palings ... ..	18,000 "	44 12 0
Oilcloth ... ..		83 6 0	" Sawn ... ..		3,232 9 0
Opium ... ..	11,269 lbs.	28,174 0 0	Tinware ... ..		10 0 0
Paint ... ..		310 5 0	Tobacco—Manufactured	28,374 lbs.	4,373 4 0
Paper-hangings ... ..		217 19 0	" Cigars ... ..	396 "	156 9 0
Pepper and Spices ... ..		11 4 0	Toys and Fancy Goods		3,513 12 0
Perfumery ... ..		20 0 0	Tanks (Iron) ... ..		62 0 0
Platedware ... ..		215 0 0	Vinegar ... ..		30 0 0
Pitch, Tar, &c. ... ..		6 0 0	Wine ... ..	3,699 galls.	1,376 15 0
Plants and Seeds ... ..		685 4 0	Woollens ... ..		865 0 0
Potatoes ... ..	1,249 cwt.	520 15 0	Woolpacks ... ..		1,282 10 0
Photographic Materials		44 10 0	Wicker-work ... ..		85 10 0
Provisions (Hams) ... ..		29 12 0			
Preserves ... ..		136 8 0			
Powder ... ..		7 0 0			
			TOTAL ... ..		£187,569 16 6

EXPORTS *via* ALBURY.

No. 72.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Beer—in Wood ... ..	6,617 galls.	786 8 0	Oil—Kerosene ... ..		7 8 0
" in Bottle ... ..	704 "	229 2 0	Oilmen's Stores ... ..		720 11 0
Bellows ... ..		2 8 0	Paints ... ..		18 10 0
Bran ... ..	280 tons	1,390 8 0	Papering (House) ... ..		1 0 0
Bricks ... ..		1 8 0	Plants ... ..		5 5 0
Building Materials		13 15 0	Potatoes ... ..	12 cwt.	5 14 0
Butter and Cheese ... ..	1,390 lbs.	89 10 0	Provisions—Bacon ... ..	25 "	79 9 0
Candles ... ..		75 16 0	Sacks ... ..		19 14 0
Coffee ... ..	320 lbs.	20 0 0	Salt ... ..	62 tons 18 cwt.	623 14 0
Confectionery and Preserves...		74 14 0	Stationery ... ..		9 10 0
Cordials ... ..	1,763 doz.	270 10 0	" Books ... ..		5 0 0
Delf ... ..		22 6 0	Slates ... ..		112 5 0
Drapery ... ..		782 6 0	Soap ... ..		88 8 0
Drugs ... ..		7 0 0	Skins ... ..		737 16 0
Flour ... ..	791½ tons	9,969 11 0	" Hides ... ..	1,111 cwt.	1,039 2 0
Fruits—Dried ... ..	15½ cwt.	36 0 0	" Calf ... ..		12 5 0
" Green ... ..		1 0 0	Slops ... ..		10 18 0
Turpentine ... ..		4 10 0	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	1,063 galls.	1,226 5 0
Glass ... ..		3 0 0	" Rum ... ..	191 "	192 10 0
Gold ... ..	1,289 ozs.	4,724 8 0	" Geneva ... ..	574 "	546 9 0
Grain—Wheat ... ..	27,583 bushls.	6,462 10 0	" Whiskey ... ..	125 "	133 18 0
" Barley ... ..	21 "	5 18 0	" Bitters ... ..	8 "	12 0 0
" Oats ... ..	782 "	196 5 0	Sugar—Refined ... ..	1½ cwt.	4 7 0
" Pollard ... ..	2,355 "	689 15 0	" Raw ... ..	377 "	817 1 0
" Rice ... ..	28 cwt.	43 0 0	Tea ... ..	4,472 lbs.	447 13 0
Hay (Chaff) ... ..	70 "	20 5 0	Tobacco—Manufactured	2,243 "	354 6 0
Hops ... ..	132 lbs.	11 15 0	" Unmanufactured ... ..	5,446 "	93 18 0
Ironmongery ... ..		616 15 0	" Cigars ... ..	21 "	15 0 0
Lime ... ..		5 10 0	Timber (Sawn) ... ..		776 16 0
Live Stock—Horses	961 No.	3,666 0 0	Tallow ... ..	159 cwt.	192 6 0
" Horned Cattle ... ..	4,376 "	21,880 0 0	Tanks (Iron) ... ..		11 10 0
" Sheep ... ..	34,937 "	10,815 0 0	Wine ... ..	29,859 galls.	9,285 7 0
" Pigs ... ..	288 "	208 0 0	Wool ... ..	578,973 lbs.	32,191 10 0
Matting ... ..		2 3 0	Woolpacks ... ..		154 18 0
Machinery ... ..		28 0 0			
Musical Instruments ... ..		40 0 0			
			TOTAL ... ..		£113,146 19 0

## STATISTICS—1869.

107

## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 73.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, from VICTORIA, *via* COROWA, from 19th March to 31st December, 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements ...	32 pkgs.	374 10 0	Nails ...	1 ton 5 cwt. 2 qrs.	43 13 0
Alkali and Soda ...	2 cwt.	10 5 0	Oatmeal... ..	1 " 0 " 2 "	31 2 6
Apparel and Slops ...	4 pkgs.	107 14 0	Oil—Linseed ...	428 galls.	112 5 0
Arrowroot and Sago ...	1 cwt.	2 3 0	" Olive ...	79½ "	53 16 0
Ammunition—Gunpowder ...	28 lbs.	1 0 0	" Castor ...	37 "	10 13 0
" Shot ...	3 cwt. 2 qrs.	6 5 0	" Kerosene ...	1,509 "	231 7 4
Bags and Sacks... ..	30 pkgs.	463 0 0	Oilmen's Stores... ..	293 pkgs.	824 6 9
Bark—Building ...	100 sheets	11 0 0	Onions ...	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	2 2 0
Baskets ...	5 pkgs.	29 15 0	Paints ...	59 pkgs.	92 17 0
Bedding ...	4 "	17 10 0	Paperhangings... ..	4 "	34 14 0
Beer—in Wood ...	4,229 galls.	428 10 0	Pepper and Spices	556 lbs.	45 5 0
" in Bottle ...	801 "	276 6 0	Pickles and Sauces	4 pkgs.	6 18 0
Blankets and Counterpanes ...	2 pkgs.	6 6 0	Pipes—Tobacco ...	3 "	3 0 0
Bran ...	3,652 bushls.	202 18 1	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	21 "	52 15 0
Butter and Cheese ...	12 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.	103 10 0	Plants and Seeds ...	3 "	12 10 0
Candles ...	6,705 lbs.	309 1 8	Potatoes ...	15 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs.	195 10 0
Casks—Empty ...	170 No.	182 0 0	Provisions—Beef ...	43 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.	886 14 10
Carriages ...	2 "	135 0 0	" Hams ...	220 lbs.	15 10 0
" Materials ...	29 pkgs.	157 15 0	Saddlery and Harness... ..	24 pkgs.	360 17 6
Cement ...	3 "	4 0 0	Salt ...	125 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	454 0 0
Chicory ...	112 lbs.	4 12 0	" Rock ...	104 " 10 " 0 " 7 "	315 10 0
Coffee ...	3,076 "	172 9 0	Saltpetro ...	3 lbs.	0 2 9
Confectionery and Preserves ...	115 pkgs.	388 7 0	Shooks and Staves ...	425 No.	26 0 0
Cordage and Rope ...	26 "	90 10 0	Soap ...	13 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs.	452 2 0
Drugs and Medicines ...	18 "	78 15 9	Starch and Blue ...	1 pkg.	3 0 0
Earthenware and China ...	19 "	135 2 3	Spirits—Brandy ...	2,623½ galls.	1,981 11 6
Fish—Salt and Dried ...	3 "	5 13 0	" Rum ...	317 "	186 13 0
Flour and Bread ...	247 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 22 lbs.	3,430 2 2	" Geneva ...	1,128½ "	492 19 0
Fruit—Dried ...	7 " 16 " 3 " 2 "	430 2 7	" Whisky ...	668½ "	428 11 6
" Green ...	160 pkgs.	183 15 0	" Cordials ...	180 "	113 18 0
Furniture ...	75 "	238 13 6	" All other ...	172 "	89 10 0
Glass—Window ...	10 "	34 0 0	Stationery—Books ...	3 pkgs.	13 0 0
Glassware ...	12 "	64 0 0	" Paper ...	23 "	103 6 0
Grain—Wheat... ..	367½ bushls.	93 13 0	Sugar—Raw ...	52 tons 11 cwt. 0 qrs. 1 lb.	2,052 7 11
" Barley ...	16 "	4 16 0	" Refined... ..	14 " 9 " 0 " 14 lbs.	618 6 0
" Oats ...	1,301 "	332 18 10	Sundries ...	236 pkgs.	1,450 8 10
" Pollard ...	887½ "	67 18 0	Tea ...	17,936 lbs.	1,714 0 8
" Rice ...	5 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.	140 6 0	Timber—Cedar ...	4,800 feet	63 0 0
Hardware ...	413 pkgs.	2,080 6 0	" Pine ...	6,800 "	131 10 0
Hay ...	26 tons	208 8 0	" Oak ...	350 "	5 5 0
Hops ...	486 lbs.	51 1 0	Tobacco—Manufactured	7,273 lbs.	977 5 2
Iron and Steel ...	9 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	174 11 6	Toys and Fancy Goods ...	17 pkgs.	361 9 11
Leather—Manufactured	77 pkgs.	1,543 2 0	Turnery and Woodware	1 pkg.	10 0 0
" Unmanufactured	2 "	36 0 0	Turpentine and Varnish	61 galls.	18 14 0
Limejuice ...	46 galls.	11 15 0	Twine and Thread ...	2 pkgs.	7 0 0
Linen and Drapery ...	165 pkgs.	8,716 2 1	Vinegar... ..	207 galls.	46 14 6
Live Stock—Cattle ...	3,247 No.	11,813 10 0	Whiting and Chalk ...	1 pkg.	1 10 0
Matches ...	8 pkgs.	62 15 0	Wine ...	3 tons 8 cwt.	99 10 0
Machinery ...	2 "	40 0 0	Wine ...	432 galls.	271 14 0
Metal—Galvanized ...	9 tons 10 cwt.	284 15 0	Woolpacks ...	67 pkgs.	1,379 10 0
Molasses ...	1 cwt. 1 qr.	3 0 0			
			TOTAL ...		£50,642 15 1

EXPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 74.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA, *via* COROWA, from 19th March to 31st December, 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements ...	1 pkg.	65 0 0	Grain—Wheat ...	15,812 bushls.	3,791 17 0
Bags and Sacks ...	5 pkgs.	88 10 0	" Barley ...	16 "	4 16 0
Beer—in Wood ...	124 galls.	10 8 0	" Oats... ..	189 "	47 0 6
" in Bottle ...	76 "	21 18 0	" Pollard ...	1,084 "	81 6 0
Blankets and Counterpanes... ..	2 pkgs.	5 10 0	" Rice ...	1 cwt.	2 0 0
Bran ...	354 bushls.	17 14 0	Hay ...	7 tons 15 cwt.	56 10 0
Building Materials ...	2 pkgs.	6 0 0	Linen and Drapery ...	12 pkgs.	397 0 0
Candles ...	2,800 lbs.	120 5 4	Live Stock—Horses... ..	837 No.	4,999 0 0
Casks—Empty ...	104 No.	75 6 0	" Cattle ...	9,507 "	58,511 0 0
Coffee ...	60 lbs.	1 15 0	" Sheep ...	48,377 "	14,733 5 0
Confectionery and Preserves	1 pkg.	5 0 0	" Pigs ...	173 "	247 5 0
Outlery ...	3 pkgs.	6 1 6	Metal—Galvanized ...	4 cwt. 2 qrs.	9 10 0
Earthenware and China ...	5 "	8 19 9	Oil—Kerosene ...	108 galls.	16 5 0
Fish—Fresh ...	1 "	4 0 0	Oilmen's Stores ...	5 pkgs.	54 5 0
Flour and Bread ...	28 tons 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs.	439 15 10	Perfumery ...	2 "	1 10 0
Fruit—Dried ...	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	3 0 0	Potatoes ...	4 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs.	3 18 0
" Green ...	27 pkgs.	226 0 0	Provisions—Bacon ...	18 cwt.	74 5 6

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* COROWA—*continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Salt ... ..	5 tons 13 cwt.	49 18 0	Sundries ... ..	6 pkgs.	18 1 0
Skins—Hides ... ..	110 No.	38 0 0	Tallow ... ..	12 cwt.	26 18 0
" Sheep ... ..	27 pkgs.	301 15 0	Tea ... ..	869 lbs.	90 16 0
Soap ... ..	7 cwt.	13 16 0	Timber—Gum ... ..	28,340 feet	282 0 0
Spirits—Brandy ... ..	560 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	551 0 0	" Pine ... ..	22,950 "	229 7 0
" Rum ... ..	133 "	96 0 0	Tobacco—Manufactured ... ..	359 lbs.	61 2 0
" Geneva ... ..	314 "	272 4 0	" Unmanufactured ... ..	3,360 "	151 0 0
" Whiskey ... ..	2 "	2 10 0	Toys and Fancy Goods ... ..	4 pkgs.	4 14 8
" Cordials ... ..	22 "	24 0 0	Wine ... ..	16,831 galls.	3,611 1 0
" All other ... ..	104 "	25 0 0	Wool ... ..	784 tons 16 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs.	64,708 10 6
Sugar—Raw ... ..	1 ton 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.	94 3 6			
" Refined ... ..	3 cwt. 3 qrs.	10 10 0			
			TOTAL ... ..		£ 154,798 2 1

IMPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 75.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, from VICTORIA, *via* MOAMA, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Acids ... ..	29 pkgs.	151	Furniture ... ..	353 pkgs.	1,500
Agricultural Implements ... ..	289 "	1,157	Glass—Window ... ..	141 cases	834
Alkali and Soda ... ..	258 cwt.	121	" Glassware ... ..	216 pkgs.	862
Anvils ... ..	8 No.	16	" Looking ... ..	11 "	91
Apparel and Slops ... ..	72 pkgs.	1,621	Glue ... ..	2 "	8
Apothecaries' Ware ... ..	1 "	2	Grain—Wheat ... ..	626 bushls.	172
Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Maizena, &c. ... ..	190 cwt.	506	" Barley ... ..	649 "	196
Arms ... ..	3 pkgs.	19	" Oats ... ..	4,956 "	976
Ammunition, Gunpowder ... ..	780 lbs.	46	" Maize ... ..	3,451 "	746
Baskets ... ..	194 pkgs.	517	" Rice ... ..	778 cwt.	1,170
Bedding and Mattresses ... ..	111 "	546	" Beans ... ..	4 "	5
Bedsteads ... ..	172 "	4,326	" Split Pease ... ..	61 "	70
Bellows ... ..	22 No.	96	Grindery ... ..	3 pkgs.	25
Beer—in Wood ... ..	14,008 galls.	1,873	Guano ... ..	12 cwt.	9
" in Bottle ... ..	16,180 "	3,883	Hardware and Ironmongery ... ..	1,843 pkgs.	13,819
Blacking ... ..	20 pkgs.	65	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ... ..	6 "	108
Blankets ... ..	29 bales	612	Hay and Chaff ... ..	3,550 cwt.	1,158
Brassware ... ..	13 pkgs.	128	Hollow-ware ... ..	454 pkgs.	1,173
Bricks—Fire ... ..	657 No.	6	Horsehair ... ..	1 "	12
" Bath ... ..	17 pkgs.	18	Honey ... ..	2,161 lbs.	108
Brushware ... ..	82 "	576	Hops ... ..	12,292 "	1,230
Butter and Cheese ... ..	309 cwt.	1,347	Instruments—Musical ... ..	12 pkgs.	491
Candles ... ..	28,166 lbs.	1,760	Indiarubber Goods ... ..	7 "	16
Canvas ... ..	59 pkgs.	226	Iron—Tanks ... ..	156 No.	469
Carpets and Rugs ... ..	9 "	209	" Safes ... ..	5 "	69
Carriages ... ..	7 No.	450	" Pipes ... ..	176 cwt.	353
" Bicycles and Perambulators ... ..	28 "	120	" Wire ... ..	22,413 "	23,532
Carriage Materials ... ..	117 pkgs.	236	" Galvanized ... ..	2,111 "	3,799
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ... ..	14 No.	511	" Castings ... ..	238 "	475
" Materials ... ..	1,662 pkgs.	1,763	" Bar and Rod ... ..	1,740 "	1,567
Chains ... ..	64 cwt.	131	" Steel ... ..	23 "	85
Cement ... ..	66 brls.	231	Jams ... ..	626 cases	2,003
Chocolate and Cocoa ... ..	892 lbs.	45	Kcgs and Casks ... ..	435 No.	152
Cider ... ..	124 galls.	123	Lamps ... ..	7 cases	71
Cigars ... ..	1,543 lbs.	1,389	Lampblack ... ..	34 pkgs.	104
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	32,661 "	1,633	Lead—Sheet ... ..	98 cwt.	156
Confections and Preserves ... ..	38,265 "	1,913	" Piping ... ..	67 "	80
Copper ... ..	1 pkg.	6	" Shot ... ..	26 "	59
Cordage and Rope ... ..	372 cwt.	1,376	Leather ... ..	158 "	1,174
Corks and Bungs ... ..	27 pkgs.	215	" Boots and Shoes ... ..	473 pkgs.	8,042
Cotton Waste ... ..	3 "	19	Lime-juice ... ..	1,067 galls.	320
Cutlery ... ..	22 "	218	Lime ... ..	1,123 cwt.	841
Drapery ... ..	1,112 "	37,631	Live Stock—Cattle ... ..	600 No.	1,800
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	155 "	1,164	" Horses ... ..	156 "	384
Doors ... ..	419 No.	587	" Dogs ... ..	7 "	22
Earthenware and China ... ..	293 pkgs.	2,492	Luggage and Effects ... ..	69 pkgs.	348
Earthen Pipes ... ..	4 "	8	Malt ... ..	5,604 bushls.	2,496
Felt ... ..	9 "	73	Matches ... ..	184 cases	1,611
Fish—Dried, Salted, and Preserved ... ..	970 "	1,648	Machinery—Pumping ... ..	541 pkgs.	3,516
Flour and Bread ... ..	533 tons	10,999	" Weighing ... ..	25 "	256
" Biscuits ... ..	265 cwt.	616	" Sewing ... ..	19 "	211
Fruit—Dried ... ..	1,271 "	2,695	" Agricultural and Domestic ... ..	12 "	96
" Bottled ... ..	184 cases	561	" Mining ... ..	42 "	450
" Green ... ..	309 "	386	" Saw Mills ... ..	4 "	1,760
			Marble ... ..	16 cases	147
			Matting ... ..	17 pkgs.	33

## STATISTICS—1869.

109

## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* MOAMA—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Nails ... ..	465 cwt.	1,736	Starch and Blue	194 pkgs.	281
Oakum ... ..	6 "	11	Stationery—Books	31 "	324
Oatmeal ... ..	269 "	403	" Paper	154 "	1,470
" Groats and Pearl Barley	54 "	101	Steam-engines	8 No.	1,260
Oil—Linsced and Boiled	12,026 galls.	3,607	Stones—Grind	137 "	63
" Olive	207 cases	331	" Sharpening	24 pkgs.	97
" Castor	108 "	227	Spirits—Brandy	14,789 galls.	13,900
" Kerosene	12,050 galls.	1,957	" Geneva	5,518 "	3,675
Oilcloth	26 pkgs.	607	" Whiskey	2,506 "	2,067
Oilmen's Stores	1,236 "	3,087	" Rum	3,202 "	1,721
Onions	89 cwt.	71	" Liqueurs, &c.	982 "	1,492
Opium	369 lbs.	918	" Perfumed	4 "	37
Paints	529 cwt.	3,385	" All other	514 "	354
Painters' Materials	2 pkgs.	14	Sugar—Refined	610 cwt.	1,708
Paperhangings	35 "	171	" Raw	11,751 "	26,439
Pepper and Spices	51 "	129	" Molasses	76 "	129
Perfumery	5 "	26	Sundries	1,249 pkgs.	11,639
Pickles and Sauces	528 cases	791	Tarpaulins	11 "	66
Pictures and Paintings	8 "	117	Tea	112,968 lbs.	15,533
Pipes—Tobacco	216 "	325	Telegraph Materials	2 pkgs.	14
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	355 brls.	372	Tents	35 "	54
Plants and Seeds	73 pkgs.	164	Timber—Hardwood	7,800 feet	46
Plate and Plated-ware	1 "	25	" Cedar and Pine	139,092 "	1,668
Potatoes	145 tons.	1,308	" Palings	2,640 "	84
Pollard and Bran	388 cwt.	271	Tin	1 cwt.	6
Provisions—Preserved	12 cases	29	Tin-ware	66 pkgs.	455
" Salt Beef	18 cwt.	16	Toys and Fancy Goods	27 "	392
" Pork	19 "	33	Turnery and Wood-ware	349 "	2,079
" Bacon	74 "	410	Tobacco and Snuff	58,372 lbs.	10,214
" Hams	38 "	317	Turpentine and Varnish	591 galls.	442
" Preserved Milk	20 cases	61	Twine and Thread	41 pkgs.	344
Poultry	1 pkg.	15	Vegetables—Green	12 "	31
Ruddle	17 pkgs.	13	" Preserved	11 "	51
Saddlery and Harness	131 "	3,667	Vinegar	3,875 galls.	678
Salt—Rock	99 cwt.	21	" Raspberry and Syrups	469 "	421
" Coarse	1,780 "	623	Watches and Clocks	16 pkgs.	208
" Fine	57 cases	62	Whiting and Chalk	223 cwt.	196
Saltpetre	7 cwt.	15	Wine	9,308 galls.	15,963
Sashes	124 pkgs.	308	Woolpacks	682 bales	19,778
Shooks and Staves	45 "	201	" Bags and Bagging	51 "	249
Slates	500 No.	7	Zinc	334 cwt.	551
Soap	2,488 cwt.	3,112			
Soda and Seltzer Water	16 pkgs.	37			
			TOTAL		£ 335,606

EXPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 76.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA, *via* MOAMA, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Hides	486 No.	313
Lecches	15 tubs	300
Live Stock—Horses	921 No.	5,447
" Cattle	35,485 "	223,015
" Sheep	663,911 "	340,282
Skins—Goat	2 bundles	10
" Sheep	505 bales	4,041
Tallow	4,392 cwt.	8,707
Timber—Hardwood	1,845,000 feet	9,346
Wool	14,979,978 lbs.	1,104,024
TOTAL		£ 1,695,485

## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 77.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, from VICTORIA, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements ...	5 pkgs.	30	Nails ... ..	10 pkgs.	20
Apparel and Slops ... ..	20 "	60	Oilmen's Stores ... ..	30 "	100
Beer—in Wood ... ..	200 galls.	28	Pickles and Sauces ... ..	10 "	15
" in Bottle ... ..	160 "	80	Potatoes ... ..	10 tons	120
Candles ... ..	500 lbs.	30	Saddlery and Harness ... ..	20 pkgs.	100
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ... ..	5 No.	60	Salt ... ..	40 tons.	160
Cordage and Rope ... ..	2 pkgs.	12	Soap ... ..	20 cwt.	20
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	10 "	40	Sugar ... ..	10 tons.	400
Flour ... ..	15 tons	300	Sundries ... ..	100 pkgs.	235
Fruit—Dried ... ..	10 cwt.	40	Tea ... ..	2,000 lbs.	300
Furniture ... ..	20 pkgs.	100	Tobacco—Manufactured ... ..	800 "	200
Grain—Oats ... ..	200 bushels.	90	Toys and Fancy Goods ... ..	15 pkgs.	150
" Maize ... ..	300 "	110	Vinegar ... ..	200 galls.	40
Hardware and Ironmongery ... ..	50 pkgs.	400	Wire ... ..	8 tons	100
Leather—Boots and Shoes ... ..	10 "	120	Woolpacks and Bagging ... ..	20 bales	240
Linen and Drapery ... ..	50 "	500			
Machinery ... ..	20 "	300			
			TOTAL ... ..		£ 4,500

EXPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 78.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Live Stock—Cattle ... ..	9,107 No.	57,957
" Sheep ... ..	131,794 "	37,637
Tallow ... ..	10 tons	300
Wool ... ..	28,560 lbs.	1,071
TOTAL ... ..		£ 96,965

IMPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 79.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, from VICTORIA and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *via* EUSTON, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Colonies from whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	Victoria ... ..	7 pkgs.	80
Beer in Bottle ... ..	" ... ..	4 galls.	2
Carts, Wagons, &c. ... ..	" ... ..	34 No.	493
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	" ... ..	2 pkgs.	10
Flour ... ..	" ... ..	2½ tons	52
Hay ... ..	" ... ..	2 "	12
Linen and Drapery ... ..	" ... ..	2 pkgs.	14
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2 "	65
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	Victoria ... ..	106 No.	838
" Cattle ... ..	" ... ..	50 "	500
Matches ... ..	" ... ..	1 pkg.	11
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2 pkgs.	33
Saddlery ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 pkg.	130
Spirits—Brandy ... ..	" ... ..	150 galls.	157
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	209 "	285
" Rum ... ..	Victoria ... ..	107 "	106
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	26 "	22
" Geneva ... ..	Victoria ... ..	4 "	4
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	128 "	96
" Whisky ... ..	Victoria ... ..	40 "	36
" " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	15 "	15
Sugar ... ..	Victoria ... ..	5 cwt.	8
Sundries ... ..	" ... ..	21 pkgs.	262
Tobacco—Manufactured ... ..	" ... ..	301 lbs.	76
Wine ... ..	" ... ..	56 galls.	49
TOTAL ... ..			£ 3,356



BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

EXPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 80.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA, *via* EUSTON, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Colonies to which Exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Carts, Waggons, &c. ... ..	Victoria ... ..	26 No.	£ 479
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	" ... ..	205 "	1,728
" Cattle ... ..	" ... ..	3,550 "	20,570
" Sheep ... ..	" ... ..	35,950 "	10,390
Wool ... ..	" ... ..	35,200 lbs.	1,780
TOTAL ... ..			£ 34,947

IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.

No. 81.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, Overland, from SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *via* WENTWORTH, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids ... ..	2 pkgs.	13	Hops ... ..	1,810 lbs.	129
Agricultural Implements ... ..	11 "	19	Honey ... ..	13 cwt.	37
Alkali and Soda ... ..	60 cwt.	44	Instruments—Musical... ..	2 pkgs.	24
Anvils ... ..	2 No.	4	Iron—Bar and Rod ... ..	142 cwt.	128
Apparel and Slops ... ..	5 pkgs.	368	" Castings... ..	36 "	65
Arrowroot and Sago ... ..	½ cwt.	2	" Galvanized ... ..	1,080 "	1,445
Ammunition—Gunpowder ... ..	214 lbs.	16	" Pipes ... ..	15 "	30
Bags and Sacks... ..	1 pkg.	5	" Tanks ... ..	150 No.	498
Bedding... ..	22 pkgs.	51	" Wire ... ..	7,180 cwt.	4,868
Bellows (Smiths') ... ..	1 No.	5	" Steel ... ..	25 "	31
Beer—in Wood ... ..	3,138 galls.	494	Jams ... ..	689 pkgs.	1,739
" in Bottle ... ..	12,290 "	3,072	Jewellery ... ..	1 "	62
Blacking ... ..	1 pkg.	5	Kegs and Casks (Empty) ... ..	6 No.	5
Blankets and Counterpanes ... ..	4 pkgs.	59	Leather (Unmanufactured) ... ..	9 pkgs.	148
Brushware ... ..	40 "	81	" Boots and Shoes ... ..	100 "	2,063
Butter and Cheese ... ..	55 cwt.	302	Lime ... ..	76 bushels	4
Candles ... ..	6,325 lbs.	303	Lime-juice ... ..	37 galls.	14
Canvas ... ..	3 pkgs.	62	Live Stock (Sheep) ... ..	15,000 No.	5,250
Carriages ... ..	1 No.	40	Luggage and Personal Effects... ..	12 pkgs.	43
Carts, Drays, and Waggons ... ..	3 "	38	Matches... ..	21 "	242
Cement ... ..	60 cwt.	25	Machinery ... ..	19 "	516
Coffee ... ..	11,305 lbs.	669	Malt ... ..	775 bushels	426
Confections and Preserves ... ..	25 pkgs.	92	Marble ... ..	5 pkgs.	75
Corks and Bungs ... ..	3 "	23	Matting and Rugs ... ..	5 "	41
Coin—Gold ... ..	3 boxes	650	Nails ... ..	112 "	165
" Silver ... ..	2 "	150	Onakum ... ..	13 "	23
Cordage and Rope ... ..	65 pkgs.	439	Oars ... ..	14 No.	7
Drapery... ..	289 "	10,978	Oatmeal... ..	7 cwt.	16
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	66 "	680	Oil—Castor ... ..	100 galls.	31
Doors ... ..	43 No.	50	" Linseed ... ..	206 "	62
Earthenware and China ... ..	9 pkgs.	89	" Olive ... ..	28 "	11
Felt ... ..	3 "	3	" Kerosene ... ..	2,741 "	292
Fish (Salt and Dried) ... ..	51 "	108	" All other ... ..	342 "	68
Flour and Bread ... ..	1,062 tons	13,860	Oilmen's stores... ..	1,885 pkgs.	3,365
Fruit—Dried ... ..	619½ "	1,427	Onions ... ..	200 cwt.	112
" Bottled... ..	22 pkgs.	30	Paint ... ..	20 "	145
" Green ... ..	545 "	264	Paperhangings ... ..	2 pkgs.	12
Furniture ... ..	71 "	199	Pepper and Spices ... ..	2 "	2
Glass—Window ... ..	4 "	7	Pickles and Sauces ... ..	136 "	198
" Glassware ... ..	2 "	9	Pollard and Bran ... ..	2,548 bushels	191
" Looking ... ..	7 "	55	Pipes—Tobacco ... ..	36 pkgs.	12
Grain—Wheat... ..	1,084 bushels	179	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ... ..	218 "	153
" Barley ... ..	583 "	96	Plants and Seeds ... ..	7 "	26
" Oats ... ..	2,067 "	564	Potatoes ... ..	226 tons	1,598
" Maize ... ..	8 "	1	Provisions—Pork ... ..	30 cwt.	69
" Rice ... ..	284 cwt.	370	" Bacon ... ..	39 "	135
" Pease ... ..	6 "	7	" Hams ... ..	4 "	23
" Beans ... ..	3 "	4	Saddlery and Harness... ..	30 pkgs.	441
Guano ... ..	2 "	2	Salt ... ..	42 tons	189
Horsehair ... ..	5 "	7	Sashes ... ..	14 pkgs.	28
Hardware and Ironmongery ... ..	1,097 pkgs.	3,598	Slates ... ..	338 No.	21
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ... ..	1 "	20	Soap ... ..	770 cwt.	944
Hay and Chaff... ..	534 tons	2,429	Starch and Blue ... ..	2 pkgs.	2
Hosiery and Gloves ... ..	4 pkgs.	15	Soda and Seltzer Water ... ..	42 "	29
Hollow-ware ... ..	1 "	4	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	6,929 galls.	8,662
			" Rum ... ..	1,908 "	1,435

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Spirits <i>contd.</i> —Geneva ...	2,645 galls.	1,994	Tinware... ..	10 pkgs.	36
"    Whisky ...	839 "	635	Tobacco... ..	20,307 lbs.	4,061
"    Cordials ...	693 "	866	"    Cigars ... ..	263 "	197
"    All other ...	36 "	31	Toys and Fancy Goods ...	12 pkgs.	52
Stationery ... ..	77 pkgs.	123	Turnery and Woodware ...	22 "	30
Stones—Grind ... ..	8 "	18	Turpentine and Varnish ...	7 galls.	2
Sugar—Raw ... ..	5,120 cwt.	8,633	Twine and Thread ... ..	18 pkgs.	70
"    Refined ... ..	5 "	13	Vinegar ... ..	591 galls.	89
Sundries ... ..	600 pkgs.	3,940	Watches and Clocks ... ..	4 No.	6
Tea ... ..	65,901 lbs.	5,088	Whiting and Chalk ... ..	11 cwt.	5
Telegraph Materials ...	3 pkgs.	5	Wine ... ..	2,617 galls.	1,963
Tarpaulins ... ..	3 "	57	Woolsacks and Bagging ...	203 pkgs.	2,530
Timber—Cedar and Pine ...	37,170 feet	453	Zinc ... ..	1 "	4
"    Hardwood ... ..	7,000 "	46			
"    Laths... ..	12,500 No.	123			
"    All other ... ..	70,000 feet	812			
Tin ... ..	2 cwt.	12			
			TOTAL ...	£	110,335

EXPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.

No. 82.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, to VICTORIA and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *via* WENTWORTH, in the Year 1869.

Articles.	Colonies to which Exported.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Aerated Waters ... ..	Victoria ... ..	22 doz.	3
Beer—in Wood ... ..	"    ... ..	573 galls.	73
"    in Bottle ... ..	South Australia ... ..	8 "	2
Furniture ... ..	"    ... ..	1 pkg.	2
Hay ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 ton	12
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	South Australia ... ..	60 No.	421
"    "    Horned Cattle ...	Victoria ... ..	120 "	600
"    "    Sheep ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2,301 "	16,007
Skins—Sheep ... ..	Victoria ... ..	584 "	3,750
Sundries ... ..	South Australia ... ..	86,749 "	42,835
Tallow ... ..	"    ... ..	66 bales	330
Wool ... ..	Victoria ... ..	22 pkgs.	209
	South Australia ... ..	192 cwt.	297
	"    ... ..	3,950,166 lbs.	195,835
		TOTAL ...	£ 260,376

## PART IV.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
83	Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Old Settled and the Pastoral Districts ...	114
84	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	114
85	Manufactories, Works, &c., in the Old Settled Districts ... ..	115
86	" " in the Pastoral Districts ... ..	116
87	" " " " (Decennial Return) ... ..	118
88	Woollens Manufactured during the Year ... ..	119
89	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	119
90	Soap and Candles Manufactured during the Year ... ..	119
91	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	120
92	Tobacco Manufactured during the Year ... ..	120
93	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	120
94	Refined Sugar Manufactured—(Decennial Return) ... ..	121
95	Live Stock slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and quantity produced during the Year ...	121
96	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	122
97	Colonial Distilled Spirits—(Decennial Return) ... ..	122

## MILLS.

No. 83.—RETURN showing the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

Districts.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.	Districts.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
<b>OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst ... ..	13	...	...	...	13	<i>Bligh—</i>					
Berrima ... ..	2	...	1	...	3	Dubbo ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Burrowa ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Clarence—</i>					
Braidwood ... ..	4	1	...	...	5	Grafton ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Brisbane Water ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Lachlan—</i>					
Broulee ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	Young ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Camden, Narellan, and Picton ... ..	6	...	...	1	7	Gundagai ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Campbelltown ... ..	2	...	3	...	5	Wagga Wagga ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Carcoar ... ..	4	...	...	...	4		5	...	...	...	5
Cassilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Monaro—</i>					
Dowling ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	Bega ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Dungog ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Bombala ... ..	1	2	...	...	3
Goulburn ... ..	6	...	...	1	7	Cooma ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Hartley ... ..	1	1	...	...	2	Eden ... ..	1	...	...	1	2
Kiama ... ..	2	1	...	...	3		6	2	...	1	9
Liverpool ... ..	1	...	1	...	2	<i>Murrumbidgee—</i>					
Maitland ... ..	8	...	...	...	8	Albury ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Manning River ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Gundagai ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Metropolitan ... ..	16	...	2	...	18	Tumut ... ..	1	2	...	...	3
Molong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Wagga Wagga ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Mudgee ... ..	5	...	...	...	5		7	2	...	...	9
Murrurundi ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Macleay—</i>					
Muswellbrook and Merton... ..	1	...	...	...	1	Macleay River ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Newcastle ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	<i>New England—</i>					
Orange ... ..	6	...	...	...	6	Armidale... ..	9	1	...	1	11
Parramatta... ..	1	...	...	...	1	Tenterfield ... ..	1	1	...	...	2
Paterson ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Glen Innes and Inverell .	3	...	...	...	3
Patrick's Plains ... ..	5	...	...	...	5		13	2	...	1	16
Penrith ... ..	2	2	...	...	4	<i>Wellington—</i>					
Port Macquarie ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	Molong—part of... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Port Stephens ... ..	1	1	...	...	2	<b>TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>
Queanbeyan ... ..	3	...	1	...	4	<b>TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>140</b>
Raymond Terrace ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>183</b>
Rylstone ... ..	1	...	...	...	1						
Scone ... ..	1	...	...	...	1						
Shoalhaven... ..	2	...	1	1	4						
Wellington... ..	1	...	...	...	1						
Windsor ... ..	4	1	...	...	5						
Wollombi ... ..	2	...	...	...	2						
Wollongong ... ..	4	...	...	...	4						
Yass ... ..	...	...	...	...	...						
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>140</b>						

No. 84.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain.

Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	134	24	20	15	193
1861	134	22	16	12	184
1862	131	19	12	19	181
1863	129	20	13	18	180
1864	135	16	12	11	174
1865	135	18	14	8	175
1866	130	13	10	6	159
1867	155	15	10	8	188
1868	146	15	10	10	181
1869	151	14	10	8	183

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.

OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

No. 85.—RETURN showing the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS of the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Table with columns for 'Description' and 'OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS' (listing various districts like Bathurst, Berama, Burrows, etc.). Rows list numerous manufacturing categories such as 'Connected with or dependent upon Agriculture', 'Tobacco Manufactories', 'Bakeries', 'Textiles', 'Iron Works', etc., with numerical counts for each district and a 'Total' column.





MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—continued.

No. 87.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
CONNECTED WITH OR DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE, VIZ.:—										
Agricultural Implement ... ..										
Tobacco ... ..	8	11	15	31	39	33	37	35	15	10
Bakeries (Steam) ... ..	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	6
Reaping and Threshing Machines ... ..	282	291	305	359	419	367	364	359	378	410
Hay-pressing Machines ... ..			1	170	203	156	197	114	137	131
Chaff-cutters ... ..				281	346	349	392	390	413	554
Bone Manure ... ..				3	6	5	9	9	9	9
Wine-presses ... ..					1	96	116	122	149	154
Cotton Gins ... ..					2		1	1	8	
Sugar ... ..					1	1	3	16	9	21
Broom (Steam) ... ..							2	2	2	2
Mowing Machines ... ..							1	1	72	108
Corn-crushers ... ..									177	205
Corn-shellers ... ..									662	1,238
Malzena and Starch ... ..									1	1
Harrows (Steam) ... ..									1	1
Ploughs (Steam) ... ..					1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnowing Machines ... ..									29*	39
WORKING ON RAW MATERIALS, THE PRODUCTION OF THE PASTORAL INTEREST, VIZ.:—										
Soap and Candle ... ..	36	28	33	36	29	27	31	30	28	27
Woolen Cloth ... ..	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Tanneries, &c. ... ..	69	76	83	92	94	104	115	110	109	116
Feltmongers, &c. ... ..				22	17	22	24	21	19	26
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments ... ..			11	10	9	17	12	12	20	16
Boiling-down Establishments ... ..	6	7	11	10	9	17	12	12	20	16
Wool-washing Establishments ... ..	20	38	35	39	57	52	45	40	49	48
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam) ... ..				2	2	2	3	5	29	38
Glue Manufactories ... ..			3	5	3	8	15	14	22	24
Sheep-washing Machines ... ..									1	1
				2						3
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD—OF WHICH THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE—AND OF ARTICLES OF DRINK, VIZ.:—										
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ... ..	5	7	7	17	16	7	16	11	30	32
Rectifying and Compounding ... ..		2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Breweries ... ..	12	12	11	15	8	9	12	16	17	21
Confectionery Manufactories ... ..									14	20
Coffee, Chocolate, and Spice Works ... ..		2	3	6	5	9	8	8	6	5
Glacier-beer, Aerated Waters, Liqueurs, Cordial, Vinegar, Ink, and Blacking Manufactories ... ..									64	87
Jam Manufactories ... ..									1	1
BUILDING MATERIALS AND PLASTIC MANUFACTURES, VIZ.:—										
Brick-yards ... ..	121	118	145	161	187	184	191	195	212	222
Lime-kilns ... ..				83	89	81	95	87	118	102
Potteries, &c. ... ..	6	5	5	5	7	10	11	10	13	17
Tile Works ... ..									2	4
Saw-mills, &c. ... ..	48	61	54	62	57	62	64	67	84	83
MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, BRASS, LEAD, AND IRON WORKS, VIZ.:—										
Iron and Tin Works ... ..	4	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	15	20
Iron, Brass, and Copper Foundries ... ..	15	13	15	22	22	21	27	26	26	33
Machinists, Engineers, &c. ... ..			8	52	66	69	79	84	62	67
Type Foundries ... ..		1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS AND MANUFACTORIES, VIZ.:—										
Account Book, &c. ... ..									5	6
Bag and Sack ... ..										1
Bark-cutting Machines ... ..				1	24	26	27	37	34	39
Bark-pressing Machines ... ..							1	7	4	9
Boot ... ..									24	29
Brush ... ..									2	3
Chemical Works ... ..									1	1
Clothing Manufactories ... ..	1	1	1			1	2	1	2	2
Coach and Wagon Manufactories ... ..									6	9
Crinoline ... ..									65	83
Dry Docks and Floating Docks ... ..									1	1
Dye ... ..	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire-engines ... ..	1	4	5	7	7	7	9	10	8	12
Gas Works ... ..	9	9	9	17	20	23	20	22	21	24
Glass ... ..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	6
Gold-washing Machines ... ..							1	2	3	2
Hat ... ..	2	2	3	5	6	7	7	5	8	8
Ice ... ..				1	2	1	3	4	3	3
Kerosene Oil ... ..						1	5	6	4	7
Magnethon ... ..	1	1								
Orgau-builders ... ..									1	1
Packing-case Manufactories ... ..									2	2
Paper Mills ... ..									1	1
Patent Slips ... ..	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
Printing Establishments (Steam) ... ..				8	7	7	6	7	7	7
Quartz-crushing Machines ... ..	18	17	28	39	45	49	56	62	66	66
Rope ... ..	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	6	7
Railways ... ..	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5†
Salt Works ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shp and Boat Builders ... ..				3	7	52	81	80	69	73
Smelting Works, Iron and Copper ... ..		2	1		2	3	7	10	4	9
Steam-engines ... ..	9			77	131	113	123	92		
Steam-vessels ... ..	51	50	48	66	104	100	100	100	114	103
Steam Washing-machines ... ..							1	1	4	6
Stone-crushing Machines ... ..		1	1	6	4	2	8	3	2	3
Water-works ... ..				5	4	6	7	5	6	7
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>745</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>4,497</b>

\* The number returned from two districts only.

† Railway Carriage Works.



## WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

No. 88.—RETURN showing the Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

Police Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
Hartley ... ..	2	Yards. 23,720
Parramatta ... ..	2	86,000
Penrith ... ..	2	47,000
Metropolitan ... ..	1	77,184
TOTAL ... ..	7	233,904

No. 89.—DECENNIAL RETURN of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
1860	8	Yards. 118,500	1865	5 <sup>b</sup>	Yards. 145,707
1861	8 <sup>a</sup>	145,393	1866	5 <sup>b</sup>	172,720
1862	5 <sup>b</sup>	128,720	1867	5	175,348
1863	5 <sup>b</sup>	64,650	1868	5	227,464
1864	5 <sup>b</sup>	91,800	1869	7	233,904

<sup>a</sup> Three not worked.<sup>b</sup> One not worked.

## SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED.

No. 90.—RETURN showing the Quantity of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.			
Bathurst ... ..	1	1,650	1,180
Goulburn ... ..	1	320	156
Maitland ... ..	1	8,000	1,300
Metropolitan ... ..	12	50,720	11,502
Mudgee ... ..	1	1,000	400
Newcastle ... ..	2	10,000	660
Orange ... ..	1	860	80
Parramatta ... ..	1	.....	280
Port Macquarie ... ..	1	21	10
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS ... ..	21	72,571	15,568
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			
The Clarence—Grafton ... ..	1	1,020	30
Macleay—Macleay River ... ..	1	80	7
Murrumbidgee { Albury ... ..	1	160	5
{ Wagga Wagga ... ..	1	40	.....
	2	200	5
New England { Armidale ... ..	1	60	20
{ Glen Innes ... ..	1	12	6
	2	72	26
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS ... ..	6	1,372	68
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	27	73,943	15,636

SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED—*continued.*

No. 91.—DECENNIAL RETURN of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.			Quantity.	Quantity.
		Cwt.	Cwt.			Cwt.	Cwt.
1860	36	57,080	35,485	1865	27	71,896	23,909
1861	28	49,863	23,792	1866	31	68,456	23,340
1862	33	79,117	27,478	1867	30	77,773	26,206
1863	36	60,947	17,237	1868	28	81,549	14,155
1864	29	74,900	22,016	1869	27	73,943	15,636

## TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

No. 92.—RETURN showing the Quantity of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1868.

Districts.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Cwt.
Brisbane Water ... ..	1	30
Dungog ... ..	7	768
Maitland ... ..	7	2,038
Manning River ... ..	4	22
Metropolitan ... ..	6	2,752
Paterson ... ..	9	3,280
Port Macquarie ... ..	1	7
Port Stephens ... ..	1	30
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	36	8,927

No. 93.—DECENNIAL RETURN of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.			Cwt.
1860	8	1,697	1865	33	8,006
1861	11	1,587	1866	37	7,755
1862	15	3,755	1867	35	6,933
1863	31	4,808	1868	40	7,808
1864	39	8,619½	1869	36	8,927

REFINED SUGAR.

No. 94.—DECENNIAL RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.			Cwt.
1860	3*	113,600	1865	4†	128,020
1861	5†	128,920	1866	2	110,500
1862	5†	166,900	1867	2	119,693
1863	5†	169,280	1868	2	155,120
1864	5†	118,480	1869	2	134,480

\* One not worked.

† Three not worked.

‡ Two not worked.

TALLOW AND LARD.

No. 95.—RETURN showing the Number of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for TALLOW and LARD, and the Quantity produced, during the Year 1869.

Districts.	Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Pigs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
	No.	No.	No.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	lbs.
<b>OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>						
Bathurst ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassilis ... ..	1	11,448	.....	1,360 0 0	.....	.....
Goulburn ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland ... ..	5	101,920	50	16,932 3 19	369	845
Metropolitan ... ..	25	52,452	.....	37,553 0 0	1,040	4,900
Parramatta ... ..	2	39,025	.....	6,214 1 4	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains—Singleton	1	.....	85	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
Penrith ... ..	1	1,500	.....	310 0 0	.....	.....
Wellington ... ..	1	200	.....	28 2 8	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>206,545</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>64,198 3 3</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>5,745</b>
<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>						
The Darling—Wentworth ...	1	10,000	.....	1,071 1 20	.....	.....
The Lachlan—Oxley ... ..	1	5,000	.....	625 0 0	.....	.....
Liverpool Plains—Tamworth... {	1	8,935	61	1,210 2 26	.....	.....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	8,935	61	1,210 2 26	.....	.....
Macleay—Macleay ... ..	2	.....	38	48 3 25	29	240
Monaro—Eden ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrumbidgee— { Oxley ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New England—Armidale ...	1	70	12	20 0 0	8	80
<b>TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24,005</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,976 0 15</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ...</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>230,550</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>67,174 3 18</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>6,065</b>

TALLOW AND LARD—*continued.*

No. 96.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and the Quantity produced.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Pigs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		No.	No.	Cwt.	No.	lbs.
1860	20	2,753	13,823	14,819	33	560
1861	38	6,901	30,528	43,353	175	3,070
1862	35	3,241	48,097	41,287	146	1,818
1863	39	7,574	30,335	57,594	894	4,090
1864	57	39,927	60,090	75,241	4,569	19,736
1865	52	10,006	44,103	73,703	2,763	10,182
1866	45	.....	2,868	19,416	1,026	6,284
1867	40	54,862	3,842	36,154	358	2,352
1868	49	179,498	1,574	45,013	466	5,180
1869	48	230,550	246	67,175	1,446	6,065

## COLONIAL SPIRITS.

No. 97.—DECENNIAL RETURN of COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year.	Materials.	Spirits (Rum).
		Proof gallons.
1860	Sugar ... .. 2,208 0 0 Trecele ... .. 24,641 0 0	172,879
1861	Sugar ... .. 1,365 0 0 Trecele ... .. 23,229 0 0	163,039
1862	Sugar ... .. 676 0 0 Molasses (Foreign and— } Trecele (Colonial) } Grain (Do.) ... .. 26 0 0	115,334
1863	Sugar ... .. 1,183 1 23 Trecele ... .. 22,032 1 25 Grain ... .. 427 1 0	142,995
1864	Sugar ... .. 534 0 6 Trecele (Colonial) ... .. 15,613 3 5 Molasses (Foreign) ... .. 1,574 1 5 Grain ... .. 121 3 14	*106,076
1865	Sugar ... .. 29 0 0 Trecele ... .. 3,412 0 0 Grain ... .. 79 0 0	13,347
1866	Sugar ... .. 140 2 23 Trecele ... .. 1,351 2 10 Grain ... .. 4 0 18	6,378
1867	Sugar ... .. 376 1 24 Trecele ... .. 4,390 3 14	20,903
1868	Sugar ... .. 986 3 27 Trecele ... .. 14,037 1 22	77,431
1869	Sugar ... .. 302 0 13 Trecele and Molasses ... .. 3,424 2 6	20,176

\*Of this quantity 42,957 Proof Gallons were distilled after the 28th May, 1864—the date when the Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Act of 1862 came into practical operation at the Brisbane Distillery—the only establishment at work during the year.

PART V.

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PRODUCTION.

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CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
98	Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields ... ..	124
99	" " (Decennial Return) ... ..	124
100	Mines—Coal, Copper, Iron, &c., &c.—Quantity raised and Value... ..	125
101	" Quantity raised and Value (Decennial Return) ... ..	125
102	Agriculture—In the Old Settled Counties ... ..	126
103	" In the Pastoral Districts ... ..	130
104	" Summary ... ..	132
105	" Decennial Return ... ..	134
106	Live Stock—In the Old Settled Counties ... ..	135
107	" In the Pastoral Districts ... ..	136
108	" In the Old Settled Counties—Comparative Summary ... ..	137
109	" In the Pastoral Districts—Comparative Summary ... ..	137
110	" Decennial Return ... ..	138

## GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 98.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony in the Year 1869, and the Comparative Quality and Value of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

District.	Name of Gold Field.	Gold received.		Value of the Gold per Ounce.	Total Amount of Gold received from each District.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
Western ...	Sofala ... ..	15,779·34	59,698 10 1	3 15 8	130,953·93	506,722 2 11
	Bathurst ... ..	15,816·05	58,914 15 9	3 14 6		
	Hargraves ... ..	4,387·53	17,166 4 3	3 18 3		
	Tambaroora ... ..	17,567·10	69,024 1 3	3 18 7		
	Mudgee ... ..	20,177·33	78,523 8 10	3 17 10		
	Orange ... ..	10,431·29	38,508 16 11	3 13 10		
	Stony Creek ... ..	3,669·19	14,401 11 5	3 18 6		
	Forbes ... ..	1,583·41	5,871 16 3	3 14 2		
Southern ...	Grenfell ... ..	41,542·69	164,612 18 2	3 19 3	80,589·56	310,989 3 10
	Goulburn ... ..	539·60	2,072 19 3	3 16 10		
	Braidwood ... ..	11,170·42	43,238 16 8	3 17 5		
	Araluen ... ..	38,824·59	150,930 11 10	3 17 9		
	Adelong ... ..	12,367·73	47,924 19 3	3 17 6		
	Tumut ... ..	173·69	675 18 10	3 17 10		
	Tumbarumba ... ..	1,310·36	5,170 9 2	3 18 11		
	Burrangong ... ..	8,399·74	32,793 19 8	3 18 1		
	Cooma ... ..	2,536·11	9,552 13 7	3 15 4		
	Kiandra ... ..	2,419·65	9,053 10 6	3 14 10		
Northern ...	Gundagai ... ..	2,847·67	9,575 5 1	3 7 3	12,838·78	49,035 1 2
	Rocky River ... ..	2,734·43	10,789 12 1	3 18 11		
	Nundle ... ..	5,905·41	22,342 2 8	3 15 8		
	Tamworth ... ..	950·09	3,547 0 0	3 14 8		
	Scone ... ..	521·11	1,752 4 8	3 7 3		
	Armidale ... ..	2,727·74	10,604 1 9	3 17 9		
	TOTALS ... ..	224,382·27	866,746 7 11	.....	224,382·27	866,746 7 11

No. 99.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by ESCORT into the Branch Royal Mint, from the several Gold Districts of the Colony.

Year.	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		General Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1860	135,334	523,461	179,963	681,132	41,275	155,230	356,572	1,359,123
1861	134,375	513,790	232,993	907,908	35,266	132,931	402,634	1,554,629
1862	321,720	1,219,753	225,576	886,717	28,242	106,064	575,538	2,212,534
1863	215,443	818,741	170,766	669,700	37,198	140,608	423,407	1,629,049
1864	149,710	662,425	139,270	544,253	27,450	104,492	316,430	1,211,170
1865	141,251	536,395	117,319	457,288	22,240	84,222	280,810	1,077,905
1866	130,835	499,794	88,810	345,436	21,844	83,045	241,489	928,275
1867	134,443	521,964	68,941	267,858	19,326	73,976	222,715	863,798
1868	131,944	514,939	83,519	325,322	14,276	54,568	229,739	894,829
1869	130,954	506,722	80,589	310,989	12,839	49,035	224,382	866,746

MINES.

No. 100.—RETURN of COAL, COPPER, IRON, and other Mines in the Colony, and of the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Value, in the Year 1869.

Where situated.	Number of Mines.	Name of Mineral Substance.	Quantity produced, and Value.	
			Quantity.	Value.
			Tons cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Berrima...	1	Coal	.....	.....
	1	ditto	.....	.....
	1	ditto	.....	.....
	1	ditto	.....	.....
Brisbane Water	1	ditto	.....	.....
Campbelltown ...	1	ditto	.....	.....
	1	ditto	150 0 0	80 0 0
	1	ditto	500 0 0	200 0 0
Hartley ...	1	ditto	500 0 0	176 16 0
	1	ditto	200 0 0	30 0 0
	1	ditto	10 0 0	5 0 0
	1	ditto	900 0 0	405 0 0
	1	ditto	7,916 0 0	3,166 8 0
	1	ditto	350 5 0	87 11 3
Maitland	1	ditto	381 10 0	38 3 0
	1	ditto	9,500 0 0	2,475 0 0
	1	ditto	1,460 0 0	328 10 0
	1	ditto	624 0 0	156 0 0
	1	ditto	11,000 0 0	3,500 0 0
	1	ditto	128,869 0 0	44,997 7 8
	1	ditto	166,112 0 0	58,138 0 0
Newcastle	1	ditto	109,850 0 0	40,280 0 0
	1	ditto	13,808 0 0	5,337 16 0
	1	ditto	41,243 0 0	16,497 4 0
	1	ditto	3,930 0 0	1,382 0 0
	1	ditto	164,032 0 0	57,520 4 6
	1	ditto	156,490 0 0	57,073 0 0
Patrick's Plains	1	ditto	1,900 0 0	950 0 0
	1	ditto	17,014 0 0	10,208 8 0
	1	ditto	17,014 0 0	10,208 8 0
Wollongong	1	ditto	65,320 0 0	32,660 0 0
	1	ditto	700 0 0	245 0 0
	1	ditto	.....	.....
		TOTAL ...	919,773 15 0	316,145 16 5
Bombala	5	Silver & lead	.....	.....
Orange ...	5	Copper	324 0 0	21,446 2 2
Goulburn	1	ditto	120 0 0	200 0 0
Bathurst	1	ditto	.....	.....
Carcoar ...	1	ditto	.....	.....
	1	ditto	.....	.....
Molong ...	1	ditto	.....	.....
Albury ...	1	ditto	120 0 0	200 0 0
Yass ...	2	Copper, silver, and lead	1,197 0 0	5,000 0 0
Scone ...	1	ditto	.....	.....
Rylstone	1	Cinnabar	250 0 0	105 6 0
Broulee ...	1	Silver	.....	.....
Murrurundi	1	ditto	.....	.....
Berrima...	1	Iron	.....	.....
Hartley ...	1	Kerosene shale	3,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
	1	ditto	2,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Wollongong	1	ditto	2,500 0 0	3,750 0 0

\* Not working.

† Only just commenced operations.

No. 101.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the number of COAL MINES, and the Quantity raised and its Value.

Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.
1860	17 <sup>a</sup>	Tons 368,862	£ s. d. 226,493 19 6	1865	24 <sup>b</sup>	Tons 585,525½	£ s. d. 274,303 13 9
1861	18 <sup>b</sup>	342,067½	218,820 10 6	1866	25 <sup>c</sup>	774,238	324,049 6 7
1862	33 <sup>c</sup>	476,522	305,234 13 6	1867	26 <sup>f</sup>	770,012½	342,655 7 8
1863	20 <sup>d</sup>	433,889½	236,230 10 7	1868	28 <sup>c</sup>	954,230½	417,809 6 1
1864	25 <sup>b</sup>	549,012½	270,171 11 0	1869	33 <sup>e</sup>	919,773½	346,145 16 5

<sup>a</sup> Three Mines not worked.  
<sup>b</sup> Four ditto.  
<sup>c</sup> Two Mines not worked, and one not yet opened.  
<sup>d</sup> Two Mines not worked.

<sup>e</sup> Five not worked.  
<sup>f</sup> Six ditto.  
<sup>g</sup> Seven ditto.

No. 102.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, showing the Number of Holders of Land Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the Produce of the same,

Table with columns for Counties, Number of Holders, Total Extent of Holdings, Extent of Land in Cultivation, Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation, Extent of Holdings Unenclosed, and Crops (Wheat, Malze, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millc).



AND VINEYARDS.

(exclusive of the Area occupied for Pastoral purposes) exceeding one Acre, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity during the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

Crops.													Produce.												Vineyards.							
Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Impec.	Sugar-cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Impec.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table use.					
					For Green Food.	For Hay.															Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.	Unproductive.		
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bush	tons	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls.	tons	acres					
1045	...	...	10	...	156	632	24	297	40	120217	15343	4517	12160	663	...	3500	...	...	30	...	...	522	57	4699	501	1	350	...	20	30	3	
359	...	...	...	...	51	150	8	38	...	128554	27700	2800	2361	600	...	890	...	...	...	...	...	2025	8	4202	459	...	...	...	8	8	...	
457	...	...	...	...	62	9	59	7	...	94875	10386	759	6000	260	37	1553	...	...	...	...	...	750	6	1888	142	...	...	...	7	7	2	
184	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	32	15	192117	3821	225	2054	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	2025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1000	...	...	...	...	105	212	17	129	22	415546	41907	3784	10615	860	37	2743	...	...	...	...	...	2975	14	8115	601	...	...	...	15	15	2	
8	...	...	...	...	52	96	2	13	...	19510	2490	390	130	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	11	40	...	...	...	2	2	...	
25	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	16	...	34942	1997	...	400	10	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	95	1	328	40	...	...	...	2	5	...	
33	...	...	...	...	52	121	4	29	...	54452	4487	390	530	10	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	132	1	339	80	...	...	...	4	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	1	500	...	1	3	...	
16	2	...	1	...	121	118	28	41	63	14376	5210	270	20	30	...	19	1000	...	...	...	...	173	...	83	157	24	3800	...	4	4	...	
21	...	...	...	...	26	99	19	28	...	8028	980	...	10	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	233	7	357	76	13	1400	...	6	4	...	
22	...	...	...	...	66	29	3	47	14	16919	2266	92	...	20	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	92	78	18	3550	8	5	3	6	
59	2	...	1	...	213	254	80	116	77	39323	8456	362	30	50	...	102	1000	...	...	...	...	469	7	552	331	56	9250	8	16	14	6	
1048	...	...	...	...	1281	104	7	140	9	16068	5280	3423	12934	460	...	3825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	119	2	80	...	5	3	...	
301	...	...	1	*2	179	232	8	122	...	5141	3119	3908	4232	2025	...	1166	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	283	119	308	...	...	8	...	...	
69	...	...	38	...	60	61	107	152	63	65883	19963	7648	10879	6156	...	179	...	...	72	...	...	181	14	2926	70	68	15600	85	15	68	24	
398	...	...	...	...	447	...	...	15	1	2600	158430	1450	1700	80	...	1430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	...	...	2	...	106	64	8	158	...	9565	22105	5185	2655	3350	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	380	115	4	300	6	1	1	3	
2064	...	...	41	*2	2073	461	130	588	73	99263	23689	21614	32400	12072	5	7300	...	422	74	...	...	208	36	4357	612	74	15380	91	29	72	27	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1610	2330	70	...	410	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	42	...	6042	1944	615	1854	360	...	841	...	...	...	...	...	68	1	828	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	4	38	...	60	...	1124	10050	120	375	73	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	169	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	7198	124615	374	1400	1940	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	415	1670	...	...	...	...	...	...	
362	...	...	...	...	8	527	...	550	21	15974	138939	1179	3629	2783	...	959	...	...	...	...	...	347	1	1412	1791	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	...	...	1	...	5	24	24	31	...	18251	2327	1040	3235	840	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	20	33	2823	18	18	3000	84	1	1	5	
50	...	...	2	...	2	...	27	171	82	3250	2556	389	932	176	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1686	...	10	918	13	14	7	3	
17	...	...	30	...	...	...	187	4504	2	990	1110	250	313	...	21	...	5600	21	...	...	...	20	...	1855	...	35	5400	95	129	153	23	
12	...	...	1	...	10	...	84	46	8	7346	4691	1110	1447	881	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	40	12	1449	...	58	7800	97	21	30	5	
40	...	...	19	...	150	158	134	220	99	19502	84641	2546	3925	1064	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	103	42	2500	554	102	23405	296	12	12	20	
520	...	...	55	...	21	12	76	2753	712	...	1053	...	23	...	16	3462	...	40	5	...	...	980	6	379	21	7	335	...	37	45	32	
57	...	...	...	...	2	102	43	389	120	10964	156849	6549	12311	2484	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3184	26	2972	81	5	10	11		
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	550	1420	40	50	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
743	...	...	109	...	190	1286	576	8125	1024	61153	254649	11924	22238	5445	41	3935	...	5640	71	...	...	1188	93	12254	3772	256	43830	666	219	258	100	
70	50	...	...	...	100	...	9	70	...	120064	150440	8009	560	2060	...	150	50000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	
378	1	...	...	...	63	3709	1588	32	31	12448	71410	7264	1107	340	400	1325	784	...	...	...	...	7	...	105	16974	57	15186	...	17	24	84	
18	5	...	...	...	27	112	8	36	6	6306	1420	3	80	...	...	32	90	...	...	...	...	27	...	56	138	7	450	...	1	1	...	
109	90	1	3	...	52	118	178	85	13	20466	35844	4601	232	590	10	187	64900	1000	4	...	...	2	2	34	192	160	47108	...	1	2	17	
78	37	...	...	...	77	122	27	153	...	35791	32437	2347	138	62	202	132	55400	...	...	...	...	34	...	157	206	16	5300	...	11	13	...	
59	2	...	...	...	10	424	34	27	7	500	13348	189	308	...	460	100	500	...	...	...	...	12	...	156	1600	27	3210	80	3	2	4	
4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	16	2	9542	850	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
716	185	1	6	2	333	4485	415	420	59	205117	305749	22413	2425	3052	1072	1938	171674	1000	14	...	...	87	2	526	19110	267	71254	80	42	45	105	
254	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	34338	22	332	3759	160	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2414	130	90	100	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	...	...	...	...	27	13	5	2	...	9708	170	357	2370	220	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
381	...	...	...	...	27	13	5	24	...	18816	660	705	870	360	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	302	15	3	1000	...	2	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65276	982	1514	7599	740	...	1160	...	...	...	...	...	46	32	724	15	3	1000	...	2	2	...	

\* Used as fodder.

No. 102.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES—continued.

COUNTIES. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.												
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Rye.	Millet.	
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.			
acres																							
<b>GLOUCESTER.</b>																							
South-western portion—Dungog	45	71	13270	3140	1400	1040	3530	1800	8340	300	1000	.....	1060	38	.....	160	20	.....	30	16	.....	20	.....
Southern portion—Newcastle	9	1	1620	600	49	20	1571	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland and North-western portions—Port Stephens	244	90	453150	6100	3050	1695	18500	4030	431600	375	1117	.....	2841	.....	93	6	.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Southern portion—Raymond Terrace	50	61	14618	10851	320	751	7616	7990	6682	2110	15	.....	460	.....	17	6	.....	20	4	90	.....	8	.....
North-eastern portion—Manning River	100	135	11643	4362	4762	1206	5622	1294	1259	1862	608	.....	4798	.....	129	13	.....	63	16	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	448	358	494301	25053	9581	4712	36830	15694	447881	4647	2740	.....	9197	.....	399	45	.....	122	36	105	20	.....	8
<b>HUNTER.</b>																							
North-western portion—Museumwellbrook and Merton	39	13	62320	21877	706	262	54280	17053	7334	4562	400	20	114	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
North-eastern portion—Patrick's Plains	52	18	685	349	400	129	285	220	.....	.....	314	.....	48	.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	6	3	.....	.....
Western portion—Rylstone	7	.....	8931	.....	63	.....	3050	.....	5818	.....	36	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern portion—Windsor	61	38	6276	3033	1149	927	3565	1438	1562	668	48	50	1784	6	20	6	.....	105	.....	20	20	.....	.....
Part of—Wollombi	8	5	2475	11062	100	84	973	5405	1402	5573	100	.....	79	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	167	74	80687	36321	2418	1402	62153	24116	16116	10803	898	76	2034	6	41	10	.....	111	.....	33	23	.....	.....
<b>KING.</b>																							
South-western portion—Burrows	83	16	13135	22285	1715	305	6079	20855	5341	1125	1142	45	33	.....	34	15	.....	154	812	331	.....	.....	.....
Southern portion—Yass	549	25	185358	37682	10105	1353	62337	11083	112416	25246	7218	.....	600	.....	380	50	96	.....	.....	1300	30	.....	.....
Total	632	41	198493	59967	11820	1658	68916	31938	117757	26371	8460	45	633	.....	414	50	111	966	.....	1631	30	.....	.....
<b>MACQUARIE.</b>																							
Central portion—Port Macquarie	189	56	34019	17227	4087	920	13460	4470	16472	11837	472	24	3042	18	34	27	2	41	27	54	.....	.....	.....
Southern portion—Manning River	300	231	33783	12966	8034	4841	11494	3733	14255	4392	2236	.....	8707	.....	296	9	7	490	5	10	1	.....	.....
Part of—Macleay River	100	142	8103	5552	2466	2758	3842	1967	1795	827	.....	.....	4558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	589	429	75905	35745	14587	8519	28796	10170	32522	17056	2708	24	16307	18	330	36	9	531	32	64	1	.....	.....
<b>MURRAY.</b>																							
Eastern portion—Braidwood	86	59	34454	12144	1287	278	20660	3516	12498	8350	601	169	13	4	13	.....	.....	114	5	337	4	.....	.....
Greater portion—Queanbeyan	143	185	222804	39401	3602	4834	87227	6105	131974	28461	6300	.....	268	.....	85	1	17	150	18	975	.....	.....	.....
Northern portion—Yass	160	13	72289	7801	4667	358	13490	950	54132	6493	2950	.....	564	.....	94	24	.....	341	.....	520	10	.....	.....
Total	389	257	329547	59346	9556	5470	121386	10571	198604	43304	9851	178	845	4	192	25	17	605	23	1832	14	.....	.....
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>																							
South-eastern portion—Brisbane Water	224	49	30227	13525	1504	225	6078	672	22645	12628	54	.....	1015	5	.....	.....	.....	14	8	47	6	.....	.....
South-western portion—Windsor	30	12	2511	1040	827	194	1385	732	299	114	35	.....	900	.....	10	.....	.....	10	26	16	5	.....	.....
Northern portion—Maitland	368	371	163571	235187	6415	7499	153402	221862	3754	5825	1437	16	7475	24	337	143	14	114	26	348	23	5	.....
North-eastern portion—Newcastle	127	74	25743	11993	651	842	5560	4162	19532	6989	16	2	452	16	13	16	1	8	12	21	.....	6	.....
North-western portion—Patrick's Plains	93	70	3790	2524	2150	1074	1640	1450	.....	.....	1338	118	370	149	58	66	24	28	.....	74	9	.....	.....
North-eastern portion—Raymond Terrace	41	85	1710	6089	841	1476	816	4260	53	344	7	.....	1001	4	30	4	.....	19	10	92	.....	40	
Part of—Wollombi	107	97	25145	16499	3113	2206	8388	6648	13044	7045	3084	.....	2025	.....	20	15	.....	77	.....	9	6	.....	.....
Total	990	758	252697	280837	15501	13516	177269	239795	59927	33545	5972	136	13239	198	468	245	39	270	82	607	49	51	.....
<b>PHILLIP.</b>																							
Western portion—Mudgee	240	58	24260	3515	3800	1735	2460	780	18000	1000	3500	100	800	.....	30	.....	.....	100	.....	800	4	1	.....
Eastern portion—Rylstone	102	13	52429	461	1033	209	18419	122	32977	130	760	.....	164	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	52	11	.....	.....
Total	342	71	76689	3976	4833	1944	20879	902	50977	1130	4260	109	964	.....	36	.....	.....	107	.....	852	15	1	.....
<b>ROXBURGH.</b>																							
South-western portion—Bathurst	256	202	123800	27044	13088	7368	68417	8706	42295	11870	12168	1332	1054	.....	790	252	20	1976	.....	1578	21	5	.....
Northern portion—Rylstone	119	31	44116	6319	1686	465	10254	2116	32176	712	42	293	48	15	7	.....	53	.....	.....	516	4	.....	.....
Eastern portion—Hartley	36	3	2952	12470	459	102	1389	778	1104	11590	137	.....	48	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	2	.....	.....
Total	411	236	170868	46733	15233	7935	80060	11600	75575	27198	13017	1374	1395	.....	848	267	27	2029	.....	2381	27	5	.....
<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>																							
South-western portion—Braidwood	189	75	66513	24521	2661	1296	25730	4640	38122	18585	989	108	145	27	33	39	10	272	17	1565	2	.....	.....
South-eastern portion—Broulee	92	120	30406	12376	3363	2124	11974	3821	15664	6430	452	17	2680	14	2	.....	320	82	218	13	.....	.....	
Northern portion—Shoalhaven	119	169	26894	18342	2834	4936	11442	6032	12618	7374	36	.....	5521	14	130	60	.....	140	.....	137	.....	.....	
Part of—Dowling	152	36	24580	5046	1520	555	20620	4364	2440	127	.....	50	820	32	28	.....	38	288	100	120	20	.....	.....
Total	552	400	148393	60285	10383	8911	69766	18857	68244	32516	1565	175	9166	96	205	101	48	1020	199	2040	35	.....	.....
<b>WELLINGTON.</b>																							
Northern portion—Mudgee	190	100	31139	22123	3988	1606	14025	2595	13126	17922	2865	86	959	10	116	16	7	35	.....	399	5	.....	.....
Western portion—Molong	11	4	34957	6280	234	55	2208	2365	32215	3660	200	9	38	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	25	.....	.....	
Southern portion—Orange	122	46	37418	2567	13690	1104	20160	1104	3568	12690	249	.....	262	.....	74	18	.....	105	.....	914	13	.....	.....
North-western and Midland portions—Wellington	162	21	61400	22790	3030	379	12210	1643	46168	20768	2247	120	278	20	40	5	5	27	.....	459	2	.....	.....
Total	485	171	164623	53760	20942	3204	48603	7707	95077	42849	18002	464	1538	30	234	39	12	170	.....	1797	20	.....	.....
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>																							
Western portion—Bathurst	135	119	22206	15641	3562	2113	996	3686	8772	9842	3160	100	421	50	100	60	591	34	577	27	.....	.....	
Central portion—Hartley	107	45	26529	13223	1677	597	5187	2316	19662	10310	900	55	166	29	1	.....	152	.....	.....	566	24	.....	
Southern portion—Goulburn	8	6	729	368	47	38	262	200	420	130	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	.....	.....	
North-eastern portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton	36	6	4944	336	424	84	3037	191	1483	61	271	.....	168	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	
Total	286	176	54493	29568	5710																		

VINEYARDS—continued.

Crops.											Produce.													Vineyards.											
Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Eye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.			Table use.	Unproductive.						
					For Green Food.	For Hay.															Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.			No. of acres.	Quantity obtained.				
acres	acres	ac	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	tons	lbs.	lbs.	tons	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls	tons	acres								
20	30	...	...	...	56	...	8	20	...	60040	100040	3040	500	1100	...	80	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3000	25	...	...	...						
6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	...	...	1060	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
134	13	...	...	3	450	6	10	8	47	12682	85100	1585	260	...	...	300	15000	...	...	...	...	12	9	6	1200	...	3	3	1						
41	...	1	10	...	14	190	101	83	11	200	8008	300	350	...	...	98	...	500	20	...	...	90	760	90	9000	150	2	14	9						
40	26	...	...	193	50	6	3	7	9	8179	183185	3257	2200	...	...	100	43200	...	...	188960	...	...	12	10	2	600	...	...	1						
241	69	1	10	196	572	202	122	141	67	81101	377393	8182	3310	1100	40	593	68200	500	20	188960	...	...	114	779	106	13800	175	5	44	11					
43	...	1	...	...	249	68	14	20	52	7034	2426	210	...	...	...	6	...	1100	...	...	...	66	4	7	108	12	1270	...	2	1	...				
...	...	...	...	...	34	52	21	40	...	3993	610	20	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	128	17	3300	30	4	8	...			
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	255	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	43380	400	1425	300	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	886	985	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	...	1	...	...	284	120	35	66	56	13088	47662	640	1535	350	...	46	...	1100	...	...	...	126	4	17	236	29	4570	30	6	9	...	...			
95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22643	498	580	2789	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
471	...	...	...	...	20	140	54	223	64	144140	18320	9310	24160	850	...	1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	2650	220	36	6000	180	18	30	...	...			
566	...	...	...	...	20	140	54	294	64	166783	18818	9890	26949	850	...	2059	...	...	...	...	...	48	258	3138	220	36	6000	180	18	30	...	...			
100	17	2	24	570	304	21	80	56	92	6472	141110	680	1040	...	...	370	14920	4100	71	425600	...	...	34	4	140	56	44	6470	...	26	30	10			
130	49	2	10	819	45	10	8	18	23	34910	344395	5611	5600	10	...	400	69600	3300	3	633760	...	...	4	18	26	4	2000	...	2	4	2	...			
60	...	...	...	473	107	...	...	16	10	...	250690	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
290	66	4	34	1862	456	31	88	90	125	41382	736195	6291	6640	10	...	950	84520	7400	74	1059360	...	...	34	8	158	82	48	8470	...	28	34	12	...		
393	...	...	...	...	30	9	...	20	7	8995	420	310	2741	40	...	795	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	617	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
393	...	...	...	...	3	131	...	76	71	107681	6400	2643	2345	...	...	1177	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	1282	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
264	...	...	...	...	10	28	...	190	30	70800	31020	2068	8200	346	...	1320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	15	20	4000	...	8	12	...	...			
900	...	...	...	...	33	150	28	286	401	187476	37840	5021	13286	386	...	3232	...	...	...	...	...	224	11	3399	165	20	4000	...	8	12	...	...			
54	1	14	4	73	50	...	6	194	184	748	33549	...	350	125	...	164	1000	14784	30	28120	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6			
2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	200	24720	475	485	290	...	4	240	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
703	...	...	73	...	729	1359	561	329	259	11358	64908	6921	862	322	158	1508	...	...	39	...	...	29	17	702	4672	301	90640	70	24	338	236	...	...		
62	1	...	1	...	281	175	32	309	69	150	11005	230	90	...	120	143	200	...	2	...	...	4	2	30	540	14	4900	...	9	23	9	...	...		
26	3	...	...	...	177	399	258	127	...	19901	9743	1200	240	99	...	33	4400	...	...	...	...	192	4	97	642	181	24670	120	77	87	...	...			
63	...	...	3	...	32	951	13	35	13	120	1897	284	201	...	201	81	...	...	14	...	...	...	100	2862	9	600	...	1	13	3	...	...			
32	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	27	...	30453	32840	396	1914	70	...	86	9788	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
942	14	14	154	73	1260	2892	884	1030	525	62940	195752	9506	4142	906	479	2079	15628	14784	85	28120	225	23	1014	8732	516	122810	190	111	145	256	...	...			
40	...	...	...	...	100	30	18	12	...	140900	18000	600	2000	90	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	1640	35	8	2000	...	10	30	...	...			
106	...	...	...	...	15	108	...	4	...	12545	3071	90	140	140	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	64	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
146	...	...	...	...	115	138	18	16	...	152545	21071	690	210	230	...	499	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	1704	150	8	2000	...	10	30	...	...			
655	...	...	13	...	108	146	50	191	87	187557	17267	8971	20171	220	...	1574	...	...	15	...	...	2469	25	2843	280	2	56	...	8	50	40	...	...		
281	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	26	...	10963	6970	735	1137	56	...	1043	...	...	...	...	...	54	9	814	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3208	1711	270	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1023	...	...	13	...	108	300	50	217	87	201728	25948	9976	21308	336	...	2885	...	...	15	...	...	2523	34	4144	571	2	56	...	8	50	40	...	...		
521	...	...	...	...	25	73	25	86	20	19022	5430	410	6315	30	...	1955	...	...	...	...	...	162	18	2745	102	9	700	30	12	29	4	...	...		
624	...	1	...	...	713	14	11	132	1731	7944	108294	314	6450	274	...	2993	...	...	4	...	...	13	...	436	14	3	800	...	8	4	...	...	...		
632	...	...	...	...	850	131	17	42	...	180	28743	2174	4200	...	...	2892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	256	13	220	5	4	...	...	...	...		
170	...	...	...	...	88	200	...	25	...	520	32800	560	8640	200	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	50	48	600	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2007	...	...	1	...	1676	418	61	285	193	27666	429317	3458	25611	504	...	8520	...	...	4	...	...	225	66	4348	892	25	1720	35	32	40	4	...	...		
143	...	...	...	...	255	487	14	122	73	69680	22545	2790	981	120	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	112	11	607	743	2	500	...	12	39	...	...	...		
5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	4410	650	70	35	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
150	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	33	331	101981	3060	200	1500	130	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	...	...	...	...	4	10	12	70	...	48956	5660	845	749	50	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	263	6	915	33	...	...	...	8	8	4	...	...		
403	...	...	...	...	276	499	26	226	404	225027	31915	3995	3265	300	...	868	...	...	...	...	...	634	17	3561	780	2	500	...	20	47	4	...	...		
223	...	...	...	...	37	100	...	31	44	37920	3368	500	3546	200	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	200	130	1271	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
352	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	14	...	14537	4515	750	2909	217	...	1549	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	863	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	120	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3865	3930	135	...	823	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
607	...	...	...	...	39	101	...	47	45	56488																									

AGRICULTURE AND

No. 103.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE

PASTORAL DISTRICTS. (Police Districts and parts of)	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed, but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.											
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.	Millet.		
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.			For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.
<b>ALBERT.</b>			acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	a.	
Part of—Bourke ...	6	...	1130	...	...	...	760	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Western portion—Mitchell ...	6	...	1130	...	...	...	760	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	6	...	1130	...	...	...	760	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>BIGH.</b>																						
Part of—Dubbo ...	60	30	6170 1/2	2028	1207	558 1/2	3093 1/2	807 1/2	1870	662	1010	119	192	99 1/2	24 1/2	7 1/2	17	22 1/2	167 1/2	...		
Part of—Coonamble ...	11	...	1438	...	...	...	...	...	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Northern portion—Walgett ...	3	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	74	30	8248 1/2	2028	1207	558 1/2	3596 1/2	807 1/2	3445	662	1010	119	192	99 1/2	24 1/2	7 1/2	17	22 1/2	167 1/2	...		
<b>CLARENCE.</b>																						
Part of—Grafton ...	436	278	46734	12102	11666	7161	24764	4076	10304	865	179 1/2	...	17400 1/2	...	22	...	2	2	15	...		
Part of—Richmond River ...	97	429	39686	11403 1/2	457	5429 1/2	30245	28618	8984	79989	12	...	5955 1/2	...	14	...	54	...	...	...		
Part of—Glen Innes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
North-eastern portion—Tweed River ...	2	61	942	10510	11	1370	30	2360	901	6780	...	...	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	535	768	87362	136648 1/2	12134	13960 1/2	55039	35054	20189	87634	191 1/2	...	23757 1/2	...	22	14	2	56	15	...		
<b>DARLING.</b>																						
Eastern portion—Balranald ...	22	1	3755	8	3	8*	3161	...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...		
South-eastern portion—Wentworth ...	23	...	3533 1/2	...	11	...	2187 1/2	...	1335	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
North-western portion—Mitchell ...	2	...	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	47	1	7340 1/2	8	14	8	5400 1/2	...	1926	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...		
<b>OWENSBY.</b>																						
Greater portion—Warialda ...	62	27	24674 1/2	7396	611 1/2	10	8052	5978	16011	1408	200	62	98	...	20	...	5	20	...	126 1/2		
Western portion—Walgett ...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	63	27	24714 1/2	7396	611 1/2	10	8052	5978	16051	1408	200	62	98	...	20	...	5	20	...	126 1/2		
<b>LAOHLAN.</b>																						
Part of—Boorowa ...	266	24	44856	46788	4731	482	18040	44447	22085	1859	3916	41	333	...	111	6	46	394	10	52		
Part of—Gundagai ...	124	74	37897	24345	2707	565	25904	2548	9286	21231	1654	204	203	...	85	...	...	395	...	328		
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	56	32	21489 1/2	58714	10663	2423	13033	15286 1/2	6490	43185	765	143 1/2	3	...	43	3	...	129 1/2	...	161		
Part of—Young ...	318	43	45814	3402	5458 1/2	545	21057 1/2	1517	19298 1/2	1340	3970 1/2	35	449	...	72	2	113	231 1/2	...	758		
Part of—Yass ...	16	2	2825	65	450	45	1598	20	777	...	196	...	150	...	22	...	...	46	...	39		
Part of—Forbes ...	5	4	353	100 1/2	117	100 1/2	236	...	...	...	64 1/2	37	3	...	3	...	16	13	...	70		
Part of—Oxley ...	40	6	27226 1/2	2104	164	33	6808 1/2	141	20254 1/2	1930	1 1/2	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	172 1/2		
Part of—Cowra* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
<b>Total</b> ...	765	185	180461 1/2	135518 1/2	14693 1/2	2014	87576 1/2	63959 1/2	78190 1/2	69545	10573 1/2	476 1/2	1141	...	336 1/2	13	175	1209	10	1581		
<b>LIVERPOOL PLAINS.</b>																						
Part of—Murrumbidgee ...	64	3	291421 1/2	1868 1/2	1060	20 1/2	12971 1/2	380	277390	1498	687 1/2	34 1/2	137 1/2	36	7	6	24 1/2	...	69	1		
Eastern portion—Tamworth ...	340	84	50490 1/2	214630 1/2	4488 1/2	1110 1/2	1757 1/2	211084 1/2	28484 1/2	2435 1/2	3811 1/2	267 1/2	559	26	24	27	9	11	...	301		
Part of—Wee Wee ...	39	1	9208	750	149	...	4842	...	4217	...	...	...	1151	...	...	...	...	...	...	34		
Western portion—Walgett ...	9	...	23212	...	3	...	...	...	23209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
<b>Total</b> ...	443	88	374332	217479 1/2	5700 1/2	1131 1/2	35331	212214 1/2	333300 1/2	3933 1/2	4492 1/2	302	811 1/2	62	31	33	33 1/2	11	...	407		
<b>MONARO.</b>																						
Part of—Queanbeyan ...	7	10	4308	696	101	97	3729	81	478	518	122	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	18		
North-eastern portion—Broulee ...	16	55	8073	6284	10363	550	5414	355	16024	5379	184 1/2	16	438 1/2	17 1/2	6	...	1	21	...	303		
Part of—Bombala ...	70	12	28766	1400	909	60	5000	1000	22857	340	400	40	...	...	18	...	...	150	...	300		
Part of—Cooma ...	280	59	37748	28414	1721	528	6129	4163	29887	23723	1230	32	2	...	25 1/2	...	9	110	...	554		
South-eastern portion—Eden ...	133	38	12236	4574	790	360	6024	1440	5422	2774	170	43	236	20	20	16	54	60	...	160		
Eastern portion—Bega ...	83	286	35119	88714	1100	2528	20102	66285	13917	19991	432	7	1462	20	850	...	...	171	...	69		
<b>Total</b> ...	589	460	126250	130082	5677 1/2	4123	46398	73324	74174 1/2	52635	2598 1/2	139	2142 1/2	57 1/2	920 1/2	16	64	514	...	1131 1/2		
<b>MURRUMBIGEE.</b>																						
Part of—Albury ...	555	48	15049 1/2	12484 1/2	18121 1/2	3389 1/2	99357 1/2	7879	33012 1/2	1216	12333 1/2	492	426 1/2	18 1/2	515	39	46	2117 1/2	64	1637		
Part of—Deniliquin ...	116	30	35229	2483 1/2	1028 1/2	312 1/2	19608 1/2	251	14592 1/2	1920	54	275	15	...	25 1/2	10	199 1/2	25	...	690		
Part of—Gundagai ...	112	19	37335 1/2	8219	2329	242 1/2	26688 1/2	680 1/2	8322	7296	1365	...	410 1/2	...	44 1/2	...	...	320 1/2	...	270 1/2		
Part of—Tumut ...	143	27	25584	5546	2347	1105	18126	3224	5111	1217	1047	45	395	22	24	20	30	150	...	300		
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	115	28	50630 1/2	55721	2651 1/2	371	39709	54058	8276	1292	1586 1/2	234 1/2	3 1/2	26 1/2	71 1/2	17 1/2	4	127 1/2	19	648		
Part of—Yass ...	31	2	16330	70	1411	70	5127	...	9792	...	604	...	382	...	40	20	82	65	...	120		
Part of—Oxley ...	22	9	24823	735	174	37	18190	191	6459	507	...	16	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	181 1/2		
Part of—Moama ...	41	21	4282 1/2	8271	633 1/2	484	3525	4997	124	2790	120	699	...	10 1/2	20	2	20	17 1/2	...	141		
<b>Total</b> ...	1135	184	344712	93529 1/2	28695 1/2	6011 1/2	230327 1/2	71280 1/2	85688 1/2	16238	18509 1/2	1672 1/2	1632 1/2	77 1/2	746 1/2	108 1/2	386 1/2	2829	103	3988		
<b>MACLEAY.</b>																						
Part of—Macleay ...	207	340	9764	28456	2697	9429	2576	8708	4491	10319	60	2	11147	14	25	17	...	10	4	2		
Part of—Armidale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total</b> ...	207	340	9764	28456	2697	9429	2576	8708	4491	10319	60	2	11147	14	25	17	...	10	4	2		
<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>																						
Southern portion—Armidale ...	564	131	104545 1/2	57144	10206 1/2	3315 1/2	34790 1/2	16361 1/2	59649 1/2	37467	7668	780	932	29	88	77	100	910	27	1397		
Northern portion—Tenterfield ...	25	15	7165	1328	1442	190	2772	1138	2954	...	964	42 1/2	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		
Part of—Glen Innes ...	149	37	26897	95441	3820	507	15167	13974	7910	80960	2156	184	757	1	61	16	...	240	...	525		
Part of—Inverell ...																						

STATISTICS—1869.

VINEYARDS—continued.

in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, for the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

Crops.											Produce.														Vineyards.						
Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.			Table use.			
					For Green Food.	For Hay.															Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of acres.	Quantity obtained.	Unproductive.	
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bshls	bshls	tons	lbs.	lbs.	tons	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls	tons	acres			
20½	...	...	...	...	...	31	34	20½	...	25568	3515	564	770	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	166	26	302	47	...	...	...	34			
20½	...	...	...	...	...	31	34	20½	...	25568	3515	564	770	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	166	26	302	47	...	...	...	34			
62½	2	1½	...	887½	72½	2	125	44½	...	3478	812070	510	40	...	...	212	4200	3200	...	11200	...	...	48	20	110	28400	...	...	15		
110½	...	...	...	370½	141	...	...	117	10	366	212331	...	...	...	...	331½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31	...	...	...	24	13	...	...	20	...	68873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
204½	2	1½	1½	1281½	226½	2	125	181½	10	3844	1093274	510	40	...	90½	543½	4200	3200	2½	2247280	...	...	48	20	110	28400	...	...	15		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	...	...	...	...	...	3½	15	10½	26	10	2000	1850	155	210	...	50	...	...	...	...	70	7	156	25	...	...	10½	26½	...		
25	...	...	...	...	...	3½	15	10½	26	10	2000	1850	155	210	...	50	...	...	...	...	70	7	156	25	...	...	10½	26½	...		
149	46	...	...	...	104	7	1	31	10	81506	8382	2019	7514	30	...	242	...	...	...	...	60	48	181	6	1	18	...	...	...		
5	76	...	...	...	285	44	9	7	7	36377	4620	2550	9566	40	...	134	...	...	...	...	513	...	1686	77	8½	770	...	...	1		
18	...	...	...	...	...	4	5½	27½	...	14709	15	881	4590	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	245½	3	2½	360	...	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	37½	119½	13	13	73874	7755	1470	7085	140	...	164	...	...	...	...	113	183	1422	7	10	900	...	...	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	3960	6000	460	1380	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	42	17	83	...	...	...	...	...	9		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1420	6	50	45	280	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	17	121½	...	...	...	...	...	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
204½	...	...	...	...	489	62	55	206½	40	211942	26822	7425	30415	700	...	634	...	...	...	...	948	248	3819	93	22	2048	...	19½	17	13½	
15	130½	...	...	...	...	41½	2	15½	...	13400	1945	100	...	16	40	29	...	...	...	...	58	24	97	32	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	243	16½	76½	75½	76763	11945	204	...	...	...	272½	...	...	...	...	287	23	397½	501½	11½	2520	12	1½	2½	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151½	...	...	...	...	...	11½	28½	18½	91½	75½	90163	13890	304	20	16	40	301½	...	...	...	345	47	544½	533½	11½	2520	12	2½	3½	5	
13	104½	2	...	...	568	25½	...	11	21	1727	100	170	44	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	43½	21	3174	18326	170	560	640	...	480½	8	...	...	...	46	...	64	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5600	...	90	2000	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	80	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	31½	10	21111	20	340	1124	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	25	14	767	60	...	...	...	2	8	...	
189	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	60	20	3400	7080	600	1500	520	...	692	...	...	...	...	43	54	160	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	140	128	12	11	25	7308	70571	592	4068	2720	...	1071	...	...	...	...	148	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
664½	2	12	...	...	838	282	14½	167½	77½	42320	96097	1792	9326	3880	...	2987½	8	...	...	...	197	68	1755	410	1	200	...	2	8	11½	
227½	21½	22½	...	...	2014	64	805½	233½	20½	215737	4557	1976	107580	10	2	393	5141	...	...	...	411	50	2812	11	334½	99262	220	7½	1	464	
74½	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	17½	...	795	442	442	438	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3794	1674	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
355	...	...	...	...	...	40	20	60	...	19686	10970	1265	8413	...	...	207½	1120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11½	...	...	...	...	...	57	43½	61½	61½	38800	8577	409	2460	...	...	707	...	...	...	...	88	60	527	4	18	2556	...	3½	54	3	
76	...	...	...	...	...	11	30	5	24	16	14490	21010	860	1495	190	...	380	...	...	...	327	10	897	84	304	3600	...	2	4	29	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1½	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	150½	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10½	7	11½	2255	...	250	235	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	823½	19	143	23	5	600	...	4½	7	1	
745½	22½	36	...	...	2131	226½	922	434½	61	317045	45654	6979	125809	796	2	1768½	6261	...	...	...	2044½	5761	5960½	184	308	111123	220	26½	28½	497½	
81	4	...	...	...	497	170	...	8	70	14	840	613085	624	210	...	...	233	6000	...	...	39984	4	...	6	...	4	670	...	4	6	...
81	4	...	...	...	497	170	...	8	70	14	840	613085	624	210	...	...	233	6000	...	...	39984	4	...	6	...	4	670	...	4	6	...
952	...	...	...	...	89	150	31	254	37½	115029	18600	2208	22700	...	...	1110	...	...	...	...	810	93	2080	208	10	1000	...	11	6½	10	
138½	...	...	...	...	42	...	7	8	...	14891	4452	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	110	...	460	...	4	170	...	2	1	1	
161	...	...	...	...	66	28½	46	46½	39	38292	12943	655	4104	...	...	455	...	...	...	...	208	...	537	22	28½	8600	...	1	4	16½	
11	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	2	...	2070	...	...	...	...	...	27½	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1262½	...	...	...	...	222	178½	84	310½	76½	168202	38065	2863	26804	...	...	1872½	...	...	...	...	1128	105	3077	230	42½	9770	...	14	8	27½	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	110	...	...	...	...	84	3	4½	...	9645	1390	320	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	93	70	...	...	...	...	...	3	
8	...	...	...	...	49½	12	4	16	...	34115	5380	440	775	155	...	276	...	...	...	...	150	17	544	16	...	...	...	4	11½	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2730	850	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	7½	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123	...	...	...	...	49½	96	15	26½	...	46490	7620	760	775	155	...	305	...	...	...	...	164½	17	801	86	...	...	...	4	11½	11	

† The Collectors state that since the returns were collected the floods have destroyed at least one-fourth of the

No. 104.—SUMMARY of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.																	
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Rye.	Millet.						
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.								
COUNTIES.			acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
Argyle ...	557	254	221037	113347	9669	6154	119040	48341	92328	58852	8380	399	588	4	221	117	10	795	14	3042	48	...	...	...	...	...		
Bathurst ...	589	424	392884	130182½	30363	12720½	214728	31032	147793	86430	30603½	2491	2348	18	285	44	14	690	...	5026	69	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Bligh ...	164	26	138352	27866	2819	129	40257	5823	95276	21914	2152	93	217½	10	12½	17	1	26	10	169	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Brisbane ...	306	76	153094	196892½	4520	744	60546½	38064½	87964	158083½	2671	457	530½	49	24	26½	7½	3	49½	640	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Camden ...	1370	1534	267646½	188839	11630½	15087½	206759½	160432½	49256½	13318½	6586½	197½	639½	508	1170	246½	27½	1530	330½	3366	928	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Cook ...	347	219	49803½	26901½	4911½	3285	31701½	13370½	13190½	10246	990	323	3755	13	57	55½	½	170½	2	1209½	152½	...	...	...	...	...		
Cumberland ...	3033	1795	237127½	196577	21070½	17695	187686½	160054	28371	18828	4575	679	7102½	274	508½	303	58½	1025½	301	11465	402	7	...	...	...	...	...	
Durham ...	478	852	229138	184388	7215	17164½	119809½	57582½	102113½	109641	7788	132	7683½	27½	1191½	156	3½	212½	13	393	110	45	...	...	...	...	...	
Georgiana ...	285	63	55539	44080	4153	788	24531	5571	26855	37721	3495	42	40	6	65	...	13	375	...	412	43	...	...	...	...	...		
Gloucester ...	448	358	494301	25053	9531	4712	36839	15694	447881	4647	2740	...	9197	...	399	45	...	122	36	105	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Hunter ...	167	74	80687	36321	2418	1402	62153	24116	16116	10803	898	78	2034	6	41½	10	...	111	...	33	23	...	...	...	...	...		
King ...	623	41	198493	59967	11820	1658	68916	31938	117757	26371	8460	45	633	...	414	50	111	966	...	1631	30	...	...	...	...	...		
Macquarie ...	589	429	75905	35745	14587	8519	28796	10170	32522	17056	2708	24	16307	18	330	36	9	531	32	64	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Murray ...	389	257	329547½	59346	9556½	5470½	121386½	10571½	198604½	43304	9851½	178	845½	4	192½	25	17	605½	23½	1832½	14	...	...	...	...	...		
Northumberland ...	990	738	252697½	286857½	15501	13516½	177269½	239795½	59927	33545	5972	136	13239½	198	468	245	39	270½	82	607	49½	51	...	...	...	...	...	
Phillip ...	342	71	76689	3976	4833	1944	20879	902	50977	1130	4260	109	964	...	36	...	...	107	...	852	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Roxburgh ...	411	236	170868	46733	15233	7935	80060	11600	75575	27198	13017	1374	1395	...	848	267	27	2029	...	2381	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Vincent ...	552	400	148393½	60285	10333½	8911	69766	18857½	68244	32516½	1565	175	9166	96½	205½	101	48	1020	199	2040	35	...	...	...	...	...		
Wollington ...	485	171	164623	53760	20942½	3204	48603½	7707	95977	42849	18002	464	1538	30	234½	39	12	170	...	1797½	20	...	...	...	...	...		
Westmoreland ...	286	176	54495½	29568	5710	2832	18448½	6393	30337	20343	4384	155	755	50	137	121½	60	748	34	1152½	105	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL ...	12411	8214	3791258	1806684½	216917	133871½	1738176	898016½	1836165	774796½	139098½	755½	84730½	1312	6840½	1904½	458½	11508	1126½	38218	2095	128	...	...	...	...	...	
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																												
Albert ...	6	...	1130	...	...	...	760	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bligh ...	74	30	8248½	2028	1207	558½	3596½	807½	3445	662	1010	119	192	99½	24½	7½	17	22½	...	167½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Clarence ...	535	768	87362	136648½	12134	13960½	55039	35054	20189	87634	191½	...	23757½	...	22	14	...	2	56	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
The Darling ...	47	1	7340½	8	14	8	5400½	...	1926	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gwydir ...	63	27	24714½	7396	611½	10	8052	5978	16051	1408	200	62	98	...	20	...	5	20	...	126½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Lachlan ...	765	185	180461½	135518½	14693½	2014	87576½	63959½	78190½	69545	10573½	476½	1141	...	336½	13	175	1209	10	1581	44½	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Liverpool Plains ...	443	88	374332	217279½	5700½	1131½	35331	212214½	333300½	3933½	4498½	302	811½	62	31	33	33½	11	...	407	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Monaro ...	589	460	126250	130082	5677½	4123	46398	73324	74174½	52635	2598½	139	2142½	57½	920½	16	64	514	...	1131½	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murrumbidgee ...	1135	184	344712	93529½	28695½	6011½	230327½	71280½	85688½	16238	18509½	1672½	1632½	77½	746½	108½	386½	2829	103	3688	68½	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Macleay ...	207	340	9764	28456	2597	9429	2575	8708	4491	10319	60	2	11147	14	26	17	...	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New England ...	753	186	147728½	154873	15552½	4035½	55508½	31662½	76667½	119175	10788	1006½	1994	30	149	93	104	1150	47	2092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Warrego ...	15	...	920	...	1	...	...	...	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	173	21	39293½	1450½	3009	260½	22895½	571	13389	619	1923½	77	394½	20	35½	1	8	26	...	463	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Pastoral Districts...	4805	2290	1352256½	907270½	89993½	41542	553461½	503559½	708801½	362168½	50353½	3866½	43311	360½	2311½	303½	793	5793½	220	9985½	283	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Old Settled Counties	12411	8214	3791258	1806684½	216917	133871½	1738176	898016½	1836165	774796½	139098½	755½	84730½	1312	6840½	1904½	458½	11508	1126½	38218	2095	128	...	...	...	...	...	
GENERAL TOTAL ...	17216	10504	5143514½	2713954½	306910½	175413½	2291637½	1401576	2544966½	1136965	189452	11418	128041½	1672½	9151½	2208	1251½	17301½	1346½	48203½	2378	134	...	...	...	...	...	

VINEYARDS—continued.

and PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the COLONY, for the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

Table with columns: Crops (Potatoes, Tobacco, Arrowroot, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar-cane, For Green Food, For Hay, Vines, Gardens and Orchards, All other), Produce (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Arrowroot, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Sown Grasses), Vineyards (Wine-making, Table use, Unproductive). Rows contain numerical data for various agricultural items.

AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARDS—continued.

No. 105.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity of LAND under Crop, and the PRODUCE of the same, &c., in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Crops.																	Produce.																		
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.	Sown Grasses, Oats, Wheat, and Barley, for Hay.	Vines.	For Green Food for Cattle.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other in Crop.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Sown Grasses, for Hay.	Vines.		
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	bush.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	galls.	galls.	tons
1861	128829	51488½	2860	6534½	...	330½	144	9228½	240	...	...	732	...	46584½	1583½	4419	6383½	1439½	260798	1581597½	1484467½	39801½	98814	...	4301	2716	28127½	9704	...	...	1952	...	50927	99791	709	366
1862	123468½	57959½	2923½	7224	...	598½	105½	10039½	223½	...	...	56½	...	45175½	1130	37601½	8707½	2363½	297575	1606034	1727434	41054	152425	...	4388	1099½	30941½	2647	...	...	597	...	57363	85328	637	224
1863	108136½	75991½	2537½	9998	54½	313½	83½	9282½	895½	...	...	344	...	52765	1459½	28669½	8410	3196½	302139½	1054954	2559258	30636	221415	7743	2637	882	24167½	153154½	...	...	18950	...	74873	144888	2749	420½
1864	103942½	95688½	4092½	13022½	18½	326½	81	11618½	534½	...	...	368	2	48291½	1640½	17652½	8415½	1339½	307035	808919	2925950	67009	213924½	1600	4257	690	32140½	48501½	...	...	18990	280	70548	136976	2033	393½
1865	104568½	101584½	4723½	14098	175½	699½	51½	14397½	806½	...	...	317½	22½	52307½	1849	12341½	9739½	1171	318854	1245438	3114211½	60355	189524	29012	3998½	722½	52060½	40351½	...	...	163710	4478	69405	161298½	3077	344½
1866	131653½	113442½	5843½	10939	11	1639½	123	15209½	1499	...	...	226	141	61909½	2126	21252½	10492½	1746	378254½	1013863	2759904	58370	116005	380	12343	1668	31367½	74691½	...	...	10040	5700	54230	168123	1439½	559½
1867	175033½	119519	6211	14914½	...	1571½	197½	18809½	1326½	...	...	172½	116½	74742½	2281	21109½	12274½	2944½	451225½	2226027	3878064	91741	304028	...	19963	2133½	43869½	24771½	...	...	8915	17780	118010	242183	3176	668½
1868	149142½	115522½	5140½	13142½	76	1879	192½	15440	626½	7½	...	234½	646½	74346	2531½	18828½	12640½	2766	413164	1433807	3132505	62392	156965	13630	15569½	1963½	33482½	60351½	7000	...	9480	134740	91869½	285283	3856½	700½
1869	164206½	120807	6397½	12129½	...	2187½	156	16391½	875	...	14½	261½	2584½	67761½	3116½	21193½	13529	3145	434756½	*1787085	3777405	94715	164687	...	23164½	1931	30768	7925	...	14236	5240	3264824	80543½	412587	1888	693
1870	189452	128041½	9151½	17301½	...	2378	134	17132½	366½	...	31½	296½	3917½	75034½	3906½	17375½	14516	3289	482324½	3200959	4880805	143617	400766	...	37434	1806½	54200½	3192	...	34046	8460	3563704	131985½	460321	1687	955½

STATISTICS—1869.

OCCUPIERS OF LAND, WITH EXTENT OF HOLDINGS, &c., &c.					
Year ended 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those for Pastoral purposes).	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.	Extent of Land Unenclosed.
		acres	acres	acres	acres
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	19,361	7,310,343½	308,260½	1,817,218½	5,184,864½
1865	21,540	7,545,117	321,526½	1,742,128	5,491,463
1866	22,509	7,277,255½	381,400½	1,980,547	4,915,308½
1867	24,629	7,448,200½	452,850½	2,374,201½	4,621,148½
1868	25,875	7,737,651½	413,164	3,034,675	4,280,812½
1869	26,581	7,404,924	434,826½	3,301,140½	3,725,957½
1870	27,720	7,857,469½	482,324½	3,693,213½	3,681,931½

\* 1869—An error has been discovered in the return furnished by the Police for the Tumut District of 100,000 bushels in excess of the quantity of wheat grown; reducing the total quantity to that now stated



## LIVE STOCK.

No. 106.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, on 31st March, 1870.

Counties. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<b>ARGYLE.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>DURHAM—continued.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Goulburn ... ..	7,318	24,847	194,453	3,322	Brought forward ...	10,719	54,674	116,024	11,143
<b>BATHURST.</b>					South-eastern portion—Ray- mound ... ..	601	1,982	970	869
Eastern portion—Bathurst ...	2,903	5,258	102,188	1,356	North-western portion—Scone	775	6,590	18,505	157
South-western portion— Cowra ... ..	3,742	7,013	344,335	629	TOTALS ... ..	12,095	63,246	135,499	12,169
Middle and southern por- tion—Carcoar ...								<b>GEORGIANA.</b>	
North-western portion—Orange	2,134	3,252	40,654	1,236	Southern portion—Goulburn	2,007	4,925	48,515	837
TOTALS ... ..	8,779	15,523	487,177	3,221	North-eastern portion—Hart- ley ... ..	1,000	2,420	18,540	470
<b>BLIGH.</b>					North-eastern portion—Bath- urst ... ..	877	738	35,358	255
Southern portion—Wellington	832	797	62,211	257	Western portion—Carcoar ...	2,229	3,716	109,904	845
Greater portion—Cassilis ...	2,084	5,490	180,238	431	TOTALS ... ..	6,113	11,799	212,317	2,407
TOTALS ... ..	2,916	6,287	242,449	688	<b>GLOUCESTER.</b>				
<b>BRISBANE.</b>					South-western portion—Dun- gog ... ..	957	2,850	200	2,629
Western portion—Cassilis ...	678	5,520	78,751	98	Southern portion—Newcastle	52	427	7	117
South-eastern portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	2,038	6,081	15,213	780	Midland and north-western portions—Port Stephens...	2,596	16,100	3,900	3,100
North-western portion—Mur- rurundi ... ..	1,860	4,711	39,639	259	Southern portion—Raymond Terrace ... ..	1,198	4,670	110	884
Eastern and north-eastern por- tions—Scone ... ..	5,439	15,918	153,124	528	North-eastern portion—Man- ning River... ..	1,099	4,750	1,020	2,520
TOTALS ... ..	10,015	32,230	286,727	1,665	TOTALS ... ..	5,902	28,797	6,237	9,250
<b>CAMDEN.</b>					<b>HUNTER.</b>				
South-western portion—Berrima	2,976	18,668	16,172	1,808	North-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	563	7,234	3,344	216
Eastern portion—Kiama ...	2,228	28,490	293	8,827	North-eastern portion—Pat- rick's Plains ... ..	914	2,223	9,239	507
North-western portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton	3,389	19,162	11,003	3,377	Western portion—Rylstone ...	340	200	2,200	50
South-eastern portion—Shoal- haven ... ..	2,342	7,204	140	2,261	Southern portion—Windsor...	670	1,070	220	1,160
North-eastern portion—Wol- longong ... ..	1,851	16,512	571	4,869	Part of—Wollombi ... ..	551	1,359	947	152
TOTALS ... ..	12,786	90,036	28,179	21,142	TOTALS ... ..	3,038	12,086	15,950	2,085
<b>COOK.</b>					<b>KING.</b>				
South-eastern portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton	141	672	.....	462	South-western portion—Bur- rowa ... ..	681	943	37,648	339
Western portion—Hartley ...	1,150	1,367	6,094	569	Southern portion—Yass ...	8,076	12,466	114,254	2,112
Eastern portion—Penrith ...	288	418	624	467	TOTALS ... ..	8,757	13,409	151,902	2,451
Western portion—Rylstone ...	500	100	4,000	10	<b>MACQUARIE.</b>				
North-eastern portion—Wind- sor ... ..	1,589	2,397	695	3,200	Central portion—Port Mac- quarie ... ..	1,704	8,920	538	4,790
TOTALS ... ..	3,668	4,954	11,413	4,708	Southern portion—Manning River ... ..	2,540	14,540	600	6,320
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>					Part of—Macleay ... ..	924	3,700	.....	3,000
South-eastern portion—Camp- belltown ... ..	1,365	5,778	5,506	883	TOTALS ... ..	5,168	27,160	1,138	14,110
Central portion—Liverpool ...	1,439	4,106	4,650	739	<b>MURRAY.</b>				
South-western portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton	850	3,159	4,758	761	Eastern portion—Braidwood...	1,805	7,198	24,465	528
Western portion—Penrith ...	3,161	9,474	9,734	3,138	Greater portion—Queanbeyan	4,568	13,974	239,389	1,879
North-eastern portion—Metro- politan ... ..	8,099	6,951	10,108	4,453	Northern portion—Yass ...	1,979	6,567	76,016	673
North-western portion—Wind- sor ... ..	2,496	4,408	5,432	3,479	TOTALS ... ..	7,852	27,739	339,870	3,080
South-eastern portion—Wol- longong ... ..	57	369	.....	87	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>				
Central and northern portion— Parramatta ... ..	1,992	3,374	2,794	1,738	South-eastern portion—Bris- bane Water ... ..	936	4,594	143	2,493
TOTALS ... ..	19,459	37,619	42,932	15,278	South-western portion—Wind- sor ... ..	310	783	.....	511
<b>DURHAM.</b>					North-eastern portion—Maitland	5,091	12,534	5,993	5,389
North-eastern portion—Dungog	1,100	5,620	61	2,891	North-eastern portion—New- castle ... ..	965	3,389	243	1,205
Southern portion—Maitland...	1,939	6,766	2,799	2,282	North-western portion—Pat- rick's Plains ... ..	2,600	7,154	39,952	1,470
South-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	1,184	14,015	32,863	240	North-eastern portion—Ray- mond Terrace ... ..	496	1,411	209	640
Midland and northern portion —Paterson... ..	3,167	11,489	9,282	3,371	Part of—Wollombi ... ..	2,006	5,517	595	2,188
Southern portion—Patrick's Plains ... ..	3,329	16,784	71,019	2,359	TOTALS ... ..	12,434	35,382	47,135	13,896
Carried forward ...	10,719	54,674	116,024	11,143					

LIVE STOCK—continued.

No. 106.—continued.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES—continued.

Counties—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<b>PHILLIP.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>WELLINGTON.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Western portion—Mudgee ...	2,500	4,700	48,640	800	Northern portion—Mudgee ...	3,351	4,403	98,026	1,489
Eastern portion—Rylstone ...	1,350	5,134	31,666	550	Western portion—Molong ...	141	238	30,720	76
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>3,850</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>80,306</b>	<b>1,350</b>	Southern portion—Orange ...	1,857	2,900	21,210	920
<b>ROXBURGH.</b>					North-western and Midland portions—Wellington ...	3,527	3,988	110,567	789
South-western portion—Bathurst ...	3,226	7,085	56,226	1,135	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>8,876</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>260,523</b>	<b>3,274</b>
Northern portion—Rylstone ...	1,450	2,040	39,919	400					
Eastern portion—Hartley ...	530	874	154	195	<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>				
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>5,206</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>96,299</b>	<b>1,780</b>	Western portion—Bathurst ...	2,146	1,985	31,733	981
<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>					Central portion—Hartley ...	2,227	3,088	13,728	573
South-western portion—Braidwood ...	3,559	10,995	38,575	953	Southern portion—Goulburn ...	400	600	800	30
South-eastern portion—Broulee ...	1,222	7,602	500	2,041	North-eastern portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton ...	587	5,023	.....	740
Northern portion—Schoalhaven ...	1,896	11,640	381	1,824	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>5,360</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>46,261</b>	<b>2,324</b>
Part of—Dowling ...	644	8,399	368	3,986					
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>7,321</b>	<b>38,636</b>	<b>39,824</b>	<b>8,804</b>					

No. 107.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, on 31st March, 1870.

Pastoral Districts. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Pastoral Districts—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<b>ALBERT.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>MONARO.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Part of—Bourke ...	620	14,026	289,401	28	North-eastern portion—Broulee ...	847	5,264	150	1,507
Western portion—Mitchell ...	1,056	14,704	330,061	69	Part of—Queanbeyan ...	458	4,723	24,271	74
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>1,706</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>619,462</b>	<b>97</b>	Part of—Bombala ...	1,439	5,640	202,640	543
<b>BLIGH.</b>					Part of—Cooma ...	5,390	24,003	415,800	857
Part of—Dubbo ...	2,670	23,007	172,633	648	South-eastern portion—Eden ...	1,013	7,730	3,961	1,514
Part of—Coonamble ...	1,838	30,459	112,526	638	Eastern portion—Bega ...	2,760	28,976	9,466	4,766
Northern portion—Walgett ...	1,032	21,100	31,417	...	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>11,907</b>	<b>76,336</b>	<b>656,288</b>	<b>9,261</b>
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>5,540</b>	<b>74,566</b>	<b>316,576</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>MURRUMBIDGEE.</b>				
<b>CLARENCE.</b>					Part of—Albury ...	6,208	32,508	811,708	2,480
Part of—Grafton ...	4,346	62,447	3,700	4,310	Part of—Denilquin ...	3,283	27,567	1,098,059	1,282
Part of—Richmond River ...	5,927	122,986	18,362	2,521	Part of—Gundagai ...	2,033	8,511	31,039	1,609
*Part of—Glen Innes ...	...	.....	.....	...	Part of—Tumut ...	4,409	15,281	101,290	1,042
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	...	.....	.....	...	Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	3,595	22,474	337,896	960
North-eastern portion—Tweed River ...	66	316	.....	164	Part of—Yass ...	1,167	6,122	12,350	502
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>10,339</b>	<b>185,749</b>	<b>22,062</b>	<b>6,995</b>	Part of—Oxley ...	1,777	9,823	944,325	163
<b>DARLING.</b>					Part of—Moama ...	703	5,848	50,063	241
Eastern portion—Balranald ...	1,262	18,889	188,416	104	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>23,175</b>	<b>128,134</b>	<b>3,886,780</b>	<b>8,279</b>
South-eastern portion—Wentworth ...	802	4,536	274,387	70	<b>MACLEAY.</b>				
North-western portion—Mitchell ...	641	8,183	134,791	36	Part of—Macleay ...	2,479	15,312	612	5,000
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>2,705</b>	<b>31,608</b>	<b>597,594</b>	<b>210</b>	Part of—Armidale ...	...	.....	.....	...
<b>GWYDIR.</b>					<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>2,479</b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Greater portion—Warialda ...	6,575	139,822	759,722	601	<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>				
Western portion—Walgett ...	40	3,500	.....	2	Southern portion—Armidale (including Walcha, Bundarra, Bendemeer, Uralla, and Rocky River) ...	10,661	125,847	942,876	3,830
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>6,615</b>	<b>143,322</b>	<b>759,722</b>	<b>603</b>	Northern portion—Tenterfield ...	1,180	47,497	143,150	280
<b>LACHLAN.</b>					†Part of—Glen Innes ...	6,513	79,923	729,189	1,028
Part of—Burrowa ...	3,635	8,975	208,971	1,401	Part of—Inverell ...	321	593	81	54
Part of—Gundagai ...	1,240	6,070	58,682	2,339	Small portion—Richmond River ...	...	.....	.....	...
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	1,813	12,984	288,905	538	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>18,675</b>	<b>253,860</b>	<b>1,815,296</b>	<b>5,192</b>
Part of—Young ...	5,377	10,998	193,495	1,426	<b>WARREGO.</b>				
Part of—Yass ...	221	592	10,400	220	North-eastern portion—Walgett ...	2,276	56,921	183,743	171
Part of—Forbes ...	3,902	31,900	126,226	440	Western and southern portions—Bourke ...	202	5,247	96,466	15
Part of—Oxley ...	3,093	58,902	1,146,797	617	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>2,478</b>	<b>62,168</b>	<b>280,209</b>	<b>186</b>
†Part of—Cowra ...	...	.....	.....	...	<b>WELLINGTON.</b>				
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>19,281</b>	<b>130,421</b>	<b>2,033,476</b>	<b>6,981</b>	Part of—Dubbo ...	1,018	10,611	131,330	292
<b>LIVERPOOL PLAINS.</b>					Part of—Molong ...	1,677	2,060	216,901	828
Part of—Murrumbidgee ...	2,548	9,021	197,189	466	Northern portion—Bourke ...	...	.....	.....	...
Eastern portion—Tamworth ...	9,773	52,164	812,151	2,650	Part of—Forbes ...	644	11,090	164,612	155
Part of—Wee Wee ...	2,310	43,839	225,084	420	<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>3,339</b>	<b>23,761</b>	<b>512,933</b>	<b>1,275</b>
Western portion—Walgett ...	521	20,045	28,898	69					
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>15,152</b>	<b>130,129</b>	<b>1,263,322</b>	<b>3,605</b>					

\* See New England Pastoral District.

† Includes the stock in that portion of the district forming part of the Clarence Pastoral District.

‡ See County of Bathurst.

## STATISTICS—1869.

137

LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

No. 108.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, for the Years ending 31 March, 1869 and 1870.

COUNTIES.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argyle ... ..	8,867	7,318	21,963	24,847	217,693	194,453	3,605	3,322
Bathurst ... ..	9,088	8,779	12,510	15,523	597,758	487,177	4,181	3,221
Bligh ... ..	2,822	2,916	6,485	6,287	359,332	242,449	955	688
Brisbane ... ..	9,346	10,015	25,474	32,230	248,281	286,727	1,384	1,665
Camden ... ..	12,534	12,786	81,688	90,036	28,618	28,179	21,822	21,142
Cook ... ..	3,465	3,668	4,786	4,954	3,636	11,413	4,301	4,708
Cumberland ... ..	18,873	19,459	33,767	37,619	41,369	42,982	14,303	15,278
Durham ... ..	13,207	12,095	54,121	63,246	146,570	135,499	13,568	12,169
Georgiana ... ..	6,487	6,113	12,629	11,799	196,811	212,317	2,631	2,407
Gloucester ... ..	5,394	5,902	25,762	28,797	5,057	5,237	8,891	9,250
Hunter ... ..	3,367	3,038	14,252	12,086	15,536	15,950	2,173	2,035
King ... ..	10,376	8,757	16,617	13,409	295,710	151,902	3,065	2,451
Macquarie ... ..	5,291	5,168	26,624	27,160	1,186	1,138	12,557	14,110
Murray ... ..	7,877	7,852	23,350	27,739	279,609	339,870	3,174	3,050
Northumberland ... ..	11,177	12,434	32,641	35,382	52,529	47,135	12,855	13,896
Phillip ... ..	3,871	3,850	8,427	9,834	92,904	80,306	1,070	1,350
Roxburgh ... ..	4,122	5,206	6,047	9,999	91,244	96,299	2,044	1,730
St. Vincent ... ..	6,261	7,321	40,142	38,636	38,821	39,824	6,946	8,804
Wellington ... ..	7,321	8,876	18,541	11,529	226,464	260,523	2,933	3,274
Westmoreland ... ..	7,553	5,360	9,321	10,696	30,831	46,261	2,425	2,324
TOTAL, COUNTIES ... ..	157,299	156,913	475,147	511,808	2,972,959	2,725,641	124,883	126,954

No. 109.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, for the Years ending 31 March, 1869 and 1870.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albert ... ..	1,870	1,706	33,807	28,730	599,672	619,462	32	97
Bligh ... ..	5,214	5,540	70,276	74,566	321,479	316,576	1,409	1,286
The Clarence ... ..	10,187	10,339	187,450	185,749	15,336	22,062	8,415	6,995
The Darling ... ..	2,184	2,705	25,424	31,608	672,130	597,594	147	210
Gwydir ... ..	7,429	6,615	152,235	143,322	891,693	759,722	458	603
Lachlan ... ..	24,069	19,281	160,914	130,421	1,923,384	2,033,476	7,326	6,981
Liverpool Plains... ..	15,028	15,152	135,745	130,129	1,395,269	1,263,322	4,226	3,605
Macleay ... ..	2,340	2,479	12,860	15,312	1,000	612	4,120	5,000
Monaro ... ..	12,879	11,907	82,259	76,336	591,028	656,288	9,833	9,261
Murrumbidgee ... ..	20,694	23,175	154,622	128,134	3,281,336	3,386,730	10,592	8,279
New England ... ..	16,202	18,675	191,609	253,860	1,578,260	1,815,296	4,954	5,192
Warrego ... ..	2,183	2,478	56,208	62,168	268,556	280,209	95	186
Wellington ... ..	3,240	3,339	22,860	23,761	568,523	512,933	411	1,275
Total, Pastoral Districts ... ..	123,519	123,391	1,286,264	1,284,096	12,107,666	12,264,282	52,018	48,970
Total, Counties... ..	157,299	156,913	475,147	511,808	2,972,959	2,725,641	124,883	126,954
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	280,818	280,304	1,761,411	1,795,904	15,080,625	14,989,923	176,901	175,924

## STATISTICS—1869.

LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

## No. 110.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	1866	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901
1862	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	1867	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915
1863	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541	1868	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168
1864	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	1869	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901
1865	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	1870	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924

## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
111	Taxes, Duties, &c. ... ..	140
112	Fees, &c. ... ..	159
113	Accounts, Weights, and Measures ... ..	172
114	Course of Exchange ... ..	172
115	Rates of Interest paid to Depositors by the Banks... ..	173
116	Coin and Bullion in the Mint, Banks, &c. ... ..	173
117	"                    "                    —Decennial Return ... ..	174
118	Coins in Circulation ... ..	174
119	Paper Currency in Circulation ... ..	174
120	Banks—Average Assets and Liabilities for the Quarter ended 31 March ... ..	} 175
	"                    "                    30 June ... ..	
	"                    "                    30 September ... ..	
	"                    "                    31 December ... ..	
121	New South Wales Savings Bank—Deposits, &c., &c. ... ..	177
122	"                    "                    —Rates of Interest, &c. ... ..	177
123	Gold received and issued at the Mint, from 14 May, 1855, to 31 December, 1869 ... ..	178
124	Railways—Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	179
125	"                    "                    —Decennial Return ... ..	180
126	Electric Telegraphs—Telegrams, &c. ... ..	180
127	Post Offices—Letters, &c.—Decennial Return ... ..	181
128	Money Orders—Issued and paid at the several Offices ... ..	182
129	"                    —Issued and paid from 1864 to 1869 ... ..	183
130	Moneys paid on account of Immigration—Decennial Return ... ..	184
131	Receipts and Disbursements—General Account Current ... ..	185
132	Revenue and Receipts—Comparative Statement ... ..	186
133	Expenditure—Under Schedules ... ..	188
134	"                    —Out of Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	188
135	"                    "                    "                    Abstract of ... ..	191
136	Public Debt ... ..	192
137	Expenditure—Military—By the Colony ... ..	194
138	"                    "                    —By the Imperial Government ... ..	194
139	"                    —Convict—By the Colony ... ..	194
140	"                    "                    —By the Imperial Government ... ..	194
141	Local Revenues—Municipality—Sydney ... ..	195
142	"                    —Other Municipalities ... ..	196
143	"                    —Roads Trusts ... ..	197

TAXES, DUTIES, &c.

No. 111.—SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
<b>COLONIAL SPIRITS.</b>				
<b>LICENSED DISTILLERIES.</b>				
29 Vict., No. 14. (19 Jan., 1866.)	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, from sugar which shall have paid Customs duties .. the gal.	s. d. 9 5	Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c. 114. 19 Vic., No. 15.	
	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, wholly or in any proportion exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs .. do.	10 0		12 July, 1819. 14 Sept., 1855.
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 18. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862.)	<b>BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR-HOUSES.</b> All spirits, &c., produced under this Act, subject to same rules and liable to the same duties as if imported.	26 Vict., No. 18.	20 Dec., 1862.	
<b>COLONIAL BRANDY.</b>				
<b>VINEYARDS.</b>				
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 15, 6 Dec., 1866 . . .	Brandy distilled by the owners of vineyards, from grapes the produce of such vineyards, and deposited in any bonded warehouse, liable to the same duty as brandy imported into the Colony; and the same may be sold and delivered out of bond, either for export or home consumption, in the same manner as brandy imported.	30 Vict., No. 15.	6 Dec., 1866.	
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>				
<b>IMPORT DUTIES.</b>				
19 Vic., No. 14. (14 Sept., 1855.)	Tea .. .. . the lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 3	Act of Parliament 69 Geo. III, c. 114. 19 Vic., No. 14. 21 Vict., No. 1. 25 Vict., No. 10. 29 Vict., No. 3.	
	Sugar—refined and candy .. .. . the cwt.	0 6 8		
	unrefined .. .. . do.	0 5 0		
treacle and molasses .. .. . do.	0 3 4			
Coffee and Chicory .. .. . the lb.	0 0 2			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 10, 30 Dec., 1861 . . .	Tobacco—manufactured and snuff .. .. . do.	0 2 0		
	unmanufactured .. .. . do.	0 1 0		
	cigars .. .. . do.	0 3 0		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 14, 19 Jan., 1866 . . .	Spirits—On all spirits the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer .. .. . the proof gal.	0 10 0		12 July, 1819.
	On all spirits and spirituous compounds the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer .. the liquid gal.	0 10 0		14 Sept., 1855.
	Wines—On all imported wines .. .. . the gal.	0 3 0	20 Nov., 1857.	
	Beer—On ale and porter in bottle .. .. . do.	0 0 6	30 Dec., 1861.	
	On ale and porter in wood .. .. . do.	0 0 3	20 June, 1865.	
	Malt .. .. . per bush.	0 0 6		
	Hops .. .. . per lb.	0 0 2		
29 Vict., No. 14. (19 Jan., 1866.)	Opium .. .. . do.	1 0 0		
	Rice .. .. . per ton.	2 0 0		
	Dried Fruits .. .. . per cwt.	0 10 0		
29 Vict., No. 14. (19 Jan., 1866.)	An <i>ad valorem</i> duty of five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof, is charged on all goods not liable to duty under the second section of the 29 Vict., No. 14, or under any previously existing law. The following articles excepted, which are admitted free of duty, viz. :—			
	Animals, living.	Plants, trees, and shrubs.	29 Vict., No. 14.	
	Fresh fruits and garden produce.	Printed books.		19 Jan., 1866.
	Fresh meat.	Seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs.		
	Gold dust, bullion, coin.	Specimens of Natural History.		
	Guano and manures.	Tallow and wool.		
	Hides and skins.	Vine-stakes, and bark for building purposes.		
	Military and naval stores.	Wheat and flour.		
	Ores unsmelted.			
	Passengers' baggage.			
NOTE.—The Colonial Treasurer, or the Collector of Customs, is empowered to fix or adjust the quantity of goods in bulk, not enumerated above, which shall constitute a package.				

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>CUSTOMS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>IMPORT DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>EXEMPTIONS.</b>			
19 Vict., No. 14. } (14 Sept., 1855.) } 7 Vict., No. 28 }	All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever. All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said Colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.		
<b>EXPORT DUTIES.</b>			
26 Vict., No 5.. }	<p style="text-align: right;">s. d.</p> <p>Gold .. .. . per oz. (Troy) 1 6</p> <p>Wrought or unwrought, by sea or land.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXCEPTIONS.</b></p> <p>This duty not leviable upon assayed duty-paid gold from the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney, coined gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any Foreign State. Articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament, actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.</p>	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.
<b>WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of N.S.W., } *26 Vic., No. 16, } (Assented to, 20 } Dec., 1862.) }	Produced from fruit grown in the Colony, license fee .. .. £1 0 0 Every license, whensoever granted, shall have effect on and from the day of the date thereof until 1st July then next, and may be renewed as of that day in each year, on payment of aforesaid fee.  * This Act does not affect Act 25 Vict., No. 14.	26 Vict., No. 16.	20 Dec., 1862.
<b>BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.</b>			
<b>RECEIPT AND ISSUE OF GOLD.</b>			
26 Vict., No. 5.. }	Gold imported, 1s. 3d. per oz. Troy of standard fineness, as declared after the said gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of 22 carats fine at the Mint.  <b>EXCEPTIONS.</b> Duty not payable upon gold the produce of any other country, brought for coinage to the Mint, through the Customs.	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.
Proclamation dated 3 February, 1866. } Governor and } Executive } Council, under } Regulations } dated 14 Aug- } ust, 1866. }	In addition to the charge of 3d. per ounce on the coinage of gold, there shall be paid for melting, assaying, and refining, the following charges, viz. :— (1.) On undivided parcels containing not less than 1,000 ounces standard (to be melted and assayed in one lot), at the rate of 3d. per ounce (standard). (2.) On parcels containing less than 1,000 ounces standard, at the rate of 5d. per ounce (standard). *The Mint will be prepared to afford accommodation to a limited extent, to parties requiring early payment for their bullion, at an advance of 2d. per ounce standard on the above charges. A reduction of the above Mint charges, to the amount of 3d. per ounce standard, will be made in respect to gold the produce of any other country, imported to the Mint for early payment.  * Discontinued, 30th June.		
<b>BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>			
20 Vict., No. 21. } (23 Feb., 1857.) }	Occupier of any Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons .. .. £50 per annum And for every additional 10 tons, the further duty of £1 do. not exceeding £300. To be paid on the 31st March in each year.	20 Vict., No. 21.	23 Feb., 1857.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																												
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4 .....	<p><b>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>SCHEDULE I.</b></p> <p><i>Containing the Duties on Deeds or other instruments relating to transactions between living persons.</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">s.</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agreement on any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of five pounds or upwards, whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of two shillings and sixpence.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Bills of exchange—</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. not exceeding £100 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foreign bill of exchange or promissory note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more .. .. .</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes—All debentures and Treasury bills issued by the Government of New South Wales</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, but not from any other duty to which the same shall be liable—All promissory notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any bank or banking company of New South Wales.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bill of exchange draft or order drawn or indorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand.. .</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td>All bills drafts or orders for the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, and whether delivered to the payee or not, and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not, or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not, shall respectively be deemed to be bills drafts or orders for the payment of money chargeable with stamp duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bill of lading or receipt from the master mate or agent of any vessel, for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every such bill of lading or copy thereof .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every such receipt or copy thereof .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	s.	d.	Agreement on any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of five pounds or upwards, whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto	0	1	0	Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of two shillings and sixpence.				<b>Bills of exchange—</b>				Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50 .. .. .	0	1	0	Do. not exceeding £100 .. .. .	0	2	0	And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 .. .. .	0	1	0	Foreign bill of exchange or promissory note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—				If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more .. .. .	<small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small>			If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .. .. .	0	0	4	And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100.. .. .	0	0	8	And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50 .. .. .	0	0	4	Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes—All debentures and Treasury bills issued by the Government of New South Wales				Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, but not from any other duty to which the same shall be liable—All promissory notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any bank or banking company of New South Wales.				Bill of exchange draft or order drawn or indorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand.. .	<small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small>			All bills drafts or orders for the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, and whether delivered to the payee or not, and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not, or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not, shall respectively be deemed to be bills drafts or orders for the payment of money chargeable with stamp duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.				Bill of lading or receipt from the master mate or agent of any vessel, for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony.				For every such bill of lading or copy thereof .. .. .	0	1	0	For every such receipt or copy thereof .. .. .	0	0	6	29 Vict., No. 6 ..	20 June, 1865.
		£	s.	d.																																																																											
	Agreement on any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of five pounds or upwards, whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto	0	1	0																																																																											
	Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of two shillings and sixpence.																																																																														
	<b>Bills of exchange—</b>																																																																														
	Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50 .. .. .	0	1	0																																																																											
	Do. not exceeding £100 .. .. .	0	2	0																																																																											
	And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 .. .. .	0	1	0																																																																											
	Foreign bill of exchange or promissory note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—																																																																														
	If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more .. .. .	<small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small>																																																																													
If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .. .. .	0	0	4																																																																												
And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100.. .. .	0	0	8																																																																												
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50 .. .. .	0	0	4																																																																												
Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes—All debentures and Treasury bills issued by the Government of New South Wales																																																																															
Exemption from the foregoing duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, but not from any other duty to which the same shall be liable—All promissory notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any bank or banking company of New South Wales.																																																																															
Bill of exchange draft or order drawn or indorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand.. .	<small>The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.</small>																																																																														
All bills drafts or orders for the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, and whether delivered to the payee or not, and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any bank or banking company of any sum of money, whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not, or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not, shall respectively be deemed to be bills drafts or orders for the payment of money chargeable with stamp duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.																																																																															
Bill of lading or receipt from the master mate or agent of any vessel, for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony.																																																																															
For every such bill of lading or copy thereof .. .. .	0	1	0																																																																												
For every such receipt or copy thereof .. .. .	0	0	6																																																																												



Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></b>			
		£ s. d.	
	Conveyance—		
	Of any kind or description whatsoever upon the sale of any property in respect of the principal or only writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or any other person or persons by his direction (except transfers expressly provided for by this Act)—		
	Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £50 ..	0 5 0	
	And where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0 10 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on conveyances—		
	Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of New South Wales to any purchaser of Crown Lands in New South Wales.		
	Any certificate of title granted under the hand of the Registrar General, pursuant to the Act 26 Vict., No. 9, called the "Real Property Act."		
	Deed or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule .. .. .	1 0 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule—		
	Apprenticeship and clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices, clerks, or servants.		
	Mortgage—All mortgages of real property or mortgages given by way of bill of sale or otherwise of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, and personal estate generally; and all transfers, agreements, releases, reconveyances, and discharges thereof.		
	All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 4.		
	All liens on crops under the Act 26 Victoria, No. 10.		
	All Customs bonds.		
	All administration bonds.		
	All bonds on appointment of special bailiffs.		
	Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the amount of forty shillings and upwards to the bearer or to order on demand .. .. .	0 0 1	
	Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the yearly rent—		
	Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £50 .. ..	0 2 6	
	Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Above £100, for every fractional part of £100 ..	0 5 0	
	Lease of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards .. .. .		
	Memorandum of transfer under the Act 26 Vict., No. 9 ..		
	Policy of insurance against risk of loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—		
	For every £100 insured for any period above six months .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every £100 insured for any period under six months .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Policy of insurance or other instrument whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof covered by a time policy for any period exceeding three months .. .. .	0 2 6	
	And for all other policies—for every sum of £100 and for every fractional part of £100 .. .. .	0 1 0	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4 .....			29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<b>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></b>		
		£ s. d.	
	Progressive Duty, that is to say— Where any deed or instrument chargeable with any stamp duty under this Act, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain two thousand one hundred and sixty words or upwards, then for every one thousand and eighty words over and above the first one thousand and eighty words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following, that is to say— Where such deed or instrument shall be chargeable with any <i>ad valorem</i> stamp duty or duties not exceeding in the whole the sum of five shillings, a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such <i>ad valorem</i> duty or duties, and in every other case a further progressive duty of..	0 5 0	
	Promissory notes. (See Bills of Exchange.)		
	Promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand issued by any bank or banking company, at the rate of for every one hundred pounds of the average annual amount in circulation as certified under 4 Vic. No. 13.	2 0 0	
	Receipt or discharge given for any sum of money for forty shillings and upwards	0 0 1	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on receipts— Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of Her Majesty. Receipts indorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under this Act, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed. Acknowledgment given for money deposited in any banks to be accounted for Provided that this exemption shall not extend to receipts or acknowledgments for sums paid or deposited for or upon any letters of allotment of shares, or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares of or in any joint stock or other company or intended company, which said last-mentioned receipts or acknowledgments, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the duty charged upon receipts.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26. Continued in force until 31 December, 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4 .....	Transfer of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of the said run or station, or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100 ..	0 10 0	
	And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 ..	0 10 0	
	Transfer of any share or shares in the stock and funds of any corporation, company, or society whatever in New South Wales, upon sale thereof— Where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50 ..	0 2 6	
	Exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100 .. For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 ..	0 5 0 0 2 6	
	<b>SCHEDULE II.</b>		
	<i>Containing the Duties on Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, and on Legacies and Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i>		
	Probate of a Will and Letters of Administration with a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the executor or administrator shall be—		
	Under the value of £100 .. .. .	1 0 0	
	Above the value of £100 and under £200 .. .. .	2 0 0	
	Do. £200 do. £300 .. .. .	3 0 0	
	Do. £300 do. £400 .. .. .	4 0 0	
	Do. £400 do. £500 .. .. .	5 0 0	
	And above £500 one per cent.		
			29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																														
<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vic., No. 26, continued in force until 31 Dec., 1870, by Act 33 Vic., No. 4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE II—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Letters of administration without a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the administrator shall be—</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Under the value of £100.. .. .</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">s.</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">d.</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above the value of £100 and under £200 .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £200 do. £300 .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £300 do. £400 .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £400 do. £500 .. ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>And above £500, one and a half per cent.</p>	Under the value of £100.. .. .	£	s.	d.			1	10	0		Above the value of £100 and under £200 .. ..	3	0	0		Do. £200 do. £300 .. ..	4	10	0		Do. £300 do. £400 .. ..	6	0	0		Do. £400 do. £500 .. ..	7	10	0			<p>29 Vict., No. 6.. 20 June, 1865.</p>
	Under the value of £100.. .. .	£	s.	d.																													
	1	10	0																														
Above the value of £100 and under £200 .. ..	3	0	0																														
Do. £200 do. £300 .. ..	4	10	0																														
Do. £300 do. £400 .. ..	6	0	0																														
Do. £400 do. £500 .. ..	7	10	0																														
<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE III.</p> <p><i>Legacies and Successions to Personal Estate under any Testamentary Disposition or upon Intestacy.</i></p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased, or any descendant of a child of the deceased, or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof .... £1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount thereof .. .. . £3 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. .. . £5 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. .. . £6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> centum</p> <p>And where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. £10 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> centum</p> <p>And all gifts of annuities or by way of annuity or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.</p> <p>And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20, each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.</p> <p>Exemption: legacy, or residu, or part or share of any residue to the husband or wife of the deceased.</p> <p>Excepting always devises and bequests to charitable or religious purposes, which shall not be charged with any duty.</p>																																	

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>SCHEDULE IV.</b>			
<i>Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, and 31 Vict., No. 26, continued in force until 31 Dec., 1870, by Act 33 Vict., No. 4.	Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession at the rate of .. .. .	£1 $\frac{1}{4}$ centum	29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£3 $\frac{1}{4}$ centum	
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of the brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£5 $\frac{1}{4}$ centum	
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£6 $\frac{3}{4}$ centum	
	Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£10 $\frac{3}{4}$ centum	
Exemption from the foregoing duties— All successions that shall be acquired upon trust for charitable or religious purposes.			
<b>WHARFAGE RATES.</b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844.)		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Acids .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Agricultural Implements .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Alum, barrel or keg .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"   the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Alkali, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"   in casks, according to size.		
	Almonds, the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	"   the package, cask, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	"   the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1
	Anchors, Grappels, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	"   in small packages, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Anchovies, the crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"   the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the barrel or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Aniseed, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Annatto, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the basket or bag .. .. .	0 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Antimony Ore, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Anvils, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	"   per ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Asses and Mules, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Axletrees, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Apples, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Arrowroot, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Apparel, Wearing, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the side .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bags, empty, the bale or bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
Bark, loose or in bags, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
"   Peruvian, the case or chest .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"   Pearl, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"   the keg or jar .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Baskets, empty, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beans, in bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"   in casks, according to size.			
Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"   the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
		Order of Governor King. } Order of Governor Bligh. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20. } Acts of Council—3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 4 Vict., No. 4. } 7 Vict., No. 12. }	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
		In- wards.	Out- wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Beer or Cider, in bulk, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    "    the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    bottled, 1 to 3 doz., the cask or case .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    "    4 to 5 doz. .. .. .	0 3	0 2½
	"    "    6 to 8 doz. .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    9 doz. .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Beeswax, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Berries, Juniper, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bellows, Smiths', the pair .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Billiard Tables, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Biscuit, in bags, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    the barrel .. .. .	0 3	0 2½
	"    the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Blankets, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Blacklead, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Blacking, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Bottles, empty, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bones, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	"    Shank, 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Bran, the sack .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Brimstone, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bricks, per dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bristles, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Brooms or Brushes, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    "    the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    loose, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Bull or Cow, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Burr Stones, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Buoys, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Butter, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the firkin or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Boots and Shoes, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Books, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Branded Fruits, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cables, Iron, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	"    Rope, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Calf, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Camphor, the tub or chest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Camphorwood Planks, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Canes or Bamboos, per 100 bundles .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    "    loose, per hundred .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Candles, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cannons, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Canvas, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bolt .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
"    the bale of 2 bolts .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
Carts, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
Capers, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
Cards, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
Casks, empty, the ton .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
Cardamons, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
Carpets, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
Caraway Seeds, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    "    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
Cashu Nuts, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
Cassia, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
Castor Oil, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
Carrots, the ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10	
Chairs, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    loose, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾	
Carriages, 4-wheeled, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6	
"    2-wheeled, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
Cement, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
Chalk or Whiting, in bulk, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
"    "    in casks according to size. .. .. .			
Cheese, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
"    in tins .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾	
"    loose, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾	
Chillies, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
		Order of Govern- nor King. } Order of Govern- nor Bligh. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20. } Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 4 Vic., No. 4. } 7 Vic., No. 12. }	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued</i>.</b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Chillies, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Chinaware, the cask or case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Chocolate, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cigars, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the box .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clay, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Clay Figures, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Cloves, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clover and Lucerne Seed, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clocks, per case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Coals, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 3
	Coffee and Cocoa, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	" in casks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Cocoa-nuts, per 100 .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Colours, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" the butt .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" 14 to 28 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	" 30 to 56 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 1½	0 1½
	" 56 to 112 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Cordage, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Confectionery, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Coir Rope, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Copper Ore, per ton .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	" loose, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Corn, in bulk or bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0¾
	Corks, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Coolers, per bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Carboy Spirits, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Curiosities, Natural, the package .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Cutlery, the package .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Currants, the butt .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" the carotael .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Cider. (See Beer.) .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Dates, the bale, cask, or case .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	" the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	" the jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Deals, per 100 .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	" ends, per 100 .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Dholl or Gram, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0¾
	Drugs, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Doors, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1¼
	Drapery, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Earth, Fullers', the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Earthenware, the hogshead or crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	" the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Eau de Cologne, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Engines, Fire, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	" Beer or Garden, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Essences and Essential Oils, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bottle or jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Fans, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Feathers, Ostrich, the package .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" Bed, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Felt, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Figs, the drum or half-drum .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	" the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Fish, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the barrel or half-barrel .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Fire-arms, the chest or case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Flax, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Flints, the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1¼
	Floor-cloth, the roll .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Flags, Cooper's, the ton .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Fireworks, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Flour, the barrel .. .. .	0 3	0 2¼
	" in sacks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Flowers, Artificial, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
		Order of Govern- nor King.	11 Oct., 1800.
		Order of Govern- nor Bligh.	11 Nov., 1807.
		Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council	14 Aug., 1818.
		6 Geo. IV., No. 20.	1 Nov., 1825.
		Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV., No. 6.	31 Aug., 1832.
		4 Vic., No. 4.	21 July, 1840.
		7 Vic., No. 12.	8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Furniture, the crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the package or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Fruit, Green, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Furs, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Feloes, per 1,000 .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Ginger, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    per 100 pockets .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Glassware. (See Earthenware.)		
	Glass, Plate, the case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    Window, the box .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Glue, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Grates and Stoves, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Grain. (See Corn.)		
	Grindstones, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Grindery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Gunny Bags, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Gunpowder, free .. .. .		
	Gum, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    Kawric, per ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Gypsum, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Guano, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hair, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Hams, loose, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	"    the case or cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hardware, the hogshead or crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    Ironmongery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    the bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Harps, each .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	Harrows, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hats, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hay, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hemp, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Herrings. (See Fish.)		
	Hides, per 40 .. .. .	1 9	1 3
	Honey, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hops, the bale or bag .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the pocket .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hoops, Wood, the bundle .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"    Iron. (See Iron.)		
	Horses, each .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	"    Colt or Pony .. .. .	0 6	0 4¾
	Horns, per 100 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hoofs, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Ice, the ton .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	India-rubber, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Iron, in bars, hoop or rod, pig or sheet, pots, tire, or hurdles, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    Machinery, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Ironmongery, cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Isinglass, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Ivory, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Instruments, Metal .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Jute. (See Hemp.)		
	Lacquered Ware, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Lard, the case or cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Laths, per 1,000 .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Lead, in rolls or loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Leather, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    loose, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Lecches, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Lime, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Logwood, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    in casks, according to size.		
	Looking-glasses .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Manufactures, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    soft goods .. .. .		
	Mangles, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6

8 Vict., No. 16.  
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Governor King. 11 Oct., 1800.  
Order of Governor Bligh. 11 Nov., 1807.  
Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20. 14 Aug., 1818.  
Acts of Council—3 Wm. IV., No. 6. 31 Aug., 1832.  
4 Vic., No. 4. 21 July, 1840.  
7 Vic., No. 12. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Marble, manufactured, the package.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ in blocks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Matting, the roll .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Machinery, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ castings per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Minerals, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 3
	Mill Stones, each .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Molasses, the puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the hoghead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ in tanks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Mother-of-pearl Shells, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Mules, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Mustard, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Musical Instruments (not Piano or Harp), the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Nails, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Needles, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Nuts, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Nutmegs, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Oats. (See Corn.)		
	Oakum, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Outmeal, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Oars, per dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Oil-cake, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	„ in casks, according to size		
	Oil, Black or Sperm, the tun.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	„ if in quantities of less than a tun to be charged by the cask.		
	Linseed and other Oils, the butt .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	„ „ the pipe .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ „ the hoghead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ „ the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ „ the chest or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Oilmen's Stores, the sugar hoghead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	„ „ the hoghead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ „ the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ „ the keg, basket, or bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Onions, per ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10
	Ornaments, figures, &c. .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Paint, sugar hoghead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	„ (and see Colours) hoghead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the butt.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	„ the keg, according to weight		
	Palings, per 1,000 .. .. .	5 0	0 0
	Pails, per dozen .. .. .	0 3	0 2
	Paddy, in bulk, the ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10
	„ the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	Paper, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pease, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the bag or keg.. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	„ the butt.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Pepper and Spices, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Pianofortes, each .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Pigs, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Pictures, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Picco goods, the bale or case.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pitch, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Ploughs, Harrows, or Drills, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pork, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the half-barrel .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Potatoes, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Quicksilver, the bottle .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Raisins, under 30 lbs., the box .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	„ 30 to 56 lbs., the box .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	„ 56 lbs. and upwards .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Rattans. (See Canes.)		
	Rice, the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	Rope, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Salt, the ton .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	„ the basket, the hoghead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the sugar hoghead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Sago, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½

8 Vict., No. 16  
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }  
nor King. } 11 Oct., 1800.  
Order of Govern- }  
nor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807.  
Proclamation, }  
which was }  
legalized by }  
Act of Council }  
6 Geo. IV., }  
No. 20. } 1 Nov., 1825.  
Acts of Council—  
3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.  
4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.  
7 Vic., No. 12.. } 8 Dec., 1843.



Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Seltzer and Soda Water, per dozen .. .. .	0 1	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Sashes, per bundle of six .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Sheep or Goats, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Shingles, per 1,000 .. .. .	0 8	1 6
	Ship's Hearth, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Shot, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Shooks, the bundle .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Showers Baths .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	Soap, 112 lbs. the box.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" 56 lbs. .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" 28 lbs. .. .. .	0 1	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Skins, loose, per dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Slates, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" writing, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Slops, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bale .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Spades, Shovels, Forks, and Frying-pans, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Spars, the foot .. .. .	0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Spelter, the ton.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Starch, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Stationery, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Staves, per 100.. .. .	1 0	0 9
	Steel, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Steam Engines and Boilers, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Steel, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Sugar, refined, per sugar hogshead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	" " the hogshead.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" " the tierce .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	" " the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" raw, the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	" " in casks or baskets, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Spokes, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Tallow, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" Slush, or Fat, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tar or Pitch, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tea, the chest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the half-chest .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" the box .. .. .	0 1	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Timber, the load .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Tin Plates, the box .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Threshing and Winnowing Machines, each .. .. .	2 0	1 6
	Treenails .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Twine, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the bale, cask, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tobacco, the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	" the tierce .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" the basket or roll .. .. .	0 1	0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Toys and turnery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tongues and Tripe, the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Tubs, per nest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Vitriol, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the carboys .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Vinegar, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	" the barrel or half-hogshead .. .. .	0 3	0 2
	Wheels, cart or carriage, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Whalebone, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Whale and other Boats, each.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Wheelbarrows, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Wine and Spirits, the leaguer .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	" " the half-leaguer .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" " the pipe, butt, or puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" " the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" " the barrel or quarter cask .. .. .	0 3	0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" " the 1 or 3 dozen cask or case .. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" " 3 or 4 dozen .. .. .	0 3	0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	" " 5 or 6 dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" " above 6 dozen .. .. .	0 6	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Gin, case of 4 gallons.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" " 2 gallons.. .. .	0 2	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Wool, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Woolpacks, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Yams .. .. .	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 10

8 Vict., No. 16  
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }  
nor King .... } 11 Oct., 1800.  
Order of Govern- }  
nor Bligh .. } 11 Nov., 1807.  
Proclamation, }  
which was }  
legalized by }  
Act of Council }  
nor Bligh .. } 14 Aug., 1818.  
IV. No. 20.. }  
Acts of Council- }  
3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.  
4 Vict., No. 4... } 21 July, 1840.  
7 Vict., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>			
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Unenumerated goods—	In-wards.    Out-wards.	
	"    "    heavy, the ton.. .. .	s. d.    s. d.	Order of Governor King . . . . .
	"    "    ditto, in packages, the tun butt ..	2 4    1 9	Order of Governor Bligh . . . . .
	"    "    the butt or puncheon.. .. .	1 4    1 0	Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20.
	"    "    the hoghead or crate .. .. .	0 8    0 6	Acts of Council—
	"    "    the barrel .. .. .	0 6    0 4½	3 Wm. IV, No. 6
	"    "    the keg or firkin .. .. .	0 4    0 3	4 Vict., No. 4 ..
	"    "    the bundle or case .. .. .	0 2    0 1½	7 Vict., No. 12..
"    "    the jar, can, or bottle .. .. .	0 4    0 3		
"    "    the jar, can, or bottle .. .. .	0 1    0 0½		
			11 Oct., 1800.
			11 Nov., 1807.
			14 Aug., 1818.
			1 Nov., 1825.
			31 Aug., 1832.
			21 July, 1840.
			8 Dec., 1843.
<b>LICENSES.</b>			
30 Vict., No. 8. (27 Sept., 1866.) and Government Regulations of 31 July, 1866.	MINERS' RIGHTS—If issued between 1 January and 30 June, in any year .. .. . each	£ s. d.	
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. .. . do.	0 10 0	
	BUSINESS LICENSES—If issued between 1 January and 30 June .. .. . do.	0 5 0	
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. .. . do.	1 0 0	Proclamation ..
	All Miners' Rights and Licenses terminate on 31 December in each year, at whatever time during the said year they may have issued.	0 10 0	Government Notices .. . . .
	LEASES OF AURIFEROUS TRACTS.		Acts of Council—
	One to fifty acres alluvial land .. .. . per acre	2 0 0	16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Vict., Nos. 43, 23, 19, 20, and 29.
	Two hundred to one thousand yards, river bed .. per 100 yds.	2 0 0	Government Regulations..
	One acre to fifty acres, quartz reef .. .. . do.	2 0 0	
	COMPLAINT BEFORE JUSTICE (if Assessors required).		
Each case .. .. .	1 0 0		
<b>COURTS OF APPEAL.</b>			
Hearing of any appeal against decision of Justice and Assessors, for each case .. .. .	3 0 0		
<b>RENT OF OLD RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>			
<b>LICENSED RUNS ASSESSED.</b>			
Order of the Queen in Council, dated 9 Mar., 1847, and Regulations framed thereunder.	The minimum rent is £10 per annum, to which is added £2 10s. per annum for every additional 1,000 sheep over 4,000, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated as capable of carrying.		1 Oct., 1836.
	LICENSED RUNS WHEN NOT ASSESSED.		21 May, 1839.
The rent is chargeable on the recorded extent.		2 April, 1844.	
Minimum rent, £10. For every additional 5 square miles over 25, an additional charge of £2.		10 July, 1845.	
All Licenses cease and determine on the 31st December in each year.		30 June, 1846.	
		18 June, 1847.	
		1 June, 1848.	
		29 May, 1849.	
		11 June, 1850.	
		19 May, 1851.	
		5 June, 1852.	
		1 June, 1853.	
<b>RUNS ACQUIRED BY TENDER.</b>			
Order of the Queen in Council, 9 Mar., 1847. Government Notices of 1 Jan., 1848, and 12 Aug., 1851.	The annual rent not less than.. .. . £10		9 Mar., 1847.
	A further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per 1,000 for the number of stock above 4,000 sheep, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated capable of carrying.		1 Jan., 1848.
			12 Aug., 1851.
<b>RENT OF RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 2. (18 Oct., 1861.)	The minimum rent is £10 per annum; the rent being determined by an appraisalment of the fair annual value of the run for pastoral purposes. (Runs held under Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 are not liable to assessment under Act 22 Vict., No. 17.)		25 Vict., No. 2 ..
			18 Oct., 1861.
<b>RENT OF LEASES WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	Minimum rent of leases acquired at auction, for every section of 640 acres .. .. . per annum	£ s. d.	
	Minimum rent of renewed leases, for every section of 640 acres .. .. . do.	1 0 0	Government Regulations..
	Rent of pre-emptive leases to holders of land in fee simple, for every 640 acres .. .. . do.	2 0 0	
	For any smaller area, not less than .. .. . do.	2 0 0	
		1 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>LICENSES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>TRANSFER FEES.</b>			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	On recording the transfer of lease or right of lease in any run within the Unsettled or Second Class Settled Districts, a fee of .. .. .	Government Regulations }	1 Nov., 1861.
<b>ASSESSMENTS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 17, (11 Nov., 1853.)	Of Runs in the Unsettled and Second Class Settled Districts— For every 1,000 sheep or 160 head of cattle— On old licensed runs .. .. . 7 10 0 On runs acquired by tender .. .. . 5 0 0 On runs acquired under competition, by tender .. .. . 2 10 0 With proportionate amount for lesser number of stock.	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 27. 11 Vict., No. 18.	1 July, 1839. 1 Jan., 1848.
<b>TIMBER AND OTHER LICENSES.</b>			
Government Notice, 14 Dec., 1866 .. .. .	To cut timber as well cedar or pine as hardwood, or for quarrying stone or digging clay, gravel, shells, or other material, per annum .. .. . 3 0 0 To cut hardwood only, per annum .. .. . 1 0 0 Licenses are ordinarily in force from date of issue to the 31st December; but are granted at any time, available to the end of the current quarter or half-year—for which one-quarter or one-half the regulated fee will be charged respectively.	Government Notices.	21 July, 1826. 24 April, 1835. 21 May, 1839. 16 Sept., 1850. 1 Nov., 1861. 19 July, 1864.
Government Notice, 29 Dec., 1865 .. .. .	PASTORAL LEASE FEE.—On the preparation and issue of lease for pastoral purposes .. .. . 1 0 0	Government Notice.	29 Dec., 1865.
<b>AUCTIONEER'S GENERAL LICENSE.</b>			
11 Vict., No. 16 (31 Aug., 1847.)	For all parts of the Colony, including the city of Sydney .. .. . Annually 15 0 0	Order of Governor King.. Act of Council 9 Geo. IV, No. 13	15 Jan., 1801. 9 Aug., 1828.
<b>AUCTIONEER'S DISTRICT LICENSE.</b>			
	For a Police District only .. .. . do 2 0 0		
<b>SPIRIT MERCHANTS.</b>			
20 Vict., No. 37 (18 Mar., 1857.)	Registration of the same, and description of the premises of any Spirit Merchant, if his premises are situated within the boundaries of the city .. .. . do 30 0 0 If situated elsewhere .. .. . do 20 0 0	20 Vict., No. 37	18 Mar., 1857.
<b>PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE.</b>			
Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 14. (Assented to, 20 Jan., 1862.)	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors .. do 30 0 0 And if allowed to keep a billiard table, the additional sum of .. .. . do 10 0 0 And if allowed to keep a bagatelle table, the additional sum of .. .. . do 5 0 0	Government Order Acts of Council— 7 Geo. IV, No. 2 6 Geo. IV, No. 4 11 Geo. IV, No. 11 3 Wm. IV, No. 8 2 Vict., No. 18.. 13 Vict., No. 29.. 17 Vict., No. 6 ..	21 July, 1810. 20 Feb., 1826. 8 Feb., 1825. 12 May, 1830. 13 June, 1833. 26 Sept., 1838. 2 Oct., 1849. 8 July, 1853.
<b>PACKET LICENSE.</b>			
	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors, during the time the vessel is actually on her passage .. .. . do 5 0 0	Government Order ..	3 Feb., 1821.
<b>DISTILLING SPIRITS.. .. . do</b>			
	10 0 0	Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 2 Vict., No. 24.. 3 Vict., No. 9 ..	1 Nov., 1825. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839.
13 Vict., No. 27. (27 Sept., 1849.)	RECTIFYING AND COMPOUNDING SPIRITS.. .. do 10 0 0	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 24.. 3 Vict., No. 9 ..	12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839.
<b>APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR DRUGGIST, or any other person to use a still of not more than 8 gallons for any scientific purpose, or for making scent or perfume .. .. . do</b>			
	2 0 0	Act of Council	
	To distil Brandy from Wine made in the Colony .. do 1 0 0	13 Vict., No. 27..	1 Oct., 1849.
<b>Auctioneers', Distillation Licenses, &amp;c., cease and determine on 31 December; Publicans' Licenses, &amp;c., on 30 June in each year.</b>			
<b>HAWKER'S AND PEDLER'S.</b>			
*13 Vic., No. 26. (9 Oct., 1849.)	For trading on foot within a Police District .. Annually 1 0 0	Proclamation Act of Council	30 April, 1818.
*The 11th & 12th sections amended by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 2.	For trading by pack-horse or other animal, or by cart or other vehicle, or by a boat, vessel, or craft, within a Police District .. .. . do 2 0 0 Licenses may be granted on the first ordinary sitting day of any month.	5 Wm. IV, No. 7	25 July, 1834.
<b>EXEMPTIONS.</b>			
	Under the Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 4, sale of books pamphlets, periodicals, or other printed publications.		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>LICENSES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
	<b>PAWNBROKER'S.</b>		
13 Vict., No. 37. (10 Oct., 1849.)	For a Police District .. .. . annually Licenses are in force for one year from the date thereof.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	} Act of Council } } 13 Vict., No. 37 }
6 Wm. IV, No. 2. (4 Aug., 1835.)	STAGE CARRIAGE .. .. . do. For a copy of such license .. .. . do. Licenses cease and determine on 30 Sept. in each year.	0 5 0 0 1 0	} Act of Council } } 6 Wm. IV, No 2 }
4 Wm. IV, No. 7. (6 Aug., 1833.)	CARTER'S, SYDNEY .. .. . each	0 2 6	} Order of Gover- } } nor Macquarie }
4 Vict., No. 17. (6 Oct., 1840.)	PORTER'S, SYDNEY .. .. . do.	0 5 0	} Act of Council } } 4 Wm. IV, No. 7 }
5 Wm. IV, No. 1. (4 July, 1834.)	BOATMEN .. .. . do.	0 5 0	} Government } } Order .. }
	SLAUGHTERING CATTLE INTENDED FOR SALE .. do.	0 2 6	} Act of Council } } 11 Geo. IV, } } No. 4 .. }
<b>TONNAGE DUTY.</b>			
14 Vict., No. 15. (19 Sept., 1850.)	Per ton register, per diem .. .. .	s. d. 0 0 ½	} 8 Vict., No. 16 .. } } 7 Vict., No. 12 .. }
	<b>HUNTER RIVER TONNAGE DUTY.</b>		
Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25, (13 Nov., 1855.) 20 Vict., No. 12, duty not to be leviable before 1 January, 1858	Every ship or vessel entering the river Hunter from the sea, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.		
	<b>EXCEPTIONS.</b>		
	Tonnage duty not required to be paid on account of any ship or vessel (except steamers navigating the river to ports above the port of Newcastle) at any time within four months next after a previous payment thereof on account of such ship or vessel, nor on account of steamers so navigating at any time within two months next after such previous payments on account of such steamers.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6. (3 Dec., 1861.)	<b>KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG—TONNAGE DUTY.</b> Every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Kiama or Wollongong, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel. Such tonnage duty shall not be demanded or become payable before the 1st July, 1862.*		
	* By recent enactments (27 Victoria), such tonnage duty not to be demanded or become payable before 1st July, 1864.		
<b>TOLLS.</b>			
2 Wm. IV, No. 12. (9 March, 1832.)	For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .. .. . ox, or head of neat cattle .. .. . horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule .. .. . cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. . horse or other animal above 4, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels .. .. . wain, waggon, or other such carriage, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. . horse or other animal above 4, drawing a waggon or other such carriage with 4 wheels .. .. . gig, chaise, or other such carriage on springs, with 2 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . coach, chariot, or other such carriage, on springs, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. .	s. d. 0 0 ¼ 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 1 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 2 0 6 0 9 0 9 1 0 1 3 1 6	} Proclamation .. } } 30 Mar., 1811. }
	MEMO.—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above rates, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5.		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																													
2 Wm. IV. No. 12 (9 March, 1832.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FERRIES.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every foot passenger .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    being more than 10 in number .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    not exceeding 10 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 ½</td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMO.—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above charges, by Act 14 Vict., No. 5, section 5.</p>	For every foot passenger .. .. .	s. d.	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0 2	gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only .. .. .	0 6	waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels .. .. .	1 0	ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing,	1 6	being more than 10 in number .. .. .	0 3	not exceeding 10 .. .. .	0 4	sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .. .. .	0 0 ½	Government Order .. }	7 May, 1823.																																																													
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22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PILOTAGE RATES.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>On arrival and departure .. .. . per ton</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> </table> <p>All intercolonial steam-vessels, coasters, traders, or whaling vessels, being registered in any one of the Australian Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, are subject to one payment only of 4d. per ton per annum.</p>	On arrival and departure .. .. . per ton	s. d.	And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.	0 4	Proclamation .. } Act of Council, } 3 Wm. IV, } No. 6. }	6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832.																																																																									
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22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARBOUR REMOVAL DUES.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every vessel under 300 tons.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " of 300 tons and under 400 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " 400    "    500    "    " .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " 500    "    600    "    " .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " 600    "    800    "    " .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " 800    "    1,000    "    " .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    " over .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	For every vessel under 300 tons.. .. .	£ s. d.	"    " of 300 tons and under 400 tons .. .. .	1 0 0	"    " 400    "    500    "    " .. .. .	1 5 0	"    " 500    "    600    "    " .. .. .	1 10 0	"    " 600    "    800    "    " .. .. .	1 15 0	"    " 800    "    1,000    "    " .. .. .	2 0 0	"    " over .. .. .	2 5 0	For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel .. .. .	3 0 0		5 0 0	3 Wm. IV, No. 6. }	31 Aug., 1832.																																																											
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Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 46 (28 Dec., 1852.) (Came into operation 1 March, 1853.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXCEPTIONS.</b></p> <p>Vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons, or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD, SYDNEY.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>No certificate to be in force for more than six months.</p>	For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—	£ s. d.	Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	1 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	2 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	3 0 0	Acts of Council.— 11 Vict., No. 3. } 14 Vict., No. 32. } 16 Vict., No. 46. }	24 July, 1847. 1 Oct., 1850. 23 Dec., 1852.																																																																					
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27 Vict., No. 13 (22 April, 1864.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHIPPING MASTERS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Engagement of Crews.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Discharge of Crews.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vessels under 30 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    30 to 60 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    60 to 100 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 7 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 7 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    100 to 200 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    200 to 300 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    300 to 400 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    400 to 500 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    500 to 600 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    600 to 700 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    700 to 800 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    800 to 900 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    900 to 1,000 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Every 100 tons above 1,000 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Engagement of seamen, separately .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discharge of ditto .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foreign-going ships' articles .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colonial ditto .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advance notes .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inward lists .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outward lists .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts of wages .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allotment of notes .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificates of discharge .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mutual release .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account of changes in crew .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>License to ship .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Submission to arbitration .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Award by Shipping Master .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advance Note Advices .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0 3</td> </tr> </table>		Engagement of Crews.	Discharge of Crews.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Vessels under 30 tons .. .. .	0 2 0	0 2 0	30 to 60 .. .. .	0 4 0	0 4 0	60 to 100 .. .. .	0 7 0	0 7 0	100 to 200 .. .. .	0 15 0	0 15 0	200 to 300 .. .. .	1 0 0	1 0 0	300 to 400 .. .. .	1 5 0	1 5 0	400 to 500 .. .. .	1 10 0	1 10 0	500 to 600 .. .. .	1 15 0	1 15 0	600 to 700 .. .. .	2 0 0	2 0 0	700 to 800 .. .. .	2 5 0	2 5 0	800 to 900 .. .. .	2 10 0	2 10 0	900 to 1,000 .. .. .	2 15 0	2 15 0	Every 100 tons above 1,000 .. .. .	0 5 0	0 5 0	Engagement of seamen, separately .. .. .	0 2 0	Discharge of ditto .. .. .	0 2 0	Foreign-going ships' articles .. .. .	0 2 0	Colonial ditto .. .. .	0 1 0	Advance notes .. .. .	0 0 3	Inward lists .. .. .	0 0 3	Outward lists .. .. .	0 0 3	Accounts of wages .. .. .	0 0 3	Allotment of notes .. .. .	0 0 3	Certificates of discharge .. .. .	0 0 3	Mutual release .. .. .	0 0 3	Account of changes in crew .. .. .	0 1 0	License to ship .. .. .	0 0 3	Submission to arbitration .. .. .	0 0 3	Award by Shipping Master .. .. .	0 0 3	Advance Note Advices .. .. .	0 0 3	17 Vict., No. 36. }	1 Jan., 1854.
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Inward lists .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Outward lists .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Accounts of wages .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Allotment of notes .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Certificates of discharge .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Mutual release .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Account of changes in crew .. .. .	0 1 0																																																																															
License to ship .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Submission to arbitration .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Award by Shipping Master .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															
Advance Note Advices .. .. .	0 0 3																																																																															

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Governor General and Executive Council ..	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Conditions.</i></p> <p>All vessels belonging to H. M. Navy, the Colonial Government, and men-of-war of other nations, will be admitted to repair in the Fitz Roy Dock, Sydney Harbour, free of any dock dues or rates, but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure of stores, wages, and material .. .. .</p> <p>All other vessels will be liable to a minimum dock rate of 6d. per ton per diem, if of 1,500 tons register or upwards, and an additional <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>th of a penny per ton, for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for a vessel of 300 tons, and all below, as set forth in the scale attached hereto .. .. .</p> <p>Double rates will be charged for the day of docking .. .. .</p> <p>The Dock Dues will include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the Dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel .. .. .</p> <p>No vessel will be permitted to enter the Dock with gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board .. .. .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Workshops and Machinery.</i></p> <p>Vessels in Dock and private Engineering Establishments will be permitted to avail themselves of any portion of the machinery of the Dockyard Workshops on payment of a rate per hour; preference being always given to the requirements of a vessel in Dock. These charges will be in addition to Dock Dues, and in accordance with the rates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule .. .. .</p> <p>The rate for the Machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, the use of the 20-ton overhead traversing crane, and all tools belonging to the Machine in use, but nothing further .. .. .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DOCK DUES.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Scale of Charges.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Per ton per diem.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1,500 tons, and all above .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td>1,450 tons, and under 1,500 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,400 " " 1,450 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,350 " " 1,400 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,300 " " 1,350 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,250 " " 1,300 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,200 " " 1,250 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,150 " " 1,200 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 6<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,100 " " 1,150 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7</td></tr> <tr><td>1,050 " " 1,100 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,000 " " 1,050 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>950 " " 1,000 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>900 " " 950 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>850 " " 900 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>800 " " 850 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>750 " " 800 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 7<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>700 " " 750 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td></tr> <tr><td>650 " " 700 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>600 " " 650 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>550 " " 600 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>500 " " 550 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>450 " " 500 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>400 " " 450 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>350 " " 400 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 8<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>300 " " 350 .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Schedule of Rates for the use of Machinery.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Per hour or fractional part of an hour.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5 foot centre lathe .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">5 0</td></tr> <tr><td>9 x 9 x 21 planing machine .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">5 0</td></tr> <tr><td>4 x 4 x 11 do. .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td></tr> <tr><td>18-inch centre break lathe .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">3 6</td></tr> <tr><td>12-inch centre lathe .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td></tr> <tr><td>Slotting machine .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">3 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertical boring machine .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td></tr> <tr><td>Boring mill .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">2 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Small vertical drill .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td></tr> <tr><td>Punching and shearing machine .. .. .</td><td style="text-align: center;">3 0</td></tr> <tr><td>40-cwt. 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<b>POSTAGE.</b>			
<i>Town Letters.</i>			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce .. .. .	s. d.	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce .. .. .	0 1	
	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce .. .. .	0 2	
	.. .. .	0 1	
<i>Inland Letters.</i>			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce .. .. .	0 2	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce .. .. .	0 4	
	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce .. .. .	0 2	
<i>Letters to British Colonies and Foreign Countries.</i>			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce .. .. .	0 6	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce .. .. .	1 0	
	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce .. .. .	0 6	
31 Vict., No. 4.	<i>Letters to and through the United Kingdom.</i> (By Contract Packet <i>via</i> Southampton, and by private Ships.)		
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce .. .. .	0 6	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce .. .. .	1 0	
	Every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce .. .. .	1 0	
<b>SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.</b>			
	Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, will be transmitted within the Colony, and between the Colony and any Post Office in the British Dominions, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and the postage prepaid .. .. .		
	Fee on registered letters .. .. .	0 1	
	„ late letters .. .. .	0 4	
	.. .. .	0 6	
	Govt. Order .. 23 June, 1810.		
	Proclamation under Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 23... 16 Dec., 1825.		
	Acts of Council—		
	5 Wm., IV, No. 24 .. 23 June, 1835.		
	2 Vict., No. 17 .. 25 Sept., 1838.		
	5 Vict., No. 15 .. 14 Dec., 1841.		
	11 Vict., No. 47.. 15 June, 1848.		
	13 Vict., No. 38.. 1 Jan., 1850.		
<b>PACKETS AND BOOKS.</b>			
PRINTED REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, FOR TOWN DELIVERY.			
31 Vict., No. 4	Not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
	Every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
<b>INLAND BOOKS AND PACKETS.</b>			
Govt. Order 17 Dec., 1867	Not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 2	
	Every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
<b>BOOK PACKETS FOR MALTA, GIBALTAR, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, THE AZORES, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, AND OTHER PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.</b>			
31 Vict., No. 4	Not exceeding 2 ounces (United Kingdom only) .. per oz...	0 1	
	Exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces (ditto) .. .. .	0 4	
	Not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 4	
	Every additional 4 ounces or portion of 4 ounces .. .. .	0 4	
Govt. Order 1 Nov., 1866	<b>BOOK PACKETS FOR INDIA, HONG KONG, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.</b>		
	Not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 3	
	Exceeding 4 ounces, but not exceeding 8 ounces .. .. .	0 6	
	Every additional 8 ounces or portion of 8 ounces .. .. .	0 6	
<b>TRADE PATTERNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.</b>			
31 Vic., No. 4	Not exceeding 2 ounces .. .. .	per oz... 0 1	
	Exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 4	
Govt. Order 1 Nov., 1866	Every additional 4 ounces or portion of 4 ounces .. .. .	0 4	
	18 Vict., No. 17 1 July, 1864.		
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>			
27 Vict., No. 7	All Newspapers posted in the Colony are subject to a charge of, each .. .. .		0 1
	{ 27 Vict., No. 7, } 1 April, 1864.		
	{ Govt. Order. }		
31 Vict., No. 4	FEE ON PRIVATE BOXES .. .. .		21 0
	{ 15 Vict., No. 12, } 1 Jan., 1863.		
	{ Govt. Order. }		
	{ Ditto .. } 1 Jan., 1869.		
<b>MONEY ORDERS.</b>			
COMMISSION FOR ISSUING MONEY ORDERS.			
<i>In the Colony.</i>			
Gov. & Exec. Council	{ 1 Jan., 1863	For sums not exceeding £5 .. .. .	0 6
		For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 .. .. .	1 0
	} 1 Jan., 1863.		
<i>Intercolonial.</i>			
	{ 8 Apl., 1863	For sums not exceeding £5 .. .. .	1 0
		For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 .. .. .	2 0
	} 8 April, 1863.		
<i>United Kingdom.</i>			
	{ 1 June 1863	For sums not exceeding £2 .. .. .	1 0
		For sums exceeding £2, and not exceeding £5 .. .. .	2 0
		For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £7 .. .. .	3 0
		For sums exceeding £7, and not exceeding £10 .. .. .	4 0
	} 1 June, 1863.		

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20 Vict., No. 41

Government Order ..... } 18 Dec., 1865.



## FEES.

No. 112.—SCHEDULE of FEES, &c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Government, specifying the authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.</b>			
Act of Council } 6 Geo. IV., No. } 20. (1 Nov., } 1825.)	Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words .. ..	£ s. d. 0 1 8	Govt. Order .. 12 Oct., 1811.
Govt. Notice of } 26 July, 1849, } and 30 Sept., } 1853, in pursuance } of the Act of Council } 11 Vict., No. 39, } (Aliens) .. }	For every certificate of Naturalization .. ..	1 1 0	Govt. Notice .. 26 July, 1849.
<b>LANDS OFFICE.</b>			
Govt. Notice, } 1 March, 1843, } under the au- } thority of Her } Majesty's In- } structions .. }	* On the preparation of title-deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown .. ..	£ s. d. 0 15 0 0 17 6 1 0 0 2 10 0	By His Majesty's Instructions, under the Royal Sign Manual, as promulgated by Orders of the Governor .. } 20 Aug., 1789. 12 Oct., 1811. 9 Jan., 1832.
* Under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Fee on each Deed of Grant from the Crown is £1.			
<b>SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b>			
Govt. Notice, } 12 Aug., 1858. }	Fees from Licensed Surveyors—on examination of candidates .. ..	£ s. d. 5 0 0	Govt. Notice .. 12 Aug., 1858.
Secretary for } Lands, 16 July, } 1860 .. .. }	From Surveyors—for inspecting and copying the public maps .. ..	5 0 0	Secretary for Lands 16 July, 1860.
Ditto, 17 Sept., } 1869 .. .. . }	From Candidates for employment as Volunteer Draftsmen..	0 10 0	Ditto .... 17 Sept., 1869.
<b>COURT OF CLAIMS.</b>			
<b>FOR EXAMINING AND REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LAND, UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>			
Act of Council } 5 Wm., IV., No. } 21. (2 June, } 1835.)	For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same .. ..	£ s. d. 0 2 6	Act of Council, 4 } Wm. IV., No. 9. } Act of Council, 5 } Wm. IV., No. 6. }
	For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced .. ..	0 1 0	
	For taking down the examination of any witness .. ..	0 1 0	
	For every one hundred words after the first hundred, additional .. ..	0 1 0	
	For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness..	1 0 0	
Act of Council } 18 Vict., No. 11 } (4 Aug., 1854) }	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made .. ..	8 6 0	{ Ditto ditto, 5 } Wm. IV., No. 21, } (and 6 Vict., No. 11.) } Ditto ditto. } 2 June, 1835. } 16 Aug., 1842. }
By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.			

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b>			
<b>MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.</b>			
Acts of Council 7 Vic., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1843.) 13 Vic., No. 45, (12 Oct., 1849.) Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 20 Vic., No. 27.	For receiving every will or certified copy or memorial of any deed for registration, including verifying the same and indorsement of receipt on original deed .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 7 6	Proclamation .. 18 Jan., 1817. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV., No. 22 16 Nov., 1825. 5 Vict., No. 21. 3 Jan., 1842. 7 Vict., No. 16. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every acknowledgment, before whomsoever made, and whether already made or to be thereafter made .. .. .	0 10 0	
	*For the enrolment of every grant of land hereafter issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, where the quantity granted shall not exceed 50 acres .. .. .	0 5 0	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall be over 50 but under 300 acres .. .. .	0 7 6	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall exceed 300 acres .. .. .	0 10 0	
	For every search of copy of any deed, or of any memorial of deed, or will of one property .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every search for any copy of any grant of land .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every examined copy of memorial, or of any deed not exceeding six folios .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For every folio of 90 words, exceeding six folios .. .. .	0 0 8	
	For every extract from any memorial, will, or other writing, per folio .. .. .	0 0 8	
	For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For every search for will .. .. .	0 1 0	
	* The fees for enrolment of grants of land are paid at the Lands Office, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable for the preparation of the same.		
11 Vict., No. 38. (1 Oct., 1847.)	Certified copies of grants, at per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 1 3	11 Vict., No. 38.. 1 Oct., 1847.
<b>CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OR DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT OF BANKING OR OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.</b>			
Act of Council 13 Vic., No. 45. (12 Oct., 1849.)	For every examined copy of deed of public company or charter of incorporation, per folio .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Acts of Council— 2 Vict. .... 17 Aug., 1838. 4 Vict., No. 13 23 Sept., 1840. 7 Vict., No. 16 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every search for copy of deed of settlement of public company or charter of incorporation .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.</b>			
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9 .....	For every search for certificates of marriages, baptisms, and burials .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 1 0	7 Vict., No. 16 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every copy of such certificate .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES, AND OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL.</b>			
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9 .....	For the registration of every agreement for the purchase of wool, or advances thereon .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 2 6	*Act of Council } 7 Vict., No. 3. } 15 Sept., 1843.  *This Act disallowed by Her Majesty.
	For the registration of every mortgage of sheep, cattle, and horses .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For each affidavit .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every search .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>REGISTRATION OF LIENS ON CROPS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to, 9 Dec., 1862).....	For every entry .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 2 6	26 Vic., No. 10 9 Dec., 1862.
	For each affidavit .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every search .. .. .	0 1 0	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.														
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>																	
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.																	
19 Vict., No. 34. (3 Dec., 1855.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Every search in index .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every certified copy .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every marriage performed by Registrar .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	Every search in index .. .. .	£ s. d.	Every certified copy .. .. .	0 5 0	Every marriage performed by Registrar .. .. .	0 2 0		1 0 0	19 Vict., No. 34..	1 Mar., 1856.						
	Every search in index .. .. .	£ s. d.															
	Every certified copy .. .. .	0 5 0															
Every marriage performed by Registrar .. .. .	0 2 0																
	1 0 0																
<b>REAL PROPERTY.</b>																	
FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.																	
For hearing application to bring land under the provisions of this Act, or to be registered in respect to an estate of freehold of a deceased proprietor, to be paid to the Land Titles Commissioners, over and above the cost of all advertisements herein prescribed to be in such case published.																	
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto .. .. . when the value does not exceed £200 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 10 0</td> </tr> </table>				When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement .. .. .	£ s. d.	When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500 .. .. .	0 5 0	Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500 .. .. .	2 10 0	Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400 .. .. .	2 0 0	Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 .. .. .	1 10 0	Ditto ditto .. .. . when the value does not exceed £200 .. .. .	1 0 0		0 10 0
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Ditto ditto .. .. . exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 .. .. .	1 10 0																
Ditto ditto .. .. . when the value does not exceed £200 .. .. .	1 0 0																
	0 10 0																
Contribution to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession, derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—																	
In the pound sterling .. .. . 0 0 0½																	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 9. (Assented to, 7 Nov., 1862) .. This Act to commence and take effect from and after 1 Jan., 1863 .....	Other Fees:—																
	For every certificate of title .. .. .		1 0 0														
	Registering memorandum of transfer, lease, mortgage, or encumbrance, or the transfer or discharge of a mortgage, or the transfer or surrender of a lease .. .. .		0 10 0														
	Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission .. .. .		1 0 0														
	For every power of attorney .. .. .		0 10 0														
	For every registration abstract .. .. .		1 0 0														
	For cancelling registration abstract .. .. .		0 5 0														
	For every revocation order .. .. .		0 10 0														
	Noting caveat .. .. .		0 10 0														
	Cancelling or withdrawing of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee .. .. .		0 5 0														
	Issuing order for foreclosure .. .. .		1 0 0														
	For every search .. .. .		0 2 0														
	For every general search .. .. .		0 5 0														
	For every map or plan deposited .. .. .		0 5 0														
	For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited .. .. .		0 10 0														
	For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee .. .. .		0 10 0														
	For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of assignees to accept the same .. .. .		0 10 0														
	For entering notice of marriage or death .. .. .		0 10 0														
	For entering notice of writ, or order of Supreme Court .. .. .		0 10 0														
	Taking acknowledgment of married women .. .. .		0 5 0														
Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with .. .. .		0 10 0															
For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor .. .. .		0 5 0															
For certified copy, first five folios of seventy-two words .. .. .		0 5 0															
For every folio, or part folio, after first five .. .. .		0 0 8															
For every instrument drawn on parchment .. .. .		0 2 6															
Taking affidavit, or statutory declaration .. .. .		0 5 0															
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first .. .. .		0 2 0															
		26 Vict., No. 9 ..	7 Nov., 1862.														

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>TRADE MARKS.</b>				
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 28 Vict., No. 9 .. (26 May, 1865.)	Registration of Trade Mark .. .. .	£ s. d.	} 28 Vict., No. 9 .. 26 May, 1865.	
	Inspection of Register.. .. .	3 3 0		
	Transfer of Certificate.. .. .	0 0 6		
		1 1 0		
<b>REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.</b>				
For registering any brand, including the cost of advertising such brand in the <i>Gazette</i> for two consecutive issues, and for publishing the same in the Brand Directory of the Colony, as follows, namely:—				
<b>CATTLE.</b>				
	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 20 .. ..	£ s. d.	} 30 Vict., No. 12.. 5 Oct., 1866.	
	" 20 " " 100 .. ..	0 5 0		
	" 100 " " 500 .. ..	0 10 0		
	" 500 " " 1,000 .. ..	0 15 0		
	" 1,000 " " 3,000 .. ..	1 0 0		
	" 3,000 " " 4,000 .. ..	1 5 0		
	" 4,000 " " 6,000 .. ..	1 10 0		
	" 6,000 and upwards .. ..	1 15 0		
		2 0 0		
<b>HOESSES.</b>				
	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 10 .. ..	0 5 0		
	" 10 " " 20 .. ..	0 10 0		
	" 20 " " 50 .. ..	0 15 0		
	" 50 " " 100 .. ..	1 0 0		
	" 100 " " 200 .. ..	1 5 0		
	" 200 " " 400 .. ..	1 10 0		
	" 400 " " 600 .. ..	1 15 0		
	" 600 and upwards .. ..	2 0 0		
	For every search in any Register of Brands .. ..	0 1 0		
	For the transfer of any brand, one-half of the above rates respectively, according to the scale mentioned.			
	For any extract from the Brand Directory, <i>Gazette</i> , or Brand Register, for the first hundred words or portion thereof .. .. .	0 1 0		
	For every additional one hundred words or portion .. ..	0 0 6		
	For notice of similarity of brand, or of distinguishing brand fixed upon by the Registrar, by post .. ..	0 1 0		

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—continued.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>			
<b>COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.</b>			
<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.</b>			
	Administering oath of allegiance or office .. .. .	£ s. d.	
	On filing articles of clerkship .. .. .	0 10 6	
	On filing assignments of articles .. .. .	5 5 0	
	On filing assignments of articles .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Affixing seal of Court to any commission or document .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every certificate under hand of a Judge .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Ditto under hand of Prothonotary or Chief Clerk .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Every oath administered, whether in Court or by a Commissioner or Judge .. .. .	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	On reference to the Prothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Commissioner. For each attendance not exceeding two hours .. .. .	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For his report or award thereon .. .. .	1 1 0	
	The like where very special .. .. .	2 2 0	
	Every examination of a witness or other person (including taking down and certifying the same). The like fees. If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every office search .. .. .	0 1 0	
	The like (judgments), and additional fee for every term beyond the first .. .. .	0 0 4	
	For every Judge's summons .. .. .	0 1 0	
	If with stay of proceedings .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Entering case in clerk's list .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For Judge's order for special bailiff, or the issue of any writ of execution .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Order to plead double, or for examination of witnesses .. .. .	0 1 0	
	In other cases .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Filing affidavits in chambers .. .. .	0 0 6	
	For rule of Court .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Taxing costs, whether in actions or between attorney and client .. .. .	0 5 0	
	If exceeding one hour .. .. .	0 7 6	
	Where the bill exceeds thirty folios, for every thirty folios above the first thirty .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Taxing interlocutory costs .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Appointment to tax or compute in any matter .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Filing declaration, demurrer, or pleading; affidavit not in chambers, or bill of costs; return to any writ, or paper, or writing not specified .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Filing notice of motion for new trial, nonsuit, or in arrest of judgment; or return to any special writ .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Entering any case or matter in the Prothonotary's paper, including demurrers, rules nisi, new trial applications, special cases, appeals and applications, or motions, or any writ of certiorari, extent, habeas corpus, quo warranto, or mandamus .. .. .	0 2 6	
	All office copies, per folio of 72 words (and for certifying any such copy, 1s.) .. .. .	0 0 4	
	Writ of habeas corpus .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Every other writ (not being in action) .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Mesne process in an action (including the writ of scire facias) .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Every subpoena .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Any other writ issuing in an action .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance .. .. .	0 3 6	
	On putting in special bail .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Filing exception to bail .. .. .	0 2 6	
	On justifying bail .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Withdrawing any pleading .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Entering cause for assessment on trial .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Entering every verdict, or judgment of nonsuit .. .. .	0 2 0	
	On præcipe for any judgment by default .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Signing judgment after verdict .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Ditto in other cases .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Ditto on warrant of attorney .. .. .	0 15 0	
	Ditto on old warrant of attorney .. .. .	1 1 0	
	For recording and indorsing every cognovit or warrant of attorney .. .. .	0 2 6	
	On money paid into Court, for every sum of 20s. .. .. .	0 0 3	
	On every trial or assessment of damages, crier, courtkeeper, and tipstaves .. .. .	0 7 6	
	Every witness sworn on any such trial or assessment (to crier) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Every exhibit, at trial or on assessment .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Taking down evidence on trial, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Entry of any suggestion on the record .. .. .	0 2 6	
By the Judges of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 16; and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Victoria, No. 23, sec. 23.			
		By Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes, under the authority of the Acts of Parliament 4 Geo. IV., c. 96. . . .	1824.
Act of Council, 10 Vic., No. 10 (Assented to, 30th Oct., 1846)	All Court fees in actions for sums not exceeding £30 are abolished.		

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																																																																																																										
	<p><b>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></b></p> <p><b>ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.</b></p> <p><b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.</b></p> <p>Intestacies; where effects are collected by authority of the Court:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every order to collect, where effects shall appear to be above £50 .. .. .</td> <td>£ s. d.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under .. .. .</td> <td>0 7 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £20 and under £50 .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £50 and under £100 .. .. .</td> <td>0 6 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>And on every £100 above the first .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every common order .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every special order .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every office copy, 3d. per folio.</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £20 and under £50 .. .. .</td> <td>0 7 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £50 and under £100 .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every £100 above the first .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every other order .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMORANDUM.—The whole of the preceding fees (which are inclusive of all fees and affidavits for filing of the petition and order, the taking of the bond and oath, and every other incidental matter) are paid in each instance on the order; whether in cases of probate, orders to collect, or letters of administration.</p> <p>On all moneys collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates, a commission at the rate of 5 per cent., which is paid into the Colonial Treasury.</p> <p>If collected by an agent, an allowance of 3 per cent. is made out of such commission, as a remuneration for his services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words .. .. .</td> <td>0 0 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio .. .. .</td> <td>0 0 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every search .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td rowspan="10">Act of Parliament } 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96 }</td> <td rowspan="10">1824.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every citation, or entering any caveat .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entering any appearance .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filing every libel, allegation, plea, or answer in any suit .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On every exhibit annexed to or forming part of any libel, plea, or answer .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For taking down every account of debt, and reporting upon the same .. .. .</td> <td>0 3 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For setting down a cause for hearing .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every appointment to proceed before the Registrar in any reference to him .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registrar's attendance on every such appointment, per hour; filing every petition or notice of appeal .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On any order for a feigned issue .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exemplification of process in any ecclesiastical matter, per folio .. .. .</td> <td>0 0 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Affixing seal of the Court to such exemplification .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>All matters not enumerated, the same fees to be paid as at common law.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Every appointment or warrant .. .. .</td> <td>0 3 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every search in any cause or matter pending .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Search in other cases .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certifying any office copy .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If under five folios .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filing any affidavit (whether to be used in Court or before the Master) .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filing charge, state of facts, proposals, or similar matter .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allowance of any such matter .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every certificate not being a "Master's certificate" .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For amending any pleading .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every subpoena and testificandum .. .. .</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Each name beyond the first .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every other subpoena .. .. .</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every common injunction, or writ of attachment, or fi. fa. .. .. .</td> <td>0 10 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	For every order to collect, where effects shall appear to be above £50 .. .. .	£ s. d.			Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under .. .. .	0 7 6			For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 .. .. .	0 5 0			If £20 and under £50 .. .. .	0 2 6			If £50 and under £100 .. .. .	0 6 0			And on every £100 above the first .. .. .	0 10 0			For every common order .. .. .	0 2 6			For every special order .. .. .	0 2 6			For every office copy, 3d. per folio.	0 5 0			On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 .. .. .	0 5 0			If £20 and under £50 .. .. .	0 7 6			If £50 and under £100 .. .. .	0 10 0			For every £100 above the first .. .. .	0 2 6			For every other order .. .. .	0 2 6			Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 0 8			The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio .. .. .	0 0 6			Every search .. .. .	0 1 0	Act of Parliament } 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96 }	1824.	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Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>EQUITABLE JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER—<i>continued.</i></b>			
		£ s. d.	
	Every special injunction, writ of ne exeat coloniæ, sequestration or writ of assistance .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Every decree .. .. .	2 0 0	
	Office copy thereof .. .. .	1 0 0	
	Every order not being an order of course, or on appeal, or re-hearing .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Office copy thereof .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Filing bill or information .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Filing answer or any pleading .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance, each defendant .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Setting down a cause .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every oath or affirmation .. .. .	0 1 0	
	On every exhibit to affidavit, or on taking accounts before the Master .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Every other exhibit .. .. .	0 1 0	
	On any advertisement .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Every bond or recognizance .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Examination of any party or witness, inclusive of oath .. .. .	0 2 6	
	If above one hour .. .. .	0 4 0	
	If above two hours .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Commission in Lunacy .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Superseding same .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Grant of person or estate, or both, including enrolment .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Where value of property exceeds £500 .. .. .	2 2 0	
	Every revocation, including enrolment .. .. .	1 1 0	
	In respect of all matters and things not enumerated in the above table, which would in England be done and transacted in the High Court of Chancery, the like fees are in this Court demanded and taken as may lawfully be demanded and taken in the said Court of Chancery.		
	For filing a claim .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For sealing every writ of summons .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For filing a caveat .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every order on the hearing of a claim, or on further directions .. .. .	1 0 0	
	For every office copy thereof .. .. .	0 10 0	
	For every order or hearing exceptions .. .. .	0 10 0	
	For every office copy thereof .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For appearances, certificates, &c., and for other orders and office copies, the same fees as are now received by the Master in Equity.		
	For every summons in chambers .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every order in chambers .. .. .	0 7 6	
	For entering appearance, each defendant .. .. .	0 1 0	
	<b>COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.</b>		
	<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF.</b>		
	For the service of a summons (besides mileage to bailiff), each defendant .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Fec to cover postage (each writ requiring to be sent by post) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	On caption of any defendant, under ca. re. .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Service of foreign attachment (besides mileage to bailiff), each garnishee .. .. .	0 5 0	
	On every bail bond .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Assignment of bail bond .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Where a view shall be had—summoning a jury within five miles .. .. .	0 3 6	
	If a greater distance .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Receiving and entering every writ of execution .. .. .	0 1 0	
	On every warrant .. .. .	0 1 0	
	The like for special warrant .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Receiving and entering every order of suspension of any writ .. .. .	0 2 6	
	On every enlargement of return .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Executing every writ of fi. fa., ca. sa., or Judge's warrant, 5 per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ per cent. above that amount of rent or annual value.		
	Office copy of any document, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 0 4	
	For every office search, or inspection of any document .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Attending every inquisition (in lunacy, or as to property, &c.) .. .. .	1 1 0	
	On every warrant in replevin .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Executing process of attachment .. .. .	1 1 0	
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22			
Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 13.			
By the Judges, under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Vict., No. 7....			
		Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96	1824.





Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>COURT OF INSOLVENCY.</b>			
<b>FEES TAKEN BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND OTHERS IN INSOLVENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.</b>			
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER.</b>			
	Upon filing every petition by a person surrendering his estate as insolvent, including the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, where the assets shall appear not to exceed £100 .. ..	s. d. 2 6	
	When above that amount .. .. .	5 0	
	For drawing and inserting each advertisement, besides the expenses paid for advertising, when required to be done by him .. .. .	2 6	
	Upon receiving and filing every petition against a person having committed an act of insolvency .. .. .	5 0	
	For every affidavit used therewith .. .. .	1 0	
	For the Chief Commissioner's order thereon .. .. .	5 0	
	For every summons of debtor to show cause .. .. .	5 0	
	For every examination taken on the hearing, per folio of ninety words .. .. .	0 4	
	For every person examined or document exhibited .. .. .	1 0	
	For making up and recording the judgment thereon .. .. .	5 0	
	For taxing costs in any case (same as in the Supreme Court Office).		
	For making every necessary application and report to the Court, or a Judge, or the Chief Commissioner, and minute of the order thereon .. .. .	2 6	
	For every warrant of attachment of movable property .. .. .	2 6	
	For every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or be examined .. .. .	5 0	
	For every certified extract from, or copy of proceedings relating to, insolvent estates, of less than ninety words .. .. .	2 6	
	And above that number, per folio .. .. .	0 4	
	For every inspection of proceedings in each estate not exceeding half an hour .. .. .	1 0	
	For every summons or other process for procuring the attendance of any person before the Court, or any Judge, or before the Chief Commissioner (same as in the Supreme Court Office in similar cases).		
	<b>CHIEF AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.</b>		
	For presiding at meeting of creditors, in estates under £100 assets .. .. .	15 0	
	For presiding at any meeting of creditors, per diem .. .. .	15 0	
	For every proof of debt, to be paid by the person offering it .. .. .	1 0	
	For swearing every affidavit, by the party sworn .. .. .	1 0	
	For every affidavit, filed by the party using it .. .. .	1 0	
	For every person examined, by the party producing him .. .. .	1 0	
	For making up the minutes, and reporting when necessary the proceedings at any meetings of creditors .. .. .	5 0	
	For every warrant for apprehension of insolvent .. .. .	5 0	
	For every warrant of commitment of any person .. .. .	7 6	
	<b>MESSENGER'S FEES.</b>		
	For making every attachment of person or property (the same as now paid for service of civil process of the Supreme Court, and mileage).		
	For making inventory and notice, and report to Commissioner ..	2 6	
	Copy of ditto .. .. .	2 6	
	<b>SHERIFF'S FEE.</b>		
	For registering every order for sequestration, and delivering to Chief Commissioner .. .. .	1 0	
Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 19 (21 Dec., 1843, and 25 Vict., No. 8.) .....			
		By the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the authority of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5 Vict., No. 17. See Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, published in the <i>New South Wales Government Gazette</i> , dated.....	4 Jan., 1842.
		7 Vict., No. 19.	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																														
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 18..	<b>FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRARS AND BAILIFFS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE COLONY.</b>																																
	<b>COURT FEES.</b> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In cases not exceeding £5.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £10.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £30.</th> <th>In all other cases.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..</td> <td>s. d. 2 6</td> <td>s. d. 5 0</td> <td>s. d. 7 6</td> <td>s. d. 20 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every subpoena ..</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>1 0</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For such service, every mile beyond two miles ..</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every writ of execution ..</td> <td>2 0</td> <td>2 6</td> <td>5 0</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In cases not exceeding £5.	In cases not exceeding £10.	In cases not exceeding £30.	In all other cases.	For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 20 0	For issuing every subpoena ..	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	For such service, every mile beyond two miles ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	For issuing every writ of execution ..	2 0	2 6	5 0	5 0		
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	<b>SPECIAL FEES.</b>																																
	For filing every plea ..			1 0																													
	For every search ..			0 6																													
	For every copy ..			0 6																													
	For swearing and filing every special affidavit ..			2 0																													
	For taxing every bill of costs ..			2 6																													
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<b>BAILIFF'S FEES.</b>																																	
For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day ..			6 0																														
For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20 ..			5 0																														
For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every £1 over that sum ..			0 3																														
For executing every writ against the person ..			5 0																														
For executing every writ of habere in ejection ..			5 0																														
For mileage in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House ..			1 0																														
For such mileage where the writ shall be executed beyond such distance of two miles, for every such mile beyond ..			0 6																														
By Notice in the <i>Govt. Gazette</i> , dated 6 Jan., 1860 ..  By Colonial Treasurer, 3 July, 1863 ..  By Notice in the <i>Govt. Gazette</i> , dated 15 Dec., 1865 ..	<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.</b>																																
	<b>"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."</b>																																
	To Subscribers, £1 10s. per annum; single copies, 1s. each, exclusive of postage.																																
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS.</b>																																	
At the rate of 3s. for the first eight lines (or under), and 3d. for every additional line.		Governor, by Notice in <i>Govt. Gazette</i> .	6 Jan., 1860.																														
<b>PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.</b>																																	
To Subscribers, £2 10s. per Session, exclusive of postage ..																																	
Separate copies of Bills, Acts, &c., at the rate of 9d. per sheet of four pages, up to four sheets; and 1d. for every sheet, or portion of a sheet, beyond four sheets.		By Colonial Treasurer.	4 Jan., 1861.																														
<b>POUNDKEEPERS.</b>																																	
For each animal described, 1s. ..		Ditto ..	27 Oct., 1865.																														
Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20, (1 Nov., 1825) ..	<b>CORONERS.</b>																																
	Upon every inquisition taken upon view of the body slain, of the goods and chattels of him that is the slayer and murderer, if he have any ..			£ s. d. 0 13 4																													
	For every inquisition not taken upon view of a body dying in gaol, which shall be duly taken ..			1 0 0																													
	And also, for every mile he shall be compelled to travel from the place of his usual abode to take such inquisition (to be paid from the Colonial Treasury) where no fee shall be paid ..			0 0 9																													
And for every inquisition taken on view of the body dying in prison, he shall be paid as much as the Judge of the Criminal Court shall allow, not exceeding ..		Govt. Order ....	6 March, 1822.																														

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.</b>			
Act of Council 7 Wm. IV, No. 7, and 16 Vict., No. 47 .....	For each and every barrel or package containing 50 lbs. of Gunpowder and upwards, for any period not exceeding six weeks.. .. .	s. d. 1 0	} 7 Wm. IV, No. 7 3 July, 1828.
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week .. .. .	0 2	
	For each and every barrel containing less than 50 lbs., for any period not exceeding six weeks .. .. .	0 6	
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week .. .. .	0 1	
—			
<b>CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT.</b>			
Proclamation, dated 15 Jan., 1869 .....	Owners of cattle possessed of at least 24 head.. ..per head, nil .. (Contributions remitted for the year 1869.)	30 Vict., No. 11..	4 Oct., 1866.
—			
<b>CATTLE EXPORT ACT.</b>			
27 Vict., No. 9 (14 April, 1864.)	For every head of cattle examined, 1s. .. .. .	27 Vict., No. 9..	14 April, 1864.
—			
<b>SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.</b>			
Proclamation, dated 23 Feb., 1869 .....	Owner of every 1,000 sheep or portion of 1,000 sheep, per annum, 5s. (No contribution payable by any owner whose sheep do not exceed 500.)	3 Wm. IV, No. 5 5 Wm. IV, No. 19 6 Wm. IV, No. 10 2 Vict., No. 12 .. 3 Vict., No. 27 .. 5 Vict., No. 22 .. 8 Vict., No. 3 .. 9 Vict., No. 10 .. 10 Vict., No. 8 .. 17 Vict., No. 27 .. 18 Vict., No. 26 .. 19 Vict., No. 27 .. 22 Vict., No. 10 .. 24 Vict., No. 9 .. 27 Vict., No. 3 .. 27 Vict., No. 6 .. 29 Vict., No. 13 .. 30 Vict., No. 16 ..	31 Aug., 1832. 28 Oct., 1834. 9 Oct., 1835. 29 Aug., 1838. 9 June, 1840. 26 May, 1842. 1 Aug., 1844. 27 Oct., 1845. 30 Oct., 1846. 24 Oct., 1853. 18 Nov., 1854. 22 Nov., 1855. 7 Oct., 1858. 26 Mar., 1861. 22 Sept., 1863. 18 Jan., 1864. 27 Dec., 1865. 6 Dec., 1866.
—			
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.</b>			
By Act of Council 14 Vic., No. 36, and Orders and Regulations of 3 Dec., 1864 .....	<b>SLAUGHTERING FEES—(Reserved Abattoir).</b>		} 14 Vict., No. 36.. } And Orders and } Regulations of } 1 June, 1861.
	For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an Inspection Fee of 3d.) .. .. .	s. d. 1 0	
	For every calf (including Inspection Fee) .. .. .	0 6	
	For every sheep or lamb .. .. .	0 1½	
	For every head of swine .. .. .	0 6	
<b>INSPECTION FEE—(Leased Abattoir).</b>			
	For each head of horned cattle slaughtered .. .. .	0 3	
—			
<b>INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.</b>			
IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF COUNCIL 5 Wm. IV, No. 1, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.			
Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 1 (4 July, 1834.)	For the inspection of each and every head of cattle intended to be slaughtered for sale .. .. .	s. d. 0 3	{ Govt. Order .. 20 May, 1811. { Acts of Council— { 11 Geo. IV, No. 4 15 Mar., 1830. { 2 Wm. IV, No. 15 15 Mar., 1832.

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																					
	<p><b>INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.</b></p> <p>FOR EXAMINING, COMPARING, AND STAMPING ALL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Brass Weights.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>½ cwt.</td> <td>.. .. . each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¼ "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stone</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive..</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 1 lb...</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set of 1 lb and under</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WOODEN MEASURES.</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bushel</td> <td>.. .. . each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>½ "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peck, and all under</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yard</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COPPER OR OTHER METAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF LIQUIDS.</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 gallons</td> <td>.. .. . each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>½ "</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 quart and under</td> <td>.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Brass Weights.	Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.			s. d.	s. d.	½ cwt.	.. .. . each	0 9	0 3	¼ "	.. .. . "	0 6	0 2	Stone	.. .. . "	0 4	0 1	Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive..	.. .. . "	0 1	....	Under a stone	.. .. . "	....	0 0½	Under 1 lb...	.. .. . "	0 0½	....	Set of 1 lb and under	.. .. . "	0 2	0 2	Bushel	.. .. . each	0 3	½ "	.. .. . "	0 2	Peck, and all under	.. .. . "	0 1	Yard	.. .. . "	0 0½	5 gallons	.. .. . each	1 0	4 "	.. .. . "	0 9	3 "	.. .. . "	0 6	2 "	.. .. . "	0 4	1 "	.. .. . "	0 2	½ "	.. .. . "	0 1	1 quart and under	.. .. . "	0 0½	<p>Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 34. (21 Dec., 1852.)</p> <p>Act of Council } 3 Wm. IV, No. 4 }</p>	<p>24 Aug., 1832.</p>
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<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales. 30 Vict., No. 5. (24 Sept., 1866.)</p>	<p><b>DRUNKARDS PUNISHMENT ACT.</b></p> <p>Any person found drunk in any highway, street, road, or public place, liable, on conviction, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.</p> <p>Drunk and disorderly persons, on conviction, liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.</p>	<p>30 Vict., No. 5..</p>	<p>24 Sept., 1866.</p>																																																																					
<p>Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 5 (16 July, 1833.)</p>	<p><b>CLERKS AT POLICE OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONS, AND CLERKS OF MAGISTRATES ACTING SINGLY.</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Summons, copy and serving</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subpcena, not including more than four names</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copies of subpoenas to serve, each</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every additional folio</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing the same</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Order of a Justice or Justices..</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words..</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession</td> <td>.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			s. d.	Summons, copy and serving	.. .. .	2 6	Subpcena, not including more than four names	.. .. .	1 6	Copies of subpoenas to serve, each	.. .. .	0 4	Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words	.. .. .	1 0	For every additional folio	.. .. .	0 8	Swearing the same	.. .. .	1 0	Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted	.. .. .	1 0	Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious	.. .. .	2 6	Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof	.. .. .	5 0	Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts	.. .. .	2 6	Order of a Justice or Justices..	.. .. .	1 0	Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words	.. .. .	0 8	Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words	.. .. .	0 4	For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words..	.. .. .	0 1½	For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession	.. .. .	0 3	<p>Proclamation ..</p> <p>Act of Council } 4 Wm. IV. No. 4 }</p>	<p>28 Oct., 1824.</p> <p>24 Aug., 1832.</p>																					
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Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																		
	<p><b>REGISTRATION OF DOGS.</b></p> <p>PAYABLE ANNUALLY.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For one dog, if only one be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For each dog, if two only be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For each dog, if three only be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every dog above three .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		s.	d.	For one dog, if only one be kept .. .. .	1	0	For each dog, if two only be kept .. .. .	2	0	For each dog, if three only be kept .. .. .	2	6	For every dog above three .. .. .	5	0	For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof .. .. .	0	6	<p>Act of Council, }            11 G. IV, No. 8 }            Act of Council, }            2 W. IV, No. 8 }</p>	<p>14 April, 1830.            29 Feb., 1832.</p>
		s.	d.																		
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<p>During the last six months of the year, half the above fees only.</p>																					
	<p><b>IMPOUNDING.</b></p> <p>RATES OF DAMAGE TO BE CHARGED FOR TRESPASS.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">In any garden, uncultivated meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every goat } .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every pig }</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.	In any garden, uncultivated meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.		s. d.	s. d.	For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .	1 0	4 0	For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb .. .. .	0 1	0 4	For every goat } .. .. .	2 0	6 0	For every pig }				
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<p>RATES OF MILEAGE FOR DRIVING OR TAKING ANIMALS TO THE POUND.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Per Mile.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, 3d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred or portion of a hundred above that number.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every goat .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d. 0 0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every pig .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year, each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 0 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE.—The term "cattle" to include bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves.            The term "horses" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies, asses, mules, and foals.            The term "sheep" to include rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs.            The term "animal" to include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, whether one or more.</p>		Per Mile.	Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, 3d.	Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number .. .. .	6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred or portion of a hundred above that number.	Every goat .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 0 1	Every pig .. .. .	0 1 0	Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year, each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)	5 0 0	<p>Government Order .. .. . 21 Sept., 1811.            Acts of Council—            4 Wm. IV, No. 3 12 July, 1833.            19 Vict., No. 36. 18 Dec., 1865.</p>								
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## ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No. 113.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 34. By this Act Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds or other Precious Stones are to be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs when sold by retail may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 34.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 114.—RETURN showing the RATE per Cent. per Annum DISCOUNT on LOCAL BILLS, and the RATE of EXCHANGE ON BILLS ON LONDON, in the Year 1869.

BANKS.	Period.		Rate per Cent. per annum Discount on Local Bills.						Rate of Exchange on Bills on London at 60 days' Sight.				
	From	To	Under 95 days' Currency.	From 95 to 125 days' Currency.	Under 100 days' Currency.	From 100 to 125 days' Currency.	Above 125 days' Currency.	From 125 to 156 days' Currency.	Above 156 days' Currency.	Maximum Purchase Rate.	Minimum Purchase Rate.	Maximum Selling Rate.	Minimum Selling Rate.
New South Wales ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	.....	7	8	½ disc.	¾ disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
Commercial ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	Par.	¾ disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
Australasia ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7 and 8	...	...	1 disc.	¼ disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
Union of Australia ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7 and 8	...	...	1 disc.	Par.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
Australian Joint Stock..	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7 and 8	...	...	Par.	1 disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
London Chartered ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7 and 8	...	...	1 disc.	¼ disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	¾ prem.	1 disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	1 disc.	Par.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
City ...	1 January...	31 December	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	¼ prem.	½ disc.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.
Mercantile ...	1 January...	31 December	...	...	6	7	9	...	...	¾ disc.	Par.	1½ prem.	¼ prem.

RATES OF INTEREST.

No. 115.—RETURN showing the RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS, in the Year 1869.

Bank of New South Wales	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 } " " 6 " 3 } " " 12 " 3½ to 4½ }	per cent. per annum.
Commercial Bank	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 } " " 6 " 3½ to 4 } " " 12 " 4 to 5 }	per cent. per annum.
Bank of Australasia	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3½ } " " 6 " 3 to 4 } " " 12 " 3½ to 4½ }	per cent. per annum.
Union Bank of Australia	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3 } " " 6 " 2 to 4 } " " 12 " 2 to 4½ }	per cent. per annum.
Australian Joint Stock Bank	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3 } " " 6 " 3 } " " 12 " 3½ to 4½ }	per cent. per annum.
London Chartered Bank	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3 } " " 6 " 3 to 4½ } " " 12 " 3½ to 5 }	per cent. per annum.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	...	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3 } " " 6 " 3 to 4 } " " 12 " 3½ to 5 }	per cent. per annum.
Oriental Bank Corporation	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 } " " 6 " 3 to 4 } " " 12 " 3½ to 5 }	per cent. per annum.
City Bank	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 6 months, 3 to 4 } " " 12 " 3½ to 4½ } Interest allowed on weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.	per cent. per annum.
Mercantile Bank	... ..	{ On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 } " " 6 " 5 } " " 12 " 5½ } " " 18 " 6 }	per cent. per annum.

COIN AND BULLION.

No. 116.—RETURN showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Mint, Treasury, and Military Chests, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31 December, 1869.

	On 31st December.			Average of the Year.			
	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	
In the Mint	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In the Colonial Treasury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
In the Military Chest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Banks.	New South Wales	363,315 1 6	16,519 14 0	379,834 15 6	550,062 13 0	33,642 13 2	583,705 6 2
	Commercial	326,771 6 0	4,364 5 6	331,135 11 6	248,263 8 7	5,790 7 8	254,053 16 3
	Australasia	46,711 5 3	.....	46,711 5 3	109,726 1 8	1 14 5	109,727 16 1
	Union of Australia	103,652 15 8	969 9 11	104,622 5 7	118,152 11 0	1,238 11 4	119,391 2 4
	Australian Joint Stock	212,454 13 3	4,709 18 4	217,164 11 7	136,668 12 1	18,807 4 4	155,475 16 5
	London Chartered	20,529 13 7	.....	20,529 13 7	33,929 6 8	.....	33,929 6 8
	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	39,344 14 5	.....	39,344 14 5	75,959 9 9	.....	75,959 9 9
	Oriental Bank Corporation	118,162 1 5	11,214 18 1	129,376 19 6	142,899 15 2	17,489 15 6	160,389 10 8
	City	74,848 4 3	.....	74,848 4 3	68,613 13 9	.....	68,613 13 9
	Mercantile*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 1,305,789 15 4	86,454 2 9	1,392,243 18 1	1,484,275 11 8	76,970 6 5	1,561,245 18 1	

\* This Bank not being a Bank of Issue does not keep reserves of coin in the Bank.

No. 117.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31st December in each year.

Year.	Branch, Royal Mint, Sydney.		Banks.		Total.	Increase on Previous Year.	Decrease on Previous Year.
	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1860	392 11 1	39,152 13 8	1,490,560 17 9	117,159 11 2	1,647,265 13 8	193,554 9 1	.....
1861	37 19 6	85,822 13 10	1,329,721 18 8	112,408 11 2	1,527,991 3 2	.....	119,274 10 6
1862	60 18 9	11,897 14 2	1,239,636 2 4	153,120 16 11	1,404,715 12 2	.....	123,275 11 0
1863	.....	49,653 13 5	962,426 0 7	16,569 0 10	1,028,648 14 10	.....	376,066 17 4
1864	.....	44,230 16 2	1,144,117 0 7	25,559 17 11	1,213,907 14 8	185,258 19 10	.....
1865	.....	37,459 12 3	1,228,449 16 2	120,801 0 2	1,386,710 8 7	172,802 13 11	.....
1866	240 0 0	18,635 10 2	1,259,150 6 0	78,750 17 2	1,356,776 13 4	.....	29,933 15 3
1867	524 5 10	28,209 13 9	1,708,536 8 2	44,547 3 5	1,781,817 11 2	425,040 17 10	.....
1868	.....	43,949 5 9	2,224,268 15 0	111,698 3 2	2,379,916 3 11	598,098 12 9	.....
1869	.....	48,675 16 11	1,305,789 15 4	37,778 5 10	1,392,243 18 1	.....	987,672 5 10

### COINS IN CIRCULATION.

#### No. 118.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

### AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

No. 119.—RETURN showing the Amount of NOTES of the several Banks in Circulation on 31st December, 1869.

BANKS.	ON 31 DECEMBER, 1869.		AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	271,075	0 0	230,192	1 2
Commercial	216,774	0 0	184,245	5 7
Australasia	37,160	0 0	33,094	0 0
Union of Australia	16,530	10 0	12,649	10 7
Australian Joint Stock...	132,231	0 0	120,394	16 11
London Chartered	9,048	0 0	7,612	7 4
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered...	25,740	0 0	23,649	1 11
Oriental Bank Corporation	44,953	0 0	42,367	0 0
City	38,801	0 0	28,278	2 8
Mercantile*	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	£ 787,312	10 0	682,482	6 2

\* Not a Bank of Issue.



### BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 120.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony, for the Quarters ended 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, 1869.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.																			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.																
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.																
<b>FIRST QUARTER.</b>																																
New South Wales .....	231688	3 10	4385	13 10	61032	18 8	221660	11 11	251370	8 3	964200	12 1	33505	1 10	50312	10 5	7442	1 3	908858	19 1	1909790	3 11	3874109	8 7	1000000	0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000	0 0	333333	6 8	
Commercial .....	185233	1 6	3466	13 8	78496	17 9	163919	15 11	1906388	8 10	165429	4 0	8931	5 1	39807	5 10	12408	1 1	139600	17 1	2095552	17 10	2461729	10 11	400000	0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000	0 0	119652	19 0	
Australasia .....	32974	6 2	2775	10 1			402009	15 0	437759	11 3	131619	1 4		6 17	8	32700	0 0	435	3 5			454469	19 2	619231	1 7	1200000	0 0	10 1/2 cent.	60000	0 0	332285	2 5
Union of Australia .....	13522	15 5	7773	3 4			253532	2 6	274828	1 3	234274	8 1		4282	4 0	14000	0 0	838	2 5			202138	4 8	455532	19 2	1250000	0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750	0 0	499080	7 3
Australian Joint Stock...	120563	10 10	22528	17 8	12300	12 0	738497	4 3	893890	4 9	130862	19 4		29264	15 5	58414	6 3	8812	13 4	243011	3 3	934625	6 6	1404991	4 1	484656	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386	4 10	14807	12 9
London Chartered of Australia .....	7274	9 3	520	3 3	854	2 3	163943	11 1	172592	5 10	55384	9 11				20000	0 0	289	4 0	238	12 9	268225	17 11	344728	4 7	1000000	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40000	0 0	161885	8 6
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	23962	10 0	2024	3 0	917	4 0	271775	17 6	298079	14 6	86765	3 0				25796	5 2	1510	13 4	230	7 8	428545	3 7	542847	12 9	600000	0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000	0 0	45000	0 0
Oriental Chartered .....	44061	0 0	8491	4 0	165013	6 4	616494	3 4	834059	13 8	175019	13 1		15154	15 0	25702	7 5	2142	0 0	226500	3 0	580115	1 0	1024633	19 6	1500000	0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000	0 0	444000	0 0
City .....	25611	4 7			4465	5 8	396282	3 4	426358	13 7	70377	2 4				12077	16 8	125	16 11	2234	6 0	563023	18 6	647839	0 5	200000	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8000	0 0	9416	2 5
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>684891</b>	<b>1 7</b>	<b>51965</b>	<b>8 10</b>	<b>323080</b>	<b>6 8</b>	<b>6698328</b>	<b>4 10</b>	<b>7758265</b>	<b>1 11</b>	<b>2013932</b>	<b>13 2</b>	<b>91144</b>	<b>19 0</b>	<b>278810</b>	<b>11 9</b>	<b>34003</b>	<b>15 9</b>	<b>1520674</b>	<b>8 10</b>	<b>7437086</b>	<b>13 1</b>	<b>11375653</b>	<b>1 7</b>	<b>7634656</b>	<b>0 0</b>	.....	<b>441136</b>	<b>4 10</b>	<b>1959460</b>	<b>19 0</b>	
<b>SECOND QUARTER.</b>																																
New South Wales .....	222022	6 2	3657	11 2	65105	13 1	2225954	15 6	2516740	5 11	597909	14 11		31584	10 1	48484	4 4	7522	16 3	1039911	19 6	2171449	8 8	3896862	13 9	1000000	0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000	0 0	333333	6 8
Commercial .....	184003	0 10	3973	16 8	44678	10 1	1557283	8 8	1789038	16 3	269618	16 10		4615	13 9	39822	3 7	11380	9 4	141970	18 2	1868712	3 10	2336120	5 6	400000	0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000	0 0	119652	19 0
Australasia .....	33480	16 11	3465	12 6			404348	5 8	441294	15 1	98989	18 4				34453	17 0	420	10 0			458308	15 9	592173	1 1	1200000	0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60000	0 0	332760	15 10
Union of Australia .....	13030	3 1	7723	5 10			209886	11 7	230640	0 6	100182	16 11				14000	0 0	862	15 1			219420	0 11	334465	12 11	1250000	0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750	0 0	499080	7 3
Australian Joint Stock...	115711	8 6	29049	17 6	18827	2 1	762288	12 7	925877	0 8	131576	4 4		20872	5 2	58316	4 9	8411	9 3	213911	9 4	996258	8 7	1429346	1 5	484656	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386	4 10	14807	12 9
London Chartered of Australia .....	7668	12 4	1265	0 2	120	4 9	142396	2 10	151450	0 1	21342	2 9				20000	0 0	321	12 4	2046	12 9	288666	1 2	332376	9 0	1000000	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40000	0 0	161189	14 7
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	23145	2 4	1636	6 5	944	16 5	280167	17 6	305894	2 8	95692	15 9				25430	14 5	281	15 5	1711	13 4	409413	2 7	532530	1 6	600000	0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000	0 0	45000	0 0
Oriental Chartered .....	42588	0 0	6502	10 5	59597	4 2	570458	3 2	679145	17 9	138607	1 0		16541	14 2	25731	12 11	1776	0 0	122941	4 10	561774	5 4	867371	18 3	1500000	0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000	0 0	444000	0 0
City .....	26444	13 10			844	8 0	418014	4 2	445303	6 0	60692	1 8				11923	2 5	131	12 4	7779	5 7	590807	6 8	671333	8 8	200000	0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8000	0 0	11260	1 5
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>668094</b>	<b>4 0</b>	<b>57274</b>	<b>0 8</b>	<b>190117</b>	<b>18 7</b>	<b>6570798</b>	<b>1 8</b>	<b>7486284</b>	<b>4 11</b>	<b>1514611</b>	<b>12 6</b>	<b>73614</b>	<b>3 2</b>	<b>278161</b>	<b>19 5</b>	<b>31109</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>1530273</b>	<b>3 6</b>	<b>7564809</b>	<b>13 6</b>	<b>10992579</b>	<b>12 1</b>	<b>7634656</b>	<b>0 0</b>	.....	<b>441136</b>	<b>4 10</b>	<b>1961084</b>	<b>17 6</b>	

\* Including Government Securities, £9,664 16s. 10d.

b Including £344,541 12s. 3d., average amount of Government Securities.

c Including Government Securities, £195,509 19s. 1d.

d 6 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

No. 120.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—continued.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	THIRD QUARTER.																
New South Wales .....	224061 13 10	2187 17 3	72363 19 9	2183293 15 1	2481907 5 11	328856 14 3	35289 0 1	48100 0 0	8296 2 11	1330492 14 5	2409243 10 10	4160278 2 6	1000000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000 0 0	333333 6 8	
Commercial .....	175729 19 3	2743 16 8	35481 11 9	1587180 16 9	1801136 4 5	313789 7 10	4694 14 3	38865 14 0	10345 1 10	176966 13 7	1808578 5 4	2353239 16 10	400000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000 0 0	120293 14 4	
Australasia .....	33005 6 3	4272 11 9		390100 13 10	427378 11 10	97221 14 1		34600 0 0	366 3 5		431993 14 10	614781 12 4	1200000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60000 0 0	332760 15 10	
Union of Australia .....	11892 6 10	6436 17 7		191497 3 5	209826 7 10	59926 17 8	155 19 3	14000 0 0	713 6 6		241415 10 0	316211 13 5	1250000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750 0 0	496051 7 10	
Australian Joint Stock .....	117893 19 3	19373 8 4	8547 17 9	754084 5 6	899899 10 10	125019 19 5	13162 8 11	58137 8 10	8993 12 4	196335 15 4	1010015 6 1	1411714 10 11	484656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386 4 10	16982 4 6	
London Chartered of Australia .....	7371 7 8	373 1 3	100 4 2	148782 10 6	156627 3 7	29760 19 1		20000 0 0	405 15 5	3370 1 1	296750 15 2	350297 10 9	1000000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40000 0 0	158189 14 7	
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered .....	23378 10 9	1521 7 11	751 4 3	264331 14 10	289982 17 9	64464 7 0		25297 15 11	378 16 11	1349 4 11	425044 1 6	516534 6 3	600000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000 0 0	45000 0 0	
Oriental Chartered .....	41018 0 0	13599 6 3	54016 5 10	563819 18 2	672453 10 3	133624 7 1	20862 5 11	25739 12 5	1688 0 0	100547 6 4	573592 8 0	856053 19 9	1500000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0	
City .....	28435 12 4			467366 9 0	495802 1 4	70586 10 7		11769 5 6	28 15 5	23813 13 5	615481 16 9	721680 1 8	200000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8000 0 0	11260 1 5	
TOTALS .....	662786 16 2	50508 7 0	171261 3 6	6550457 7 1	7435013 13 9	1223250 17 0	74164 8 5	276509 16 8	31215 14 9	1832925 9 1	7862125 8 6	11300191 14 5	7634656 0 0		441136 4 10	1957871 5 2	
	FOURTH QUARTER.																
New South Wales .....	242996 0 9	2303 5 9	64726 8 2	2145806 19 4	2455834 14 0	309283 10 9	34192 0 10	47892 6 2	6861 1 9	1016237 5 8	2426368 14 9	3840834 19 11	1000000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75000 0 0	333333 6 8	
Commercial .....	192015 0 9	2511 1 4	27230 16 11	1593891 7 7	1815648 6 7	244216 5 10	4919 17 8	39188 7 2	9812 0 2	176691 8 10	1883271 7 3	2358099 6 11	400000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34000 0 0	120293 14 4	
Australasia .....	32917 3 1	8359 16 11		390581 7 10	431858 7 10	111073 12 10		37641 10 9	466 10 7		467634 0 1	616815 14 3	1200000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60000 0 0	332760 15 10	
Union of Australia .....	12153 17 1	9596 17 5		342510 0 7	364260 15 1	78226 1 5	516 2 2	14714 5 8	1235 2 1		330395 15 8	425087 7 0	1250000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93750 0 0	496051 7 10	
Australian Joint Stock .....	127410 9 4	17061 4 9	3987 12 0	766481 15 3	914941 1 4	159215 5 5	11929 8 0	58066 8 6	8596 6 11	204577 3 0	980136 3 8	1422520 15 6	484656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19386 4 10	16982 4 6	
London Chartered of Australia .....	8135 0 0	1236 19 4	1376 4 10	145395 3 5	156143 7 7	29229 14 10		20000 0 0	410 13 10	2403 1 8	329936 10 3	381980 0 7	1000000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40000 0 0	163840 11 5	
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered .....	24110 4 8	2566 15 5	1789 13 7	245261 0 4	273727 14 0	56915 13 2		24998 14 5	362 1 6	524 9 8	426808 12 9	509609 11 6	600000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21000 0 0	45000 0 0	
Oriental Chartered .....	41800 0 0	11398 19 4	142055 5 2	556823 9 4	752077 13 10	124347 19 6	17400 17 1	25780 8 3	1597 0 0	151134 14 10	617114 4 0	937375 3 8	1500000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0	
City .....	32621 0 0		10284 6 0	439556 19 11	482462 5 11	72799 0 4		13146 3 11	63 9 3	1165 1 2	623436 18 3	710610 12 11	200000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8000 0 0	13202 10 8	
TOTALS .....	714158 15 8	55035 0 3	251450 6 8	6626308 3 7	7646952 6 2	1185307 4 1	68958 5 9	281428 4 10	29404 6 1	1552733 4 10	8085102 6 8	11202933 12 3	7634656 0 0		441136 4 10	1965464 11 3	

\* Including Government Securities, £277,346 19s. 6d.

† 6 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 4 3/4 cent. per annum.

‡ Including Government Securities, £272,601 14s. 11d.

## NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 121.—RETURN showing the Number of DEPOSITORS, Amount of DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, &c., on 31st December, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Sydney :—								
Amount at the credit of 17,414 Depositors	741,416	13	10	Lent on 267 Mortgages, with interest to 31st December, 1869 .....	358,992	6	11	
Amount at the credit of Prisoners of the Crown .....	11,288	19	3	Investments in Government Debentures, &c.	318,250	4	6	
Country Districts :—				Investment in Queensland Consolidated Revenue Debentures .....	51,500	0	0	
Amount at the credit of 4,413 Depositors	191,485	10	7	Investment in Sydney Corporation Debentures	10,300	0	0	
	944,191	3	8	Deposit with Bank of New South Wales (Working Account) .....	54,120	3	4	
Drafts drawn by Branch Accountants upon the office in Sydney, and included in their Returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1869 .....	437	15	0	Deposit with City Bank .....	40,324	7	7	
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund .....	110,000	0	0	Deposit with Oriental Bank .....	60,535	1	3	
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year, to meet future dividends .....	20,899	15	5	Deposit with London Chartered Bank .....	35,221	18	3	
				Deposit with Joint Stock Bank .....	40,243	5	8	
				Deposit with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank .....	40,053	0	3	
				Deposit with Commercial Bank .....	40,000	0	0	
				Deposit with Bank of Australasia .....	20,318	1	7	
				Permanent Investment, Land and Banking House .....	3,000	0	0	
				Cash received from Branch Accountants, after 31st December, 1869, but included in their Returns .....	2,670	4	9	
	£	1,075,528	14	1	£	1,075,528	14	1

No. 122.—RETURN showing the RATES OF INTEREST charged by and received from the NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK, for Money lent on Mortgage, &c., during the Year 1869.

Rates of Interest charged on Mortgages	...	...	...	...	6 per cent. per annum.
Debentures	...	...	...	...	6 and 5 per cent. per annum.
Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum.
Rates of Interest paid to Depositors	...	...	...	...	5 per cent. per annum.

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT THE MINT.

No. 123.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD Received and Issued at the BRANCH ROYAL MINT, from its opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1869, inclusive.

Period.	Gold Dust or Bullion received for Coinage.		Issued.						Revenue.										
			In Coin.			In Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.	From Gold the produce of New South Wales.	From Gold the produce of Victoria.	From Gold the produce of New Zealand, Tasmania, California, Queensland, and from other sources.	Total Revenue.							
	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.		Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Total Value of Coin.	Weight.						Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.						
1855.—14th May to 31st December .....	ozs.	£	s.	d.	No.	No.	£	s.	d.	ozs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1856.—1st January to 31st December .....	217,589-205	871,300	2	6	502,000	21,000	512,500	0	0	1,221-970	4,758	0	11	517,258	0	11	3,211	14	5
1857.—1st January to 31st December .....	239,491-990	939,776	6	5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000	0	0	654-850	2,549	16	5	1,222,549	16	5	8,079	14	0
1858.—1st January to 31st December .....	223,215-890	879,181	19	4	499,000	537,000	767,500	0	0	14,889-830	57,977	5	7	825,477	5	7	6,001	11	11
1859.—1st January to 31st December .....	342,540-530	1,332,034	3	1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000	0	0	14,927-920	58,125	11	10	1,401,125	11	10	13,192	12	11
1860.—1st January to 31st December .....	358,127-000	1,380,402	14	10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000	0	0	39,591-620	156,557	5	3	1,377,557	5	3	14,641	9	2
1861.—1st January to 31st December .....	470,464-300	1,823,637	16	11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500	0	0	43,543-520	195,052	9	2	1,846,552	9	2	16,618	6	4
1862.—1st January to 31st December .....	477,607-470	1,863,632	2	0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250	0	0	24,880-005	98,187	0	6	1,817,437	0	6	19,000	16	8
1863.—1st January to 31st December .....	696,311-580	2,700,452	1	1	2,477,500	.....	2,477,500	0	0	74,995-174	298,191	14	4	2,775,691	14	4	26,805	10	2
1864.—1st January to 31st December .....	493,332-110	1,908,526	17	6	1,255,500	558,500	1,534,750	0	0	84,549-596	342,212	9	10	1,876,962	9	10	18,555	6	8
1865.—1st January to 31st December .....	728,019-350	2,878,398	17	10	2,698,500	.....	2,698,500	0	0	44,897-291	182,168	4	3	2,880,668	4	3	14,399	0	10
1866.—1st January to 31st December .....	598,606-740	2,351,402	0	10	2,130,500	282,000	2,271,500	0	0	21,913-669	88,061	13	9	2,359,561	13	9	14,033	3	9
1867.—1st January to 31st December .....	739,362-930	2,935,923	7	9	2,911,000	.....	2,911,000	0	0	11,113-931	44,732	8	2	2,955,732	8	2	11,784	13	5
1868.—1st January to 31st December .....	629,721-990	2,501,368	19	9	2,370,000	62,000	2,401,000	0	0	22,666-213	91,853	15	3	2,492,853	15	3	10,099	15	4
1869.—1st January to 31st December .....	605,806-840	2,359,525	10	1	2,319,000	.....	2,319,000	0	0	6,581-244	26,728	8	1	2,345,728	8	1	8,946	19	1
TOTALS .....	*346,003-940	1,323,487	8	3	1,202,000	154,000	1,279,000	0	0	9,936-444	40,388	2	2	1,319,388	2	2	6,601	13	1
TOTALS .....	7,166,201-865	28,049,050	8	2	24,697,500	3,259,000	26,327,000	0	0	421,363-277	1,687,544	5	6	28,014,544	5	6	191,972	7	9

\* Countries from which Imported:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ... ..	179,519-24	604,022 7 4
Victoria ... ..	203-73	810 0 8
New Zealand ... ..	64,698-76	267,831 14 9
Queensland ... ..	97,469-31	345,151 3 8
Coin ... ..	4,082-90	15,670 2 8
TOTAL ... ..	346,003-94	1,323,487 8 3



RAILWAYS.

No. 125.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the different Lines of Railway.

Year.	Number of Lines.	Number of Passengers.						Amount for Coaching.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Tonnage of Goods.	Amount for Goods.	Total Earnings.	Total Amount for Working Expenses.	
		First Class.		Second Class.		Season Ticket Holders.									
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	First Class.	Second Class.								
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	tons cwt. q. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1860	2	221007½	147050					368057½	35026 8 6	6655 16 11	41682 5 5	50094 4 0 2	15199 9 1	56881 14 6	47567 9 11
1861	3	282450½	156570½					439021	48545 17 11	1987 8 8	50533 6 7	101129 13 3 25	23666 12 4	74199 18 11	61396 1 9
1862	3	347279	241978					589537	59696 4 4	3842 3 3	63538 7 7	205138 17 3 23	36900 11 3	100438 18 10	69026 12 10
1863	3	322240	305070					627310	68493 1 7	5139 16 1	73632 17 8	218520 0 0 0	59053 9 10	132686 7 6	96570 13 10
1864	3	366677½	323548					690225½	73315 6 5	7701 8 11	81016 15 4	379612 9 3 15	65990 12 5	147007 7 9	103129 0 5
1865	4	35886	22335	360950	332416			751587	83319 14 1	9663 17 10	92983 11 11	416707 4 0 27	73048 8 4	166032 0 3	108926 3 1
1866	4	26367	25062	268051	348850			668330	78300 10 5	7335 3 3	85635 18 8	500937 3 0 25	82899 0 10	168534 14 6	106337 2 3
1867	4	21113	13035	181071½	194060½			409280	83200 14 1	4363 2 0	87563 16 1	517021 19 2 24	101508 7 1	189072 3 2	117324 2 5
1868	4	28505½	37446	237328	411284			714563½	94944 10 6	4463 12 2	99408 2 8	596513 2 0 18	124950 10 11	224358 13 7	144080 4 9
1869	4	32408½	44065	238354	444808	69090	154338	983063½	106092 12 6	3334 9 3	109427 1 9	714113 16 3 25	155547 17 3	264974 19 0	176362 2 4

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 126.—RETURN showing the Number of TELEGRAMS, none being unpaid, sent from each Station in the Colony, during the year 1869; also, the Length of Wire, and Cost of Construction.

Stations.	Number of Telegrams.	Amount.	Stations—contd.	Number of Telegrams.	Amount.
Sydney	43224	£ s. d. 13418 11 10			
Redfern	999	177 17 11			
Parramatta	1088	118 15 7	Brought forward	99881	22433 3 6
Liverpool	263	30 5 3	Tambaroora	528	107 13 0
Campbelltown	293	42 4 7	Mudgee	1741	428 15 2
Wollongong	652	104 9 3	Cassilis	318	88 4 11
Kiama	443	97 7 11	Merrivale	587	112 7 5
Picton	236	34 11 9	Wellington	552	123 3 0
Nattai	510	68 0 3	Dubbo	1023	225 1 0
Berrima	289	35 1 5	Richmond	587	69 13 0
Goulburn	2692	531 14 6	Windsor	556	76 4 1
Braidwood	1654	321 14 10	Wollombi	117	21 1 2
Queanbeyan	566	121 3 0	Maitland	4051	869 3 5
Araluen	1102	125 6 3	East Maitland	763	141 19 10
Cooma	1042	332 4 6	Morpeth	828	114 10 6
Bombala	1197	325 4 7	Raymond Terrace	311	40 10 0
Moruya	376	88 17 10	Bowenfels	13	1 11 3
Eden	646	144 14 2	Port Stephens	49	0 8 8
Yass	1282	248 15 9	Rega	830	180 0 11
Burrowa	685	143 13 1	Newcastle	6516	1561 9 5
Gundagai	947	220 18 8	Singleton	1611	278 17 3
Kyamba	93	22 3 7	Muswellbrook	1771	272 4 1
Albury	15602	595 1 2	Scone	394	56 10 9
Adelong	562	119 7 10	Murrumbidgee	895	182 14 6
Tumut	891	171 8 9	Tamworth	1182	289 7 6
Kiaandra	235	61 13 10	Merimbula	470	76 12 4
Wagga Wagga	2841	875 1 6	Denman	552	90 10 7
Urana	370	99 7 6	Mount Victoria	1213	167 14 10
Rydal	170	31 17 0	Narrabri	480	122 4 0
Deniliquin	2194	709 15 1	Gunnedah	374	85 7 0
Hay	1380	444 3 0	Port Macquarie	306	77 18 2
Meama	507	111 2 6	Bendemeer	196	37 6 4
Moulamein	248	55 8 0	Armidale	1922	509 9 0
Balnald	503	122 15 0	Glen Innes	807	170 14 11
Ruston	310	70 3 0	Inverell	733	176 10 8
Wentworth	4991	359 2 4	Tenterfield	9953	250 9 10
South Head	399	15 9 0	Grafton	2115	544 11 6
Ponirith	691	92 1 4	Nelson's Bay	8	0 15 6
Hartley	491	35 8 0	Uralia	358	58 2 11
Bathurst	3196	628 13 4	Marulan	627	102 7 8
Orange	1120	268 1 11	Wiseman's Ferry	142	13 17 11
Forbes	1114	277 5 7			
Young	1193	226 19 5			
Griffith	1420	335 14 8			
Sofala	372	69 7 3			
Carried forward	99881	22433 3 6	Balance due on Intercolonial accounts	145370	30150 7 6
			Do. Guaranteed lines	1559	159 15 4
			General Total	145370	32774 15 11

NOTE.—Total length of Wire, 5,953 miles.—Cost of Construction, £189,145 os. 11d.

## POST OFFICES—LETTERS, &c.

No. 127.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of POST OFFICES, &c., and of LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PETITIONS, &c., passing through the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Miles travelled.	Number of Letters.			Number of Newspapers.		Inland Packets and Book Parcels.		Totals.			Income.		Expenditure.			
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.	Packets posted with the reduced rate of Postage, in accordance with the 8th clause 16th Vic. No. 12.	Packets and Book Parcels posted in accordance with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1867.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets, &c.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	287	378	<sup>a</sup> 1,461,518	868,746	3,012,345	349,670	910,478	2,758,305	24,455	47,085	4,230,761	3,668,783	83,736	45,612	10	3	72,371	15	4
1861	340	424	<sup>a</sup> 1,982,498 <sup>b</sup> 9,569	866,466	3,150,196	352,801	867,879	2,516,366	24,789	69,689	4,369,463	3,384,245	105,338	48,167	18	6	81,185	4	0
1862	368	458	<sup>a</sup> 2,165,426 <sup>b</sup> 11,211½	945,246	3,750,879	396,420	932,861	2,528,075	36,238	120,444	5,092,545	3,460,936	170,782	56,305	5	3	81,514	7	11
1863	397	493	<sup>a</sup> 2,357,408 <sup>b</sup> 11,505	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984	40,269	221,293	5,662,839	4,554,739	276,814	57,742	6	5	87,598	11	10
1864	419	514	<sup>a</sup> 2,362,456 <sup>b</sup> 11,112	1,069,387	4,433,411	460,764	1,101,597	3,498,480	36,000	232,986	5,963,562	4,600,077	287,540	67,722	0	1	88,695	15	2
1865	435	533	<sup>a</sup> 2,521,212 <sup>b</sup> 11,343	1,106,045	4,737,096	485,212	1,028,954	3,660,904	35,880	185,172	6,328,353	4,689,858	249,904	70,984	19	3	84,658	14	5
1866	455	547	<sup>a</sup> 2,556,700 <sup>b</sup> 11,883	1,155,571	5,075,300	447,500	1,001,985	3,511,200	35,000	179,300	6,678,371	4,513,185	249,939	79,082	11	5	86,505	9	11
1867	477	582	<sup>a</sup> 2,688,400 <sup>b</sup> 12,255	1,147,332	5,143,164	457,860	914,977	2,982,928	35,256	118,768	6,748,356	3,897,905	189,297	83,281	19	5	89,994	17	10
1868	487	599	<sup>a</sup> 2,777,197 <sup>b</sup> 12,724	1,104,938	4,996,464	454,488	932,154	2,648,178	Inland. 87,918	Foreign. 29,069	6,555,890	3,580,332	116,987	83,202	3	1	88,934	16	7
1869	521	642	<sup>a</sup> 2,879,659 <sup>b</sup> 13,238	1,067,251	5,554,950	521,433	1,112,232	2,481,321	123,573	34,461	7,143,634	3,593,553	158,034	85,720	0	5	90,700	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Number of Miles travelled by Mail Conveyance.

<sup>b</sup> Extent of Postal Lines.

<sup>c</sup> Includes the estimated Outstanding Liabilities for the Year.

STATISTICS—1869.

181

787

## MONEY ORDERS.

No. 128.—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued, and the number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS Paid, at each Office in New South Wales, during the Year 1869.

Name of Office.	Issued.		Paid.		Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Aberdeen ...	185	962 1 7	29	178 14 1	Dubbo ...	430	1,649 1 6	135	624 14 5
Adaminaby ...	153	419 9 8	18	81 5 8	Dungog ...	227	1,024 2 10	66	230 0 8
Adelong ...	505	1,882 11 7	77	325 16 3	East Maitland ...	369	1,221 13 1	288	1,127 12 5
Albury ...	408	1,244 19 7	261	1,287 0 8	Eden ...	235	1,131 2 3	52	180 9 2
Appin ...	61	175 18 8	25	125 11 3	Emu ...	42	197 13 1	17	72 17 6
Araluen ...	1,103	4,242 15 0	126	523 14 1	Fish River Creek ...	106	416 5 10	9	48 6 3
Armidale ...	657	2,501 3 1	308	1,183 8 7	Forbes ...	459	1,463 7 2	182	739 7 1
Ashfield ...	47	136 4 4	31	98 7 6	Gladestville <sup>c</sup> ...	17	58 1 4	1	3 9 6
Ashford ...	52	159 15 9	2	9 10 0	Glebe ...	83	298 4 4	27	74 4 0
Ballina ...	139	495 18 11	21	139 7 3	Glen Innes ...	245	672 2 7	56	238 14 9
Balmain ...	181	667 8 11	105	386 11 4	Gosford ...	191	932 10 5	24	114 2 0
Balranald ...	138	656 14 4	12	82 7 0	Goulburn ...	2,213	8,523 1 5	1,165	4,964 6 8
Barraba ...	73	293 15 11	2	11 15 0	Grafton ...	819	3,095 19 6	224	974 18 3
Bathurst ...	1,798	7,114 19 10	1,244	6,011 15 9	Grenfell ...	992	4,146 7 1	163	623 16 6
Bega ...	290	1,197 15 1	93	536 7 9	Gulligal ...	43	150 10 0	5	23 18 0
Bendemcer ...	121	618 17 5	29	176 2 3	Gundagai ...	896	3,242 12 3	195	703 0 9
Berrima ...	271	913 9 8	163	813 17 11	Gundaroo ...	132	416 5 1	44	243 17 2
Binalong ...	77	337 19 5	9	48 6 9	Gunnedah ...	332	1,587 5 9	52	220 15 0
Bingera ...	73	237 11 4	15	57 14 6	Gunning ...	159	658 1 9	72	329 7 7
Blayney ...	61	267 7 3	11	49 9 4	Hartley ...	229	1,015 3 1	83	346 13 5
Bodalla ...	84	450 11 8	11	42 7 0	Hay ...	290	1,724 11 11	52	263 10 3
Bombala ...	980	6,565 3 0	70	237 16 10	Hexham ...	40	105 7 0	182	666 15 7
Bourke ...	301	1,531 5 3	15	69 13 2	Hunter's Hill ...	10	32 12 5	6	21 6 6
Bowenfels ...	183	974 5 2	47	241 14 11	Inverell ...	488	1,801 19 5	77	401 19 3
Braidwood ...	980	3,794 4 4	406	1,873 4 4	Ironbarks ...	84	418 4 4	51	269 9 1
Branxton ...	128	438 0 6	94	520 5 4	Jamberoo ...	23	79 8 5	23	57 19 4
Breca ...	40	103 4 1	7	15 0 8	Jerry's Plains ...	33	128 10 2	20	117 4 1
Broughton Creek <sup>a</sup> ...	44	115 13 11	7	22 10 6	Kelso ...	19	94 17 6	16	89 15 0
Bundarra ...	111	426 2 6	11	54 0 6	Kempsey ...	226	734 13 2	81	439 15 3
Bungendore ...	83	277 17 2	20	97 12 6	Kiama ...	601	2,357 17 4	167	524 13 3
Burrowa ...	415	1,605 17 0	77	323 8 1	Kiandra ...	286	1,382 19 10	18	93 10 5
Burwood ...	9	23 10 0	40	159 2 1	Lismore <sup>d</sup> ...	47	109 14 11	8	48 7 10
Camden ...	211	628 6 8	198	865 4 4	Lithgow ...	201	938 12 7	18	85 13 5
Campbelltown ...	209	815 11 5	136	572 11 5	Little Hartley ...	208	955 8 1	53	292 7 6
Camperdown ...	19	50 9 8	29	115 3 4	Liverpool ...	154	580 2 2	158	586 19 4
Cannonbar ...	65	354 3 7	5	34 8 4	Lochinvar ...	55	215 3 5	159	831 13 9
Carcoar ...	306	1,040 4 1	72	297 8 9	Louisa Creek ...	106	456 7 9	6	34 15 9
Cargo <sup>a</sup> ...	106	532 3 5	27	112 19 0	Marulan ...	141	569 19 9	67	347 19 7
Casino ...	775	5,386 3 5	55	384 6 6	Merimbula ...	216	891 15 6	43	204 19 8
Cassilis ...	501	3,132 3 7	24	91 12 9	Merriva ...	345	1,282 19 4	46	229 19 6
Clarence Town ...	110	384 2 7	41	177 9 4	Milton <sup>d</sup> ...	25	78 5 0	4	14 16 7
Cooma ...	840	3,619 18 0	179	710 15 11	Minmi ...	87	320 3 7	13	38 4 6
Coonabarabran ...	307	1,697 4 1	15	59 17 7	Moama ...	111	414 8 4	24	118 4 1
Coonamble ...	299	1,204 4 10	30	199 12 4	Molong ...	400	2,003 16 9	44	260 14 9
Cowra ...	346	1,606 16 5	49	239 2 11	Moeroowoolen ...	241	1,098 4 11	56	331 7 10
Cundletown ...	35	104 6 10	16	61 12 10	Morpeth ...	277	958 5 9	258	1,129 15 11
Dapto ...	32	140 3 3	7	14 14 5	Moruya ...	1,958	14,323 11 5	150	729 5 9
Deniliquin ...	158	605 9 7	96	334 5 3	Moss Vale ...	160	606 17 7	68	275 0 4
Denman ...	98	250 5 0	9	38 16 0	Mudgee ...	1,289	4,943 17 1	431	1,866 9 6
Dovedale <sup>b</sup> ...	66	192 6 9	2	14 14 0	Murrumburrah ...	149	689 18 8	31	152 8 5

<sup>a</sup> Office opened on the 1st April.  
<sup>b</sup> " " 1st February.

<sup>c</sup> Office opened on the 15th April.  
<sup>d</sup> " " 1st July.



## STATISTICS—1869.

183

No. 128.—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID—continued.

Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.		Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Murrurundi ...	256	691 8 5	157	900 9 1	Tareutta ...	54	209 6 6	4	13 10 0
Muswellbrook ...	1,194	4,959 11 5	396	1,579 10 3	Taree ...	151	632 8 0	47	224 6 3
Narrabri ...	410	2,083 12 2	96	438 10 6	Ten-mile Creek ...	126	578 19 5	5	32 0 0
Nuttai ...	357	1,277 6 2	279	1,114 2 5	Tentorfield ...	316	1,693 19 7	52	253 0 0
Nelligen ...	425	2,578 12 2	28	139 18 1	Terara ...	258	869 5 9	34	157 8 9
Nerrigundah ...	196	1,343 12 9	22	85 14 0	Tumut ...	732	3,134 18 10	133	548 0 1
Newcastle ...	1,946	7,452 14 5	780	2,947 12 4	Ulladulla ...	91	298 8 10	62	282 4 8
Newtown ...	331	831 8 3	227	851 15 6	Ulmarra ...	103	546 15 6	9	41 2 2
Nimitybelle ...	209	1,485 15 4	12	40 7 6	Uralla ...	950	7,153 3 11	49	209 8 1
Nowra ...	115	274 12 7	11	35 10 0	Urana ...	139	461 14 0	17	48 11 11
Numba ...	143	585 3 3	63	239 5 10	Wagga Wagga ...	965	4,230 12 1	261	1,023 17 7
Nundle ...	619	4,191 18 8	57	294 11 1	Walcha ...	185	774 11 8	47	303 18 1
Orange ...	835	3,127 2 4	337	1,605 5 1	Wallgett ...	70	402 9 3	10	60 15 0
Paddington ...	65	191 14 10	88	379 16 5	Wallsend ...	344	1,426 3 9	25	74 12 5
Parramatta ...	349	1,326 2 9	851	3,882 16 0	Waratah ...	350	1,214 2 2	35	125 17 6
Paterson ...	110	520 2 11	37	171 18 4	Warialda ...	110	545 2 4	15	76 19 1
Penrith ...	323	915 15 6	268	1,216 0 5	Waterloo ...	99	308 15 2	49	215 14 6
Picton ...	228	916 12 6	130	578 2 10	Wee Waa* ...	330	2,166 16 6	6	30 9 11
Port Macquarie ...	567	2,977 16 4	96	512 13 2	Wellingrove ...	72	422 11 8	6	22 4 7
Queanbeyan ...	776	3,755 19 9	152	644 16 11	Wellington ...	329	1,701 1 4	92	457 5 9
Raymond Terrace ...	195	564 3 10	171	709 13 6	Wentworth ...	171	905 4 11	11	47 7 0
Redfern ...	89	253 3 8	50	147 0 6	West Maitland ...	972	3,451 14 8	1,899	8,704 14 4
Richmond ...	152	593 12 1	107	357 17 9	Wilcannia ...	41	181 9 8	12	85 5 6
Rockley ...	167	622 7 5	19	95 1 8	Windeyer ...	129	822 11 1	16	69 9 9
Rydal ...	520	3,179 11 2	43	200 11 3	Windsor ...	442	1,594 16 8	272	1,294 14 4
Ryde ...	16	30 0 2	13	52 0 0	Wollombi ...	294	1,132 11 4	48	221 11 5
Rylstone ...	67	193 4 2	15	75 12 6	Wollongong ...	576	1,843 4 2	333	1,213 8 5
Scone ...	661	3,501 1 11	119	651 17 7	Woonona ...	105	314 7 7	20	75 7 0
Singleton ...	808	2,691 7 11	767	3,816 13 11	Yass ...	594	1,975 9 2	341	1,505 15 2
Sofala ...	376	1,647 4 1	115	503 1 4	Young ...	878	3,434 4 7	377	1,794 12 5
Stroud ...	257	1,344 13 4	24	119 11 6	Sydney ...	11,111	46,305 4 1	39,251	174,709 19 0
Tambaroora ...	589	3,447 0 6	66	429 15 0	TOTALS ...	66,062	288,476 1 9	59,129	263,297 18 2
Tamworth ...	891	3,409 5 3	429	1,987 8 4					

\* Office abolished on 20th November.

No. 129.—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid in the Colony, in the Years 1864 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864 ...	21,905	105,680 13 2	16,691	84,040 1 5
1865 ...	28,444	129,552 6 6	23,558	112,669 15 0
1866 ...	41,974	198,247 15 9	35,394	168,227 13 9
1867 ...	60,856	240,062 2 8	53,625	210,321 7 9
1868 ...	56,492	247,488 19 10	50,437	222,570 11 8
1869 ...	66,062	288,476 1 9	59,129	263,297 18 2

MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 130.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, on account of IMMIGRATION.

Year.	Bounties for the introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Advances from the Colonial Treasury to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, including Premium on Bills of Exchange.	Immigration Remittances under the Regulations, including Commission on Collection and Refunds to Depositors.	Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Miscellaneous.	Total Outlay.	Number of Immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1860	138 0 0	3,581 18 0	1,106 1 8	2,240 11 6	17,300 0 0	4,055 10 8	.....	578 16 5	.....	29,000 18 3	3,089
1861	138 0 0	1,985 8 0	367 3 11	{ 1,273 6 11 1,657 8 1 <sup>a</sup> }	11,300 0 0	2,932 12 3	.....	379 16 6	.....	20,033 15 8	1,589
1862	66 0 0	3,264 14 0	745 19 2	{ 1,649 10 5 3,203 1 1 <sup>a</sup> }	51,550 0 0	2,506 12 10	.....	370 13 0	.....	63,356 10 6	2,631
1863	.....	5,855 13 0	1,014 4 11	{ 1,955 10 0 202 0 2 <sup>b</sup> }	59,835 6 0	14,297 0 6	.....	327 2 7	.....	83,486 17 2	4,633
1864	.....	4,914 2 0	534 11 9	1,846 18 11	13,770 8 6 <sup>c</sup>	4,489 16 5	.....	425 9 0	.....	25,987 6 7	3,977
1865	.....	3,209 12 0	2,087 17 9		24,350 0 0	4,095 12 2	.....	406 9 11	.....	34,149 11 10	2,717
1866	.....	2,100 13 6	1,854 12 0		14,650 0 0	3,056 13 0	.....	592 6 5	970 10 6	23,224 15 5	1,204
1867	.....	1,049 16 0	1,590 0 4		5,750 0 0	5,108 7 9	.....	507 9 4	30 17 4	14,036 10 0	944
1868	.....	1,041 12 0	1,294 11 7		6,700 0 0	1,426 5 0	.....	740 8 7	.....	11,202 17 2	470
1869	.....	2 0 0	481 14 1		1,250 0 0	297 0 0	.....	364 18 1	.....	2,395 12 2	47 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Salaries and allowances of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, Agents and Lecturers in the United Kingdom.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes £8,026 8s. 6d. "Loans" under 25 Vict., No. 19.

<sup>b</sup> Further Expenses on account of Agents and Lecturers in England.  
<sup>d</sup> See foot-note on page 4.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 131.—GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony of New South Wales, and of their EXPENDITURE, in the Year 1869.

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RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balances at the Credit of the following Accounts on the 31st December, 1868, viz. :—			By Payments in the year 1869, under the following Accounts, viz. :—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	256,547 19 3		Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	2,617,205 3 10	
Loans' Account ... ..	15,897 11 4		Loans' Account ... ..	616,476 5 5	
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ... ..	22,736 6 9		Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ... ..	9,807 14 6	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	6,714 7 2		Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	15,298 10 0	
Police Reward Fund ... ..	5,405 8 3		Police Reward Fund ... ..	1,163 0 7	
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	19,949 8 10		Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	5,854 10 3	
Special Receipts' Account ... ..	67,810 8 2		Special Receipts' Account ... ..	116,344 6 11	
Trust Monies' Deposit Account ... ..	32,605 15 3		Trust Monies' Deposit Account ... ..	108,151 18 7	
		*427,667 5 0			3,490,301 10 1
To Receipts in 1869, as per the following Statements, viz. :—			By Civil Service Superannuation Fund :—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	2,553,055 9 2		Debentures issued for realization ... ..		4,500 0 0
Loans' Account ... ..	1,073,291 15 4				
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ... ..	19,647 15 0				
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	10,286 12 9		By Balances at the Credit of the following Accounts, on 31st December, 1869, viz. :—		
Police Reward Fund ... ..	2,820 5 9		Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	192,398 4 7	
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	4,402 0 8		Loans' Account ... ..	472,713 1 3	
Special Receipts' Account ... ..	105,799 4 10		Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ... ..	32,576 7 3	
Trust Monies' Deposit Account ... ..	116,277 13 1		Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	1,722 9 11	
		3,885,580 16 7	Police Reward Fund ... ..	7,062 13 5	
To Civil Service Superannuation Fund :—			Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	18,496 19 3	
Proceeds of Debentures, to the amount of £4,500, sold for the purpose of meeting claims on this Fund ... ..		4,520 0 0	Special Receipts' Account ... ..	57,265 6 1	
			Trust Monies' Deposit Account ... ..	40,731 9 9	
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>		<b>4,317,768 1 7</b>	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>		<b>822,966 11 6</b>
					<b>4,317,768 1 7</b>

\* Includes Government Debentures and other securities to the amount of £61,000, belonging to the following Funds, viz. :—

Clergy and School Lands' Revenue—Government Debentures ... ..	£12,400
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Do. ... ..	6,300
Police Reward Fund—Do. ... ..	1,700
Police Superannuation Fund—Do. ... ..	23,000
Sundry Deposits—	
Government Debenture ... ..	100
Other Securities ... ..	17,500
	17,600
	<u>£61,000</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1869 :—

Bank of New South Wales :—		
London Account ... ..	£326,208 6 3	
Local General Account ... ..	390,360 10 5	
Newcastle Branch ... ..	12,635 9 7	
	402,996 0 0	
Suspense Account ... ..	9,066 8 0	
	£738,810 14 3	
Less—Cash Overdraft on the Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	77 10 1	
Cash in hands of Chief Clerk, Pay Branch ... ..	£738,733 4 2	
Treasury Chest :—	20,883 7 4	
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures ... ..	24,700 0 0	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Debentures ... ..	1,800 0 0	
Church and School Estates Fund—Debentures ... ..	15,800 0 0	
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Debentures ... ..	4,800 0 0	
Other Securities ... ..	16,260 0 0	
	63,330 0 0	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£822,966 11 6</b>	

STATISTICS—1869.

184

791

## REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

No. 132.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony, in the Year 1869, compared with the Year 1868, showing the INCREASE or DECREASE.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Total, 1868.	Amount, 1869.	Total, 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.</b>					
Customs—					
Spirits ... ..		322,423 3 10	838,964 8 10	.....	8,572 9 2
Wine ... ..		23,499 18 7			
Ale and Beer ... ..		27,234 6 0			
Tobacco ... ..		69,127 4 8			
Tea ... ..		61,419 17 8			
Sugar and Molasses ... ..		57,192 6 8			
Coffee and Chicory ... ..		6,460 1 3			
Opium ... ..		1,186 1 3			
Malt ... ..		944 4 10			
Hops ... ..		1,676 7 11			
Rice ... ..		4,721 9 10			
Dried Fruits ... ..		13,304 7 10			
Ad Valorem ... ..		169,148 9 2			
Murray River Customs ... ..		80,626 9 4			
Package Charge ... ..		.....			
	847,536 13 0				
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ... ..	15,286 13 4	17,981 13 4	17,981 13 4	2,695 0 0	.....
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ... ..	29,970 0 9	18,577 10 0	18,577 10 0	.....	11,392 10 9
Gold Revenue—					
Duty on Gold { Collected at the Custom House ... ..		5,395 13 10	24,993 6 5	234 7 3	.....
{ Collected at the Mint ... ..		11,445 5 9			
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ... ..		8,152 6 10			
	24,758 19 2				
Mint Receipts ... ..	19,517 5 8	15,288 6 3	15,288 6 3	.....	4,228 19 5
Land Revenue—					
Land Sales { Auction Sales, &c. ... ..		137,359 19 10	584,033 11 8	42,804 8 7	.....
{ Selections ... ..		39,034 9 5			
{ Conditional Purchases ... ..		99,332 3 4			
Balances of Conditional Land Purchases ... ..		19,525 16 6			
Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers ... ..		24,360 8 7			
Rent of Land, 1st Class Settled Districts ... ..		22,424 12 1			
Rent of Runs 2nd Class, Settled and Unsettled Districts ... ..		213,326 1 11			
Assessment on Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts ... ..		9,522 19 11			
Fees on Transfers of Runs ... ..		896 0 0			
Quit Rents ... ..		69 13 4			
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands ... ..		1,790 12 3			
Mineral Leases ... ..		5,412 2 0			
Miners' Rights ... ..		5,243 5 0			
Business Licenses ... ..		655 0 0			
Leases of Auriferous Lands ... ..		4,634 16 8			
Survey of Lands ... ..		118 18 1			
Miscellaneous ... ..		326 12 9			
	541,229 3 1				
Contributions under Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866 ... ..	8,324 2 9	5,439 9 0	5,439 9 0	.....	2,884 13 9
Fees on Inspection of Cattle ... ..	38 10 0	.....	.....	.....	38 10 0
Contributions under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act ... ..	106 6 6	.....	.....	.....	106 6 6
Fees under the Registration of Brands Act ... ..	1,378 12 9	1,083 8 6	1,083 8 6	.....	295 4 3
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867 ... ..	*556 4 9	1,248 17 6	*1,248 17 6	692 12 9	.....
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	2,520 1 6	2,862 5 0	2,862 5 0	342 3 6	.....
Rents—Exclusive of Land—					
Tolls and Ferries ... ..		20,649 0 0	27,044 17 7	.....	443 6 2
Wharfs ... ..		4,210 1 7			
Government Buildings and Premises ... ..		307 4 4			
Ghebe Island Abattoir ... ..		1,230 11 8			
Ghebe Island Bridge ... ..		648 0 0			
	27,488 3 9				
Licenses—					
To Wholesale Spirit-dealers ... ..		4,870 0 0	78,088 12 10	.....	38 10 4
To Auctioneers ... ..		1,614 16 5			
To Bonded Storekeepers ... ..		3,959 19 0			
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ... ..		63,070 19 9			
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans ... ..		2,616 17 6			
To Distillers and Rectifiers ... ..		85 8 4			
To Hawkers and Peddlers ... ..		908 19 8			
To Pawnbrokers ... ..		448 0 0			
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses ... ..		261 0 0			
All other Licenses ... ..		252 12 2			
	78,127 12 2				
Carried forward ... ..	£1,596,838 14 2	.....	1,615,606 6 11	46,768 12 1	28,000 19 4

\* All Fees collected under the Necropolis Act have been transferred to the Lodgments Account, and thus made a Special Fund.

## STATISTICS—1869.

187

No. 132.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Total, 1868.	Amount, 1869.	Total, 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—<i>continued.</i></b>					
Brought forward...	1,596,838 14 2	.....	1,615,606 6 11	46,768 12 1	28,000 19 4
Postage ... ..	81,259 8 7	85,720 0 5	85,720 0 5	4,460 11 10	.....
Fines and Forfeitures—					
Sheriff ... ..	.....	288 10 0	} 6,156 11 2	.....	} 236 16 1
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	4,359 11 6			
Water Police Court ... ..	.....	732 18 10			
For the unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	.....	393 2 9			
Crown's Share of Seizures by the Departments of	.....	.....			
Customs and Distilleries ... ..	.....	221 14 8			
Confiscated, Unclaimed, and Estreated Property	.....	137 12 5			
Other Fines ... ..	.....	23 1 0			
	6,393 7 3				
Fees of Office—					
Commission to Public Officers ... ..	.....	1 11 6	} 28,612 6 4	} 2,372 6 11	.....
Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	.....	205 8 6			
Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	.....	3,639 10 0			
Registrar General ... ..	.....	4,942 9 4			
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ... ..	.....	1,822 19 10			
Master in Equity ... ..	.....	565 6 0			
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	.....	2,175 15 7			
Insolvent Courts ... ..	.....	1,882 10 11			
Sheriff ... ..	.....	548 12 8			
District Courts ... ..	.....	4,536 4 1			
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	3,638 11 11			
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	.....	3,002 9 1			
Steam Navigation Board ... ..	.....	346 0 0			
Under Gold Fields Act (25 Vict. No. 4)	.....	9 0 0			
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir	.....	1,219 16 11			
Other Fees ... ..	.....	76 0 0			
	26,239 19 5				
Railways—					
Railway Tolls ... ..	.....	268,411 6 5	} 273,077 4 0	} 57,349 5 4	.....
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Sale of Property ... ..	.....	1,426 4 7			
Advertising in Carriages ... ..	.....	175 0 0			
Percentage on Stores sold ... ..	.....	31 16 6			
Hire of Machinery ... ..	.....	53 0 1			
Unclaimed Wages ... ..	.....	4 5 9			
Hire of Engines ... ..	.....	2,802 3 3			
For Water supplied to the Benevolent Asylum,	.....	.....			
Liverpool ... ..	.....	71 8 0			
Store Charges ... ..	.....	89 5 2			
Other Items ... ..	.....	12 14 3			
	215,727 18 8				
Stamps ... ..	62,251 19 4	67,876 11 8	67,876 11 8	5,124 12 4	.....
Electric Telegraph Receipts ... ..	29,912 6 1	31,693 16 8	31,693 16 8	1,781 10 7	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	56,854 15 8	59,251 8 11	59,251 8 11	2,396 13 3	.....
Pilotage—					
Port Jackson ... ..	.....	7,861 13 7	} 15,678 12 3	} 1,799 14 1	.....
Out-ports ... ..	.....	7,816 18 8			
	13,878 18 2				
Harbour Dues ... ..	1,512 9 4	1,905 6 6	1,905 6 6	392 17 2	.....
Tonnage Dues, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Kiama	5,841 18 6	7,512 1 0	7,512 1 0	1,670 2 6	.....
Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of					
Vessels ... ..	445 0 0	380 0 0	380 0 0	.....	65 0 0
Interest on City Debentures ... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
Receipts in aid of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under 32 Vict.,					
No. 14, to the amount of £343,200, to pay off					
a like amount of Treasury Bills issued under					
the authority of the Act 31 Vict., No. 23 ...	346,817 18 0	350,035 3 4	350,035 3 4	3,267 5 4	.....
<b>TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE...</b>	<b>£ 2,453,974 13 2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,553,055 9 2</b>	<b>127,383 11 5</b>	<b>28,302 15 5</b>
Police Reward Fund ... ..	2,610 13 4	2,820 5 9	2,820 5 9	209 12 5	.....
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	4,116 10 7	4,402 0 8	4,402 0 8	285 10 1	.....
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	10,495 13 3	10,236 12 0	10,236 12 9	.....	209 0 6
Loans' Account ... ..	1,617,112 1 9	1,073,291 15 4	1,073,291 15 4	.....	543,820 6 5
Clergy and School Lands Revenue Account	5,502 11 1	19,647 15 0	19,647 15 0	14,145 3 11	.....
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—					
Proceeds of Debentures, to the amount of					
£4,500, sold for the purpose of meeting					
claims on this Fund ... ..	.....	4,520 0 0	4,520 0 0	4,520 0 0	.....
<b>TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS...</b>	<b>£ 4,003,812 3 2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,668,023 18 8</b>	<b>146,543 17 10</b>	<b>572,332 2 4</b>

## EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULES.

No. 133.—STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE under the SCHEDULES A, B, and C, annexed to the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, in the Year 1869.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
SCHEDULE A...	18,984	16	0	18,984	16	0	
<b>SCHEDULE B.</b>							
Pensions to Retired Judges ...	2,362	10	0	9,049	18	2	
Pensions to Retired Political Officers ...	3,429	0	8				
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others ...	3,258	7	6				
<b>SCHEDULE C.</b>							
Church of England—				12,370	3	8	
Diocese of Sydney ...	£ 7,720	3	8				
Diocese of Newcastle ...	3,450	0	0				
Diocese of Goulburn ...	1,200	0	0				
Presbyterian Church ...				2,487	6	11	
Wesleyan Methodist Church ...				1,572	10	4	
Roman Catholic Church ...				6,796	7	5	
					23,226	8	4
<b>TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C</b> ...	£				51,261	2	6

## DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 134.—STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1869, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.				Other Services.	Total.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
<b>I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 &amp; 19 VICT., CAP. 54.</b>											
Schedule A ...					18,984	16	0				
Schedule B ...					9,049	18	2				
Schedule C ...					23,226	8	4				
<b>TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C</b> ...	£				51,261	2	6				
<b>SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.</b>											
<b>SCHEDULE A.</b>											
Chief Justice, 20 Vict., No. 5 ...					600	0	0				
Puisne Judges, 20 Vict., No. 5, and 28 Vict., No. 7 ...					3,000	0	0				
Colonial Treasurer, 20 Vict., No. 18 ...					250	0	0				
						3,850	0	0			
<b>SCHEDULE B.</b>											
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others ...					1,683	1	4				
<b>TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B</b> ...	£				5,533	1	4				
<b>II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.</b>											
His Excellency the Governor ...	663	5	7	455	0	4	1,118	5	11		
Executive Council ...	718	0	0	8	17	0	726	17	0		
Legislative Council ...	5,635	0	0	13	1	6	5,648	1	6		
Legislative Assembly ...	6,277	10	0	1,077	2	6	7,354	12	6		
Legislative Council and Assembly ...	1,135	16	6	21	14	4	1,157	10	10		
Parliamentary Library ...	610	0	0	424	14	3	1,034	14	3		
<b>TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE</b> ...	£	15,039	12	1	2,000	9	11		17,040	2	0

No. 134.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.	
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Colonial Secretary ... ..	£ 3,820 6 8	£ 88 19 5	.....	£ 3,918 6 1	
Registrar General ... ..	8,550 15 6	4,287 11 1	.....	12,838 6 7	
Auditor General ... ..	4,247 0 0	54 14 9	.....	4,301 14 9	
Registration of Brands ... ..	6 5 0	.....	.....	6 5 0	
Educational—					
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	1,024 19 10	1,756 17 2	.....	2,781 17 0	
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	1,145 14 0	2,347 16 5	.....	3,493 10 5	
Public Instruction ... ..	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	
Reformatories and Industrial Schools ... ..	2,743 10 8	4,292 11 11	3,827 12 5	10,863 15 0	
Police—					
Inspector General ... ..	2,300 0 0	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	
Constabulary ... ..	103,998 6 9	.....	.....	103,998 6 9	
Detectives ... ..	2,193 13 0	.....	.....	2,193 13 0	
Police Surgeon ... ..	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Police ... ..	.....	8 17 6	.....	8 17 6	
Contingencies ... ..	.....	33,828 3 8	.....	33,828 3 8	
Gold and Escort ... ..					
Gold Receivers ... ..	231 1 4	.....	5,568 0 9	5,568 0 9	
Petty Sessions ... ..	34,927 0 5	3,494 11 11	.....	38,421 12 4	
Gaols and Penal Establishments—					
Sydney ... ..	8,550 13 1	3,622 17 3	.....	12,173 10 4	
Parramatta ... ..	5,647 9 6	2,036 7 5	.....	7,683 16 11	
Bathurst ... ..	1,724 13 4	1,439 5 7	.....	3,163 18 11	
Maitland ... ..	2,246 10 0	1,172 6 8	.....	3,418 16 8	
Goulburn ... ..	1,800 16 7	1,098 5 0	.....	2,899 1 7	
Berrima ... ..	2,959 1 8	745 10 7	.....	3,704 12 3	
Yass ... ..	734 10 0	389 6 3	.....	1,123 16 3	
Wollongong ... ..	724 3 6	311 9 8	.....	1,035 13 2	
Albury ... ..	727 13 4	863 12 8	.....	1,591 6 0	
Gundagai ... ..	118 12 6	.....	.....	118 12 6	
Tamworth ... ..	234 13 6	.....	.....	234 13 6	
Braidwood ... ..	734 10 0	307 18 9	.....	1,042 8 9	
Mudgee ... ..	667 12 5	314 16 11	.....	982 9 4	
Grafton ... ..	345 16 8	114 12 7	.....	460 9 3	
Orange ... ..	128 12 6	.....	.....	128 12 6	
Deniliquin ... ..	678 10 2	488 1 4	.....	1,166 11 6	
Armidale ... ..	671 3 4	201 8 0	.....	872 11 4	
Riden ... ..	138 12 6	.....	.....	138 12 6	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	674 19 4	380 9 1	.....	1,055 8 5	
Windsor ... ..	138 9 3	.....	.....	138 9 3	
Tenterfield ... ..	138 12 6	.....	.....	138 12 6	
Port Macquarie ... ..	1,883 19 1	682 3 7	.....	2,566 2 8	
Wellington ... ..	118 12 6	.....	.....	118 12 6	
Queanbeyan ... ..	111 16 0	.....	.....	111 16 0	
Cooma ... ..	108 11 0	.....	.....	108 11 0	
Gaols, Country Districts ... ..	299 10 3	1,537 14 8	.....	1,837 4 11	
Gaols generally ... ..	.....	.....	4,782 11 9	4,782 11 9	
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ... ..	3,486 19 10	2,010 12 0	.....	5,497 11 10	
Visiting Justice, Gaol, Sydney, and Penal Establishment,					
Cockatoo Island ... ..	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Observatory ... ..	1,241 7 9	409 13 3	.....	1,651 1 0	
Museum—Curator ... ..	458 6 8	.....	.....	458 6 8	
Colonial Agent ... ..	1,000 0 0	498 15 1	.....	1,498 15 1	
Medical—					
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	.....	.....	2 2 0	2 2 0	
Medical Board ... ..	44 0 0	.....	.....	44 0 0	
Vaccine Institution ... ..	260 0 0	3,350 1 0	.....	3,610 1 0	
Lunatic Asylums—					
Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst ... ..	322 0 0	332 0 4	.....	654 0 4	
Board of Visitors ... ..	.....	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	
Allowance to Commissioner ... ..	.....	.....	267 0 0	267 0 0	
Tarban Creek ... ..	4,294 3 8	9,823 13 4	.....	14,117 17 0	
Parramatta ... ..	4,295 5 8	6,932 15 3	.....	11,228 0 11	
Chaplains ... ..	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Volunteers ... ..	2,833 19 11	3,575 4 1	.....	6,409 4 0	
Naval Brigade ... ..	3,680 0 6	328 6 5	.....	4,008 6 11	
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	2,522 19 8	9,455 5 7	.....	11,978 5 3	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions ... ..	.....	.....	2,648 8 3	2,648 8 3	
Charitable Allowances ... ..	.....	.....	39,356 4 8	39,356 4 8	
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	20,446 0 11	20,446 0 11	
Immigration ... ..	1,433 11 4	20 1 9	.....	1,453 13 1	
Charitable Institutions—Inspector ... ..	475 0 0	16 11 9	.....	491 11 9	
<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY...</b>	<b>224,453 12 8</b>	<b>102,619 9 8</b>	<b>177,248 0 9</b>	<b>504,321 3 1</b>	

No. 134.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total.		
	Salaries.	Contingencies.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>						
Law Officers .....	4,216	1 8	1,432	7 9	5,648	9 5
Supreme and Circuit Courts .....	5,653	0 0	5,993	10 6	11,646	10 6
Sheriff .....	4,754	16 8	3,175	19 8	7,930	16 4
Insolvent Court .....	2,469	0 0	.....	.....	2,469	0 0
District Courts .....	13,767	18 3	3,104	8 2	16,872	6 5
Quarter Sessions .....	3,743	15 7	9,372	5 0	13,116	0 7
Coroners' Inquests... ..	600	0 0	3,323	11 7	3,923	11 7
Court of Claims .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6 0
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	1,470	3 1	1,470	3 1
<b>TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE...</b>	<b>35,204</b>	<b>12 2</b>	<b>26,402</b>	<b>2 8</b>	<b>63,085</b>	<b>3 11</b>
<b>V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>						
Treasury .....	8,213	4 4	305	14 0	8,518	18 4
Customs .....	23,789	11 6	5,343	9 1	29,133	0 7
Distilleries and Refineries .....	2,645	0 0	170	2 0	2,815	2 0
Stamp Duties .....	1,495	0 0	37	14 0	1,532	14 0
Stores and Stationery .....	847	10 0	.....	.....	55,735	7 2
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamp Department .....	20,817	16 7	1,173	12 3	21,991	8 10
Gunpowder Magazines .....	656	5 6	697	13 7	1,353	19 1
Health and Emigration Officers .....	771	7 0	58	10 0	829	17 0
Quarantine... ..	300	0 0	64	18 1	364	18 1
Shipping Masters .....	1,449	10 0	8	8 0	1,457	18 0
Glebe Island Abattoir .....	600	0 0	338	0 7	938	0 7
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department .....	21,499	8 3	1,174	1 8	26,086	2 11
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards .....	83	18 0	.....	.....	83	18 0
Postage for the various Public Departments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,269	6 1
Advertising for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 0
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,201	15 0
<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE...£</b>	<b>83,168</b>	<b>11 2</b>	<b>9,372</b>	<b>3 3</b>	<b>100,620</b>	<b>2 3</b>
<b>VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>						
Department for Lands .....	10,961	11 11	207	13 2	11,169	5 1
Survey of Lands .....	33,313	6 11	38,015	16 6	71,329	3 5
Rent of Offices for Land Departments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	0 0
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,787	17 2
Occupation of Lands .....	10,550	14 9	3,988	16 0	14,539	10 9
Gold Fields .....	1,749	3 10	498	1 6	2,247	5 4
Prevention of Scab in Sheep .....	8,689	15 11	609	0 2	9,298	16 1
Coal Fields... ..	900	0 0	371	0 10	1,271	0 10
Botanic Gardens .....	808	0 0	2,055	16 10	2,863	16 10
Government Domains and Hyde Park .....	211	8 0	2,809	6 10	3,020	14 10
Inspection of Cattle .....	281	5 0	5	0 0	286	5 0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,489	7 2
Necropolis, Haslem's Creek .....	538	13 4	70	7 4	732	15 9
Aborigines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	3 6
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10 0
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,409	12 4
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... £</b>	<b>68,003</b>	<b>19 8</b>	<b>48,630</b>	<b>19 2</b>	<b>63,267</b>	<b>5 3</b>
<b>VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>						
Department of Public Works .....	3,370	0 0	682	2 6	4,052	2 6
Railways—						
General Establishment .....	2,025	0 0	80	0 2	.....	.....
Valuation of Land .....	500	0 0	64	2 6	.....	.....
Works in progress .....	3,159	16 0	2,104	1 2	.....	.....
Existing Lines—Working Expenses... ..	.....	.....	8,047	4 9	159,464	15 6
Harbours and River Navigation .....	10,180	13 8	12,528	4 2	60	0 0
Public Works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,077	16 5
Roads Department .....	5,810	0 0	2,320	3 6	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance of Main Roads... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000	14 5
Other Roads and Bridges... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,270	17 11
Public Works and Buildings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,121	15 5
Colonial Architect... ..	5,190	0 0	625	0 2	5,815	0 2
Fitz Roy Dock .....	2,632	0 0	1,724	13 8	4,356	13 8
Repairs to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	12 6
Repairs, Circular Quay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	8 8
Grassing Sand Hills, Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	12 0
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	0 0
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... £</b>	<b>32,867</b>	<b>9 8</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>12 7</b>	<b>343,014</b>	<b>12 10</b>



No. 134.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Establishments.		Other Services.	Total
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
<b>VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Post Office...	33,489 6 7	2,930 0 8	.....	36,419 7 3
Conveyance of Mails .....	.....	.....	55,886 9 6	55,886 9 6
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Panama .....	.....	.....	18,750 0 0	13,750 0 0
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Suez .....	.....	.....	25,898 14 10	25,898 14 10
Money Order Department .....	1,695 6 8	893 18 3	.....	2,589 4 11
Electric Telegraphs .....	19,477 10 5	12,303 2 4	.....	31,780 12 9
<b>TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL...</b>	<b>£ 54,662 3 8</b>	<b>16,127 1 3</b>	<b>95,535 4 4</b>	<b>166,324 9 3</b>
<b>IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</b>				
Interest on Debentures .....	.....	.....	439,075 6 5	439,075 6 5
Interest on Treasury Bills .....	.....	.....	17,352 7 6	17,352 7 6
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .....	.....	.....	33,519 12 4	33,519 12 4
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint .....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney .....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School .....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of Affiliated Colleges .....	.....	.....	958 6 8	958 6 8
Endowment of Municipal Institutions .....	.....	.....	19,122 12 9	19,122 12 9
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions .....	.....	.....	82 6 9	82 6 9
Revenue and Receipts returned .....	.....	.....	20,864 9 6	20,864 9 6
Charges on Collections .....	.....	.....	3,578 19 2	3,578 19 2
Contribution towards the support of the Imperial Forces in the Colony .....	.....	.....	25,511 10 2	25,511 10 2
Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act .....	.....	.....	254 13 1	254 13 1
Payments under the Necropolis Act .....	.....	.....	*1,198 12 6	1,198 12 6
Payments under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act .....	.....	.....	50 4 11	50 4 11
Payments under the Registration of Brands Act .....	.....	.....	968 6 9	968 6 9
<b>TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS</b> .....	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>585,037 8 6</b>	<b>585,037 8 6</b>
<b>X.—OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1869.</b>				
Treasury Bills paid off .....	.....	.....	343,500 0 0	343,500 0 0
Debentures due 31st December, 1868 .....	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Advance on account of the Government of New Zealand .....	.....	.....	801 14 1	801 14 1
Advance on account of the Board of Trade .....	.....	.....	25 3 6	25 3 6
Advance on account of the Imperial Government .....	.....	.....	269 2 4	269 2 4
Advance on account of the Commissariat Department .....	.....	.....	95 16 1	95 16 1
Advance on account of the Mudgee Road Vote of 1870 .....	.....	.....	1,540 1 5	1,540 1 5
Advance on account of the Appropriation for the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 1870 .....	.....	.....	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0
<b>TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS</b> .....	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>447,481 17 5</b>	<b>447,481 17 5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>£ 513,400 1 1</b>	<b>233,305 8 6</b>	<b>1,870,499 14 3</b>	<b>2,617,205 3 10</b>

\* This amount has been transferred to the Lodgments' Account, and made a charge on the Fees of the Necropolis, which have also been, in like manner, transferred.

No. 135.—ABSTRACT of DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1869, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as detailed in the foregoing Statement.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54 .....	51,261 2 6
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B .....	5,533 1 4
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE .....	17,040 2 0
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY .....	504,321 3 1
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .....	63,085 3 11
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE .....	193,160 16 8
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....	179,902 4 1
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS .....	404,057 15 1
VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL .....	166,324 9 3
IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	585,037 8 6
<b>TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS</b> .....	<b>£ 2,169,723 6 5</b>
<b>X.—OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND</b> .....	<b>447,481 17 5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>£ 2,617,205 3 10</b>

## PUBLIC

## No. 136.—STATEMENT of the PARTICULARS of the PUBLIC DEBT

Services.	Authority.	Amount authorized to be raised.	Amount of Debentures and Treasury Bills sold.	Amount raised.	Amount over-raised.	Amount short-raised.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>DEBENTURES.</b>						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage ... ..	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	1,149 11 9	.....
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5	1,264 13 5	.....
Public Works .. .. .	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2	.....	*41,859 6 10
Railways ... .. .	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7	5,371 12 11	.....
Public Works .. .. .	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8	.....	†51,895 14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2	.....	3,475 3 10
Railways ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0	.....	2 10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0	.....	89 0 0
Public Works ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0	69 16 1	.....
Railways ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6	895 12 6	.....
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0	7 0 0	.....
Railways and Public Works ... ..	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0	.....	1,609 5 0
Public Works ... .. .	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0	.....	6,637 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0	.....	3,987 10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0	.....	7,138 5 0
Railways and Public Works ... ..	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6	.....	1,325 8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0	.....	54 4 0
Railways and Public Works ... ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0	.....	85,542 9 6
Railways and Public Works ... ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10	.....	25,103 2 2
Public Works ... .. .	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2	.....	104,541 18 5
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0	.....	54,655 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0	.....	29,747 15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0	.....	25,976 0 0
Public Works ... .. .	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0	.....	39,155 10 0
Public Works ... .. .	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0	.....	3,948 0 0
Railways ... .. .	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0	.....	18,344 13 0
Public Works ... .. .	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0	648 0 0	.....
Public Works ... .. .	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	†198,314 0 0	429 0 0	.....
<b>TREASURY BILLS.</b>						
To cover the Deficit of 1863 and previous years	27 Vic., No. 8	400,000 0 0	398,500	398,849 14 5	.....	1,150 5 7
To renew Bills issued under 27 Vic., No. 8...	31 Vic., No. 28	343,200 0 0	343,200	346,817 18 0	3,617 18 0	.....
To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28...	32 Vic., No. 14	343,200 0 0	343,200	350,085 3 4	6,885 3 4	.....
<b>TOTAL...</b>		<b>£11,443,950 4 8</b>	<b>11,438,430</b>	<b>10,965,414 14 10</b>	<b>27,703 11 4</b>	<b>506,239 1 2</b>

\* £30,000 0 0 Defences.  
3,000 0 0 Colonial Stores.  
8,859 6 10 Other Public Works.

£41,859 6 10

† £40,000 of this sum is for Affiliated Colleges.  
‡ £137,300 of the Debentures prepared under this Act and remitted to London were not negotiated on 31st December, 1869.

DEBT.

of the Colony of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1869.

Particulars of the several Issues of Debentures and Treasury Bills.

Amount of each Issue Sold.	Paid off.	Outstanding.	Due Dates.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Interest on Total Loan Outstanding for each Service.	Synopsis of Due Dates of Outstanding Debentures and Treasury Bills.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£
17,500	17,500			2½d. & 3¼d. per diem per cent.	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1867		800
50,000		50,000	1873						
150,000		150,000	1874	5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1870	{ 100,000 } { 343,200 }	443,200
25,900		25,900	1 July, 1876						
97,500	97,500			5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	32 Vic., No. 14.....	1871	{ 100,000 } { 100,000 }	200,000
6,730		6,730	Interminable						
24,000		24,000	1 July, 1888	5 per cent. per annum.	6,435 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1872		100,000
54,900	54,900		1 July, 1876						
29,000	29,000			5 per cent. per annum.	6,435 0 0	16 Vic., No. 39.....	1873	{ 50,000 } { 100,000 }	250,000
50,700	50,700		Interminable						
36,700		36,700	1 July, 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	5,510 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1874	{ 150,000 } { 100,000 }	250,000
31,000		31,000	Interminable						
61,000		61,000	1 July, 1888	5 per cent. per annum.	11,800 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1875		50,000
21,000	21,000		1 Jan., 1876						
12,800	12,800			5 per cent. per annum.	20,525 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	1876	{ 25,900 } { 36,700 } { 70,200 }	735,800
70,200		70,200	1 Jan., 1876						
40,000		40,000	1 July, 1893	5 per cent. per annum.	3,685 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35.....	1888	{ 133,300 } { 46,200 }	190,000
291,800	291,800		Permanent						
139,000	139,000			5 per cent. per annum.	10,150 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1889	{ 150,000 } { 70,500 }	220,000
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1871						
133,300		133,300	1 Jan., 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	6,615 0 0	20 Vic., No. 1 .....	1889	{ 3,200 } { 10,000 }	13,200
2,700		2,700	Permanent						
46,200		46,200	Jan., 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	5,600 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34.....	1889	{ 175,000 } { 90,000 }	265,000
150,000		150,000	Jan., 1876						
70,800		70,800	Interminable	5 per cent. per annum.	14,950 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1889	{ 145,000 } { 400,000 }	545,000
136,800		136,800	1 July, 1888						
6,700		6,700	1 July, 1891	5 per cent. per annum.	7,285 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	1889	{ 312,000 }	312,000
70,500		70,500	1 Jan., 1876						
3,200		3,200	1 July, 1888	5 per cent. per annum.	38,035 0 0	23 Vic., No. 5.....	1890	{ 5,000 } { 365,600 }	370,600
203,000		203,000	1 July, 1876						
132,300		132,300	Interminable	5 per cent. per annum.	18,280 0 0	23 Vic., No. 10.....	1890	{ 348,200 }	480,500
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1873						
10,000		10,000	1 July, 1888	5 per cent. per annum.	17,410 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1891	{ 6,700 } { 700 }	7,400
2,000		2,000	1 Jan., 1889						
175,000		175,000	1 July, 1888	5 per cent. per annum.	5,695 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	1891	{ 25,000 } { 23,700 }	48,700
90,000		90,000	1 July, 1888						
34,000		34,000	1 Jan., 1889	5 per cent. per annum.	2,775 0 0	24 Vic., No. 24.....	1891	{ 113,900 } { 55,500 }	169,400
145,000		145,000	1 Jan., 1889						
700		700	1 July, 1891	5 per cent. per annum.	8,100 0 0	25 Vic., No. 19.....	1892		1,782,300
400,000		400,000	1 Jan., 1889						
312,000		312,000	1 July, 1889	5 per cent. per annum.	33,500 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35.....	1893		40,000
25,000		25,000	1 Jan., 1891						
23,700		23,700	1 July, 1891	5 per cent. per annum.	27,540 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14.....	1895	{ 162,000 } { 670,000 }	832,000
5,000		5,000	1 July, 1890						
365,600		365,600	1 Jan., 1890	5 per cent. per annum.	10,970 0 0	29 Vic., No. 23.....	1896	{ 219,400 } { 758,000 }	977,400
348,200		348,200	1 July, 1890						
113,900		113,900	1 July, 1891	5 per cent. per annum.	37,900 0 0	30 Vic., No. 23.....	1897		65,800
55,500		55,500	1 July, 1891						
1,782,300		1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892	5 per cent. per annum.	3,290 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11.....	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872.		1,000,000
162,000		162,000	1 Jan., 1895						
670,000		670,000	1 Jan., 1895	5 per cent. per annum.	50,000 0 0	31 Vic., No. 27.....	1898		177,400
550,000		550,000	Various dates						
300,000	299,200	550,800	Various dates	5 per cent. per annum.	8,870 0 0	32 Vic., No. 13.....	1899		60,500
219,400		219,400	1 Jan., 1896						
758,000		758,000	1 July, 1896	5 per cent. per annum.	3,025 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1892 or afterwards.	{ 6,730 } { 31,000 }	37,730
65,800		65,800	1 Jan., 1897						
1,000,000		1,000,000	1 Jan., 1898	5 per cent. per annum.	18,580 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	Permanent	{ 70,800 } { 132,300 }	203,100
177,400		177,400	1 July, 1898						
60,500		60,500	1 Jan., 1899	5 per cent. per annum.	468,519 9 4	18 Vic., No. 40.....	Permanent		2,700
398,500	398,500		1 Jan., 1868						
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1869	5 per cent. per annum.					
343,200		343,200	30 April, 1870						
11,301,130	1,755,100	9,546,030							9,546,030

‡ Half-year's interest only.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 137.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COLONY, in the Year 1869, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
<b>MILITARY.</b>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Military—General Service	...	19,276 12 9	19,276 12 9
<b>DEFENCES, &amp;c.</b>			
Repairs and Alterations to Military Buildings	...	2,108 15 8	
Gunpowder Magazine—Spectacle Island	...	670 8 9	
Gunpowder Magazine—Goat Island	...	683 10 4	
			3,462 14 9
<b>TOTAL, MILITARY</b>			<b>22,739 7 6</b>
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>			
Volunteer Corps	...	6,409 4 0	
Naval Brigade	...	4,008 6 11	
<b>TOTAL, VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE</b>			<b>10,417 10 11</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>			<b>33,156 18 5</b>

No. 138.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, for the Year 1869, on account of MILITARY and NAVAL PROTECTION, in aid of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
<b>MILITARY.</b>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay, &c. { Regimental	...	11,969 7 9	
{ Staff and Departments	...	3,144 9 7	
			15,113 17 4
Land and Water Transport	...	916 15 5	
Contingent Expenses	...	864 4 9	
Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light	...	3,648 13 1	
Supplies to Military Hospitals	...	409 12 5	
			5,839 5 8
<b>TOTAL, MILITARY</b>			<b>20,953 3 0</b>
<b>NAVAL.</b>			
Cash Advances to H. M. Ships of War	...	54,120 0 0	
Provisions supplied to H. M. Ships of War	...	9,280 0 0	
<b>TOTAL, NAVAL</b>			<b>63,400 0 0</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>			<b>84,353 3 0</b>

## COLONIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 139.—RETURN showing the TOTAL EXPENSE for the Superintendence, Lodging, Clothing, and Maintenance of Convicts in the Service of the Colonial Government, in the Year 1869.

Where stationed.	On what work employed.	Average Number of Convicts.	Superintendence.	Lodging, Clothing, and Maintenance.	Total.	Average Expense per Annum for each Convict.	Remarks.
Cockatoo Island.	{ Dry Dock and Prison Buildings }	136	£ s. d. 3,586 19 10	£ s. d. 2,225 19 7	£ s. d. 5,812 19 5	£ s. d. 42 14 10	

## IMPERIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 140.—RETURN of the Expenses paid from the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, for the Superintendence, Lodging, and Maintenance of Imperial Convicts, during the Year 1869.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
1869—22 Dec. Paid Colonial Treasurer on account of years 1867-68	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" 31 "	" " " 1865-66	4,592 12 0	
		5,419 8 4	
			10,012 0 4

LOCAL REVENUES.

SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

No. 141.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, for the Year 1869.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
<b>CITY FUND.</b>			
<i>(Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature, 20 Vict., No. 26.)</i>			
	Revenue.	Total Amount.	Salaries.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City Rate, raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Vict., No. 33 ... ..	36,062 1 6		Office of Mayor ... ..
Watering Street Rate, raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council 18 Vic., No. 30 ... ..	2,291 4 9		Town Clerk... ..
Rent of George-street Markets ... ..	0,087 12 1		Treasurer... ..
Haymarket ... ..	1,659 0 7		Surveyor ... ..
City Wharves ... ..	2,150 15 0		Solicitor ... ..
Public Baths ... ..	328 0 0		Health Officer ... ..
Fees and Fines—			Inspectors of Nuisances and Hackney Carriages
Under the Building and Police Acts	1,456 1 0		Clerks of George-street Markets... ..
Hackney Carriage Licenses ... ..	2,527 14 8		Office-keeper and Messenger ... ..
Carters' Licenses ... ..	458 2 0		Auditors ... ..
Branches of By-laws and Distress Warrants ... ..	761 10 9		
Cleaning Closets ... ..	86 8 4		MISCELLANEOUS.
Repayment for Paving ... ..	315 7 9		Rent of Office ... ..
Repayment of Works, &c... ..	103 15 0		Stationery ... ..
Street-sweepings and Night-soil ... ..	917 3 6		Printing ... ..
Rent for Randwick Road ... ..	254 2 0		Advertising and Newspapers ... ..
Proceeds of Sale of Stores... ..	97 5 9		Collecting Citizens' Lists ... ..
Proceeds of Sale of Citizens' Lists and Printed Papers ... ..	16 7 0		Repairs, Office Furniture, Fuel, &c. ... ..
Proceeds of Sale of Waste Paper... ..	6 8 10		Expenses of Elections ... ..
Interest and Premium on Sale of Debentures... ..	797 6 2		City Improvements—Wages
Proceeds of Sale of Debentures ... ..	35,000 0 0		Street Works
		55,783 11 2	Metal ... ..
			Randwick Road ... ..
			Reconstruction of Talbot's Store... ..
			Compensation for injury to horse ... ..
			Cleaning Water-closets ... ..
			Expenses of City Markets... ..
			Lighting the City with Gas ... ..
			Interest Expenses ... ..
			Commission on Sales ... ..
			Uniform for Mayor's Orderly ... ..
			Gratuity to Dr. Dansey ... ..
			Law Expenses ... ..
			Cab-hire ... ..
			Compensation for Land for widening the Streets
			Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1868
			Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869
		£ 90,783 11 2	£ 90,783 11 2
<b>WATER FUND.</b>			
<i>(Incorporated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>			
From Water laid on to Houses ... ..	29,554 0 6		Officers generally ... ..
Rent of Fountains ... ..	71 0 0		
Interest and Premium on Debentures ... ..	286 16 11		MISCELLANEOUS.
Repayment of Works ... ..	39 17 0		General Works—Wages ... ..
Impoundings ... ..	2 1 10		Pipes ... ..
Rent and Agistment ... ..	15 10 0		Castings ... ..
Plumbers' Licenses ... ..	26 15 0		Tools and Repairs ... ..
Proceeds—Sale of Stores ... ..	150 16 1		Botany Works—Wages ... ..
		30,146 17 10	Coal ... ..
Proceeds of Sale of Debentures ... ..	5,000 0 0		Machinery, &c... ..
			Office Expenses ... ..
			Interest Expenses ... ..
			Fees to Auditors ... ..
			Compensation for Land ... ..
			Law Expenses ... ..
			Commission to Valuers ... ..
			Debentures retired ... ..
			Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869
			Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1868
		£ 35,146 17 10	£ 35,146 17 10
<b>SEWERAGE FUND.</b>			
<i>(Incorporated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>			
From Sewerage Rate ... ..	4,307 2 11		Officers generally ... ..
Sewerage Connections ... ..	7 0 6		
Interest and Premium on Debentures ... ..	831 17 6		MISCELLANEOUS.
Proceeds of Sale of Debentures ... ..	25,000 0 0		Wages of Workmen... ..
		5,236 0 11	Pipes ... ..
			Construction and Excavating for Sewers ... ..
			Repayment of Rate... ..
			Compensation for injury by Sewers ... ..
			Interest Expenses ... ..
			Debentures retired ... ..
			Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1868
			Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 Dec., 1869
		£ 40,236 0 11	£ 40,236 0 11

Note.—Year 1869: Number of Persons paying City Rates, 13,935. Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £750,524. Amount of Rate struck, per £ sterling, 1s. Estimated Extent of Roads, Streets, and Lanes in the Municipality, about 96 miles.

MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 142.—RETURN showing the ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY in the several MUNICIPALITIES of the Colony (excepting Sydney), at the time the last Rate was struck; also, the AMOUNT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, &c., &c., for the Municipal Year commencing Tuesday, 2nd February, 1869, and ending Monday, 31st January, 1870.

STATISTICS—1869.

Table with columns: Boroughs and Municipal Districts, Date when proclaimed, Date when last Rate was struck, Amount of Rate struck per Pound sterling, Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, Receipts (Revenue, From Government, Total), Expenditure (Office Expenses and Salaries, Public Works, Total), Extent of Roads and Streets, Registered Electors (Resident, Non-resident, Total), Electors who voted at the last Election (Resident, Non-resident, Total). Rows include various municipalities like Albury, Alexandria, Armidale, etc., and a GENERAL TOTAL at the bottom.

\* Not contested.

b Number of votes recorded.

c Number of voters unknown

d Main Road—By roads not yet known.

\* Unknown.

f Estimated.

\* Some of the returns are too incomplete to admit of the totals of these columns being given.

NOTE.—The Revenue column is inclusive of Loans.

## ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 143.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several ROADS TRUSTS for the Year 1869; and also, the Number of Miles of Road under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	REVENUE.					ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.					ROADS.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury, for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1868.	Amount.		Salaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1869.	Amount.	Extent in Miles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Head Roads Trust ...	3,286 5 7	465 0 0	3,751 5 7	.....*	3,751 5 7	South Head Roads Trust ...	100 0 0	4,020 12 8	4,120 12 8	.....†	4,120 12 8	13½
Parramatta Roads Trust ...	366 0 0	390 0 0	756 0 0	871 6 7	1,627 6 7	Parramatta Roads Trust ...	87 0 0	827 3 9	914 3 9	713 2 10	1,627 6 7	18
Campbelltown Roads Trust...	100 0 0	560 0 0	660 0 0	27 11 8	687 11 8	Campbelltown Roads Trust...	233 12 9	428 7 9	662 0 6	25 11 2	687 11 8	30
Windsor Roads Trust ...	195 2 8	525 10 0	720 12 8	140 16 10	861 9 6	Windsor Roads Trust ...	33 5 6	645 4 0	678 9 6	183 0 0	861 9 6	28½
Richmond Roads Trust ...	218 4 0	520 10 0	738 14 0	229 11 2	968 5 2	Richmond Roads Trust ...	31 5 0	832 10 5	863 15 5	104 9 9	968 5 2	30
Maitland Roads Trust ...	450 3 4	710 10 0	1,160 13 4	199 14 11	1,360 8 3	Maitland Roads Trust ...	75 0 0	1,011 9 9½	1,086 9 9½	273 18 5½	1,360 8 3	58½
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>£ 4,615 15 7</b>	<b>3,171 10 0</b>	<b>7,787 5 7</b>	<b>1,469 1 2</b>	<b>9,256 6 9</b>	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>£ 560 3 3</b>	<b>7,765 8 4½</b>	<b>8,325 11 7½</b>	<b>1,300 2 2½</b>	<b>9,625 13 10</b>	<b>178½</b>

\* Balance on 31st December 1869, against the Trust—£5,009 16s. 6d.

† Balance on 31st December, 1868, against the Trust—5,630 9s. 5d.





PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTENTS.

Number of Return.		Page.
144	Public Works ... ..	200
145	Meteorology ... ..	218
146	Transactions in Real and Leasehold Estates... ..	220
147	Mortgages on Land (Decennial Return) ... ..	220
148	Discharges of Mortgages on Land, and Conveyances under Mortgage (Decennial Return)	220
149	Preferable Liens on Wool—Mortgages on Live Stock (Decennial Return) ... ..	221
150	Discharges of Mortgages on Live Stock (Decennial Return) ... ..	221
151	Liens on Growing Crops, from 1863 to 1869 ... ..	221
152	Transactions under "Real Property Act," from 1863 to 1869 ... ..	221
153	Crown Grants registered under "Real Property Act," from 1863 to 1869 ... ..	222
154	Civil Justice—Business of the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	222
155	"    Cases tried in Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	222
156	"    "    (Decennial Return) ... ..	222
157	"    Cases tried in the District Courts ... ..	223
158	Insolvencies (Decennial Return) ... ..	224
159	Miners' Rights and Business Licenses, &c. ... ..	224
160	Gold Mining Machinery—Number and Description ... ..	225
161	Publicans' Licenses ... ..	226
162	Troops ... ..	227
163	Volunteer Corps and Companies ... ..	227
164	Volunteer Naval Brigade ... ..	228
165	Artillery Guns ... ..	228
166	Registered Electors, &c. ... ..	229
167	Land Sales in the Old Settled Counties and the Pastoral Districts ... ..	230
168	"    (Decennial Return) ... ..	233
169	"    Conditionally Sold, from 1862 to 1869 ... ..	233
170	"    Set apart for Public Purposes ... ..	233
171	"    Alienated and Unalienated in the Old Settled Counties ... ..	234
172	"    "    "    remaining portion of the Colony ... ..	234
173	Revenue from Lands and Gold Fields ... ..	235
174	Lands Leased for Pastoral Purposes, from 1863 to 1869 ... ..	236

PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 144.—GENERAL RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., &c., carried on during the Year 1869.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31st December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>										
<b>LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.</b>										
			£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Great Trunk Line—										
Darling Harbour Branch ... ..	Constructing			1850	Finished	63,982 18 9		124 18 8		
Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	Ditto			"	Ditto	679,142 8 6		41,793 17 11		
Tramway ... ..	Ditto			1859	Ditto	4,878 7 1				
Great Southern Line—										
Parramatta to Liverpool... ..	Ditto			1855	Ditto	126,118 10 6				
Liverpool to Campbelltown ... ..	Ditto			1857	Ditto	131,879 17 1				
Campbelltown to Menangle ... ..	Ditto			1859	Ditto	80,895 10 2				
Menangle to Pictou ... ..	Ditto			"	Ditto	328,847 11 3				
Pictou to Goulburn ... ..	Ditto			1862	Ditto	1,003,396 0 0		84,823 13 4		
Great Western Line—										
Parramatta to Penrith ... ..	Ditto			1858	Ditto	304,746 6 9				
Windsor and Richmond ... ..	Ditto			1862	Ditto	83,016 17 0		127 10 11		
Great Northern Line—										
Newcastle to West Maitland ... ..	Ditto			1853	Ditto	412,646 18 3		797 16 10		
West Maitland to Singleton ... ..	Ditto			1858	Ditto	337,108 11 8				
Morpeth Branch ... ..	Ditto			1862	Ditto	50,412 7 4		10,443 18 9		
Rolling Stock—										
South and West ... ..	Ditto			1850	Ditto	224,263 12 5		8,439 7 0		
Windsor and Richmond ... ..	Ditto			1862	Ditto	5,266 1 1				
North ... ..	Ditto			1853	Ditto	114,306 17 2		3,865 13 0		
Tramway ... ..	Ditto			1859	Ditto	1,712 12 3				
Machinery—										
South and West ... ..	Ditto			1850	Ditto	15,053 1 0				
North ... ..	Ditto			1853	Ditto	4,637 15 7				
						3,971,812 3 10		150,416 16 5		
<b>EXTENSIONS NOT OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.</b>										
Great Western Line—										
Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	Constructing			1862	Unfinished		1,267,651 7 1	209,207 16 10		
Great Northern Line—										
Singleton to Armidale ... ..	Ditto			"	Ditto		428,826 14 0	93,952 6 3		
Trial Surveys on Lines not sanctioned ... ..	Ditto			1867	Ditto		10,664 4 11	3,089 3 5		
						3,971,812 3 10	1,707,142 6 0	456,666 2 11		

Loans.....£3,904,768 9 6  
 Consolidated Revenue..... 57,043 14 4  
 £3,971,812 3 10

Loans, 7 3  
 Consolidated Revenue, £25,715 18 9  
 £1,707,142 6 0

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

LINES :-

Kiandra to Cooma ... ..	Constructing	2,500
Armidale to Port Macquarie ... ..	Ditto	7,250
Burrowa to Young ... ..	Ditto	1,500
Morpeth to Port Stephens ... ..	Ditto	2,200
Araluen to Moruya ... ..	Ditto	2,500
Tamworth to Fort Bourke ... ..	Ditto	25,000
Newcastle to Waratah Colliery ... ..	Ditto	350
Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry ... ..	Ditto	1,800
Offices at Wellington, &c. ... ..	Ditto	4,500
Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	Ditto	2,500
Grafton to Clarence River Heads ... ..	Ditto	2,500
Eden to Gabo Island ... ..	Ditto	1,750
Pictou to Goulburn ... ..	Ditto	3,413
Castle Hill to Barranjuey ... ..	Ditto	1,350
Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	Ditto	3,718
Glen Innes to Laverell ... ..	Ditto	1,750

Loans

1868	Finished.	1,718 1 4
"	Ditto	5,172 15 0
"	Ditto	931 18 9
"	Ditto	2,154 17 2
"	Ditto	2,405 0 10
"	Unfinished	6,035 10 3
"	Finished.	54 18 6
"	Ditto	1,304 8 4
1869	Unfinished	500 0 0
"	Ditto	1,812 5 6
"	Ditto	1,504 19 8
"	Ditto	1,011 14 3
1867	Ditto	3,615 4 5
1869	Ditto	710 14 0
"	Ditto	1,276 17 0
"	Finished.	1,653 2 0

15,395 1 11. 70,467 5 1 20,675 16 1

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Great Northern Road ... ..	Repairs and partial construction	No estimate
Great Southern Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Great Western Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Mudgee Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Clyde Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Clarence River to Great Northern Road	Ditto	Ditto
Contingent Works, Minor Roads, &c....	Ditto	Ditto
Bridges ... ..	Repairs	Ditto
Toll-houses ... ..	Construction and repairs	Ditto
Muswellbrook to Merton ... ..	Repairs and partial construction	Ditto
Port Macquarie to Kempsey ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Singleton to Merriwa ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Merriwa to Cassilis ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Cassilis to Coonabarabran ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Great Northern Road to Nundle and Peel River Gold Fields	Ditto	Ditto
Currabubula to Tamworth ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Tamworth to Manila ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Armidale to Glen Innes ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Glen Innes to Tenterfield ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Kempsey to Armidale ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Armidale to Port Macquarie ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Armidale to Grafton ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Grafton to Casino ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Lawrence to Tenterfield ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Willow-tree to Narrabri ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Casino to Lismore ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Lismore to Ballina ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Sofala to Mudgee Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Bathurst to Ophir ... ..	Ditto	Ditto
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road ... ..	Ditto	Ditto

Consolidated Revenue

1857	Unfinished	229,623 11 8
"	Ditto	322,899 15 6
"	Ditto	257,579 9 9
"	Ditto	48,324 5 3
1865	Ditto	8,944 14 10
1866	Ditto	35,823 1 4
1865	Ditto	2,490 19 9
1867	Ditto	3,095 13 1
"	Ditto	300 0 0
"	Ditto	803 0 3
1864	Ditto	1,424 4 2
"	Ditto	3,462 13 5
"	Ditto	1,252 14 0
"	Ditto	1,701 3 5
"	Ditto	478 1 3
"	Ditto	2,325 4 3
"	Ditto	1,532 18 4
"	Ditto	2,270 10 4
"	Ditto	3,075 5 0
"	Ditto	2,149 9 5
"	Ditto	5,414 15 3
"	Ditto	8,640 1 11
"	Ditto	3,458 6 9
"	Ditto	8,449 12 5
1868	Ditto	2,096 0 9
1869	Ditto	8 2 6
"	Ditto	86 13 4
1868	Ditto	147 10 0
1864	Ditto	1,230 16 7
"	Ditto	183 19 4

Annual vote.  
Do.  
Do.

No. 144—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated:	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.	
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Caloola to Tuena	Repairs and partial construction	No estimate	Consolidated Revenue	1864	Unfinished	.....	977 15 5	461 15 0	.....		
Orange to Ophir	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	.....	451 2 6	80 7 9	.....		
Orange to Stony Creek	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	.....	2,497 11 8	567 5 6	.....		
Orange to Forbes	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	.....	3,882 17 11	750 18 5	.....		
Molong to Obley	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	.....	1,389 15 0	1,060 8 0	.....		
Molong to Stony Creek	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	.....	931 5 10	530 11 1	.....		
Cudgegong Municipality to Dubbo	Ditto	Ditto		"	1868	Ditto	.....	226 16 6	50 0 0	.....	
Cowra to Grenfell	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,236 5 10	797 17 3	.....	
Bathurst to Carcoar	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,328 15 8	1,766 6 8	.....	
Bathurst to Sofala, <i>via</i> Peel and Wyngdon	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,039 13 1	948 16 5	.....	
Petersham to Glebe Island	Ditto	Ditto		"	1869	Ditto	.....	265 19 2	265 19 2	.....	
Nimitybelle to South Coast	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	
Deniliquin to Moama	Ditto	Ditto		"	1867	Ditto	.....	1,236 0 7	187 0 7	.....	
Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,017 5 0	587 8 0	.....	
Boro to Queanbeyan	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	1,369 10 5	175 19 3	.....	
Goulburn to Bungendore	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,311 14 7	342 0 11	.....	
Gunning to Burrowa	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	564 13 1	168 5 3	.....	
Queanbeyan to Cooma	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,961 8 0	1,221 5 4	.....	
Cooma to Bombala	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,359 19 6	666 7 10	.....	
Cathcart to Merimbula	Ditto	Ditto		"	1867	Ditto	.....	1,935 0 0	645 0 0	.....	
Bombala to Eden, &c.	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	5,901 7 6	1,599 1 7	.....	
Panbula to Wolumla	Ditto	Ditto		"	1867	Ditto	.....	450 0 0	154 19 0	.....	
Eden to Start	Ditto	Ditto		"	1863	Ditto	.....	642 0 0	296 0 0	.....	
Braidwood to Araluen	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	4,306 5 3	582 1 7	.....	
Monga to Major's Creek, Elrington	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	767 1 11	113 18 0	.....	
Monga and Major's Creek Road at Reidsdale to Bell's River.	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	111 10 0	36 2 6	.....	
Wagga Wagga to Young	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	4,556 15 0	238 12 6	.....	
Wallandoo to Murrumburrah	Ditto	Ditto		"	1868	Ditto	.....	98 1 0	39 11 0	.....	
Bowring to Young	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	3,535 3 8	813 8 5	.....	
Gundagai to Tumut	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,600 9 2	436 2 3	.....	
Gundagai to Wagga Wagga	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,341 13 3	241 17 2	.....	
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,142 2 3	274 0 6	.....	
Town of Adelong to Middle Adelong	Ditto	Ditto		"	1867	Ditto	.....	898 19 11	224 19 0	.....	
Great South Road to Adelong	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	1,053 14 7	214 9 3	.....	
Downing's Inn to Reilly's Crossing	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	592 8 2	217 8 2	.....	
Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	2,624 15 10	868 11 4	.....	
Albury Municipality to Corowa	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	3,227 10 4	818 4 8	.....	
" Wagga Wagga	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	3,228 9 7	710 17 7	.....	
Wagga Wagga to Narandera	Ditto	Ditto		"	1868	Ditto	.....	524 17 6	424 0 0	.....	
Tumut to Adelong	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	240 0 0	171 0 0	.....	
Goulburn to Queanbeyan	Ditto	Ditto		"	1864	Ditto	.....	5,195 6 11	3,306 11 9	.....	
Marulan to Braidwood	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	
Tarago to Braidwood	Ditto	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	.....	1,670 16 0	725 6 0	.....	
Cathcart <i>via</i> Native Dog to Cooma and Bombala Road	Ditto	Ditto		"	1868	Ditto	.....	100 0 0	66 6 0	.....	
Dray Road, Araluen to Moruya	Ditto	Ditto		"	1867	Ditto	.....	4,832 1 3	3,082 12 0	.....	

Project Name	Year	Status	Estimated Cost	Actual Cost	Balance
Bridge, Bathurst and Approaches	1868	Unfinished	18,500	14,447 0 3	10,360 9 6
" over the Lachlan at Cowra	1866	Ditto	8,000	6,676 2 8	4,560 1 7
" and Approaches, Gundagai	1867	Finished	36,000	37,371 11 5	4,640 19 4
" Wellington	1868	Unfinished	8,000	967 2 8	937 19 4
" Nimbooy	"	Ditto	15,000	2,948 0 7	2,879 15 7
" Yass	"	Ditto	10,000	7,526 11 11	7,452 5 3
" Urara	"	Ditto	11,500	165 7 7	165 7 7
" Cox's Creek (Liverpool Plains)	1869	Ditto	800	1,218 13 9	391 7 1
" Lerida Creek (South Road)	1867	Ditto	1,100	1,273 8 7	880 8 7
" Cedar Party Creek	1868	Unfinished	600	532 15 4	529 3 4
Bridges (3) between Molong and Wellington	"	Ditto	1,500	1,115 4 10	1,036 1 6
Iron Foot Bridge, Bombala	"	Finished	"	1,120 4 0	621 10 9
Bridges (2) Colombo and Cockatgodong Creeks	"	Ditto	1,000	1,524 6 4	1,477 14 0
Bridge, Vale Creek	"	Ditto	700	721 6 0	521 6 0
" Bardonorang Creek	"	Ditto	170	160 9 0	90 19 0
" Bunyan	"	Ditto	450	424 8 5	180 16 5
" Deep Creek (Port Macquarie)	"	Ditto	1,500	1,526 6 8	1,122 3 6
" Demondville Creek, Wombat	"	Ditto	270	270 1 0	54 1 0
" Eight-mile Creek	"	Ditto	220	347 3 10	297 3 10
" Houligan's Creek	"	Ditto	228	"	180 0 0
" Mullenderre Creek	"	Ditto	150	143 9 0	28 13 0
" Molong Creek	"	Ditto	500	416 0 9	329 12 0
" 1st Chain of Ponds	"	Ditto	650	590 7 4	590 7 4
" 2nd	1869	Unfinished	227	72 0 0	72 0 0
" Rylston—Reconstruction of	"	Ditto	1,000	436 18 4	436 18 4
" Argyle Mill, near Goulburn	"	Finished	247	210 19 7	210 19 7
" and Culvert at Cooney's (G. S. Road)	"	Ditto	300	312 2 1	312 2 1
" Carcoar Road, near Bathurst	"	Ditto	137	128 19 6	128 19 6
" (Iron Foot), Peel River (Bowling Alley Point)	"	Unfinished	"	343 15 7	343 15 7
" Fish River (O'Connell's Plains)	"	Ditto	"	459 0 0	459 0 0
" Evans Plains Creek (Bathurst to Carcoar)	"	Ditto	750	89 18 5	89 18 5
" North of Bodkin's (G. S. Road)	"	Finished	137	145 19 9	145 19 9
" South of "	"	Ditto	232	153 8 6	153 8 6
" Ellenborough River (Port Macquarie)	"	Unfinished	1,400	58 6 8	58 6 8
" Bredbo River	"	Ditto	1,500	8 13 4	8 13 4
" Loame's Creek	"	Finished	254	201 13 9	201 13 9
" Yanga Yanga Creek (Wentworth)	"	Unfinished	400	200 0 0	200 0 0
" Crisp's Creek	"	Finished	200	125 16 3	125 16 3
" Stony Creek (G. S. Road)	"	Unfinished	232	"	"
" Reedy Creek	"	Ditto	232	"	"
" Deep Creek (Wallabadah)	"	Ditto	310	"	"
" Greenbah	"	Ditto	438	"	"
" Mobilia or Spring Creek	"	Ditto	418	"	"
" Reedy Creek (Goulburn to Braidwood)	"	Ditto	800	"	"
" Willow-tree Creek	"	Ditto	450	"	"
North Bridge and Approach, Demiliquin	1869	Finished	600	611 14 0	611 14 0
Albury Bridge	"	Unfinished	500	547 12 6	547 12 6
Bendemeer Bridge	"	Finished	300	324 3 4	324 3 4
Falbrook and Foybrook Bridges	"	Ditto	300	272 0 8	272 0 8
Bridges Nos. 4 and 7, Doughboy Diversion	"	Ditto	200	175 3 5	175 3 5
Bridge, Kangaroo Flat	"	Ditto	100	93 7 3	93 7 3
King's River Bridge	"	Ditto	100	98 9 4	98 9 4
Approaches, Tallragar Bridge	"	Ditto	250	264 12 2	264 12 2

Loans ...

Consolidated Revenue

Paid from Vote for and included in expenditure on Road where Bridge is situated.

\* Balance of Contract in abeyance.

Paid from Vote for and included in expenditure on Road where Bridge is situated.

Paid from Vote for and included in expenditure on Road where Bridge is situated.

Paid from Vote for and included in expenditure on Road where Bridge is situated.

Paid from Vote for and included in expenditure on Road where Bridge is situated.

Contracts taken and in progress. No payments yet made.

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.						
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>																
West Kempsey ...	Repairs of Streets	600	Consolidated Revenue	1868	Finished	600 0 0	.....	61 1 0	.....							
Steam Punt, Grafton ...	Construction	1,200				"	Ditto	1,719 1 11	.....	719 1 11	.....					
Roads, Moruya District ...	Repairs	500				"	Ditto	448 15 8	.....	220 9 0	.....					
Wentworth ...	Repairs of Streets	900				1869	Unfinished	.....	375 10 2	375 10 2	.....					
Wells between the Lachlan and Darling	Construction	5,000						"	Ditto	.....	860 11 4	860 11 4	.....			
Crossing-place, Namoi River ...	Ditto	40						"	Finished	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0	.....			
Maintenance and Repairs to Grafton Ferry and Approaches.	Repairs	650						"	Unfinished	.....	624 5 7	624 5 7	.....			
<b>TOTAL</b> ...								£ 53,032 13 3	1,070,820 17 7	152,383 14 1	.....					
Less Amount for Bridges where the same has also been included in expenditure for Roads where the Bridges are situated...								£ 4,083 16 6	.....							
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> ...								£ 148,299 17 7	.....							
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS.</b>																
<b>SYDNEY.</b>																
Circular Quay, Forming, Levelling, and Draining	Progressing	7,000	Consolidated Revenue	1867	Finished	7,005 9 8	.....	316 6 9	.....							
New Dredge, Punts, &c. ...	Ditto	28,500				Loans	"	Ditto	26,665 1 6	.....	116 8 4	.....				
Landing Silt—forming ground ...	Ditto	1,200	Consolidated Revenue	1868	Unfinished				1,070 14 0	.....	532 13 2	.....				
Sea Wall, Botanic Gardens ...	Ditto	3,000				1867	Ditto	.....	791 7 0	791 7 0	.....					
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Samson" ...	Ditto	640						1866	Finished	240 7 1	.....	53 3 1	.....			
" " " " " " "	Ditto	4,770								1869	Unfinished	5,080 11 1	.....	3,752 4 10	3,752 4 10	
Erection, Steam Cranes, Wharf, Darling Harbour	Ditto	35,000										Loans	"	Ditto	.....	167 5 0
Glebe Island Road ...	Ditto	1,600	Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	.....	1,293 16 10	1,293 16 10								
<b>WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.</b>	Repairs	15,265				Loans	1861	Finished	15,261 16 4	.....	6 6 0	.....				
Wharf, &c. ...	.....	.....	1866	Unfinished	.....				.....	21,595 6 7	6,518 15 9	.....				
<b>HUNTER RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.</b>																
Bridge at West Maitland ...	Progressing	23,200				Loans	1861	Finished	1,939 4 0	.....	554 8 8	.....				
Dyke, Bullock Island ...	Ditto	2,000							Consolidated Revenue	1868	Ditto	3,820 0 0	.....	255 7 6	.....	
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hunter" ...	Ditto	3,820				1869	Unfinished	.....				3,452 7 8	3,452 7 8	.....		
" " " " " " "	Ditto	3,770						1868				Finished	3,770 0 0	.....	455 4 10	.....
" " " " " " "	Ditto	3,770											1869	Unfinished	.....	3,508 18 5
" " " " " " "	Ditto	3,770	Loans	1858	Ditto										.....	31,842 15 5
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>	Ditto	32,000				Loans	1866	Ditto	.....	9,130 3 2	4,616 15 9	.....				
Extension of Wharf ...	Ditto	15,000	1861	Ditto	.....				5,143 10 4	608 8 2	.....					
Southern Breakwater ...	Ditto	10,000			1866				Ditto	.....	24,650 18 8	14,574 11 0	.....			
Northern do. ...	Ditto	10,000								1866	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Coal Staiths ...	Ditto	27,600														

£4,000 transferred to Newcastle Coal Staiths.

Steam Crane for special purposes ...	Progressing	2,100	Consolidated Revenue	1868	Finished...	2,100 0 0		1,850 1 9	
Screw Moorings ...	Ditto	1,000		1867	Unfinished		236 11 5	236 11 5	
Grassing Sandhills ...	Ditto	334		1866	Finished...	250 12 0		250 12 0	
SQUALHAVEN RIVER.			Consolidated Revenue	1868	Ditto	4,515 0 0		2,812 11 3	£2,600 for Punt.
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Pluto"	Ditto	4,534		1869	Unfinished		1,872 18 1	1,872 18 1	
" " " "	Ditto	2,134		1868	Finished...	410 16 2		111 17 3	
HARBOUR SURVEYS.			Consolidated Revenue and Loans	1869	Unfinished		581 0 6	581 0 6	
Miscellaneous	Various	500		1868	Finished...				
PRELIMINARY HARBOUR SURVEYS.				1866	Finished...	48,682 0 11		16,733 7 8	
Miscellaneous	Ditto	750	Consolidated Revenue	1868	Ditto	3,065 16 0		387 5 10	
IMPROVING NAVIGATION OF RIVERS.				1869	Ditto	2,174 0 0		2,174 0 0	
Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	Progressing	50,500		"	Unfinished		11 5 0	11 5 0	
WOLLONGONG.			Loans	1861	Ditto		35,998 6 9	1,721 6 5	
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hercules"	Ditto	3,074		1869	Ditto		1,848 9 0	35 0 0	
Erection of "Light-house "	Ditto	2,174		"	Ditto		40 3 0	40 3 0	
KIAMA.			Consolidated Revenue	1868	Ditto		18 0 0	18 0 0	
Harbour Works	Ditto	36,000		1869	Ditto		850 19 0	859 19 0	
CLARENCE RIVER.				1868	Ditto		16 0 0	16 0 0	
Northern Breakwater	Ditto	30,000	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Ditto		200 0 0	200 0 0	
MANNING, McLEAY, AND CLARENCE RIVER.				TOTAL		126,051 8 9	147,749 4 6	76,731 7 0	
Construction of Dredge	Ditto	10,000		1848	In use since Dec. 1857, elongation unfinished.		33,510 16 3	999 8 4	
ULLADULLA.			Consolidated Revenue	1857	Unfinished		8,290 7 7½	191 16 7	
Construction of Light-house	Ditto	3,000		1858	Mostly finished, and in use.		10,734 18 3	467 17 7	
MORUYA RIVER.							42,167 7 6½	2,076 0 0	
Wharf accommodation	Ditto	1,000	Consolidated Revenue				813 3 3		
McLEAY RIVER.							94,703 9 8	4,548 5 9	
Wharf at Frederickton	Ditto	350		1868	Ditto				
COOTAMUNDRY.			Votes of the Legislature						
Water Reserve.	Ditto	350							
FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND				1857					
Workshops and other Buildings	Constructing and in use.	1,778	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished...	658 4 9		658 4 9	
Machinery	In occupation	500		"	Ditto	463 7 4		463 7 4	
	Nearly all erected, and in use.	550		"	Ditto	208 3 9		208 3 9	
Salaries		2,076	Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	5 14 0		5 14 0	
Docking Vessels		956		1868	Ditto	1,007 19 0		347 19 0	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				1869	Ditto	246 10 0		246 10 0	
SYDNEY.			Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	2 7 8		2 7 8	
Government House...	Alterations & repairs			1868	Ditto	260 0 0		180 0 0	
"	Furniture								
Government Stables	Repairs								
"	Furniture								
Government Domain, Inner	Dwarf wall and railing.	1,000							
" Outer	Gas-lamps								
" Woolloomooloo Bay	Repairing drains								
	Wall and railing	400							

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Works, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>										
<i>SYDNEY—continued.</i>										
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Colonial Secretary's Office ...	Repairs ...	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished...	194 3 5	.....	194 3 5	.....	
Office of Inspector of Charities ...	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	68 8 6	.....	.....	68 8 6	
Colonial Treasury ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	
"	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	33 14 4	.....	33 14 4	.....	
"	Altering w.-closets	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	
Stamp Office...	Furniture ...	.....		"	Finished...	35 3 0	.....	.....	35 3 0	
"	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	3 15 5	.....	3 15 5	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	27 1 0	.....	.....	27 1 0	
Audit Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	23 12 0	.....	23 12 0	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	14 19 1	.....	.....	14 19 1	
Minister for Lands' Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	41 16 0	.....	41 16 0	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	40 14 3	.....	.....	40 14 3	
Crown Lands Occupation Office	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	7 5 1	.....	7 5 1	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	41 0 10	.....	.....	41 0 10	
Surveyor General's Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	207 3 2	.....	207 3 2	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	76 1 3	.....	.....	76 1 3	
Public Works Office	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	77 3 10	.....	77 3 10	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	60 15 5	.....	.....	60 15 5	
Railway Office ...	Ditto	.....		"	Ditto	33 13 0	.....	.....	33 13 0	
Harbours and Rivers Office	Ditto	.....		"	Ditto	3 15 0	.....	.....	3 15 0	
Office of Engineer for Roads	Ditto	.....		"	Ditto	22 10 0	.....	.....	22 10 0	
Colonial Architect's Office ...	Repairs ...	.....		"	Ditto	52 4 2	.....	52 4 2	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....		"	Ditto	24 6 7	.....	.....	24 6 7	
Botanic Gardens, Buildings	Repairs ...	.....	"	Ditto	86 10 3	.....	86 10 3	.....		
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	9 0 6	.....	.....	9 0 6		
Immigration Depôt, Hyde Park	Dwarf wall and railing	433	"	1868	Ditto	230 11 4	.....	80 11 4	.....	
"	Repairs ...	.....	"	1869	Ditto	1 18 5	.....	1 18 5	.....	
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 12 0		
Hyde Park Asylum ...	Additions, alterations, and repairs	.....	"	Ditto	443 3 1	.....	443 3 1	.....		
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	53 3 6	.....	.....	53 3 6		
Coroner's Office	Repairs ...	.....	"	Ditto	1 5 8	.....	1 5 8	.....		
Sydney Mint	Alterations & repairs	.....	"	Ditto	1,377 1 9	.....	1,377 1 9	.....		
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	8 3 0	.....	.....	8 3 0		
Parliamentary Buildings	Alterations, repairs, &c.	.....	"	Ditto	1,002 5 3	.....	1,002 5 3	.....		
"	New refreshment room	3,000	"	Unfinished	.....	2,728 1 9	2,728 1 9	.....		
"	Gas-lighting	.....	"	Finished...	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....		
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	549 18 5	.....	.....	549 18 5		
Registry Office	Alterations & repairs	.....	"	Ditto	112 0 4	.....	112 0 4	.....		
"	Furniture ...	.....	"	Ditto	158 14 5	.....	.....	158 14 5		
Government Printing Office	Alterations & repairs	.....	"	Ditto	516 14 4	.....	516 14 4	.....		



Government Printing Office ... ..	Furniture ... ..		Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished...	102 15 6		102 15 6
Public Free Library... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	"	Ditto ... ..	7 9 11	7 9 11
Australian Museum... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	81 0 10	81 0 10	
"	Furniture ... ..		Loans	1865	Unfinished	4 16 0		4 16 0
New Post Office ... ..	Erecting ... ..	36,000		"	1869	Finished...	201 15 10	15,998 15 4
General Post Office, Wynyard-square	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	43 12 9	201 15 10	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	4 1 7	43 12 9	
Money Order Office... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	3 1 8	4 1 7	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	1 4 0	3 1 8	
Electric Telegraph Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	54 11 7	1 4 0	
Office of Secretary for Necropolis ...	Alterations ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	28 6 2	54 11 7	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	109 15 9	28 6 2	
Custom House " ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	94 12 7	109 15 9	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	42 2 0	94 12 7	
Office of Superintendent of Pilots	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto ... ..	49 8 11	42 2 0	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	"	Ditto ... ..	7 17 0	49 8 11
Harbour Master's Office ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	12 0 2	7 17 0	
Circular Quay—Landing-waiter's Box	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	28 6 8	12 0 2	
" Water-closets ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	3 16 0	28 6 8	
Shipping Master's Office ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	0 18 0	3 16 0	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	305 14 9	0 18 0	
Residence, Dawes' Battery ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	25 17 6	305 14 9	
Observatory ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	16 19 0	25 17 6	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	499 14 7	16 19 0	
Signal Station, Fort Phillip ... ..	Additions ... ..	500		1868	Ditto ... ..	120 0 1	499 14 7	
"	Repairs, &c. ... ..			1869	Ditto ... ..	16 1 0	120 0 1	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	7,467 15 1	16 1 0	
Mortuary Station, Redfern... ..	Erecting ... ..	5,500	Loans	1867	Ditto ... ..	22 17 0	7,467 15 1	
"	Furniture ... ..		Consolidated Revenue	1869	Ditto ... ..	785 0 0	22 17 0	
"	Wall, railing, &c. ... ..			1868	Ditto ... ..	199 7 9	785 0 0	
Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	Additions, &c. ... ..		Loans	1869	Ditto ... ..	46 4 3	199 7 9	
"	Gas-lighting ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	17 15 5	46 4 3	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	18 16 10	17 15 5	
Chief Inspector of Distilleries' Office	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	1 14 9	18 16 10	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	44 6 0	1 14 9	
Sheep Quarantine Yards, Surry Hills	Fencing, &c. ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	12 11 6	44 6 0	
Tomb over remains—wreck of "Dunbar"	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	1,265 8 8	12 11 6	
Supreme Court ... ..	Additions, &c. ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	72 6 2	1,265 8 8	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	25 4 4	72 6 2	
Insolvency Department ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	26 15 0	25 4 4	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	3 11 8	26 15 0	
Sheriff's Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	6 15 0	3 11 8	
"	Furniture ... ..		Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto ... ..	85 13 10	6 15 0	
Court House, Darlinghurst	Repairs ... ..			"	"	Ditto ... ..	49 2 3	85 13 10
District Court ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	41 6 0	49 2 3	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	42 14 7	41 6 0	
Crown Law Offices ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	65 7 0	42 14 7	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	18 8 7	65 7 0	
Central Police Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	2 2 6	18 8 7	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	105 5 7	2 2 6	
Water Police Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	46 5 0	105 5 7	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	4 1 0	46 5 0	
Office of Inspector General of Police	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	28 8 3	4 1 0	
"	Furniture ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	436 1 7	28 8 3	
Police Depot, Carter's Barracks ... ..	Alterations ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	45 3 9	436 1 7	
Watch-house, Erskine-street ... ..	Repairs ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..	7 8 7	45 3 9	
Watch-house, Cumberland-street ... ..	Ditto ... ..			"	Ditto ... ..		7 8 7	

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>SYDNEY—continued.</i>										
Watch-house, Darlinghurst	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished	1 0 11	.....	1 0 11	.....	
" " Argyle-street	Erecting additions	700			Unfinished	.....	529 0 0	529 0 0	.....	
" " George-street South	Repairs	.....			Finished	.....	6 11 9	6 11 9	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	8 3 0	.....	8 3 0	.....
" " "	Paving footpaths	.....			Ditto	.....	170 12 4	170 12 4	.....	
" " "	Repairs	.....			Ditto	.....	63 11 1	63 11 1	.....	
Gaol, Darlinghurst	Additions, alterations, and repairs.	.....			Ditto	.....	4,209 12 8	4,209 12 8	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	22 10 4	.....	22 10 4	.....
Victoria Barracks	Repairs, &c.	.....			Ditto	.....	921 7 6	921 7 6	.....	
" " "	Lighting lamps, &c.	.....			Ditto	.....	106 11 5	106 11 5	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	27 17 9	.....	27 17 9	.....
Artillery Barracks	Repairs, &c.	.....			Ditto	.....	367 15 0	367 15 0	.....	
" " "	Lighting lamps	.....			Ditto	.....	61 16 3	61 16 3	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	.....
Commissariat Offices	Repairs	.....			Ditto	.....	122 17 10	122 17 10	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	14 11 0	.....	14 11 0	.....
Residence of Commodore	Alterations, &c.	.....			Ditto	.....	336 18 10	336 18 10	.....	
" " "	Rent	.....			Ditto	.....	229 18 3	229 18 3	.....	
" " "	Rent of furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	187 10 0	.....	187 10 0	.....
Fort Denison	Repairs	.....			Ditto	.....	41 6 3	41 6 3	.....	
Battery, M'Quarie Point	Ditto	.....	Ditto	.....	22 14 8	22 14 8	.....			
Fort M'Quarie	Ditto	.....	Ditto	.....	13 11 1	13 11 1	.....			
" " "	Furniture	.....	Ditto	.....	9 15 0	.....	9 15 0	.....		
Battery, Dawes' Point	Repairs	.....	Ditto	.....	49 5 9	49 5 9	.....			
Guard-house, Government Domain	Ditto	.....	Ditto	.....	8 19 7	8 19 7	.....			
" " "	Gas-lamps	.....	Ditto	.....	14 0 3	14 0 3	.....			
Main Guard-house	Repairs	.....	Ditto	.....	4 17 7	4 17 7	.....			
" " "	Gas-lamps	.....	Ditto	.....	8 1 0	8 1 0	.....			
Volunteer Armoury	Repairs	.....	Ditto	.....	14 0 6	14 0 6	.....			
" " "	Gas-lamps	.....	Ditto	.....	22 19 3	22 19 3	.....			
Reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh	Arches, Circlr. Quay	.....	Ditto	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....			
Sydney Streets	Gas-lamps	.....	Ditto	.....	432 11 3	432 11 3	.....			
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and burial expenses.	.....	Ditto	.....	132 15 3	132 15 3	.....			
Ballot-boxes	For Electoral Districts.	.....	Ditto	.....	37 11 3	37 11 3	.....			
<i>GLEBE ISLAND.</i>										
Abattoir	Additions and alterations	16,747	Loans	1867	Ditto	15,279 18 10	.....	8,173 18 0	.....	
" " "	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Ditto	44 11 5	.....	44 11 5	.....	
" " "	Furniture	.....			Ditto	.....	13 6 0	.....	13 6 0	.....
" " Lodging-houses	Repairs	.....			Ditto	.....	15 18 8	.....	15 18 8	.....
<i>GOAT ISLAND.</i>										
Powder Magazine	Ditto	.....			Ditto	31 4 11	.....	31 4 11	.....	

Location	Item	Value	Category	Year	Status	Amount	Amount	Amount	
SPECTACLE ISLAND.	Powder Magazine		Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished	90 10 6	90 10 6		
COCKATOO ISLAND.	Penal Establishment			"	"	Ditto	25 0 6	25 0 6	
PORT JACKSON.	Reformatory ship "Vernon"			"	"	Ditto	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Light-ship "Bramble"			"	"	Ditto	7 10 0	7 10 0	
BALMAIN.	Watch House			"	"	Ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0	
NORTH SHORE.	Watch House			"	"	Ditto	2 10 0	2 10 0	
SOUTH HEAD.	Signal Station			"	"	Ditto	16 3 0	16 3 0	
	Macquarie Light House			"	"	Ditto	0 10 0	0 10 0	
	Hornby Light House			"	"	Ditto	39 18 2	39 18 2	
WATSON'S BAY.	Police Station			"	"	Ditto	40 6 0	40 6 0	
SPRING COVE.	Quarantine Station		Loans	"	Ditto	6 2 10	6 2 10		
	"			"	"	Ditto	6 15 0	6 15 0	
BROKEN BAY.	Customs Station			"	"	Ditto	0 7 0	0 7 0	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	0 10 0	0 10 0	
HASLEM'S CREEK.	Mortuary Station	4,000		"	1867	Ditto	5,404 18 6	838 5 2	
"	"			"	1869	Ditto	140 5 6	140 5 6	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	71 13 6	71 13 6	
CONCORD.	Watch House			"	"	Ditto	82 10 1	82 10 1	
LONGBOTTOM.	Police Station			"	"	Ditto	32 0 6	32 0 6	
RYDE.	Registry Office			"	"	Ditto	0 7 6	0 7 6	
	Court House		"	"	Ditto	1 3 6	1 3 6		
GLADESVILLE.	Hospital for Insane	2,000	Consolidated Revenue	1868	Ditto	2,054 16 11	688 3 7		
"	"			"	1869	Ditto	1,615 19 6	1,615 19 6	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	3,100 17 8	3,100 17 8	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	153 1 2	153 1 2	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	636 0 9	636 0 9	
PARRAMATTA.	Benevolent Asylum		Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	40 8 1	40 8 1		
	Protestant Orphan School	585		"	"	Unfinished	509 5 0	509 5 0	
"	"			"	"	Finished	89 5 4	89 5 4	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	9 14 5	9 14 5	
	Roman Catholic Orphan School			"	"	Ditto	127 5 6	127 5 6	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	22 10 0	22 10 0	
"	"			"	"	Ditto	4 4 0	4 4 0	
	Lunatic Asylum	7,000		"	1868	Ditto	6,323 13 4	5,639 6 8	
"	"	1,700		"	"	Ditto	1,710 12 6	360 12 6	

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PARRAMATTA—continued.											
Lunatic Asylum	Repairs, Superintendent's Quarters, &c.	1,653	Consolidated Revenue	1869	Unfinished	.....	1,125 0 0	1,125 0 0	.....		
"	Drainage alterations &c.	.....		"	Finished	1,990 11 10	.....	1,990 11 10	.....		
"	Furniture	.....		"	Ditto	110 15 3	.....	.....	110 15 3		
Invalid Depôt	Care of building	.....		"	Ditto	30 18 10	.....	30 18 10	.....		
Court-house	Repairs	.....		"	Ditto	89 0 6	.....	89 0 6	.....		
"	Furniture	.....		"	Ditto	11 7 0	.....	.....	11 7 0		
Gaol	Additions, &c.	.....		"	Ditto	1,437 1 1	.....	1,437 1 1	.....		
"	Furniture	.....		"	Ditto	35 10 6	.....	.....	35 10 6		
WINDSOR.											
Registry Office	Ditto	.....		"	Ditto	0 6 6	.....	.....	0 6 6		
RICHMOND.											
Police Station	Repairs	.....		"	Ditto	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....		
LIVERPOOL.											
Benevolent Asylum	Additions	3,000 0 0		"	Unfinished	.....	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	.....		
"	General repairs	.....		"	Finished	92 19 0	.....	92 19 0	.....		
"	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	5 15 0	.....	.....	5 15 0			
Court-house	Repairs	.....	"	Ditto	1 15 0	.....	1 15 0	.....			
CAMPBELLTOWN.											
Court-house	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	2 13 0	.....	.....	2 13 0			
CAMDEN.											
Registry Office	Ditto	.....	"	Ditto	0 4 8	.....	.....	0 4 8			
MITTAGONG.											
Watch-house	Erecting	450 0 0	"	Ditto	1868	355 14 4	.....	155 14 4	.....		
BERRIMA.											
Registry Office	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	1869	0 11 0	.....	.....	0 11 0		
Gaol	Repairs	.....	"	Ditto	"	71 4 0	.....	71 4 0	.....		
"	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	"	5 6 9	.....	.....	5 6 9		
MARULAN.											
Tent	Erecting	.....	"	Ditto	1868	16 12 0	.....	16 12 0	.....		
GOELDBURN.											
Telegraph Office	Repairs	.....	"	Ditto	1869	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....		
Lands' Office	Ditto	.....	"	Ditto	"	1 7 6	.....	1 7 6	.....		
Registry Office	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	"	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 12 0		
Court-house	Repairs	.....	"	Ditto	"	10 3 6	.....	10 3 6	.....		
"	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	"	2 17 6	.....	.....	2 17 6		
Police Station	Repairs	.....	"	Ditto	"	4 12 6	.....	4 12 6	.....		
Gaol	Ditto	.....	"	Ditto	"	19 1 6	.....	19 1 6	.....		
"	Furniture	.....	"	Ditto	"	1 13 0	.....	.....	1 13 0		
GUNDAROO.											
Court-house	Ditto	.....	"	Ditto	"	13 10 0	.....	.....	13 10 0		

BINALONG.	Police Station	...	...	Fencing	...	1869	Finished	26 5 0	26 5 0
BURROWA.	Court-house	...	150 0 0	Additions	...	1868	Ditto	140 0 0	140 0 0
COOTAMUNDRA.	Lock-up	...	...	Repairs	...	1869	Ditto	4 0 0	4 0 0
GUNDAGAI.	Court-house	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	0 15 0	0 15 0
TAMUT.	Court-house	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	5 10 0	5 10 0
ADELONG.	Police Station	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	9 0 0	9 0 0
WAGGA WAGGA.	Post Office	...	...	Furniture	...	"	Ditto	14 14 0	14 14 0
	Telegraph and Post Office	...	2,000 0 0	Erecting	...	"	Ditto	2,033 7 2	2,033 7 2
	Court-house	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Watch-house	...	650 0 0	Erecting	...	"	Unfinished	83 6 8	83 6 8
TEN-MILE CREEK.	Police Station	...	...	Additions	...	"	Finished	59 9 0	59 9 0
ALBURY.	Court-house	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	223 1 0	223 1 0
	Gaol	...	...	Additions	...	"	Ditto	34 10 0	34 10 0
COROWA.	Police Station	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	70 10 0	70 10 0
DENILQUIN.	Post Office	...	1,500 0 0	Erecting	...	1868	Ditto	1,703 10 5	1,043 3 9
	Court-house	...	1,300 0 0	Additions	...	1869	Ditto	65 2 6	65 2 6
	Police Station	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Unfinished	363 16 8	363 16 8
	Gaol	...	...	Fittings	...	"	Finished	40 0 0	40 0 0
HAY.	Court-house	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	1 0 0	1 0 0
EUSTON.	Telegraph Station	...	...	Furniture	...	"	Ditto	1 3 10	1 3 10
WENTWORTH.	Lands' Office	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	17 0 0	17 0 0
	Customs' Office	...	100 0 0	Erecting	...	"	Ditto	7 13 0	7 13 0
POONCARIA.	Police Station	...	...	Additions	...	"	Ditto	95 17 2	95 17 2
	Lock-up	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	37 10 0	37 10 0
BRADWOOD.	Telegraph Station	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	62 10 0	62 10 0
	Court House	...	...	Ditto	...	"	Ditto	2 10 0	2 10 0
	Police Station	...	700	Additions, &c.	...	"	Ditto	3 12 6	3 12 6
ARALUEN.	Post Office	...	...	Furniture	...	"	Ditto	41 9 0	41 9 0
QUEANBEYAN.	Court House	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	711 3 7	711 3 7
	Gaol	...	1,800	Additions	...	"	Ditto	3 19 0	3 19 0
COOMA.	Post Office	...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	18 12 0	18 12 0
	Court House	...	...	Furniture	...	"	Ditto	1,747 9 6	1,747 9 6
	Gaol	...	8,000	Erecting	...	"	Ditto	3 10 0	3 10 0
		...	...	Repairs	...	"	Ditto	14 15 0	14 15 0
		...	...	Furniture	...	"	Ditto	9 15 0	9 15 0
		...	...	Erecting	...	"	Ditto	2 15 0	2 15 0
		...	...		...	1867	Unfinished	3,270 4 7	2,264 13 4

Consolidated Revenue

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.										
MICALAGO.										
Watch House	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished	6 5 6		5 5 6		
BOMBATA.										
Court House	Furniture				"	Ditto	4 4 0		4 4 0	
KIANDRA.										
Court House	Removal 'and' re-erection				"	Ditto	79 10 0		79 10 0	
Police Station	Ditto				"	Ditto	234 10 0		234 10 0	
SEYMOUR.										
Court House	Re-erecting				"	Ditto	132 0 0		132 0 0	
Police Station	Ditto				"	Ditto	303 15 0		303 15 0	
WOLLONGONG.										
Court House	Repairs				"	Ditto	4 0 0		4 0 0	
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	4 18 0			4 18 0
Police Station	Repairs				"	Ditto	25 7 10		25 7 10	
Gaol	Ditto				"	Ditto	59 11 5		59 11 5	
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	7 13 2			7 13 2
KIAMA.										
Court House	Repairs				"	Ditto	95 11 11		95 11 11	
Lock-up	Ditto				"	Ditto	60 0 0		60 0 0	
CAPE ST. GEORGE—JERVIS BAY.										
Light-house	Ditto				"	Ditto	65 12 0		65 12 0	
ULLADULLA.										
Court House	Alterations				"	Ditto	10 0 0		10 0 0	
MORUYA.										
Court House	Repairs			"	Ditto	0 2 0		0 2 0		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	4 11 7			4 11 7	
Lock-up	Repairs			"	Ditto	2 10 0		2 10 0		
NELLIGEN.										
Police Station	Additions			"	Ditto	21 0 0		21 0 0		
Lock-up	Repairs			"	Ditto	3 10 0		3 10 0		
PANBULA.										
Court House	Repairs			"	Ditto	4 5 0		4 5 0		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	20 0 0			20 0 0	
PENRITH.										
Registry Office	Furniture			"	Ditto	0 7 4			0 7 4	
Watch House	Additions			"	Ditto	49 10 0		49 10 0		
ONE-TREE HILL.										
Police Station	Additions			"	Ditto	10 10 4		10 10 4		
BATHURST.										
Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	Ditto	47 0 0		47 0 0		
Court House	Furniture			"	Ditto	1 18 11			1 18 11	
District Court	Ditto			"	Ditto	10 17 0			10 17 0	
Police Station	Repairs			"	Ditto	19 7 4		19 7 4		
Gaol	Repairs, fencing, &c.			"	Ditto	250 13 5		250 13 5		

<b>MUDGE.</b>				} Consolidated Revenue.	1869	Finished ..	2 0 0		2 0 0	
Court House...					"	Ditto	84 0 0		84 0 0	
Lock-up					"	Ditto	0 5 0			0 5 0
Gnol					"	Ditto				
<b>MARGRAVES.</b>					"	Ditto	9 15 0		9 15 0	
Police Magistrate's Quarters					"	Unfinished		187 0 0	187 0 0	
Watch House					"	Ditto		300 0 0	300 0 0	
<b>ROCKLEY.</b>					"	Finished ..	31 3 0		31 3 0	
Court House...					"	Ditto	37 15 6			37 15 6
Police Station					"	Ditto	96 0 0		96 0 0	
<b>CARCOAR.</b>				"	Ditto	138 8 0		138 8 0		
Lock-up				"	Ditto					
<b>COWRA.</b>				"	Ditto	25 11 2			25 11 2	
Court House...				"	Ditto	15 10 0		15 10 0		
Lock-up				"	Ditto	14 15 0		14 15 0		
Police Station				"	Ditto					
<b>ORANGE.</b>				"	Ditto	4 0 0		4 0 0		
Lock-up				"	Ditto					
<b>FORBES.</b>				"	Ditto	1 11 6		1 11 6		
Court House				"	Ditto	3 5 0			3 5 0	
" Furniture				"	Ditto	295 0 0		295 0 0		
<b>CONDOBOLIN.</b>				"	Ditto	45 6 6		45 6 6		
Court House...				"	Ditto	4 0 0		4 0 0		
<b>GREENFELL.</b>				"	Ditto	27 0 0			27 0 0	
Telegraph Station				"	Ditto	5 6 0			5 6 0	
Post Office				"	Ditto	8 17 0		8 17 0		
" Furniture				"	Ditto	4 0 0		4 0 0		
" Ditto				"	Ditto	105 1 0		105 1 0		
Court House...				"	Ditto					
<b>STONY CREEK.</b>				"	Ditto	1,298 0 0		1,298 0 0		
Police Magistrate's Quarters				"	Ditto					
Police Station				"	Ditto					
<b>MONTFLORES.</b>				"	Ditto					
Lands Office				"	Ditto					
<b>WELLINGTON.</b>				"	Ditto					
Telegraph and Post Office				"	Ditto					
<b>DUBBO.</b>				"	Unfinished		950 0 0	950 0 0		
Court House...				"	Finished	6 0 0			6 0 0	
" Furniture				"	Ditto	75 0 0		75 0 0		
Lock-up				"	Ditto					
<b>COONAMBLE.</b>				"	Ditto	187 0 0		187 0 0		
Police Station				"	Ditto					
<b>SOFALA.</b>				"	Ditto	70 4 0		70 4 0		
Police Magistrate's Residence				"	Ditto	12 0 0		12 0 0		
Lock-up				"	Ditto					
<b>BOURKE.</b>				"	Ditto	1 5 0		1 5 0		
Court House...				"	Ditto	23 19 2		23 19 2		
Police Station				"	Ditto					
<b>WILCANNIA.</b>				"	Ditto	8 0 0			8 0 0	
Court House...				"	Ditto					

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>										
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>										
Telegraph Station	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1869	Finished	3 18 0		3 18 0		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	9 0 0			9 0 0	
Industrial School	Additions, &c.			"	Unfinished		3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0		
"	General repairs, &c.			"	Finished	534 7 1		534 7 1		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	52 3 0			52 3 0	
Registry Office	Ditto			"	Ditto	0 17 6			0 17 6	
Leading Lights	Repairs			"	Ditto	24 10 5		24 10 5		
Harbour Master's Office	Ditto			"	Ditto	47 16 8		47 16 8		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	2 10 0			2 10 0	
Pilots' Quarters	Repairs			"	Ditto	233 5 0		233 5 0		
Pilots' Residence	Erecting	360		"	Unfinished		96 0 0	96 0 0		
Pilots' Waiting-room	Repairs			"	Finished	0 18 6		0 18 6		
Light-house	Fencing			"	Ditto	23 12 6		23 12 6		
Police Magistrate's Residence	Repairs			"	Ditto	16 19 0		16 19 0		
Court House	Additions	375		"	Unfinished		270 0 0	170 0 0		
"	Repairs			1869	Finished	11 1 6		11 1 6		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	3 10 6			3 10 6	
Watch-house	Repairs			"	Ditto	4 17 10		4 17 10		
Model Raft	Constructing			"	Ditto	4 5 0		4 5 0		
<b>MORPETH.</b>										
Registry Office	Furniture		"	Ditto	1 2 0			1 2 0		
Court House	Repairs	175	"	Unfinished		160 0 0	160 0 0			
<b>DUNGOO.</b>										
Police Station	Ditto		"	Finished	15 0 0		15 0 0			
<b>CLARENCE TOWN.</b>										
Court House	Erecting	650	"	Ditto	600 0 0		300 0 0			
"	Furniture		1869	Ditto	30 6 2			30 6 2		
<b>PATERSON.</b>										
Court House	Fencing		"	Ditto	15 10 0		15 10 0			
<b>EAST MAITLAND.</b>										
Registry Office	Furniture		"	Ditto	1 9 0			1 9 0		
Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	12 16 0		12 16 0			
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	17 12 0			17 12 0		
Gaol	Additions, &c.		"	Ditto	1,527 9 6		1,527 9 6			
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	3 0 0			3 0 0		
<b>WEST MAITLAND.</b>										
Post Office	Furniture		"	Ditto	26 0 0			26 0 0		
Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	76 6 0		76 6 0			
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	19 6 0			19 6 0		
<b>WOLLOMBI.</b>										
Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	146 11 0			146 11 0		



SINGLETON.				Repairs	1869	Finished.	10 1 6	10 1 6	.....
Court House...							Furniture		
MUSWELLBROOK.				Additions	150	Ditto	146 0 0	146 0 0	.....
Telegraph Office							Repairs		
Court House...				Erecting	1,000	Unfinished	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....
Police Station							Water Tanks		
Gael ...				Ditto		Ditto	7 11 10	7 11 10	.....
MUBBURUNDI.							Repairs		
Telegraph Office				Ditto		Ditto	1 15 0	1 15 0	.....
Court House...							Repairs		
Police Station				Erecting	500	Ditto	173 11 0	173 11 0	.....
Lock-up							Repairs		
WALLABADAH.				Furniture		Ditto	415 0 0	415 0 0	.....
Court House...							Erecting		
Watch House				Repairs		Ditto	3 19 0	3 19 0	.....
TAMWORTH.							Court House...		
Court House...				Furniture		Ditto	3 12 0	3 12 0	.....
WALCHA.							Repairs		
Court House...				Ditto		Ditto	3 7 0	3 7 0	.....
Lock-up							Erecting		
DENMAN.				Repairs		Ditto	19 10 0	19 10 0	.....
Court House...							Furniture		
Lock-up				Repairs		Ditto	4 9 10	4 9 10	.....
MERRIWA.							Court House...		
Court House...				Ditto		Ditto	9 19 6	9 19 6	.....
ARMIDALE.							Gael ...		
Lock-up				Ditto		Ditto	18 0 0	18 0 0	.....
Gael ...							Erecting		
BUNDARRA.				Furniture		Unfinished	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Court House...							Finished.		
GLEN LYNES.				Ditto		Ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
Lands Office...							Repairs		
TENTERFIELD.				Furniture		Ditto	16 0 0	16 0 0	.....
Court House...							Erecting		
WABIALDA.				Repairs		Ditto	8 5 0	8 5 0	.....
Lands Office...							Ditto		
Court House...				Ditto		Ditto	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....
NARRABRI.							Court House...		
Court House...				Ditto		Ditto	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
GUNNERAH.							Court House...		
MORREE.				Furniture		Ditto	7 8 6	7 8 6	.....
Court House...							Repairs		
PORT STEPHENS.				Furniture		Ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
Light-house							Repairs		
"									

Consolidated Revenue

No. 144.—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1869.	Amount expended in 1869.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1869.	Remarks.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>											
<b>BULLA DRELAH.</b>											
Court House and Watch House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	500	Consolidated Revenue	1869 ...	Finished ...	480 0 0	.....	480 0 0	.....		
" " " " " " " " " "	Furniture ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	36 10 0	.....	.....	36 10 0		
<b>BELLENGER RIVER.</b>											
Watch House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	600		" ...	Unfinished	.....	650 0 0	650 0 0	.....		
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>											
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		" ...	Finished ...	2 7 6	.....	2 7 6	.....		
Court House... ..	Erecting ... ..	875		1868 ...	Ditto ...	1,091 9 0	.....	391 9 0	.....		
" " " " " " " " " "	Drainage, &c. ... ..	.....		1869 ...	Ditto ...	205 15 10	.....	205 15 10	.....		
Gaol ... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	10 7 0	.....	.....	10 7 0		
" " " " " " " " " "	Repairs ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	6 4 0	.....	6 4 0	.....		
Police Station ... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	4 12 6	.....	.....	4 12 6		
" " " " " " " " " "	Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	100 10 8	.....	100 10 8	.....		
" " " " " " " " " "	Tanks ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....		
<b>CUNDLETON.</b>											
Court and Watch House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	700		" ...	Unfinished	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....		
<b>WEST KEMPSEY.</b>											
Court House... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....		" ...	Finished ...	6 7 6	.....	.....	6 7 6		
<b>GRAFTON.</b>											
Court House... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	75 6 0	.....	75 6 0	.....		
Gaol ... ..	Tank ... ..	.....		" ...	Ditto ...	97 10 0	.....	97 10 0	.....		
<b>BALLINA.</b>											
Watch House ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	5 16 5	.....	5 16 5	.....			
<b>LISMORE.</b>											
Lock-up ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....			
<b>LAWRENCE.</b>											
Customs Station ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	1 13 0	.....	1 13 0	.....			
<b>CASINO.</b>											
Court House... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....			
Police Station ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	5 16 0	.....	5 16 0	.....			
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY</b>											
" " " " " " " " " "	Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	298 17 5	.....	298 17 5	.....			
" " " " " " " " " "	Furniture ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	66 5 1	.....	.....	66 5 1			
" " " " " " " " " "	Photographic views	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	7 3 6	.....	7 3 6	.....			
" " " " " " " " " "	Advertising ... ..	.....	" ...	Ditto ...	29 18 11	.....	29 18 11	.....			
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>						£	90,492 13 5	48,304 0 11	95,186 1 6	4,367 3 1	

AMOUNTS ISSUED TO TRUSTEES AND OTHERS BY LANDS  
DEPARTMENT FOR EXPENDITURE ON MINOR ROADS  
AND BRIDGES (NOT CLASSIFIED).

Roads	Repairs, &c.	Consolidated Revenue	1869			5,909 4 0	
Bridges	Erecting, repairs, &c.		"			1,103 0 0	
Pile Embankment to support Cutting near the Richmond Bridge	Erecting		"			100 0 0	
Crossing-places	Repairs		"			225 0 0	
Killarney Creek Causeway, Narrabri	Ditto		"			2 0 0	
Road from Canterbury to Ashfield Railway Station	Clearing, stumping, and erecting culverts		"			30 0 0	
Culvert, Campbelltown	Repairs		"			3 0 0	
Punts, Boats, &c.	Construction and repairs		"			365 0 0	
Punt, Quinketabella...	Stores, &c.		"			3 0 0	
Ferry Wharf, East Kempsey	Repairs		"			10 0 0	
Ferry Punt from Singleton to Morpeth	Removal		"			11 18 0	
Buildings in connection with Bedlam Ferry	Repairs		"			10 0 0	
Northern approach to Ferry at Tom Ugly's Point, George's River.	Widening		"			12 0 0	
						7,784 2 0	

WORKS, &c., NOT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Sewerage Works, Sydney	Constructing		Sewerage Act 17 Vict., No. 24, Government Loan and Debentures	1854	Unfinished	370,132 5 2	40,236 0 11	Inclusive of salaries, interest, and other expenses, &c.
Water-works, Sydney	Ditto		17 Vict., No. 16, Government Loan Debentures, and Water Rate	"	Ditto	567,704 3 1	34,302 13 2	
St. John's College	Ditto	40,000	Government and Voluntary Contributions	Feb., 1861	Ditto	39,044 19 5	100 0 0 50 0 0	
Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick—Hospital	Erecting		Ditto	1863	Finished	5,070 0 0		
Residence for the Superintendent	Ditto		Ditto	"	Ditto	1,399 18 0		

METEOROLOGY:

No. 145.—MONTHLY and ANNUAL Means of Observations taken daily at the several Stations during the Year 1869.

STATIONS (in their assumed positions).	Height above the Mean Sea Level, in feet.	Distance from the Coast, in miles.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Newcastle ... ..	109	1	32 57	151 47
Sydney ... ..	155	5	33 52	151 11
Cape St. George ... ..	242	0	35 8	150 48
Lake George ... ..	2,269	54	35 12	149 29
Deniliquin ... ..	410	280	35 32	145 2
Kiandra ... ..	4,640	90	35 52	148 32
Eden ... ..	107	0	36 59	149 58

TABLE I.—HEIGHT ABOVE THE MEAN SEA LEVEL OF THE SEVERAL STATIONS, and the distance from the Coast; also, the Latitude and Longitude.

STATIONS (in their assumed positions.)	MONTHS.												YEAR.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Newcastle ... ..	74.4	71.9	72.3	65.9	58.6	54.2	52.0	56.2	58.9	63.9	68.1	72.4	64.1
Sydney ... ..	73.5	70.0	70.9	63.3	55.8	52.7	49.2	52.9	56.9	62.5	66.5	71.3	62.1
Cape St. George ... ..	70.1	67.0	68.0	63.7	57.0	54.9	51.9	55.1	55.9	60.4	64.5	66.6	61.3
Lake George ... ..	68.4	60.9	63.8	55.5	47.1	43.8	40.0	46.9	50.3	55.3	61.6	68.8	55.2
Deniliquin ... ..	73.1	68.2	67.3	57.4	50.3	46.0	42.4	48.9	55.8	59.0	69.8	...	58.0
Kiandra ... ..	61.9	53.6	57.8	44.3	36.6	33.2	28.9	35.1	38.9	46.0	54.0	61.9	46.0
Eden ... ..	70.7	66.3	67.4	67.1	54.7	50.1	47.6	50.9	55.0	61.6	64.2	68.1	60.3

TABLE II.—TEMPERATURE (in the shade, at 9 A.M.)

Newcastle ... ..	74.4	71.9	72.3	65.9	58.6	54.2	52.0	56.2	58.9	63.9	68.1	72.4	64.1
Sydney ... ..	73.5	70.0	70.9	63.3	55.8	52.7	49.2	52.9	56.9	62.5	66.5	71.3	62.1
Cape St. George ... ..	70.1	67.0	68.0	63.7	57.0	54.9	51.9	55.1	55.9	60.4	64.5	66.6	61.3
Lake George ... ..	68.4	60.9	63.8	55.5	47.1	43.8	40.0	46.9	50.3	55.3	61.6	68.8	55.2
Deniliquin ... ..	73.1	68.2	67.3	57.4	50.3	46.0	42.4	48.9	55.8	59.0	69.8	...	58.0
Kiandra ... ..	61.9	53.6	57.8	44.3	36.6	33.2	28.9	35.1	38.9	46.0	54.0	61.9	46.0
Eden ... ..	70.7	66.3	67.4	67.1	54.7	50.1	47.6	50.9	55.0	61.6	64.2	68.1	60.3

TABLE III.—HIGHEST TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle ... ..	101.5	89.9	102.8	81.0	77.2	69.9	67.5	79.5	78.0	90.0	99.0	99.5	102.8
Sydney ... ..	95.8	86.4	102.6	75.4	70.8	67.2	68.3	78.1	81.5	88.1	97.2	99.5	102.5
Cape St. George ... ..	98.7	91.2	97.2	79.2	70.2	67.2	66.2	78.2	73.2	84.3	91.2	95.2	98.7
Lake George ... ..	100.0	89.5	95.0	78.5	72.8	62.6	62.5	70.4	79.0	78.6	92.8	100.0	100.0
Deniliquin ... ..	108.1	102.1	102.6	84.6	75.1	67.8	68.1	78.1	90.6	85.0	105.1	...	108.1
Kiandra ... ..	85.7	78.7	80.0	63.8	57.0	52.3	52.8	58.5	66.5	68.5	80.5	89.0	89.0
Eden ... ..	85.0	85.0	80.0	75.0	68.0	65.0	62.0	69.0	73.0	77.0	92.0	80.0	92.0

TABLE IV.—LOWEST TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle ... ..	58.3	58.3	59.8	47.8	41.8	41.8	40.2	40.3	39.8	41.1	43.2	55.3	39.8
Sydney ... ..	57.3	58.3	60.1	49.5	44.5	40.0	40.5	39.7	41.9	48.0	50.4	57.4	39.7
Cape St. George ... ..	54.6	52.6	58.6	54.6	47.6	49.1	42.6	30.6	41.6	48.6	48.6	50.0	30.6
Lake George ... ..	41.6	41.3	42.0	29.8	30.9	26.6	22.0	23.1	22.8	34.7	35.0	37.6	22.0
Deniliquin ... ..	51.7	48.7	46.7	40.0	37.7	34.2	27.7	33.2	38.7	46.7	...	27.7	...
Kiandra ... ..	28.0	26.8	22.1	20.2	20.5	11.5	0.5	15.7	10.2	26.5	21.0	27.5	0.5
Eden ... ..	56.0	54.0	50.0	49.0	45.0	43.0	37.0	39.0	40.0	45.0	49.0	50.0	37.0

TABLE V.—MEAN DIURNAL RANGE OF TEMPERATURE (in the shade for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle ... ..	13.4	13.2	12.8	13.5	15.3	15.1	15.4	20.2	16.5	17.1	16.2	14.2	15.2
Sydney ... ..	14.2	12.9	12.9	11.0	12.2	13.3	14.3	16.1	14.1	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.6
Cape St. George ... ..	16.3	14.8	16.2	9.9	8.5	9.2	9.0	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.8	19.2	13.6
Lake George ... ..	34.3	24.5	32.2	23.8	20.1	20.0	27.2	29.0	28.7	24.1	27.5	33.5	27.1
Deniliquin ... ..	33.6	28.4	29.1	23.5	21.8	20.4	22.1	22.9	27.1	23.3	25.3	...	25.2
Kiandra ... ..	32.6	26.3	32.5	19.1	13.3	12.4	21.9	22.1	24.9	19.7	24.7	32.3	23.5
Eden ... ..	14.6	12.8	14.1	12.4	11.2	12.2	14.0	15.5	16.6	14.9	17.1	13.3	14.1

TABLE VI.—MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle ... ..	73.4	71.2	73.2	66.6	59.7	56.0	54.0	57.5	58.1	62.9	66.5	70.9	64.2
Sydney ... ..	72.9	70.1	71.6	65.1	58.3	55.2	52.3	55.4	56.7	62.0	66.3	70.1	63.0
Cape St. George ... ..	72.3	68.6	71.7	65.4	59.0	56.6	54.1	56.0	55.8	61.5	66.4	68.9	63.0
Lake George ... ..	70.1	62.9	67.5	57.2	49.3	45.8	43.2	45.1	50.7	55.0	60.7	67.7	56.3
Deniliquin ... ..	76.5	71.7	71.5	61.7	54.2	50.4	48.7	53.4	57.5	60.7	72.4	...	61.7
Kiandra ... ..	57.7	51.7	54.2	46.0	38.2	35.4	32.4	37.3	38.6	45.0	50.3	56.6	45.3
Eden ... ..	69.0	65.6	67.4	62.1	56.6	53.0	50.0	52.5	55.1	59.6	63.4	65.2	59.9

TABLE VII.—MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER (at 9 A.M., corrected to 32° Fahrenheit and Sydney to Mean Sea Level.)

Newcastle ... ..	29.723	29.893	29.967	30.021	29.879	30.035	30.137	30.060	30.049	29.803	29.761	29.474	29.923
Sydney ... ..	29.855	29.983	30.103	30.172	30.009	30.193	30.293	30.214	30.206	29.912	29.896	29.880	30.060
Cape St. George ... ..	29.607	29.734	29.854	29.925	29.762	29.934	30.030	29.912	29.914	29.688	29.623	29.638	29.803
Lake George ... ..	27.561	27.693	27.800	27.858	27.710	27.853	27.896	27.868	27.838	27.592	27.585	27.579	27.736
Deniliquin ... ..	29.514	29.630	29.715	29.861	29.715	29.854	30.012	29.879	29.825	29.574	29.553	...	29.740
Kiandra ... ..	25.336	25.430	25.542	25.575	25.391	25.507	25.777	25.505	25.524	25.296	25.326	25.346	25.463
Eden ... ..	29.802	29.940	30.009	30.105	29.926	30.029	30.121	30.013	30.029	29.796	29.773	29.767	29.951

No. 145—METEOROLOGY—continued.

STATIONS (in their assumed positions).	MONTHS.												YEAR.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	

TABLE VIII.—MEAN AMOUNT OF HUMIDITY (0-100) at 9 A.M.

Newcastle ... ..	71.0	72.0	76.8	80.0	74.7	81.5	82.5	74.5	70.5	73.0	69.8	74.3	75.1
Sydney ... ..	66.6	67.9	73.7	80.3	77.8	75.9	79.9	75.0	70.0	71.9	70.9	69.3	73.3
Cape St. George ... ..	83.0	78.0	93.0	86.3	84.0	85.5	87.5	89.0	86.3	87.6	91.5	96.2	87.3
Lake George ... ..	61.4	69.2	73.8	80.6	87.0	86.0	85.1	74.5	70.0	69.5	70.0	60.0	73.9
Deniliquin ... ..	44.9	57.5	57.7	78.5	79.7	82.5	94.4	72.8	64.7	66.3	52.0	...	68.3
Kiandra ... ..	57.5	71.5	68.0	86.3	82.0	82.4	61.5	88.3	77.0	76.4	62.0	55.4	72.4
Eden ... ..	68.5	71.5	74.7	80.0	84.0	90.0	86.3	87.0	74.0	71.3	69.7	67.4	77.0

TABLE IX.—RAINFALL (in Inches).

Newcastle ... ..	3.63	2.71	2.67	5.66	6.32	0.40	0.99	0.06	1.29	4.75	6.84	1.20	36.52
Sydney ... ..	1.03	7.21	5.18	5.99	12.42	1.42	3.28	0.67	1.63	1.76	5.57	2.03	48.19
Cape St. George ... ..	4.96	4.57	0.32	7.67	15.83	1.70	3.28	0.61	3.82	2.30	3.16	1.21	49.42
Lake George ... ..	1.84	2.16	2.54	4.26	3.56	0.74	1.16	0.30	1.19	4.66	3.35	1.53	27.19
Deniliquin ... ..	1.58	0.15	2.77	0.44	0.58	1.02	1.37	0.12	0.85	1.77	1.80	...	12.45
Kiandra ... ..	4.39	4.43	5.84	5.23	9.20	8.10	4.31	1.69	3.60	10.42	7.77	2.53	67.51
Eden ... ..	...	...	...	...	8.99	30.7	0.24	0.54	1.71	4.99	4.87	2.16	26.57

TABLE X.—NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Newcastle ... ..	7	12	3	12	8	9	7	2	7	15	13	8	103
Sydney ... ..	10	14	9	15	10	10	9	3	9	17	16	13	134
Cape St. George ... ..	7	9	7	17	15	14	13	3	8	18	14	8	133
Lake George ... ..	7	11	7	17	12	12	10	7	11	18	12	5	129
Deniliquin ... ..	5	2	3	3	3	6	3	1	3	7	3	...	39
Kiandra ... ..	11	12	5	16	21	17	6	4	5	14	14	5	130
Eden ... ..	11	12	5	15	14	11	2	5	9	19	13	9	125

TABLE XI.—PREVAILING DIRECTION OF THE WIND at 9 A.M.

Newcastle ... ..	S.	S.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Sydney ... ..	N.E.	S.	N.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	W.N.W.	N.E.	S.	N.E.	W.N.W.
Cape St. George ... ..	N.E.	N.E.	N.	S.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S.	W.	W.	S.	W.
Lake George ... ..	N.W.	E.S.E.	N.W.	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Deniliquin ... ..	S.	S.	S.W.	N.E.	S.W.	W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	S.	N.W.	...	S.
Kiandra ... ..	N.N.W.	S.S.E.	N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	N.W.	W.N.W.	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	N.W.
Eden ... ..	S.W.	N.E.	N.E.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	N.E.	N.E.	S.W.

TABLE XII.—MEAN AMOUNT OF CLOUDY SKY (0-10) at 9 A.M.

Newcastle ... ..	4.9	4.3	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.6	2.9	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.2
Sydney ... ..	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.5	4.4	2.9	2.7	4.2	7.0	6.3	7.3	5.3
Cape St. George ... ..	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.7	5.6	5.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.9
Lake George ... ..	6.7	6.5	7.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	2.5	3.2	4.4	5.0	6.5	5.9	5.5
Deniliquin ... ..	2.6	1.3	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.1	2.1	3.1	2.5	4.5	4.1	...	3.4
Kiandra ... ..	4.8	4.9	4.9	7.1	9.2	7.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	7.8	6.4	5.3	6.2
Eden ... ..	6.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.5	3.1	4.4	5.1	6.0	5.5	4.9

TABLE XIII.—MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN THE SUN. (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney ... ..	119.8	116.7	115.2	106.9	97.2	94.0	93.0	100.6	104.8	110.6	111.9	116.3	107.3
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TABLE XIV.—MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ON THE GRASS. (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney ... ..	60.6	58.7	59.5	53.8	46.8	42.4	40.1	40.9	43.3	49.5	55.0	58.4	50.8
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TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF EVAPORATION (in Inches).

Sydney ... ..	5.957	4.273	4.027	2.377	1.530	1.211	1.031	1.967	3.309	4.010	5.680	5.468	40.840
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TABLE XVI.—MEAN AMOUNT OF OZONE (0-10). (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney ... ..	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.5
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NOTE.—No observations of rain at Twofold Bay previous to May.—No December results from Deniliquin.

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 146.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES registered in the Colony, during the Years 1866 to 1869 inclusive.

Nature of Transaction.	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.	Number of Deeds registered.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Conveyances under Mortgage ... ..	205	105124 9 7	58	33090 3 5	246	115492 1 3	171	83512 16 4
Conveyances (absolute) ... ..	2263	579926 2 6	2189	603420 19 1	2136	550696 0 2	2512	619446 12 2
Assignments (absolute), Leasehold Estates ... ..	88	29973 6 4	82	52088 3 5	76	19651 16 0	109	59927 19 6
Mortgages ... ..	1207	681981 18 6	1192	656108 1 11	1237	648180 16 4	1368	861679 11 0
Discharges of Mortgages ... ..	600	344415 12 6	514	452933 9 10	662	399493 10 3	698	354318 11 1
Transfers of Mortgages ... ..	74	57630 5 3	84	107781 12 7	65	54321 17 3	88	97040 6 5
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>4437</b>	<b>1798951 14 8</b>	<b>4119</b>	<b>1910422 10 3</b>	<b>4442</b>	<b>1787836 1 3</b>	<b>4946</b>	<b>2075925 16 6</b>
Lease-periods exceeding three years ... ..	221	*16283 14 9	218	*9765 3 4	283	*16750 3 10	297	*18342 0 0
Annuity Deeds† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assignment for Creditors ... ..	40	...	24	...	16	...	10	...
Settlements, ante and post nuptial† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous deeds, i.e.—Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift, confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c. ... ..	616	...	598	...	369	...	373	...
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED ... ..</b>	<b>5314</b>	...	<b>4959</b>	...	<b>5110</b>	...	<b>5626</b>	...

\* Yearly. † Included in Miscellaneous. NOTE.—Leases for periods of three years and under are not registered.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 147.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1860	524	372,033 0 0	248	181,555 3 6	35	83,136 10 0	433	357,505 10 10	1,240	994,230 1 4
1861	407	309,604 9 9	290	98,580 2 2	19	9,923 11 7	434	278,125 8 9	1,150	691,233 12 3
1862	452	245,527 19 3	161	75,173 18 5	42	51,414 10 7	448	310,577 6 0	1,103	682,693 14 3
1863	430	267,574 3 7	198	117,077 11 2	38	77,717 4 11	343	252,131 19 5	1,009	714,500 19 1
1864	400	255,795 9 10	146	63,208 9 1½	43	62,380 13 4	375	247,041 12 8	964	628,426 4 11½
1865	437	264,047 2 6	169	66,625 3 5	29	23,117 3 10	413	280,227 18 6	1,048	634,017 8 3
1866	466	261,086 9 0	252	70,940 18 10	32	65,298 17 2	457	284,655 13 6	1,207	681,981 18 6
1867	505	239,944 3 4	291	86,009 17 6	53	96,200 18 1	343	233,953 3 0	1,192	656,108 1 11
1868	507	249,691 4 9	230	68,919 14 11	44	23,091 19 0	476	306,477 17 8	1,257	648,180 16 4
1869	556	338,884 9 10	320	96,155 15 9	36	77,120 6 5	456	349,518 19 0	1,368	861,679 11 0

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND, AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

No. 148.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

Year.	Discharges of Mortgages on Land.		Conveyance under Mortgage.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1860	462	310,751 7 2	...	...
1861	483	315,281 18 7	...	...
1862	495	371,983 5 3	299	185,081 14 11
1863	486	391,279 10 1	264	174,940 10 11
1864	581	418,527 1 7	193	121,261 1 4
1865	592	386,155 2 11	247	178,232 6 8
1866	600	344,415 12 6	205	105,124 9 7
1867	514	452,933 9 10	58	33,090 3 5
1868	662	399,493 10 3	246	115,492 1 3
1869	698	354,318 11 1	171	83,512 16 4

## PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 149.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1860	62	686,056	112,752 5 4	294	1,330,350	386,703	6,299	1,614,890 10 0
1861	78	561,569	178,797 9 8	288	840,305	314,703	3,567	1,120,384 4 0
1862	80	281,091	87,487 12 0	274	1,181,845	362,575	6,604	1,312,244 19 11
1863	96	1,203,130	220,449 10 5	298	1,265,840	328,221	4,748	1,503,413 0 2
1864	117	1,408,678	250,218 1 7	275	1,612,846	272,691	3,638	1,116,708 19 6
1865	116	1,575,455	274,521 7 4	327	2,389,949	277,552	6,518	2,037,463 3 1
1866	182	1,904,804	316,382 7 11	362	1,851,409	343,635	6,833	1,285,692 19 7
1867	268	3,219,433	521,884 9 5	392	2,384,506	181,739	4,728	1,205,010 18 6
1868	286	3,695,587	512,121 6 3	370	2,997,019	211,811	7,769	1,399,479 14 8
1869	285	4,119,370	631,777 9 8	329	2,057,631	184,923	10,150	1,195,403 2 4

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

## DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 150.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1860	103	652,280 14 2
1861	66	533,126 13 8
1862	103	709,238 7 3
1863	95	881,222 5 9
1864	100	857,006 3 3
1865	110	812,079 3 1
1866	87	639,413 0 10
1867	117	765,501 7 5
1868	111	962,596 8 11
1869	85	741,238 7 7

## LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 151.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1863 to 1869 inclusive.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1863	72	6,398 11 10
1864	105	8,057 3 9½
1865	112	9,133 11 0
1866	146	12,652 7 11
1867	171	13,895 16 4
1868	112	11,308 13 10½
1869	151	13,672 11 1

## TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.

No. 152.—RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS, with Amount of FEES, &c., under the "Real Property Act," for the Years 1863 to 1869 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.			Value.	Fees.			
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	349	657	729 2 23	67183 2 32	67913 1 15	439278	934 5 5	394 5 0	411 13 0	1740 3 5
1864	362	467	250 1 11½	31588 3 27	31839 0 3½	310165	762 4 4	413 10 0	662 6 10	1838 1 2
1865	434	668	651 1 3	20271 0 1	20922 1 4	326168	679 11 11	477 0 0	1000 19 4	2157 11 3
1866	379	532	652 1 39½	36583 3 26	37236 1 23½	278063	768 18 8	379 10 0	1305 4 4	2453 13 0
1867	324	459	836 2 5½	35121 0 15	35957 2 20½	261484	879 6 2	359 5 0	1591 5 4	2826 16 6
1868	304	495	430 0 39½	58223 0 10	58653 1 9½	214813	413 4 8	350 10 0	1758 9 4	2522 4 0
1869	300	495	371 1 26	30488 2 36½	30860 0 22½	177569	370 3 10	318 0 0	2043 5 4	2731 9 2

1867—Exclusive of 10 applications withdrawn.

1868 " 17 "

1869 " 8 "

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT"—continued.  
CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED.

No. 153.—RETURN of CROWN GRANTS registered under the "Real Property Act," for the Years 1863 to 1869.

Year.	Number of Grants.	Area.						Value.			Assurance.					
		Town and Suburban.			Country.			Total.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1863	268	a.	r.	p.	h.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1864	1,500	285	1	22	31,467	0	27	31,752	2	9	36,406	9	2	75	2	1
1865	2,429	1,129	2	10½	70,800	1	15½	71,929	3	26½	95,007	18	10	198	12	0
1866	2,455	1,629	2	23	59,298	0	23	60,927	3	6	77,312	5	5	162	8	11
1867	4,309	1,205	2	29½	112,531	1	15	113,737	0	4½	139,526	2	11	291	2	2
1868	4,116	3,385	1	22½	169,213	0	12½	172,598	1	35½	212,101	19	5	442	2	5
1869	2,967	1,649	0	7½	245,229	0	3½	246,878	0	41½	271,158	7	10	567	12	7
		1,161	1	35½	168,791	3	6½	169,953	1	2	185,939	4	4	389	6	0

1867.—Amount of consideration money for Transfers under the Act, £83,297 8s. 10d. Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act, for the year 1867, £238,595 4s. 7d.  
1868.—Amount of consideration money for Transfers under the Act, £111,195 7s. 8d. Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act, for the year 1868, £254,610 17s. 7½d.  
1869.—Amount of consideration money for Transfers under the Act, £145,775 5s. 2d. Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act, for the year 1869, £325,216 16s. 5d.

CIVIL JUSTICE.  
SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 154.—RETURN showing the BUSINESS of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, during the Year 1869.

Civil Jurisdiction.			Equity.					Testamentary.				Appellate Jurisdiction.													
No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.	No. of Bills filed.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Decrees and Orders.	No. of Probates.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Letters of Administration.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Cases from Insol. v. v. District Court.	No. of Cases from District Court.													
2,146	279	£ 195,285 12 8½	26	...	49	103	260	£ 334,829 0 0	202	£ 363,902 6 2	...	7													
Actions at Law.			Suits and Proceedings in Equity.					Admiralty, Insolvency, and Ecclesiastical.				Orders made in Chambers and in Banco of all kinds.		Criminal Sittings.											
Amounts recovered†			No. of Writs of Ejectments.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials on Circuit.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials in Sydney.	No. of Days' Sittings in Banco.	No. of Bills and Answers filed.	No. of Petitions and Motions.	No. of Orders and Decrees made, of all kinds.	No. of Appeals to the full Court.	No. of Days occupied in—		Value of Property in Contest: i.e.—How many Suits or Proceedings affected Property of—			No. of Orders and Decrees made in these Jurisdictions severally.			No. of Days' Sittings in each, including Equity Appeals and Appeals in Insolvency.			No. of Orders in Banco.	No. of Orders in Chambers.	No. of Days on Circuit.	No. of Days in Sydney.
£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£20 up to £500.									Hearings.	Appeals.	£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£50 up to £500.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.				
9	34	343	43	32	69	67	42	87	103	7	68	11	*	*	*	11	1,094	15	14	264	29	285	212½	52	36

\* Cannot be ascertained.  
† This return does not include orders taken out, but only those that are entered in the Chamber book. Some orders are never filed or acted on.

No. 155.—RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1869.

District where Tried.	Juries of Four.		Juries of Twelve.		Total.
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.	
Central Court, Sydney	82	3	.....	1	86
Circuit Courts	Goulburn	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	4	.....	.....	4
	Maitland	12	2	.....	15
	Deniliquin	5	1	.....	6
	Armidale	2	.....	.....	2
Wagga Wagga	5	.....	.....	.....	5
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS	28	3	.....	1	32
GENERAL TOTAL	110	6	.....	2	118

No. 156.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Juries of Four.		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1860	2	16	135	2	155
1861	1	14	101	7	123
1862	1	6	117	5	129
1863	1	5	118	2	126
1864	1	8	127	5	141
1865	.....	2	107	2	111
1866	.....	.....	118	4	122
1867	.....	1	108	1	110
1868	.....	3	126	2	131
1869	.....	2	110	6	118



CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

DISTRICT COURTS.

No. 157.—RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1870, and other particulars.

District.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.	The Number of Cases.			The Result of the Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			The Number of Cases left in Arrear.	The Number of	
	Commenced.	Total Amount Sued for.		Without hearing.	By Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Appeals.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.
<b>METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.</b>															
		£ s. d.							£ s. d.						
Sydney ... ..	6396*	58797 3 6	2402	...	3991	12	3979	3630	351	4328 14 8	...	...	...	10	1
Newcastle ... ..	193	5955 13 10	84	...	109	4	105	87	22	127 10 4	...	...	...	1	1
Maitland ... ..	159	4249 1 5	77	...	82	...	82	59	23	365 2 5	...	...	...	1	...
Singleton ... ..	87	2012 8 5 1/2	41	...	46	...	46	36	10	136 7 2	...	...	...	2	1
Pateron ... ..	13	545 17 5 5	5	...	7	...	7	6	1	14 18 9	...	...	...	1	...
Dungog ... ..	17	732 6 5 5	7	...	10	...	10	9	1	48 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor ... ..	216	1382 1 5	79	...	135	...	135	110	25	113 15 8	...	...	...	2	...
Wollombi ... ..	18	365 7 10	3	...	14	...	14	9	5	22 19 3	...	...	...	1	...
Parramatta ... ..	249	2134 17 9 1/2	88	...	153	...	153	120	33	64 0 3	...	...	...	8	...
Penrith ... ..	131	1064 4 0	64	...	87	...	87	78	9	45 7 6	...	...	...	1	1
Wollongong ... ..	61	792 12 0	32	...	39	...	39	28	11	76 8 1	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama ... ..	79	1421 7 9	37	...	42	1	41	34	8	98 16 1	...	...	...	1	...
Nowra ... ..	40	1458 15 7	13	...	33	2	31	28	5	39 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7685</b>	<b>80011 17 5 1/2</b>	<b>2922</b>	...	<b>4748</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4729</b>	<b>4234</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>5481 13 8</b>	...	...	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>															
Eden ... ..	14	384 4 11	2	1	10	...	10	8	2	30 18 11	...	...	...	1	...
Liverpool ... ..	50	242 14 9	16	...	33	...	33	31	2	11 16 0	...	...	...	1	...
Campbelltown ... ..	43	296 4 10	14	...	29	...	29	25	4	13 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
Camden ... ..	72	413 13 10	22	...	50	...	50	37	13	53 13 10	...	...	...	1	...
Pleaton ... ..	34	185 11 0	11	...	23	...	23	21	2	26 2 4	...	...	...	1	...
Berrima ... ..	23	459 7 10 1/2	5	...	18	...	18	14	4	18 16 3	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn ... ..	131	4883 7 7 1/2	59	3	67	8	59	58	9	166 8 3	...	...	...	2	...
Queanbeyan ... ..	56	1445 15 6	17	...	38	3	35	32	6	184 16 3	...	...	...	1	...
Cooma ... ..	46	1430 10 6	10	...	25	...	25	22	3	133 4 2	...	...	...	2	...
Bombala ... ..	44	1771 18 1 1/2	23	1	20	...	20	18	2	161 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood ... ..	62	1527 9 5 1/2	26	1	35	...	35	28	7	88 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Moruya ... ..	8	191 4 2	2	...	6	...	6	5	1	18 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bega ... ..	9	390 13 10	1	...	6	1	5	2	4	43 10 7	...	...	...	2	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>13622 19 5</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>951 7 9</b>	...	...	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	...
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>															
Hartley ... ..	65	1421 4 8	27	...	38	...	38	30	8	38 10 5	1	1	...	1	...
Bathurst ... ..	237	5755 18 5	75	...	152	4	148	139	13	122 12 0	...	...	...	10	5
Sofala ... ..	26	474 17 10	7	...	13	1	12	9	4	28 18 6	...	...	...	6	...
Carcoar ... ..	46	963 7 3	16	...	28	1	27	24	4	130 11 9	...	...	...	2	...
Forbes ... ..	70	2534 9 7	31	...	37	2	35	28	9	67 7 9	...	...	...	2	1
Molong ... ..	24†	852 10 2	6	...	17	1	16	13	4	16 2 0	1	1	...	1	...
Orange ... ..	36	1305 7 4	14	...	22	1	21	20	2	27 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ... ..	6	116 5 9	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	18 4 3	...	...	...	...	6
Dubbo ... ..	34	1762 0 7	4	...	24	2	22	20	4	241 18 0	...	...	...	6	6
Mudgee ... ..	89	2227 18 10	32	...	57	5	52	54	3	266 0 9	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>17414 0 5</b>	<b>215</b>	...	<b>391</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>957 8 2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>															
Yass ... ..	71	4734 10 0	28	2	41	1	40	36	5	59 18 3	...	...	...	...	...
Burrows ... ..	62	1222 19 7	24	...	37	...	34	3	...	37 13 9	...	...	...	1	...
Young ... ..	39	2169 17 2	9	...	30	2	28	27	3	207 19 8	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai ... ..	44	1643 18 7	21	...	23	1	22	22	1	135 10 9	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut ... ..	24	892 9 0	18	...	6	2	4	4	2	85 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga ... ..	96	2263 10 5	52	...	42	...	42	32	10	251 8 3	...	...	...	2	...
Albury ... ..	72	2418 15 9	24	...	48	2	46	46	2	224 19 8	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin ... ..	87	2457 19 4	40	...	36	5	31	30	6	453 17 4	...	...	...	5	...
Hay ... ..	35	1187 17 6	17	...	18	...	18	16	2	81 12 2	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>18991 17 4</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1538 4 10</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	...	...
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>															
Wingham ... ..	14	500 11 9	3	...	11	...	11	8	3	24 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie ... ..	11	756 0 5	2	...	9	1	8	8	1	67 17 6	...	...	...	1	...
West Kempsey ... ..	33	914 9 2	10	1	22	...	22	17	5	74 5 3	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook ... ..	72	1988 15 2	25	...	47	...	47	38	9	173 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
Scouse ... ..	17	1024 4 10 1/2	4	...	13	1	12	8	5	13 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee ... ..	54	776 14 4	17	...	35	...	35	30	5	92 14 0	...	...	...	2	1
Tamworth ... ..	72	2962 18 3	33	...	39	1	38	32	7	267 14 2	...	...	...	1	...
Armidale ... ..	49	817 9 3	22	...	25	...	25	22	3	54 6 1	...	...	...	2	...
Glen Innes ... ..	35	1018 7 10	10	...	24	1	23	20	4	21 5 9	...	...	...	1	...
Pentridge ... ..	41	1078 5 2	28	...	11	...	11	8	3	27 19 3	...	...	...	2	...
Grafton ... ..	61	1457 2 3	32	1	28	...	28	23	6	170 9 7	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>13294 18 5 1/2</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>988 3 10</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	...
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>9999</b>	<b>143335 13 0 3/4</b>	<b>3779</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6044</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5979</b>	<b>5335</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>9916 18 3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>

\* Three cases removed by certiorari to Supreme Court.

† One suit transferred to Orange.

## INSOLVENCIES.

## No. 158.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Insolvents.			Amount of Liabilities as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Amount of Assets as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency shown in the Insolvents' Estates.	Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury.
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.					
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1860	483	28	511	835,825 12 9	541,744 18 9	3	294,080 14 0	1,732 12 0
1861	410	53	463	589,727 10 1	333,340 6 0	1	254,387 4 1	1,992 2 0
1862	237	27	314	263,867 18 7	155,593 13 8	10	108,274 4 11	1,518 12 2
1863	371	37	408	463,164 3 11	369,080 1 0	5	94,084 2 11	1,562 0 11
1864	464	21	485	475,454 11 8	297,787 8 1	4	177,667 3 7	1,761 16 6
1865	509	19	528	511,590 2 0	278,045 16 7	1	233,544 6 5	1,833 15 6
1866	550	44	594	944,015 13 8	539,184 12 10	2	404,831 0 10	1,980 1 4
1867	659	25	684	737,789 2 2	535,695 18 6	1	202,093 3 8	2,569 5 10
1868	507	27	534	572,651 11 10	233,098 17 5	.....	339,552 14 5	2,159 17 3
1869	513	17	530	483,145 13 10	296,979 12 3	1	186,166 1 7	1,882 10 11

## MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

## No. 159.—RETURN showing the Number of MINERS' RIGHTS and BUSINESS LICENSES, &amp;c., issued at the several Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Name of Gold Field.	Licenses.		Leases of Auriferous Tracts.			
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Number of Leases issued.	River Bed.	Quartz Vein.	Alluvial.
Western Gold District	Cargo	416	51	6	yards 34	.....
	Rockley	275	3	3	.....	14
	Tambaroora	1,759	34	20	.....	2
	Cudgegong	480	32	65	11,500	28
	Ophir	252	11	5	.....	4
	Sofala	1,280	31	13	400	35
	Tuena	228	7	2	.....	2
	Trunkey Creek	280	48	108	.....	511
	Bathurst	665	92	11	.....	15
	Stony Creek	473	22	11	1,500	10
	Wood's Flat	275	21	6	.....	38
Forbes	128	3	13	.....	13	
	6,511	355	263	13,400	808	299
Southern Gold District	Adelong	469	33	6	.....	3
	Albury	54	.....	.....	.....	9
	Araluen	794	22	11	2,300	.....
	Braidwood	821	21	4	200	5
	„ (Church and School Lands)	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Burrangong (including Junee, Levels, and Cowobie)	795	59	31	.....	133
	Delegat	155	19	.....	.....	82
	Emu Creek	1,099	154	7	.....	6
	Gulph Creek	275	27	.....	.....	6
	Gundagai	286	9	.....	.....	.....
	Kiandra	272	10	1	200	.....
Nerrimunga	36	1	2	.....	5	
Tumberumba	236	8	1	200	.....	
Tyangong Creek	.....	.....	62	.....	2	
	5,292	363	126	2,900	154	286
Northern Gold District	Rocky River	191	4	5	.....	.....
	Nundle	308	15	1	.....	.....
	Timbarra and Tooloom	296	21	.....	.....	7
	Ironbark and Bingera	79	4	.....	.....	2
	Armidale, with Glen Innes, Oban, and Puddledock	235	14	1	400	.....
	Upper Hunter	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grafton	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,140	58	7	400	.....	9
GENERAL TOTAL	12,943	776	396	16,700	962	594

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.

No. 160.—RETURN of the Number and Description of Machines employed in ALLUVIAL and QUARTZ MINING in the Colony, in the Year 1869.

Mining Districts.	Alluvial Mining.													
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Pudding Machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Quicksilver, as Compound Cradles.	Sluices and Tons.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic Hoses.	Pumps.	Sluice-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp Heads.	Boring Machines.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.												
Armidale { Rocky River ... Puddledock and Oban..				3						8	8			
Berrima—Mittagong			1	2		1	1			6	6			
Bombala						80	20			20	100			
Braidwood and Araluen	24	216	3	8	4	37	43	2		78	227			
Bathurst			89	2		127	8				8			
Carcoar	2	40	5	4	6	21	4	2		9		4	6	
Cooma								6	1	6	110			
Forbes			12	6	6	4					12			2
Gundagai, Adelong, and Euron-gilly.			1		5	2	1				1			
Kiama—Shellharbour						1	1			1	1			
Molong							5							
Mudgee			63	1	14		62	1		29	200	1		
Orange			4	3	1		10	1		2	7			
Tamworth—Nundle					6			6	1	12	200	2		
Tenterfield { Timbarra, Table Land, Tooloom, Fairfield, and Boonoo Boonoo }								6			138			
Tumut											24			
Warialda							6	2		4	2			
Wellington			43			1	20	6			20		12	
Glen Innes—Glen Elgin and Paddy's Land.											8			
Young	1	16	4				6			6	6			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>

Mining Districts.	Quartz-mining.								
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Crushing, &c.		Crushing Machines.	Stamp Heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Derricks.	Whips.	Chilton Rollers.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.							
Braidwood and Araluen	6	98	6	69	4				
Bathurst	12	120	12	82	2				
Carcoar	5	80	6	60	9	4	7	5	
Cooma			1	4		2			
Forbes	1	10	1	10					
Gundagai, Adelong, and Euron-gilly.	4	28	4	28	4	1		2	
Goulburn	2	22	2	25					
Hartley	1	16							
Metropolitan			1						
Molong	2	18	2	14					
Mudgee	4	60	5	52			1	5	
Orange	1	50	4	25	2			3	
Scone—Upper Hunter			3	20	1	3		2	
Tamworth—Nundle	2	22	6	30	4	5	2		
Tumut								4	
Wagga Wagga—Junee			3						
Wellington	5	54	5	38			1	13	
Yass			1						
Young	4	46	4	32		2			
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	

## PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 161.—RETURN showing the Number of Publicans' Licenses issued for the several Police Districts of the Colony, during the Year 1869.

Police Districts.	Number.	Police Districts.	Number.
Adelong ... ..	7	Moruya ... ..	12
Albury ... ..	28	Moulamein ... ..	3
Armidale ... ..	21	Mudgee ... ..	34
Balranald... ..	4	Murrumburrah ... ..	1
Bathurst ... ..	109	Murrurundi ... ..	17
Berrima ... ..	18	Muswellbrook ... ..	16
Bingera ... ..	2	Newcastle ... ..	65
Bombala ... ..	11	Nundle ... ..	14
Braidwood ... ..	55	Orange ... ..	34
Bourke ... ..	19	Parramatta ... ..	40
Bullock Flat ... ..	1	Paterson ... ..	5
Burrowa ... ..	15	Penrith ... ..	17
Camden ... ..	6	Picton ... ..	4
Campbelltown ... ..	8	Port Macquarie ... ..	2
Canonbar... ..	2	Port Stephens ... ..	5
Carcoar ... ..	39	Queanbeyan ... ..	14
Casino ... ..	14	Raymond Terrace ... ..	4
Cassilis ... ..	7	Rockley ... ..	2
Cooma ... ..	11	Ryde ... ..	1
Coonabarabran ... ..	9	Rylstone ... ..	8
Coonamble ... ..	10	Scone ... ..	14
Corowa ... ..	12	Shoalhaven ... ..	11
Cowra ... ..	3	Singleton... ..	21
Deniliquin ... ..	33	Sofala ... ..	20
Dubbo ... ..	33	Stony Creek ... ..	9
Dungog ... ..	5	Sydney ... ..	583
Eden ... ..	15	Tambaroora ... ..	10
Emu Creek and Grenfell ... ..	23	Tamworth ... ..	22
Euston ... ..	1	Tenterfield ... ..	8
Forbes ... ..	33	Timbarra ... ..	3
Glen Innes ... ..	6	Tuena ... ..	4
Gosford ... ..	5	Tumberumba ... ..	5
Goulburn... ..	74	Tumut ... ..	18
Grafton ... ..	32	Ulladulla... ..	2
Gulligal ... ..	1	Uralla ... ..	6
Gundagai... ..	23	Urana ... ..	1
Gunning ... ..	1	Wagga Wagga ... ..	45
Gunnedah ... ..	10	Walcha ... ..	3
Hargraves and Windeyer ... ..	13	Walgett ... ..	12
Hartley ... ..	42	Warialda ... ..	21
Hay ... ..	29	Wee Waa ... ..	10
Inverell ... ..	6	Wellington ... ..	16
Kiama ... ..	8	Wentworth ... ..	22
Kiandra ... ..	4	Windsor ... ..	24
Liverpool... ..	5	Wingham... ..	8
Macleay ... ..	4	Wollombi... ..	6
Maitland ... ..	64	Wilcannia ... ..	6
Menindie ... ..	4	Wollongong ... ..	14
Merriwa ... ..	6	Yass ... ..	28
Moama ... ..	5	Young ... ..	30
Molong ... ..	15		
Moree ... ..	1		
		Total ... ..	2,192

TROOPS.

No. 162.—RETURN showing the Number of Troops serving in the Colony, on 31st December, 1869.

Distribution.	Staff.	Royal Artillery.							50th Regiment.		Army Hospital Corps.		Detachment 2/14 Regiment.					General Total.
	Sergeant.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Privates.	First Class Corporal.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Present at Sydney ...	1	2	3	1	4	2	71	83	3	1	1	4	7	4	133	149	237	
Sick ...							6	6							6	6	14	
Fort Denison ...							3	3									6	
Gont Island ...					1		3	3									3	
Absent { Military Confinement ...							6	6							6	6	16	
Civil Confinement ...							3	3							3	3	7	
Local Drill Instructors ...							12	12							4	4	2	
With leave ...				1			1	1									1	
Without leave ...							1	1									1	
GENERAL TOTAL...	1	2	3	2	5	2	90	110	6	1	1	4	7	4	153	169	237	

VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 163.—RETURN showing the DISTRIBUTION of the VOLUNTEER CORPS and COMPANIES—Head Quarters at Sydney, on 31st December, 1869.

Corps and Company.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns	Staff.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Permanent Staff ...	1		1			12	1	2	17
Honorary Staff ...			1	1	1			3	3
Honorary Chaplains ...					3				3
Brigade Band ...						2		30	32
	1		2	1	4	14	1	32	55
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>									
Staff ...		2		1	3	1			7
Brigade Band ...						1		30	31
No. 1 Battery ...			1	2		5	2	58	68
No. 2 " ...			1	1		5	2	67	76
No. 3 " ...			1	1	1	6	2	69	80
No. 4 " ...			1	2		5	2	63	73
No. 5 " ...			1	2		4	2	63	77
No. 6 " ...			1	2		5	2	66	76
No. 7 " ...			1	2		5	2	63	73
		2	7	13	4	37	14	484	561
<b>RIFLES.</b>									
<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>									
Staff ...		1	1		2	1			5
No. 1 Company ...			1	2		6	2	74	85
No. 2 " ...		1		2		5	1	80	89
No. 3 " ...			1	2		5	2	83	93
No. 4 " ...			1	2		4	1	58	66
No. 5 " ...			1	2		6	1	68	78
No. 6 " ...			1	2		5	2	66	76
		2	6	12	2	32	9	419	483
<i>Suburban Battalion.</i>									
Staff ...		2			1	1			4
Globe ...			1	1		2	2	57	63
Balmain ...			1	2		5	1	57	66
Paddington and Surry Hills ...			1	4		4	2	74	82
St. Leonards ...			1	1		3	1	43	49
South Sydney ...			1	2		4	2	91	100
Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders ...			2	4	2	10	3	142	163
		2	7	11	3	29	11	464	527
<i>Country Corps.</i>									
Penrith ...			1	2	1	6	1	73	84
Newcastle ...			1	1		8	1	56	62
Parramatta ...			1	2		6		67	76
East Maitland ...			1	1	1	4	1	48	56
West Maitland ...			1	2	1	6		90	100
Hawkesbury ...			1	2	1	6		84	94
Bathurst ...			1	2	1	6	1	81	92
Kiama ...			1	2		5	2	70	80
Singleton ...			1	2	1	4	2	64	74
Goulburn ...						6	1	87	94
Ulladulla ...			1	1		4	1	64	71
Gerringsong ...				2		3	1	32	38
Jamboo ...				2		5	1	57	66
Richmond ...								57	57
			10	21	6	64	12	930	1,043
<i>Cadet Corps.</i>									
King's School ...			1			3		60	64
Camden College ...			1			3		34	38
Newington College ...			1			3		43	47
			3			9		137	149
GENERAL TOTAL ...	1	6	35	58	19	185	47	2,466	2,817

VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE.

No. 164.—RETURN showing the Distribution of the VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE on 31st December, 1869.

Corps or Company.	Captain Commanding Brigade, Sydney.	Commander.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officer.	Clerk and Accountant.	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Cadets.	A.B's.	Gunnery Instructors.	Total.
Four Companies in Sydney ...	1	1	4	4	1	1	8	4	160	1	185
One Company in Newcastle...	...	...	1	1	..	..	2	1	40	1	46
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>231</b>

ARTILLERY GUNS.

No. 165.—RETURN showing the Number and Calibre of ARTILLERY GUNS in the COLONY on the 31st December, 1869.

Name of Fort, &c.	Guns.					
	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Total Guns.	Unserviceable (not included in the foregoing.)
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	No.	No. Calibre.
Dawes' Battery ...	5	42-pounders	...	...	5	
	15	32 "	...	...	15	
	4	9 "	...	...	4	
	1	40 " Armstrong	...	...	1	
Fort Denison ...	2	10-inch	...	...	2	
	1	8 "	...	...	1	
	12	32-pounders	...	...	12	
Kerribilli Point ...	1	12 " Carronade	...	...	1	
	5	8-inch	...	...	5	
Victoria Barracks ...	3	24-pounders	...	...	3	
Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	4	6-pounders
Fort Macquarie ...	3	10-inch	...	...	3	2
	5	42-pounders	...	...	5	
	7	32 "	...	...	7	
	1	24 "	...	...	1	
Mrs. Macquarie's Battery ...	2	10-inch	...	...	2	
	8	32-pounders	...	...	8	
Hyde Park Barracks ...	1	40 " Armstrong	...	...	1	
	4	6 "	...	...	4	
	2	12 " Howitzers	...	...	2	
	3	24 "	...	...	3	
Imperial Store ...	9	6-pounders	...	...	9	
	2	12 " Howitzers	...	...	2	
	2	110 " Armstrong	...	...	2	
	3	40 " "	...	...	3	
	1	20 " "	...	...	1	
	1	6 " Iron	...	...	1	
Colonial Store ...	2	68 " "	...	...	2	
	3	10-inch	...	...	3	
	16	68-pounders	...	...	16	
General Total ...	85		41		126	6

RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

No.	Calibre.	Weight of Shot.
<i>Brass.</i>		
4	12-pounder Howitzers	lbs. 39,511
4	9-pounders	
13	6 " "	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21</b>	
<i>Wrought Iron (Armstrong).</i>		
2	110-pounders	138,304
5	40 " "	
1	20 " "	
2	6 " "	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10</b>	
<i>Cast Iron.</i>		
18	68-pounders	1,510,557
10	42 " "	
10	10-inch	
6	8 " "	
43	32-pounders	
7	24 " "	
4	6 " "	
2	4 " "	
1	12 " Howitzer	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>101</b>	
<b>General Total ...</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Total ... 1,679,372</b>

## REGISTERED ELECTORS, &amp;c.

No. 166.—RETURN showing the Number of Persons registered in the several ELECTORATES of the Colony ; as also the Number who exercised the Franchise at the last General Election in 1869-70.

ELECTORATE.	Number of Representatives	Registered Electors.	Voters.	ELECTORATE.	Number of Representatives	Registered Electors.	Voters.
Argyle ... ..	1	2,270	..... <sup>a</sup>	The Murrumbidgee ... ..	1	2,094	..... <sup>a</sup>
Baranald ... ..	1	1,693	..... <sup>a</sup>	Narellan ... ..	1	638	438
Bathurst ... ..	1	1,037	..... <sup>a</sup>	The Nepean ... ..	1	1,303	684
The Bogan ... ..	1	4,122	631	Newcastle ... ..	1	1,421	1,093
Braidwood ... ..	1	2,766	1,648	New England ... ..	1	2,246	1,319
Camden ... ..	2	2,413	1,497	Newtown... ..	1	2,417	1,531
Canterbury ... ..	2	4,539	2,481	Northumberland ... ..	1	2,492	1,794
Carcoar ... ..	1	1,282	..... <sup>n</sup>	Orange ... ..	1	1,395	..... <sup>a</sup>
The Clarence ... ..	1	2,980	..... <sup>n</sup>	Parramatta ... ..	2	1,273	900 <sup>b</sup>
Central Cumberland ... ..	2	2,416	1,900 <sup>b</sup>	Paddington ... ..	1	3,206	..... <sup>a</sup>
Eden ... ..	1	1,602	1,163	The Paterson ... ..	1	583	374
The Globe ... ..	1	2,241	..... <sup>n</sup>	Patrick's Plains ... ..	1	1,659	910
Goulburn ... ..	1	810	..... <sup>n</sup>	Queanbeyan ... ..	1	1,054	669 <sup>c</sup>
The Gwydir ... ..	1	1,544	456	St. Leonard's ... ..	1	1,986	1,331
Hartley ... ..	1	2,100	814	Shoalhaven ... ..	1	1,433	1,181
The Hastings ... ..	1	2,642	1,491	East Sydney ... ..	4	10,157	5,701
The Hawkesbury ... ..	2	1,532	1,021 <sup>b</sup>	West Sydney ... ..	4	9,064	5,172
The Humo ... ..	1	1,705	909	Tenterfield ... ..	1	1,653	920
The Hunter ... ..	1	1,147	644	The Tumut ... ..	1	1,225	836
The Lower Hunter ... ..	1	715	560	Wellington ... ..	1	1,348	357
The Upper Hunter ... ..	1	2,482	807	The Williams ... ..	1	1,200	775
Illawarra... ..	1	1,415	971	Windsor ... ..	1	639	477
Kiama ... ..	1	1,293	1,024 <sup>c</sup>	Wollombi ... ..	1	1,137	743
The Lachlan ... ..	1	3,857	1,802 <sup>d</sup>	Yass Plains ... ..	1	1,646	..... <sup>a</sup>
Liverpool Plains... ..	1	2,368	512	Total, Registered Electors, &c.	69	116,968	53,936
East Macquarie ... ..	2	2,276	1,181	Gold Fields, North ... ..	1	*850	390
West Macquarie... ..	1	939	703	„ South ... ..	1	*2,916	729
East Maitland ... ..	1	781	522 <sup>e</sup>	„ West ... ..	1	*8000	1,276
West Maitland ... ..	1	1,108	833	Total, Gold Fields ... ..	3	11,766	2,395
Monaro ... ..	1	1,593	868	GENERAL TOTAL... ..	72	128,784	56,331
Morpoth ... ..	1	821	608 <sup>f</sup>				
Mudgee ... ..	1	2,245	1,289				
The Murray ... ..	1	965	391				

<sup>a</sup> Not contested.

<sup>b</sup> Cannot be given.—This number is merely an approximation.

<sup>c</sup> Inclusive of 11 invalid votes.

<sup>d</sup> Inclusive of 49 invalid votes.

<sup>e</sup> Inclusive of 17 invalid votes.

<sup>f</sup> Inclusive of 15 invalid votes.

<sup>g</sup> Inclusive of 10 invalid votes.

\* Estimated.—The Electors on the Gold Fields vote upon the production of their Mining or Business Licenses.

LAND SALES.

No. 167.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD in the Settled and Pastoral Districts of the Colony, otherwise than conditionally, during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
SETTLED DISTRICTS.											
	Argyle ... ..	4		24	28	0 2 34½		808 2 0	809 0 34½	1,394 4 0	
	Bathurst ... ..	13	54	124	191	6 1 0	204 3 21½	5,080 2 15	5,291 2 36½	7,273 15 1	
	Bligh ... ..			67	67			3,403 1 0	3,403 1 0	3,505 15 0	
	Brisbane ... ..		6	129	135		11 2 10	6,187 2 16	6,199 0 26	6,202 0 2	
	Camden ... ..			28	28			1,357 3 0	1,357 3 0	1,774 3 0	
	Cook ... ..	1		28	29	0 1 10		2,693 0 32	2,693 2 2	2,698 8 0	
	Cumberland ... ..	28	69	20	117	2 3 14½	144 0 23½	375 0 5	522 0 3½	4,925 9 6	7 18 3
	Durham ... ..	25	4	96	125	10 1 6½	10 0 0	4,574 2 2½	4,594 3 8½	4,874 5 2	5 0 0
	Georgiana ... ..			8	8			373 3 0	373 3 0	420 3 0	
	Gloucester ... ..	2		27	29	1 0 0		576 2 0	577 2 0	577 10 0	
	Hunter ... ..			24	24			1,740 0 0	1,740 0 0	1,767 10 0	6 8 2
	King ... ..	75		21	96	36 3 30		879 1 0	916 0 30	1,428 8 7	
	Macquarie ... ..	33	10	26	69	16 2 33	21 0 16	1,912 2 38	1,950 2 7	2,317 4 0	
	Murray ... ..			54	54			1,963 0 0	1,963 0 0	1,977 2 0	
	Northumberland ... ..	4	27	21	52	1 2 28	45 2 2	1,100 0 30	1,147 1 20	2,686 2 3	
	Phillip ... ..	8		46	54	2 1 39½		2,855 0 0	2,857 1 39½	2,897 0 4	45 16 3
	Roxburgh ... ..	8	21	8	37	5 0 30	35 1 1½	309 2 0	349 3 31½	467 6 6	5 4 0
	St. Vincent ... ..	23	44	55	122	9 2 13	125 3 11½	2,450 0 9½	2,585 1 33½	2,998 19 4	19 2 0
	Wellington ... ..	73		59	132	35 0 5½		1,450 0 37½	1,485 1 2½	1,980 8 9	17 0 0
	Westmoreland ... ..			2	2			87 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS...</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>129 0 3½</b>	<b>598 1 6</b>	<b>40,177 2 25½</b>	<b>40,904 3 34½</b>	<b>52,352 14 8</b>	<b>106 8 8</b>
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.											
Albert and Darling ... ..	Livingstone ... ..			1	1			320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
Bligh ... ..	Ewunmar ... ..			2	2			160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	
	Gowan ... ..			3	3			236 0 0	236 0 0	236 0 0	
	Gregory ... ..			1	1			50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
	Leichhardt ... ..			4	4			470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	
	Lincoln ... ..	5		21	26	2 2 0		962 1 0	964 3 0	999 5 0	
	Napier ... ..			1	1			320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
Clarence ... ..	Clarence ... ..	17		35	52	8 3 24		1,425 0 36	1,434 0 20	2,431 19 6	15 2 0
	Richmond ... ..	10	3	5	18	5 1 1	3 3 10½	171 2 0	180 2 11½	239 13 3	
	Rous ... ..	10	14	19	43	4 3 28	23 0 14½	441 3 0	469 3 2½	612 6 2	7 10 0



LAND SALES—continued.

No. 167.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts—continued.	Counties—continued.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.											
						a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clarence and Macleay ... ..	Fitzroy ... ..			2	2			195 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	
Clarence and New England ... ..	Clive ... ..	6	4	2	12	3 0 0	9 2 36	87 0 0	99 2 36	147 13 6	1 10 0
	Drake ... ..			2	2			322 0 0	322 0 0	322 0 0	
	Gresham ... ..			5	5			234 0 0	234 0 0	234 0 0	
Darling by pre-emption ... ..				1	1			320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
Darling and Murrumbidgee ... ..	Caira ... ..	27		2	29	13 2 0		21 2 9	35 0 9	275 17 10	9 5 0
Gwydir ... ..	Benarba ... ..			12	12			920 0 0	920 0 0	920 0 0	
	Burnett ... ..	12		13	25	6 0 0		877 0 0	883 0 0	925 0 0	
	Courallie ... ..	23		14	37	12 0 0		1,802 0 0	1,814 0 0	1,918 13 6	7 0 3
	Murchison ... ..			5	5			585 0 0	585 0 0	585 0 0	
	Stapylton ... ..			7	7			1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0	
Do. by pre-emption ... ..				4	4			1,588 0 0	1,588 0 0	1,588 0 0	
Gwydir and New England ... ..	Arrawatta ... ..	2	1	28	31	1 0 0	3 2 12	2,507 2 0	2,512 0 12	2,526 4 6	1 2 0
Lachlan ... ..	Bland ... ..			5	5			490 0 0	490 0 0	490 0 0	
	Bourke ... ..			8	8			1,555 0 37	1,555 0 37	1,566 17 4	
	Clarendon ... ..	15	5	42	62	9 1 30	2 3 10	764 1 8	776 2 8	1,254 10 8	11 6 0
	Cooper ... ..		1	8	9		3 0 0	1,946 0 0	1,949 0 0	1,953 15 0	
	Forbes ... ..		17	9	26		34 0 0	794 1 0	828 1 0	890 5 0	14 7 4
	Franklin ... ..			5	5			960 0 0	960 0 0	960 0 0	
	Gipps ... ..			9	9			392 0 0	392 0 0	392 0 0	
	Harden ... ..	16	13	38	67	8 0 0	6 0 0	1,929 0 3	1,943 0 3	2,252 4 0	19 10 0
	Monteagle ... ..	74	53	19	146	41 3 15	181 1 8	732 2 0	955 2 23	1,437 5 7	
	Nicholson ... ..			2	2			240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	
	Sturt ... ..			6	6			776 0 0	776 0 0	776 0 0	
Do. by pre-emption ... ..				2	2			528 0 0	528 0 0	528 0 0	
Lachlan and Darling ... ..	Waljeers ... ..		3		3		4 2 0		4 2 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Lachlan and Murrumbidgee ... ..	Waradgery ... ..	1		29	30	1 0 0		2,959 2 0	2,960 2 0	2,967 10 0	
Liverpool Plains ... ..	Buckland ... ..	2		23	25	1 0 0		3,944 1 16	3,945 1 16	3,952 7 0	
	Darling ... ..		2	35	37		2 2 16	2,406 3 7	2,409 1 23	2,420 10 0	
	Denham ... ..			1	1			100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Jamieson ... ..			1	1			100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Nandewar ... ..	6	7	25	38	2 0 0	37 0 0	1,243 2 27	1,282 2 27	1,390 17 7	15 12 9
	Parry ... ..	3		7	10	2 1 12		323 2 20	325 3 32	391 11 0	
	Pottinger ... ..	48	5	109	162	23 1 0	68 1 0	13,312 2 0	13,404 0 0	13,682 14 0	
	White ... ..			3	3			185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	
Do. by pre-emption ... ..				2	2			1,269 0 0	1,269 0 0	1,269 0 0	
Liverpool and Bligh ... ..	Baradine ... ..	7		8	15	3 1 35		817 0 0	820 1 35	846 15 0	
Liverpool Plains and New England ... ..	Inglis ... ..	11		17	28	14 2 0		1,581 0 0	1,595 2 0	1,753 3 6	13 1 9
Macleay ... ..	Dudley ... ..		22	6	28		115 3 27	374 0 0	489 3 27	882 7 6	

STATISTICS—1869.

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 167.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts—continued.	Counties—continued.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.											
Monaro	Raleigh		10	2	12		56 0 26	54 0 0	110 0 26	237 18 4	
	Auckland	37	21	100	158	22 0 0	30 2 4	2,308 0 7	2,360 2 11	2,865 14 6	
	Beresford			24	24			1,207 1 38	1,207 1 38	1,245 12 6	
	Dampier		16	24	40		38 1 1	1,435 0 12	1,473 1 13	1,550 18 3	
	Wallace			50	50			2,429 3 0	2,429 3 0	2,432 10 0	10 0 0
	Wellesley		2	117	119		1 3 35	10,118 3 20	10,120 3 15	10,151 9 9	
Monaro and Murrumbidgee	Cowley			7	7			430 0 0	430 0 0	430 0 0	10 0 0
Murrumbidgee	Boyd			19	19			2,910 0 0	2,919 0 0	2,919 0 0	
	Buccleuch			10	10			839 1 0	839 1 0	839 5 0	
	Cadell	21	1	18	40	6 0 34	6 3 16	2,576 0 0	2,589 0 10	2,655 7 6	2 0 0
	Denison			5	5			510 0 0	510 0 0	510 0 0	
	Goulburn	18	1	37	56	11 2 9	0 3 9	4,097 2 21	4,109 3 39	4,363 15 5	126 7 6
	Hume	8	5	18	31	3 3 33	5 0 0	1,996 0 0	2,004 3 33	2,047 13 0	
	Mitchell			29	29			3,404 1 0	3,404 1 0	3,404 5 0	
	Selwyn			5	11	1 1 0		457 0 0	458 1 0	467 0 0	10 0 0
	Townsend	1	6	52	59	0 1 30	34 3 9	11,632 1 0	11,667 1 39	11,782 8 0	32 10 0
	Urana			19	19			4,806 0 0	4,806 0 0	4,822 10 0	
	Wakool			13	13			3,295 1 0	3,295 1 0	3,295 5 0	
	Wynyard	5	8	19	32	1 2 0	70 2 34	1,129 0 8	1,201 1 2	1,461 16 4	2 0 0
Do. by pre-emption				6	6			3,080 0 0	3,080 0 0	3,080 0 0	
New England	Gough	23		38	61	12 0 2		2,149 0 21	2,161 0 23	2,268 7 0	
	Clarke			3	3			217 1 0	217 1 0	219 0 0	
	Hardinge	1		2	3	0 2 0		370 2 0	371 0 0	374 10 0	1 11 0
	Hawes			2	2			29 0 0	29 0 0	38 0 0	
	Sandon	8	7	49	64	4 0 0	12 0 0	1,812 3 26	1,828 3 26	2,028 17 4	1 6 8
Do. by pre-emption				2	2			320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	
New England and Macleay	Vernon			3	14			858 0 0	864 0 0	876 0 0	
Warrego	Cowper			2	4			43 0 0	45 0 0	48 15 0	
	Finch			3	3			217 0 0	217 0 0	217 0 0	
Wellington	Ashburnham	34	5	18	57	10 2 12½	10 2 24	982 0 0	1,003 0 36½	1,192 17 3	43 15 0
	Cunningham			1	1			45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	
	Gordon			10	14			934 0 0	979 0 26	1,091 14 6	
	Narromine			1	1			196 0 0	196 0 0	196 0 0	
	Oxley			5	6			100 2 28	100 2 28	113 6 11	
Do. by pre-emption				1	1			512 0 0	512 0 0	512 0 0	
	TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	456	237	1,348	2,041	237 3 25½	816 1 38	122,980 3 24	123,985 1 7½	130,278 3 0	364 17 3
	TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS	297	235	867	1,399	129 0 3½	598 1 6	40,177 2 25½	40,904 3 34½	52,352 14 8	106 8 8
	GRAND TOTAL	753	472	2,215	3,440	366 3 29½	1,414 3 4	163,108 2 9½	164,890 1 2½	182,630 17 8	471 5 11

STATISTICS—1869.

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 168.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LANDS SOLD.

Year.	Extent of Land Sold.					Total Price.	* Total Amount actually received in the Year.
	Town Lots.	Suburban Lots.	Special Country Lots.	Country Lots.	Total.		
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1860	785 2 5½	1,081 3 5	1,903 1 16	104,846 0 7	109,216 2 33½	159,053 18 4	155,316 14 8
1861	674 3 13	1,633 0 30	1,171 3 10	186,456 3 26	189,936 2 39	249,280 18 0	222,594 2 2
1862	489 1 4	1,420 2 2½	.....	65,382 2 28	67,292 1 34½	98,729 11 6	216,988 9 4
1863	384 2 16½	824 0 14½	.....	90,807 3 36	92,016 2 27½	112,878 7 9	192,113 10 8
1864	402 0 37½	904 2 30½	.....	56,909 0 7	58,215 3 35	68,961 3 11	112,719 4 9
1865	494 0 0	1,511 2 18	.....	99,344 3 4½	101,350 1 22½	135,521 4 2	213,241 4 3
1866	303 1 19½	1,045 2 22½	.....	107,828 1 15½	109,177 1 17½	127,609 0 0½	261,590 2 3
1867	235 0 37½	2,266 1 9	.....	116,543 0 22½	119,044 2 29½	138,843 1 8	264,660 2 4
1868	265 2 9	976 2 20	.....	148,703 0 24½	149,945 1 13½	160,978 9 11	265,219 12 11
1869	366 3 29½	1,414 3 4	.....	163,108 2 9½	164,890 1 2½	182,630 17 8	319,612 17 8

\* This is exclusive of Lands conditionally sold under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 (see following Return).  
 \* Inclusive of Conditional Purchases and Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

No. 169.—RETURN showing the number of Acres sold conditionally in each of the Years 1862 to 1869 inclusive; together with the amount realized for deposit, for balance of purchase money, for interest, and the gross amount realized in each Year.

Year.	Sold Conditionally.		Amount realized.			Gross Amount realized.
	Number of Selections.	Area.	For Deposit.	For Balance of Purchase Money.	For Interest.	
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	4,493	357,280 2 21	89,320 3 3	.....	.....	89,320 3 3
1863	3,558	259,369 3 35	64,842 10 0	.....	.....	64,842 10 0
1864	2,350	165,616 3 0	41,494 3 9	.....	.....	41,494 3 9
1865	2,166	151,450 0 0	37,862 10 0	34,393 17 1	6,548 11 7	78,804 18 8
1866	4,239	338,652 0 0	89,663 0 0	22,994 6 6	12,456 10 9	125,113 17 3
1867	2,935	232,176 0 0	58,044 0 0	13,382 19 0	15,002 10 0	86,429 9 0
1868	3,194	239,516 2 0	59,879 4 6	10,601 17 5	18,129 10 4	88,610 12 3
1869	4,992	397,328 2 26	99,332 3 3½	19,525 16 6	24,360 8 7	143,219 4 4½
TOTALS	27,994	2,161,390 2 2	540,347 14 9½	100,898 16 6	76,497 11 3	717,744 18 6½

LANDS GRANTED.

No. 170.—RETURN of LANDS set apart for PUBLIC PURPOSES, in the Year 1869.

County or District.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres, and not exceeding 1,500 Acres.		County or District—continued.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres, and not exceeding 1,500 Acres.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Armstrong's Forest	1	a. r. p. 2 0 0	.....	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Marulan	1	a. r. p. 2 0 0	.....	a. r. p. 2 0 0
Adaminby	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Moonbi	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0
Araluen (West)	2	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	Moorwaiba	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Balgowlah, Manly	1	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	Moruya	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Balrauld	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Mudgee	1	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0
Banks' Meadow, Botany	1	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	Mulwala	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Binalong	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0	Murrurundi	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0
Bingera	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0	Narrabri	4	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Bourke	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Newcastle	1	0 2 3	.....	0 2 3
Breadalbane	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Norah	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0
Brewarrina	.....	.....	1	650 0 0	Nundle	.....	.....	1	363 0 0
Brogo River, Bega	1	53 0 0	.....	53 0 0	Nymboida	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Broke	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Obley	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Brushgrove Reserve	2	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Oleria	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Buitenbalong	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Oxley Island, Manning River	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Bungoanah, near Albury	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Palmer's Oak Creek, Upper Turon	1	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0
Carroll	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Penbula	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Cherry-tree Hill, near Uralla	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Pitt Town	1	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0
Coonamble	2	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0	Quarrybylong	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Coole	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Raymond Terrace	1	4 0 8	.....	4 0 8
Cooroobongatti, Macleay River	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Richmond River, near Saw-mills	1	3 3 0½	.....	3 3 0½
Coimandry	1	18 3 24	.....	18 3 24	Robertson	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Copmanhurst	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Rylstone	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Coraki	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	St. Alban's	3	1 3 30	.....	1 3 30
Corowa	.....	.....	1	177 0 0	St. Leonards	2	81 0 0	.....	81 0 0
Cowra	1	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	Stony Creek	.....	.....	1	200 0 0
Dubbo	.....	.....	1	160 0 0	Sutton Forest	2	1 0 24	.....	1 0 24
Emu	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Thurgona	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Forbes	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Tucki Tucki, Richmond River	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Frederick	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Tumut	1	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Frederickton	1	7 2 1	.....	7 2 1	Turrarnia	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Grafton	1	0 2 0	.....	0 2 0	Do.	.....	.....	1	106 0 0
Grafton (North)	1	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	Uladulla	2	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0
Gumby Gumby	.....	.....	1	125 0 0	Umarra	1	0 1 32	.....	0 1 32
Gundagai	.....	.....	1	123 0 0	Urana	3	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Gundaroo	1	1 3 20	.....	1 3 20	Wagonga	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Guadurimba	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	Walgett	.....	.....	1	640 0 0
Hay	1	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Wandrawandian	1	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Hydes' Fall, Bellenger River	1	7 2 0	.....	7 2 0	Wee Waa	.....	.....	1	614 0 0
Inverell	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0	Wellington	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
Kangaloon	2	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0	Wiromba	3	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0
Kempsey (West)	2	9 0 39	.....	9 0 39	Willoughby (North)	1	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Kinchela	2	3 2 0	.....	3 2 0	Windeyer	1	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Kyuga	1	1 1 34	.....	1 1 34	Windsor	1	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Liverpool	1	0 2 9	.....	0 2 9	Young	2	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
TOTAL	113	374 1 24½	11	3,298 0 0					

## LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 171.—RETURN showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each of the following Counties, which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1869.

Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.	Counties—continued.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.
	acres	acres		acres	acres
Argyle ... ..	405,358	844,282	Hunter ... ..	75,895	1,240,045
Bathurst ... ..	476,984	713,416	King ... ..	145,247	994,693
Bligh ... ..	235,586	840,624	Macquarie ... ..	168,705	1,239,295
Brisbane ... ..	394,734	373,558	Murray ... ..	390,403	1,048,317
Camden ... ..	422,495	980,438	Northumberland ... ..	452,894	1,045,986
Cook ... ..	146,868	918,732	Phillip ... ..	107,915	927,605
Cumberland ... ..	483,544	431,336	Roxburgh ... ..	180,726	794,034
Durham ... ..	827,077	527,803	St. Vincent ... ..	340,240	1,392,620
Georgiana ... ..	422,036	809,964	Wellington ... ..	221,175	858,656
Gloucester ... ..	731,581	643,799	Westmoreland ... ..	103,714	916,166
			TOTAL ... ..	6,733,177	17,541,269

No. 172.—RETURN showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1869.

Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.	Counties—continued.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.
	acres	acres		acres	acres
Arrawatta ... ..	10,481	1,221,519	Gresham ... ..	1,171	870,529
Ashburnham ... ..	20,504	1,371,496	Harden ... ..	63,272	1,041,675
Auckland ... ..	56,037	1,204,763	Hardinge ... ..	9,492	934,508
Baradine ... ..	2,531	1,325,474	Hawes ... ..	1,267	934,413
Benarba ... ..	1,242	1,598,758	Hume ... ..	29,342	914,658
Beresford ... ..	21,069	890,931	Inglis ... ..	19,274	540,706
Bland ... ..	790	1,359,210	Jamieson ... ..	100	985,700
Blaxland ... ..	.....	.....	Kennedy ... ..	.....	956,800
Boyd ... ..	13,374	866,656	Leichhardt ... ..	1,310	1,978,690
Buckland ... ..	276,779	779,121	Lincoln ... ..	15,577	1,190,763
Buelcleuch ... ..	22,107	724,511	Livingstone ... ..	320	2,389,680
Bourke ... ..	5,615	.....	Menindie ... ..	108	.....
Buller ... ..	1,393	894,606	Mitchell ... ..	10,967	780,733
Burnett ... ..	6,194	1,017,806	Monteagle ... ..	14,304	842,666
Cadell ... ..	14,337	481,133	Murchison ... ..	6,330	1,209,670
Caira ... ..	2,302	.....	Nandewar ... ..	6,871	768,829
Clarke ... ..	217	433,183	Napier ... ..	6,420	886,380
Clarence ... ..	56,048	849,552	Narromine ... ..	1,196	1,062,504
Clarendon ... ..	30,770	906,630	Nicholson ... ..	281	.....
Clive ... ..	9,038	646,962	Oxley ... ..	378	1,199,771
Courallic ... ..	2,971	1,287,929	Parry ... ..	325,890	554,110
Cooper ... ..	4,384	.....	Perry ... ..	409	.....
Cowley ... ..	14,925	785,075	Pottinger ... ..	23,162	1,512,836
Cowper ... ..	506	2,399,494	Richmond ... ..	3,265	732,735
Clyde ... ..	39	1,899,961	Rous ... ..	20,425	1,157,175
Cunningham ... ..	397	921,203	Raleigh ... ..	205	1,119,890
Dampier ... ..	19,365	994,635	Sandon ... ..	71,250	757,550
Darling ... ..	4,922	922,478	Selwyn ... ..	4,946	1,099,018
Denham ... ..	1,794	1,294,812	Stapylton ... ..	3,683	1,308,317
Denison ... ..	6,657	719,743	Sturt ... ..	9,463	.....
Dudley ... ..	13,756	963,244	Tailla ... ..	435	1,423,577
Dowling ... ..	40	.....	Tara ... ..	364	1,234,836
Drake ... ..	11,182	740,818	Townsend ... ..	33,207	1,556,893
Ewenmar ... ..	620	.....	Urana ... ..	10,930	1,548,812
Ewenna ... ..	.....	1,184,000	Vernon ... ..	11,184	756,816
Forbes ... ..	3,346	.....	Wallace ... ..	19,556	1,339,844
Fitzroy ... ..	995	726,705	Waljeers ... ..	39	.....
Flinders ... ..	.....	2,000,000	Wakool ... ..	36,432	1,739,568
Franklin ... ..	960	.....	Wandgery ... ..	5,098	1,609,712
Gipps ... ..	2,212	1,421,788	Wellesley ... ..	51,074	864,520
Gough ... ..	30,601	1,003,006	Wentworth ... ..	885	2,120,715
Goulburn ... ..	62,227	737,882	White ... ..	2,485	1,191,115
Gordon ... ..	14,544	721,356	Windeyer ... ..	252	2,726,148
Gowen ... ..	3,513	1,004,487	Wynyard ... ..	40,208	903,790
Gregory ... ..	848	2,199,252	Young ... ..	727	.....
			TOTAL ... ..	1,616,086	87,251,831

## REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.

No. 173.—RETURN showing the REVENUE from LANDS and GOLD FIELDS for the Year ended 31st December, 1869, under the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Description.	No. of Lots.	Area sold.	Average Price per acre.	Total Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Balance remaining unpaid.
		n r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold at Auction ... { Town ... ..	684	530 2 12½	16 2 9½	8,563 15 8	87,646 15 3	22,543 13 1
... { Suburban ... ..	478	1,114 3 21½	4 14 4½	5,262 15 9		
... { Country ... ..	1,236	93,428 1 37	1 0 7½	96,363 12 5		
Unconditionally sold by Selection ...	545	39,085 1 12	1 0 0½	39,217 6 9	39,217 6 9	
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements ...	448	23,016 0 13½	1 1 1½	24,337 14 5	24,337 14 5	
Proceeds of sales of unnecessary Roads...	11	28 3 25	2 11 5	73 18 0	73 18 0	
Sold under return of Water Reservation	1	6 2 10	4 0 0	26 5 0	26 5 0	
Specially sold at appraised price ...	6	46 3 17	12 6 7½	577 15 0	577 15 0	
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price...	13	15 2 14	37 17 11½	590 15 0	590 15 0	
Sold by pre-emption ... ..	18	7,617 0 0	1 0 0	7,617 0 0	7,617 0 0	
Sold conditionally ... ..	4,999	397,328 2 26	1 0 0	397,328 13 3	99,332 3 3½	297,996 9 11½
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>8,439</b>	<b>562,218 3 23½</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>579,959 11 3</b>	<b>259,419 12 8½</b>	<b>320,540 3 0½</b>
Balances received on Conditional Purchases ...					19,525 16 6	
Interest received on ditto ... ..					24,360 8 7	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED</b> ... ..					<b>303,305 17 9½</b>	
<b>UNDER THE CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.</b>						
Number.		Estimated Area.	Rent and Assessment received.			
		square miles	£ s. d.			
3,645	Pastoral Leases in Second Class and Unsettled Districts ... ..	193,749	227,381 18 0			
11,212	Auction and Pre-emptive Leases in First Class Settled Districts ... ..	11,212	22,424 12 1			
	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>204,961</b>	<b>249,805 10 1</b>			
<b>UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.</b>						
Duty on Gold in the nature of Rent...					£ s. d.	
Leases for Mining Purposes other than Gold					16,840 19 7	
Auriferous Leases					5,412 2 0	
Miners' Rights...					4,634 16 8	
Business Licenses					5,243 5 0	
					655 0 0	
	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..				<b>32,786 3 3</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Fines for non-payment of Pre-emptive Purchases within the prescribed time ...					£ s. d.	
Forfeited Deposits ... ..					207 4 0	
Licenses to cut Timber ... ..					471 5 11	
Quit Rents ... ..					1,790 12 3	
Survey of Land ... ..					69 13 4	
Fees on Transfers ... ..					118 18 1	
Fees on Deeds ... ..					896 0 0	
Sundry Collections ... ..					3,640 0 0	
					326 12 9	
	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..				<b>7,520 6 4</b>	
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>						
Total Receipts {	Under Lands Alienation Act ... ..				£ s. d.	
	" Occupation Act ... ..				303,305 17 9½	
	" Gold Fields Act ... ..				249,805 10 1	
	" Miscellaneous ... ..				32,786 3 3	
					7,520 6 4	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..				<b>593,417 17 5½</b>	
Revenue received in 1869 ... ..					593,417 17 5½	
Balance payable in 1870 ... ..					22,543 13 1	
Ditto in 1872, for Conditional Purchases ... ..					297,996 9 11½	
					<b>*913,958 0 6</b>	

\* Being an increase of £186,412 12s. 2d. on the previous year.

## LEASED LANDS.

No. 174.—RETURN of LANDS LEASED for Pastoral Purposes, in the Years 1863 to 1869 inclusive.

Year.	Fourteen Years' Leases.		Eight Years' Leases.		Five Years' Leases.		Annual Leases.		Total Area of Land leased.	Annual Rent payable on				Total Annual Rent payable.
	No. of Leases.	Area leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.	No. of Leases.	Area leased.		Fourteen Years' Leases.	Eight Years' Leases.	Five Years' Leases.	Annual Leases.	
		square miles		square miles		square miles		square miles	square miles	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	1,717	77,166	9	215	1,311	62,768	4,868	5,371	145,520	31,426 10 5	298 10 0	38,151 19 7	11,189 12 3	81,066 12 3
1864	1,717	77,166	.....	171	1,606	83,924	5,460	6,038	167,299	31,426 10 5	265 10 0	45,178 8 2	12,076 1 5	88,946 10 0
1865	1,716	77,141	7	150	1,805	99,992	6,480	6,335	183,618	31,416 10 5	208 0 0	50,535 17 4	12,982 9 5	95,142 17 8
1866	454	20,760	.....	.....	3,221	172,534	7,165	7,165	200,459	10,206 6 6	.....	198,441 9 6	14,330 1 5	222,977 17 5
1867	438	18,659	.....	.....	3,273	177,549	8,500	8,500	204,708	9,772 9 0	.....	231,718 8 3	17,000 0 0	258,490 17 3
1868	436	18,615	.....	.....	3,322	180,506	9,851	9,851	208,972	17,598 11 5	.....	219,643 12 9	19,708 12 8	254,950 16 10
1869	370	15,797	.....	.....	3,275	177,952	11,212	11,212	204,961	13,279 9 0	.....	214,102 9 0	22,424 12 1	249,806 10 1

1870-71.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

(AS TAKEN UNDER THE CENSUS ACT, ON 2ND APRIL, 1871.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 May, 1871.*

ESTIMATED RETURN of the Population of New South Wales, as taken on the 2nd April, 1871, under the Census Act of 1870.

City of Sydney.		Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>West Sydney—</b>				
Males ...	17,484	Denison Ward ... .. 5,067 Brisbane Ward ... .. 3,860 Phillip Ward ... .. 4,050 Gipps Ward ... .. 4,507	5,084 3,461 4,250 4,476	10,151 7,321 8,300 8,983
Females ...	17,271			
	<u>34,755</u>			
<b>East Sydney—</b>				
Males ...	18,687	Macquarie Ward ... .. 3,649 Bourke Ward ... .. 2,398 Cook Ward ... .. 7,021 Fitz Roy Ward ... .. 5,619	4,100 2,648 7,665 6,361	7,749 5,046 14,686 11,980
Females ...	20,774			
	<u>39,461</u>			
Islands in Port Jackson ... ..		64	63	127
Houseless persons ... ..		12	4	16
Ships in harbour ... ..		1,208	31	1,239
H.M.S. "Clio" ... ..		264		264
H.I.M.S. "Guichen" ... ..		83		83
<b>Total, Sydney</b> ... ..		<b>38,142</b>	<b>37,803</b>	<b>75,945</b>
<b>Suburbs—</b>				
Balmain ... ..		3,171	3,665	6,836
Newtown ... ..		2,748	2,921	5,669
Glebe... ..		2,751	2,963	5,714
Redfern and Botany... ..		6,014	6,031	12,045
Paddington ... ..		5,321	6,089	11,410
Concord ... ..		1,659	1,847	3,506
St. George ... ..		4,227	4,210	8,437
St. Leonards... ..		2,664	2,529	5,193
<b>Total, Suburbs</b> ... ..		<b>28,555</b>	<b>30,255</b>	<b>58,810</b>
<b>Country Districts—</b>				
As separately enumerated, less Bourke and Walgett ... ..		206,205	157,420	363,625
Bourke and Walgett ... ..				3,200
<b>Total, Country Districts</b> ... ..				<b>366,825</b>

Sydney ... ..	75,945
Suburbs ... ..	58,810
Country Districts ... ..	366,825

Estimated Total Population of New South Wales  
on the 2nd April, 1871 ... .. 501,580 exclusive of Aborigines.

APPROXIMATE RETURN showing the Population of the Census or Registry Districts of New South Wales, as taken on the 2nd April, 1871, under the Census Act of 1870.

Census or Registry Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Sydney ... ..	38,143	37,802	75,945
2. Balmain ... ..	3,171	3,665	6,836
3. Newtown ... ..	2,748	2,921	5,669
4. Glebe ... ..	2,751	2,962	5,714
5. Redfern and Botany ... ..	6,014	6,031	12,045
6. Paddington ... ..	5,321	6,089	11,410
7. Concord ... ..	1,659	1,847	3,506
8. St. George ... ..	4,227	4,210	8,437
9. St. Leonard's ... ..	2,664	2,529	5,193
10. Albury ... ..	5,554	3,641	9,195
11. Armidale ... ..	5,448	4,315	9,763
12. Balranald ... ..	416	175	591
13. Bathurst ... ..	9,428	7,398	16,826
14. Bega ... ..	1,386	1,267	2,653
15. Berrima ... ..	2,397	2,161	4,558
16. Binalong ... ..	2,237	1,620	3,857
17. Bombala ... ..	1,659	1,200	2,859
18. Bourke ... ..	Returns not	yet received.	
19. Braidwood ... ..	6,533	5,096	11,629
20. Brisbane Water ... ..	1,417	1,175	2,592
21. Broolee ... ..	2,182	1,549	3,731
22. Camden ... ..	2,099	1,936	4,035
23. Campbelltown ... ..	940	933	1,873
24. Carcoar ... ..	3,968	2,442	6,410
25. Cowra ... ..	847	521	1,368
26. Cassilis ... ..	1,827	1,020	2,847
27. Clarence Town ... ..	536	464	1,000
28. Cooma ... ..	2,505	1,879	4,384
29. Coonabarabran ... ..	1,332	852	2,184
30. Deniliquin ... ..	1,776	939	2,715
31. Dubbo ... ..	2,658	1,592	4,250
32. Dungog ... ..	1,031	919	1,950
33. Eden ... ..	672	542	1,214
34. Forbes ... ..	4,038	2,723	6,761
35. Goulburn ... ..	7,335	6,385	13,720
36. Grafton ... ..	4,983	3,971	8,954
37. Gundagai ... ..	2,738	2,012	4,750
38. Hartley ... ..	2,819	2,351	5,170
39. Hay ... ..	2,455	1,093	3,548
40. Inverell ... ..	1,347	1,011	2,358
41. Kiama ... ..	2,946	2,813	5,759
42. Liverpool ... ..	2,144	1,360	3,504
43. M'Donald River ... ..	356	267	623
44. Macleay River ... ..	2,737	2,240	4,977
45. Maitland ... ..	6,795	6,847	13,642
46. Manning River ... ..	2,780	2,390	5,170
47. Mcintdee ... ..	905	278	1,183
48. Moama ... ..	570	344	914
49. Molong ... ..	1,946	1,151	3,097
50. Moulamein ... ..	413	144	557
51. Morpeth ... ..	1,665	1,624	3,289
52. Mudgee ... ..	7,740	4,155	11,895
53. Murrurundi ... ..	2,441	1,702	4,143
54. Musclebrook and Merton ... ..	1,926	1,689	3,615
55. Newcastle ... ..	9,851	8,814	18,665
56. Nundle ... ..	1,335	732	2,067
57. Orange ... ..	4,220	3,378	7,598
58. Parramatta ... ..	6,309	5,251	11,560
59. Paterson ... ..	1,637	1,213	2,850
60. Patrick's Plains ... ..	3,432	3,236	6,718
61. Penrith ... ..	2,418	2,232	4,650
62. Picton ... ..	1,186	1,023	2,209
63. Port Macquarie ... ..	1,201	931	2,132
64. Port Stephens ... ..	1,465	1,194	2,659
65. Queanbeyan ... ..	2,557	2,105	4,662
66. Raymond Terrace ... ..	1,603	1,437	3,040
67. Richmond ... ..	1,534	1,550	3,084
68. Richmond River ... ..	2,717	1,824	4,541
69. Ryde ... ..	1,456	1,429	2,885
70. Rylstone ... ..	1,256	877	2,133
71. Scone ... ..	2,129	1,665	3,794
72. Shoalhaven ... ..	2,364	2,076	4,440



Census or Registry Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
73. Sofala ... ..	1,837	989	2,826
74. Tambaroora ... ..	1,919	939	2,858
75. Tamworth ... ..	4,081	2,725	6,806
76. Tenterfield ... ..	1,389	968	2,357
77. Tumut ... ..	1,979	1,366	3,345
78. Tweed River ... ..	275	172	447
79. Ulladulla ... ..	882	770	1,652
80. Wagga Wagga ... ..	3,580	2,280	5,860
81. Walgett ... ..	Returns not yet received.		
82. Warialda ... ..	2,272	1,274	3,546
83. Wee Waa ... ..	1,126	575	1,701
84. Wellingrove ... ..	1,588	963	2,551
85. Wellington ... ..	1,995	1,348	3,343
86. Wentworth ... ..	743	459	1,202
87. Windsor ... ..	2,494	2,435	4,929
88. Wollombi ... ..	995	957	1,952
89. Wollongong ... ..	2,912	2,786	5,698
90. Yass ... ..	3,616	2,984	6,600
91. Young ... ..	3,854	2,278	6,132
	272,902	225,478	498,380
Estimated population of Walgett ... ..			1,200
"    "    Bourke ... ..			2,000
Estimated Total (exclusive of Aborigines) ... ..			501,580

N.B.—I think it may fairly be presumed that a Census taken in those portions of the Colony which are sparsely populated, during a period of continued flood, there must have been more than a usual number of persons omitted in the collection. From the nature of the undertaking, I can give no reliable number as indicating in any way those thus unaccounted for.—E.G.W.

TABLE showing the Estimated Increase of the Population of New South Wales between the Years 1861 and 1871.

	1861.			1871.			Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney .....	27,657	29,183	56,840	38,142	37,803	75,945	10,485	8,020	19,105
Suburban Districts	17,768	19,078	36,846	28,555	30,255	58,810	10,787	11,177	21,964
*Country Districts.									or over 59½ per cent.
Totals .....									or over 33¼ per cent.

\* Cannot be given until returns are received from Bourke and Walgett.

ESTIMATED POPULATION of the Colony of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births during Half-year ended 31st December, 1870	5,231	4,973	10,204			
Arrivals by Sea ... ..	6,808	2,341	9,149			
Deaths during same period...	1,915	1,171	3,086	12,039	7,314	19,353
Departures by Sea ... ..	5,287	1,783	7,070			
				7,202	2,954	10,156
Increase during Half-year ... ..				4,837	4,360	9,197
Estimated Population on 30th June, 1870 ... ..				275,514	218,117	493,631
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1870 ... ..				280,351	222,477	502,828

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 27 March, 1871.

E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.



1870.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# VITAL STATISTICS.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, ON VITAL STATISTICS.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

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1870.



1869.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

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THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

TRANSMITTING ABSTRACTS OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

FOR THE YEAR 1869, AND PREFATORY REPORT.

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Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 5 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Annual Abstracts of the Returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in my department for the year 1869, accompanied by the usual Report on the results they exhibit, as well as their general bearing on the social condition and well-being of the community.

The names of 33,532 persons were added to the records during the year under review, swelling the aggregate number of registrations since the Act 19 Victoria No. 34 came into operation to 395,898, and presenting an accumulation of facts of incalculable value as affecting the interests of the people, whether regarded in their sanitary or legal aspect. Progress of registration.

7,598 persons were united in wedlock.

19,243 births were recorded.

6,691 deaths were registered.

The marriages and births exceeded those of the preceding year by 63 and 758 respectively, while the mortality was less by 534.

It is a source of gratification to be able to pronounce, from close observation, that the registration system in this Colony is a great success. That its objects are fully appreciated is demonstrated by the repeated demands for the subdivision of existing districts, the formation of new ones to facilitate registration, and by the earnest desire evinced by the public to comply with the provisions of the Act and the Regulations framed under it.

The estimated population on the 31st December last was 485,330, viz., 271,004 males and 214,326 females,—an inequality of sexes which will probably attract the attention of the Legislature in their deliberations on the subject of immigration. This information is obtained by computing the excess of births over deaths, 12,552, the number of seaborne arrivals over departures, 6,039, and adding the population, as arrived at by the same method, on the last day of the year 1868; showing a net increase in the number, of 18,591 or 3·98 per cent. 19,756 persons landed in the Colony during 1869, 13,717 left its several ports. Population.  
Immigration and emigration.

Upon this basis of population the marriages were at the rate of 0·80 to every 100 living, the births 4·04, and the deaths 1·41. Marriage, birth, and death rate.

As compared with the year 1868, the marriage rate, in proportion to the growth of population, shows a falling off of 0·02 per cent.; the birth rate of 0·01; and the death rate of 0·14 per cent. The decrease in the number of deaths is a favourable feature in the returns, indicating that the public health was more satisfactory than in any year during the past decennial period, or since the opening of the registers in this department, in March 1856. Public health.

The

Further supervision necessary.

The recent changes in many of the district appointments render the more necessary the supervision suggested by me in my Report for 1866, as many of the most experienced Registrars who devoted a considerable portion of their time to this specific duty have been superseded by persons holding other offices, which precludes their giving that amount of attention to registration which is required to ensure accuracy. Complete registration being so essentially necessary in affording authenticated facts, serving to aid the efforts of those striving to obtain legal redress in disputed questions as to descent and right of accession to property, and in showing the fatal prevalence of certain classes of disease and the particular localities, and thus removing the impression, too general I believe, that registration results are a mere array of figures.

Subdivision of City into Registration Districts.

I would again recommend that a subdivision of the city be proclaimed, as proposed in my Report for 1865, page 7. My proposition, it will be seen on reference to the Report in question, was that the city should be subdivided into four sections, with a Registrar appointed to each, to be remunerated by fees on entries, upon the same scale as other District Officers. Although the change would involve an additional annual expenditure, the convenience to the citizens would be far better consulted by the facilities which these separate offices would afford, and would ensure the registration of many births which, judging from the comparatively small annual increase of births in the city, I am inclined to think pass unregistered. My predecessor stated on several occasions how very desirable such a change would be, and urged its adoption as a means of ensuring greater accuracy in registration.

Census arrangements.

The Legislature having assented to a measure authorizing an enumeration of the people, active steps are now being taken to carry out this national undertaking; the 2nd April next being the date fixed for ascertaining the extent and distribution of the population. I shall use every exertion to arrive at a successful result, by carefully superintending the arrangements. The completion of the Census will remove the difficulty which has long been felt in obtaining a reliable foundation upon which statements relating to the social condition can only be compiled. I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me last year, in referring to the proposed Census, to recommend that the Registration Districts should be assimilated to the Police Districts. This change being effected will tend to a saving of time and labour, and I trust shortly, with the sanction of the Government, to issue the necessary proclamations. Another subject to which on a previous occasion I solicited the action of the Government is an alteration in the Registration Act which I conceive would materially aid its working. During each year it is found that many hundreds of declarations are taken, which are rendered necessary by the neglect of the parents (whose duty it is) to register the births of their children within the period prescribed by law. The Imperial Registration Act 6 and 7 Will. IV, c. 86, provides for such omissions, and empowers the Registrar to demand a fee of 5s. as a penalty for every instance where such neglect is apparent. I propose therefore that a similar authority should be vested in the District Registrars in this Colony, imposing also a higher penalty for each year of neglect. I deem it also worthy of consideration whether it would not be reasonable and prudent to make provision for the payment of a small fee, say 1s., on the registration of any birth or death, such fees to be collected and accounted for by the District Registrars. By these means the charges of the department on the Revenue of the Colony would be materially lessened; and I believe that if a small fee as suggested were paid, the public would set a greater value upon the registration as a consideration for something for which they have paid; and the Government, as the custodian of their records, is I conceive reasonably entitled to some acknowledgment for the service rendered.

Suggested amendments in Act 19 Vic. No. 34.

Abstract of Vital Statistics, 1869.

It may be useful to those who take an interest in statistics, to have placed before them in a condensed form the results of registration in each of the divisions of the Colony, during the year 1869. The districts included in each division are shown in Appendix B to this Report.

	Population, Census 1861.	Marriages.	Births.	Illegitimates.	Deaths.	Excess Births over Deaths.
1. North-eastern Division ... ..	51,378	479	2,954	93	724	2,230
2. North-midland ,, ... ..	9,676	115	676	25	145	531
3. North-western ,, ... ..	13,743	191	1,147	51	419	728
4. Metropolitan ,, ... ..	93,686	1,556	5,364	241	2,442	2,922
5. East-midland ,, ... ..	54,521	386	2,419	93	1,096	1,323
6. West-midland ,, ... ..	40,563	353	2,178	97	644	1,534
7. South-eastern ,, ... ..	23,375	175	1,267	28	238	1,029
8. South-midland ,, ... ..	54,965	423	2,672	98	761	1,911
9. South-western ,, ... ..	7,043	121	566	17	222	344
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	348,950	3,799	19,243	743	6,691	12,552

The

The deaths in the district of Liverpool show an excess of 79 over the births, leaving the aggregate excess of births over deaths at 12,552.

Table A, which follows, shows separately the number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Quarter of the year 1869, in Sydney, the Suburbs, and Country Districts. Quarterly Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

A.

TABLE showing the Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Year 1869.

Quarter ended—	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Sydney—</b>							
31st March .....	332	338	299	637	202	169	371
30th June .....	330	418	344	762	203	151	354
30th September .....	299	425	357	782	211	166	377
31st December .....	314	320	344	664	230	179	409
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,511</b>
<b>Suburbs—</b>							
31st March .....	91	310	271	581	118	122	240
30th June .....	52	327	352	679	119	107	226
30th September .....	64	326	289	615	127	93	220
31st December .....	74	320	324	644	123	122	245
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>931</b>
<b>Country Districts—</b>							
31st March .....	574	1,681	1,617	3,298	719	497	1,216
30th June .....	546	1,727	1,703	3,430	717	424	1,141
30th September .....	572	1,906	1,773	3,679	595	345	940
31st December .....	551	1,774	1,698	3,472	608	344	952
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>13,879</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>4,249</b>
<b>New South Wales—</b>							
31st March .....	997	2,329	2,187	4,516	1,039	788	1,827
30th June .....	928	2,472	2,399	4,871	1,039	682	1,721
30th September .....	935	2,657	2,419	5,076	933	604	1,537
31st December .....	939	2,414	2,366	4,780	961	645	1,606
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>6,691</b>

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in 1869 was 3,799, being 63 more than those entered upon the registers in 1868, and 199 above the average of the preceding five years. Comparison with previous years.

Of the marriages in 1869, there were performed,—

In Sydney .....	1,275	or	33.56	per cent.	Proportional percentage.
Suburbs .....	281	„	7.40	„	
Country .....	2,243	„	59.04	„	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,799</b>	„	<b>100.00</b>	„	

In proportion to population, the city gives a percentage of 1.71, the suburbs of 0.54, and the country of 0.64.

The annual rate per 1,000 for the whole Colony in each year is shown below, viz. :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Ratio of marriages.
9.02	8.90	8.25	7.80	8.18	7.98	

It will therefore be seen that, although a numerical increase of marriages is exhibited in the returns for 1869, the growth of population has tended to lower the rate.

The disproportion of the sexes is doubtless the chief cause operating to keep down the marriage rate, as also probably influenced by habits of convenience. I find it difficult to assign any other reason, although I am aware that in England, the prosperity or depression of trade, and the increase or decrease in the agricultural returns, acting upon the condition of the working classes, are causes which are readily accepted as governing matrimonial arrangements. This conclusion would not hold good in this Colony, as marriages have been found more numerous during years of unfavourable harvests and disastrous floods than during those of prosperous seasons. Probable influences on marriage rate.

The

Marriages by  
the different  
Churches.

The marriages celebrated according to the ceremonies of the Churches of the several denominations, as well as those performed by District Registrars, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows, viz. :—

	1868.	1869.	1868. Per cent.	1869. Per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Church of England .....	1,024	1,018	27·41	26·79	...	0·62
Roman Catholic .....	912	901	24·41	23·72	...	0·69
Presbyterian .....	698	663	18·68	17·45	...	1·23
Wesleyan .....	333	313	8·91	8·23	...	0·68
Congregationalist .....	96	106	2·57	2·79	0·22	...
Primitive Methodist .....	51	58	1·37	1·54	0·17	...
Baptist .....	21	25	0·56	0·66	0·10	...
Hebrew .....	13	13	0·35	0·34	...	0·01
Free Church of England .....	350	446	9·37	11·74	2·37	...
Unitarian, German Evangelical, Christian Israelites, Christians, Latter Day Saints, and Free Gospel Churches .....	5	13	0·13	0·34	0·21	...
Registrars' Offices .....	233	243	6·24	6·40	0·16	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>3·23</b>	<b>3·23</b>

From this table we gather that the number of marriages by the Church of England in 1869 stood the highest of any of the religious bodies; the Roman Catholic next, followed by the Presbyterian; the Free Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists; the largest increase being the Free Church of England, to be attributed probably to the inducements held out by those attached to this sect in marrying persons of all denominations and creeds—fees not being compulsory.

Marriages by  
District  
Registrars.

In 1869, of 243 marriages by the District Registrars, without the religious ceremony, there were—

In Sydney .....	5
Suburbs .....	6
Country .....	232
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>243</b>

clearly indicating that where the ministrations of a clergyman is easily obtainable, the marriages by civil contract are scarcely thought of. It is in the distant and thinly populated parts of the Colony chiefly that the District Registrars' services are called into request. In several instances of marriages by District Registrars it has been observed that subsequent celebration of the marriages by Ministers have been obtained.

Decennial Table  
of Marriages.

The Decennial Table gives the number of Marriages performed by each Denomination during the period.

B.

DENOMINATION.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Church of England .....	879	1,021	921	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018
Roman Catholic .....	714	783	824	836	945	934	873	881	912	901
Presbyterian .....	877	814	962	966	945	935	856	767	698	663
Wesleyan .....	192	244	219	234	278	349	349	303	333	313
Primitive Methodist .....	36	49	71	55	60	54	49	49	51	58
Congregationalist .....	41	62	69	100	95	97	90	100	96	106
Baptist .....	9	22	22	41	28	34	49	38	21	25
Christian Israelite .....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian .....	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	4
Hebrew .....	10	8	12	14	10	11	13	9	13	13
Latter Day Saints .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446
German Evangelical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2
Christians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Free Gospel Church .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Registrars' Offices .....	181	213	224	220	245	252	278	256	233	243
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>3,799</b>



As regards the educational status of persons of each creed marrying in 1869, the figures below will convey a tolerably correct idea, the marriage registers being taken as the basis of comparison. It is satisfactory to note that the number affixing the mark signature shows a decrease on the returns for the preceding year; although a larger number of marriages took place. In a few years we shall be able to prove how much the "Public Schools Act" is doing to educate and enlighten the rising generation; and how far it is likely to be instrumental in gradually extinguishing that symbol of illiteracy, the mark signature, which at present so freely stains the records.

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.	Marks.	Marks per cent.
Church of England .....	1,018	1,730	306	15.02
Roman Catholic .....	901	1,290	512	28.41
Presbyterian .....	663	1,132	194	14.63
Wesleyan .....	313	548	78	12.46
Primitive Methodist .....	68	100	16	13.79
Congregationalist .....	106	187	25	11.79
Baptist .....	25	46	4	8.00
Unitarian .....	4	8	.....	.....
Hebrew .....	13	26	.....	.....
Free Church of England .....	446	732	160	17.94
German Evangelical .....	2	4	.....	.....
Christians .....	6	12	.....	.....
Free Gospel Church .....	1	1	1	50.00
Registrars' Offices .....	243	324	162	33.33
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>19.18</b>

Taking the three divisions of the Colony, the following results are brought out:—

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.			Marks.			Marks per cent.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sydney .....	1,275	1,141	1,013	2,154	134	262	396	15.53
Suburbs .....	281	250	239	489	31	42	73	12.99
Country .....	2,243	1,835	1,662	3,497	403	581	989	22.05
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>19.18</b>

showing also, that in dealing with the aggregates, 80.82 per cent. of persons united in the bond of wedlock during the year 1869 possessed at least the elementary art of writing, while probably many of those who affixed their marks (especially the brides), were induced from nervousness or a want of confidence in their ability to adopt this easier mode of signifying their assent to the ceremony.

Much correspondence has arisen with persons applying to be enrolled as Ministers qualified to celebrate Marriages. There are several points to be determined previous to such requests being entertained:—The amount and character of the evidence to prove that the applicant has been duly ordained or recognized as "an officiating Minister"; further, the number which should be regarded as constituting a "congregation" within the meaning of the Act, unless indeed the application be made by the head of the Church or Denomination to which the person referred to may belong; and as to the permanency of the place of worship in which the applicant officiates. At present any one addressing an assemblage on religious subjects in a stated abode may so construe the law as to deem himself eligible to be invested with this authority, although his occupation may have no certainty of continuance. In such cases should the concession be once made, it would be difficult to remove the name from the register unless under especial considerations, while the evil which might be occasioned by an indiscriminate distribution of this power will be apparent. I earnestly trust that in amending the Marriage Act this with other equally important matters influencing society may be set at rest. The draft of a proposed amended Marriage Bill was appended to my Report for 1867, having for its object the checking of clandestine marriages as well as for statistical purposes.

Table

Table C at foot gives the number of Marriages for each Quarter during the ten years ended 1869, distinguishing those which were celebrated in Sydney, the Suburbs, and County Districts, with the ratio on population estimated at the middle of the year.

## C.

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1860 to 1869.

	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney .....	1860	55,910	247	216	221	228	912	16.31
	1861	56,532	201	246	223	224	894	15.81
	1862	57,151	248	238	268	229	983	17.20
	1863	57,997	251	267	282	265	1,065	18.36
	1864	60,299	277	279	263	278	1,097	18.19
	1865	62,841	272	295	274	256	1,097	17.45
	1866	65,580	269	277	254	242	1,042	15.88
	1867	68,587	294	277	260	246	1,077	15.70
	1868	71,310	304	321	281	286	1,192	16.71
	1869	74,310	332	330	299	314	1,275	17.15
TOTAL.....	.....	2,695	2,746	2,625	2,568	10,634		
Suburbs .....	1860	35,345	41	46	46	54	187	5.29
	1861	37,300	39	50	48	61	198	5.31
	1862	39,575	52	50	63	49	214	5.40
	1863	40,106	54	38	37	46	175	4.36
	1864	41,698	50	48	49	47	194	4.65
	1865	43,456	68	47	51	63	229	5.27
	1866	45,350	46	55	55	56	212	4.67
	1867	47,429	61	50	71	75	257	5.42
	1868	49,313	68	72	61	52	253	5.13
	1869	51,387	91	52	64	74	281	5.46
TOTAL.....	.....	570	508	545	577	2,200		
Country Districts .....	1860	239,585	468	464	434	480	1,846	7.70
	1861	259,500	505	561	549	515	2,130	8.20
	1862	269,015	537	506	557	529	2,129	7.91
	1863	273,057	475	519	547	533	2,074	7.59
	1864	283,896	579	542	527	541	2,189	7.71
	1865	295,865	609	547	567	529	2,252	7.61
	1866	308,765	555	538	573	542	2,208	7.15
	1867	322,927	565	466	552	509	2,092	6.47
	1868	335,749	582	544	602	563	2,291	6.82
	1869	349,877	574	546	572	551	2,243	6.41
TOTAL.....	.....	5,449	5,233	5,480	5,292	21,454		
New South Wales.....	1860	330,840	756	726	701	762	2,945	8.90
	1861	353,332	745	857	820	800	3,222	9.11
	1862	365,741	837	794	888	807	3,326	9.09
	1863	371,160	780	824	866	844	3,314	8.92
	1864	385,893	906	869	839	866	3,480	9.02
	1865	402,163	940	889	892	848	3,578	8.90
	1866	419,695	870	870	882	840	3,462	8.25
	1867	438,943	920	793	883	830	3,426	7.80
	1868	456,372	954	937	944	901	3,736	8.18
	1869	475,574	997	928	935	939	3,799	7.98
TOTAL.....	.....	8,714	8,487	8,650	8,437	34,288		

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

The births recorded in 1869 numbered 19,243, against 18,485 in 1868,—an increase of 758.

Arranged according to sex, in the three principal divisions of the Colony, we find their numerical and centesimal proportions to the aggregate registrations to be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males. Per cent.	Females. Per cent.
Sydney .....	1,501	1,344	2,845	7·80	6·98
Suburbs .....	1,283	1,236	2,519	6·67	6·42
Country .....	7,088	6,791	13,879	36·84	35·29
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>51·31</b>	<b>48·69</b>

Compared with the year 1868, the numbers were in—

	1868.	1869.	Increase per cent.	Comparison with 1868.
Sydney .....	2,593	2,845	9·68	
Suburbs .....	2,277	2,519	10·62	
Country .....	13,615	13,879	1·93	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,485</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>4·10</b>	

The ratio of births to every 1,000 of the estimated population, at the middle of each of the last six years, was as under, viz.:—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
43·74	42·97	40·38	41·73	40·50	40·46

the average being 41·63. It will therefore be seen that the births registered in 1869, upon the same calculation, were 1·40 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding quinquennial period.

It is, however, stated that the average birth rate in England and Wales, to every 1,000 living, is 34·20; so that upon this comparison the progressive vital strength of the Colony may be looked upon as favourable.

Table D exhibits the Quarterly Registrations of Births, commencing with the year 1860.

D.

TABLE showing the number of BIRTHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1860 to 1869.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney .....	1860	55,910	588	607	609	545	2,349	42·01
	1861	56,532	476	640	661	549	2,326	41·14
	1862	57,151	565	560	608	501	2,234	39·08
	1863	57,997	591	614	655	501	2,361	40·70
	1864	60,299	610	585	653	584	2,432	40·33
	1865	62,841	675	663	692	599	2,529	40·24
	1866	65,580	620	595	643	620	2,478	37·78
	1867	68,587	591	632	709	676	2,608	38·02
	1868	71,310	650	680	678	585	2,593	36·36
	1869	74,310	637	762	782	664	2,845	38·28
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>5,903</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>24,755</b>		
Suburbs .....	1860	35,345	426	496	464	431	1,817	55·41
	1861	37,300	303	486	511	478	1,838	49·27
	1862	39,575	411	478	524	412	1,825	46·11
	1863	40,106	458	456	500	458	1,872	46·67
	1864	41,698	446	510	496	541	1,993	47·80
	1865	43,456	491	510	514	545	2,060	47·40
	1866	45,350	465	527	553	534	2,079	45·84
	1867	47,429	534	557	600	593	2,289	48·26
	1868	49,313	532	557	631	657	2,277	46·17
	1869	51,387	581	679	615	644	2,519	49·02
<b>TOTAL .....</b>		<b>4,707</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>20,569</b>		

D—continued.

		Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Country Districts .....	1860	239,585	2,326	2,542	2,707	2,492	10,067	42.02
	1861	259,500	2,372	2,399	2,852	2,894	10,517	40.53
	1862	269,015	2,773	2,715	3,101	2,786	11,375	42.28
	1863	273,057	2,717	2,764	3,083	2,882	11,446	41.91
	1864	283,896	2,841	3,139	3,292	3,184	12,456	43.87
	1865	295,865	3,032	2,965	3,448	3,249	12,694	42.90
	1866	308,765	3,026	3,047	3,276	3,044	12,393	40.13
	1867	322,927	3,079	3,079	3,725	3,537	13,420	41.55
	1868	335,749	3,364	3,399	3,594	3,258	13,615	40.55
	1869	349,877	3,298	3,430	3,679	3,472	13,879	39.66
TOTAL .....			28,828	29,479	32,757	30,798	121,862	
New South Wales.....	1860	330,840	3,340	3,645	3,780	3,468	14,233	43.62
	1861	353,332	3,211	3,525	4,024	3,921	14,681	41.55
	1862	365,741	3,749	3,753	4,233	3,699	15,434	42.19
	1863	371,160	3,766	3,834	4,238	3,841	15,679	42.24
	1864	385,893	3,897	4,234	4,441	4,309	16,881	43.74
	1865	402,163	4,098	4,138	4,654	4,393	17,283	42.97
	1866	419,695	4,111	4,169	4,472	4,198	16,950	40.38
	1867	438,943	4,204	4,268	5,034	4,811	18,317	41.73
	1868	456,372	4,546	4,636	4,903	4,400	18,485	40.50
	1869	475,574	4,516	4,871	5,076	4,780	19,243	40.46
TOTAL .....			39,438	41,073	44,855	41,820	167,186	

Ratio of births.

From these figures we gather that, in 1869, the ratio of births to every 1,000 living was in—

Sydney.....	38.28
Suburbs .....	49.02
Country .....	39.66

the Suburban Districts being, as usual, the most prolific. The September quarter shows the highest number of births. In the City and Country Districts it almost invariably happens that in the third and last quarters the births are most numerous. The corresponding season in England is also remarkable for this coincidence.

The registrations go to prove that marriages are most frequent in the March quarter, births as a rule in the September quarter, and deaths in the first and second quarters. Temperature would therefore appear to play its part in determining these natural arrangements.

Illegitimates.

Of the children born out of wedlock, 409 were boys and 334 girls, making a total of 743, or 3.86 per cent. of the aggregate number of registered births. On referring to the returns for 1860, the total births of this class numbered 464, or 3.26 per cent., exhibiting a proportional increase much to be lamented, and calling for the earnest interference of the conservators of public morals to check the growth of this affliction.

During the last ten years the births of 5,860 illegitimate children were registered—a considerable population in themselves—of which 1,355 were in Sydney, 489 in the suburbs, and 4,022 in the country districts. Appendix B compares the number of legitimate and illegitimate children born in each of the Registration Districts in 1869,—a marked increase being noticeable in the city and Parramatta upon the returns of 1868.

E.

TABLE showing the number of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK, in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1869.

Year.	Sydney.			Suburban.			Country Districts.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860 .....	59	44	103	16	16	32	157	172	329	232	232	464
1861 .....	58	61	119	17	16	33	166	140	306	241	217	458
1862 .....	59	56	115	24	28	52	178	160	338	261	244	505
1863 .....	62	67	129	22	22	44	176	156	332	260	245	505
1864 .....	64	56	120	32	23	55	202	202	404	298	281	579
1865 .....	66	71	137	16	26	42	213	225	438	295	322	617
1866 .....	79	78	157	21	30	51	203	215	418	303	323	626
1867 .....	65	77	142	32	33	65	232	231	463	329	341	670
1868 .....	67	82	149	30	28	58	253	239	492	350	349	699
1869 .....	106	78	184	29	28	57	274	228	502	409	334	743
	685	670	1,355	239	250	489	2,054	1,968	4,022	2,978	2,888	5,866

There

## 11

There were four instances of triplets having been recorded during the year, and 165 of twins.

## F.

TABLE showing the number of TRIPLETS and TWINS born in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1860, to the 31st December, 1869.

Year.	Triplets.				Twins.			
	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860 .....	3	4	5	9	136	133	139	272
1861 .....	2	1	5	6	160	159	161	320
1862 .....	1	.....	3	3	133	129	137	266
1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	134	110	244
1864 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	142	138	280
1865 .....	3	5	4	9	164	144	182	326*
1866 .....	2	2	4	6	151	141	155	296†
1867 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	148	166	314*
1868 .....	3	7	2	9	162	174	150	324
1869 .....	4	6	6	12	165	161	169	330
TOTAL .....	18	25	29	54	1,491	1,465	1,507	2,972

\* Two still-born in each year, not registered.

† Six still-born, not registered.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the year 1869 was 6,691, viz., 3,972 males and 2,719 females; a decrease of 534 or 7·39 per cent. on those recorded in 1868,—a very favourable result, taking the increase of population by births and arrivals into consideration, and the lowest percentage (1·41) in any year during the decennial period just terminated. Decrease in mortality.

Distinguishing as to locality, the number and rate per cent. on the aggregate mortality of the year were, in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Total Deaths.	Divisional proportions.
Sydney .....	846	665	1,511	22·57	
Suburbs .....	487	444	931	13·92	
Country .....	2,639	1,610	4,249	63·51	
Total .....	3,972	2,719	6,691	100·00	

Compared with 1868, the following figures are brought out—

	1868.	1869.	Decrease.	Compared with 1868.
Sydney.....	1,599	1,511	88	
Suburbs .....	956	931	25	
Country .....	4,670	4,249	421	
Total .....	7,225	6,691	534	

The ratio of deaths to every 1,000 of the estimated population at the middle of each year of the last six years is given below— Ratio of deaths.

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
16·70	16·40	17·53	19·66	15·83	14·06

For the five years preceding 1869 we have an average of 17·22 per 1,000, or 3·16 per 1,000 in favour of the past year.

The average mortality in England and Wales is stated to be 22 per 1,000 of the population, and of Scotland 21. New South Wales does not therefore suffer by comparison.

If we take the deaths in the city, suburbs, and country districts separately, we learn that in every 1,000 persons there died in 1869—

In Sydney .....	20·33
Suburbs .....	18·11
Country .....	12·14

exhibiting a difference of 2·22 in the rate between the city and suburbs, and of 8·19 between the city and country districts.

It

It must however be borne in mind, that the deaths in the metropolitan institutions for the sick and infirm tend to increase the rate of mortality in the city which is not fairly chargeable to it; but apart from this we must not disguise from ourselves that there are causes operating in the thickly populated parts of Sydney, arising from bad drainage, over-crowded dwellings, the accumulation of refuse matter, and a consequent impure atmosphere, which must always, while they last, act injuriously on the health of the citizens.

Table G gives the number of deaths registered quarterly in the city, suburbs, and country, for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive.

G.

TABLE showing the number of DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales during each Quarter of the Years 1860 to 1869.

Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio living per 1,000
1860	53,910	573	522	338	1,326	32.66
1861	56,232	300	265	372	1,249	22.09
1862	57,151	350	340	412	1,382	24.18
1863	57,997	472	360	363	1,338	28.24
1864	60,299	436	435	440	1,638	28.24
1865	62,811	340	339	398	1,422	28.67
1866	65,880	389	412	454	1,602	22.42
1867	68,587	588	797	330	2,151	31.36
1868	71,310	413	410	427	1,699	22.42
1869	74,310	371	354	377	1,511	20.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>16,109</b>	
1860	35,245	228	228	198	838	25.41
1861	37,300	159	152	176	696	15.98
1862	39,575	202	192	240	789	19.93
1863	40,106	254	182	252	838	20.89
1864	41,698	237	197	211	821	19.68
1865	43,456	201	185	258	789	18.15
1866	45,350	220	256	316	966	21.31
1867	47,429	292	551	300	1,386	29.22
1868	49,313	216	247	278	966	19.59
1869	51,387	240	226	245	931	18.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>8,970</b>	
1860	239,585	942	1,030	935	3,388	16.02
1861	259,500	880	913	873	3,498	13.48
1862	269,015	1,145	1,139	1,115	4,353	16.18
1863	273,057	1,356	1,044	932	4,177	15.29
1864	283,896	1,025	1,067	882	3,895	13.72
1865	292,865	1,074	1,102	1,190	4,385	14.82
1866	308,765	1,467	1,351	993	4,793	15.52
1867	322,927	1,312	1,226	1,210	5,094	15.77
1868	332,749	1,335	1,273	1,027	4,670	13.90
1869	349,877	1,216	1,141	940	4,249	12.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,752</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>9,899</b>	<b>10,015</b>	<b>42,952</b>	
1860	330,840	1,543	1,831	1,721	6,562	19.83
1861	353,832	1,397	1,377	1,421	6,343	15.12
1862	366,741	1,697	1,671	1,389	6,524	17.83
1863	371,160	2,085	1,586	1,445	6,553	17.92
1864	385,893	1,698	1,699	1,567	6,445	16.70
1865	402,163	1,615	1,632	1,503	6,596	16.40
1866	419,695	2,076	2,019	1,514	7,361	17.53
1867	438,943	2,187	2,374	1,919	8,631	19.66
1868	456,372	1,964	1,980	1,591	7,225	15.88
1869	473,574	1,827	1,721	1,537	6,091	14.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,031</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>15,306</b>	<b>16,654</b>	<b>68,031</b>	
1860	18,031	6,803	6,803	45.08		
Country	1,774	4,295	4,295	41.30		
Suburbs	524	897	897	58.42		
Sydney	769	1,611	1,611	47.73		
Mean Deaths under 5 years. 1860 to 1869.	3,067	6,803	6,803	45.08		
Mean Total Deaths. 1860 to 1869.	1,611	1,611	1,611	47.73		
Proportion per cent.	45.08	45.08	45.08	45.08		

The proportion which the infantile mortality bore to the whole number of deaths, during the last decennial period, is shown in Table H, from an analysis of which the following mean results are obtained:—

Infantile mor-

H.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of total Deaths under 5 years to Deaths of the Year.	Sydney.			Suburbs.			Country Districts.		
				Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.
1860.....	6,562	2,866	43.67	1,826	893	48.90	898	526	58.57	3,838	1,447	37.73
1861.....	5,943	2,201	37.03	1,249	536	42.91	506	353	69.72	3,498	1,402	40.08
1862.....	6,524	2,921	44.77	1,382	607	43.92	789	470	59.56	4,353	1,844	42.36
1863.....	6,653	2,942	44.22	1,638	787	48.04	838	483	57.51	4,177	1,673	40.05
1864.....	6,446	2,839	44.04	1,729	819	47.37	821	442	53.83	3,895	1,678	43.05
1865.....	6,586	2,879	43.65	1,422	612	43.04	789	447	56.65	4,385	1,820	41.73
1866.....	7,361	3,292	44.72	1,602	717	44.75	966	535	55.38	4,793	2,040	42.56
1867.....	8,681	4,674	53.83	2,151	1,262	58.67	1,890	925	48.68	5,094	2,387	46.85
1868.....	7,225	3,105	42.97	1,599	748	46.77	956	512	53.55	4,670	1,845	39.60
1869.....	6,691	2,973	44.43	1,511	712	47.12	931	553	59.39	4,249	1,708	40.19
	68,031	30,882		16,109	7,693		8,970	5,245		42,852	17,744	
Mean of 10 years	6,803	3,063	44.83	1,610	769	47.14	897	524	58.03	4,295	1,774	41.15

Tables I and J which follow give the percentage of deaths in each Ward of the City, and in the Suburban Districts, from 1864 to 1869 inclusive; with the proportion of deaths under five years, the deaths under five years to births, the total deaths to births, and the total deaths to population, as determined by the Census of 1861.

I

Ward.	Percentage of—																							
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each Ward.						Deaths under 5 years to Births in each Ward.						Total Deaths to Births in each Ward.						Total Deaths to Population in each Ward. (Census 1861.)					
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Gipps ...	55.55	46.83	54.43	62.80	57.79	53.75	35.92	24.70	26.19	50.99	25.79	22.16	64.67	50.58	48.01	81.16	44.64	41.23	2.99	2.38	2.34	3.94	2.13	2.21
2. Bourke ...	15.03	13.48	18.23	21.71	17.84	13.62	23.87	17.20	33.08	49.65	28.69	25.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.58	6.19	6.78	7.68	7.17	5.84
3. Brisbane...	50.00	49.24	52.12	69.30	65.77	55.40	38.20	26.00	35.96	55.12	34.52	26.79	66.46	52.88	67.07	59.53	61.90	48.36	2.76	2.09	2.61	3.20	2.47	2.94
4. Macquarie	47.74	46.99	49.80	67.24	45.26	55.26	43.00	26.70	24.74	47.85	25.74	28.00	90.24	66.85	57.05	71.17	56.88	50.66	2.46	1.83	2.14	2.57	2.10	1.68
5. Cook .....	53.85	48.29	55.8	67.77	58.29	55.15	32.49	20.38	31.32	49.50	30.52	21.61	55.16	42.20	56.60	64.16	62.37	39.19	2.65	2.12	2.38	2.92	2.40	2.34
6. Fitzroy ...	51.25	51.43	47.15	61.54	54.62	54.61	29.12	22.95	24.18	40.13	28.41	25.62	56.88	44.62	51.28	65.21	52.02	46.92	2.92	2.23	2.72	3.55	3.05	2.57
7. Phillip ...	66.29	64.10	59.44	71.20	65.81	54.44	52.40	38.46	32.07	62.24	29.26	30.43	78.00	60.00	53.95	87.41	52.44	55.90	3.06	2.63	2.41	4.34	2.18	3.04
8. Denison...	55.00	50.36	53.03	73.00	57.14	60.00	30.79	22.98	29.63	61.33	27.96	24.03	55.95	49.84	53.86	70.32	48.93	40.09	2.10	1.72	2.24	3.26	1.99	2.11

\* The Infirmary and Hyde Park Asylum are situated in Bourke Ward.

J

District.	Percentage of—																							
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each District.						Deaths under 5 years to Births in each District.						Total Deaths to Births in each District.						Total Deaths to Population in each District.					
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Sydney ...	47.37	43.04	44.75	58.67	46.77	47.12	33.67	24.26	28.93	48.39	28.84	25.02	71.09	56.22	64.65	82.48	61.66	53.11	3.04	2.50	2.82	3.78	2.81	2.66
2. Balmain...	51.66	55.21	52.52	69.23	52.08	62.88	13.71	24.88	22.51	35.04	20.74	19.74	26.54	45.07	42.55	51.18	39.83	31.39	1.52	2.43	2.51	3.29	2.43	2.46
3. Glebe.....	55.34	44.70	54.13	64.89	56.53	65.67	26.38	16.88	29.75	51.96	30.11	27.93	47.68	37.77	54.96	80.07	53.28	42.54	2.77	2.29	3.58	6.06	3.71	3.61
4. Newtown	49.42	64.00	46.00	66.11	51.16	54.02	22.63	28.23	19.90	39.21	22.39	20.43	45.78	44.12	43.20	59.31	43.65	37.82	2.05	1.77	2.10	2.85	2.03	2.05
5. Redfern & Botany.	62.39	69.56	61.86	76.00	58.51	68.16	28.35	25.57	26.54	45.24	24.49	25.49	45.43	36.76	42.91	69.52	41.80	37.40	3.49	3.08	3.52	5.60	4.03	3.65
6. Paddington.	51.36	53.90	57.31	67.34	48.76	53.48	22.36	21.47	30.38	41.80	21.29	22.44	44.40	39.83	53.27	72.95	48.66	41.95	2.04	2.67	2.51	3.93	2.38	2.58
7. Concord...	47.27	34.54	52.63	54.54	39.13	52.17	19.84	15.32	25.00	23.62	15.12	18.90	41.98	44.35	47.50	43.30	38.65	36.22	2.33	2.33	2.46	2.33	1.95	1.95
8. St. George	42.70	55.40	51.22	64.96	56.86	50.49	16.46	15.89	26.29	32.84	23.56	16.45	38.55	28.68	51.25	50.55	42.58	32.56	1.70	1.31	2.17	2.43	1.94	1.79
9. St. Leonards.	59.57	41.07	56.89	68.42	47.91	46.94	18.30	15.03	19.52	33.33	12.63	14.11	30.72	36.60	34.32	45.72	26.37	30.06	1.36	1.62	1.67	2.20	1.39	1.42

Nosological  
arrangement.

The classification of diseases which have ended fatally is contained in the same form as last year (Table K). This statement gives the average percentage which each class and order of disease bore to the aggregate mean mortality for the past septennial period. The value of this periodical arrangement relating to the health of the people will be sustained by the accumulation of material provided by the records, and will always be accepted as a trustworthy basis for calculations having reference to sanitary improvements.

## K.

	1863. Per- centage.	1864. Per- centage.	1865. Per- centage.	1866. Per- centage.	1867. Per- centage.	1868. Per- centage.	1869. Per- centage.	Mean of 7 years.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>								
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Measles, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.....	24.74	24.56	25.59	26.27	33.19	22.85	20.41	25.37
2.—Euthetic Diseases—Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.....	0.50	0.28	0.38	0.46	0.24	0.47	0.19	0.36
3.—Dietic Diseases—Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.....	1.74	1.54	1.77	1.85	1.19	1.77	1.60	1.64
4.—Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.....	0.58	0.62	0.44	0.54	0.45	0.40	0.30	0.47
	27.56	27.00	28.18	29.12	35.07	25.49	22.50	27.84
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.</b>								
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.....	2.48	2.62	2.73	2.93	2.66	3.34	3.62	2.91
2.—Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydro- cephalus, &c. ....	7.91	8.55	7.69	7.85	6.91	7.70	7.53	7.73
	10.39	11.17	10.42	10.78	9.57	11.04	11.15	10.64
<b>CLASS III.—LOCAL.</b>								
Order 1.—Nervous—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Convulsions, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c. ....	13.02	13.27	12.46	12.30	11.88	14.16	14.09	13.03
2.—Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c. ....	3.58	3.82	4.35	4.24	3.62	4.04	5.16	4.11
3.—Respiratory—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.....	7.74	8.49	7.54	7.32	8.49	9.23	10.12	8.42
4.—Digestive—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ....	6.15	6.97	6.81	6.43	5.93	6.08	6.83	6.46
5.—Urinary—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	0.83	0.81	1.21	0.76	0.71	0.97	1.27	0.94
6.—Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.....	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.43	0.46	0.29
7.—Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.....	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.20
8.—Integumentary—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c....	0.21	0.43	0.61	0.46	0.28	0.26	0.33	0.37
	31.87	34.19	33.52	32.09	31.34	35.32	38.41	33.82
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.</b>								
Order 1.—Children—Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c. ....	4.70	4.53	4.93	5.45	4.63	5.15	5.47	4.98
2.—Adults—Paramania, Childbirth, &c.....	0.65	0.68	0.67	0.63	0.03	0.49	0.69	0.55
3.—Old People—Old Age, &c.....	3.59	3.06	3.67	3.07	2.49	5.23	4.95	3.72
4.—Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility .....	7.61	6.46	7.61	9.08	7.38	6.98	7.13	7.46
	16.55	14.73	16.88	18.23	14.53	17.85	18.24	16.71
<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.</b>								
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c. ....	8.97	9.75	8.26	7.25	6.98	7.71	7.67	8.08
2.—Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds.....	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.26	0.21	0.24
3.—Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter .....	0.60	0.68	0.42	0.34	0.46	0.55	0.57	0.52
4.—Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.06	...	0.05
5.—Execution—Hanging .....	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
Unclassified .....	10.69	10.69	9.00	7.96	7.62	8.58	8.45	9.00
Unspecified .....	2.94	2.22	2.00	1.82	1.87	1.72	1.25	1.97

Appendix I.  
Value of its  
results.

Since 1864, Table marked I, exhibiting the number and nature of diseases which resulted in death in each ward of the city, has been prepared, and has formed a portion of the Appendix to the Annual Reports. The information which has by this means been put into a tangible shape is sufficient to show the localities where the largest number of deaths have occurred, which may probably lead to inquiry, and the consequent removal, or at least lessening of those causes which produce disease and death. In bringing these facts before the authorities I discharge my duty as the custodian of the evidence which is drawn from the official returns; it will be for those more immediately charged with the care of the public health to follow up the investigation.

The



The figures below give the mean of six years' observations, and distinguish the mortality among children under five years. Mortality in municipal divisions.

	Population, Census 1861.	Deaths under 5 years.	Over.	Total.	Percentage of Population, Census 1861.
Gipps Ward .....	7,220	108	84	192	2.66
Bourke " .....	5,154	59	287	346	6.71
Brisbane " .....	6,304	91	72	163	2.58
Macquarie " .....	4,513	49	47	96	2.13
Cook " .....	8,268	119	86	205	2.47
Fitzroy " .....	10,959	168	144	312	2.84
Phillip " .....	5,915	110	65	175	2.95
Denison " .....	8,061	107	73	180	2.23
Total .....	56,394	811	858	1,669	2.96

Excluding Bourke Ward, in which the deaths in the Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are included, and Phillip Ward, in which the Asylum for the reception of the needy and sick is situated, the returns show Fitzroy Ward in proportion to population as the least healthy, the percentage being 2.84. Gipps Ward bordering on Darling Harbour next; Brisbane, Cook, and Denison Wards following in the order of death rate, with Macquarie Ward as the lowest, the percentage being 2.13 per cent. only. Comparative mortality in wards.

I shall have occasion, upon the preparation of the Report for 1870, to enter more fully into this important subject, when I shall endeavour to show the specific diseases which are most prevalent and fatal in each ward of the city. This information will enable the municipal authorities to take action in the matter, and, it is to be hoped, lead to the removal of those agencies which at present exist and tend to swell the mortality. Locality of specific diseases.

The usual Meteorological Abstract for Sydney, for the ten years ended December last, is appended, giving the average results for each month of the year. Meteorology.

## L.

Periods.	No. of Deaths.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Rain.		Mean Amount of Ozone for seven years.
				Depth.	Days.	
January.....	139	70.9	29.856	inches 4.28	13	4.7
February .....	124	70.4	.899	6.68	14	4.3
March .....	141	69.7	30.014	5.05	14	4.7
April .....	143	64.7	.054	8.65	13	5.2
May .....	149	58.1	.062	3.33	11	4.4
June .....	140	54.6	.052	6.04	12	5.4
July .....	130	52.2	.029	4.82	10	4.8
August .....	120	54.0	.076	3.67	11	4.5
September .....	103	58.6	29.982	1.76	10	4.8
October .....	125	63.3	.899	2.21	11	5.2
November .....	128	66.1	.890	2.95	10	4.8
December .....	161	69.1	.827	1.65	10	4.1
Mean of twelve months.....	133	62.6	29.970	4.21	11	4.7

The records show that the largest number of deaths occurred in the month of December during the decennial period, namely, 161, with a mean temperature ascertained at the Sydney Observatory of 69.1; mean height of barometer, 29.827; rainfall, 1.65 inches on ten days of rain; amount of ozone in the atmosphere, 4.1. The lowest mortality is still found to be in September, 103 deaths having only been registered; temperature, 58.6; barometer, 29.982; rainfall, 1.76 inches; ozone, 4.8. This month unquestionably carries off the palm for salubrity. Mean results of ten years' observations.

The highest average rainfall, from observations ranging over ten years, was in April, 8.65 inches on thirteen days of rain; February, 6.68 inches on fourteen days; June, 6.04 inches on twelve days; and March, 5.05 inches on fourteen days. The driest months were September and December, the rainfall being 1.76 in. and 1.65 in. respectively.

The mean of the twelve months for the period above indicated is as under:—

Deaths .....	133
Barometer .....	29.970
Temperature .....	62.6
Rainfall .....	4.21 inches.
Days of rain .....	11
Ozone .....	4.7

In bringing my remarks upon the last year's registrations to a close, I would observe that the active measures now being commenced relative to the Census to be taken on 2nd April next, and which it is hoped will be so far advanced before my next annual Report as to enable me to ascertain more reliable information as to the population of the different wards of the city, the various suburbs, and the larger divisions of the Colony, will enable me to test many of the results brought out by the figures published herein, most of the calculations being based upon the Census of 1861, or on the estimated population arrived at by adding the births and arrivals to the former population and deducting the deaths and departures. The results of the forthcoming Census will not only thus be most valuable, but will also be the basis of many mercantile transactions as respects trade and commerce. I would also ask the attention of the Government to those measures which I have pointed out as necessary to give more full effect to the system of registration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THEO. J. JAQUES,

Registrar General.

## INDEX TO TABLES.

	PAGE.
<b>Births—</b>	
Quarterly Abstract (1869) ... ..	5
"    "    (1860 to 1869) ... ..	9
Children out of Wedlock... ..	10
Triplets and Twins ... ..	11
In the Colony ... ..	18
In each District ... ..	18
In each Ward of the City, in proportion to Deaths, &c. ... ..	13
In each Suburban District         "    "	13
At Sea, registered in the Colony... ..	37
<b>Deaths—</b>	
Quarterly Abstract (1869) ... ..	5
"    "    (1860 to 1869) ... ..	12
In the Colony ... ..	18
In each District ... ..	18
In each Ward of the City, in proportion to Births, &c. ... ..	13
In each Suburban District         "    "	13
Infants, 1860 to 1869 ... ..	13
Males, at Ages, New South Wales	21
"    "    City of Sydney ... ..	24
"    "    Suburban Districts ... ..	27
"    "    Country Districts ... ..	30
Females   "    New South Wales ... ..	22
"    "    City of Sydney ... ..	25
"    "    Suburban Districts ... ..	28
"    "    Country Districts ... ..	31
Both Sexes   "    New South Wales ... ..	23
"    "    City of Sydney ... ..	26
"    "    Suburban Districts ... ..	29
"    "    Country Districts ... ..	32
From each Cause, in the City of Sydney ... ..	34
Monthly Mortality ... ..	33
At Sea, registered in the Colony... ..	37
Mortality, Temperature, &c. ... ..	15
Diseases classified (1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, compared) ... ..	14
<b>Marriages—</b>	
Quarterly Abstract (1869) ... ..	5
"    "    (1860 to 1869) ... ..	8
In the Colony ... ..	18
In each District ... ..	18
Denominations (1869) ... ..	20
"    (1860 to 1869) ... ..	6
Registration Districts, and District Registrars ... ..	37
Temperature, Height of Barometer, Rain, &c. (1860 to 1869) ... ..	15

## APPENDIX.

## A.

TABLE showing the Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney .....	1,275	1,501	1,344	2,845	846	665	1,511
Suburban Districts .....	281	1,283	1,236	2,519	487	444	931
Metropolitan .....	1,556	2,784	2,580	5,364	1,333	1,109	2,442
Country Districts .....	2,243	7,088	6,791	13,879	2,639	1,610	4,249
	3,799	9,872	9,371	19,243	3,972	2,719	6,691

## B.

TABLE showing the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Districts.	Popula- tion, Census 1861.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—NORTH-EASTERN.											
1. Richmond River .....	1,835	16	160	34	80	80	2	2	25	9	126
Tweed River .....			7	4	3	4	...	...	2	2	3
2. Grafton .....	3,306	75	380	66	194	186	9	2	37	29	314
3. Macleay River .....	1,963	41	221	38	111	110	1	1	20	18	183
4. Port Macquarie .....	1,350	14	83	39	35	48	3	2	27	12	44
5. Manning River .....	3,384	27	212	49	113	99	2	2	32	17	163
6. Port Stephens .....	1,535	12	117	25	59	58	1	1	18	7	92
7. Dungog .....	1,757	8	100	12	48	52	1	4	7	5	88
8. Clarence Town .....	1,031	5	33	6	19	14	3	...	5	1	27
9. Paterson .....	2,440	17	94	25	53	41	3	2	9	16	69
10. Raymond Terrace .....	3,535	9	112	19	50	53	...	1	8	11	93
11. Maitland .....	14,573	120	530	160	247	283	12	9	87	73	370
12. Morpeth .....	3,874	15	164	63	91	73	1	3	32	31	101
13. Patrick's Plains .....	5,584	45	320	69	166	154	10	7	48	21	251
14. Muswellbrook .....	1,595	28	160	47	77	83	...	3	26	21	113
15. Scone .....	1,528	13	122	22	62	60	1	2	12	10	100
16. Murrumbidgee .....	2,088	34	139	46	62	77	...	3	29	17	93
TOTAL .....	51,378	479	2,954	724	1,479	1,475	49	44	424	300	2,230

B—continued.

Districts.	Population, Census 1861.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
<b>II.—NORTH-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Tenterfield.....	1,365	14	80	28	44	36	2	3	23	5	52
2. Wellingrove .....	1,681	17	93	11	49	44	...	1	6	5	82
3. Inverell.....		14	93	19	44	49	2	4	16	3	74
4. Armidale .....	6,630	70	410	87	207	203	5	8	57	30	323
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>III.—NORTH-WESTERN.</b>											
1. Tamworth .....	4,852	45	220	51	110	110	2	4	35	16	169
2. Nundle .....		2	56	23	29	27	4	1	13	10	33
3. Warialda .....	2,148	12	107	43	50	57	2	2	23	20	64
4. Cassilis .....	1,060	8	86	28	45	41	...	1	21	7	58
5. Dubbo .....	2,969	33	129	45	65	64	1	1	28	17	84
Coonabarabran .....		9	101	42	49	52	2	3	27	15	59
6. Molong .....	1,862	8	93	24	50	43	3	1	17	7	69
Forbes .....		57	291	109	152	139	10	12	53	56	132
7. Walgett .....	862	3	22	15	11	11	...	1	11	4	7
8. Wee Waa .....		14	42	39	24	18	1	...	28	11	3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>IV.—METROPOLITAN.</b>											
1. City of Sydney .....	56,840	1,275	2,845	1,511	1,501	1,344	106	78	846	665	1,334
2. Balmain .....	3,947	23	309	97	159	150	1	3	51	46	212
3. Glebe .....	3,712	27	315	134	165	150	4	1	59	75	181
4. Newtown .....	4,236	29	230	87	118	112	5	4	45	42	143
5. Redfern and Botany.....	6,701	45	655	245	308	347	5	11	135	110	410
6. Paddington .....	6,794	69	410	172	206	204	5	2	86	86	238
7. Concord .....	2,356	21	127	46	64	63	...	2	26	20	81
8. St. George .....	5,647	42	310	101	170	140	3	4	58	43	209
9. St. Leonards .....	3,453	20	163	49	93	70	6	1	27	22	114
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>93,686</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>2,922</b>
<b>V.—EAST-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Newcastle .....	7,922	124	815	262	420	395	12	13	149	113	553
2. Wollombi .....	1,888	12	86	16	36	50	1	4	8	8	70
3. Macdonald River .....	786	5	31	9	18	13	1	2	7	2	22
4. Brisbane Water.....	2,346	14	114	30	53	61	3	1	21	9	84
5. Windsor.....	5,595	39	212	102	110	102	3	5	62	40	110
6. Richmond .....	3,344	27	120	39	67	53	8	4	19	20	81
7. Penrith .....	5,984	22	205	65	98	107	4	6	37	28	140
8. Parramatta .....	9,980	64	329	225	179	150	14	3	146	79	104
9. Ryde .....	2,103	18	105	91	46	59	1	...	62	29	14
10. Liverpool .....	3,673	14	88	167	50	38	1	...	150	17	...
11. Campbelltown .....	2,609	14	67	29	29	38	...	3	14	15	38
12. Camden .....	5,230	30	166	45	90	76	...	1	26	19	121
13. Picton.....	3,063	3	81	16	45	36	3	...	8	8	65
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>54,521</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,402</b>
<b>VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Carcoar .....	4,995	32	206	51	110	96	9	4	35	16	155
2. Hartley .....	2,761	27	313	85	163	150	4	4	48	37	228
3. Bathurst.....	12,616	109	611	202	317	294	14	9	126	76	409
4. Sofala .....	4,460	13	100	34	49	51	8	5	25	9	66
5. Orange .....	2,892	56	284	67	139	145	3	2	37	30	217
6. Wellington .....	1,799	27	115	43	61	54	4	1	30	13	72
7. Tambaroora .....	2,991	6	78	37	38	40	2	2	19	18	41
8. Mudgoe .....	6,578	73	398	108	195	203	11	14	66	42	290
9. Rylstone.....	1,471	10	73	17	35	38	1	...	14	3	56
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>40,563</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1,534</b>
<b>VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN.</b>											
1. Wollongong .....	6,049	28	226	51	133	93	1	2	30	21	175
2. Kiama .....	5,486	27	254	43	130	124	2	1	23	20	211
3. Berrima .....	3,237	22	201	53	101	100	1	2	33	20	148
4. Shoalhaven .....	3,321	36	204	34	103	101	6	5	18	16	170
5. Ulladulla .....	975	7	71	11	34	37	1	...	7	4	60
6. Broulee .....	1,983	28	136	16	69	67	2	2	10	6	120
7. Eden .....	2,324	27	175	30	89	86	2	1	12	18	145
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>23,375</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,029</b>

B—continued.

Districts.	Popula- tion, Census 1861.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.				
<b>VIII.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.</b>												
1. Braidwood .....	8,199	60	462	123	246	216	7	7	63	60	339	
2. Cooma .....	3,834	29	206	41	103	103	2	3	29	12	165	
3. Bombala .....	2,054	15	105	28	57	48	2	...	17	11	77	
4. Goulburn .....	9,824	93	541	163	276	265	15	13	100	63	378	
5. Albury .....	3,771	55	298	114	148	150	3	3	72	42	184	
6. Gundagai .....	2,386	29	190	56	106	84	7	2	34	22	134	
7. Tumut .....	3,410	17	103	29	52	56	2	2	16	13	79	
8. Yass .....	4,425	29	263	73	138	125	3	3	42	31	190	
9. Queanbeyan .....	3,612	24	164	35	74	90	4	5	21	14	129	
10. Binalong .....	13,450	{	18	132	35	71	61	4	1	17	18	97
Young .....			54	203	64	98	105	7	3	37	27	139
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>54,965</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,911</b>	
<b>IX.—SOUTH-WESTERN.</b>												
1. Deniliquin .....	1,674	20	67	31	86	31	1	...	23	8	36	
2. Moama .....	256	7	39	23	17	22	...	...	16	7	16	
3. Moulamein .....	463	2	9	4	4	5	...	...	1	3	5	
4. Balranald .....	2,003	{	20	6	10	10	1	...	5	1	14	
Bourke .....			7	59	30	34	25	3	1	21	9	29
Hay .....			20	75	37	42	33	...	...	31	6	38
Wentworth .....			14	53	26	22	31	1	...	20	6	27
Menindie .....			4	15	1	7	8	...	...	1	...	14
5. Wagga Wagga .....			2,647	47	229	64	132	97	7	3	49	15
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>344</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES .....</b>	<b>348,950</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>12,631</b>	

The Deaths in the District of Liverpool show an excess of 79 over the Births, which will reduce the excess of Births over Deaths to 12,552.

C.

MARRIAGES—1869.

Denomination.	Sydney.			Suburban Districts.			Country Districts.			Total.						
	Mar- riages.	Marks.		Mar- riages.	Marks.		Mar- riages.	Marks.		Mar- riages.	Marks.					
		M.	F.		Total.	M.		F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
Church of England .....	213	7	13	20	79	8	5	13	726	108	165	273	1,018	123	183	306
Roman Catholic .....	240	41	90	131	87	16	25	41	574	139	201	340	901	196	316	612
Presbyterian .....	290	30	49	79	29	...	5	5	344	62	58	110	663	82	112	194
Wesleyan .....	24	2	...	2	23	...	1	1	266	31	44	75	313	33	45	78
Primitive Methodist .....	5	1	1	2	10	4	2	6	43	4	4	8	53	9	7	16
Congregationalist .....	37	2	1	3	32	1	2	3	37	8	11	19	106	11	14	25
Baptist .....	4	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	12	...	3	3	25	...	4	4
Unitarian .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hebrew .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Free Church of England .....	441	51	107	158	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	446	51	109	160
German Evangelical .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Christians .....	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Free Gospel Church .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Registrars' Offices .....	5	...	...	...	6	2	2	4	232	66	92	153	243	68	94	162
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,458</b>

D 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 6 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths of the Year.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	197	115	59	29	27	427	58	19	10	16	24	21	11	13	10	14	15	15	14	8	10	1	686	17.25
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	0.30
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	4	3	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	6	6	4	6	6	6	7	8	3	2	1	10	73	1.84
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	11	...	...	1	1	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0.35
Total	217	118	60	30	28	453	59	20	10	16	29	28	15	20	17	22	22	24	18	10	11	11	785	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	8	1	...	1	...	10	2	1	...	3	4	10	9	7	13	11	12	21	15	16	12	...	146	3.68
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	29	32	12	1	1	75	5	1	13	17	25	25	31	28	21	18	6	4	5	1	2	1	278	7.00
Total	37	33	12	2	1	85	7	2	13	20	29	35	40	35	34	29	18	25	20	17	14	1	424	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	235	37	13	6	10	301	13	9	4	8	16	20	27	25	33	35	27	32	15	13	11	1	590	14.85
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	8	1	2	...	...	11	5	6	6	3	5	25	19	22	30	27	25	21	16	13	4	1	239	6.02
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	120	32	12	2	3	169	10	2	4	8	10	8	25	18	13	19	25	38	27	13	12	5	406	10.22
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	51	8	9	4	3	75	6	7	7	11	14	3	16	19	12	29	26	18	9	7	9	2	270	6.80
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	5	5	5	4	8	9	9	7	4	8	3	...	...	71	1.79
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.13
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	6	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	15	0.38
Total	421	78	39	12	17	567	35	24	24	30	51	61	92	89	96	121	113	118	72	55	39	9	1596	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	148	47	1	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	4.93
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	36	44	111	4	232	5.84
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	199	42	4	...	2	247	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	253	6.87
Total	347	89	5	...	2	443	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	36	36	44	111	4	681	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	14	20	17	12	4	67	29	27	20	23	20	35	39	25	14	20	22	18	10	4	9	10	392	9.87
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.18
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	7	3	3	3	2	2	1	...	1	33	0.84	
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	20	17	12	4	68	29	27	21	25	24	41	41	33	18	23	25	20	12	5	9	11	432	
Unspecified	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	6	5	3	...	1	17	54	1.36
Totals from all Causes	1038	338	133	57	52	1618	133	73	68	93	135	167	190	180	170	198	189	228	161	131	185	53	3972	100.00

D 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Female Deaths of the Year.	
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.) .....	158	115	66	38	36	413	55	29	26	27	19	27	19	13	6	11	7	8	5	11	2	2	680	25.01	
2. Entothic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	0.04
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	18	2	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	1.25
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	2	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.22
Total.....	179	120	66	38	37	440	56	29	26	27	20	30	22	13	7	13	9	8	5	11	2	3	721		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	...	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	2	5	7	5	10	20	11	13	5	3	3	...	96	3.53	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	28	15	10	2	1	56	4	8	11	23	30	20	21	17	9	13	5	3	2	2	1	1	226	8.32	
Total.....	28	16	12	3	2	61	5	9	12	27	32	25	28	22	19	33	16	16	7	5	4	1	322		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	185	28	15	5	2	235	12	4	5	6	7	9	9	7	12	9	11	9	8	5	5	...	359	12.98	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	2	3	7	9	11	11	2	8	14	11	10	4	3	4	1	106	3.89	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	77	32	9	7	6	131	9	5	6	10	9	8	10	14	14	13	9	12	8	9	2	2	271	9.97	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	43	9	5	1	...	58	5	5	2	4	6	7	13	12	15	16	12	12	11	4	3	2	187	6.88	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	0.52	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	5	7	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	31	1.14	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	0.18	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	0.26	
Total.....	306	70	30	13	9	428	32	16	17	31	36	37	51	44	57	58	46	47	34	21	14	5	974		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	124	45	1	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	6.25	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Parameia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	8	12	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1.69	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	18	21	47	...	...	99	3.64	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	166	28	12	...	...	206	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	224	8.24	
Total.....	290	73	13	...	...	376	1	2	6	8	8	13	14	1	3	4	5	11	19	21	47	...	539		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	17	12	10	8	3	50	14	10	6	5	7	7	5	4	1	5	3	...	2	...	1	1	121	4.45	
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.26	
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.18	
4. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	17	12	10	8	3	50	14	10	8	7	9	10	6	4	1	6	4	...	2	...	1	1	138		
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	9	30	1.10	
Totals from all Causes .....	820	291	131	62	51	1355	108	67	70	101	106	117	123	87	90	120	81	82	67	58	68	19	2719	100.00	



D 3.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.						Total under 5 years.											Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year.																									
	1 to 3.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.		75 and upwards.	?																							
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																																												
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	355	230	125	67	63	840	113	48	36	43	43	48	30	26	16	25	22	23	19	19	12	3	1366	20.41																				
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	0.19																				
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	22	5	1	...	...	28	1	1	...	...	...	9	7	6	...	8	...	8	3	2	1	11	107	1.60																				
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	13	3	...	1	2	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0.30																				
Total.....	396	238	126	68	65	893	115	49	36	43	49	58	37	33	24	35	31	32	23	21	13	14	1506																					
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																																												
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	8	2	2	2	1	15	3	2	1	7	6	15	16	12	23	31	23	34	20	19	15	...	242	3.62																				
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	57	47	22	3	2	131	9	9	24	40	55	45	52	45	80	31	11	7	7	3	3	2	504	7.53																				
Total.....	65	49	24	5	3	146	12	11	25	47	61	60	68	57	53	62	34	41	27	22	18	2	746																					
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																																												
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis .....	420	65	28	11	12	536	25	13	9	14	23	29	36	32	45	44	38	41	23	18	16	1	943	14.09																				
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	8	1	3	...	1	13	9	8	9	10	14	36	30	24	38	41	36	31	20	16	8	2	345	5.16																				
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)....	197	64	21	9	9	300	19	7	10	18	19	16	35	32	27	32	34	50	35	22	14	7	677	10.12																				
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	94	17	14	5	3	133	11	12	9	15	20	10	29	31	27	45	38	30	20	11	12	4	457	6.83																				
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	8	6	7	7	9	10	9	9	4	8	3	...	85	1.27																				
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	5	7	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	31	0.46																				
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10	0.15																				
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	7	...	1	...	...	8	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	22	0.33																				
Total.....	727	148	69	25	26	995	67	40	41	61	87	98	143	133	153	179	159	165	106	76	53	14	2570																					
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																																												
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	272	92	2	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	5.47																				
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	8	12	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	0.69																				
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	46	54	65	158	4	331	4.95																				
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	365	70	16	...	2	453	2	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	477	7.13																				
Total.....	637	162	18	...	2	819	2	2	6	8	8	13	14	1	3	5	10	47	55	65	158	4	1220																					
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																																												
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	31	32	27	20	7	117	43	37	26	28	27	42	44	29	15	25	25	18	12	4	10	11	513	7.67																				
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0.21																				
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	2	7	3	3	4	2	2	1	...	1	38	0.57																				
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Total.....	32	32	27	20	7	118	43	37	29	32	33	51	47	37	19	29	29	20	14	5	10	12	565																					
Unspecified .....	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	6	8	8	7	5	3	...	1	26	84	1.25																				
Totals from all Causes .....	1858	629	264	119	103	2973	241	140	138	194	241	284	313	267	260	318	270	310	228	189	253	72	6691	100.00																				

523

E 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths, Sydney.	
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	52	22	15	8	7	104	11	3	2	6	9	2	3	4	1	6	2	2	3	2	...	160	18.91	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.59	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	18	2.13	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.35	
Total	59	22	15	8	8	112	12	3	2	6	10	5	4	5	3	9	4	5	3	3	...	186		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	...	3	20	2.36	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	8	9	4	...	...	21	...	...	6	7	6	6	13	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	72	8.51	
Total	9	9	4	...	...	22	...	...	6	9	6	8	15	7	5	6	2	2	1	...	3	92		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, &c.)	56	6	5	5	4	76	5	...	...	1	5	3	5	3	9	9	11	5	4	1	2	...	139	16.43
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	2	2	1	1	8	6	8	11	6	4	3	2	2	1	...	62	7.33
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	28	13	6	2	...	48	1	...	1	1	6	1	8	5	2	2	4	9	4	2	1	...	95	11.23
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	8	1	2	2	...	13	1	2	1	1	4	1	4	9	4	4	6	3	4	1	1	...	59	6.98
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	24	2.83	
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.35	
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.24	
Total	96	21	13	9	5	144	9	4	5	4	19	17	24	27	31	24	28	23	14	6	5	...	384	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	34	13	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5.56	
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	15	1.77	
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	57	10	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	7.92	
Total	91	23	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	129		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	5	1	...	1	...	7	5	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	34	4.02	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.12
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	0.71	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	...	1	...	8	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	7	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	41		
Unspecified	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	14	1.66	
Totals from all Causes	262	76	32	18	13	401	26	8	14	21	39	33	46	46	40	39	39	33	21	12	19	9	846	100.00

E 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total female Deaths, Sydney.	
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	37	16	15	7	4	79	8	2	5	9	5	11	5	3	...	6	...	4	3	5	2	...	147	22.10	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.15
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1.81
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43	16	15	7	4	85	8	2	5	9	5	13	5	3	1	8	1	4	3	5	2	1	160	...	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	1.96
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	8	4	4	...	...	16	1	...	5	10	10	8	9	6	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	76	11.43
Total	8	5	5	...	...	18	1	...	5	12	10	8	9	7	5	6	3	4	...	...	1	...	89	...	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, &c.)	39	6	5	2	1	53	4	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	78	11.73
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	2	5	4	1	...	7	3	6	3	1	1	...	...	42	6.32
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	23	10	1	3	1	38	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	74	11.13
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	10	3	1	1	...	15	1	1	1	1	...	3	5	4	5	8	6	3	5	2	1	...	...	61	9.17
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.45
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.60
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.15
Total	72	19	7	6	2	106	9	4	7	10	9	10	13	13	13	19	14	15	11	7	3	...	263	...	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	33	11	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6.61
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.45
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	20	3.01
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	40	8	5	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7.97
Total	73	19	5	...	...	97	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	120	...
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	2	1	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1.96
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.75
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.60
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	1.65
Totals from all Causes	198	60	33	14	6	311	19	7	17	34	28	36	28	24	20	38	22	26	20	12	14	9	665	100.00	

80-10

25

871

E 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths, in Sydney.		
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	89	38	30	15	11	183	19	5	7	15	14	13	8	7	1	12	2	6	6	7	2	...	307	20.32	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.39	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	3	4	3	3	...	1	...	...	30	1.99	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	
Total	102	38	30	15	12	197	20	5	7	15	15	18	9	8	4	17	5	9	6	8	2	1	346		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	3	1	8	2	4	1	...	3	...	33	2.19	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	16	13	8	...	...	37	1	...	11	17	16	14	22	11	9	4	3	2	...	...	1	...	143	9.80	
Total	17	14	9	...	...	40	1	...	11	21	16	16	24	14	10	12	5	6	1	...	4	...	181		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, &c.)	95	12	10	7	5	129	9	...	1	2	8	4	7	5	12	10	12	7	6	2	3	...	217	14.36	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	2	1	1	...	...	4	3	4	4	4	3	13	10	9	11	13	7	9	5	3	2	...	104	6.83	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	51	23	6	5	1	86	3	1	4	5	8	2	10	9	7	4	7	12	5	5	1	...	169	11.18	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	18	4	3	3	...	28	2	3	2	2	4	4	9	13	9	12	12	6	9	3	2	...	120	7.94	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	5	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	27	1.79	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.27	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	
Total	168	40	20	15	7	250	18	8	12	14	28	27	37	40	44	43	42	38	25	13	8	...	647		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	67	24	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	6.02	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramœnia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.20	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	8	3	17	...	35	2.32	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	97	18	5	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	7.94	
Total	164	42	5	...	...	211	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8	3	17	...	249		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	7	2	1	2	...	12	6	1	1	2	3	5	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	47	3.11	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.39
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.66
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8	2	1	2	...	13	6	1	1	3	6	8	4	7	1	4	4	2	1	...	2	...	63		
Unspecified	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	25	1.65	
Totals from all Causes	460	136	65	32	19	712	45	15	31	55	67	69	74	70	60	77	61	59	41	24	33	18	1511	100.00	

F 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths—Suburban Districts.		
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.) .....	28	27	7	5	3	70	5	2	...	2	2	3	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	95	19.51	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		0.41
Total .....	30	27	7	5	3	72	5	2	...	2	2	3	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	97		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	21	4.31	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	7	2	3	1	...	13	1	...	4	2	3	6	5	5	3	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	...		47
Total .....	9	2	3	2	...	16	2	...	4	2	5	6	7	7	6	4	3	1	3	...	2	...	68		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.) .....	28	13	1	1	1	44	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	3	...	2	...	72	14.78	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	22		4.52
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	28	7	1	...	...	36	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	52		10.68
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	18	1	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	29		5.95
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2		0.41
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
7. Diseases of the Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total .....	72	21	2	1	1	97	4	2	3	3	5	4	5	5	9	11	11	6	6	3	3	...	177		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	25	7	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6.58	
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	8	...	19		3.90
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	52	15	3	...	1	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	74		15.20
Total .....	77	22	3	...	1	103	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	5	8	...	125		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	3.49	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total .....	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	20		
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals from all Causes .....	189	74	17	9	7	296	13	6	8	7	12	14	12	16	15	19	21	11	12	8	16	1	487	100.00	

F 2.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF FEMALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Female Deaths, Suburban Districts.
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	31	25	11	3	12	82	7	5	6	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	117	26.35
2. Emetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.45
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.68
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	32	27	11	3	13	86	7	5	6	2	2	3	4	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	122	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Dinthetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	19	4.28
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	2	5	3	...	...	10	...	1	1	3	7	6	3	5	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	48	10.81
Total.....	2	5	4	...	...	11	...	1	2	4	8	8	4	5	4	11	3	2	2	2	...	...	67	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.)	16	11	3	...	...	30	2	1	...	3	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	52	11.74
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	2.93
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	19	9	3	1	3	35	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	...	57	12.81
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	12	2	1	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	30	6.76
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.90
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.90
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	47	22	8	1	3	81	4	2	1	7	3	6	6	4	4	6	10	10	7	5	3	1	160	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	18	8	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5.85
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2.70
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	48	10.81
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	32	13	2	...	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	50	21	2	...	...	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	86	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	2	2	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2.03
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2	2	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	133	77	25	6	16	257	13	8	9	13	14	18	14	10	10	17	15	14	10	14	7	1	444	100.00

F 3.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES REGISTERED IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 & upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths, Suburban Districts.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.) .....	59	52	18	8	15	152	12	7	6	4	4	5	4	3	2	2	6	2	1	...	2	...	212	22.77
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.22
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.54
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	3	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total.....	62	54	18	8	16	158	12	7	6	4	4	6	4	3	2	2	6	2	1	...	2	...	219	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	3	2	3	2	6	3	5	2	4	1	2	...	40	4.30
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	9	7	6	1	...	23	1	1	5	5	10	12	8	10	4	12	1	1	1	1	...	...	95	10.20
Total.....	11	7	7	2	...	27	2	1	6	6	13	14	11	12	10	15	6	3	5	2	2	...	135	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.) .....	44	24	4	1	1	74	3	2	...	4	4	3	3	2	4	7	4	5	4	2	3	...	124	13.32
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	3	1	5	2	4	2	2	1	...	35	3.76
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	47	16	4	1	3	71	4	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	2	3	6	4	5	3	2	1	109	11.71
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	25	3	1	...	...	29	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	3	5	3	1	1	...	...	59	6.34
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	0.65
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.43
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	119	43	10	2	4	178	8	4	4	10	8	10	11	9	13	17	21	16	13	8	6	1	337	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	43	15	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	6.23
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paranemia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3.32
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	12	...	31	3.32
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	84	28	5	...	1	118	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	122	13.10
Total.....	127	43	5	...	1	176	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	12	12	...	211	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	3	4	2	3	2	14	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	26	2.79
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3	4	2	3	2	14	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	29	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes.....	322	151	42	15	23	553	26	14	17	20	26	32	26	26	25	36	36	25	22	22	23	2	931	100.00

G 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths, Country Districts.		
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	117	66	37	16	17	253	42	14	8	8	13	16	8	7	9	6	9	12	11	6	8	1	431	16.33	
2. Benthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.).....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	0.27	
3. Diotic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.).....	1	3	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	3	1	1	10	55	2.09	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.).....	8	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.34	
Total.....	128	69	38	17	17	269	42	15	8	8	17	20	11	13	14	11	14	18	15	7	9	11	502		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Disease—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	5	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	1	2	8	5	3	9	8	8	19	11	16	7	...	105	3.98	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	14	21	5	...	1	41	4	1	3	8	16	13	13	18	14	11	5	3	5	1	2	1	159	6.02	
Total.....	19	22	5	...	1	47	5	2	3	9	18	21	18	21	23	19	13	22	16	17	9	1	264		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	151	18	7	...	5	181	7	8	4	6	8	16	21	20	21	21	14	24	8	12	7	1	379	14.36	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease).....	3	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	2	2	4	15	11	13	16	21	17	17	13	9	3	1	155	5.87	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.).....	64	12	6	...	3	85	7	2	3	6	4	6	16	13	9	15	19	28	21	10	10	5	259	9.82	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	30	6	7	2	3	48	5	4	5	9	8	2	11	8	7	22	18	14	5	6	8	2	182	6.89	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	8	3	...	45	1.70	
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.).....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.08	
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	0.49	
Total.....	253	96	24	2	11	326	22	18	16	23	27	40	63	57	56	86	74	89	52	46	31	9	1035		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	89	27	1	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	4.44	
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	31	36	94	4	...	198	7.60	
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	90	17	1	...	1	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	4.24	
Total.....	179	44	2	...	1	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	32	31	36	94	4	...	427		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.).....	8	17	15	10	2	52	23	24	18	22	18	31	36	19	13	20	19	17	9	4	6	10	341	12.92	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.23
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	24	0.91	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	8	17	15	10	2	52	23	24	19	24	21	37	38	24	17	21	21	18	11	5	6	10	371		
Unspecified.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	4	5	3	...	1	8	40	1.52	
Totals from all Causes.....	687	188	84	30	32	921	94	59	46	65	84	120	132	118	115	140	129	184	128	111	150	43	2639	100.00	



## SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Female Deaths, Country Districts.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.) .....	90	74	40	28	20	252	40	22	15	16	12	14	10	9	4	5	5	3	1	6	...	2	416	25·84
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	13	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	1·24
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·18
Total .....	104	77	40	28	20	269	41	22	15	16	13	14	13	9	4	5	6	3	1	6	...	2	439	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	3	6	4	7	12	8	9	4	2	3	...	64	3·99
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	18	6	3	2	1	30	3	7	5	10	13	6	9	6	3	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	102	6·34
Total .....	18	6	3	3	2	32	4	8	5	11	14	9	15	10	10	16	10	10	5	3	3	1	166	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	130	11	7	3	1	152	6	3	4	2	3	6	5	5	8	6	8	5	5	2	3	...	223	13·85
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	7	4	6	1	6	5	8	3	...	2	2	1	51	3·16
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	35	13	5	3	2	58	5	3	3	4	6	7	7	10	9	10	2	6	4	4	1	1	140	8·70
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	21	4	3	...	...	28	4	4	...	3	6	2	7	5	9	8	3	7	5	1	2	2	96	5·97
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0·43
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	3	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	1·43
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	0·31
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	0·37
Total .....	187	29	15	6	4	241	19	10	9	14	24	21	32	27	40	33	22	22	16	9	8	4	551	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	73	26	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6·21
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	8	12	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2·67
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	14	35	...	...	67	4·16
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	94	7	5	...	...	106	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	123	7·64
Total .....	167	33	6	...	...	206	...	1	6	7	8	13	14	1	2	3	3	7	13	14	35	...	333	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	13	9	9	5	3	39	12	10	6	4	5	4	5	4	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	99	6·15
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·12
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·06
4. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	13	9	9	5	3	39	12	10	8	5	5	4	5	4	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	102	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	1·18
Totals from all Causes .....	489	154	73	42	29	787	76	52	44	54	64	63	81	53	60	65	44	42	37	32	47	9	1610	100·00

G 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths, Country Districts.	
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	207	140	77	44	37	505	82	36	23	24	25	30	18	16	13	11	14	15	12	12	8	3	847	19.93
2. Entropic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	0.16
3. Diotic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	14	4	1	...	...	19	1	1	...	...	5	4	6	5	4	4	6	5	3	1	1	10	75	1.77
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	9	2	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.28
Total.....	232	146	78	45	37	538	83	37	23	24	30	34	24	22	18	16	20	21	16	13	9	13	941	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	5	1	...	1	1	8	2	2	...	2	3	11	11	7	16	20	16	28	15	18	10	...	169	3.98
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	32	27	8	2	2	71	7	8	8	18	29	19	22	24	17	15	7	4	6	2	2	2	261	6.14
Total.....	37	28	8	3	3	79	9	10	8	20	32	30	33	31	33	35	23	32	21	20	12	2	430	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	281	29	14	3	6	333	13	11	8	8	11	22	26	25	29	27	22	29	13	14	10	1	602	14.17
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	3	...	1	...	1	5	5	4	3	4	11	19	17	14	22	26	25	20	13	11	5	2	206	4.85
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.).....	99	25	11	3	5	143	12	5	6	10	10	13	23	23	18	25	21	34	23	14	11	6	399	9.39
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	51	10	10	2	3	76	9	8	5	12	14	4	18	13	16	30	21	21	10	7	10	4	278	6.54
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	8	3	...	52	1.22
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	3	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	0.54
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.16
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	5	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	19	0.45
Total.....	440	65	39	8	15	567	41	28	25	37	51	61	95	84	96	119	96	111	68	55	39	13	1586	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	162	53	2	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	5.11
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	8	12	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1.01
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	43	50	129	4	265	6.24
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	184	24	6	...	1	215	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	235	5.63
Total.....	346	77	8	...	1	432	...	1	6	7	8	13	14	1	2	4	6	39	44	50	129	4	760	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	21	26	24	15	5	91	35	34	24	26	23	35	41	23	14	22	22	17	11	4	7	11	440	10.36
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.19
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	25	0.59
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	21	26	24	15	5	91	35	34	27	29	26	41	43	28	18	23	24	18	13	5	7	11	473	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	5	8	8	4	5	3	...	1	9	53	1.39
Totals from all Causes.....	1076	342	157	72	61	1708	170	111	90	119	148	183	213	171	175	205	173	226	165	143	197	52	4249	100.00

H.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, during each Month of the Year 1869, classified under the heads of the several Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																														
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	67	78	63	72	79	76	81	67	88	70	47	62	39	45	38	35	22	32	43	41	44	43	70	59	686	680	1366	20.41		
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	1	13	0.19			
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	7	6	9	5	9	2	6	3	8	3	9	4	6	1	2	3	5	2	2	1	4	2	6	2	73	34	107	1.60		
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	14	6	20	0.30		
Total	74	84	76	77	90	79	87	71	98	74	59	66	47	47	41	38	32	34	51	44	50	45	80	62	785	721	1506			
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																														
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	11	8	11	9	14	9	12	9	12	6	16	3	13	5	17	8	12	7	12	9	9	12	7	11	146	96	242	3.62		
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	24	15	22	21	22	17	16	25	23	23	25	15	29	20	28	16	22	18	20	20	13	21	34	15	278	226	504	7.53		
Total	35	23	33	30	36	26	28	34	35	29	41	18	42	25	45	24	34	25	32	29	22	33	41	26	424	322	746			
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																														
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, &c.)	72	39	42	41	53	39	42	23	50	26	48	23	54	19	40	34	40	25	47	26	49	27	53	31	590	353	943	14.09		
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	24	5	17	6	19	6	12	4	17	13	25	14	12	13	24	6	23	10	17	9	19	9	30	11	239	106	345	5.16		
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	26	13	16	14	26	18	33	19	32	23	42	28	35	21	65	43	47	33	34	26	24	19	26	14	406	271	677	10.12		
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	23	18	24	26	24	16	27	12	21	13	21	13	17	18	18	12	12	13	19	16	28	16	36	16	270	187	457	6.83		
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	8	1	4	...	5	1	8	1	3	1	6	3	7	3	3	2	7	...	8	...	4	...	8	2	71	14	85	1.27		
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	31	31	62	0.46	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	5	10	10	20	0.15	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	15	7	22	7	29	0.33	
Total	153	78	104	92	128	83	123	60	127	81	146	80	128	79	151	104	130	83	125	80	127	78	154	76	1596	974	2570			
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																														
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	19	27	15	10	20	25	18	18	14	13	23	11	10	15	18	7	12	2	13	12	16	11	18	19	196	170	366	5.47		
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	46	46	92	0.69	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	19	9	27	12	17	7	10	2	14	10	33	5	15	11	22	14	33	9	12	8	14	4	16	8	232	99	331	4.95		
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	19	27	21	19	28	15	21	23	22	26	23	16	18	10	17	7	21	13	15	23	24	14	24	31	253	224	477	7.13		
Total	57	67	63	46	65	50	49	49	50	55	79	34	43	40	57	35	66	27	40	46	54	32	58	58	681	539	1220			
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																														
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	33	16	22	12	36	15	33	6	38	11	27	6	38	18	33	9	27	7	30	9	33	11	42	6	392	121	513	7.67		
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	7	14	0.21		
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	5	1	3	1	2	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	33	5	38	0.57		
5. Execution—Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	38	17	26	13	39	17	36	7	42	12	31	7	41	14	36	12	29	8	33	9	36	11	45	6	432	133	565			
Unspecified	11	1	4	4	7	1	3	1	1	...	4	4	4	2	2	2	5	5	4	3	2	1	7	6	54	30	84	1.25		
Totals from all Causes	368	270	306	262	365	256	326	222	353	251	360	209	305	207	332	215	296	182	285	211	291	200	335	234	3972	2719	6691	100.00		

8-1

55.

879

I.

TABLE showing the DEATHS which have occurred from the causes stated, in each of the several WARDS of the CITY OF SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869, distinguishing those under five years of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Gipps.			Bourke.			Brisbane.			Macquarie.			Cook.			Fitzroy.			Phillip.			Denison.			Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1869	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1868	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1867	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1866	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1865	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1864
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.						
<b>Class I.—Order 1.</b>																														
1. Small-pox																														
2. Measles																														
3. Scarlatina	4	1	5				1	1	2	1	2	3				3			3	3	6				1	1	2	1	1	2
4. Quinsy																														
5. Croup	5		5	1		1	3		3	3		3	1		1	2	1	3	6	1	7	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
6. Whooping-cough	5		5	3		3	3		3	7		7	7		7	8		8	7		7	5		5	7	1	8	46	30	76
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	3	2	5	4	19	23	2	3	5	1	2	3	8	5	13	3	7	10	1	7	8	2	3	5	72	73	145	71	73	144
8. Erysipelas				2		2									1		1													
9. Metria	1		1												2		2													
10. Carbuncle																														
11. Influenza	2		2	1		1																								
12. Dysentery	1	1	2	11		11	1		1	1		1				1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	21	27	48
13. Diarrhoea	8	3	11	4	5	9	4	3	7	3		3	8		8	14	3	17	5	4	9	8	1	9	73	95	168	154	134	288
14. Cholera							1		1									1	2	3										
15. Ague																														
16. Remittent Fever															1		1													
17. Rheumatism	2		2	2		2																								
	28	11	39	12	41	53	15	9	24	12	2	14	35	12	47	45	22	67	16	15	31	31	20	51	32	307	338	306	395	331
<b>Order 2.</b>																														
1. Syphilis	1		1	1		1																								
2. Stricture of the Urethra				1		1																								
3. Hydrophobia																														
4. Glanders																														
	1		1	2		2																								
<b>Order 3.</b>																														
1. Privation				1		1																								
2. Want of Breast Milk	1		1												1		1													
3. Purpura and Scurvy															1		1													
4. Alcoholism—																														
a Delirium Tremens				5		5									1		1													
b Intemperance	2		2	3		3	3		3		3																			
	1	2	3	9	9	3	3						1	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	30	27	17	37	43	
<b>Order 4.</b>																														
1. Thrush															1		1													
2. Worms, &c.																														
															1		1													
Total, Class I	30	13	43	12	52	64	15	12	27	12	2	14	37	14	51	47	23	70	22	19	41	22	14	36	346	425	335	457	387	
<b>Class II.—Order 1.</b>																														
1. Gout				2		2			1		1																			
2. Dropsy									1		1																			
3. Cancer	2		2	8		8			3		3																			
4. Noma																														
5. Mortification																														
				10		10	1		6		7																			
<b>Order 2.</b>																														
1. Scrofula				7		7	1		1		2																			
2. Tabes Mesenterica	3		3						6		5				5		6			5			3							
3. Phthisis	13		13	17		17			5		5			8		8			19		19									
4. Hydrocephalus				1		1	4		4		1			1		2			2		3									
	3	13	16	1	24	25	10	6	16	1	9	10	7	20	27	8	19	27	6	11	16	2	9	11	148	153	190	169	153	
Total, Class II	3	15	18	1	34	35	11	12	23	1	9	10	7	23	30	8	26	34	6	12	18	3	10	13	181	202	233	214	193	
<b>Class III.—Order 1.</b>																														
1. Cephalitis	8		8	2		2	4		7		7																			
2. Apoplexy	8		8	13		13	2		1		3			1		1			4		4			5		5				
3. Paralysis	3		3	3		3	2		2		2			1		1														
Sunstroke																														
Carried forward	8	11	19	2	18	20	9	3	12	2	2	3	3	5	8	9	9	18	6	8	14	3	6	9	103	110	91	84	68	

I—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Gipps.			Bourke.			Brisbane.			Macquarie.			Cook.			Fitzroy.			Phillip.			Denison.			Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1869.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1868.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1867.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1866.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1865.	
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.						
<b>Class III—Order 1—continued.</b>																														
Brought forward.....	8	11	19	2	18	20	9	3	12	2	2	4	3	5	8	9	9	18	6	8	14	3	6	9	103	110	91	84	68	80
4. Insanity .....																									1	1	1	1	1	4
5. Chorea .....																														1
6. Epilepsy .....				2	2	4	1	1	2				1	1	2															1
7. Convulsions.....	8	8	16	5	15	20	15	8	23	8	8	16	2	10	12	13	1	14	6	6	12	6	17	23	17	83	91	105	10	10
8. Brain Disease, &c. ....	3	2	5	2	8	10	2	2	4				1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	27	24	26	27	40
<b>Order 2.</b>	19	13	32	9	28	37	24	6	30	8	2	10	12	8	20	24	13	37	12	9	21	21	9	30	217	234	227	196	180	243
1. Pericarditis .....	1	1	2	2	2	4							1	1	2				1	1	2	1	1	2	7	6	3	3	3	2
2. Aneurism.....	1	1	2	8	8	16				2	2	4							1	1	2	1	1	2	13	7	11	4	1	1
3. Heart Disease, &c. ....	1	5	6	30	30	60	1	8	9	5	5	10	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	10	10	20	84	71	64
<b>Order 3.</b>	2	7	9	40	40	80	1	8	9	7	7	14	9	9	18	8	8	16	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	104	84	78	76	58
1. Laryngitis .....																									1	1	1	1	6	4
2. Bronchitis .....	6	3	9	3	6	9	4	2	6	2	3	5	7	2	9	9	3	12	6	5	11	7	1	8	69	59	95	77	42	68
3. Pleurisy .....	1	1	2	7	7	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1	2	1	11	16	7	5	6
4. Pneumonia .....	3	3	6	12	12	24	5	2	7	2	2	4	6	4	10	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	9	13	60	55	44	33	30	36
5. Asthma .....				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	6	5	3	2	3
6. Lung Disease, &c. ....	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	25	17	17	19	24
<b>Order 4.</b>	10	9	19	3	28	31	10	10	20	4	4	8	15	7	22	14	15	29	12	6	18	18	4	22	169	154	174	146	115	137
1. Gastritis .....	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	3	6							2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	13	4	13	5	10	8
2. Enteritis .....	1	1	2				1	2	3					4	4	7	1	8	3	3	6	1	2	3	25	27	25	21	19	24
3. Peritonitis .....	1	1	2	10	10	20							1	2	3	1	2	3							16	9	7	8	6	13
4. Ascites .....																									1	1	1	1	2	3
5. Ulceration of Intestines																									1	1	1	1	1	2
6. Hernia .....				1	1	2																				3	4	2	4	3
7. Ileus .....	1	1	2										1	1	2	1	1	2							2		2	2	2	2
8. Intussusception .....																									3	1	5	5	2	5
9. Stricture of Intestines				1	1	2																				3	3	1	4	3
10. Fistula .....																									2		1			
11. Stomach Disease, &c. ....	3	3	6				1	1	2				2	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	3	10	9	10	10
12. Pancreas Disease, &c. ....																														
13. Hepatitis .....				2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2						
14. Jaundice .....																														
15. Liver Disease, &c. ....	5	5	10	15	15	30	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	36	22	38	31	28
16. Spleen Disease, &c. ....																														1
<b>Order 5.</b>	2	11	13	2	28	30	4	9	13	3	3	6	2	11	13	11	14	25	4	8	12	3	8	11	120	85	115	94	102	130
1. Nephritis .....				2	2	4																			2			3	5	2
2. Ischuria .....										1	1	2				1	1	2							2	2	1		4	2
3. Nephria .....				5	5	10	3	3	6																10	8	2	2	4	3
4. Diabctes .....	1	1	2										1	1	2										2		1	1	1	
5. Stone .....																														
6. Systitis .....										1	1	2													1		1		1	
7. Kidney Disease, &c. ....				2	2	4							1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	6	6	8	12	4
<b>Order 6.</b>	1	1	2	9	9	18	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	6	12	1	1	2	2	2	4	27	21	12	14	27	15
1. Ovarian Dropsy .....																												1	3	1
2. Uterus Disease, &c. ....													1	1	2	3	3	6							4	9	2	5	1	5
<b>Order 7.</b>													1	1	2	3	3	6							4	10	3	8	1	6
1. Arthritis .....																														
2. Joint Disease, &c. ....				1	1	2										2	2	4							3	2	2	6	6	2
<b>Order 8.</b>				1	1	2										2	2	4							3	2	2	7	6	3
1. Phlegmon .....													1	1	2										1			1		1
2. Ulcer .....																1	1	2							1	2	1		5	
3. Skin Disease, &c. ....										1	1	2													1	4			2	
<b>Total, Class III</b> .....	33	41	74	14	134	148	39	36	75	13	18	31	30	38	68	68	49	117	30	34	64	42	94	76	647	596	612	542	504	598

I—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Gipps.			Bourke.			Brisbane.			Macquarie.			Cook.			Fitzroy.			Phillip.			Denison.			Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1869	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1868	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1867	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1866	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1865	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1864
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.						
<b>Class IV.—Order 1.</b>																														
1. Premature Birth .....	6	3	9	3	2	5	2	4	6	4	5	9	5	6	11	6	1	7	1	5	6	5	32	33	23	23	20	30		
2. Cyanosis .....																							4	1	1	1	2	3		
3. Spina Bifida .....																							7	3	3	9	5	1		
4. Other Malformations.....	1	1	2				1	2	3	2	3	5	3	3	6								7	3	3	9	5	2		
5. Teething .....	4	4	8				3	2	5	2	7	9	7	13	20	13	16	29	16	7	23	7	52	39	56	51	59	56		
<b>Order 2.</b>	11	11	22	3	3	6	6	8	14	8	15	23	15	19	34	19	17	36	17	12	29	12	91	79	83	84	87	92		
1. Paramenia .....				1	1	2	1	1	2										1	1	2		3	1	1					
2. Childbirth (See Metris) .....																								1	3	8	5			
<b>Order 3.</b>				1	1	2	1	1	2										1	1	2		3	1	2	3	8	5		
1. Old Age .....	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	2	4	3	3	6	8	8	16	11	11	22	4	4	8		35	46	33	33	37	33		
<b>Order 4.</b>																														
1. Atrophy and Debility .....	7	7	14	8	9	17	9	6	15	6	18	24	18	20	38	29	22	51	22	21	43	21	120	122	123	126	81	98		
<b>Total, Class IV</b> .....	18	20	38	11	17	28	14	18	32	17	33	50	33	41	74	48	39	87	54	44	98	33	249	248	241	246	213	228		
<b>Class V.—Order 1.—Accident or Negligence.</b>																														
1. Fractures and Contusions.....	1	1	2	1	8	9							2	2	4							1	2	3	16	30	23	32		
2. Wounds .....				1	1	2																1	1	2	6	6	3	13		
3. Burns and Scalds .....	1	1	2	4	5	9	1		1				1	1	2								8	11	11	9	12	14		
4. Sunstroke .....							1	1	2														1	3	3					
5. Poison .....				1	1	2																	1	1	2	2	2	1		
6. Drowning .....		1	1	5	6	11				1	1	2		3	3	3	3	6		4	4	4	14	18	22	22	16	20		
7. Suffocation .....					1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4		1	1		1	2		1	1	1	5	2	2	4	2	1		
8. Otherwise .....																														
<b>Order 2.—Violent Deaths in Battle.</b>	2	1	3	3	19	22	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	3	4				2	7	9	47	62	69	62		
1. Gunshot Wounds .....																														
2. Sword and Bayonet Wounds .....																														
3. Otherwise .....																														
<b>Order 3.—Homicide.</b>																														
Murder and Manslaughter.....				3	3	6	1	1	2					1	1	1	1	2	1				6	1	1	3		3		
<b>Order 4.—Suicide.</b>																														
1. Wounds { Gunshot .....										1	1	2										1	1	2			1	3		
{ Cut, Stab, &c. ....				2	2	4							1	1	2							1	1	2	4	1	1	4		
2. Poison .....				1	1	2							1	1	2								1	3		2	3	7		
3. Drowning .....				1	1	2																	1	1						
4. Hanging .....				1	1	2																	1	1			1	2		
5. Otherwise .....				1	1	2																	1	1						
<b>Order 5.—Execution.</b>				6	6	12				1	1	2	1	1	2							2	2	4	4	3	6	5		
1. Hanging .....																									1	3	3	1		
<b>Violent Deaths (not classed)</b> .....																														
<b>Total, Class V</b> .....	2	1	3	3	28	31	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	9	11	63	68	76	67		
<b>Sudden Deaths (cause unascertained)</b> .....																														
<b>Causes not specified, or ill-defined</b> .....	2	2	4	6	6	12	1	1	2				1	2	3	12	12	24	1	1	2	1	25	60	54	56	58	48		
<b>Total</b> .....	2	2	4	6	6	12	1	1	2				1	2	3	12	12	24	1	1	2	1	25	60	54	56	58	48		
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	86	74	160	41	260	301	32	66	148	42	34	76	107	87	194	154	128	282	98	82	180	102	68	170	1311	1599	2151	1662		







1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**REAL PROPERTY ACT.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND EXAMINER OF TITLES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 August, 1870.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 February, 1869, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Correspondence between the late Mr. Alexander Dick  
“ and any other person or persons, in reference to the temporary appoint-  
“ ment of Mr. W. G. Pennington as Second Examiner of Titles.  
“ (2.) Copies of all Correspondence between Mr. G. K. Holden and the  
“ Government, in relation to the discontinuance of the services of Mr.  
“ Pennington and the permanent appointment of an Examiner in succession  
“ to Mr. Dick.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

**SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Principal Under Secretary to the Registrar General. 2 March, 1867 ... ..	2
2. The Registrar General, in reply. 27 May, 1867 ... ..	2
3. Minute of Colonial Secretary. 28 May, 1867 ... ..	2
4. The Principal Under Secretary to the Registrar General. 31 May, 1867 ... ..	2
5. Ditto to ditto. 20 June, 1867 ... ..	3
6. The Registrar General to the Principal Under Secretary. 3 August, 1869 ... ..	3

## REAL PROPERTY ACT.

### No. 1.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
2 March, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, forwarding an application from Mr. Dick, Examiner of Titles, for leave of absence for twelve months on half salary, in consequence of impaired health, that provided Mr. Dick will find a substitute (to be approved of by the Attorney General), willing to undertake the performance of his duties during his absence for the other half salary, and without any further cost to the Government, the leave of absence applied for will be granted.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

### No. 2.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 27 May, 1867.

SIR,

As directed in your communication of the 2nd March last, I do myself the honor to submit, for the approval of the Honorable the Attorney General, a letter from Mr. Alexander Dick, recommending the appointment of Mr. William George Pennington as a gentleman qualified to fill the office of Examiner of Titles during his absence from the Colony on half pay.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

The Examiner of Titles to The Colonial Secretary.

Land Titles Office,  
23 May, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Attorney General, the name of Mr. William George Pennington as a gentleman duly qualified under the provisions of the Real Property Act to fill the office of Examiner of Titles, and willing to act as my substitute in the performance of the duties of that office, for half salary, during my leave of absence in consequence of impaired health.

I propose that my leave shall commence from the 1st June next, and that I may be enabled to draw the half salary in London.

I am, &c.,  
ALEX. DICK.

### No. 3.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE Attorney General having expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Pennington's professional competency, I approve of his temporary appointment during Mr. Dick's absence. Ascertain when Mr. Dick intends to leave.—H.P., 28/5/67.

### No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 31 May, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Government approve of the appointment of Mr. Pennington temporarily to perform the duties of Examiner of Titles, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Dick.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will communicate Mr. Pennington's appointment to Mr. Holden.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Principal Under Secretary to the Registrar General, dated 20th June, 1867.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. His Excellency, with the advice of the Council, has been also pleased to appoint Mr. William George Pennington, solicitor, to act as Examiner of Titles, in the place of Mr. Dick, during his absence, with a salary consisting of the second half of the amount of remuneration voted for the office of Examiner.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 6.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 3 August, 1869.

SIR,

In compliance with the request in your letter of 29th ultimo, that I would forward "copies of all correspondence between Mr. G. K. Holden and the Government, in relation to the discontinuance of the services of Mr. Pennington, and the permanent appointment of an Examiner in succession to Mr. Dick," I do myself the honor to transmit herewith such documents and memoranda as Mr. Holden has laid before me for that purpose.

I have, &c.,  
THEO. J. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

[Enclosures in No. 6.]

## MEMORANDUM.

WITH reference to the Registrar General's request that I will furnish, in order to supply information required by the Colonial Secretary, copies of all correspondence between myself and the Government in relation to the discontinuance of the services of Mr. Pennington, and the permanent appointment of an Examiner in succession to Mr. Dick, I beg to state that no correspondence answering this description ever took place, which I regarded as requiring on my part any official record; and that I can therefore only recall it by means of such drafts and memoranda as I happen to have retained. These enable me to supply the following:—

1. Draft memo. as to Examiner's duties. October, 1867.
2. Copy of Colonial Secretary's question, minuted on original. 24 October, 1867.
3. Copy of my answer as appended and returned. 24 October, 1867.
4. Copy of a memo. supplied to Mr. Pennington, at his own request, for submission to the Government. 11 June, 1868.

I believe that these embrace all correspondence to which the requisition of the Legislative Assembly can apply, unless it be two short unofficial notes of which I cannot now find either original or copy,—the one from the Colonial Secretary to myself, apprising me for the first time immediately before the appointment of Mr. Burton, that this was in contemplation, and the other, my answer, expressive of acquiescence.

G. K. HOLDEN,  
2 August, 1869.

(No. 1.)

## Memorandum.

THE qualifications required in Examiners under the Real Property Act may best be understood by a statement of their duties, which are resolvable into two branches:—

1. To investigate and report on titles submitted by applicants seeking to place property under the Act, also upon the evidence of any descent, devise, settlement, sequestration, or other grounds of application to supersede the existing registered ownership (other than ordinary dealing by transfer); and generally to advise on legal questions arising in the business of the department.
2. To draft or finally settle all certificates of title, and inspect and initial, when approved, all engrossments thereof before signature and issue; also to inspect in like manner all transfers, mortgages, leases, &c., of property under the Act, in order to check any irregularity or insufficient authentication, and to initial each such instrument as approved before filing or registration.

The qualifications required for the former branch of duty are in reality *judicial* in the fullest sense—for although the Examiners are only called on to report, they report for the guidance of a Board which, from the very necessity of the case, must act on their recommendation as conclusive. And when it is considered that every title accepted involves a public guarantee, supported by an insurance fund of only a half-penny in the £ (the number of cases having already\* reached 1,800, and the total value of property admitted under the Act under applications to the end of 1866, being £1,353,673), it can hardly be questioned that the responsibility of the office is more serious, and demands higher qualifications (if not higher remuneration) than is at first sight suggested by the modest title of "Examiner."

The qualifications required for the second class of duties are of humbler grade, but no less essential in their own sphere, demanding, in addition to ordinary professional ability (if sufficient security is to be afforded to the public against error in the multifarious details of the department), a mind specially characterized by quick perception, vigilance, and accuracy in details.

The first thought suggested by these remarks may naturally be that if such qualifications as above described are required in combination, the case is hopeless. For they are probably rarely, if ever, found united in any high degree in one person, nor even if they were could they be successfully exercised on any pressing amount of business of both kinds, because the habit of mind required for the one cannot fail to prejudice that required for the other.

My own inference however is, that of the two Examiners (if two only be appointed) one should be made the senior and head of the department—mainly with a view to the former branch of duty, and the other the junior, mainly with a view to the other branch,—each being chosen with reference to his special fitness for his own peculiar duty, although he should also possess at least a sufficient amount of fitness for the other, to admit of his aiding his colleague, as occasion may require, and filling his place temporarily in case of illness or other emergency.

I

\* i.e.—In October, 1867. They are now (August, 1869), 2,389.—G.K.H.

I have thought it right to suggest these general views for the consideration of the Government. If their cogency be admitted, I cannot doubt that they will be duly regarded in whatever new arrangements may be made in this department. Into particular or personal details it is not my province to enter.

G. K. HOLDEN,  
October, 1867.

P.S.—It may be proper to mention that I have the authority of the Deputy Registrar, Mr. Ward, who filled the same office at Adelaide,—for saying that the division of duties between a senior and junior Examiner above indicated, was recognized there in his time. To a great degree it was recognized between me and my late colleague, by mutual arrangement—notwithstanding that the Legislature so far departed from the terms of our original appointment as to reduce my salary to the level of his.

In Victoria the distinction has existed from the first, the salaries being respectively £2,000 and £1,200. Subsequently the senior Examiner has been rendered a sole "Commissioner"—separate from the Examiner,—absorbing the functions of the original Board (abolished as merely formal and useless), and a third officer has been appointed as Junior Examiner, at a salary of £800.

G.K.H.

(No. 2.)

*Copy of Minute of Colonial Secretary entered on original of the above Memorandum.*

SUPPOSING it be arranged that for the future a Head Examiner and an Assistant Examiner be appointed, has Mr. Pennington so performed his duties as to afford a reasonable assurance that he would fill the office of Assistant satisfactorily?

H.P., 24/10/67.

(No. 3.)

*Copy of answer to the above.*

IF in answering this question of the Colonial Secretary I could limit myself to that portion of Mr. Pennington's duties, which concern the assistance he renders me in examining titles and investigating legal points, I should give a simple affirmative. But it would be inconsistent with the stress I have felt myself bound to lay in the above memorandum, upon the special fitness of the second Examiner for the effective supervision of office details, if I were to conceal my misgivings as to Mr. Pennington's qualifications in this particular.

My late colleague, in addition to other qualifications, had a special aptitude for this branch of duty, which was recognized and influential throughout the department.

If by questioning Mr. Pennington's possession of it, I should promote a decision adverse to his interests, I shall on his account greatly regret it; but I only fulfil an imperative duty in making this unreserved statement which, together with the preceding memorandum, I have shown to Mr. Pennington before forwarding.

G. K. HOLDEN,  
25 October, 1867.

NOTE.—To account for the interval between the date of the preceding and following memorandum, it may be proper to state that during this period the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dick remained in abeyance, Mr. Pennington continuing to perform the duty.

(No. 4.)

*Copy.*

HAVING been requested by Mr. Pennington to state my opinion of the manner in which he has discharged his duties as *locum tenens* of my late colleague, I have the pleasure to state that he has devoted himself to them with steady industry and intelligence; as however I have often expressed, both officially and privately, my conviction that the standard of qualification which it would be the truest economy to ensure for this office, at almost any price, is far in excess of that which the reduced salary can possibly command, it will not now be expected that I should say anything more on this point.

G. K. HOLDEN,  
11 June, 1868.

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LAND TITLES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE TAKEN BY BOARD OF INQUIRY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1870.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ The Report of C. Rolleston, M. B. Pell, G. P. Slade, and T. J. Jaques,  
“ Esquires, on the working of the Land Titles Branch of the Registrar  
“ General’s Department, and the Evidence thereunto attached.”

*(Mr. King.)*

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## LAND TITLES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.

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### REPORT of the Board of Inquiry into the working of the Land Titles Branch of the Registrar General's Department.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 7 September, 1869.

SIR,

The Board appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Titles Branch of the Registrar General's Department, with the view to ascertain the causes of the delay and difficulty in obtaining certificates of title under the Real Property Act, of which complaints have been made, have the honor to submit the following Report:—

Having examined the principal officers connected with the department, and several of the solicitors who, they were informed, had been the most largely concerned in bringing properties under the Act, and having given the most careful consideration to the evidence offered, the Board have come to the conclusion that the complaints are not without reasonable foundation.

The evidence points unmistakeably to the Examining Branch of the Department as that to which the delay is to be traced; and the statement of Mr. Holden, the Senior Examiner of Titles, to which the Board beg to draw your particular attention, indicates very clearly the source of the difficulty.

It may be premised that in the late Mr. Alexander Dick the public had an officer of exceptional merit, combining with an accurate knowledge of real property law, and a sound discrimination as to essentials and non-essentials, business habits of a high order, great zeal in the discharge of his duties, and a devotion to the new system of land registration, which led him to spare no personal exertions to make it answer the ends for which it had been established. Indeed the energy of his character did not confine itself to his more immediate duties, but made itself felt throughout the department; and, working as he did in perfect harmony with his colleague, Mr. Holden, to whose matured judgment and great experience he paid the greatest deference, the result was, as might have been expected, highly favourable to the expediting of the business.

In Mr. Edmund Burton, the Senior Examiner appears to have found a colleague of a very different temperament. Of acknowledged proficiency in the conveyancing branch of his profession,—exceeding, as Mr. Holden says, the average of practitioners,—keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position, and, as the Board believe, conscientiously determined to discharge its duties without fear or favour—qualities, in a public officer, of no mean value,—yet he would appear to manifest an overstrained punctiliousness in the investigation of titles, an undue tendency to insist upon technical objections, and a scrupulousness so conscientious as to constrain him, whatever faith he may place in his colleague, to subject every title to the same unswerving rigidity of investigation that he would employ had it to pass under no other eye than his own.

The conscientious discharge of an important public duty, even if overstrained, is not to be lightly censured. It is impossible to fix rules by which the examination of titles should be conducted, and the Board know not well how the difficulty is to be overcome. They do not see their way to recommend, as suggested by one or two of the witnesses, the appointment of a third Examiner, for fear that it might prove only an aggravation of the evil. Two other remedies have been suggested;—one, the appointment of a consulting barrister, whose offices should be invoked in doubtful cases, the expense to be defrayed by the applicant; the other, investing the Senior Examiner with superior powers; neither of which plans, however, is free from obvious objection. It would appear from Mr. Burton's evidence, that the applicants themselves, or their solicitors, are not altogether without blame in the matter, and that greater promptitude in complying with the requirements of the Examiners would conduce to the diminishing of the delays of which complaint is made. Be this as it may, the Board are of opinion that so long as the Examiners (one or both) deem it necessary to press with the utmost rigour for evidence of a complete and perfect title, and are satisfied with nothing short of that, and so long as exactions on minor points, difficult if not impossible to comply with, are insisted upon, so long, whether reasonable or unreasonable, will similar complaints be preferred, and the Act, in so far as old titles are concerned, fall into disfavour.

I have, &c.,

(For and on behalf of the Board),

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,  
President.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

ABSTRACT of State of Business in the Land Titles Office.

Examiners.	From	To	No. of Cases disposed of.		With-drawn	Under Final Notice.	Remaining.	Total.	Trans-missions.	Total now under Requisition.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.						
Messrs. Holden & Dick.....	1 Jan., 1863	31 May, 1867	1st & 2nd Class	1,414	98	28	141	1,676	11	
„ Pennington	1 June, 1867	30 June, 1868		90	228	20	1	9	348	14
„ Burton.....	1 July, 1868	30 Nov., 1868		44	67	9		84	154	4
„ Oliver .....	8 Jan., 1869	7 Mar., 1869		16	67	4	4	.....	83	4
„ Burton ...	8 Mar., 1869	9 Aug., 1869		40	54	3		33	180	5
										79

APPENDIX No. 2.

APPLICATIONS to bring land under Act, quarterly, since 1st January, 1863.  
No. of applications received.

1863.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	59
„ „ 30th June.....	89
„ „ 30th September .....	107
„ „ 31st December.....	85
	340
1864.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	83
„ „ 30th June.....	103
„ „ 30th September .....	94
„ „ 31st December.....	84
	369
1865.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	92
„ „ 30th June.....	111
„ „ 30th September .....	136
„ „ 31st December.....	111
	450
1866.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	96
„ „ 30th June.....	103
„ „ 30th September .....	92
„ „ 31st December.....	106
	397
1867.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	81
„ „ 30th June.....	78
„ „ 30th September .....	86
„ „ 31st December.....	89
	334
1868.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	57
„ „ 30th June.....	87
„ „ 30th September .....	94
„ „ 31st December.....	82
	320
	2,210
1869.—Quarter ending 31st March .....	80
„ „ 30th June.....	83
	163

The Clerk to the Examiners of Titles to The Registrar General.

Land Titles Office,  
2 September, 1869.

Sir,

For the further information of the Committee of Inquiry now investigating the conduct of the business of this office, and in view of the possibility of their recommending a constitutional change, I beg to submit the following statement :—

Ever since Mr. Dick left the office, I have voluntarily undertaken and am still doing a large portion of the duties of 2nd Examiner of Titles, which Mr. Dick had previously done, viz. :—

1. Preparing instructions for supervising and conducting the whole search for incumbrances in each case.
2. Contrary to the usual practice, which entitles the heads of an office to exercise a supervision of its conduct and general management, it has fallen to the share of myself, in conjunction with the Draftsman, to keep lists of, and to represent as such, those cases which may be readily disposed of, urging them forward, and preparing Examiners' reports for expediting the same.
3. The periodical "reminders" have been my care, and I have kept up the practice to February last. These should have been continued every three months since, but are in danger of falling into disuse, owing to the accumulation of work and increased attendances.

My duties have been those of Secretary, without either the name or emoluments; and I believe them to be analogous to those of the 3rd Examiner in Melbourne (Mr. Sandford), who is enumerated in the professional branch of his department.

I have, &c.,  
JONAS LANDER,  
Examiners' Clerk.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the Board of Inquiry into the working  
of the Land Titles Department.

TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT:—

C. Rolleston, Esq., President.

R. Holdsworth, Esq.,

T. J. Jaques, Esq.,

M. B. Pell, Esq.

Edward Grant Ward, Esq., Deputy Registrar General, called in and examined:—

- E. G. Ward,  
Esq.  
10 Aug., 1869.
1. *President.*] Upon a letter written to you by Mr. T. W. Smart, complaining of the delay which has taken place in passing some titles brought into your office by him, we find that you have made a minute to the following effect:—"I regret to say I believe Mr. Smart has cause of complaint. I cannot see the necessity for such delay; it has a most prejudicial effect upon the fair working of the Real Property Act. I would respectfully suggest to the Registrar General that an investigation should at once be made." Will you be good enough to explain to the Board the grounds upon which you made this minute? Principally on account of the facts stated in Mr. Smart's letter, with regard to the length of time his applications have been in the office; and secondly, because the complaint Mr. Smart has made has not been singular, but has been general throughout the profession—that they cannot get their cases through the office so quickly as they used to do; in fact many have refused to bring properties under the Act at all, in consequence of the delay.
  2. Were there any special causes of delay in connection with Mr. Smart's applications? For some time there was a reason why they were not proceeded with. During Mr. Burton's temporary absence through illness, Mr. Oliver was Acting Examiner; and it was thought best, as he was connected with Mr. Smart by relationship, that he should not examine these titles; therefore, during Mr. Burton's illness—for about three months—they were completely at a stand-still; but on Mr. Burton's return to his duties these cases still seemed to hang fire, for it will be seen that Mr. Smart's letter is dated 2nd June, 1869, and Mr. Burton returned to office on the 8th March, 1869. I know it was nearly three months before Mr. Smart heard anything of them.
  3. And then he wrote this letter to make inquiry? Yes.
  4. And when you got this letter you placed this minute upon it? I did.
  5. You in the meantime had heard nothing of these titles? Nothing at all.
  6. Do objections to titles, made by the Examiners, pass through you? Yes; that is to say, I sign the Examiners' letters *pro forma*. The letters are always written by the Examiners, and each letter is initialled by one of them.
  7. And nothing went through you, in connection with these applications of Mr. Smart's, between the time of Mr. Burton's return to office and the date of this letter of Mr. Smart? I am not aware of anything.
  8. Have the causes of this delay been of very long standing, or within what period have they grown up? Since the time of Mr. Burton's return to office—8th March, 1869. I heard of no complaints previously.
  9. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Not when he first took office? I do not think I did.
  10. *Mr. Pell.*] There were no complaints before this year? No serious complaints.
  11. *President.*] When did Mr. Dick die? Mr. Burton's appointment took place on 1st July, 1868. Mr. Pennington was acting from 1st June, 1867, which was the time Mr. Dick left, until 1st July, 1868, when Mr. Burton was appointed.
  12. During Mr. Pennington's tenure of office, were no complaints brought under your notice? I did not hear of any.
  13. Had Mr. Burton many arrears to contend with when he accepted office? I am not aware that he had; I did not hear of any.
  14. *Mr. Jaques.*] When Mr. Burton first accepted office what was the state of the business? 348 cases were received during Mr. Pennington's term of office, of which ninety were first-class, 228 were passed, twenty withdrawn, one was under final notice, and nine remained undisposed of.
  15. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Then the arrears, when Mr. Burton came in, would be ten? Yes.
  16. *President.*] Is it a proper conclusion to draw from that statement, that Mr. Pennington got up Mr. Dick's arrears—You see Mr. Dick left 141? He did. There may have been a great many of these that may have been investigated, and merely waiting requisitions; it is impossible to say why that number remained.
  17. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Still the arrears were got rid of before Mr. Burton came in? Yes.
  18. *President.*] We are to understand that the work of the office was in a forward state at the time of Mr. Pennington's retirement? I think I may say so.
  19. What then do you think has produced the delays since that time? From what I can learn from Mr. Holden, Mr. Burton appears to go too elaborately into all the details—takes too much trouble in fact; he makes a great deal more work than he need.
  20. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] He is over-cautious? Over-cautious—frightened.
  21. *President.*] You think it is the over-caution of Mr. Burton that causes the delay? Yes.
  22. Since July, 1868, have you noticed that there have been a very large number of requisitions beyond what had passed through your hands in previous years? I have not noticed that there have been any larger number, but that the requisitions have been almost three times as long.
  23. There have been more demanded since that time? More requisitions demanded in each separate title.
  24. And to these requisitions you, in great measure, attribute the delays of which complaint has been made? I do.



25. Are there any other causes of delay, do you think, in the office? I know of no other.
26. Are there any causes of delay within your own branch of the office? I do not think so; we are all up, as far as I know. If any certificate is wanted in a hurry in my branch—if there is any immediate necessity for it—I have it prepared at once, without waiting for its turn. That is not the practice with the Examiners. Mr. Burton seems to have the practice of taking the applications in order.
27. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] I suppose he would depart from that rule in cases of urgency? I have known cases which have been represented to him as urgent, and he has not departed from it. Some people do not care for their titles, but others want to leave the Colony, or deal with the property by mortgage or otherwise, and to them it is of importance to get their titles as soon as possible.
28. If these cases were brought under Mr. Burton's notice, would he not expedite them;—what is his practice? I cannot say; he may do so.
29. *Mr. Pell.*] Have you known him to refuse to do so? I have not known him positively refuse, but I have known cases shelved while he was examining others.
30. *President.*] Do these complaints extend to applications for bringing property under the Act? Yes.
31. Have many cases been withdrawn in consequence of the delay? I think they have, latterly especially. The delay is a notorious fact among the profession; I am certain there is not one who has had anything to do with us that does not know it.
32. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you think, if it were not for this delay, we should have more applications? I think we should.
33. *Mr. Pell.*] Since 1865 the number of applications has been gradually falling off? Yes.
34. You do not attribute that to delay in the office? No.
35. Can you give any reason at all for this falling off? I cannot.
36. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you notice the number of applications coming from different districts—that the Act is more favourably adopted in certain districts than in others—for instance, Grafton? Yes, we used to notice that.
37. Where the Act became best known it was made most use of? Yes; it has been so at Grafton. There have been more applications from the Clarence River district than any other.
38. So that if titles could be obtained with facility, we might expect the Act to be received with more favour throughout the Colony, the better it became known? Yes.
39. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] There may be some one up there who thoroughly understands the working of the Act? Yes, Mr. Bawden.
40. *President.*] Have you any agents there? No.
41. No recognized agents? No.
42. How many cases are there now undealt with? Seventy-nine I see.
43. Do you know how long they have been in the office? I cannot say. There may be some few of these seventy-nine that have been in the office since the time of Mr. Dick. They are in all stages.
44. Have you any as long back as that? I think we have, but very few. There is a column here (*referring to return*) for first-class cases; they ought to be taken into consideration, because they are no trouble at all to pass. There were ninety first-class cases in Mr. Pennington's term, and 228 second-class; forty-four first-class cases in Mr. Burton's term, and sixty-seven second-class; sixteen first-class in Mr. Oliver's term, and sixty-seven second-class; and forty first-class in Mr. Burton's second term, and fifty-four second-class.
45. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You must have had more than that? We have very rarely had more than two or three cases in a week passed the Board; we have never exceeded three, I think. The Minute Book will show that.
46. Do first-class cases go before the Board? Yes, but they are not advertised.
47. *Mr. Jaques.*] Would you recommend that all first-class cases should receive the earliest attention, considering the short time that is necessary for the Examiners to pass them? I think they generally manage to get them before the Board as soon as possible.
48. *President.*] Did we not understand that it was a principle of Mr. Burton's not to take them out of order? That was with regard to second-class cases. Such cases are classified under the sixteenth section of the Act.
49. Then Mr. Burton would not stop first-class cases, to make them wait their turn? No, I do not think so.
50. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you not think that well-known titles should also have precedence, though not considered first-class according to your classification? I should say so.
51. You have no means of judging of the difficulties there may be in passing cases—for instance, these cases of Mr. Smart's? I know that some of them are very difficult titles.
52. *President.*] But it is not your business in any way to investigate the titles? No.
53. It seems there were two of the titles there were difficulties about—were all the others stopped for these two? I cannot say. (*The Minute Books of the "Land Titles Commissioners" were here produced; also, Lists of cases due for certificates during each month.*)
54. Do you think the state of the law has anything to do with these delays in passing applications? I do not.
55. There is nothing in the law which, if the Act were well administered, ought to cause any unreasonable delay in passing titles? There is not.
56. And you know of nothing in the office, with the exception of what you have explained, in regard to the examination of titles, that could lead to the delays complained of? I do not.
57. Is the Draftsman's branch of the office in any arrears? I do not think it is.
58. You have heard no complaints of the Draftsman's branch? No, I have not.
59. The whole delay is with reference to the examination of titles? The only complaints I have heard have been with reference to the delay in examining titles.
60. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you think persons sometimes delay making their applications under the Act, because the first applicants are obliged to go to the expense of producing original deeds, of which those who come after them get the benefit. For instance, in the case of the Riley Estate, £50 had to be paid for the production of the original deeds. Do you not think some arrangement might be made by which subsequent applicants under the same title should pay a certain portion of that expense? I do not see how the office could make such an arrangement.
61. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] The Act would require to be altered for that purpose? Yes.

- E. G. Ward, Esq.  
10 Aug., 1869.
62. *Mr. Jaques.*] Would it not be judicious if such an arrangement could be made? Yes.
63. *Mr. Pell.*] You think the difficulty and expense of producing original title-deeds deters people from bringing their properties under the Act? No doubt it does. The people holding under the Riley Estate title were some years before they made application, until they came to an arrangement among themselves to subscribe the £50 required by Mr. Norton for the production of the deeds.
64. *Mr. Jaques.*] You have found that where these deeds have been produced, other applications for properties held under the same titles have come in quickly afterwards? Yes, generally speaking, they have.
65. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] What would you think of the desirability of a third Examiner being appointed, and the majority of Examiners passing a title? It would be worse than ever then.
66. Let two of them be able to pass a title,—if one could not see his way over difficulties the other two might? It does not follow that Mr. Holden and Mr. Burton should agree now; they may each report, and the Commissioners have the power to adopt which report they please.
67. In practice do they not always agree? They always do agree; but we have passed cases on the report of only one Examiner, when the other has been interested. The law does not state that the Examiners shall concur, but that the Registrar General shall refer the applications to the Examiners, that the Examiners shall report, and then that the Commissioners shall decide upon the title.
68. The Commissioners are not lawyers, and therefore would not take upon themselves to interfere in any question of title? I do not think it is likely they would.
69. *President.*] Is it the case that all the titles passed by the Commissioners have had the approval of the two Examiners? All of them, except where one of the Examiners has been interested.

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Mr. Jonas Lander called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Lander.  
10 Aug., 1869.
70. *President.*] You are Clerk to the Examiners of Titles? Yes.
71. And you keep the Minute Books of the Commissioners? Yes.
72. You are practically acquainted with the working of the Real Property Act, as regards the examination of titles in particular? Yes.
73. Do you draw all the requisitions made by the Examiners for information? They draw all the particular ones themselves; it is only the simple ones that I draw,—as requiring evidence to negative dower, &c.
74. You used to copy the whole of them? I used to copy them, but now I have an assistant who copies them.
75. You always read them? Yes, it is part of my business to understand what is going on.
76. Have the requisitions been much more numerous or much heavier during the last twelve months than they used to be? Yes, there is a class of requisitions going out now that we have not had before.
77. Do you mean for a class of information not required before? Yes. For example; we now make a search in insolvency, not only against every applicant, but against vendors, previous to the applicant, through whom the title has passed. It was formerly the practice not even to search for insolvency against the applicant, unless he was suspected. If we now find a similar name in the list of insolvents, even though he may be three hundred miles away, we send a requisition, requiring the applicant to prove that he has never been insolvent.
78. *Mr. Pell.*] Is that done with every application? We always search for insolvency against the applicant as a rule. There may be some few exceptions; for instance, where a bank is the applicant, or trustees, or mortgagees.
79. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Without regard to a man's position? If he is a well-known man—for instance, Mr. Smart or Mr. Holt—we would not search against him, nor against any person who is personally known to us.
80. *President.*] Particulars of that kind were not required formerly? No.
81. Has anything arisen in the office which rendered the obtaining of these particulars necessary? Only that Mr. Burton introduced it; he says it is the practice in Victoria.
82. Mr. Dick, when he was here, never did it? No. I have given it as a bare fact, without reference to its expediency.
83. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you find that this searching occasions much delay? It necessitated our getting an entire copy of the Index to Insolencies out of the Insolvency Office, and we make it up every month or two to the present time.
84. Does it occasion delay? In some cases it does. When we find a person of the same name as the applicant in the list of insolvents, it involves a requisition to him, and sometimes his reply will not be satisfactory; if he simply denies it by letter, we require him to make a statutory declaration.
85. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you take into consideration the condition of the parties—the insolvent, for instance, may have been a tinsmith, while the applicant for a title may be a person in a better position? If the description is very widely different we do not send a requisition.
86. Only where you have reason to infer that the insolvent and the applicant are identical? Only where we have reason to suppose they might by possibility be the same person.
87. *President.*] Is there anything else you have noticed that causes delay in passing these applications? I could not particularize. Of course every case stands by itself.
88. Is there any other class of inquiries insisted on now that was not before? I could not classify them.
89. Have you more cases now under inquiry than you used to have? Yes, there are a great many more under inquiry. I have less time for other duties; a great part of my time is taken up by parties coming to the office inquiring after their cases. The cases now under requisition are far more numerous than they used to be, and consequently more inquiries are made.
90. Are there complaints of the difficulty of complying with these requisitions? There are a great many.
91. What do people complain of—do they complain that the requisitions are frivolous? They do not exactly complain of that.
92. Can they comply with them usually? It is often necessary that the applicant should be a persevering person in order to get over them.
93. *Mr. Pell.*] Have you reason to think many cases are withdrawn in consequence of the requisitions? I believe a greater number of cases have been withdrawn within the last year than in previous years.
94. Have you heard any reason given, by people who frequent the office, for this delay and dissatisfaction—  
do

do they attribute it to anything particular? They attribute it to an unusual amount of particularity or speciality in the requisitions, such as providing against exceedingly remote contingencies and the like. Mr. J. Lander.

95. And they complain of that? They do. 10 Aug., 1869.

96. Have many persons withdrawn their applications rather than comply with these requisitions? I think so; certainly some have.

97. This is much more frequent than it used to be, if I understand you aright? I think it is. You can get it better from Mr. Muddle, who receives the instructions to withdraw.

The following is a return of the number of cases withdrawn in each year:—

CASES WITHDRAWN.

1863 .....	6
1864 .....	18
1865 .....	26
1866 .....	21
1867 .....	16
1868 to end of June.....	9
1 July, 1868, to present .....	30

And instructions to withdraw 8 others have been received.

98. *Mr. Jaques.*] Have you heard that on account of these requisitions upon applicants, other persons have been deterred from bringing in applications? Yes, I have heard a good many say they would rather not bring in cases; they advise their clients not to bring in applications. It is only within these few days that I was speaking to a gentleman, who told me he would have brought in a good many cases, but he cannot now advise his clients to do so.

99. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Are the objections taken considered of a highly technical nature? I think they are.

100. There may be objections to a title—real objections—but are the objections you refer to considered to be purely technical? They are considered to be such as should not obstruct the case.

101. Are they considered to be such as a practitioner, an attorney, would not take—such as he would overlook or pass by? They are such as, if acting for an unwilling purchaser, he might take advantage of, but if acting for a *bonâ fide* or anxious purchaser, he would overlook.

102. *Mr. Jaques.*] Have there been any cases in which first-class titles have been treated as second-class—Was a requisition sent, for instance, in the case of a first-class title? I do not recollect the case to which you refer.

103. A case where it was a first-class title, and some memorandum appeared upon the grant? There was a memorandum in pencil, stating that the property had been sold to some person, but it was crossed out again, as if such memorandum had been made by mistake. In that case a requisition was made to say that the applicant should account for it or explain it; and if there was a contract for sale, that proof should be given that it was rescinded.

104. This memorandum was in pencil, and struck out again in a similar way? Yes.

105. *President.*] Have you heard of any cause of delay in the Draftsman's branch? No. When I receive cases, I generally prepare a search paper and pass them to Mr. Pearson at once.

106. And you have never heard any complaint of unnecessary delay in the Draftsman's branch? No.

107. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You have nothing to do with the transfer of land under the Act? They are received and registered below. I have little else to do with them but to compare the engrossment with the draft.

108. *President.*] Are the requisitions on parties signed or initialled by both the Examiners? If the requisition is drawn by Mr. Holden, it is generally passed to Mr. Burton for his concurrence before being sent out.

109. Before these requisitions come to you, have they the initials of both Examiners in all cases? Yes.

110. Do they come to you written by one Examiner and initialled by the other—does it appear that they have passed through the hands of both? Yes, always. It is seldom Mr. Burton drafts a requisition; he writes notes, and from them Mr. Holden drafts a requisition.

111. Do you see Mr. Holden's requisitions? Yes.

112. Do you observe whether Mr. Holden omits many of the requisitions Mr. Burton has made? He sometimes concurs, sometimes dissents.

113. What do you do when you see this? I pass them from one Examiner to the other until something final is determined upon.

114. Do they confer together? Yes, they confer together very frequently.

115. Is there any delay after they pass to you—how many days elapse before they go out to the persons to whom they are addressed? If I receive them early in the day, they go out the same day.

116. There is never any delay in your office? Not latterly, or usually.

117. *Mr. Pell.*] After the Examiners have passed titles, do they go at once to the Board? They usually sign their reports on Wednesday morning, the day the Board meets.

118. How often does the Board meet? Every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

119. *President.*] Can you say whether there has been any unusual number of difficult cases brought into the office during the last twelve months? No, I think there were more difficult cases during the first years.

120. I apprehend the inquiries into many of the earlier cases render investigations now very easy indeed? Yes, it is only what is new that has to be inquired into.

121. *Mr. Jaques.*] Have you heard any complaints as to the length of time required by the order for advertising; for instance, in second-class cases seventy days' notice is required; do you think that is a reason for non-application? I think it is, in a great many instances; people have said, over and over again, that it was a very great drag to be kept waiting seventy days.

122. But that can always be shortened by personal service? Not always.

123. In many instances it can? Yes, and for that reason a good many avail themselves of the privilege.

124. *Mr. Pell.*] Except in first-class cases, even good titles must wait seventy days? Yes, unless the applicant undertakes to serve personal notices on adjoining proprietors; in that case thirty-five days are sufficient instead of seventy.

125. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Supposing an adjoining proprietor is absent from the Colony, what then? Then the Examiners would not assent to it. The Examiners have often advised that such a case is not one in which the time should be shortened.

- Mr. J. Lander. 126. If a man lived in England and had no representative here, seventy days' notice would be too short? There are very few such cases. The time would then be extended to five or six months perhaps.
- 10 Aug., 1869. 127. Do the Examiners ever direct that an advertisement shall appear in the English papers? Yes, sometimes, but very seldom.
128. *President.*] You have plenty of assistance in your branch of the department? Yes, as far as copying is concerned; but my business cannot be done by a junior.
129. There is no delay for lack of assistance? No.
130. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] How are the searches made? Principally by Mr. Westmore, formerly a solicitor here; he is kept constantly going; Mr. Kenyon, the law stationer, also has some.
131. I suppose you have them checked? I have a great lot of general searches, which are almost all tested and copied into a book.
132. *Mr. Pell.*] Who pays the expense of these searches? There is a sum of money for the extra expenses of the office, put on the Estimates every year, out of which we pay a searcher 2s. 6d. an hour.
133. *Mr. Jaques.*] It is not the practice to have searches tested by a second searcher? Not generally.
134. *President.*] If it is an intricate title, I suppose you have a test search? No.

THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Rolleston, President.

Mr. Holdsworth,  
Mr. Jaques,

Mr. Pell,  
Mr. Slade.

George Kenyon Holden, Esq., First Examiner of Titles, called in and examined:—

- G. K. Holden, Esq. 135. *President.*] You are the principal Examiner of Titles under the Real Property Act? Yes.
136. You are aware that this Board has been ordered to make some inquiries into the causes of certain delays and obstructions, which have been complained of out of doors, with reference to the passing of titles under the Act? I am.
- 12 Aug., 1869. 137. You are acquainted with the papers on which the inquiry is founded? I think I have seen them all.
138. We will take any explanation or information you can give us, and put questions to you afterwards, if you will be kind enough? My desire was that Mr. Burton might be present during any examination which might elicit anything from me affecting him. As a matter of candour I should desire that; but as I understand the Board are opposed to it, I thought the next desirable course to adopt was to place in writing my views on the main points that it appeared to me obvious the Board would desire to question me upon. I have done that, and have shown it to Mr. Burton. I now propose to submit these remarks, so prepared, to the Board.
139. Perhaps the best course would be for you to read what you consider essential, and we can then continue your examination? (*The witness read as follows:*)

I consider it only just towards Mr. Burton to preface any explanations which this inquiry may elicit from me, by testifying to his possession of a knowledge of the law of real property exceeding the average of practitioners in either branch of the profession; and also by stating that, with the exception of the interval of his absence through illness, I believe he has applied that knowledge diligently and conscientiously in the examination of the titles brought before him. How far the arrear of business complained of may be connected with the temporary absence referred to is not easy to determine, as the work was carried on all the time through a substitute, and it is only by an estimate of the comparative difficulties of the cases disposed of, and not merely by their numbers, that this particular question could be decided. Apart from this, however, I believe that there are, and seem like to continue, complaints of delay, which can only be attributable to the extremely rigid view taken by Mr. Burton of his duty, as obliging him to enter into an exhaustive investigation of every point admitting of the slightest question, and to exact the strictest evidence which a litigant purchaser would be entitled to require on a disputed title. To adopt this standard of practice, whether right or wrong, is no doubt incompatible with the maintenance, in the business of the department, of the same degree of celerity and facility to which the public has been hitherto accustomed. It is impossible for me, as his colleague, under existing arrangements, materially to modify this result. Our joint recommendation being required to a report, it becomes necessary that both shall be fully satisfied before any report can be made, and so satisfied even as to the nature and language of each requisition for additional evidence before it can be made and despatched to applicants and their solicitors. Even were it otherwise, I am necessarily placed in a very different position as regards personal responsibility, if I seek to overrule an objection made by my colleague, from that which would have arisen from my omitting to volunteer it. The case may be compared to that of two medical advisers of a Life Insurance Board—one of whom advises rejection, as the result of his individual examination of an applicant, and the other thinks the life might be accepted. Should a fatal illness of the patient afterwards manifest that the latter was mistaken, he would naturally incur far more blame than if his recommendation had not conflicted with a more cautious opinion,—notwithstanding that the same rule of judgment which dictated the latter might necessarily involve a needless rejection of fifty good or average lives. I do not, however, by any means intend to assume that I am to be considered as of course right, or my colleague as of course wrong, either in general or in any particular case in which we may differ. I am keenly alive to the extreme difficulty of determining on a right course in regard to the stringency of requisitions for evidence of the titles of applicants. I have been always of opinion that the Revenue is not sufficiently guarded by the indemnity fund of 1/2d. in the £ against the risks attaching to anything like such a liberal dealing by the Examiners as is usual with solicitors accepting titles for willing purchasers,—or such as even the reasonable portion of the public believe the Legislature to have intended when passing the Act. I long ago urged and published my conviction that these risks might be materially and fairly curtailed by some proposed amendments of the Act, and that in special cases augmented assurance fees might be justly exacted. In the meantime, however, I have felt that there was no alternative but to conduct the Act with considerable liberality; whether, in so doing, the correct mean has been accurately hit heretofore I will not positively affirm. I can only say, so far as I am concerned, it has been conscientiously aimed at. My views on this subject were expressed as long since as 1864, in the following terms, and I have seen no reason to alter them:—“Any great rigour in exacting the best evidence on all occasions will not only cause great discontent, but inflict much more mischief in trouble and expense upon applicants in the aggregate than would result from such augmentation of the assurance fee as would meet the additional risk arising from considerable relaxation of strict technical rule. So long as the assurance fee is fixed at a low rate, the duty of the Examiners is very perplexing. The same degree of proof, to require which would be deemed vexatiously punctilious by the applicant, would certainly be cavilled at hereafter as culpably lax, if it should ultimately turn out that a claim on the Assurance Fund resulted from its insufficiency. The claim of the Examiners to be regarded in the light of judicial officers has been treated by some persons with a sneer; but whether they may fairly pretend to judicial qualifications or no, I venture to say that no duty can demand a judicial temper of mind in a higher degree than that of deciding between the applicant and the public, upon the nicely balanced points of evidence which are continually presenting themselves for or against a title, or determining whether or no to demand more or less formal or expensive proof in its support. Bearing all this in mind, it must be seen how extremely difficult it must be for two Examiners to concur in performing a joint duty, without not only being in full accord

accord as to their general rule of investigation, but of a similar cast of mind, harmonizing their habitual judgment in respect to each current detail. In the absence of this, the only remedy seems to consist in a choice between two alternatives; the one of rendering a single will paramount, and the other of providing a third authority, superior to both, as referee in case of difference of opinion. Whether the additional risk of the former course or the additional expense of the latter would be preferable it is for others to determine. The whole case is one in regard to which Mr. Torrens at the first uttered a strong warning that security and economy were incompatible, or rather that a parsimonious economy in the provision of means would be found to be a disastrous extravagance in the consequences."

G. K. Holden,  
Esq.

12 Aug., 1869.

140. Have you observed, within the last twelve or eighteen months, that the delays have been greater than they used to be in bringing property before the Commissioners? They have been greater; the statistics of the office will show that.

141. I take it, from what you have said, that you attribute that to the greater rigour of the examination made by Mr. Burton, as compared with that made by his predecessors? Yes, it necessarily causes delay, and it causes sometimes conflict of opinion between him and me; he sometimes yields to me, sometimes I yield to him.

142. What is the practice—do you go through every case first, or is it a chance whether he takes them first or you take them first? Originally I took them all first.

143. Do you mean in the early days of the Act? In the time of Mr. Dick we had no rule upon the subject. When Mr. Burton came I had been through a great many cases; and inasmuch as he had to go through those I had investigated I naturally took first those that came in, because they were the only ones remaining wholly uninvestigated. In that manner it happened that the papers came before me first.

144. And he as a rule has followed you? Not as a rule, but in consequence of that state of facts.

145. Your plan is to make notes as results of your examination? Yes.

146. And then you have to wait —? I have to wait until Mr. Burton makes his notes.

147. Have you had to wait a very considerable time in many cases? There have been considerable arrears.

148. Is there any reason why Mr. Burton should be very far behind you? One reason may have been Mr. Burton's absence through illness, although, as I before stated, it is not easy to appreciate its exact influence as a cause of delay. When his illness occurred there were a great many current cases, some of which he had partly attended to; and where there was any complexity about them, and where I thought he might entertain any opinions of his own which might differ from mine, I retained them until his return, at first expecting that return to be within a short period. The simple cases were those I disposed of in conjunction with his *locum tenens*, Mr. Oliver. A great many cases remained over during Mr. Burton's illness on that account.

149. *Mr. Pell.*] There was an accumulation of difficult cases? There were several difficult cases left over on that account that I hesitated to dispose of until his return.

150. *President.*] You had more confidence in him than in his *locum tenens*? I thought he was entitled, as my colleague permanently appointed, to be consulted if possible in reference to the cases he had initiated.

151. *Mr. Slade.*] These were difficult cases which had been opened by him? Some of them were.

152. *President.*] Was Mr. Smart's case one of them? That stands by itself; I will speak of that presently.

153. Was Mr. Burton very far behind you in the examination of titles—As a matter of fact, in the examination of titles, can you go through six titles to his one—upon the plan which we understand from your paper he has laid down for himself? I can go through them more rapidly, no doubt, especially as I have sometimes previously gone through antecedent cases involving the same points.

154. Were many of Mr. Burton's objections such as it seemed to you might be easily passed over? I have frequently differed with him as to the necessity of making extreme requisitions.

155. And has he given way? In many cases he has given way; in others he has been right, and I have given way to him. In other cases I have failed to induce him to waive objections in which I have not agreed, and they have been forwarded as joint requisitions of the Examiners—their satisfaction being necessary to lead to a joint report in favour of the title.

156. It is perhaps hardly fair to put the question to you, but I should like to ask, as between Mr. Dick and Mr. Burton, whether you think the same difficulties would have been likely to occur if Mr. Dick's life had been spared? Mr. Dick took a view of the subject more in unison with my own—with the view I have expressed in the paper I have submitted.

157. *Mr. Slade.*] He was an unusually able and expeditious official? He was; he was very expeditious, and very practical.

158. *President.*] Do you think there is any over-scrupulosity, if I may so term it, in your present colleague? I think so, that is to say, he is more scrupulous than I think it necessary to be.

159. And that, you think, is the main cause of the delays of which complaint has been made? I think it is, if it be over-scrupulosity.

160. *Mr. Jaques.*] Does not delay also in some way arise from Mr. Burton's habit of taking cases in rotation—the order in which they are received—whereby simple cases are delayed while more complex ones are being examined? It has been so, but on my representation Mr. Burton has been disposed to modify that a good deal.

161. You have no such rule? I have no rule. Mr. Burton was disposed to make a stricter rule, interfering with a free admission of exceptions required to meet emergencies and facilitate general despatch of business, and adhere to it; but I found it very inconvenient, and represented to him the inconvenience of it, and he has relaxed it in a great measure.

162. *President.*] Is there any delay in the detail of your branch, after you have passed a title? I think not.

163. Or any delay in the drafting branch? No unnecessary delay.

164. They are well up with the work, are they? I think they are.

165. Then it is really in this matter of scrupulous examination that the delay stands? I think that is the chief cause.

166. What remedy can you suggest for that—In the paper you have read you make two suggestions: that one of the present Examiners should override the other, or that a third should be appointed; which do you think the preferable course? The preferable course would be the appointment of three, two of whom should override the minority.

167. Would that not involve a great deal more time and labour, and consequently more delay? I do not know that it would.

- G. K. Holden, Esq.  
12 Aug., 1869.
168. The third Examiner would have to take time to look into titles as well as the others? On the other hand, I do not desire to take the responsibility of overruling the decision of another. I have stated the extreme difficulty of such a course.
169. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you think titles would be passed more quickly if there were a third, as umpire as it were, than they are at present? If the third filled the position of a referee I think it might be so. I think in that case each Examiner might take titles separately and submit them to the superior, who would pass them without their going to the second Examiner. In some cases complicated titles might pass through the two Examiners, and then be referred to the Chief Examiner for his opinion. Any doubtful points, any disputed questions between the two, might be decided by him, and in ordinary simple cases it might be sufficient that the title passed through one Examiner, and was approved by the superior.
170. You would make a Master of Titles, in fact,—something like they have in Melbourne? Yes; he is called a Commissioner.
171. And you would have two Examiners of Titles who would report to him? I think that would be the best course.
172. *Mr. Slade.*] You say you have shown the statement you have made to Mr. Burton—Has it resulted in any joint suggestion? No; I merely showed it him for candour's sake.
173. Do you think this inquiry itself, and the notoriety of the complaints that have been made, will have any effect upon Mr. Burton's course in future—that he will be less rigorous in his requisitions? It is not at all unlikely. I am quite ready to do my best to co-operate with him.
174. Perhaps it is hardly fair to ask you, is there any personal difficulty between you in carrying out these things? Nothing more than I have stated here, that we frequently differ.
175. Are you on such terms as would aggravate difficulties? No, personally we are on very good terms.
176. *President.*] Do you consider that, under clause 15 of the Act, it is absolutely essential that the concurrence of the two Examiners should be had on each title—that they should each separately and individually examine each title before it can come before the Commissioners? I think the Act is ambiguous. Any Judge might decide either way.
177. Was it not the practice, when Mr. Dick was here, for you to take his examination, and he yours; that is to say, that you went over a title with each other's notes—you did not each go through the titles separately, and each make long and extensive notes, but after he had gone through a title, you went through it with his notes, and *vice versa*? At first we went through them more elaborately, but we found that on that system we could not get through the business, and we adopted another mode ultimately, and arrived at joint conclusions.
178. Mr. Burton is not disposed to take that course, but considers it his duty to make an examination separately for himself, irrespective of anything you may have done? He does so; and I think that would be very desirable, taken in itself, if it did not lead to delay.
179. Have great complaints been made to yourself personally, of the difficulty of getting these things through, by solicitors and persons interested? No, the complaints are seldom made to me personally; I hear of them.
180. I think we may gather, from what you have said, that you do not consider that rigid examination of every claim, irrespective of what you have done before, is essential? I do not think it is practicable; I do not think it can be carried out without obstructing the business of the department.
181. *Mr. Slade.*] You think there ought to be, in fact, mutual confidence to a certain extent? If there is not, the present system cannot be carried on.
182. I presume, when Mr. Dick was your associate, you would draw each other's attention to important points. Would you consider it necessary to go through his examination except as to mooted points? Each of us examined every title, I think, but of course we were assisted by each other's notes in so doing.
183. *President.*] Do the requisitions that go out of the office all go through your hands—do you prepare them all? I generally draft them. I used to draft them as the result of my own investigation, and if my colleague approved they were sent as they were. If any suggestions of his led to alteration, there was a slight alteration made and they were sent forward. That was done very speedily. But Mr. Burton's system necessitates generally the redrafting of the whole, or prevents the original drafting of the requisition, inasmuch as it is necessary to wait until both have gone through the title before we can determine in what terms the requisition shall be drawn.
184. Do you find these requisitions now more full, minute, and particular than they used to be? There is more punctiliousness about Mr. Burton, and he is more apt to make slight objections as to the construction of language, and so on; and, in his mode of putting objections, he is very precise. A great deal more time is occupied in the business of the office in consequence of his peculiar habit of mind.
185. Have you tried to get him out of his punctiliousness? He very often modifies his objections by yielding to my suggestions; but the argument leading to this of itself occupies time, and is a cause of delay.
186. Do you think there would be any great risk to the Revenue by adopting the modification you have mentioned? I think the risk to the Revenue all through is greater than it should be.
187. Would a less punctilious examination of titles be tolerably safe—as safe as it has been hitherto? I have acted upon the assumption that it is the only course practicable under the circumstances.
188. No case has ever arisen yet in which a claim has been made upon the Assurance Fund? No.
189. Notwithstanding the more liberal administration which prevailed before Mr. Burton came into the department? I am not aware of any. I am not prepared to say there is no dormant error.
190. *Mr. Pell.*] There has hardly been time yet to expect claims upon the Assurance Fund? Scarcely, so far; that is, as to afford no sufficient test of their existence.
191. *President.*] How soon do the applications come to you after their reception in the office? Generally in a few days.
192. Are you pretty well up to them, or have you any large accumulation in your room—are you up to the current work? I have never had any accumulation, excepting those under requisition or with Mr. Burton.
193. Then as fast as titles come in you look through them, satisfy yourself, and pass them on to Mr. Burton? Yes, that is the case; but I cannot dispose of them till they come back from Mr. Burton, excepting that, to facilitate business, I have arrived at an understanding with him that I should sometimes draft my preliminary objections and requisitions on obvious points, as to which there can be no possible doubt

doubt or difference of opinion, and that they should be sent at once as preliminary objections. In order to save time I have adopted that system, awaiting his examination before the ultimate or final requisition is made. G. K. Holden,  
Esq.

194. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you consider it sufficient if a title is such as would satisfy a solicitor acting for a client,—if it comes up to the usual standard that a skilful painstaking solicitor would require for a willing purchaser? I have acted on that general principle all through, because I felt that if I did not act upon that principle the intentions of the Legislature, in framing the Act, would not be carried out. 12 Aug., 1869.

195. Does Mr. Burton make objections, in cases of that kind, which you would not be disposed to take? Frequently.

196. Would this title of Mr. Smart's, which is under consideration, come within the category I have mentioned—is it one that a solicitor would accept? It would depend upon who the solicitor was. I find it extremely difficult to answer the question, because there is very great peculiarity in the case.

197. Suppose a solicitor should accept the title, and it should afterwards be disputed, would you consider him to have been to blame in accepting it? The fact is, I am myself personally too much mixed up in the early history to be a fair sole judge in the matter; and one of my reasons for not disposing of it myself, and reserving it for Mr. Burton, was that very feeling.

198. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You acted for Mr. Smart in the matter? I acted partly for Mr. Smart; I drew some of the deeds, and was aware of the facts and circumstances; and I believe these facts and circumstances would all be decided in Mr. Smart's favour if an investigation took place. But the question is, how far we, by granting a title, would preclude the parties who now could require such an investigation from making it hereafter, or thrust upon the Crown the expense of that investigation.

199. The conveyance must have been made some years ago, I apprehend? Yes, a great many years ago.

200. *Mr. Slade.*] Is this a title which you had passed yourself through your Examiner's office before it reached Mr. Burton, or did you altogether decline to move in it? A title had passed the office in which the same point might be raised; but in that case Mr. Smart had by a subsequent deed acquired a collateral title, and had paid a large sum of money to acquire it from other parties.

201. *President.*] Was the result of your conference with Mr. Burton to reject this title? Up to the date of Mr. Smart's letter complaining of delay nothing had been decided.

202. Mr. Burton and yourself had been in consultation upon it? It had been under consideration, but it presented points of extreme difficulty, and we had not agreed either way.

203. *Mr. Pell.*] How does the question stand now—is it still pending? It is still open.

204. Mr. Smart has not withdrawn his applications? Not finally. We had a conference with Mr. Smart's solicitor, Mr. Daintrey, some time ago, but nothing has been finally decided.

205. You think this a case in which there really are difficulties, and in which there would naturally be delay? I think so. It is a case which might naturally be expected to occupy a considerable time.

206. You think Mr. Smart has no ground of complaint, except for the delay occasioned by the vacancy in the office? I can easily understand that he would feel annoyed at the delay; but the case required very great consideration.

207. *President.*] In the remarks you have been lately offering, you have referred to the objections taken in one case. Was there not another case in which an objection of another kind was taken? Yes, there appeared to be adverse possession.

208. That is an objection which of course could not be overlooked, and which you concur with Mr. Burton in raising and supporting? Yes. Mr. Smart was under the impression that we could give him a title and leave the adverse possessor to his remedy; but the view we have always acted upon is this: if we find adverse possession, we inquire whether it has lasted a sufficient time to bar the applicant's legal remedy.

209. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you take steps to find out whether there is adverse possession? The application must disclose the fact. If there is a suppression of the fact, then the certificate is void.

210. It might be unknown to the applicant? Then we must trust to the operation of the Act, requiring notices, and so on. If the adverse possession is only recent, we consider that the title of the applicant is not barred; but if it has lasted a sufficient length of time to be a bar under the statute, we consider the applicant has no title.

211. *President.*] You have stated that, so far as your knowledge extends, there is no cause of delay in the Draftsman's branch, nor with the Clerk to the Examiners; is there any unnecessary delay downstairs, under Mr. Ward? I think not.

212. You think everything goes on regularly? Yes.

213. *Mr. Pell.*] When a title has once passed the Examiners, it goes through the remaining stages as quickly as can reasonably be expected? I think so.

214. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] With regard to the Commissioners, do you think they are necessary to the proper working of the Act? I do not think they do anything except pass our work.

215. Do you think, if a third Examiner were appointed, the fees which remunerate them might be diverted to that channel? He should be a Commissioner or Master of Titles. In Victoria the first Examiner has been appointed Commissioner; the Examiner or Solicitor reports to him, and he passes titles.

216. *Mr. Pell.*] With such an arrangement, would there be any necessity for the existing Board of Commissioners? I do not see what the Commissioners do at present, excepting that they direct that notices shall be given.

217. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Which the Examiners might do? Yes; when the question is doubtful what particular notices shall be given, they are the only persons who fully understand the facts on which the notices depend.

218. *Mr. Pell.*] The Commissioners' functions, then, are merely formal? I consider them merely formal.

219. *President.*] Do they ever send cases back? Very seldom; I do not think it occurs once in six months.

220. I suppose it is not within the scope of the duties of the Commissioners, or within their power, to prevent over-scrupulosity in an Examiner? It may depend upon the exercise of individual judgment upon perhaps fifty points in one case. It is impossible to apply any rule of judgment to it; it depends upon the idiosyncrasy of the individual.

221. *Mr. Pell.*] Were there not complaints that one gentleman who filled the post of Examiner was rather lax—that he made no objections? I think Mr. Pennington was in the other extreme.

- G. K. Holden, Esq. 222. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Was there not a difficulty in obtaining a second Examiner at the time the Government advertised for one? There was.
223. No very eligible gentleman offered himself at the salary then offered—£700 a year, I believe? The Government thought not. I do not think the Government could expect it for such a salary.
224. Mr. Burton was not an applicant, I believe? No, I think not.
225. *Mr. Pell.*] You think the salary is inadequate for such an officer? I do. I do not consider my own adequate; I would not have accepted it in the first instance.

## ADDENDUM.

WITH reference to the difficulty, in regard to expense, of appointing a third Examiner, or a Commissioner of Titles of high professional standing (as at Melbourne), it occurs to me to observe that this difficulty chiefly results from the exclusion of all such officers from private professional practice; necessitating thereby the offer (with fair claim to its permanence) of a salary sufficient to compensate for the relinquishment of what is likely to be of a present value to them,—in the same proportion as their transferred services are likely to benefit the public. Without at all underrating the objections to the association of private practice with a public duty of this class, it may be open to suggestion how far it should be permitted to interfere with an arrangement otherwise desirable. If this cannot be carried out at all consistently with its enforcement, I am not sure that the reasons for such enforcement are any greater than might be alleged in the case of the Crown Law Officers, in respect to whom it is disregarded; and it might not be impossible to find some thoroughly qualified member of the profession who, if allowed to retain his private practice, would be willing to undertake the duty of consulting with and reviewing the work of the Examiners,—sitting periodically (as the three lay Commissioners now do), and passing, conjointly with the Examiners, the various titles; the signature of either Examiner, together with that of the Commissioner, being in this case sufficient for this purpose. The fees now paid to two Commissioners, who do not even possess any legal knowledge, might perhaps on this plan compensate one Commissioner possessing this knowledge for so applying it as to perform in reality the duty which is at present nearly nominal. Such an arrangement might also form the germ of a regular Land Titles Court, such as that of Ireland,—without which I have long been convinced (my late colleague, Mr. Dick, concurring) that the proposed advantages of the new system of registration will never be fully secured. Many functions of such a tribunal might be at once conveniently undertaken by a legal Board of this construction, and the organization of a regular Court might be hereafter supplemented, when the extension and importance of the business shall more clearly justify the requisite expense.

G. K. HOLDEN.

Mr. Charles John Muddle called in and examined:—

- Mr. C. J. Muddle. 226. *President.*] You are a Deputy Registrar General, are you not? Not now; I was during the absence of Mr. Jaques.
227. What are you now? I am called Counter Clerk.
- 12 Aug., 1869. 228. You are immediately under the Deputy Registrar General? Yes.
229. It is your duty to receive all applications for titles? Yes.
230. When they come in what do you do with them? I receive the fees, make out a ticket, enter, number, and index them, and send them on to the Examiners' Clerk.
231. What delay is there, as a rule, from the time of your receiving them to your sending them on to the Examiners' Clerk? The average time is about twelve hours. Sometimes when I am busy it may happen that an application received on one day does not go on until the next.
232. It very rarely happens that there is more than twelve hours delay in passing applications from yourself to the Examiners' Clerk? Very rarely.
233. There is no delay with you in sending them on? No.
234. You lose sight of them then? I do for a time.
235. After they have passed the Commissioners they come down again to you? No, they come to Mr. Ward for advertisement—*i.e.* the second-class titles. I have nothing to do with them till the certificate is prepared; then they come back to me for entry of the certificate in the Journal, witnessing, dating, and issuing same.
236. Is there any delay there? None whatever. In fact I take a great interest in the working of the Act, and I am only too anxious to get the business expedited as much as possible.
237. What remains for you to do, at the final stage, is a matter of only a few minutes? That is all.
238. Have you heard complaints, within the last twelve months, of delays and obstructions in respect to passing titles? Yes, complaints are frequently made to me at the counter.
239. By whom? By solicitors or agents, or by applicants themselves.
240. Do you find these complaints much more frequent than they used to be? Much more.
241. Had you much complaint in the early time? We had a few complaints; of course we could not satisfy every one.
242. But latterly they have grown up considerably? Yes.
243. You are satisfied there is no delay in your branch? I am; there are no arrears in my branch.
244. Can you assign any cause for the delay? I believe the delay rests with the Examiners of Titles.
245. What makes you believe that? The way in which people complain to me, and the information I obtain through the Examiner's clerk. Formerly, in urgent cases, I used to go to Mr. Dick, and, with the influence I had in the office and with him, I could get a case through; now I cannot do so. If I consult with Mr. Holden, and ask him to press on a case, he says he will do what he can, but there is Mr. Burton to be considered.
246. *Mr. Pell.*] Complaints are often made to you at the counter? Yes, people naturally complain at the counter.
247. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Do you refer at all to Mr. Burton? No, I never go to him except when requested to do so by Mr. Holden.
248. Why not? During Mr. Dick's time it was his practice to initial all transactions received during the day over the counter, to show that they were correct and properly attested; otherwise Mr. Ward would not pass them. When Mr. Burton entered on his duties I followed the same practice, but after two or three interviews he declined to have anything more to do with these documents, and urged as a reason that it interfered with his investigation of titles—that he lost the whole thread of his examination by the interruption, and had to take it up again from the beginning. It was then decided that I was not to trouble him further, but that Mr. Ward and myself were to arrange these matters below-stairs. Frequently questions of legal nature arise, which my experience does not justify me in answering, and consequently they are referred to Mr. Holden for his opinion. I will mention a case which came under my notice only yesterday:—



yesterday :—A District Court warrant was received from the country to be entered, but inasmuch as it failed to satisfy the requirement of the 92nd section of the Real Property Act, at the suggestion of Mr. Ward it was submitted to Mr. Holden, who at once decided that the instrument affected the chattel property, and not the real estate of the defendant; it was therefore rejected. But on the other hand, if the document had been complete in the first instance the probability is that it would have been registered. Mr. C. J. Muddle. 12 Aug., 1869.

249. *President.*] What would have been the result? We should have been eventually perhaps called upon to give effect to a transfer passing the estate of the defendant to a purchaser. It must therefore, I think, be seen that the Examiners should exercise some supervision in such matters.

250. Mr. Burton declines to do that? He does.

251. Have you occasion to see Mr. Burton on other points? Very seldom.

252. He does not like to be troubled? He does not, and for that reason I do not like to disturb him, although he has always been most gentlemanly in his behaviour to me. Mr. Dick had a happy knack of not only doing his own business in the investigation of titles, but a great deal of official work also, which much facilitated matters.

253. From what you hear, you say you believe the cause of complaint is with the Examiners' branch? I am quite assured of it. I know the working of the whole system, and I know just what each branch has to do; and I am sure there are no arrears except in the Examiners' branch.

254. Are the arrears greater than they used to be? I think they are.

255. What number of applications are coming in now, as compared with three or four years ago? They are falling off a little.

256. Do you think the delays and obstructions complained of have something to do with this falling off? I do, because solicitors have told me at the counter that they should not advise their clients to bring property under the Act, on account of the obstructions and impediments thrown in the way of passing titles.

257. I suppose you are not in a position to say whether the titles that come in now are more abstruse and difficult than those that came in formerly? I think they are the reverse.

258. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] That hardly comes within your cognizance? I consider I have some knowledge of the titles, and that as a rule they are not so abstruse and difficult as they were.

259. *President.*] Do people complain that the requisitions are more stringent and precise than they used to be? They do.

260. You are not aware that in the Draftsman's branch there is any delay? I do not think there is any unnecessary delay. Mr. Pearson is always anxious to expedite the business as much as possible.

261. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you know of any cases where parties have withdrawn their applications, on account of delay in getting them decided upon? I cannot refer to any particular case just now.

262. I suppose the dealings with land have increased considerably? They have; for instance, the fees on transfers and issue of certificates of title, &c., which in the first year amounted to between £300 and £400, were for the first half of this year over £900.

263. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Have you sufficient clerical assistance in your department? I have, with the assistance of Mr. Lander's clerk; I have the loan of him for a few hours during the day; but before that I could not get on with my work.

264. How long have you had him? Since his appointment, about two years and a half ago.

265. *President.*] I suppose Mr. Lander's room and yours work very much together? No, they are quite distinct.

266. How can Mr. Lander's clerk work with you? When he is done with Mr. Lander he comes down to my room. That was an arrangement made by the Registrar General. Mr. Dick kept him (Mr. Lander's assistant) almost constantly employed when he was here.

267. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] How long does it usually take to get a transfer? About ten days; but if it is wanted urgently it can be done in twenty-four hours.

268. I suppose getting the title engrossed takes the longest time? Yes.

269. *President.*] Was there much more work in the office in Mr. Dick's time than now? I think there were more applications then than now, and the titles were more difficult because they were new to the office.

270. Then it is not from the great amount of applications and work of different kinds coming into the office that the delay is occasioned, but from greater dilatoriness or greater care in the examination of titles? It appears to me so. Mr. Burton seems to me to be over-careful—punctiliously particular.

271. *Mr. Jaques.*] Have parties ever objected to comply with the requisitions made upon them in respect of their titles? Cases are sometimes withdrawn in consequence. No doubt some of these are bad titles which no Examiner would pass.

272. Do you think the appointment of a third Examiner would do any good? I do not.

273. How was it when Mr. Pennington was here? He seemed to coincide almost in every respect with Mr. Holden's opinions in matters of titles.

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TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Rolleston, President.

Mr. Holdsworth,  
Mr. Jaques,

Mr. Pell,  
Mr. Slade.

Edmund Burton, Esq., Examiner of Titles, called in and examined :—

274. *President.*] Did you get the letter to which you made reference—the answer to Mr. Smart? I did. E. Burton, Esq. 17 Aug., 1869.

275. The Board considered the question of giving you a copy of the evidence that had been taken, and they thought it was not desirable to do so. It has not been done in any other case, and we considered it to be inexpedient? Very good. I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Board, dated 13th instant, which conveys to me the information you have just courteously given me by word

E. Burton,  
Esq.

17 Aug., 1869.

word of mouth, and which letter, of course, makes a material difference in the evidence which, as far as I am concerned, I think it necessary to offer on this occasion.

276. We shall be very glad to have your evidence in any way you like to give it. The scope of our inquiry is to the extent of ascertaining where the delays have occurred of which complaint has been made outside, and of course we must look in the first place to the officers of the department to give us information that will lead us to some conclusion on that subject; and having examined some three or four of the officers engaged in carrying out the Real Property Act, we should now be glad if you will give us such information as you can afford with reference to the subject? Do you mean respecting Mr. Smart's cases?

277. I mean with reference to general complaints of delay—that is one of them. You will observe that our Commission is to this effect:—"The Colonial Secretary has appointed yourself, and the gentlemen named in the margin, to be a Board to make a thorough investigation into the working of the Land Titles Branch of the Registrar General's Department, and to furnish a report upon the subject." So that you see it is a general inquiry into the working of the Act, and we invite you to give us any information you can? In the first instance I must call your specific attention to the letter your Secretary wrote me the other day, in which he says expressly:—"The Board will, however, take into consideration at a subsequent stage, the propriety of submitting the evidence for your perusal if occasion should, in their opinion, arise for calling upon you for explanation." And therefore, I inferred from this letter that occasion had not, in the opinion of the Board, arisen for calling on me for explanation.

278. Not for any explanation whatever, but for any evidence you can give us bearing on the question of delay and difficulty in procuring titles? As to that, I should say that the parties who complain of delay and difficulty had better come forward and make their complaints.

279. *Mr. Pell.*] There is one case in which complaint has been made specifically—Mr. Smart's? I am prepared at once to go on with that.

280. *President.*] Have you seen Mr. Smart's letter of complaint? Yes, I saw that in June.

281. What was the cause of the delay in bringing forward that title? First of all I received the papers in March of this year—the papers in seven cases. One of these cases, No. 2106, was pretty simple, and that case was disposed of within eleven days after my return to the office.

282. That was after you had been away on sick leave? Yes; I returned on the 8th March, and on the 19th, that case, No. 2106, was disposed of. Requisitions were sent to Mr. Smart. Unfortunately he has not thought fit to comply with the requisitions, and the Examiners have not seen fit to make him judge in his own cause. He has not complied with the requisition, and the title stands still accordingly.

283. Have the others passed? No, the others have not passed, and it is quite impossible to deal with the others in the summary and rapid way in which I was enabled to deal with that one. The others involve a question of very great difficulty indeed.

284. The whole of them? The whole of them involve one specific question. It is right on the present occasion, I suppose, that I should go into circumstances which otherwise it would not be right for an Examiner to mention.

285. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you mean with respect to the details of particular titles? Yes, exactly. [*It was understood here that Mr. Burton might go into particulars here, and that they might be struck out from the evidence when transcribed, if necessary.*] Mr. Smart was Manager of the Sydney Bank. Rollo O'Farrell had a mortgage from John Terry Hughes; O'Farrell mortgaged that mortgage to the Sydney Bank. A considerable sum of money was due from O'Farrell to the Bank upon that security. Then an arrangement was entered into, by which, upon the face of the first deed, the late Samuel Lyons appeared to have bought from O'Farrell his interest in Hughes' mortgage, and the Sydney Bank had agreed to discharge O'Farrell in consideration of the same amount; so that Lyons appears to have paid so much to O'Farrell, and O'Farrell appears to have paid an equal sum to the Sydney Bank, and thereupon the whole right to Hughes' mortgage appears to be vested in Lyons. The Sydney Bank, under this arrangement, took something less than they were entitled to. Then some years afterwards a deed is prepared from Lyons's representatives to Mr. Smart, whereby it appears that Mr. Smart had been throughout a partner with Lyons in this purchase. That rendered the title such as a Court of Equity would upset. But this occurred many years ago. I think in 1847 the purchase was made by Lyons. Then arose the more difficult question whether sufficient time had elapsed to bar the relief which a Court of Equity would otherwise have given. This question became unusually difficult because the parties entitled to relief were a body of shareholders, and not an individual. Mr. Holden and I found, both in Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers, and also in Lewin on Trusts, that that made a great difference—that *laches* could not be attributed to a body of creditors. We also found that time would only begin to run from the date at which the parties beneficially interested knew that the purchase had been made by their trustee. We also found that the purchasing in anybody else's name was always considered a matter adverse to the title, the law being that although in some cases a title may be sustained if a man buy openly in his own name, yet if he buy in another person's it will be set aside. I thought it not improbable that recent English decisions might place the law in a more favourable point of view for Mr. Smart than the old authorities. The "Jurist Digest," a very valuable work, referred to by the profession generally when they want to hunt up cases, was unfortunately discontinued at the end of 1866, the consequence of which is that the law, as laid down between that time and the end of 1868, is to a very great extent a closed book. "Fisher's New Digest" has however been advertised, and Mr. Holden wrote home for it last year, and we thought it likely it might be received by every mail. Mr. Smart never spoke to me about any of his cases before the 27th July last, until after this complaint was made. Other persons, however, have spoken to me—Mr. Ward for one. I entered into a pretty full explanation with that gentleman; I told him the difficulty of these cases, that they obstructed the other business in the office, and that I was desirous of getting a new book out from England. I think I have at least on one occasion given the same explanation to somebody else who was sent to me to inquire. I am sure I have always answered every person who asked me. I do not know that there is anything further to say about Mr. Smart's cases except this,—that of course there were many other cases in the office, and I could not give up my whole time to dealing with Mr. Smart's cases, even if I had had the book which I wanted. I know that the 27th July last was the only time at which I have seen Mr. Smart about any of his cases. On that day I conferred with him and with Mr. Daintroy, who had been recently appointed his solicitor, in reference to the six difficult cases. I may mention that I had no part in answering Mr. Smart's letter, as it was answered on the 10th June, except that I furnished the minute dated 9th June. I am not responsible for any variances between the minute and the letter. On the

the 28th June, Mr. Holden proposed to write a letter to Mr. Smart about the six cases, and received the papers from me for that purpose. On the 2nd of July, I concurred with Mr. Holden in a long and special letter to Mr. Smart, which he has received, and upon which I have seen his solicitor, Mr. Daintrey. On the 7th July, Mr. Daintrey, as Mr. Smart's solicitor, brought me an additional document bearing on the title; on the 8th July I showed that document to Mr. Holden, took particulars of it, and gave further attention to the matter. I have mentioned that I conferred with Mr. Smart on 27th July; on the same day Mr. Holden also conferred with him, and with Mr. Daintrey, and with myself. This afternoon Mr. Holden has handed me a new minute on the subject, but I have not yet had time to consider it. In addition to what I have here said, I respectfully refer to my minute of the 9th June, as furnishing a proper answer to Mr. Smart's complaint.

E. Burton,  
Esq.  
17 Aug., 1869.

286. You say it is a sale which a Court of Equity would set aside? Yes.

287. That is if it were shown to be an unfavourable arrangement to the Bank? No, without the slightest reference to that—whether favourable or unfavourable they would set it aside.

288. *President.*] Was Mr. Smart perfectly satisfied with the reasons you assigned to him for the delay? I never did assign any reasons to him; I never had the opportunity.

289. There was a conversation about it? But then it had got to another stage. He did not at all ask for any reasons for delay then; all that he was intent upon then was getting his title passed.

290. When were you appointed Examiner of Titles? My appointment took effect from 6th July, 1868.

291. And you have been since absent from duty for some time through illness? Yes. On the 8th March, this year, I returned from sick leave.

292. Were you absent long? I was absent about three months.

293. Do you know the number of cases that were in the office when you came, waiting for the Examiners' report? I do not. I know there were some exceedingly difficult ones which I had to peruse.

294. May we ask what was your practice in perusing them—whether you examined the titles that came in separately, by yourself, or in connection or conjunction with Mr. Holden? I always examined titles separately. I apprehend that every one who examines titles must do so. I generally read Mr. Holden's minutes.

295. They come to him first? Yes.

296. And then they are passed on to you? Probably they go to the Draftsman first of all, and, after the Draftsman, to Mr. Holden, and eventually to myself.

297. Mr. Holden passes them to you after he has examined them? Yes.

298. Does he, with the titles, hand you his minutes or notes upon them? He used to do so.

299. Has that been discontinued? I think it has lately.

300. Before you entered upon the examination yourself, did you look at his notes? No, I do not do that; I could not understand them in that way. I read the facts first, and his view of the law afterwards.

301. And if you and he differ you consult? It comes to that. I pursue the plan which I was taught while I was a clerk. On one paper I write a short outline or *précis* of the title, and on another I note those difficulties which occur to me. Of course, as I advance in reading the title, many of the original difficulties are cleared up, and they are struck out or omitted; but when I have gone through the papers in the case I leave standing those difficulties which are not cleared up. I number my remarks, and I believe the plan to be a useful and a safe one. I leave half the paper blank for writing answers to my remarks; and when I am about to sign a report, I look in the opposite column to see whether the objections I have taken have been met or not.

302. Have you any rule, with reference to the examination of the titles as they come in, by which easy and simple titles are kept back for difficult ones? My rule is, as far as may be, to take cases in their turn; but I do not invariably make short cases wait for long ones, nor do I invariably make long cases wait for short ones. I think either would be an injustice. Of course it would, in some points of view, be a very good plan to pass all the easy cases and leave the difficult ones, but I apprehend that would be very wrong. I think those who brought difficult cases into the office would then be entitled to complain that the office was virtually closed against them. To a certain extent this office is more instituted for the benefit of difficult titles than of easy ones. The easy ones comparatively have no occasion to come here.

303. They want, I suppose, to come here to render them easy of transfer and dealing afterwards? They do; but that is the case also with regard to difficult titles. It is well known to solicitors,—it was my own practice when I was engaged privately as a solicitor,—and it is all solicitors' practice, when they have a title which they cannot comfortably and safely deal with under the ordinary conveyancing system, to bring it under this Act.

304. Did you find, on your assumption of office, a large number of these difficult titles? I did.

305. Did they occupy you a considerable time? They did occupy me a considerable time. I could furnish the numbers and names of them, but I have not that information at the moment. There were some exceedingly difficult cases standing over when I entered the office; perhaps more difficult ones than are usually met with.

306. I think you say Mr. Smart declined to answer the requisition? In the easy case he did. I would rather say he has not complied with the requisition up to the date of my latest information.

307. On that account that title has not gone through? Precisely.

308. Are the applications which are coming in now fewer than they were when you first took office? I do not know.

309. Do you know whether you have more in your room waiting for examination than when you first took office? I do not think I have. I have reduced my arrears.

310. Can you tell us how many cases are waiting in your pigeon-holes for examination? On 17th August instant there remained in my room for examination or disposal by me twenty-four cases, and the new minute on the subject of Mr. Smart's applications which I have mentioned as handed to me by Mr. Holden in the afternoon of that day.

311. Is there any delay in passing titles through the Draftsman's branch of the office? I do not complain of the slightest.

312. I think you said they came through the Draftsman's hands before you saw them? They do; and a case may be detained by the Draftsman very properly for a long while without the slightest reflection on himself. There is a case about four years old at present detained by the Draftsman; case No. 401, Scard's application, is still detained by the Draftsman.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

17 Aug., 1869.

313. Do you consider it necessary that both Examiners should concur in a report before a title should be passed? Most decidedly.

314. You read the fifteenth section of the Act as requiring the concurrence of both Examiners? I do not rely so much upon the fifteenth section, because of course if it were intimated to the Examiners, by the Government, that it was not the Government's desire that both Examiners should go through every title, the Examiners would, as wise men desirous of saving themselves much fatigue and trouble, most readily fall into the plan of only one Examiner examining each title. But of course, so long as it is understood that both Examiners are to examine titles, it is not permissible to the Examiners to recommend a title which only one of them has examined.

315. Do you often, in the course of your examination, detect flaws in titles which have escaped the Senior Examiner? I have detected one within the last few days, I may say, as you ask me the question.

316. Is it one which he has admitted as being a serious flaw—such as to prevent the passing of the title? I would rather not answer that question. I would rather not give evidence as to any admissions which have passed in conversation between Mr. Holden and myself, or as to whether such admissions have passed or not. As a Government officer I may be bound to answer, but as a gentleman I should be unwilling to do so. In the particular case to which I refer, the Commercial Bank's application, No. 2352, so far as appears by the papers, I have, by means of the system of separate perusal, been the means of saving the Assurance Fund and the Government from a liability of upwards of £10,000. The application in that case was received on the 10th June, and referred to the Examiners on the 29th, as appears by indorsement in pencil upon the envelope. On the same day Mr. Holden attended to the matter, and drafted a letter, in which I concurred, intending of course to peruse the papers before passing the title. The letter was forwarded the next day, and the case came back to me on the 21st July. On the 9th instant, having perused such of the papers as I thought expedient, and having considered the title, I wrote a remark that payment of Mr. Clark Irving's debts should be proved. Mr. Holden, after discussion between us of the point of law involved, has consented to a letter being written in order to ask for such proof, and the letter was sent yesterday. I cannot tell whether such proof can be given or not, and I do not know whether the late Mr. Clark Irving's debts have been paid or not; but if not, it seems probable that the claim on the Assurance Fund might amount to upwards of £10,000, whereas the whole amount of the Assurance Fund, to the end of last year, was only £6,156 11s. 4d., of which a small portion remains uncollected. I calculate the £10,000 in this way:—Properties in several places were mortgaged by a gentleman acting for Mr. Irving's executrix and devisee, to the Bank, for £10,000 and interest, and other moneys. It is reasonable, therefore, to presume that the properties were worth upwards of £10,000. The mortgage was not expressed to be made for a cash advance, but to secure an existing debt. Mr. Irving's will contains a charge of his debts generally. All his creditors have, therefore, a *prima facie* lien upon his estate. If Mrs. Irving had sold the property to a *bona fide* purchaser for cash, no doubt that purchaser would not have been responsible for the application of his purchase money; but as the mortgage was made to one of the creditors for an existing debt, I certainly cannot see anything to get rid of the charge of all Mr. Irving's debts upon these and all his other lands. If, therefore, the system of double perusal had not been in force and thoroughly worked out, as far as the information given to the office stands at present, any creditor resident in England or elsewhere might have enforced payment of his debt from the Assurance Fund, and failing that, from the Government.

317. Perhaps you would not object to answer this question:—In cases in which you have made objections, are there many instances in which Mr. Holden has objected to your objections and considered them unnecessary; and what is the course of practice if that is the case? Mr. Holden has considered some of my objections unnecessary, he has told me.

318. Under these circumstances what course is pursued? We confer together.

319. Does he, as Senior Examiner, consider that his view is to rule the case? He does not set up that claim. The Act does not contain the words "Senior" Examiner. Mr. Parkes, when I was appointed, said to me that the Attorney General had advised that a Junior Examiner could not be appointed—that that was contrary to the Act, but that it was to be understood that Mr. Holden was to be Senior Examiner, to which I assented.

320. If you and Mr. Holden disagree entirely on the points of a title, do you reject it? The case has never arisen.

321. Upon conference you reconcile your differences? We have always done so; we have always hit upon some plan by which the matter could be dealt with.

322. Do you not think it would facilitate matters if, when difficulties such as you have been describing in Mr. Smart's case arose, you should at once reject the titles? It would save us a good deal of trouble certainly, but I do not think we are at liberty to do it; it would make our work very easy, but I think we should then reject half the titles that are brought to us. Titles are very seldom brought in in a perfect state. I remember a title that was brought in in three divisions, and was ultimately passed. If the Examiners had taken upon themselves to reject that title at the outset, there certainly would have been one important title the less upon the register. In the case to which I refer, objections were made, thereupon further evidence was brought forward, and that set the title on an entirely new footing, but led to the calling for of further evidence still. That evidence was brought forward, and then we had the complete case, and we passed the title; but the title stood upon totally different grounds than from what it had done originally.

323. Do you, in consideration of the responsibility resting upon the Government in issuing these indefeasible titles, think it your duty to investigate them with greater nicety, care, and punctiliousness, than you would in private practice? I do not think it is altogether, but a distinction has to be taken and a little explanation given. There is one point on which the practice of the office before my time, so far as I know, has always been more particular than that of private solicitors—I mean as regards the production of original deeds. I can see a very good reason for that. The principle of the Real Property Act is that the investigation of a title should be done once, so well as never to require to be done again. That is not the principle of investigating titles out of doors. Of course every solicitor who takes a title investigates it afresh, and is bound to do so if it pass through twenty hands. It has always been, so far as I know, the practice in this office to be very particular about the production of original deeds, and to be very staunch about requiring them to be produced, if possible. Mr. Holden is as staunch on that subject as I am. If need be, I may refer to a case brought in by Mr. Gannon, solicitor, of Goulburn. I forget

forget the name of the case, but that will substantiate what I say. There is the same reason for being very careful about the passing of any title, namely, that when a title has once been taken in this office it is not the practice to investigate it over again. You may have afterwards titles brought in for far more valuable property than that to which you investigate the title in the first instance. The practice in the office is to consider the investigation as done once for all, and to pass the subsequent titles, so far as they are identical with the first, upon the first investigation. It is therefore necessary to be very safe in the first investigation. Here I should explain, as I think I am called upon so to do, that Mr. Holden recently said to me that, before my time, when he had disposed of a point he knew it was disposed of, and that, right or wrong, that was convenient. I certainly take a different view of my duty. I am not entitled to have an over-estimate of my own power of finding out the merits or demerits of a title, but I do consider myself bound to do my work for the Government as well as I can; and if when one Examiner had settled his mind on a question of law the other Examiner was not to consider it at all, I do not see any use in there being more than one. I think the Country, as it pays two Examiners, is entitled to the services of both.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

17 Aug., 1869.

324. Do you think three Examiners would facilitate the passing of property under the Act? I think they might.

325. In what way do you think they should work so as to facilitate the business of the office? It would be necessary to have either an enactment or a Government instruction about the Examiners, to the same effect as section 6 contains about the Commissioners—"two shall form a quorum."

326. Two would override one if there was a dissentient? As a rule, what I should propose would be this,—that two Examiners should examine one title; if they agreed there would be an end of the case—it would either be passed or not; but if they should disagree, then I think it would be most appropriate that the third Examiner's opinion should be taken, and that he should settle the difference between his colleagues.

327. Would not the third examination rather delay than hasten the work of the office? It would not take place in the cases where two Examiners had agreed. The time which the third Examiner would give to the matter would be compensated for by the decision which would be thus arrived at.

328. But I understand you to say no case has arisen in which you and Mr. Holden have disagreed to the extent of stopping a title? It has not.

329. *Mr. Pell.*] Still, if there had been a third Examiner, some of these cases might have been disposed of by him, instead of waiting to be discussed so long? Our work is varied. We are Examiners of Titles, and we are a great deal more. We have many other duties to discharge, and those duties occasionally interfere very seriously with the examination of titles. I have been so occupied with them as not to be able to look at a title all day long.

330. *President.*] That is, looking at dealings which are taking place with land? It is some time now since the thing occurred; but whether it was looking at transfers, or whether it was conferences with the public, or whether it was preparing a matter which was afterwards decided by the Supreme Court, I do not precisely remember; but I do recollect very well that on one occasion my time was so much taken up that I had no opportunity of looking at a single title all day.

331. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you perform any other duties now? Not so much recently as heretofore, but still we have some. There was a case, Fullerton's Certificate, No. 363, which came to us recently. I received the papers on the 29th of May. The Rev. Dr. Fullerton's letter complained of incorrectness in the old description. I investigated the matter, and returned the papers to Mr. Holden on the 1st of June. On the 1st of July I received a question from the Commissioners. On the same day I made inquiry from the Draftsman, and set him to look for a *Gazette* containing such a notice as I hoped might be found. On the 6th July I obtained from him a reference to the *Gazette*. On the 7th July, having considered the points of law, I signed a memorandum to accompany Mr. Holden's, and to be laid before the Commissioners.\*

332. *President.*] Do you think there is more business brought into the office now than two Examiners can fairly get through? I do, as well as I know, if the work is to be done properly.

333. You think, if the work is to be done properly, there is work for another Examiner? I think so.

334. Would you attribute the delay to an increase of work? I do not believe the work has increased.

335. Or to the want of a sufficient staff of Examiners? I believe that cases are investigated with a good deal of care. If I were not to investigate them with a good deal of care, and be able to give very good reasons for the opinions which I form, there would certainly be a risk of my being detected by Mr. Holden, who is a very clever man. It would be very easy to deal with the cases in a cursory manner, and mischief might not always result, because of course the good titles would remain good, whether they were dealt with cursorily or otherwise; but in cases of difficult titles great mischief might be done, and if great care were not taken, wrong might be done to innocent parties who were entitled to have their applications granted. There is a case to which I will refer—Robinson's. It is transmission No. 68. Although that title was actually on the Register, as of course all transmission cases are, there was yet very great difficulty in it; and if it had not been for what some persons may think over-painstaking, that case could not have been passed. It was brought to me as usual, with the probate, and I saw that upon the probate the case could not pass. There was a codicil unattested and therefore void. My habit is always to read original wills, which does not give me any more trouble than reading the copies contained in the probates. I procured the original in this case, and there I found that the codicil was attested. It would have saved me a very great deal of trouble if I had not looked at the original will; I could have declined the case upon the probate; but when I obtained the original will, a very difficult question indeed arose—a question on which, speaking generally, the Judges of England have been divided for very many years. That question was whether a person named in the codicil took the legal estate or not. If he did, he was entitled to have the transmission certificate; otherwise not. I considered that point to the best of my power, and I did come to the opinion that he was entitled, although it was a close and difficult opinion to form. Mr. Holden expressed his agreement with me; but as the matter was at least arguable, we took measures to have a caveat entered by the Registrar General, so as to prevent the trustee from dealing with the property, which belonged beneficially to two infants, without the sanction of a Judge of the Supreme Court. We have repeatedly and continually questions about as difficult as this. The difference between the practice of a private solicitor in conveyancing matters and that of a solicitor acting as an Examiner of Titles is

shortly

\* NOTE (on revision):—Draftsman had more to do than simply to find a *Gazette*. I think he went once or twice to S. G. O. and inspected one or more maps there, and he may have gone to another office also.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

17 Aug., 1869.

shortly this,—that a private solicitor has for the most part easy cases and some difficult ones, and has full opportunity of going to counsel for advice upon all difficult points—and, if he be a busy man, probably does employ counsel upon them; but to a very great extent the business of an Examiner is with difficult points. Of course there are some very simple titles indeed, such as are brought in to me on a Wednesday morning, for instance, in order that I may get as many of them as possible passed the same morning,—first-class cases, in which it is only necessary to see that there is a grant to the applicant, to see that the search for incumbrances discloses no mischief, and to see that the Draftsman has made a report that there is nothing special disclosed by the application itself, and that an insolvency search has been made against the applicant. But a very great many of the titles which are brought in are very difficult. Transmission cases often involve points of difficulty. There was Huntley's case, transmission No. 71. There was a point of some nicety in that. I took it, but it made for the title, not against it.

336. Had Mr. Holden been through that case before you took it? Mr. Holden had been through two similar cases before I took that one; and, in consequence of the authorities which I showed Mr. Holden, we concurred in the withdrawal of the caveat by the Registrar General, which had been entered in the two previous cases, by the authority of Mr. Holden and the other Examiner. Another point I have taken, which has opened the door to a whole class of cases never previously admitted into the office. Soon after my appointment, I had the honor of convincing Mr. Holden that when a man had an equitable title resting upon part performance, without any written contract at all, he was entitled to apply for a certificate under the Real Property Act.

337. That is, a title which had never been admitted before? Never before; and I had the honor of convincing Mr. Holden that it ought to be admitted.

338. Only a part performance, and only partial payment? No, the word "part performance" is a technical word. I will state what it does mean. Where parties have contracted for the sale and purchase of land, and where the vendor has let the purchaser into possession as purchaser, more especially if the purchaser have expended money in improvements, a Court of Equity considers the contract as partly performed; and therefore, although there is no writing, will decree full performance of it.

339. *Mr. Slade.*] Is not that the doctrine of lying by? No; the doctrine of lying by is that if you see me building on your land, and behave so remarkably as not to tell me it is your land, but let me go on and finish my house, a Court of Equity will not turn me out afterwards.

340. The case you put was a case of putting erections on the land? I said spending money in improvements.

341. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] It is taken out of the Statute of Frauds? It is. Though the Statute of Frauds is to the contrary, Courts of Equity have taken upon themselves to overrule the Statute of Frauds, and a very important branch of law has long been administered by Courts of Equity in that way. Courts at home now are occupied with tolerably nice distinctions taken in such cases.

342. The part performance is generally accompanied with part payment of the purchase money? I was going to say that although part payment of purchase money, or even the whole, has been decided of itself not to amount to part performance, Examiners would always require proof of full payment.

343. *Mr. Pell.*] Suppose he says he is ready and willing to pay for it? Then we should say, give us the receipt.

344. Perhaps the vendor would not receive it? That case has not arisen. The law is that he can be made to receive it. We never have granted a title where there has been purchase money unpaid. I may say, however, that this doctrine of part performance is capable of being exceedingly useful, especially in cases where payment of the purchase money can be proved, and the vendor is dead or lost sight of altogether.

345. *Mr. Slade.*] You say it is new to have accepted titles based on this theory—Is it adopted on any particular view of the Act itself, or merely on a general view of the law? It is upon a view of the Act itself. The 13th section is my warrant for coming to that view. The application may be made by any person claiming to be the person in whom the fee simple is vested in possession either at law or in equity. This, I may also state, was recently the ground upon which I came to concur in the admission of an application from Mr. B. P. Campbell for a thousand pounds worth of land; or at least I considered his application admissible upon the ground of the equitable principle that where a man has contracted for the purchase of land he is in equity the owner, but liable, of course, both himself and the land, for the payment of the purchase money. A contract had been made by Mr. Campbell with the estate of the late H. E. Isaac, for the purchase of some land at or near Waverley. The trustees, however, were in England; and if by a tolerably fine view of the law it had not been considered that Mr. Campbell was owner in equity, and therefore entitled to make the application, that application must have been delayed till it could be made in England by the trustees, and sent out here.

346. Was it a written contract? No. It was a funny contract. There were two or three letters. Mr. Montefiore was agent, and one of the English trustees wrote to Mr. Montefiore, really on behalf of himself and the other trustee. Practically the Examiners required the receipt of both trustees to be sent, and that was obtained, and I initialled the certificate, which is part of my work, the other day.

347. *President.*] You mention these cases to show the difficulties the Examiners have to deal with, as accounting for the delay which is complained of? I do bring forward, as a justifiable ground for not getting on so fast with some cases, the pains which are taken, and successfully taken, with others.

348. And you consider these pains are essentially necessary for the protection of the public interests in passing titles? I do.

349. You are more careful than you would be in private practice, on account of the great responsibilities that rest with the Examiners? I do not think I am more careful than I should be in private practice. I was always careful. In July, 1868, I called upon the then Attorney General, Mr. (now Sir James) Martin, to thank him for the favourable opinion he had expressed concerning me, and which had led to my appointment as an Examiner of Titles. I told him on that occasion that I had been blamed for being too particular. He was good enough to reply that, in an office of this sort, it was hardly possible to be too particular, or, at any rate, that being so was a very good fault.

350. *Mr. Pell.*] Would you approve of increasing the assurance fees, and being less particular and more expeditious? No, I would not. I think that in dealing with any subject the first step is to ascertain the facts—that the facts can hardly be ascertained too carefully; that when you have ascertained the facts, which you can, generally speaking, only do by tolerably firm inquiry from parties who would be glad to be saved the trouble of answering your questions, you may eventually say, I have now got as full a view of the

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the facts as it is reasonable to suppose that a man can practically get; and although I do see still certain difficulties in this title, yet I know that in every title of any length there must be some difficulties, and, if I am to act consistently with the necessary course of human affairs, I must swallow something, and I will swallow these small difficulties. But I think a man should not be too ready to swallow difficulties at the outset.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

17 Aug., 1869.

351. *President.*] Is there any delay with Mr. Lander, the clerk in your branch? No, he is a particularly good clerk.

352. Is there any delay, to your knowledge, in the office, before the papers come to you? Sometimes they are a very long while before they get to me, but accidents may happen, and I do not charge any delay upon any one.

353. What do you call a "long while"—a couple of months? I have known a case apparently by accident remain a couple of months, between two stages, before getting to me; but no doubt it was an accident. All sorts of things happen to cases. Sometimes applications are sent in in a very incomplete form indeed. On almost the first reference to the papers, it is seen that something very plain and simple is wanted, and the party is written to for it.

354. That is before the case comes to you? That is as it may happen. The letter is shown to me, and my practice for some time past has been, when a preliminary letter of that sort is prepared by Mr. Holden and shown to me, to send it on the same or the next day, unless there be something upon the face of the letter to cause me to hesitate. If I can, on the face of the letter as written by Mr. Holden, see nothing to justify me in stopping it, I send it on at once without looking into the papers.

355. What suggestion can you make for the more easy and effectual carrying out of the Real Property Act, and stopping the mouths of people who, it seems, have been complaining? I am not aware that anybody has been complaining. I may take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Board to a letter which I had the honor to address to the Registrar General on the 12th instant. I produce it. (*Letter produced.*) In that letter I ask the Registrar General to be good enough to give me the following information, so far as it may be possessed by him:—“(1.) What solicitors have advised clients against bringing property under the Act? (2.) What Bank came to a determination not to consent to or to bring any more cases under the Act, until some change were made by which their transactions would be more expeditiously completed? And (3.) Whether what the minute states about the Commissioners is intended to apply to both Commissioners, or to which of them?” I got a message back from the Registrar General to the effect that he believed Mr. Ward could give this information. I therefore sent the letter to Mr. Ward, and I got it back with these answers pencilled opposite the questions. To No. 1:—“None. I have heard it said they would advise if, &c.” I respectfully beg the Board to compare this answer with the statement in the minute. The minute says:—“I am informed that solicitors generally, and many who were favourable to the system, are now” [that is in June] “advising clients against bringing titles under the Act.” In August I ask for this information; my question is referred to Mr. Ward, and he is unable to name any. Well, then, as to question No. 2, the answer in pencil is, “I believe the Commercial.” Now it is a little singular that at the date of the Registrar General's minute of 7th June, the Commercial Bank had prepared the application in this difficult case which I lately mentioned, and that their application was sent in three days after the date of the Registrar General's minute. Now I praise the Bank very much, if they have many titles which they wish to pass of a description similar to that which this appears to be. I think they are very discreet in desiring some system by which their transactions can be more expeditiously and therefore more imperfectly investigated than at present. If that case had been rushed through, of course the difficulty would have been passed over; but I make bold to put it to any gentleman who will take the necessary trouble of reflecting, that if an important thing is to be done in a great hurry under severe pressure, that important thing is very likely to be done erroneously. If you wish to be safe, you must take the reasonable necessary time to ensure safety.

356. *Mr. Slade.*] Have you seen Mr. Holden's minute? Yes, I have read it through, and I do not observe anything in it which in any degree refers to myself.

357. You have also seen the paper which Mr. Holden read, as part of his evidence to the Board? Yes, he read me a draft of certain evidence, which he told me was the evidence he should volunteer; and without agreeing with every word of it, if it be put forward, and I am to answer it on the whole, I told him I was glad it should all go in rather than that it should all be left out.

358. *Mr. Jaques.*] In your examination of titles have you frequently thought it your duty to re-open cases which have been passed by Mr. Dick and Mr. Holden? Never.

359. The same title has been brought before you? Yes, frequently.

360. Have you thought it necessary, in such cases, to re-open the investigation? No.

361. You never investigate a title decided on by Mr. Holden and Mr. Dick? No, but I will tell you what I do. If I find it alleged in the Draftsman's report that the title to such and such a property has been established in case so and so, I take the trouble to look, and it has happened to me to find that it was not established—that it had been established to the adjacent land, but not to the land applied for.

362. *President.*] Is it the Draftsman's duty to make such a report? I think hardly. Of course it may be a piece of useful information if pains are taken to verify it. Of course I am much obliged to the Draftsman for making such a suggestion. In the case I refer to I found the title to the adjacent land was established, but that the title to the land with which I had to deal was not established, and that there was a mortgage, happily paid off, applying to the new land, which did not apply to the old, and we found it necessary to ask for the mortgage and reconveyance, and we got them.

363. Do the Commissioners ever refuse any titles which the Examiners have passed? I have never heard of such a thing.

THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Rolleston, President.

Mr. Holdsworth, | Mr. Jaques,  
Mr. Pell.

Montagu Consett Stephen, Esq., called in and examined :—

M. C. Stephen,  
Esq.

19 Aug., 1869.

364. *President.*] This Board has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the causes of dissatisfaction which exist in reference to alleged delays in passing titles under the Real Property Act, and, as we are informed you have been professionally engaged in some cases of the kind, we are anxious to get from you such information as you can give us. It seems complaints have been made by the public and the profession with respect to the delays and obstructions which are said to be met with in passing titles? As far as my experience goes, there is in almost every case—in a great many cases at all events—more delay than there ought to be, but how to account for it on ordinary occasions I can scarcely tell. The delay may be occasioned by over-work, for what I know, or there may be half a dozen different causes.

365. You have found that delays have occurred? I have. I fancy the length of time which is occupied in getting a title through this department is very much to the prejudice of the public. The public generally, however, I think, imagine that they ought to get titles through much quicker than any one acquainted with the subject would think possible; still I think that greater delay takes place than there ought to be.

366. Is the delay greater now than in the early years of the working of the Act? I think so.

367. Has your experience taught you that the requirements made by the Examiners have been much more minute and tiresome than they were when Mr. Dick was here? I think so. I can mention one case in particular where I have been astonished at the nature of the objections made. There is one case going through the department now, which has been there for more than a twelvemonth. Certain objections were suggested at one time, which were removed in conversation. Mr. Holden, I believe, was perfectly satisfied. Since then, however, these objections have been repeated in writing. They are objections which a solicitor acting for a purchaser would scarcely take. I allude to the case of Wild's title.

368. *Mr. Jaques.*] We received a communication from you on the subject? Yes, I think so.

369. *Mr. Pell.*] Is it your opinion that a title a solicitor would accept for his client ought to pass through this office? Undoubtedly. On all occasions they should pass without hesitation such a title as a solicitor for a not unwilling purchaser would accept for his client. It seems to me that that should be sufficient, and not only that, but that the Examiners should be content with evidence that might be somewhat less even than a solicitor would require. So long as they are perfectly convinced there is no opening for a claim by any one else, it seems to me the title should pass without difficulty.

370. One of the witnesses has given his opinion that the examination here should be far stricter, as being final, than in the case of a private examination by a solicitor? I do not see why it should be. Of course the Examiners should be exceedingly particular.

371. That is what I suppose every solicitor ought to be? Yes, every solicitor ought to be; but I do not think the Examiners, any more than a practising solicitor, should insist, upon all possible occasions, upon the strictest evidence, where there is enough to satisfy the judgment.

372. *President.*] Does your experience prove to you that the delay which is complained of is caused in the examining branch of the office, and not in the drafting branch, or any other branch? I can really hardly form an opinion as to the cause of the general delay; but I think if such requisitions are generally made as have been made in the particular case I am now speaking of, it must be difficult to get any title through at all.

373. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] The objections are of a highly technical nature? Of a remarkably technical nature. They are not always difficult to meet, but when met the answer is not acknowledged quickly. In these particular cases the answer seems to be perfectly obvious.

374. You think, if a title is substantially good, it ought to pass here? I do. I think they ought to pass here a title that a good solicitor would accept for a not unwilling purchaser, and they should do it without demur. I have found that very few cases have been ultimately rejected; they do not do that; but it is the time that elapses before you get the requisition that usually causes the delay. It has been so in most of the cases of which I have had experience. The time between the application and the requisition, between the answering of the requisition and the rejoinder, and so on, is too long.

375. How long has it taken you to get titles through the office? From three months up to a great deal more.

376. *Mr. Pell.*] Ordinarily good titles? Yes. Of course in a case of that sort, when a number of requisitions are sent by the Examiners, there is the trouble and delay of getting up answers to them; but however minute they are, a solicitor feels it is best, if he can do it without great difficulty, to answer them—

377. *President.*] Rather than withdraw the application? Rather than withdraw the application; because it stamps a title very prejudicially indeed if it is submitted to the Examiners and obliged to be withdrawn.

378. Have you withdrawn any titles on account of the delay and difficulty in satisfying the requisitions? I do not think so.

379. Have you heard other complaints? I have; but I think some of the complaints are unreasonable.

380. Have these complaints been more or less numerous within the last eighteen months? Undoubtedly they have been increasing lately.

381. And there is less disposition therefore to make use of the Act? Yes.

382. *Mr. Pell.*] Have you heard these complaints among the profession or among the public? I have heard them among the profession. I do not always hear reasonable complaints even among the profession. They are complaints sometimes which, if sifted, even the gentlemen making them will acknowledge to be unfounded afterwards. But latterly, there can be no doubt, the objections taken are of a highly technical and minute character, and such as can hardly be said to affect the stability of the title.

383. *President.*] There is a feeling abroad, I fancy, that the Act was framed to make a bad title good? Among clients we find that a very prevailing opinion—that if a parcel of deeds are brought, the title ought to pass through the office in no time. Of course such people find fault, and goad their solicitors to find fault too.



384. But you think the demands made in the investigation of titles have been minutely technical? I do. I would say, however, that so far as my own experience goes in my own office, there have been none that have been such as a solicitor would not make, excepting in this one particular case. Of course a solicitor does not get very many of these titles to pass through this office in the course of a year—I speak for myself.
385. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You say the title gets stamped as a bad one if withdrawn from here—How is it stamped—the fact is not known to anybody but those concerned? These things often leak out.
386. There is nothing put upon the deeds to show that they have been before the Examiners, except the figures in pencil, which may be rubbed out? No doubt; but somehow it does become known. Very frequently there is a vendor and a purchaser. The title is not often put in by a person seised of the land, who merely wishes to have it for his own security. The putting in is frequently suggested at the time of the purchase, the purchaser saying he will take the property provided it is brought under the Act.
387. That is done frequently to avoid stamp duty? Yes; and there is a growing desire on the part of the public to get these titles.

M. C. Stephen,  
Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

Edward Daintrey, Esq., called in and examined:—

388. *President.*] It seems there have been great complaints made outside of the delays and difficulties in bringing properties under the Real Property Act, and the Government have appointed us a Board to inquire into the matter. We are anxious to avail ourselves of your experience on the subject. You are in the habit of using the office for the purpose? To some extent; not very largely.
389. More so lately than years ago? Perhaps so.
390. Have you the means of drawing comparisons between the last two years and the previous three or four years when Mr. Dick was here? Titles, I think, went through more quickly formerly than they have done lately.
391. Have you had many titles in the office lately? I had one some time ago, about which a great deal of evidence was required, and I had a good deal of trouble about it; but I do not mean to say the trouble was not properly inflicted on me.
392. Have you any knowledge where the difficulty lies? I happen to know that in that case it was with the Examiners.
393. Do you happen to know whether the Examiners were in unison in the objections that were taken, or whether they were made on the part of one or the other? I am inclined to think the title had nearly passed, and that when Mr. Burton came into the office he took various fresh objections which had not been taken before, and, as a conveyancer, I think he took them properly and rightly—that is, I think he did what a reasonable man might do before he allowed the Government to guarantee a title, just as an insurance surveyor would do who examined a ship thoroughly before passing her for insurance. Of course I was vexed, irritated, and annoyed about it myself, naturally so.
394. Was that a property of Mr. Smart's? The property I speak of was not a property of Mr. Smart's, and has the case has passed I do not suppose I shall be violating any professional confidence in giving the details. It was a property belonging to Mr. Thomas Barker. It was necessary to make out a pedigree, and the means of making out a pedigree had been sent from Scotland a good many years before, in duplicate, and ought to have been in the Master's Office in the Supreme Court. I searched there diligently but could not find them—they were not there. I think I was required to make a declaration that I had made such a search, and I did do so. Afterwards, when Mr. Burton came in, he suggested the possibility of finding them in some other way; he said they must have been abstracted, at all events, in counsel's brief; and therefore if I could find who had been the attorneys in the case I might find the brief. That led me to make a search in various offices. At last, in what had been Dunsmore and Stafford's office, now Mr. Robberds's, I found one of the original copies of the pedigree, which ought to have been in the Master's office. That copy of the pedigree disclosed an incumbrance on the property of which we were not previously aware, and I only got the certificate with notice of that incumbrance; and I think it quite right that it should have been so.
395. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Dower, or something of that sort? Yes, dower of an old woman in Scotland; and if we had not found the pedigree we should never have known anything about it. I have also had to do with Mr. Smart's case, but without his permission I do not think I am entitled to go into it.
396. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you think any unreasonable requirements were made in that case? I think no objections were taken that might not be sustained in conveyancing points of view. If I had been taking the title for a purchaser I might not have taken them; but then I should be only insuring the purchaser to the extent of my own liability, which might be much or little; whereas the Government give an absolute guarantee.
397. *President.*] Therefore you think the examination on behalf of the Government ought to be more strict? I can scarcely see a limit to strictness. I do not find anything in the Real Property Act here corresponding to what is in the English Act. The English Act says nothing shall be taken but a good, valid, marketable title. This is some definition to guide the Examiners, but here there is nothing of the sort.
398. Therefore the Examiners are justified in being more strict? I think so. Suppose, in acting for a purchaser, I make a mistake, not a very flagrant one, I may be liable or I may not, according to whether the Court in which an action might be brought might consider that I was entitled to know that much of conveyancing—that there was reason to expect that amount of knowledge to be possessed by an attorney; but here the liability of the Government is absolute in every case.
399. Unless the title is obtained by fraud? Yes.
400. *Mr. Pell.*] If every title were to be examined in that technical way, would it not necessarily create great delay and obstruct the working of the Act? No doubt. But I think every conveyancer must know that we sometimes see titles which it takes twelve or eighteen months to make complete. I think I have met with cases in which, in England—although I have had no experience in the practice of the law there—in which negotiations have gone over ten or twelve years.
401. *Mr. Jaques.*] The guarantee you speak of is to any possible adverse claimant—not to the person who gets the certificate? True.
402. And the claimant would have to show to the Government that he could have dispossessed the person in possession? Yes.

E. Daintrey,  
Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

- E. Daintrey, Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.
403. Therefore, it would be only for such a title in the claimant as would have dispossessed the other party that the Government would be responsible? No doubt.
404. *Mr. Pell.*] Have there been any delays which you consider unreasonable in the cases you have brought into the office? No; I have always met with the greatest attention from both the Examiners; in fact, they have gone out of their way in facilitating interviews, and so on, to get the business through. I have repeatedly come here without an appointment to see Mr. Burton, and he has discussed matters with me, and shown every disposition to facilitate business. I think Mr. Burton is of a very cautious cast of mind, and probably he exercises his discretion in a very,—I hardly know what expression to make use of, but he takes time to consider thoroughly; I do not think more so in his present office than he did as a practising conveyancer.
405. *Mr. Jaques.*] He was always known as being exceedingly careful? Yes. If I had been going to buy a large estate, and did not choose to trust myself, there was no man in whose hands I would sooner have placed the title.
406. *President.*] Can you suggest anything to facilitate these matters? I think it would be better to have three Examiners of Titles instead of two. That appears to me a *sine quâ non* in reference to getting business through quickly.
407. Supposing all three were to examine titles, it would take longer than the examination of two? No, it would not necessarily do so, because the salient points in a title are generally very plain; almost anybody would be able to go through them. Only when a difficulty occurred it would be necessary for the three to adjudicate. I think it would much facilitate business, and the difference in expense might be made up by abolishing the Commissioners altogether; I do not see the use of them. I am told a reason was given for their appointment, at the time the Act was passed. Being laymen, it was supposed they would have a kind of lay knowledge of the different holders of titles, and would have an idea whether any fraud had been committed. But I believe that is quite an inadequate reason.
408. If there were three Examiners, two would override the third, if he obstructed the passing of a title? Yes.
409. Do you not think one would do? No. I say that from my own experience I might have made more mistakes, if my work had not been revised by some one else concerned for the opposite side.
410. *Mr. Jaques.*] If each Examiner had to examine titles, irrespective of the others, the appointment of a third to do the same work would necessitate great delay? Yes, to some extent; but it would be useful in this way:—Supposing a doubt occurred to Mr. Burton, for instance, he might appeal at once to the other two Examiners, who could go into it, and instead of thinking over the matter for days, they might come to a conclusion in a few hours.
411. You would suggest then that they should not examine titles irrespective of each other? That might be matter of arrangement.
412. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Would you have each title gone through by the three? Nominally so. As it is now the two Examiners have equal authority, and if they differ in opinion it is naturally a long time before they can make up their minds to differ absolutely or to be reconciled.
413. How would it be if there were two Examiners and a Master of Titles to whom they should report and who should decide? I do not see the advantage of that. I have invariably found three arbitrators do better than two arbitrators and an umpire; and I think it would be so in this case. It would take off a great deal of the responsibility, ensure the work being carefully done, and expedite it also.
414. *Mr. Pell.*] It has been suggested that there should be an officer to be called Master of Titles, and two Examiners—that each title should be examined by one Examiner only, who should report to the Master; that the Master, if he were satisfied, should pass the title, but if not, he should refer it to the other Examiner. Thus if one Examiner and the Master were satisfied, the title would pass. Would you approve of such a plan as that? No, I would prefer the plan I have already mentioned.
415. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Do you think any alteration might be made with regard to the assurance fee—that instead of the same rate for all titles, there should be a graduated scale, so much for a first-class title, so much for a second-class, and so much for a third-class title? I think it might be so with advantage.
416. So that if a title with some defects were offered, a man might get a certificate upon paying an extra premium? Yes; but if that were done it should be done secretly.
417. *President.*] Would it not be better to reject third-class titles altogether, and let time cure their defects? There are many titles which I should class as third-class, about which there is really very little responsibility, and yet a conveyancer would not take them.
418. *Mr. Pell.*] Would you say that good marketable titles only should be received? There might be in the third-class a great many titles which were good holding titles, but not really marketable titles. I should call a good marketable title a first-class title. I do not speak peremptorily as to the third-class titles; I throw that out as a suggestion.
419. It should be optional with the applicant whether he should pay the extra premium or not? Just so. There is one other matter as to which I may throw out a suggestion for the consideration of the Registrar General—whether the description given in certificates of title, as at present issued, is a proper one. I myself do not think it is, because it appears to me to involve, in many instances, references to another document. Now, I think a description should bear within itself sufficient to enable a surveyor to discover and mark out the land. I think in every case the description should be entered in the certificate in full, the same as in a grant, and if there is a diagram so much the better. The bearings should be given in words at length and throughout. It appears to me that, in an action of ejectment, tried up the country, it would be necessary to take up a witness from the Surveyor General's office in Sydney at a great expense. That is a consequence I do not think has been sufficiently considered. With reference to the Examiners, I think they ought to be in the same position as District Court Judges, and their salaries ought not to be under the control of the Assembly, because it is, I think, quite as important that they should be thoroughly independent as that the Judges should.
420. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you think the salaries are sufficiently high? It is hardly possible to say the salaries are not sufficiently high, when a man like Mr. Burton will take the office; but I think £1,000 a year for each would not be too much. Mr. Burton, I believe, gets £800, and I think, as far as abilities are concerned, he is quite up to the mark.

William Teale, Esq., called in and examined :—

421. *President.*] Will you favour us with your experience in bringing properties under the Act— Have there been greater difficulties in getting titles passed within the last year or so than you have experienced before? No doubt there have been greater difficulties during the last eighteen months than during the time of Mr. Dick.

W. Teale,  
Esq.

19 Aug., 1869.

422. Have the requisitions been more minute and technical? A great deal more so. I think very unnecessary objections have been taken in some of the cases that have come within my immediate knowledge; they have sometimes been such as I consider absurd. There has been great delay caused in great measure by these obstructions.

423. From the difficulty of meeting these objections? Yes, the difficulty of answering them.

424. Are these objections such as would not be raised in the ordinary course of conveyancing amongst the profession generally? There are different opinions on that subject. I have mentioned some of the objections to some of my professional brethren, and they have characterized them as absurd and unusual; but this morning I met a very eminent practitioner, and spoke to him about it, and he is of a different opinion. I may instance one particular matter which occurred quite lately. I was about bringing in a title to a small piece of ground, a previous purchaser having previously brought in the same title to a larger piece, and I waited till his was passed before I brought in mine. It was a title by twenty years' possession, and I had accepted it for the gentleman for whom I drew a conveyance. The deeds were brought into the Land Titles Office, and it was found that some original deeds, prior to the twenty years, were lost and could not be produced. On a statutory declaration being made, the Examiners passed over that objection and waived the production. But there were two mortgages which had been released and which were on the Register. The Examiners insisted upon the production of these two mortgages. I think that was very unnecessarily throwing obstruction in the way, because full copies of the deeds are upon the Register, and the release also is upon the Register. Why, therefore, put the parties to the trouble and expense of producing these deeds? I did not require them when I investigated the title.

425. Is a sworn registered copy of equal authority with the original? You would be required to produce the original in an action of ejectment, if it were to be got, and if not, a certified copy under the hand and seal of the Registrar General.

426. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You say you proved these deeds were lost? No, the original deeds prior to the twenty years. The vendor to my client had had undisputed possession for twenty years, and he had a covenant to produce the original deeds, but these original deeds were lost.

427. And these mortgages were of his own creation? Yes, during the twenty years. They had both been paid off, and both released and registered.

428. What explanation did he give of their absence? I do not think as yet he has either refused to get them or shown any reason why he cannot; but I think it quite unnecessary that they should have been asked for, when it was found they were on the Register and had been released.

429. *President.*] Have you any other cases to bring forward in which you think unnecessary difficulties have been thrown in the way? There was another case in which the same title had been passed under the Act by Mr. Holden and Mr. Dick, but the Examiners have since refused to pass another property under the same title.

430. *Mr. Pell.*] Refused altogether? No, not refused altogether, because it stands over. I told my client not to be in a hurry about withdrawing it, as they might reconsider the matter.

431. *President.*] Do you know whether the difficulty is with both or only one Examiner? I think with both. Mr. Burton was in the room when I tried to argue the matter, and he concurred with Mr. Holden. It is land at Sheriff's Garden. A large block that belonged to Mr. Wentworth was brought in, and the title passed, and a little higher up is this piece, under precisely the same title-deeds. I have drawn two conveyances under that title. Both parties purchased the ground on terms five or six years ago, and all I had to do was to take the best conveyances I could get. I was not very particular, because I knew the title had passed the Examiners. My late partner had also taken the same title a few years ago. One of my clients, as soon as he got his conveyance from me, took it to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, and borrowed a large sum of money upon it. Mr. Stenhouse is considered one of the best conveyancers in the Colony, and he passed the title without any difficulty. The other client brought his title into this office, and expected to go through swimmingly, instead of which he is met with these objections.

432. Are you going to withdraw the application? I have found out since then that Mr. Norton and Mr. Fisher have sent home to Mr. Wentworth for a deed which will cure the objection, and I dare say my client will wait. This is the only case that has occurred to me where they have gone through a title the second time, but I have heard of several others, and that Mr. Burton has said that he would not pass any title without investigating it himself.

433. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you think a title that would be accepted by a careful solicitor for a willing purchaser ought to pass through this office? I think so.

434. *President.*] I apprehend solicitors vary a good deal in their punctiliousness? I do not find them very obstructive generally speaking, unless they have some object to serve; for instance, if they are acting for an unwilling purchaser, he says, throw all the obstructions you can in the way.

435. *Mr. Pell.*] Solicitors frequently accept titles which could not be forced upon an unwilling purchaser in a Court of Law? Very often. I did so the other day; I accepted a title on which, in 1861, we had taken counsel's opinion, and found it to be against its validity. But my client took a bond of indemnity from the vendor.

436. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] The lapse of time might have cured some of the defects? Yes, the lapse of years makes it better of course.

437. *Mr. Pell.*] That is a title you would not expect to pass here? No, certainly not. I should not attempt to bring it here.

438. Still a fair marketable title you think ought to pass? Yes. What I object to in the action of the Examiners is that they require too small, minute details in all these titles. For instance, in another case of mine where there had been a suit in Equity, and where proof of the death of two children out of five, before the father, was as plain as it could be, I had given copies of all the proceedings in the Equity suit, but I was required to prove by certificates the death of these two children before the father, and I could not get them without going cap in hand to Mr. James, or his agent, and paying two or three guineas for them.

W. Teale,  
Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

them. I got a statutory declaration from the elder sister, the eldest of the family, that the two children had died before the father, but it was not held to be sufficient. However, the title was eventually passed by Mr. Holden and Mr. Oliver, without the production of these certificates.

439. After all the trouble that was given the title was passed without them? Yes.

440. *President.*] During Mr. Burton's absence? Yes.

441. *Mr. Pell.*] Were the objections taken while Mr. Burton was absent? No, they were taken before he went away.

442. *President.*] Can you make any suggestions for facilitating the progress of the business? It has often occurred to me that the Commissioners are a very useless body of gentlemen to sit here to revise the work of these Examiners of Titles. I think that if there were three Examiners of Titles, and the certificate of two were to be sufficient, the Commissioners might well be done away with.

443. The Commissioners are not the cause of the smallest delay in these matters? I do not think they are, as a rule; but there was one case of my own where I was very much annoyed with the Commissioners. It was this:—A client of mine brought in about as good a documentary title as it was possible to get anywhere. When it was advertised, a person who had been in possession of the land for a considerable period of time entered a caveat, and although we were able to show by declaration that we had been on the ground two or three times during the twenty years, we had never had actual possession. But under the 23rd section of 26 Victoria, No. 9, it is laid down that unless a caveator proceeds within three months to establish his caveat, a certificate of title is to issue to the applicant. In this case the Examiners, Mr. Dick and Mr. Holden, passed the title and certified in favour of my client. Nothing was done under the caveat, and I demanded a certificate; but to this day I have not got it. The Commissioners would not pass it. I believe the issuing of the certificate is with them, after the matter has once left the Examiners. Eventually, I think, the case was withdrawn, and we got the deeds and our money back. I wanted my client to go to Court about it, but being only an agent in the matter, and the real owner being in America, he did not like to go to any expense. We settled it at last by selling the land to the caveator. That was the reason nothing was done.

444. Did he give you a fair market price? We valued the property at about £100, and we sold it for £75.

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Robert Mead Pearson, Esq., called in and examined:—

R. M.  
Pearson, Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

445. *President.*] You are principal Draftsman in the Land Titles Department? I am.

446. Do you observe that there is greater delay and difficulty in passing titles under the Real Property Act than there used to be in former days? Yes; very much more difficulty, I think.

447. From whence does it arise? With the Examiners. There is no delay in any other branch.

448. Will you be kind enough to describe the course of proceeding when an application comes into the office? It comes to Mr. Muddle first of all; he enters it in his book and passes it on to Mr. Lander, the Examiners' Clerk. Mr. Lander, independently of his other work, goes carefully through each case (he having sometimes as many as eight or nine sent to him at once by Mr. Muddle), and draws up in each a search paper; the delay with him will be about one day; they are then forwarded to me.

449. It rests with him two or three days, I suppose? Not more than one day; I get it on the second day after Mr. Muddle receives it.

450. What have you to do with it? I have to examine every parcel in every deed, commencing with the grant, and following it down to the present time; examine surveyors' plans, check areas, examine search paper, and chart the land on one or other of the plans in the office.

451. How long does that usually take? The average, I find from reference to my book, is about four days.

452. Where do you pass them to? To Mr. Lander again, who sends them to Mr. Holden at once, and then I often lose sight of them for a long time.

453. Then titles are never detained in your office? Not at all; there is not the slightest unnecessary delay with me.

454. After you pass them on, I understand you to say it is a long time before they come back again? It is months before I see many of them again.

455. In all cases, or only in some? In nearly all except first-class cases, which Mr. Lander and I push on and get signed by the Examiners for the Board.

456. Do you find that cases that require investigation are much longer coming back to you now than they used to be? Double the time in comparison.

457. *Mr. Pell.*] Does that apply to difficult cases, or to cases generally? Cases generally. There are a great many simple cases which really ought not to be delayed so long.

458. *President.*] To what cause do you attribute the delay? Want of method, I think, remembering so well how Mr. Dick used to manage these matters.

459. Is greater care and nicety observed in the investigation of these titles? I am not able to judge if such is the case.

460. You do not see the Examiners' requisitions? Yes; very often they come back again, and they seem to be very much more lengthy than they used to be.

461. You are quite certain no delay has ever taken place in your own branch? I can speak most confidently on that point, although there is no inducement now to push them on, as they stick when they get to the Examiners. Expedition on our part makes no difference to them ultimately.

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Randolph Charles Want, Esq., called in and examined:—

R. C. Want,  
Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

462. *President.*] If you can give us any information bearing upon the alleged difficulties and delays in getting titles passed, we shall be obliged? I can only of course refer generally to the difficulties, not specially, because the publication of the objections taken, which have in many cases appeared to us to be extremely farcical, might do the titles harm. We have titles in hand now, to which we have seen no objection ourselves, but which we have withdrawn on account of the objections taken by the Examiners.

463. Will you tell me whether these difficulties have increased very much within the last year or so, as compared to what they were in the early years of the working of the Act? I certainly think they have. One of the objections I have taken to the working of the Act is, that titles which have been previously passed by one Examiner have, after they have gone to a certain stage and been passed, been gone through again, and further objections taken.

R. C. Want,  
Esq.

19 Aug., 1869.

464. *Mr. Pell.*] In the case of the same application? Yes. I have one now that I looked over this morning on purpose to be sure about it.

465. I think you say the objections are to your mind frivolous sometimes? We have certainly thought so, particularly in two cases. The objection that I fancy is most generally taken is to the general delay and want of method in the working of the Act. I can give one instance that is at present under consideration. It is a title I lodged about two years ago. There was a grant of 400 acres, of which I sold half to a purchaser, and agreed to give him a title under the Act. It was a very elaborate title, and went through forty or fifty deeds. The title had been passed for one half when I lodged an application for the other half, thinking to get the certificate at once without even the delay which would attend taking an ordinary conveyance; but since the 7th July, the day I lodged the application, I have never received even an answer. That is six weeks ago.

466. Do you know at all what is the occasion of the delay—It may be waiting for other cases which were lodged before it? I explained about a fortnight ago that it was a very simple matter, and would not require much consideration.

467. *President.*] Do you know where it is now—in what branch of the department? No.

468. I think you have said the difficulties are greater now than they were three or four years ago, and the requisitions more minute? Much more so.

469. Unnecessarily so? It is my opinion that they have been. Of course it is only matter of opinion. I can instance a case in which I sought to bring a property under the Act, and lodged an application. There were no deeds, and a declaration was given of the loss of the deeds. One or two objections were taken, the principal one being in respect to the loss of the deeds, and a requisition was made that the principal, who was in England, should make this declaration, because the attorney here might not be aware where the deeds were, whereas the principal might. There were further interviews, and I begged that if there were likely to be any other objections they should be made at once, because it would be of no use putting my client to the expense of sending to England for these documents if there were other objections to be taken after the return of the papers. I was told there would be none, and I sent home, but after that further objections were taken. Of course if I had known they were to be taken, I should have avoided that expense until I knew they would be cleared up.

470. Who were the Examiners in that case? Mr. Holden and Mr. Burton.

471. Were these second objections of an important character? I admit that one of them is.

472. You complain that they were not made in the first instance? That the title was not thoroughly investigated in the first instance, so that I could determine whether I would put my client to the expense of sending to England for the declaration and other deeds.

473. You were given to understand, in the first instance, that there would be no further objections? Yes. I certainly would not have put my client to the expense of sending home if I had known there were to be other objections, and I am confirmed in that by our managing clerk.

474. How is this delay to be remedied? I hardly know; I am afraid that is a conclusion the Board must come to without my assistance.

475. Are you aware whether there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the delays which have lately crept in here? I am afraid I must say so. I have not the slightest animosity towards Mr. Burton—far from it; but at the same time, as I am asked the question, I must confess the complaints are general, and the delays and difficulties are generally attributed to him.

476. *Mr. Pell.*] You speak of complaints among the profession? Yes. Of course, beyond my own experience in the matter, I am merely stating what I learn in casual conversation. I should not have done so if I had not been asked.

477. Are you inclined to attribute the delays to Mr. Burton yourself? To be candid, I am.

478. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You think he is over-scrupulous? Yes.

479. But at the same time thoroughly conscientious? Thoroughly conscientious, but over-scrupulous.

480. *President.*] Do you think he is more scrupulous than, in private practice, any respectable solicitor would be in dealing for a client? I should hardly like to say that.

481. It would depend I suppose, upon whether he was acting for a willing or unwilling purchaser? It would depend a great deal upon that. But a great deal depends also on the time a man takes to satisfy himself on these points—to arrive at the necessity for making these requisitions.

482. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You think Mr. Burton is a long time in making up his mind? That I cannot tell. All that I can arrive at is that there is delay, and much more delay than there used to be. There is another difficulty I have met with; that is, in procuring a certificate after the time for caveat has expired. In several instances I have had a great deal of trouble in getting the certificates. I have been told a certificate would issue on a certain day, but have been unable to get it for a long time afterwards. I have known in some cases perhaps twenty attendances to get a certificate after it has been promised.

483. *Mr. Pell.*] That has nothing to do with the Examiners? No, I am only directing my remarks to the general working of the Act. I know in very many instances continual applications have been necessary to get the certificate.

484. What length of time has been occupied in this after the time for caveat has expired? I could hardly give the time.

485. A month? I have known in one case over a month, in another six weeks. In one case I was told the certificate would issue on a certain day, and I made all my arrangements accordingly, but an objection was subsequently taken that further time was required for a notice to proceed on a caveat to run. I was informed that there had been a mistake made in the office, and that the certificate could not issue for some time longer.

486. Could you give us the number of the case? The application was one to transfer one of the late Clark Irving's properties. The history of the case is shortly this:—The certificate was issued in the name of Adelaide Irving, the widow; but as there was a suit going on in England, the Examiners suggested that a caveat should be entered by the receivers' agents in the Colony. A caveat was lodged. Ultimately the proceedings were stopped in England, and the claims satisfied. Mrs. Irving sold the property, and we then

B. C. Want, Esq.  
19 Aug., 1869.

then applied to transfer the certificate to the purchaser. Objection was taken that there was a caveat in existence, and it was required that the receivers' agents should withdraw the caveat. They said they would require the agents to be served with a notice to proceed upon the caveat within a certain time, and taking the date I made arrangements accordingly; but on applying for the certificate I was told it could not be granted for some days longer. I had further trouble with that very application, of which I really had occasion to complain. Upon applying for this transfer, almost at the last moment I was told it had been determined that a declaration was necessary—I forget the exact nature of it. I think it was that the attorneys had received the notice to proceed. I was very sorry to hear it, because my client was a man who was rather a believer in the Act, and he was getting disgusted. I was always afraid to report any of these difficulties to him. Upon hearing this, he immediately went up to the office, and they told him nothing of the sort was necessary. He came back, and made a great fuss, and thought I was raising unnecessary difficulties, upon which I came here, and found that the statement to him was a mistake, and the declaration was necessary.

487. *Mr. Jaques.*] The necessity for that declaration would have been started by the Examiners? I suppose so. It was through a clerk, whom I sent up to urge the delivery, that the intimation was given to me. He was told in the office below that the declaration was necessary. I told my client; he came straight to the Examiners, who told him it was a mistake. It was then explained that the objection had come from the office below; and on thinking it over, the Examiners came to the conclusion that the declaration ought to be required.

488. *Mr. Pell.*] Could you give us particulars of the case where half the property had passed when you put in your application for the second half? Messrs. Darley and Slade are the applicants. It is so simple that I am certain the thing ought to be passed through in half an hour, because the application alludes to the passing of the previous half. That has been in since the 7th July. I do not mean that every other thing is to be put aside, but it was my notion it ought to have been passed through long ago, and I certainly could have settled the whole purchase in about four days, on the production of the certificate originally issued. Any solicitor would have passed it at once.

489. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Have you considered the expediency of appointing a third Examiner—do you think that would facilitate the business of the office? It would not, if the papers had to go through the hands of each Examiner. My experience is, in one or two cases, that after they have passed one Examiner, and we have been given to understand that the title has been completely passed, it has gone to the other, who has pulled it up and made new objections.

490. If two of the three were to form a quorum that might get over the difficulty? It might.

TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Rolleston, President.

Mr. Holdsworth,  
Mr. Jaques,

Mr. Pell,  
Mr. Slade.

William Whaley Billyard, Esq., called in and examined:—

W. W. Billyard, Esq.  
24 Aug., 1869.

491. *President.*] There have been some complaints outside of delays and obstruction in passing titles through this office, and the Government have appointed a Board to inquire into the matter. We understand that you have brought many titles under the Real Property Act, and we are anxious to know whether you think any reasons exist now for these delays, which did not exist two years ago, as the complaints seem to have arisen within that time? I think there have been much greater delays within the last two years than previously.

492. In your own cases? In my own cases.

493. Have they been more difficult cases—cases which ought to require more time? No.

494. Have the requisitions which have been made on you to supply information or alleged defects been more minute than they used to be? Yes.

495. In your opinion unnecessarily so? I have brought in very few cases since Mr. Burton was appointed, excepting during his illness, and then I pressed my cases through the office as fast as possible.

496. Whilst he was ill? Yes.

497. Would you be kind enough to tell us for what reason that was done? I thought Mr. Burton would be too particular about the titles, and would make more minute requisitions than were necessary. I have found that, since Mr. Burton was appointed, some of my cases have been six or eight months in the office, whereas previously they would not have occupied more than half that time.

498. Do you think there is a disposition out of doors not to bring in titles? I think so.

499. On account of the delay? Yes. I think the delays defeat the whole object of the Act. I cannot now insure my clients getting their titles passed through the office in less than six or eight months. When Mr. Dick was in the office I could inform them the titles would pass in half that time.

500. *Mr. Pell.*] When you say six or eight months, do you mean to include the time for the caveats—the time altogether up to the issue of the certificate? Yes; for instance, in a case of Mr. Williams's, part of the Roslyn Hall estate, it is more than seven months since the application was made, and the certificate has not yet been issued.

501. *President.*] Has there been any delay on your part in giving the information that was required? None.

502. *Mr. Pell.*] Was there any difficulty about the case? No.

503. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] A grant to Thomas Barker, was it not? Yes.

504. *Mr. Pell.*] Was it a simple title? Yes.

505. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] A very simple title, as far as I recollect. Yes. Perhaps it would be as well to give the particulars of the case. The application was in the name of Henry Williams, and is numbered

2,193.

2,193. It was lodged about 14th December, 1868; all requisitions were complied with, and further documents, required to enable the Commissioners to pass the title, were lodged on 3rd March, 1869. On 22nd July, I received a letter showing that no caveat had been lodged. In another case I brought in some property for Mr. Robert Lowe, which had belonged to Mr. Zahel, the tailor. I lodged the application on the 13th March, 1869, and I have not obtained the certificate yet.

W. W.  
Billyard,  
Esq.  
24 Aug., 1869.

506. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Where is that land? It is land in Crown-street, Sydney, the Riley Estate title. What I chiefly complain of in this case is that, though the application was lodged on 13th March, I only received the requisitions on 18th June. I think that is a long time in a simple title. I think also that some of the requisitions were unnecessary.

507. *President.*] Do we understand that you do not like to bring cases into the office now, or to advise your clients to do so, on account of the delay in passing them? I have an objection to advise people to do so.

508. Not because you dislike the Act? No. I have brought all my own properties under the Act.

509. The delays are much greater than they were a few years ago? Yes.

510. You do not know that the Commissioners stand in the way of these titles passing, do you? I believe not.

511. Or the Draftsman? No.

512. It rests entirely, you think, with the Examiners? Yes.

513. Have you complained to either of them personally? When Mr. Burton was appointed, I called upon him, and told him that if he was as particular in passing titles under the Land Titles Act as he had been in private practice, he would defeat the whole object of the Act. I told him that as soon as he was appointed.

514. What did he say? He said he did not intend to be, I understood him.

515. Is Mr. Holden more strict than he used to be, do you think? I think so.

516. *Mr. Jaques.*] Do you think that arises from the suggestions of Mr. Burton? Yes. I think Mr. Burton is very conscientious, but his mental idiosyncrasy, if I may so explain myself, induces him to pick out all the defects in titles. I do not think he can help himself, on account of his mental peculiarities.

517. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you think what would be called a fair marketable title ought to pass through this office easily? Yes.

518. Do you think there ought to be any higher standard than there is in private practice? No; scarcely so high.

519. Have you had any occasion to complain of delay in the issue of the certificate after the title was passed? No.

520. *President.*] Why do you not think the examination should be so strict in this office as in ordinary professional practice? I think if a fair equitable title is shown, any minor defects might be passed over, and the Examiners take upon themselves the responsibility.

521. You see the Government guarantee the title when once it is passed? Yes.

522. And Mr. Burton probably thinks he is on that account entitled to be more punctilious than he would have been in private practice. But you think he is unnecessarily so? I think so.

523. *Mr. Pell.*] Is the title you were speaking of last one which would have been readily accepted in private practice? Yes.

524. Without hesitation? Without hesitation.

525. *President.*] Have you anything further to suggest for facilitating the business? I have understood you have inquired whether three Examiners would be better than two.

526. Do you think the appointment of a third Examiner would expedite matters? Yes.

527. In what position would you place the third Examiner? I think the decision of two of the three should be sufficient.

528. Would you make it imperative that all titles should be examined by three Examiners? No, by two out of the three. Let the three examine them, and two of them decide.

529. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You would have them examined by the three? Yes.

530. Would not that occasion further delay—if three men had to go through each title? Perhaps it might. It would do if they were passed by two of them, and if the two disagreed the third might decide. I wish to say that I have a great regard for Mr. Burton's legal attainments.

531. You consider him a sound real property lawyer? Yes; but I consider he looks at things too much through a microscope, as it were. He would find defects in any title.

532. *Mr. Jaques.*] If we had now an officer like Mr. Dick, do you think there would be any necessity for a third Examiner? No. There is one point I wish to complain of against the office, and that is carelessness about the deeds after they have been sent to the office. I deposited in the office some deeds relating to a large estate, which had been deposited several times before. I had occasion to produce these deeds, and I searched for them in my own office, but they were missing. I came up to the Land Titles Office for the deeds at least half a dozen times, but although they are very voluminous they were not forthcoming. I searched everywhere in my own office, giving up I suppose three or four days to the search, and could not find them. I then got my conveyancing clerks to make a similar search, and they could not find them. The result was that I took the numbers of all the properties I had ever brought under the new Act, and sent up to this office to have all the bundles searched, and in one of the bundles these voluminous deeds were found, although they had declared that they had not the deeds. On another occasion there were some deeds relating to the Five Dock property, which I had sent to the office. These deeds were required to be produced upon a trial, and I searched everywhere for them but they could nowhere be found, but when I went up to the Land Titles Office I found them. They must have been in the office for two or three years. I think there should be greater care taken of deeds sent to the office, and that when they are no longer wanted it would be a matter of courtesy to inform one to that effect.

Richard Jones, Esq., called in and examined:—

533. *President.*] You have been one of the Land Titles Commissioners since the Real Property Act came into operation? Yes.

534. And you have been a pretty constant attendant at the Board? Yes, very regular.

24 Aug., 1869.

- R. Jones, Esq. 535. Have you observed, within the last eighteen months or so, that the titles that are brought before you to be passed are fewer or more numerous than they used to be? I think the titles which are passed under section 16 have been fewer in number during the last twelve or fifteen months than they were formerly.
- 24 Aug, 1869. 536. These are titles which have been dealt with? Yes.
537. And which, of course, require a more minute examination? Yes.
538. They are less numerous than they used to be? That is my impression.
539. Are you aware whether that arises from the small number of applications for bringing land under the Real Property Act, or from delays and difficulties in the office itself? I cannot say positively, but the impression made on my mind is that there is greater difficulty now in passing titles of this class than formerly existed.
540. Have you any idea where the difficulty lies? I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but I have been led to believe, from observations I have heard made out of doors, and from what has come under my observation in the course of passing titles, that the difficulty has arisen from Mr. Burton being more exacting, I suppose I may say, in dealing with titles than other Examiners have been. Mr. Burton seems to be extra careful in accepting titles.
541. Have complaints of that kind been made to you out of doors? I cannot say complaints have been made to me, but I have heard casually, I cannot say where, that greater delay has been experienced recently than formerly existed in passing titles under this Act.
542. Have you reason to think that that militates against the progress of the measure? I should think the tendency of a belief of that kind would be to check the desire to bring titles under the operation of the Act.
543. Have you, as one of the Commissioners, had reason to decline to pass any application put before you by the Examiners, on the ground of insufficiency of title? I do not recollect any such case. I cannot call to mind that we have absolutely refused to pass any title which the Examiners have recommended should be passed. There have been cases, very rarely, in which we have thought it expedient to delay the passing of the titles until some of the requirements, which the Examiners have stated in their report to be necessary, have been complied with, because we have thought it undesirable that a case should be advertised—that notice should be given that a certificate would be issued in a certain time, unless caveats were lodged—and then to find that some of the requisitions of the Examiners which were pending at the time the case came before us, and which they had reason to think would be satisfactorily met, had not been met. We have on several occasions, not many, thought it more expedient to defer dealing with the case until the Examiners had quite satisfied themselves on matters which they thought required clearing up.
544. *Mr. Pell.*] Does a title come before you twice; first when sent up by the Examiners, and again after the time for lodging caveats has expired? No, only once; it comes before us when the Examiners have made up their minds and have signed a report recommending the passing of the case. We deal with it at once, and it does not again come before us, unless it is found that some of the notices directed to be sent to the owners or occupiers of adjacent properties have not been delivered, and then the matter is brought before us again, to see what steps shall be taken to secure notice to these parties.
545. *President.*] You are satisfied no complaint of delay can be brought against the Commissioners? I do not think any well-grounded complaint can be made.
546. *Mr. Pell.*] A complaint has been made to us that in one case a title had been passed by the Examiners, and the time for caveats had expired, and still the certificate was refused? Something fresh must have come to our notice.
547. *President.*] It has been insinuated that the Commissioners are a useless appendage to the Act, and that it would be an advantage, and facilitate the operation of the measure, if they were done away with. Have you any reason to concur in such a statement as that? I hardly see how dispensing with the Commissioners could facilitate the operation of the Act; I do not think any delay arises from the existence of the Commissioners—in fact I am disposed to think the contrary. I think when the Examiners know that certain gentlemen meet here once a week to pass any titles which they have got ready, it does furnish some incentive to their getting a certain number of titles ready by that time—an incentive which would not exist if a Board did not meet once a week to pass any titles that might be ready. As regards the usefulness of the Commissioners, I do not myself put much value on their services. I do not know that the Commissioners are really very useful; but, as I gathered from the debates at the time, the Commissioners were appointed partly to meet an objection that had been raised, as I understood, in South Australia, that unless there were some persons, not lawyers and not immediately connected with examining the titles, appointed in conjunction with the Examiners, abuses might grow up in the working of the Act; and that the appointment of some one or two gentlemen, not necessarily professional men, would have a tendency to keep the working of the Act in a wholesome state. I think these were the considerations which influenced the Legislature in deciding that the Commissioners should be appointed.
548. To that extent you think they have been useful? To that extent I think they have. At the same time, I do not myself attach any great importance to the services of the Commissioners. Their duties are pretty much of a formal character. Of course, not being professional men, they cannot presume to decide upon the sufficiency of the considerations which have weighed with the Examiners in accepting or rejecting titles.
549. Do you think the appointment of a third Examiner would in any way expedite matters? I scarcely think it would, because I presume if a third Examiner were appointed he would have to go through the titles too, and if that were the case it would occupy additional time; and if he had any of the objective faculty at all he might start objections which had not occurred to the other Examiners, so that I apprehend there would be a little extra delay. The appointment of a third Examiner would no doubt tend to prevent a dead lock between the Examiners. It is possible that in some cases part of the delay may have arisen from the Examiners not being able to agree as to whether the objections have been met sufficiently or not. In cases of that kind the existence of a third Examiner might facilitate the disposal of cases.
550. Have the Commissioners required that every case brought before them shall have the approval or signature of both the Examiners? The Commissioners have held that the signature of both Examiners was necessary.
551. Under the 15th clause of the Act? Under one of the clauses of the Act. But where one of the Examiners has been unavoidably absent, certain first-class titles have been passed without insisting upon



upon the report of both Examiners ; but in these cases the Registrar General has undertaken to get the R. Jones, Esq. signature of the other Examiner.

552. You do not think the appointment of a third Examiner would facilitate the business ? I hardly think it would. 24 Aug., 1869.

553. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Unless two Examiners were empowered to pass titles ? There might be a division of labour.

554. And then there would be a third Examiner to refer to in case these two could not agree ? Yes, if it were understood that only two need examine each title, and that the third should be a referee if necessary, it might facilitate business.

555. The third also should be doing work with the others ? Yes.

556. *President.*] Have you observed particularly that titles that have been brought before you within the last twelve months bear evidence of having been in the office for a much longer time than they used to be ? I generally take charge of the applications ; and I have noticed that, looking at the dates, a considerable time appears to have elapsed of late, in a number of the cases under section 16, between the lodging of the applications and their coming before me.

557. Is that more apparent than it used to be ? My impression is that that is more observable now than it was during Mr. Dick's time ; that is, after the lapse of the first twelve months. Originally, no doubt, there were a good many difficult and complicated titles lodged, and it took considerable time to investigate thoroughly these titles ; but having been once passed, that has facilitated the dealing with titles derivable under these original applications.

558. Are you aware whether the Examiners now, one or both, make it a rule to examine a title, of which several branches had passed before, with the same nicety as though no such title had come through the office ? I can hardly say I am strictly aware of that. I have heard, in the course of passing cases, that titles which had been passed by the Examiners some time ago, have recently been reinvestigated beyond the point to which they had previously been considered as having been investigated up to.

559. After a title has passed the Commissioners, you as a Commissioner know nothing further of it ? Not unless some unexpected difficulty arises.

560. You are not aware, as a Commissioner, whether any delay occurs after that ? I am not.

561. *Mr. Pell.*] Who is responsible that a certificate is issued at the proper time ? The Registrar General—he carries out the decision of the Board.

562. *President.*] Is there anything which suggests itself to you ? No, I cannot say I have any suggestions to offer to the Board bearing on the immediate matter of this inquiry.

563. Do you think there is any urgent necessity for any amendment of the law itself ? My impression is that there is not. I think the working of the Act up to this point has been on the whole very satisfactory.

564. Do you not think it is very desirable that the Assurance Fund should be invested and made to fructify a little ? Very desirable indeed, and I think it necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

565. *Mr. Pell.*] Are there no powers for doing so now ? The Colonial Treasurer, I believe, has charge of the duty of investing the Assurance Fund.

566. *President.*] You do not consider that the Commissioners are called upon to make a representation to the Government ? I may say that the Board have, on one or two occasions, suggested to the Registrar General that attention should be drawn to the requirements of the Act in that respect.

567. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Do you think it expedient that the rate of insurance should be in any case increased—If, for instance, a title is not a very good title, do you think it desirable that the Examiners should be able to say, we will pass this title provided a higher rate of insurance be paid upon it ? I think such a discriminating rate would be expedient and only just.

568. You think applicants would have no objection to pay an extra rate, if they could get their titles through ? Having ascertained that they could pay an extra rate of insurance, it would be for them to elect whether they would pay that increased rate or withdraw the application.

569. *Mr. Pell.*] What is the rate now ? One halfpenny in the pound on all titles.

570. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] That would necessitate an alteration of the Act ? Yes. Great care, of course, would have to be exercised by the Examiners in acting under a discretion of that kind. It might have a tendency to induce them to accept titles under the Act which it would not be prudent to accept.

571. *Mr. Pell.*] Would the functions of the Commissioners come in there ? I apprehend that the Commissioners are looked upon as conservators of the Assurance Fund, and if any defects in a title were brought under their notice, it would be for them to say whether they would pass such title.

572. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] It would be taking no greater risk than Life Assurance Companies take every day ? No.

573. *President.*] Do you think it is expedient the Government should accept any risk, on the part of the public, with regard to titles to land—I mean any acknowledged risk—whether any amount of assurance fee would justify the conservators of the public money in taking a title that was very defective ? Not any serious risk which would be likely to culminate in any action against the Government. Even on the plea of insurance, you must have a great number of risks to justify you in going into that class of business, and then the question would be whether it was desirable to have a large number of such titles. I should say it would be undesirable.

Thomas Salter, Esq., called in and examined :—

574. *President.*] In your own experience of the working of the Land Titles Office, have you had reason to complain of difficulties and delays beyond what are reasonable ? Yes. T. Salter, Esq.

575. Have these been of remote or of recent date ? Of recent date. 24 Aug., 1869.

576. Within about what period ? I may mention several cases that have arisen within the last six or eight months, or rather more than that, and within the last six weeks.

577. *Mr. Pell.*] Cases of unreasonable delay ? I should rather put it, of unreasonable objections to titles.

578. *President.*] That is to say, objections you would not urge if you were examining a title for a client ? Yes. Objections I had passed by, having accepted the title and then attempted to bring the property under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

579. And you have been met with objections that did not strike you as being at all forcible ? I have.

T. Salter, Esq. 580. Have the objections been such as you have had difficulty in meeting? Some of them have. I have a case in my mind at the present time where it would probably be impossible to meet the objections by any evidence to be got in this Colony. This occurs in a title that has been passed by me, and to my knowledge by several solicitors in Sydney.

24 Aug., 1869.

581. Would the non-satisfaction of these objections be fraught with danger to the Treasury? I do not think so, or I would not have accepted the title, as it would in that case have been fraught with danger to my client and to me.

582. Will you state the nature of the objections to which you take exception? I may mention a case my firm had a short time ago, in which the Commercial Bank had an unregistered lien over the property. This lien was required by the Examiners of Titles to be discharged by a formal reconveyance of the property, under the seal of the Bank, the Bank having already satisfied me by a written acknowledgment, and I believe given such evidence as should have satisfied the Examiners that their lien had been discharged already.

583. Would a similar objection to that have been raised in the time of Mr. Burton's predecessor, Mr. Dick? I feel assured it would not.

584. Then it is the over-punctiliousness of Mr. Burton that induces him to take these objections? I think they must arise in that way.

585. His character in the profession is that of an able professional conveyancer? I believe so, more from what I have heard than from what I personally know, for I do not recollect having had occasion to meet Mr. Burton in his private practice, except in one instance, where a conveyance of a special character was drawn by him; and my recollection of that document is that it was extremely well drawn.

586. Have complaints reached you from other solicitors, or from other quarters, of difficulties put in the way of titles passing through the office now? Yes, I have frequently heard the remark made among the profession that it is more difficult to get titles passed, and that objections and requisitions are now made that were not made formerly.

587. Have you heard any complaints of any other branch of the department than the Examiners' Branch? I have not.

588. It is there you think the difficulty arises? That is the only part I have experienced any difficulty in.

589. Have you had any personal communication with Mr. Holden or Mr. Burton in reference to these difficulties? I have had personal communication with each of them very recently, in a case where a title had been accepted by myself for a purchaser, and which I am now seeking to bring under the provisions of the Act. I may first state that a custom has arisen in the office which I consider very objectionable. We get a string of requisitions on a title, and at once proceed to meet those requisitions. Having done so, we may very reasonably assume that the title has been accepted, subject to these requisitions being satisfied. But we have no sooner satisfied one lot of requisitions than we very frequently get another; so that until the title has absolutely passed, we are in doubt whether it will pass or not, although conscious of having satisfied the requisitions which have been made. I do not remember that this used to be the course of proceeding in the office formerly.

590. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Are not the first batch of requisitions marked "preliminary"? I have never had objections marked "preliminary," to my recollection. I have known further requisitions made which were acknowledged to have been omitted. I do not complain of this, as the omission was of course properly rectified. What I object to is, the custom of sending the requisitions piecemeal. I have understood it has arisen in consequence of one Examiner being in advance of the other in his investigation of the applications.

591. *President.*] Do you object to advise your clients to bring properties under the Act now? Where one knows that similar titles have been passed under the Act, I have been in the habit of advising to bring property under it, in cases in which it was advantageous to do so, as for instance where the title-deeds were in the hands of other parties, or where the title was complicated and rendered dealings with the property consequently expensive; but recently I rather refrain from advising clients in the same way, because I am aware that where titles have been previously passed, delays have arisen in passing property with the same original title.

592. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You mean that the whole chain of title has been reinvestigated? Yes, I presume that must have been the cause of delay.

593. *Mr. Pell.*] Have you known objections made on the second application under the same title that might have been made on the former occasion, and were not made? That I cannot say. I have been in the habit of doing this:—If a client wishes property brought under the Act, I have been accustomed to inquire in the office whether the original or prior title of the same kind has been passed; and finding it has been passed, I considered there would be no difficulty in bringing the property under the Act—the subsequent title being clear and simple. I can only account for the delay which has occurred in such cases by supposing that it has been considered necessary to reinvestigate or to reconsider the prior title.

594. *President.*] What period should you expect to elapse from the time of bringing in such a title as that till you got the certificate? The advertisements usually appear for two months. I understand that after a title has passed it is advertised invariably for two months, and this must be considered in estimating the time necessary to obtain certificates.

595. What is the average time which has been taken in passing titles that have come through you? It is difficult to fix an *average* time. I have a title in which I expect to get the certificate to-day, which has been in the office for over eighteen months. A great part of the delay has necessarily and unavoidably arisen in consequence of certain deeds relating to the title not being produced; and until within the last two or three months we have been unable to find or trace these deeds. We then found that it was probable the deeds had been destroyed by fire, and we gave evidence which satisfied the Examiners on that point. The title was then passed, and the certificates are about to issue. This of course was quite an exceptional case with regard to the time of passing the title, but would have to be considered in an average computation.

596. *Mr. Pell.*] Suppose you brought in a well-known title, how soon would you expect it to be passed? I should expect it to be passed in a fortnight or three weeks at most, and then of course it would have to be advertised for the usual period.

597. *President.*] Practically have you found it so? Recently I have not found titles passed so soon as they used to be. I believe we have made about an average number of applications under the Act.

598. Do you think the appointment of a third Examiner would be likely to facilitate or delay the passing of titles through the office? I should think the appointment of a third Examiner would be likely to facilitate the passing of titles, if they were to decide by majority; that is, two of the Examiners to pass the title. I say so apart from the question whether the appointment of a third Examiner is necessary, or whether such appointment would be the remedy likely to facilitate the business of the office to the greatest extent. I have at the present time an application for bringing property under the Act which has been passed by one Examiner, but the other Examiner has made further objections to the title which I believe I shall find difficulty in meeting, or at all events in satisfying the Examiner, according to the evidence I am informed will be required. I have inquired whether this title may not be passed in for the consideration of the Commissioners, notwithstanding that it has been passed by one Examiner only, but am informed it has always been the custom for both Examiners to report on titles before they go to the Commissioners.

T. Saltor, Esq.  
24 Aug., 1869.

599. Are the objections such as would be fatal to a title in ordinary conveyancing? Certainly not. The title has been accepted by me, and by several other solicitors to my knowledge.

600. The acceptance of that title would not endanger the public Revenue? That is my opinion.

601. *Mr. Slade.*] Were the points taken by the Examiner points that you had omitted to notice, or points that having noticed, you had elected to consider immaterial? We had noticed them, and had elected to take the title; they were points we did not consider material under the circumstances. They were points we could not help seeing, and which were mentioned in our requisitions to the solicitors then acting for the vendors.

602. Could you give us a short outline of the case? It is a case in which my client bought from the Commercial Bank property mortgaged to the Bank by Mrs. Irving, widow of the late Clark Irving.

603. Is it the question of debts? Yes. I am now acting for the purchaser, who is seeking to bring the property under the Act by an application made by the vendors.

604. *Mr. Pell.*] You think the objection one of no practical importance? I do.

605. You think the law is settled on the point involved in the requisition? I think it is settled with very little doubt.

606. *President.*] Sufficiently so to incur very little risk? No appreciable risk.

607. *Mr. Pell.*] Objections may be taken to almost every title? It would be almost impossible to find a title of any length to which objection might not be taken. The objection taken in this case it is apparently impossible for me to satisfy, as I am asked to satisfy it by producing evidence of a suit in England.

608. Do you think that what is considered a good marketable title ought to pass readily through this office—do you think they ought to be stricter or more lenient than solicitors in private practice? Solicitors may differ in their ideas as to what is a good marketable title. I do not think the Examiners ought to take more stringent objections than would be taken by a solicitor who understands his business acting for a willing purchaser under an open contract for sale.

609. *Mr. Jaques.*] It has been recommended by one of the witnesses that in every certificate we should copy the description given in the original grant, which we do not do at present—we give a diagram showing the lines, and the length of the lines, and refer to the description in the grant—Do you think a full description in words would in any way facilitate a party taking possession of the land? I do not think it would in the least. In the plan you have all you require, and the plan is more easily understood, especially by persons who are not surveyors. I assume the diagram gives the lines and the length of the lines, and the bearings by compass, and the means (by showing the adjoining owners or otherwise) of fixing the locality to the same extent as the description in the grant would give.

Alexander Oliver, Esq., called in and examined:—

610. *President.*] You were Acting Examiner of Titles during Mr. Burton's illness? I was.

611. When was it? I think in February, March, and April. There were two periods of six weeks each, during which Mr. Burton had sick leave.

A. Oliver,  
Esq.

612. When you assumed the duties, did you find a large number of titles requiring examination? There were a good many—speaking from memory, perhaps forty or fifty.

24 Aug., 1869.

613. Had many of them been in the office a great length of time? I was given to understand that some of them had.

614. Do you know the cause of their not having passed? No.

615. Had all these papers passed Mr. Holden? No. During the time I was there a good many fresh applications had come in.

616. Had all those that were in the office when you went there passed the Senior Examiner, Mr. Holden? I think the majority of them had been examined by Mr. Holden.

617. The practice was for Mr. Holden to take them first? Yes.

618. Were there any of Mr. Smart's applications amongst them? Yes, a batch of applications; six or seven, I think, in number.

619. Did you investigate them? I looked at them at first cursorily, and with the view of investigating them subsequently should the necessity arise; but afterwards, on consideration, I thought it better not to report upon them, considering the relationship existing between myself and Mr. Smart, and that I was only temporarily employed in the department; accordingly they were put on one side.

620. Have you any idea how many titles you passed during the three months? No, I never kept any memoranda of the applications which I reported upon. I should think I must have examined sixty or seventy at all events. There might have been about a dozen that I left under requisition, or affected by some fatal difficulty or defect.

621. Did you hear, during the time you were there, any complaints made that titles could not be got through? None were made to me, nor did any come to my knowledge.

622. With reference to arrears left by Mr. Burton—did the packages which contained the deeds contain any memoranda from Mr. Holden showing that he had examined the titles, and had found certain objections to them? The majority of them, I think, had annexed to them memoranda made by Mr. Holden.

623. Did you take the title up and examine it with Mr. Holden's paper before you? Yes, generally I did. I wanted to get rid of these arrears as soon as possible, and his memoranda containing, as they did frequently, a kind of history of the title, would necessarily be of great assistance to an Examiner.

A. Oliver,  
Esq.  
24 Aug., 1869

624. As you examined these titles, did you and Mr. Holden confer together? We conferred as to any difficulty or any difference of opinion that might arise upon the documents deposited in support of any application, or the facts disclosed during its investigation. Then the requisitions were sent out. With regard to applications that came in when I was acting for Mr. Burton, many of these I examined in the first instance, and then passed them to Mr. Holden; so that the rule was not always followed that Mr. Holden, as Senior Examiner, should first examine the title. Mr. Lander frequently brought applications to me where the title-deeds had not been examined by Mr. Holden.

625. Supposing a batch of titles came before you, and there were ten easy ones and two difficult ones, the latter coming first in order of application, would you keep back all the easy ones until the difficult ones were investigated? I always thought it advisable to get rid of the simple titles at once. Generally the difficult titles were those upon which a solicitor would be employed, and they very nearly always represented large and valuable properties. There was rarely that necessity for urgency with regard to them which there often was in regard to simpler titles.

626. Supposing a title had been investigated before, and had passed this office, would you consider it necessary to go through the whole title again, if an application came before you based upon the same deeds, and in which there may have been only a conveyance to a different person? No, I would assume the prior examination to have been correct as to the basis of the title. I believe that was the practice of Mr. Dick; I know it was of Mr. Holden.

627. Did you find that any delays took place in the drafting branch, or down-stairs with Mr. Ward? No, certainly not.

628. Did the application come promptly up to you? Yes.

629. Do you think there would be any advantage in the appointment of a third Examiner? It does not seem to me that such an increase in the number of the Examiners would be advisable, if the three Examiners are to possess equal and co-extensive powers as between themselves. I should be disposed to think that by vesting a larger authority in the Senior Examiner the same object might be better attained.

630. From your experience in the office in conjunction with Mr. Holden, do you think Mr. Holden is as careful and accurate an Examiner of Titles as could be found in the profession, or have you reason to think Mr. Holden is more lax than a strictly accurate professional solicitor would be? I think it impossible for any person familiar with Mr. Holden's method of investigating titles to accuse him of laxity as an Examiner of Titles; on the contrary, he is, if anything, rather strict. That certainly is the opinion I have formed from having worked with him.

631. *Mr. Pell.*] Do you happen to know whether the profession generally hold the same opinion? I do not know. I may say, so far, that I have never heard anything from any member of the profession indicating the least suspicion of laxity in Mr. Holden.

632. *Mr. Slade.*] Were there any cases of opposition of view between Mr. Burton and Mr. Holden when you came? I think there had been with respect to some applications; and as I felt that I was placed in a delicate position with regard to them, I left them over for Mr. Burton and Mr. Holden to decide, as I was simply Mr. Burton's *locum tenens* for a few weeks.

633. Putting aside the cases of Mr. Smart, you had the opportunity of contrasting the course adopted by Mr. Holden and Mr. Burton? Much more so with regard to Mr. Holden than Mr. Burton. I was in constant communication with Mr. Holden, whereas the only materials upon which I can form an idea of Mr. Burton's method were the memoranda he left attached to various applications.

634. Had you an opportunity of observing his style of requisitions? Yes; but little value can be attached to my opinion in this matter, because it is necessarily based upon insufficient materials. I think that Mr. Burton may have been more precise than was absolutely necessary. I gather this from the memoranda before mentioned.

635. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] His objections were rather microscopic at times? That is perhaps the term that might be applied to them.

636. Fine-drawn? Fine-drawn.

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Robert Mead Pearson, Esq., called in and further examined:—

R. M. Pearson,  
Esq.  
24 Aug., 1869

637. *President.*] You are anxious to supplement the evidence you gave the other day? Only with reference to a remark I made attributing the delay in passing titles to a want of method, as being the cause of so few cases passing the Board now than there used to be. Mr. Dick always had a sheet of foolscap every Monday morning with between twenty and thirty cases on it, showing, in each case, the application number, the applicant's name, and why it was delayed. These were all cases that were ready for the Board, or nearly so. Mr. Dick would take each case, and whatever might be the cause of the delay he would get it removed at once, if possible. Sometimes it might be a question of boundary, sometimes a legal difficulty requiring a conference between Mr. Holden and himself; or should the impediment rest with the applicant or his attorney, he would if possible have a personal interview, and often in this way remove the obstruction. When difficulties were all removed, a blue or red pencil line would be run through the case on the before referred to list as being ready, and the application sent to Mr. Holden to draw the report for the Board. Those on the list that were not completed would go into the next weekly list, and any new ones added. In this way he would have twelve or fourteen cases for the Board nearly every week, by constantly looking them up; and he looked them up so regularly that there was no possibility of any case being wrongfully left untouched. No such measures are now taken, and the want of them is what I referred to in my previous examination. Of the sixty or seventy cases waiting requisitions, once or twice a month Mr. Dick would take every one out, see the cause of the delay, and send reminders to the applicants or their attorneys, in the shape of a short circular, requesting them to attend to the requisitions, and if they did not do so after the second or third circular, he would send a peremptory letter to withdraw the case or proceed.

638. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] That prevented matters sleeping? Yes, as he used to say—"We will never allow any cobwebs to collect upon them." In that way he kept us all going.

639. *President.*] I think you distinctly told us there was no delay in passing applications from your department to the Examiners? None whatever.

640. After they pass the Examiners and the Commissioners, is there any delay in putting the diagrams upon the certificates? No, not at all; we are scarcely ever more than two or three days over the last day of advertising, or when caveat may be lodged.

R. M. Pearson,  
Esq.

641. Then there is no delay after the passing of the title? Not any unnecessary delay.

24 Aug., 1869.

642. *Mr. Pell.*] Witnesses have complained that in some cases they have been obliged to wait a month for the certificate—Can you account for that delay? Very often there are dowers to be got rid of, mortgages to be completed, and leases to be noted, or something of that kind, and the fault is with the applicant himself or his attorney, and not with us.

643. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] You have the diagram on the certificate before those are satisfied? Yes.

644. Do the diagrams in all cases give the bearings of the lines—a witness here suggested that full descriptions should be inserted in the body of the certificate? That is quite impracticable with the amount of business we have, and quite unnecessary. We give exactly the same information as is given in the Crown grant—we do not alter it in any particular; but the description is not put in, because it would take so much more time. We have never had but one gentleman complain of it, and for him we have always added it if he wished it. It would take at least three times longer to do it in our branch, and in the engrossing branch also. We leave out now the description in Crown grants only, but show all the information in the diagram. We often have a dozen grants to be issued in one certificate; many of the pieces of land are not conterminous, and others are separated by roads or rivers. In each of these pieces we should have to write a separate description, which would immensely swell the cost of engrossing and the time taken in the preparation of the draft certificate.

645. *Mr. Jaques.*] You think from the diagram, a person of ordinary capacity might easily discover and locate himself upon the ground? Most decidedly. The description does not give him the assistance that the diagram does. There are very few people who readily can realize the shape of a piece of ground from reading a description of it, therefore to the many the diagram is the most valuable.

646. *Mr. Pell.*] Could you not from the diagram write the description? Yes, very easily. It would be very much more difficult from the description to make a plan, than from the plan to write a description.

647. Any intelligent person could do it? Yes.

648. *President.*] It is to the absence of method that you think the delay is to some extent attributable? Yes. Mr. Lander and I try hard to get cases pushed on for the Board, but without the co-operation of one of the Examiners we are helpless; we can only get them to a certain stage, where they mostly stick.

649. It is generally the Junior Examiner to whom you have referred? Yes.

650. Have you found Mr. Burton less accessible to you than Mr. Dick used to be? Yes, because he objects to being troubled upon small matters, as they interfere with his legal duties.

651. You have no difficulty with Mr. Holden? No.

THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1869.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Rolleston, President.

Mr. Holdsworth, | Mr. Jaques,  
Mr. Pell.

Edward Grant Ward, Esq., called in and further examined:—

652. *President.*] We understand you wish to give some explanation in reference to a case mentioned by Mr. Want? Yes. The case referred to was a certificate of title to Adelaide Irving, on which a caveat was lodged, dated 16th February, 1867. The caveat was lodged by Macdonald, Smith, & Co., of Sydney, on behalf of certain persons interested in a suit in the Court of Chancery in England. The land was subsequently sold, and before the transfer could take place the caveat had to be withdrawn.

E. G. Ward,  
Esq.

26 Aug., 1869.

653. *Mr. Jaques.*] It was entered under a power of attorney? Yes.

654. *Mr. Pell.*] Was this after the certificate had been issued? Yes.

655. *President.*] Can a caveat be entered after a certificate has been issued? Yes, to prevent dealings. They wished to withdraw the caveat, in order to allow the transfer to be registered, and produced the power of attorney for the purpose of showing that they had power to withdraw it. But it turned out that inasmuch as the suit in England had terminated, the power of Macdonald, Smith, & Co. to withdraw the caveat had ceased, and therefore the caveat remained on the certificate without any power to have it removed. Then it was proposed by Mr. Holden that they should go to the Supreme Court to obtain a Judge's order to remove the caveat; but as that would involve lengthy and expensive proceedings, I suggested the propriety of accepting the transfer and giving Macdonald, Smith, & Co. notice that if they did not object to it in twenty-one days I should register it. That was under section 82 of the Real Property Act. After the twenty-one days had expired, Captain Smith came to the office to withdraw the caveat, as he said. The Counter Clerk was away, Mr. Holden was in my office, and Captain Smith was informed that he could not withdraw the caveat; but inasmuch as the twenty-one days had expired during which he had had the opportunity of taking objection to the transfer, we should proceed to register it, but we should require a document from him stating that he had received the notice, and that the persons for whom he was interested had no further claim. Mr. Holden advised me not to register until that had been obtained. Captain Smith came here on the 10th March, and signed this document on behalf of himself and co-caveators. On the same day I registered the transfer, which the document proves. I cannot understand why Mr. Want has lodged a complaint, for we suggested to him a mode of getting over the difficulty, much easier, less expensive, and much quicker than would have been the case if he had gone to the Supreme Court.

656. *Mr. Pell.*] I did not understand that that was Mr. Want's complaint. I understood that he said it was a case in which a title was brought into the office, and, after the time had elapsed for entering caveats, there was delay in issuing the certificate? I think he imagined that after the lapse of the twenty-one days we ought to have registered instantly without waiting to receive this paper from Captain Smith. Mr. Holden told me it was a peculiar case, and that to be on the right side we should have this acknowledgment from Captain Smith that he had received the notice; and so soon as Captain Smith signed this acknowledgment, on the same day I registered the transaction; so that there was no delay on

E. G. Ward, my part. There was, no doubt, some misunderstanding between Captain Smith and his solicitor; he came up to withdraw the caveat, misunderstanding the meaning of the transaction he had to carry out.

Esq. 657. *President.*] You were engaged for some years with Mr. Torrens in the working of the Real Property Act in South Australia? I was.

26 Aug., 1869.

658. Mr. Torrens, as Registrar General, had a practice, had he not, of requiring from the Examiners a weekly or monthly list of all cases which were in their hands? I think he had a monthly return.

659. And he required from them an explanation of the reasons why there was any delay? There used to be a column for that purpose, if I recollect rightly.

660. Was that practice a good one, and did it facilitate and expedite the passing of applications through the office? I think it was a good practice.

661. Has such a practice ever been established here? Never.

662. Was it not the case that Mr. Dick, during his tenure of office as an Examiner, voluntarily assumed that position—that he looked up all the cases weekly or monthly? He always did.

663. He had a list of them all brought to him? Yes, he used to look them up periodically—every fortnight, I think.

664. He assumed that duty himself, and kept the whole thing afloat? Yes, and not only so, but he had circulars printed in order to remind people that their applications were in a certain stage, and requesting them to proceed, when the delay rested with them.

665. You think that had a good effect upon the office? Certainly.

666. But since his death or retirement that has fallen into abeyance? No such list has been kept since, to my knowledge.

667. Then neither the Registrar General nor the Deputy Registrar General exact from the Examiners any account of cases in their hands? None.

668. Therefore they may delay them for years, and not be called to account by any authority in the office? Except on complaint, in which case I think the Registrar General would make inquiry.

669. Do you not think it desirable that a rule or system of that kind should be kept up? I think so.

670. It is as important in reference to the Examiners' Branch as any other? Yes. Mr. Lander could keep up such a return very well; he has every facility for doing so.

671. *Mr. Holdsworth.*] Had Mr. Dick the same amount of clerical assistance that the present Examiners have? Exactly the same.

672. *President.*] After a title has passed the Examiners, does any delay occur in the preparation of the certificate, either in your branch or the Draftsman's branch? I do not think so. There may be perhaps a week's delay, as a rule—there may be cases that take longer; but if people want their certificates, as they often do, in a great hurry, they can get them the very same day; in fact I have had them sent down to sign before the time has expired.

673. Then there are no just grounds for complaining of any delay in the issue of these certificates in your branch or the Draftsman's branch? I do not think there is any cause of complaint.

Edmund Burton, Esq., called in and further examined:—

E. Burton, 674. *President.*] After titles have passed the Commissioners, do they again come under your cognizance? Yes.

Esq.

26 Aug., 1869.

675. You have to initial the certificate for issue? Yes.

676. Is that with the view of ascertaining whether the description is accurately put in? I do not practise it for that purpose; it would be quite impracticable.

677. Does it detain the certificate? Five minutes, there being a bundle of them. I may say that on the first day of my entering on the duties of my office, 6th July, 1868, I had a large mass of draft certificates brought in to me by the Draftsman in order that he and I might examine them; we did examine them, and passed the whole or nearly the whole afternoon in so doing. I demurred decidedly to such a practice as that; I said a little boy at 15s. a week could do that work quite as well as I, or better. The Draftsman said that Mr. Dick used always to say the time would come when it would be quite impossible for an Examiner to do this work, and I thereupon at once determined that I would always pass them for the future on the Draftsman's examination. He assured me that he examined them, and that I might rely on his doing so; it was clearly impracticable for me to examine them. What I now attend to, in initialling certificates, is the question of succession duty. One of the clauses of the Stamp Act makes the succession duty a charge on the land in certain cases; and therefore, what I attend to before I initial a certificate is, by inquiry or assurance as to facts, or by personally looking into the point of law—when I find there is one to be sufficiently satisfied—that there is no succession duty chargeable on the land. There are many cases in which the succession duty is not a charge upon the land, and it is very seldom a certificate has to be stopped for it. When I made a point about this succession duty, which I thought we were bound to note as an incumbrance whenever it really was a charge, Mr. Holden prepared this notice, which I will hand in, and which I believe has been of great use to the Government. It is a notice for the benefit of the Stamp Office. (*Handed in.*) If an Examiner did anything at all with certificates he should draw them. Any accurate person may be trusted to copy and to examine a certificate, but occasionally the drawing of it is a little difficult. There was recently a case which showed that. It was M'Mahon and Henderson's certificate, transfer No. 3681. My attention was called to that by our clerk, and I advised that the form of certificate which had been prepared should be altered, and that before signing the certificate a memorandum should be signed by both proprietors on the transfer. That happened on the 10th July. If it were practicable it might be a very excellent thing for all certificates to be drawn by an Examiner, and it would be much easier work than examining titles; but at the same time I do not see how, having regard to the other business, it would be practicable for him to do it.

678. It is not done by an Examiner? No, I believe the Draftsman does it.

679. *Mr. Pell.*] Is it not a thing which any intelligent person might do? Nine times out of ten it is; perhaps ninety-nine times out of a hundred; but in some cases it is not. Speaking from recollection, the point of difficulty in the case which I have mentioned was as to whether the parties were to be tenants in common or joint tenants; and the transfer was not prepared in a proper manner. Under the circumstances I thought,

thought it might be practically rectified by the course which I have indicated. Then at other times the preparation of a certificate of title is really a difficult matter, and in such cases it is drawn by an Examiner. Mr. Holden drew two, I think, lately. One of them was founded on Ingall's special transfer.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

680. *President.*] Are you putting these cases to show that there must be delays? No, I am doing it by way of giving information on the general subject. 26 Aug., 1869.

681. *Mr. Pell.*] We are merely concerned with the question of delay? With very great deference I venture to suggest a contrary opinion.

682. *President.*] We are not asked to report upon the Act itself theoretically, but upon the practical working of it in the office? Then I need not say anything further about that. One thing, however, bears certainly upon the subject of delay; and that is, the unfavourable position in which Examiners are placed with regard to titles, as compared with solicitors in private practice. Solicitors in private practice, when they have to do with a difficult title, are very commonly absolutely prevented from entering into the difficulties. Their clients buy under conditions of sale which prohibit a certain part of the title from being inquired into, or prescribe that the recitals in certain deeds shall be taken as evidence of the facts, or, at the very commonest, and in the very easiest titles, provide that what evidence the purchaser wants he shall pay for. None of these provisions can apply to the Examiners. There are no special conditions to protect them. They are bound absolutely to investigate the title, and it is remarkable that the Legislature has been very particular indeed as to the evidence of title which the Examiners shall require. The Legislature requires the Examiners to be content with nothing short of perfect evidence; that is, in all ordinary cases. Section 16 is a section intended for ordinary cases, section 17 for extraordinary ones; and one of the extraordinary cases provided for by section 17 is where it appears that the evidence of title set forth by the applicant is imperfect. So that I take it, before the Examiners can be justified in reporting under section 16, they must have perfect evidence; at any rate they must have such evidence as the expression "imperfect evidence" cannot fairly and reasonably be applied to. Of course they will never arrive at mathematical demonstration, but they are plainly bound by the Act to require what must be reasonably understood by perfect evidence. The first five lines of section 17 show that. I may mention an occurrence which shows the very great necessity for a very high degree of caution on the part of the Examiners. It is one which I personally had nothing to do with; but thanks to Mr. Holden's caution, the Assurance Fund has been saved a probable loss of £1,150 and costs. In case 1,679, Byrnes applied for land valued at £1,150. After other matters, not necessary to occupy the time of the Board in detailing, a letter was written, on the 29th July, 1867, asking for compliance with one of the three following requirements:—First, the recovery and production of an original power of attorney; second, a confirmatory letter or memorandum with Edwards' own signature duly verified; third, proof of personal service of special notice on Edwards, fixing the time for objection or caveat. In that case an action of ejectment has been commenced, and is now pending. The plaintiff has come hither from Ireland, and alleges that he is the real John Edwards, and that he was personated by a man who executed the power of attorney. The applicant, Byrnes, is defending the ejectment as landlord, but the action is likely to be compromised by the applicant paying £600 to Edwards. Now, if Mr. Holden had not been so thoroughly cautious as he was—if he had been satisfied with an attested copy of the power, without the production of the original, or if he had relied on any statutory declarations made in the case, it does appear that Edwards would have lost his land, and that the Assurance Fund would have lost its value and also the costs of the necessary proceedings.

683. That you put forward as showing the importance of requiring original documents, and not being satisfied with attested copies? I do, and of caution generally. I put that forward as an instance of the necessity of great caution, and I would say also of the necessity of habits of great caution; because if habits of caution be not maintained, a man is in danger of not being cautious when caution is absolutely necessary. Of course an honest applicant, being thoroughly convinced that there is nothing improper in connection with his own title, may be very unwilling to be subjected to the examination which is necessary for the detection of such things as that just referred to; but unless the rule of caution were acted on in all cases, it would be impracticable to act upon it in any. The suspicion of the Examiners might not be excited in the right cases, and if it were excited it would be very offensive to manifest it. I refer to the preamble of the Act as showing that the object of the Legislature was to provide for the declaration of titles to land, for the authentication of actually existing titles, and not for the creation of new titles, except so far as section 17 warrants the latter, when cases are brought under it. Section 14 requires every applicant, in his application, to state the nature of every estate or interest held by any other person, whether at law or in equity, in possession or in futurity, or in expectancy. That shows that the Examiners were to have regard to the rights of persons other than the applicant. That section also contains a reference to another very important matter. The applicant is to state whether the occupancy be adverse or otherwise. This leads me to an enormous power possessed by the Commissioners and Examiners. They can take away from any man his land, of which he and his family have been in possession for any number of years, and of which he is still in peaceable possession; or at least they can drive him to maintain the possession which he has, by means of active legal proceedings to be instituted by himself. This has been decided by the Supreme Court. Such a case as that of actual deprivation of the land is not altogether impossible to occur in regard to land at some distance from Sydney, the occupancy of which is but little known. If a person make an application to this office for a title, grounded on statutory declarations, showing possession by himself and those through whom he claims for a long period of years, it might occasionally be impossible to do other than grant the application, and yet these declarations might turn out to be untrue, or only partially true, as not disclosing some important fact sufficient to preserve the title of the real owner.

684. *Mr. Pell.*] They might forge deeds in the same way? No doubt. No doubt advertisements are, in some cases, a check upon such an occurrence, and very grave and important cases of the sort indicated are not very likely to occur with any frequency. But there was recently a case, No. 2,073, Woods' case—a first-class case, I believe—in which a certificate of title was granted in pursuance of the application, and in which another person afterwards made complaint that his possession of twenty-five years had been overruled. I instance this as showing the necessity for proper caution.

685. *Mr. Jaques.*] Might I ask whether that claim was substantiated? I do not know. It was a claim made by a namesake of mine, not a relative—Mr. John Burton. I do not know whether his claim is well-founded or ill-founded, or what is happening about it. Then there was another case, No. 1,985, Beaumont's—I have heard there was a prosecution in that case—personally I know little or nothing about it; but I have been

E. Burton,  
Esq.

26 Aug., 1869.

been informed that a person named Lee was convicted in that case of making a false declaration, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

686. *President.*] Great caution is required in that particular? Great caution is requisite, no doubt, in cases where a title by possession is set up; yet we have many such cases, in some instances coming from very respectable persons; and no doubt in many instances the titles are very good and undeniable, but great particularity has to be exercised, amongst other reasons because of two English and Colonial enactments, one of each, which render it almost impossible to rely upon a title by possession, where there is a mortgage which cannot be shown to have been satisfied, because a payment on account of such mortgage, within twenty years, is made sufficient to preserve the rights of the mortgagee, and of all persons claiming under him—for instance, a purchaser under power of sale. I think the public should bear these things in mind—that they should recollect that, pleasant as it is to get titles as fast as possible, and although at the time of making application they very naturally think of nothing but getting their certificates as fast as possible, yet that it would be very unpleasant to have taxation increased by reason of the money required to make up the deficiency of the Assurance Fund; and especially while the contribution to that fund is at the rate of only one halfpenny in the pound, which allows for the making of one mistake out of 480 opportunities of erring—a rate of mistake-making which I suppose the most cautious man who ever lived must certainly have reached in spite of all his caution. I think it should be borne in mind that, especially with this low rate of assurance premium, it becomes absolutely necessary for those who are employed to protect the Assurance Fund to proceed with caution, therefore with deliberation, and with what some persons may call delay. If any serious mistake and any great loss were made, there would be very great complaints against the Examiners, and the Examiners would be the only persons in the department that could be blamed at all. No one else would have had anything to do with the matter. The applicant is not responsible, unless he be guilty of some falsity or suppression of truth in his application, or the like. The Registrar General is not responsible. The unofficial Commissioners are not responsible. The Examiners may not be responsible in an action, but of course they would be responsible to the Government and to the public. It is remarkable, too, that this Act has cast upon the Assurance Fund a greater liability than rests upon solicitors who examine a title in private practice. That is shown by section 119, the first three lines of which proceed to give a remedy to any person sustaining loss or damage through any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the Registrar General, or any of his officers or clerks, in the execution of their respective duties under the provisions of this Act, or by the registration of any other person as proprietor of such land. I suppose that the Examiners are included under the expression, the Registrar General's officers. Now it is very well known that an attorney is not liable except for gross negligence, and that a barrister investigating a title is not liable at all. It should be remembered too that the proceedings of the Examiners are necessarily *ex parte*. In very many cases there is no other side to be heard. In a Court both parties would be heard—both parties would assert their rights; therefore there would not be the danger of a dormant right to be brought forward and compensated subsequently.

687. *Mr. Pell.*] If a title were such as could not be forced in equity upon an unwilling purchaser would you reject it—is that the standard you propose to yourself? No.

688. Not so high a standard? No, I do not.

689. *President.*] You consider that extreme caution should be exercised on account of the indefeasibility which the Act confers on a title sanctioned by the Examiners? Yes, so far as practicable. At the same time I express my meaning more fully by saying that extreme care should be taken in the investigation, and then, when the investigation has been performed as well as possible, the Examiners may and must be content with something short of perfection. I think that a reasonable meaning must be given to the expression "imperfect evidence," in section 17. My view of the duties of an Examiner is, that he should make first the most thorough investigation practicable, and secondly that he should come to the most reasonable and safe judgment possible; that he should by no means unnecessarily endanger the Assurance Fund, on the one hand, and that he should not deny to an applicant, on the other, the benefit of a point of law making in his favour, although the point may be very difficult, and although the risk involve a considerable sum of money to be made good by the Assurance Fund in case the point of law should have been wrongly decided. I think that when either an English or Colonial Court has decided a point of law, the applicant is generally speaking entitled to have his application granted, if it depend upon that point, although the Examiners themselves, without the advantage of that decision, might never have come to the conclusion which the Court has come to. Such a case as here indicated actually exists in Woods' case, No. 1,693, already referred to.

690. In your experience in the office, have you had reason to complain of a want of promptitude in persons answering the objections or the requisitions which you have made to them—has there been great delay on the part of applicants themselves or their solicitors in providing you with the information you have required? Yes.

691. As a rule is it so? It is difficult to say as a rule. There are instances of very great delay indeed.

692. I want to ascertain whether there is not a want of promptitude generally in answering these requirements? I think it is very common.

693. Then the cause of delays rests very often with themselves? For months together. In case 2,029, on 8th July, 1868, two days after my appointment, a letter was drafted which was forwarded next day. I received that case again, after an interval of nearly a year, namely, on the 7th July, 1869, and I signed a report in its favour the same day, a declaration having been furnished to meet the requisition made in July, 1868. I have put together some remarks upon the subject of a third Examiner; I do not know whether the Board will care to hear them.

694. Of course we shall be happy to receive them? First of all I may say that, if either the Legislature or the Government should think fit to direct both Examiners to pass or to recommend the passing of a title whenever either of them is satisfied, a great saving of time and labour might certainly be effected, but effected I think at the expense of safety. Great advantage might, however, result from the appointment of a third Examiner, if it were at the same time provided that approval by two Examiners should be sufficient to pass a title. It should, I think, also be arranged that one of the three Examiners should specially apply himself to the investigation of cases considered short or summary. On his finding himself ready to sign a report in such a case, he should forward it to one of his colleagues, and the Examiner so invoked, taking a proper view of the case, would of course agree with the first who had dealt with it, if it were



were a case proper to be dealt with as short or summary. The report would then be signed by both, and the remaining Examiner need not be interrupted while proceeding with difficult cases. If, however, the two Examiners who had first examined a case should not find themselves at liberty to pass it either as a short and summary one or as a difficult one, after due consideration, recourse might be had to the other Examiner. Thus every applicant would have the advantage of requiring only to satisfy any two out of three Examiners. This remark applies equally to cases confessedly difficult and complicated. Such cases might be assigned, in the first instance, to one of the three Examiners, or divided between two of them. The Examiner first dealing with such a case, on becoming satisfied, would invoke its consideration by one of his colleagues, and on a favourable view being taken by the two the title would be passed. If the Examiner first seised of a case, whether considered easy or difficult, should say, I cannot accept this title on such information and evidence as the applicant has furnished and is willing to furnish, then the applicant might be at liberty to have the case struck out from that Examiner's list, and placed on the list of one of the others. If that Examiner should decline also to accept the title, it would not be right that it should pass; but if the applicant should satisfy him, the concurrence of either of the other Examiners would be a warrant for the passing of the title. That plan is, I think, as liberal as right-minded applicants could themselves desire. In addition to which, I think it should be open to applicants to procure counsel's opinion and forward it to the Examiner in charge of the case. I think a fee should be paid to the Government on placing a case on the list of any Examiner, and that that fee should not be in any event returned. That arrangement would tend to discourage over hasty removal of cases from one Examiner's list to another's, because the Examiner may have made some requisition with which the applicant is unwilling to comply. The plan indicated would, I think, save time in another particular. The established rule at present is, that both Examiners should concur in every letter or set of requisitions written on behalf of the Land Titles Office. The letters and requisitions commonly state in so many words that they are written at the instance of the Examiners, or to that effect. There is no occasion for that. The letter might commence, "I am instructed by the Senior Examiner," or "Examiner A." or "B.," "who has charge of this case, to intimate as follows." The letter might be signed by, and the reply addressed to, the Clerk to the Examiners.

E. Burton,  
Esq.

26 Aug., 1869.

#### ADDENDUM.

A document has been put in headed "Applications to bring land under Act quarterly since 1st January, 1863."

Of that document I will only say that a comparison of the first two quarters of the years 1867 and 1868, with the first two quarters of 1869, shows that, whereas in the first period 159 applications were made, and in the second period 144, there have been no fewer than 163 made in the first two quarters of 1869. Of these two quarters, the one ending 30th June, 1869, is that in which the larger number (eighty-three) were made, and it is clearly a quarter during which the operation of the delays attributed to myself had full scope for deterring, as is suggested, many persons from making applications to bring properties under the Act.

In fact, however, more applications were made in the second quarter than in the first of 1869, and more applications were made in those two quarters conjointly than in either the first two quarters of 1867 or the first two quarters of 1868.

Again, during the last two quarters of 1868 there were 176 applications, whereas in the last two of 1867 there were only 175.

Another document is headed "Abstract of the state of business in the Land Titles Office."

The first line states that Mr. Holden and Mr. Dick during four years and five months disposed of 1,414 cases of the first and second classes. It does not mention how many were of the first class, in which the work would be about nothing at all. It appears to assert also, that from the commencement to the present time no third-class case, that is, no case falling under section 17, has ever been disposed of. That section was evidently intended by the Legislature to be used in extraordinary cases. I can hardly believe that it never was used before my time. I know that since my appointment one applicant is proceeding to obtain evidence, &c., in order to bring his case under that section, and that I have suggested its use by two others, one of whom is Mr. Smart. See minute of 9th June, in Mr. Smart's cases.

This first line also states that Messieurs Holden and Dick left 141 cases remaining. Whatever was the number of first-class cases disposed of by those gentlemen, it may certainly be presumed that they did not leave any of that class remaining.

The second line states that Messieurs Holden and Pennington left nine cases remaining on 30th June, 1868. My appointment took effect on 6th July, 1868. I am sure that there were more than nine cases in arrear then; in fact I have passed more than nine of such arrear cases. I can supply an easy test. The first application brought into the office after my appointment took effect was No. 2,034. All cases passed since and bearing lower numbers were arrears when I entered the office. What I suppose the document really means is, that Messieurs Holden and Pennington left an arrear of nine cases in addition to the arrear of 141 left by Messieurs Holden and Dick, thus making, in fact, 150 cases in arrear on 30th June, 1868, and rather more than 150 when I entered on 6th July. What can this document be intended to show? That Mr. Holden and Mr. Pennington were better Examiners than Mr. Holden and Mr. Dick, on the ground that Mr. Holden and Mr. Pennington left a smaller proportionate number of cases in arrear? The document may on the face of it suggest such an inference, but the inference is an absurdity which the public voice would reject, even if supported by all the statistics that have ever been compiled.

The third line professes to state the number of cases of which Mr. Holden and I disposed of up to 30th November, 1868. It is not quite accurate as to dates; it says from 1st July. I did not become an Examiner till 6th July; but the error of a few days does not make a great difference, and I disclaim the judgment of these statistics, whether accurate or inaccurate. One difficult case will properly occupy an Examiner as long as six or perhaps as twenty or more easy ones.

The 4th line professes to state the number of cases disposed of by Messieurs Holden and Oliver. I need not attempt to depreciate any credit which may be due to those gentlemen. I hope that the work which I had done, in some of the cases which they afterwards passed, was useful.

The 5th line professes to give the number of cases disposed of by Mr. Holden and myself between 8th March and 9th August, 1869; it also states that there are seventy-nine cases now under requisition. If such statistics are to be used, it is comfortable to reflect that the Examiners are waiting for the applicants in so many instances.

I have not altogether done with this document. It professes to give evidence upon the comparative merits or demerits of other Examiners and of myself. It is impossible however, on the present occasion, to re-examine the titles which have been disposed of by those others and by myself, and to ascertain in detail what care has been taken by them and by me respectively. If what I will term the comparative issue be a reasonable one, that is the way in which it ought to be tried. There is indeed another mode of trial, but which will require many years to decide. If, in the lapse of years, more claims against the Assurance Fund should be established in connection with cases decided by one set of Examiners than shall have accrued from those decided by another, that set of Examiners which shall be found to have done the less mischief will prove to be entitled to some comparative commendation. That trial however cannot be completed for years to come. At present, indeed, no claim whatever has been substantiated. Still, as it has been well said by Mr. Holden, "it may be premature to boast too confidently of the non-existence of any claim on the Assurance Fund for indemnity against loss consequent on error."

E. Burton,  
Esq.

26 Aug., 1869.

In one particular, indeed, the comparative issue can be easily tried. What decisions of the Supreme Court have there been for and against the office? What Examiners, by their work or advice, led to the unfavourable decisions, and what Examiners led to the favourable ones? The answers to these questions must be of that character which nothing but the commencement (not by me) of a comparison between others and myself could justify me in furnishing.

During all the time before my appointment as an Examiner, the Supreme Court decided once in favour of the office and twice against it. (See *ex parte Burnell*, 3rd Supreme Court Reports, 148; *ex parte Hamilton*, 3rd Supreme Court Reports, 311; *ex parte Smart*, 6th Supreme Court Reports, 188.) In my time there has been but one decision. That arose out of the stand which I made against entertaining applications under power of attorney. I advised that such applications ought not to be received. The Supreme Court decided that I was right; a contrary practice however had prevailed for about five and a half years. To dispose of cases is one thing—to dispose of them legally and properly is another.

Statistical reasoning seems to me to fail in application to the examination of titles in like manner as to the trial of causes at law; one of which may necessarily occupy three weeks, and be very ably tried, while two or three may be also very well or very ill tried in one day.

For my own part I am quite prepared to submit my work to the review of a real property lawyer; and I very respectfully propose case 2,352 as a sample, as well of the character of work presented to the Examiners as of the manner in which I have handled it.

E. BURTON.

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LAND TITLES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.  
(RETURNS RESPECTING APPLICATIONS FOR.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24th August, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all Applications for Certificates of Title under the Real Property Act, from 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, setting out the date of each Application and the date of each Certificate issued.”

(*Mr. King.*)

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LAND TITLES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RETURN of Applications received into Land Titles Office, from 1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, shewing the date of receipt of each Application, and the date of issue of Certificate of Title when issued.

No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.	No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.
	1869.			1869.	
2201	January 4	January 21, 1869.	2278	March 23	November 27, 1869.
2202	" 5	Not issued.	2279	" 25	July 29, "
2208	" "	April 10, "	2280	" "	May 29, "
2204	" "	" 17, "	2281	April 1	April 23, "
2205	" "	Withdrawn.	2282	" 5	July 7, "
2206	" 6	March 15, "	2283	" "	" 28, "
2207	" 7	August 19, "	2284	" 6	" "
2208	" 11	April 16, "	2285	" "	Not issued.
2209	" "	September 30, "	2286	" "	" "
2210	" "	April 23, "	2287	" 10	July " 22, "
2211	" 12	August 21, "	2288	" 14	Withdrawn. "
2212	" "	" " "	2289	" "	Not issued.
2213	" "	" " "	2290	" "	May 1, "
2214	" "	" " "	2291	" "	" " "
2215	" 14	April 24, "	2292	" 15	June 2, "
2216	" "	January 29, "	2293	" "	Not issued.
2217	" 15	March 26, "	2294	" 19	May 1, "
2218	" 16	May 22, "	2295	" "	Not issued.
2219	" "	Not issued.	2296	" 21	July 2, "
2220	" 18	January 29, "	2297	" "	May 13, "
2221	" "	September 18, "	2298	" 22	June 16, "
2222	" "	April 3, "	2299	" 23	Not issued.
2223	" 20	October 30, "	2300	" 24	August 13, "
2224	" "	Withdrawn.	2301	" "	July 2, "
2225	" 25	June 3, "	2302	" 26	Not issued.
2226	" 27	Not issued.	2303	" 28	" "
2227	" "	May 10, "	2304	" "	" "
2228	" 28	April 24, "	2305	" "	September 13, "
2229	" "	" " "	2306	" "	Not issued.
2230	" 29	" 5, "	2307	" 30	November 20, "
2231	February 2	March 4, 1870.	2308	" "	Withdrawn.
2232	" 4	September 5, "	2309	May 1	January 15, 1870.
2233	" 5	June 18, 1869.	2310	" "	September 30, 1869.
2234	" "	May 17, "	2311	" 4	August 21, "
2235	" 6	" 13, "	2312	" "	" 16, "
2236	" 11	" 17, "	2313	" 7	October 12, "
2237	" "	March 10, "	2314	" "	June 2, "
2238	" "	May 13, "	2315	" "	Not issued.
2239	" "	April 5, "	2316	" "	October 15, "
2240	" 16	March 10, "	2317	" "	May 4, 1870.
2241	" "	February 19, 1870.	2318	" "	June 14, 1869.
2242	" "	June 14, 1869.	2319	" "	" 2, "
2243	" 18	March 28, "	2320	" "	" " "
2244	" 19	Not issued.	2321	" 8	" " "
2245	" 23	March 10, "	2322	" "	" " "
2246	" 24	" 15, "	2323	" "	" " "
2247	" "	Not issued.	2324	" 10	" 14, "
2248	" 25	March 15, "	2325	" "	" " "
2249	" "	August 11, "	2326	" 12	May 11, 1870.
2250	" "	" 30, "	2327	" "	June 14, 1869.
2251	March 1	June 2, "	2328	" "	November 6, "
2252	" "	August 28, "	2329	" 17	July 2, "
2253	" 2	May 17, "	2330	" "	June 14, "
2254	" 3	June 3, "	2331	" 20	Not issued.
2255	" "	May 20, "	2332	" 26	" "
2256	" 4	" 1, "	2333	" 27	Withdrawn.
2257	" "	July 7, "	2334	" "	Not issued.
2258	" 5	Not issued.	2335	" 31	" "
2259	" 6	March 18, "	2336	June 1	September 30, "
2260	" 8	September 17, "	2337	" 2	" " "
2261	" "	August 11, "	2338	" "	" 18, "
2262	" 9	March 24, "	2339	" 3	Not issued.
2263	" "	" " "	2340	" "	" "
2264	" "	" " "	2341	" 4	April " 28, 1870.
2265	" "	August 28, "	2342	" "	September 30, 1869.
2266	" 10	" 26, 1870.	2342A	" 7	" " "
2267	" "	March 24, 1869.	2343	" "	August 28, "
2268	" 12	July 20, "	2344	" "	December 4, "
2269	" 13	June 29, "	2345	" "	Not issued.
2270	" 15	March 24, "	2346	" 8	" "
2271	" "	September 17, "	2347	" "	January 10, 1870.
2272	" "	Not issued.	2348	" 9	Caveat.
2273	" 17	April 23, "	2349	" 10	July 7, 1869.
2274	" 20	June 18, "	2350	" "	June 29, "
2275	" 23	April 12, "	2351	" "	October 15, "
2276	" "	" " "	2352	" "	March 22, 1870.
2277	" "	May 8, "	2353	" 14	October 15, 1869.

No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.	No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.
	1869.			1869.	
2354	June 15	September 23, 1869.	2442	October 5	July 13, 1870.
2355	" 17	Not issued.	2443	" 6	January 24, "
2356	" 18	"	2444	" "	" " "
2357	" 21	Withdrawn.	2445	" 12	May 21, "
2358	" "	Not issued.	2446	" 13	February 10, "
2359	" 23	August 26, 1870.	2447	" "	" 19, "
2360	" 24	July 29, 1869.	2448	" "	March 5, "
2361	" "	December 31, "	2449	" 14	May 4, "
2362	" 28	Withdrawn.	2450	" "	Not issued.
2363	" 30	Not issued.	2451	" 18	March 28, "
2364	July 1	December 23, "	2452	" 23	February 15, "
2365	" 2	July 28, "	2453	" 25	November 18, 1869.
2366	" "	Not issued.	2454	" 26	March 28, 1870.
2367	" 5	July 28, "	2455	" "	Not issued.
2368	" 6	October 23, "	2456	" "	February 19, "
2369	" 8	January 15, 1870.	2457	" 27	Not issued.
2370	" 12	August 6, 1869.	2458	" 28	November 15, 1869.
2371	" "	April 28, 1870.	2459	" "	December 23, "
2372	" "	January 25, "	2460	" "	November 15, "
2373	" "	"	2461	" "	" " "
2374	" 13	October 15, 1869.	2462	" "	" 20, "
2375	" 14	August 6, "	2463	" "	February 19, 1870.
2376	" "	December 8, "	2464	" 29	December 8, 1869.
2377	" "	Withdrawn.	2464 A	" "	" " "
2378	" 15	August 16, "	2465	" "	April 23, 1870.
2379	" 16	September 13, "	2466	Nov. 1	August 9, "
2380	" 20	November 20, "	2467	" 2	November 20, 1869.
2381	" 21	December 23, "	2468	" 4	March 1, 1870.
2382	" "	August 16, "	2469	" 10	" 18, "
2383	" 24	November 20, "	2470	" 11	Not issued.
2384	" 27	August 16, "	2471	" "	" " "
2385	" "	" " "	2472	" 12	June 25, "
2386	" "	May 4, 1870.	2473	" "	Not issued.
2387	" 28	October 23, 1869.	2474	" "	December 18, 1869.
2388	" 29	December 8, "	2475	" "	Not issued.
2389	" 31	August 6, "	2476	" "	" " "
2390	August 1	" 21, "	2477	" "	" " "
2391	" "	November 8, "	2478	" "	" " "
2392	" 6	January 24, 1870.	2479	" "	" " "
2393	" 7	" 20, 1869.	2480	" "	Withdrawn.
2394	" "	February 15, 1870.	2481	" "	Not issued.
2395	" 10	January 29, "	2482	" 15	December 8, "
2396	" "	" " "	2483	" 16	June 24, 1870.
2397	" "	" 24, "	2484	" 18	Not issued.
2398	" 12	August 23, 1869.	2485	" "	" " "
2399	" "	Not issued.	2486	" "	" " "
2400	" 13	Caveat.	2487	" "	" " "
2401	" 16	October 12, "	2488	" 23	" " "
2402	" 17	" 23, "	2489	" 24	January 18, "
2403	" "	February 15, 1870.	2490	" "	December 23, 1869.
2404	" "	August 23, 1869.	2491	" "	" " "
2405	" "	" " "	2492	" "	May 10, 1870.
2406	" "	September 4, "	2493	Dec. 2	February 19, "
2407	" "	" " "	2494	" "	Not issued.
2408	" 19	December 23, "	2495	" 3	February 26, "
2409	" 20	September 23, "	2496	" 6	March 31, "
2410	" "	" " "	2497	" 8	December 23, 1869.
2411	" 21	Withdrawn.	2498	" 9	Withdrawn.
2412	" "	January 15, 1870.	2499	" 14	March 23, 1870.
2413	" "	September 21, 1869.	2500	" 15	" " "
2414	" 26	" 13, "	2501	" 17	April 4, "
2415	" "	January 24, 1870.	2502	" 21	Not issued.
2416	" 27	December 8, 1869.	2503	" "	April 14, "
2417	" 31	March 28, 1870.	2504	" 29	Not issued.
2418	Sept. 1	September 21, 1869.	2505	" 30	" " "
2419	" 3	" " "	2506	" "	May 13, "
2420	" "	Withdrawn.			
2421	" 4	Not issued.		1870.	
2422	" "	January 24, 1870.	2507	January 3	February 10, "
2423	" "	Not issued.	2508	" "	Not issued.
2424	" 6	July 12, "	2509	" 4	May 7, "
2425	" 9	February 19, "	2510	" 6	January 24, "
2426	" 16	Not issued.	2511	" "	" " "
2427	" "	January 15, "	2512	" "	Not issued.
2428	" 17	" 28, "	2513	" 7	" " "
2429	" 18	December 8, 1869.	2514	" "	March 6, "
2430	" 20	Not issued.	2515	" 13	Not issued.
2431	" 23	October 15, "	2516	" "	" " "
2432	" 28	February 10, 1870.	2517	" 17	January 21, "
2433	" 29	September 29, 1869.	2518	" 18	Not issued.
2434	" 30	May 10, 1870.	2519	" 19	February 22, "
2435	October 1	June " "	2520	" 20	Not issued.
2436	" 2	Not issued.	2521	" "	June 21, "
2437	" "	May 10, "	2522	" "	May 4, "
2438	" "	April 22, "	2523	" "	Not issued.
2439	" 4	October 23, 1869.	2524	" "	May 13, "
2440	" "	May 7, 1870.	2525	" 24	" " "
2441	" "	March 18, "	2526	" 27	August 29, "

No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.	No. of Application.	Date of Receipt.	Date of issue of Certificate of Title.
	1870.			1870.	
2527	January 29	Not issued.	2594	March 31	Not issued.
2528	" "	July 25, 1870.	2595	" "	May 4, 1870.
2529	" "	February 15, "	2596	April 1	Not issued.
2530	" 31	March 1, "	2597	" "	July 19, "
2531	February 1	June 10, "	2598	" 4	Not issued.
2532	" "	August 3, "	2599	" 5	April 28, "
2533	" 5	May 25, "	2600	" 7	Not issued.
2534	" 8	June 10, "	2601	" "	" "
2535	" 9	Not issued.	2602	" 8	May 13, "
2536	" 11	May 21, "	2603	" 9	Not issued.
2537	" "	Not issued.	2604	" 11	August 3, "
2538	" "	" "	2605	" 12	May 4, "
2539	" 12	" "	2606	" 14	Not issued.
2540	" "	February 26, "	2607	" 19	" "
2541	" 14	August 3, "	2608	" "	May 10, "
2542	" "	Not issued.	2609	" "	" "
2543	" "	June 10, "	2610	" 21	Not issued.
2544	" "	Not issued.	2611	" 23	" "
2545	" "	" "	2612	" 25	" "
2546	" 15	June 16, "	2613	" 29	" "
2547	" "	Not issued.	2614	May 2	May 21, "
2548	" "	" "	2615	" "	" "
2549	" 17	" "	2616	" 3	Withdrawn.
2550	" "	June 25, "	2617	" 5	Not issued.
2551	" "	March 18, "	2618	" "	" "
2552	" "	Not issued.	2619	" 9	" "
2553	" "	" "	2620	" 11	" "
2554	" 18	" "	2621	" 13	" "
2555	" "	May 13, "	2622	" "	June 3, "
2556	" "	July 2, "	2623	" "	" 10, "
2557	" "	June 16, "	2624	" 16	Not issued.
2558	" 21	" 3, "	2625	" "	" "
2559	" 23	March 18, "	2626	" "	" "
2560	" "	" "	2627	" 18	August 24, "
2561	" 26	September 5, "	2628	" "	Not issued.
2562	" "	March 28, "	2629	" 19	" "
2563	" "	June 3, "	2630	" 20	July 25, "
2564	" "	" "	2631	" 25	Not issued.
2565	" "	March 10, "	2632	" "	" "
2566	" 28	Not issued.	2633	" "	" "
2567	" "	July 12, "	2634	" 30	June 10, "
2568	March 1	Not issued.	2635	" 31	Not issued.
2569	" "	" "	2636	" "	" "
2570	" 2	Withdrawn.	2637	June 1	" "
2571	" 3	Not issued.	2638	" 2	" "
2572	" "	" "	2639	" 3	" "
2573	" "	June 10, "	2640	" "	June 21, "
2574	" 7	Not issued.	2641	" "	August 24, "
2575	" "	" "	2642	" 7	July 12, "
2576	" 8	June " "	2643	" "	Not issued.
2577	" "	Not issued.	2644	" "	August 20, "
2578	" 15	June 28, "	2645	" 13	Not issued.
2579	" 17	Not issued.	2646	" "	" "
2580	" 21	" "	2647	" "	" "
2581	" 22	April 14, "	2648	" 15	July 12, "
2582	" "	" "	2649	" 16	Not issued.
2583	" "	" "	2650	" 17	September 3, "
2584	" "	" "	2651	" 18	July 12, "
2585	" "	" "	2652	" 21	Not issued.
2586	" "	" "	2653	" 22	" "
2587	" "	" "	2654	" 23	" "
2588	" "	" "	2655	" 24	" "
2589	" "	" "	2656	" 25	July 12, "
2590	" "	Not issued.	2657	" 27	" "
2591	" "	" "	2658	" 28	Not issued.
2592	" 29	" "	2659	" 29	" "
2593	" "	" "			

9 September, 1870.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
Registrar General.

1870.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS FOR 1869.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with Amount of Fees, &amp;c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.		Value.	Fees.			Total.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	29	50	88 3 11½	1,848 3 16	16,008 0 0	33 7 0	36 0 0	181 0 4	200 7 4
February...	20	25	44 3 23	1,841 3 6	13,239 0 0	27 12 0	21 5 0	153 19 0	202 16 0
March.....	30	68	71 3 8½	1,873 3 0	9,076 0 0	19 2 6	29 10 0	170 14 0	219 6 6
April .....	26	37	35 1 14½	472 2 10	11,964 0 0	24 18 8	26 0 0	181 16 0	232 14 8
May.....	26	38	20 1 17	859 0 30	3,983 0 0	8 6 0	16 0 0	161 18 0	176 4 0
June .....	27	43	47 2 0½	5,078 2 22½	21,514 0 0	44 16 7	32 10 0	170 13 0	247 19 7
July.....	25	38	17 1 33½	2,177 1 30½	17,913 0 0	37 5 7	22 0 0	176 16 8	236 2 3
August.....	27	52	9 2 37½	2,758 3 39½	22,653 0 0	47 4 0	26 15 0	191 13 0	265 12 0
September..	17	20	4 3 38	1,683 2 18	11,227 0 0	23 7 10	19 5 0	224 4 0	266 16 10
October ...	32	48	12 0 11½	976 2 2	12,947 0 0	26 19 9	32 15 0	202 4 0	261 18 9
November..	27	55	16 1 22½	10,184 0 0	27,248 0 0	56 15 5	37 5 0	150 3 0	244 3 5
December...	14	21	2 0 7½	733 1 22	9,802 0 0	20 8 6	18 15 0	138 4 4	177 7 10
TOTALS	300	495	371 1 26	30,488 2 36½	177,569 0 0	370 3 10	318 0 0	2,043 5 4	2,731 9 2

The above Return is exclusive of eight applications which have been withdrawn.

THEO. JAS. JAKES,  
Registrar General.

RETURN of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area.		Value.	Assurance.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January .....	341	126 3 9½	25,177 0 35	26,152 12 0	54 12 11
February .....	354	522 0 31½	13,512 2 18	16,820 9 10	34 15 11
March .....	264	97 1 24½	15,977 1 32	18,473 16 3	38 13 6
April .....	178	66 2 25½	10,187 3 14½	10,568 7 1	22 1 1
May .....	258	31 2 31½	12,478 1 36½	13,065 1 7	27 7 9
June .....	26	0 1 9	2,887 3 26	2,961 12 0	6 3 2
July .....	413	104 0 23½	19,671 3 20½	20,610 15 9	43 5 11
August .....	196	14 3 29½	10,742 2 14	12,028 9 10	25 1 6
September .....	225	73 2 20½	6,714 3 16½	8,460 13 5	17 13 6
October .....	282	35 0 39½	19,029 3 16½	21,316 11 2	44 14 2
November .....	237	32 1 24½	16,543 1 20½	18,589 3 10	39 11 11
December .....	193	56 0 7	15,867 2 36	16,891 11 7	35 4 8
	2,967	1,161 1 35½	168,791 3 6½	185,939 4 4	389 6 0

NOTE.—Amount of consideration money for transfers under the Act, for the year 1869 .. .. . £145,775 5s. 2d.  
 Amount secured by Mortgage for the same period .. .. . £325,216 16s. 5d.  
 One thousand three hundred and ninety-one transactions of various kinds were registered under the Act for the same period.  
 Total area of land under the Act—1,151,158 acres 2 roods 23 perches. Total value of land under the Act—£3,024,992 5s. 1d.

Registrar General's Department,  
 Land Titles Office,  
 Sydney, May 1, 1870.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES,  
 Registrar General.



1870,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FROM MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1869.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Medical Adviser's Office,

1 October, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward Returns of Vaccinations performed by the public Vaccinators in Sydney, its suburbs, and in the country districts of New South Wales, during the year 1869.

In the city and its suburbs 1,568 children under one year, 2,893 above one year and under five, and 803 under ten years,—have been reported as successfully vaccinated.

In the country districts 2,679 children under one year, 7,989 above one year and under five, and 5,687 under ten years,—were vaccinated.

The total number of successful cases during the year was 21,507, nearly twice the number vaccinated in 1868.

The fear arising from the existence of small-pox in Melbourne during the first half of 1869, was the chief cause of the increased number of vaccinations. It is not the objection to vaccination, nor the distrust in its benefits, but the apathy that exists, particularly in the absence of immediate danger, and the want of forethought in the use of protective measures, when the danger is distant, that causes the neglect of vaccination.

Even the presence of disease does not enough stimulate people to resort to measures of personal safety. During epidemics of cholera it had been found that after the stage of collapse, treatment was very doubtful in its results, but it had been shown that premonitory diarrhoea existed in almost all cases, and that the diarrhoea was amenable to simple treatment. On the outbreak of cholera in any locality the symptoms of the diarrhoea were described, the medicines for its treatment were easily procured without payment, and the information was placarded about the infected districts. But this was not enough, and house to house visitation had to be resorted to, to find out the cases of diarrhoea and take the medicines to them. If such is the sluggishness of people, when an acute disease like cholera is among them, is it probable that they will be more energetic in procuring vaccination for their children, to protect them from a disease not at the time existing?

It is still a matter of great regret to see the large number of children under one year of age not vaccinated, for at that age if attacked with small-pox the mortality is greatest. It is well to call to mind the dangers of small-pox. Sir Gilbert Blane stated that before the discovery of vaccination small-pox was one of the greatest embarrassments to the operations of armies, and obliged ships of war occasionally to quit the seas, whereas on an average of the six years, 1859 to 1864, the annual death was less than one per ten thousand among the soldiers, and somewhat more than two per ten thousand among the sailors.

The effects of vaccination in saving life may be judged of by a comparison of what took place in the four following periods.

Periods compared.	Annual deaths by small-pox in England and Wales	Annual rate per million of the Population.
1. Average of thirty years previous to introduction of vaccination, estimated by Dr. Letson and Sir Gilbert Blane	.....	3,000
2. Average of three years (1838-40), when vaccination had become to a great extent diffused, but before any public provision was made for its gratuitous performance	11,944	770
3. Average of nine of the years (1841-53), when public vaccination was gratuitously provided, but vaccination was not obligatory	5,221	304
4. Average of the twelve years (1854-65), during which vaccination has been to a certain extent obligatory	3,967	202

The proper vaccination of the people cannot be effected without a Compulsory Vaccination Act, and it is to be hoped that this Session of Parliament will not close without legislating on this subject, for if delayed until small-pox appears among the people it may be impossible to stamp it out by the use of the utmost vigilance.

I have, &c.,

E. S. P. BEDFORD,

Medical Adviser.

ANNUAL RETURN of Children vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Country Districts, in 1869.

District.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years, inclusive.				Total number of cases vaccinated.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.
Armidale	31	42	73	66	68	74	142	130	35	26	61	50	134	142	276	255
Berrina	18	20	38	37	69	51	120	120	40	48	88	88	127	119	246	245
Braidwood	128	132	260	247	464	410	874	874	211	243	454	431	803	785	1588	1526
Bombala	32	35	67	67	118	116	234	234	144	100	244	244	294	251	545	545
Bega	15	6	21	18	38	37	75	66	46	40	86	82	99	83	182	166
Camden	20	22	42	42	100	102	202	202	83	77	160	160	203	201	404	404
Cooma	32	38	70	70	98	108	206	206	106	100	206	206	289	306	595	595
Dungog	22	19	41	41	107	86	193	193	54	57	111	111	183	162	345	345
Dubbo	16	11	27	27	35	33	69	69	17	14	31	31	69	58	127	127
Deniliquin	29	33	62	57	25	26	51	59	8	14	22	20	62	73	135	127
Goulburn	43	47	90	89	130	136	266	266	119	120	239	239	291	303	594	594
Grafton	53	56	109	105	193	199	392	380	138	103	241	238	384	358	742	723
Green Lanes	11	8	19	17	30	24	54	54	8	9	17	17	49	41	90	88
Kiama	56	47	103	103	211	184	395	395	222	233	455	455	499	464	963	953
Liverpool	3	3	6	5	11	14	25	24	5	9	14	13	19	26	45	42
Molong	10	9	19	19	11	14	25	25	4	4	8	8	29	30	59	59
Maitland	70	72	142	135	196	183	379	370	75	94	169	168	350	380	730	709
Mudgee	10	2	12	12	31	50	81	81	32	36	68	68	73	88	161	161
Manning River	37	23	60	60	89	58	147	147	28	31	59	59	154	112	266	266
Morpeth	46	29	75	73	65	70	135	132	48	26	74	72	159	125	284	277
Moruya	13	7	20	20	63	62	125	121	29	23	52	52	105	92	197	193
Newcastle	129	75	204	192	200	200	400	379	47	59	106	94	376	334	710	665
Narrabri	10	8	18	17	14	23	37	33	13	24	37	31	37	55	92	81
Orange	29	27	56	56	139	131	270	270	131	145	276	276	299	303	602	602
Farramatta	47	61	108	106	185	184	369	358	108	142	250	242	340	377	717	703
Penrith	48	50	98	98	186	169	355	355	138	130	268	268	372	349	721	721
Pictou	4	7	11	11	40	21	61	59	21	14	35	34	65	42	107	104
Queanbeyan	15	24	39	39	60	64	124	124	38	36	74	74	113	124	237	237
Rockley	27	31	58	58	21	23	44	43	9	13	22	21	57	67	124	122
Raymond Terrace	11	8	19	15	23	32	55	49	20	12	32	31	54	52	106	96
Richmond River	27	35	62	62	35	40	75	75	19	26	45	45	81	100	181	181
Richmond	27	32	59	53	101	115	216	184	96	102	198	171	224	249	473	468
Singleton	35	50	85	80	63	46	109	102	35	24	59	52	133	120	253	234
Tenterfield	10	18	28	28	70	61	131	131	58	71	129	128	138	150	288	287
Tamworth	4	6	10	10	19	15	34	34	18	15	33	33	41	36	77	77
Ulladulla	11	6	17	17	20	15	35	35	20	13	33	33	51	34	85	85
Wagga Wagga	30	31	61	61	69	73	142	142	40	33	73	73	139	137	276	276
Wollombi	11	8	19	19	52	66	118	116	43	33	76	74	106	107	213	209
Windsor	147	165	312	312	487	401	888	888	338	353	691	691	972	819	1791	1791
Wollongong	15	12	27	19	21	26	47	42	10	12	22	22	40	50	90	83
Woonona	2	4	6	6	2	14	16	16	2	6	8	8	6	24	30	30
Kempsey, W.	32	34	66	66	178	154	332	332	155	134	289	287	365	322	687	685
Wellington	4	7	11	11	26	28	54	49	12	13	25	25	42	48	90	85
Yass	14	12	26	25	22	12	34	34	12	12	24	24	48	36	84	84
Total	1387	1376	2763	2679	4186	3950	8136	7989	2840	2856	5696	5687	8470	8134	16604	16246

\* Adults.

ANNUAL REPORT of Children vaccinated by Public Vaccinators in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, during the year 1869.

Name of Public Vaccinator.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years of age, inclusive.				Total number of cases vaccinated.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.
Bell, William	182	223	405	372	560	553	1113	1049	111	153	264	253	853	929	1782	1674
Egan, Myles	91	84	175	165	103	123	226	214	30	30	60	57	224	237	461	436
Evans, Owen S.	55	48	103	100	49	41	90	90	9	10	19	19	113	99	212	209
Graham, H.	16	15	31	31	9	8	17	17	4	3	7	7	29	26	55	55
Grey, William	7	17	24	23	17	14	31	31	6	3	9	9	30	34	64	63
Getty, William	1	6	7	7	16	11	27	27	4	9	13	13	21	26	47	47
Hogg, James	228	209	437	386	349	340	689	656	100	108	208	204	673	657	1330	1246
Moon, John	20	13	33	33	13	11	24	24	...	...	...	...	33	24	57	57
Quaife, F. H.	12	9	21	21	17	19	36	36	4	5	9	9	33	33	66	66
Shaw, William	11	20	31	28	36	35	71	70	13	10	23	23	60	65	125	121
Sedgwick, W.	23	17	40	40	25	15	40	39	10	7	17	16	58	39	97	95
Woodcock, G.	203	193	396	346	322	350	672	617	94	114	208	181	619	657	1276	1141
Ward, R. D.	10	7	17	16	9	14	23	23	7	5	12	12	25	26	51	51
	859	861	1720	1563	1525	1534	3059	2893	392	457	849	803	2772	2852	5624	5261

SUMMARY.

Total in Sydney and Suburbs	859	861	1720	1563	1525	1534	3059	2893	392	457	849	803	2772	2852	5624	5261
Total in Country Districts	1387	1376	2763	2679	4186	3950	8136	7989	2840	2856	5696	5687	8470	8134	16604	16246
	2246	2237	4483	4247	5711	5484	11195	10882	3232	3313	6545	6490	11242	10986	22228	21507

E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
Medical Adviser.

1870-71.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VACCINATION.

(REPORT FROM MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Medical Adviser's Office,  
1 June, 1871.

SIR,

During the year 1870, the Returns furnished by the Public Vaccinator show that, in Sydney and its Suburbs, there have been 3,368 successfully vaccinated, and in the Country Districts 3,716, making a total of 7,084.

The numbers during the year 1870 were not as numerous as when the people were excited by the presence of small-pox in Melbourne, and are much below the number that ought to be vaccinated.

Estimating the births in Sydney and the Suburbs at 5,364, we find that 1,291 children under one year have been successfully vaccinated by public Vaccinators. Taking the same number as vaccinated by private practitioners, it would leave 2,782 unprotected against small-pox. In the Country Districts, the births may be reckoned as 13,789. Making the same proportionate allowance for vaccinations by private practitioners, 11,829 are left unprotected. It is the absence of a compulsory Vaccination Act that allows of this state of things. In an old community where the population is too great, humanity and self-preservation call for such protection. Not only ought this influence to act in this community, but the loss of a large portion of the people would be severely felt in a Colony that only requires population for the development of its great resources, and a compulsory Vaccination Act is necessary to prevent this. For, that small-pox will come is certain; the more rapid passages made by steam-vessels renders the danger more imminent, and there is no safety but in the vaccination and revaccination of the people. If it is objected that it will entail expense, it must be borne in mind that it is not alone the loss of life, the suffering, the expenses of long and severe illnesses (for the small-pox is the introducer of a train of physical ills and disabilities), but when considering the expenses attending vaccination, they would be less than the funeral charges from a fully-spread epidemic of small-pox.

The recent outbreak of small-pox in England has directed public attention to the protective influence of vaccination, and facts prove that vaccination in infancy, and revaccination after fifteen years of age, protects from small-pox, as fully as a prior attack of small-pox itself. There is not a doubt in the mind of those who are competent to form a judgment on the subject, that vaccination and revaccination would entirely prevent the spread of small-pox. It is also as strongly shown that the objection to its performance as introducing disease by vaccination is futile, the dangers really being infinitesimal. The history of the Small-pox Hospital shows that among its attendants, who are all revaccinated, no case of small-pox has taken place for thirty years.

When a compulsory Vaccination Act is passed, it will be necessary, at the same time, to make provision in the Registration Act, that on registering a birth, the parents should be furnished with a paper informing them of the penalties they are liable to under the compulsory Vaccination Act, and directing them where to apply to for the vaccination of the infant. It will be necessary to provide not only for primary vaccination, but also for revaccination; but until the law compels vaccination, it is not possible to make any alteration in the present arrangements with any benefit to the public interests.

At the Hampstead Small-pox Hospital, near London, out of 800 cases admitted during the recent outbreak, 591 were vaccinated, and 209 were not. Among the vaccinated were included those who had marks on their arms. In Dr. Greeve's paper, March 8th, 1871, he mentions the benefits of vaccination over subsequent small-pox: it modifies it when it does occur, so as to change it from one of the most loathsome and fatal of all zymotic diseases, into a comparatively mild attack; and when death occurs in a vaccinated case, the cause most frequently lies in some constitutional defect. Of the 591 vaccinated cases, 58 died; of the 209 unvaccinated, 96 died. In the vaccinated cases, they were on an average twenty-four days in hospital; in the unvaccinated, thirty-five days.

I have referred to the virtue of revaccination as a complete preventative in the Small-pox Hospital. The Hampstead Hospital, as far as its history goes, proves this. Out of sixty officials constantly connected with the sick during three months, not a single case has occurred; and out of the 800 patients, not one could prove that he or she had been revaccinated.

The lymph, which arrives from England by every alternate mail, has often lately failed, both in the hands of the public Vaccinators at Sydney, and also with other medical gentlemen. I would suggest that the Agent should be requested to forward supplies, both from the Vaccine Institution and the Small-pox Hospital.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
Medical Adviser.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

ANNUAL RETURN of Children vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Country Districts during the year 1870.

District.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years of age, inclusive.				Total number of cases of Vaccination.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Albury	48	53	101	101	33	50	83	83	9	10	19	19	90	113	203	203
Bathurst	6	13	19	19	26	24	50	50	25	15	40	40	57	52	109	109
Berrima	6	7	13	13	20	17	37	37	12	18	30	30	38	42	80	80
Braidwood	5	7	12	12	7	2	9	9	...	1	1	1	1	12	10	22
Carcoar	13	14	27	27	55	52	107	107	30	30	60	60	98	95	194	194
Casilis	1	2	3	3	5	5	10	10	1	1	2	2	7	10	17	17
Dubbo	10	12	22	22	9	11	20	20	...	1	1	1	1	27	31	58
Dungog	3	3	6	6	12	11	23	23	...	1	1	1	1	15	15	30
Glen Innes	20	18	38	36	34	29	63	62	16	11	27	27	70	58	128	125
Goulburn	27	34	61	61	118	116	234	234	103	130	233	233	248	280	528	528
Grafton	...	4	4	4	3	6	9	5	1	1	2	2	4	11	15	8
Kinross	4	3	7	7	7	10	17	14	...	2	2	2	2	11	15	26
Lambton and New Lambton	27	30	57	55	45	32	77	77	9	10	19	19	81	72	153	151
Maitland, East	2	5	7	7	8	5	13	13	...	2	2	2	2	10	12	22
Maitland, West	12	22	34	34	20	27	47	47	16	17	33	33	48	66	114	114
McDonald River	4	3	7	7	12	9	21	21	10	16	26	26	26	28	54	54
Newcastle	20	12	32	32	10	8	18	18	1	4	5	5	31	24	55	55
Orange	7	7	14	14	13	15	28	28	8	15	23	22	28	37	65	64
Parramatta	20	23	43	43	44	41	85	81	28	26	54	53	92	90	182	177
Percival	41	32	73	73	28	20	48	48	10	15	25	25	79	67	146	146
Queanbeyan	3	4	7	7	7	7	14	14	1	2	3	3	11	7	18	18
Raymond Terrace	9	9	18	18	13	7	20	20	5	5	10	10	27	21	48	48
Richmond	5	6	11	9	12	6	18	14	3	7	10	7	20	19	39	30
Rockley	20	21	41	39	12	16	28	28	6	4	10	7	38	41	79	74
Shoalhaven	2	2	4	4	5	3	8	8	1	8	9	8	8	8	16	16
Singleton	10	16	26	24	14	19	33	30	5	6	11	10	20	41	70	64
Sofala	9	7	16	16	4	11	15	15	3	6	9	9	16	24	40	40
WallSEND and Minmi	19	19	38	38	32	36	68	68	2	8	10	10	53	63	116	116
Windsor	127	137	264	232	265	257	522	471	193	213	406	362	585	607	1192	1065
Wollombi	2	2	4	4	4	10	14	13	5	3	8	8	11	13	24	23
Wollongong	6	5	11	11	6	3	9	9	...	3	3	3	3	12	11	23
Woonona	2	5	7	7	4	6	10	10	4	2	6	6	10	13	23	23
Total	490	535	1025	980	887	865	1752	1680	515	597	1112	1056	1892	1997	3889	3716

\* Adults.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ANNUAL RETURN of Children vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, during the year 1870.

Name of Public Vaccinator.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years of age, inclusive.				Total number of cases of Vaccination.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
William Bell	298	271	569	533	509	516	1025	964	88	128	216	199	895	915	1810	1696
Myles Egan	76	80	156	148	67	55	122	113	4	9	13	11	147	144	291	272
O. S. Evans	19	30	49	47	9	6	15	14	1	...	1	1	29	36	65	62
Benjamin Fyfe	73	88	161	161	48	51	99	99	12	21	33	33	133	160	293	293
William Getty	5	7	12	11	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	15
James Hogg	224	187	411	377	241	270	511	477	72	72	144	143	537	529	1066	997
F. H. Quaife	9	6	15	14	11	8	19	19	...	...	...	...	20	14	34	33
Total	704	669	1373	1291	887	908	1795	1690	177	230	407	387	1768	1807	3575	3368
SUMMARY.																
Total in Sydney, &c.	704	669	1373	1291	887	908	1795	1690	177	230	407	387	1768	1807	3575	3368
Total in Country	490	535	1025	980	887	865	1752	1680	515	597	1112	1056	1892	1997	3889	3716
Total	1194	1204	2398	2271	1774	1773	3547	3370	692	827	1519	1443	3660	3804	7464	7084

E. S. P. BEDFORD,  
Medical Adviser.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FEES TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.**

(RETURN OF ALL PAYMENTS MADE FROM THE VOTE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1870.*

[Laid on Table in answer to Question No. 3 of Votes and Proceedings No. 43, Thursday, 27 October, 1870.]

RETURN showing the Amounts paid out of the Vote of £2,675, to Medical Advisers,—Fees to Medical Officers attending Coroners' Inquests,—for attendance on persons in charge of Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases,—and for attendance on Aborigines, &c.,—from 1st January to 31st October, 1870.

Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Allowance to Medical Adviser to Government, for services rendered ... ..	*150 0 0
Office expenses ... ..	20 0 0
Medical Officers attending Coroners' Inquests (including travelling expenses) ... ..	709 16 0
Medical attendance on persons in charge of Police ... ..	58 7 6
Medical Practitioners in Lunacy cases ... ..	148 0 0
Medical attendance on Aborigines ... ..	15 10 0
Medicines for Aborigines ... ..	5 0 0
Fees to Medical Practitioners for attending Police Courts, giving evidence, &c. ... ..	3 19 6
TOTAL ... ..	£ 1,110 13 0

\* Paid, 9th June, £100.

,, 20th Sept., £50.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
14th November, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,  
Accountant.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ARTISANS AND OTHERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of the Working Population of the Colony,—

SHOWETH:—

1st. That a limited number of your Petitioners have during thirteen years past enjoyed the privilege of an eight-hour per day system of labour, although the greater number of your Petitioners are still compelled to toil for a longer period each day than is compatible with their physical health or their intellectual and moral culture.

2nd. That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House to consider the many beneficial results that have followed the abridgment of the hours of labour, even by a section of the community; and we further pray your Honorable House will take such steps as you may in your wisdom deem most expedient for the purpose of eliciting the vast amount of moral and social benefits that have accrued to employers as well as employed wherever the eight-hour system of labour has been adopted.

3rd. That your Petitioners further pray your Honorable House to authorize that all public works carried on under the direct control of the Executive Government shall be in accordance with the system of eight hours per diem; and that, in all future contracts, a clause should be inserted in the specification to secure the performance of the contract in accordance with the system of eight labouring hours per day.

4th. Your Petitioners likewise pray that your Honorable House will also take into consideration, not only the advisability, but the necessity of passing a measure which shall recognize and constitute eight hours the maximum of a day's labour wherever practicable in New South Wales, and also of limiting the hours of labour in manufactories and workshops, wherein youth of tender years are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen consecutive hours each day; a practice which, if not checked, cannot fail to undermine the physical stamina of our youth, and in addition to producing most disastrous results upon the bodily health, must impair and lower the moral habits of those so employed.

5th. Your Petitioners, in conclusion, most respectfully submit their case to your Honorable House for consideration, in the full belief that the subject matter is one which vitally affects the physical, intellectual, and moral status of the entire population of this Colony, but in an especial degree the welfare of that section of society to which your Petitioners belong.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5,838 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 September, 1870.*

## Eight-hours Extension.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of the Working Population of the Colony,—

SHOWETH:—

(1.) That a limited number of your Petitioners have, during thirteen years past, enjoyed the privilege of an eight-hour per day system of labour, although the greater number of your Petitioners are still compelled to toil for a longer period each day than is compatible with their physical health or their intellectual and moral culture.

(2.) That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House to consider the many beneficial results that have followed the abridgment of the hours of labour even by a section of the community. And we further pray your Honorable House will take such steps as you may in your wisdom deem most expedient for the purpose of eliciting the vast amount of moral and social benefits that have accrued to employers as well as employed wherever the eight-hour system of labour has been adopted.

(3.) That your Petitioners further pray your Honorable House to authorize that all public works carried on under the direct control of the Executive Government shall be in accordance with the system of eight hours per diem; and that, in all further contracts, a clause should be inserted in the specification to secure the performance of the contract in accordance with the system of eight labouring hours per day.

(4.) Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will also take into consideration not only the advisability, but the necessity of passing a measure which shall recognize and constitute eight hours the maximum of a day's labour, wherever practicable in New South Wales, and also of limiting the hours of labour in manufactories and workshops, wherein youth of tender years are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen consecutive hours each day; a practice which, if not checked, cannot fail to undermine the physical stamina of our youth, and in addition to producing most disastrous results upon the bodily health, must impair and lower the moral habits of those so employed.

(5.) Your Petitioners, in conclusion, most respectfully submit their case to your Honorable House for consideration, in the full belief that the subject matter is one which vitally affects the physical, intellectual, and moral status of the entire population of this Colony, but in an especial degree the welfare of that section of society to which your Petitioners belong; and your Petitioners humbly pray that you will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and afford such relief as may in your wisdom seem fit.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 792 Signatures.]*



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF SYDNEY, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of Sydney,—

SHOWETH:—

That at a Public Meeting held in the Adelphi Theatre, York-street, on Wednesday, the 21st September, 1870, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

First. That in the opinion of this Meeting, the system of long hours of labour tends to demoralize a people, by incapacitating them from the proper cultivation of their moral and intellectual faculties.

And secondly, that this Meeting is in favour of eight hours becoming the maximum of a legal day's labour in this Colony, and would therefore urge the passing of the Eight-hour Labour Bill now before the Legislative Assembly; and further, that the Chairman be authorized to sign this Petition on behalf of the Meeting, and the same to be forwarded to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to pass into law the Bill now before your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM BROOKES,  
Chairman.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR BILL OF 1870.  
(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF WEST MAITLAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Borough of West Maitland, &c.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners view with feelings of great satisfaction the Bill now before your Honorable House for the promotion of the eight-hours system.

2. That your Petitioners would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Assembly the great necessity of passing this measure in its integrity, as it is their unanimous opinion that eight hours should constitute a day's work; and that such a system would be best guaranteed by an Act of Parliament applicable to such a movement.

3. That your Petitioners believe that the passing of this Bill will have a salutary effect in a social and moral point of view on the Colony at large.

4. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to sanction the passing of the Bill into law at as early a period as convenient.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 480 Signatures.]*

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—MR. STEPHEN BROWN, AS CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF OPERATIVE STONEMASONS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That at a Public Meeting of Operative Stonemasons of the City of Sydney and Suburbs, held on September 29th, at Mr. Hinchey's Hyde Park Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets—Mr. Stephen Brown in the Chair—the following resolution was unanimously passed :—That the Chairman be authorized to sign the following Petition on behalf of the Meeting, for the purpose of presentation to Parliament.

1st. That your Petitioners having enjoyed, by mutual arrangement with their employers, the privilege of working eight hours per day for the last fourteen years, your Petitioners have great pleasure in testifying to the cordial relations which have always existed on the question between your Petitioners and their employers.

2nd. Your Petitioners having experienced the many beneficial advantages which have accrued to them as a body, both morally and physically, since the introduction of the eight-hour system, earnestly desire that its advantages be extended to all classes of the community wherever practicable.

3rd. Your Petitioners would humbly bring under the notice of your Honorable House the fact that your Petitioners are excluded from working on any works which may be under the immediate control of the Executive Government, or the various Municipalities, in consequence of their strict adherence to the old system of ten hours per day.

4th. Your Petitioners, having considered the Eight-hours Bill, introduced to your Honorable House by the Honorable J. B. Wilson, on September the 9th instant, are of opinion that it will, to a great extent, carry out the wishes of your Petitioners.

And your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to pass the said Eight-hours Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

STEPHEN BROWN,  
Chairman.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—HUBERT WHITLOCK, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF BRICKLAYERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, at a Public Meeting of the Bricklayers of the City of Sydney and Suburbs, held on October the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Mr. Seal's Hotel, corner of George and Goulburn streets, Mr. Hubert Whitlock in the Chair,—the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—That the Chairman be authorized to sign the following Petition, on behalf of the Meeting, for the purpose of presentation to Parliament:—

1st. That your Petitioners having experienced the many beneficial advantages which have accrued to them as a body, both morally and physically, since the introduction of the eight-hour system, earnestly desire that its advantages be extended to all classes of the community wherever practicable.

2nd. Your Petitioners would humbly bring under the notice of your Honorable House the fact that your Petitioners are excluded from working on any works which may be under the immediate control of the Executive Government, or the various Municipalities, in consequence of their strict adherence to the old system of ten hours per day.

3rd. Your Petitioners, having considered the Eight-hour Bill introduced to your Honorable House by the Honorable J. B. Wilson, on September the ninth proximo, are of opinion that it will to a great extent carry out the wishes of your Petitioners; and your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to pass the said Eight-hour Bill into law; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

HUBT. WHITLOCK,  
Chairman.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LABOUR BILL OF 1870.**

(PETITION—WILLIAM CHAPMAN, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That, at a Public Meeting of Carpenters and Joiners of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, held on the 3rd day of October, 1870, at Mr. Tidswell's, "Albion Hotel," Campbell and Elizabeth streets, Mr. W. Chapman in the Chair,—the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—That the Chairman be authorized to sign the following Petition on behalf of the Meeting, for the purpose of presentation to Parliament :—

1st. That your Petitioners, having enjoyed by mutual arrangement with their employers, the privilege of working eight hours per day, for the last nine years, your Petitioners have great pleasure in testifying to the cordial relations which have always existed on the question between your Petitioners and their employers.

2nd. Your Petitioners, having experienced the many beneficial advantages which have accrued to them as a body, both morally and physically, since the introduction of the eight-hour system, earnestly desire that its advantages be extended to all classes of the community wherever practicable.

3rd. Your Petitioners would humbly bring under the notice of your Honorable House the fact that your Petitioners are excluded from working on any works which may be under the immediate control of the Executive Government, or the various Municipalities, in consequence of their strict adherence to the old system of ten hours per day.

4th. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the system of long hours of labour is detrimental to the physical and moral development of the labouring classes.

5th. Your Petitioners, having considered the Eight-hour Bill introduced to your Honorable House by the Honorable J. B. Wilson, on September 9th, are of opinion that it will to a great extent carry out the wishes of your Petitioners, and do receive our warmest support for the passing of the same.

And your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to pass the said Eight-hour Bill ; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by

WILLIAM CHAPMAN,  
Chairman, on behalf of the Meeting.

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF UNITED AND OTHER LABOURERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, at a Public Meeting of the United and other Labourers connected with the Building Trades of the City of Sydney and Suburbs, held on October the 14th, 1870, at Mr. Smith's, Burrangong Hotel, George-street, Mr. William Gillespie in the Chair,—the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—That the Chairman be authorized to sign the following Petition on behalf of the Meeting, for the purpose of presentation to Parliament:—

1st. That your Petitioners having enjoyed, by mutual arrangement with their employers, the privilege of working eight hours per day, for the last thirteen years, your Petitioners have great pleasure in testifying to the cordial relations which have always existed on the question between your Petitioners and their employers.

2nd. Your Petitioners having experienced the many beneficial advantages which have accrued to them as a body, both morally and physically, since the introduction of the eight-hour system, earnestly desire that its advantages be extended to all classes of the community wherever practicable.

3rd. Your Petitioners would humbly bring under the notice of your Honorable House the fact that your Petitioners are excluded from working in any works which may be under the immediate control of the Executive Government, or the various Municipalities, in consequence of their strict adherence to the old system of ten hours per day.

4th. That your Petitioners having considered the Eight-hour Bill introduced to your Honorable House by the Honorable J. B. Wilson, on September the 9th instant, are of opinion that it will to a great extent carry out the wishes of your Petitioners.

And your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to pass into law the said Eight-hours Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the Meeting,—

WILLIAM GILLESPIE,  
Chairman.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LABOUR BILL OF 1870.**

(PETITION—CERTAIN ARTISANS, MANUAL LABOURERS, AND OTHERS, OF WEST MAITLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1870.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Prayer and Petition of undersigned Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of the working population of the Colony,—

SHOWETH:—

First—That a limited number of your Petitioners have during thirteen years past enjoyed the privilege of an eight-hour per day system of labour, although the greater number of your Petitioners are still compelled to toil for a longer period each day than is compatible with physical health or their intellectual and moral culture.

Secondly—That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House to take into consideration the many beneficial results that have followed the abridgment of the hours of labour even by a section of the community. And we further pray your Honorable House will take such steps as you may in your wisdom deem most expedient, for the purpose of eliciting the vast amount of moral and social benefits that have accrued to employers, as well as employed, wherever the eight-hour system of labour has been adopted.

Thirdly—That your Petitioners further pray your Honorable House to authorize that all public works carried on under the direct control of the Executive Government shall be in accordance with the system of eight hours per diem; and that, in all future contracts, a clause should be inserted in the specification to secure the performance of the contract in accordance with the system of eight labouring hours per day.

Fourthly—Your Petitioners likewise pray that your Honorable House will also take into consideration not only the advisability but the necessity of passing a measure which shall recognize and constitute eight hours the maximum of a day's labour wherever practicable in New South Wales; and also of limiting the hours of labour in manufactories and workshops, wherein youth of tender years are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen consecutive hours each day; a practice which, if not checked, cannot fail to undermine the physical stamina of our youth, and, in addition to producing most disastrous results upon the bodily health, must impair and lower the moral habits of those so employed.

Fifthly—Your Petitioners humbly pray and respectfully submit their case to your Honorable House for consideration, in the full belief that the subject matter is one which vitally affects the physical, intellectual, and moral status of the entire population of this Colony, but in an especial degree the welfare of that section of society to which your Petitioners belong.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

[*Here follow 223 Signatures.*]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—CERTAIN BRICKMAKERS AND INHABITANTS OF ST. PETER'S AND WATERLOO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Brickmakers and Inhabitants of St. Peter's and Waterloo,—

SHOWETH :—

That at a Public Meeting held at St. Peter's, on October 28th, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

- 1st. That in the opinion of this Meeting, the system of long hours of labour tends to demoralize a people, by incapacitating them from the proper cultivation of their morals and intellectual faculties.
- 2nd. That this Meeting is in favour of eight hours becoming the maximum of a legal day's labour in this Colony, and would therefore urge the passing of the Eight-hour Labour Bill now before the Legislative Assembly; and further, that the Chairman be authorized to sign this Petition on behalf of this Meeting, and the same to be forwarded to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
- 3rd. Your Petitioners having considered the Eight-hours Bill, introduced to your Honorable House by the Hon. J. B. Wilson, on September the 9th, 1870, are of opinion that it will to a great extent carry out the wishes of your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to pass into law the Bill now before your Honorable House.

And Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

JAMES COOK,  
Chairman.

St. Peter's, Oct. 22nd, 1870.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION--CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE ELECTORATE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.*

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Eight-hour Extension.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of the working population of the Colony,—

SHOWETH:—

1st. That a limited number of your Petitioners have, during thirteen years past, enjoyed the privilege of a eight-hour per day system of labour, with great advantage to their physical health and their intellectual and moral culture.

2nd. That your Petitioners pray your Honorable House to further increase these benefits, by adopting measures for those not in possession of the advantages which have been found to attend the eight-hour system wherever adopted.

3rd. That your Honorable House will in their wisdom adopt the eight-hour system in all public works under the direct control of Government, and that in all future contracts a clause be inserted to secure that object.

4th. Your Petitioners pray your Honorable House to pass a measure which shall recognize and constitute eight hours the maximum of a day's labour wherever practicable in New South Wales, and to restrict the hours of labour in manufactories and workshops, where youths of tender age are employed from twelve to fourteen hours each day, to the injury of their health and the deterioration of their moral habits.

5th. Your Petitioners, in conclusion, pray your Honorable House to take the subject into your serious consideration, in the full belief that it is one vitally affecting the physical, intellectual, and moral status of the entire population of this Colony, but in an especial degree the welfare of that section of society to which your Petitioners belong; and therefore they pray that the Labour Bill now before the House may receive the sanction of your Honorable House; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 667 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.,

LABOUR BILL OF 1870.

(PETITION—ARTISANS AND LABOURERS OF GOULBURN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 November, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Prayer and Petition of the undersigned Artisans, Manual Labourers, and others of the working classes of Goulburn and its vicinity,—

SHOWETH :—

1st. That a limited number of your Petitioners have during thirteen years past enjoyed the privilege of an eight-hours per day system of labour, although the greater number of your Petitioners are still compelled to toil for a longer period each day than is compatible with their physical health or their intellectual and moral culture.

2nd. That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House to consider the many beneficial results that have followed the abridgment of the hours of labour, even by a section of the community. And we further pray your Honorable House will take such steps as you may in your wisdom deem most expedient, for the purpose of eliciting the vast amount of moral and social benefits that have accrued to employers as well as employed, wherever the eight-hour system has been adopted.

3rd. That your Petitioners further pray your Honorable House to authorize that all public works carried on under the direct control of the Executive Government shall be in accordance with the system of eight hours per diem; and that, in all future contracts, a clause should be inserted in the specification to secure the performance of the contract in accordance with the system of eight labouring hours per day.

4th. Your Petitioners likewise pray that your Honorable House will also take into consideration not only the advisability but the necessity of passing a measure which shall recognize and constitute eight hours the maximum of a day's labour wherever practicable in New South Wales; and also of limiting the hours of labour in manufactories and workshops, wherein youths of tender years are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen consecutive hours each day; a practice which, if not checked, cannot fail to undermine the physical stamina of our youth, and, in addition to producing most disastrous results upon the bodily health, must impair and lower the moral habits of those so employed.

5th. Your Petitioners most humbly pray, in conclusion, and respectfully submit their case to your Honorable House for consideration, in the full belief that the subject matter is one which vitally affects the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of the entire population of this Colony, but in an especial degree the welfare of that section of society to which your Petitioners belong.

And your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to pass into law the Labour Bill introduced to your Honorable House by the Honorable J. B. Wilson.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 147 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MR. AUSTIN FORREST WILSHIRE.

(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Austin Forrest Wilshire, of Winbourn, Mulgoa, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, your Petitioner's late father, James Wilshire, of Sydney, having become the owner of a piece of land situated between George and Pitt streets, near Liverpool-street, Sydney, erected thereon, at a considerable expense, certain plant, machinery, and buildings, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a tanner, fellmonger, parchment manufacturer, soap-maker, and candle-maker.

2. That at that period the locality mentioned was thinly populated, and that the then existing Government, as your Petitioner is informed and believes, gave encouragement to your Petitioner's father in carrying on his business, as instanced by the fact that in consequence of a memorial presented to the Crown by him, the Crown granted to him an additional piece of land in that locality to enable him to carry on the said business.

3. That the said business was carried on on the same premises by your Petitioner's father until his decease, and thereafter by your Petitioner and his late brother, James Robert Wilshire (as devisees under their said father's will), until the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

4. That on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Colony for the express purpose of preventing the slaughtering of cattle in the city of Sydney; and that an amendment was made in this Bill (in which form it became law), whereby it was enacted, amongst other things, that any business of a soap-boiler, tallow-maker, tripe-boiler, tanner, or currier, then existing within the limits of the city of Sydney, should not be carried on within the limits of the said city after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

5. That while the Bill aforesaid as so amended was before the Legislature, your Petitioner and his late brother, foreseeing that their property would be greatly injured by such an enactment, petitioned against the injustice which they conceived would be done to them, such Petition having been presented by Mr. Lowe, now Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

6. That shortly before the said Act came into operation, your Petitioner and his said brother, still suffering under the injury inflicted upon them, petitioned the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, praying that the said Act might be amended so as to exempt tanners and curriers from the operation thereof.

7. That on the death of your Petitioner's said brother, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, his interest in the said land, plant, and machinery, and in the said business, survived to your Petitioner.

8. That in consequence of the passing of the Act hereinbefore mentioned, your Petitioner was obliged to discontinue the said business, which up to that time had been his principal source of income; and the valuable plant, machinery, and buildings, used for carrying on the said business, having become useless to him, he was obliged, at considerable expense and loss, to destroy the same.

9. That the land where your Petitioner's business was carried on had been specially selected for the purposes of the said business, and, except in connection therewith, was not suitable for ordinary building purposes.

10. That under the circumstances hereinbefore stated, your Petitioner was subjected to great pecuniary loss.

11. That on the twenty-second day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, your Petitioner for the third time petitioned the Legislature for redress, setting forth the facts hereinbefore stated, and humbly praying the Honorable House then existing to take the premises into favourable consideration.

12. That subsequently this Petition was referred to a Select Committee, which Committee, after taking evidence upon the subject, brought up its Report on the eighth of June following, stating that the case of your Petitioner was one that deserved to be taken into consideration by the Government.

13. That on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the said Report was adopted by the Legislative Assembly without a division.

14. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the Government having placed upon the Estimates the sum of two thousand pounds, as compensation to your Petitioner in respect of the subject matter of his Petition, submitted that sum for the vote of the then existing Assembly, which vote was negatived in a thinly-attended House.

15. That your Petitioner feels aggrieved that, after the Legislature had adopted the Report of a Select Committee recommending the case of your Petitioner as aforesaid, the sum proposed as compensation to your Petitioner should have been refused to be granted to him.

And your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House to reconsider the case of your Petitioner, and to take the premises into favourable consideration.

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

A. F. WILSHIRE.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT.  
(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 November, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Joseph Palmer Abbott, of Murrurundi, in the Colony of New South Wales, Solicitor,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That on the twentieth day of April, A.D. 1835, His Excellency Major-General Richard Bourke, then Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, under his hand and under the Seal of the said Colony, did grant to one Samuel Onions, for and in consideration of the sum of forty-one pounds sixteen shillings, all that piece or parcel of land containing nineteen acres of land, situated in the county of Cumberland and Colony aforesaid, parish of Hunter's Hill, at the entrance of Lane Cove, at the north-east corner of an allotment of 11 acres applied for by C. H. Jenkins, and bounded on the west by that allotment, being a line south seven chains to the Parramatta River; on the south by that river to an allotment of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres, applied for by Edwards; on the east by that allotment, being a line west four chains and forty links, and again by a line north, eleven chains to Lane Cove; and on the north by that cove to the north-east corner of the 11-acre allotment applied for by C. H. Jenkins as aforesaid, reserving a road of a chain wide through the centre from the north-east to the south-west, which is exclusive of the quantity, being the land sold as lot 32, in pursuance of advertisement of 14th October, 1834, saving and reserving to His Majesty, amongst other reservations, all land within one hundred feet of high-water-mark on the sea-coast.

2. That the said piece or parcel of land was sold by the said Samuel Onions, and conveyed by him according to the said description as contained in the said grant.

3. That after many sales and conveyances of the said piece or parcel of land according to the said description, the late Mr. John Abbott (the father of your Petitioner) purchased the same from one Adolphus William Young, Esquire, and the same was conveyed to him by the said Adolphus William Young, according to the description contained in the said deed of grant.

4. That on or about the 11th day of November, 1842, the said John Abbott departed this life, having first duly made and published his last will and testament, whereby he devised all his property to his wife and his sons; and under and by virtue of such devise the said piece or parcel of land passed to Frances Amanda Abbott, the widow of the said deceased, and to your Petitioner, and William Edward Abbott and Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, being the sons of the said John Abbott, all of whom, together with the said Frances Amanda Abbott, are still living.

5. That recently the devisees under the said will caused the said piece or parcel of land to be surveyed for the purposes of selling the same, and it was then found that there was a large deficiency in the quantity stated to be granted according to the deed of grant hereinbefore mentioned.

6. That according to the said deed of grant, nineteen acres of land were granted by the Crown; but according to reliable surveys made, there actually exists, according to the descriptions in the said deed of grant, only seven acres and twenty-two perches of land.

7. That the said John Abbott was deceived in his purchase of the said piece of land, by reason of placing reliance upon the correctness of the description contained in the deed of grant duly issued by the Crown.

That your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the circumstances stated in this Petition into your consideration, and do justice in the premises.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

22nd March, 1870.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MR. SAMUEL GORDON.

(PETITION.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Samuel Gordon, of Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That a few years back some reprehensible traffic was carried on at Newcastle by a revenue officer, in the goods cast ashore from the "Cawarra" steamer; and your Petitioner having inserted a very mild notice of these transactions in one of the local prints, the revenue officer contrived, by the exercise of some influence with the owner or conductor of the paper (but what that influence was Petitioner never could learn, except that he was told some of the boxes of clothes, &c., which came ashore were opened for a particular purpose) to get a counter-notice inserted that the previous one was a falsehood, although one of the transactions to which that first notice referred took place in the presence of hundreds of people on the north shore.

That immediately after, one of the satellites of the revenue officer adopted a practice of following Petitioner through the town, using abusive language to him; and Petitioner observed that although the police were then very active in watching any old apple-woman or others using what they called obscene or indecent language to each other, and bringing them before the Magistrates, they listened with grins and smirks to this person calling Petitioner "a b—— informer."

That Petitioner employed a solicitor in Sydney to deal with the case, and he has had much annoyance and some expense with these parties.

That the practice of revenue officers trafficking on such occasions is calculated directly to involve the lives and properties of Her Majesty's subjects; and he had abundant reason to know that the revenue officer was encouraged in his various proceedings and manœuvres about these transactions, by the parties connected with the revenue department in Sydney.

That Petitioner was so far from wishing to involve the person who followed him through the streets using abusive language, that Petitioner had actually refrained from writing the notice for the newspaper until the traffic had been as it were legalized by sales made by the revenue officer, and when he was at least secure by the fact of such bargains and sales having been made by a person bearing Her Majesty's commission; and he did not even mention his name in the newspaper, nor point to him, nor any other person having those dealings.

That Petitioner even heard the late Sub-Collector of Customs at Newcastle encouraging the person to whom he has referred, by using approving language when the other was using abusive language against Petitioner in his hearing.

Petitioner respectfully submits that it is the duty of the representatives of the people to call those officials to account; and Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to inquire into these transactions.

And Petitioner will pray.

SAMUEL GORDON.

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DENNIS DWYER.**

(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 March, 1871.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Dennis Dwyer, of Wamberall, in the District of Brisbane Water, formerly a Sergeant in Her Majesty's 4th, or King's Own, Regiment of Foot, and late Chief Constable of Gosford,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That Petitioner arrived in this Colony as a Sergeant in the above Regiment in the year 1832, and was shortly afterwards stationed at Emu Plains, in charge of the ironed gang then employed making the road over Lapstone Hill; and upon his return to Sydney he was appointed by Major England as Stockade Sergeant over the ironed gangs stationed at Carter's Barracks, where he remained until discharged in July, 1837—the said discharge being granted as a special favour for good conduct.

That Petitioner, immediately after his discharge from the Army, was appointed Chief Constable of Gosford and the District of Brisbane Water, which office, in conjunction with those of Inspector of Distilleries, Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and Bailiff of the Small Debts Court, he held for a period of twenty-two and a half years.

That Petitioner was charged before the Bench of Magistrates at Gosford, in the year 1859, with being intoxicated in his own house, and at a time when he had no special duty to perform, and was offered by the President of the Bench, before any hearing of the charge took place, his choice of either tendering his resignation of the offices held by him, or of being dismissed if the charge was found proven against him; the President also informing Petitioner that in the event of his resigning, it was the intention of the Bench of Magistrates unanimously to strongly recommend him to the Government as a fit person for either a pension or a gratuity, on account of his long service and hitherto good conduct.

That Petitioner having previously been injured in the execution of his duty, by being thrown from his horse and trampled upon, whereby he sustained great bodily injury, and being moreover greatly influenced by the promise of the Bench of Magistrates made through their President, did there and then resign the offices held by him, but has not as yet received anything from the Government, although he is certain the recommendation was duly forwarded.

That in consequence of the various injuries sustained by Petitioner in the execution of his duty he is now unable to earn his living as a labouring man, and is consequently in great distress, and humbly begs to lay his case before your Honorable House for consideration. Having faithfully and zealously performed his duty, both as a soldier and a police officer, for a period of thirty-two and a half years, he cannot resist the impression that he has been very hardly dealt with, in being deprived of all reward for such long and arduous services for one single fault (and that one fault not proven against him) committed in the course of a tenure of services extending over half an ordinary lifetime.

That Petitioner prays your Honorable House will take his case into your merciful consideration, and will grant him such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DENNIS DWYER.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JAMES EDWARD WARBY.

(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 June, 1871.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of James Edward Warby, of Hay, in the Colony of New South Wales, wholesale wine and spirit merchant,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner is duly licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors, wholesale, within this Colony.

That he is also the owner of a steamer, the "J. H. P.", plying on the River Murrumbidgee, whereof Mr. Allan Lakeman is supercargo.

That your Petitioner, on or about the seventh day of August, 1870, took and executed an order for a case of gin (containing not less than two gallons), to be forwarded to a Mr. Stratfull, a publican at Narandera, on the Murrumbidgee River, which case was delivered by the said Allan Lakeman, as such supercargo, from the said steamer in an open and public manner.

That for such delivery of spirituous liquor the said Allan Lakeman was, on the 30th day of September, 1870, fined by the Bench at Wagga Wagga in the sum of thirty pounds, which had to be paid by your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner appealed to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Governor of the Colony, for a remission of the said fine, but the said Bench reported against same.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will address His Excellency the Governor on your Petitioner's behalf, or that the whole matter may be referred to a Committee of your Honorable House.

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

JAMES EDWARD WARBY.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIMS OF MR. BARTHOLOMEW RUSH ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
*23 September, 1870.*

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1870.

1870.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES, No. 9. THURSDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1870.

7. Claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Lackey moved, pursuant to amended Notice No. 1 (*Other Business*),—

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush to compensation for damages sustained by him at law as Contractor for the Northern Line of Telegraph Extension from Blacktown Road, *viâ* Wiseman's Ferry, to Maitland and Newcastle.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Leary, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Driver, Mr. Egan, Commander Onslow, Mr. Nowlan, and the Mover.

(3.) That the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1867-8, on the same subject, together with the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, and papers referred to, that Committee, be referred to this Committee.

And Mr. Morrice requiring that the said Committee be appointed by Ballot,—

Question,—That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush to compensation for damages sustained by him at law as Contractor for the Northern Line of Telegraph Extension from Blacktown Road *viâ* Wiseman's Ferry, to Maitland and Newcastle; and that the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1867-8, on the same subject, together with the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, and papers referred to, that Committee, be referred to this Committee,—put and passed.

Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following to be the Committee duly appointed:—Mr. Driver, Mr. Egan, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Nowlan, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Leary, Mr. Macleay, and Commander Onslow.

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VOTES, No. 24. FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

7. Claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush:—Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 25th August, 1870.  
Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings...	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4

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1870.

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**CLAIMS OF MR. BARTHOLOMEW RUSH.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 25th August, 1870, with power to send for persons and papers,—to inquire into and report upon the claims of Mr. Bartholomew Rush to compensation for damages sustained by him at law as Contractor for the Northern Line of Telegraph Extension from Blacktown Road, *viâ* Wiseman's Ferry to Maitland and Newcastle,—to whom was referred, on the same date, the Progress Report from the Select Committee of Session 1867-8, on the same subject, together with the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of evidence taken before, and papers referred to, that Committee, have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the case of Petitioner, Bartholomew Rush, and, after perusal of the evidence given before a former Committee, find that in March, 1859, Petitioner became Contractor for the construction of a Telegraph line from Blacktown Road to Windsor, thence *viâ* Wiseman's Ferry to Wollombi, West Maitland, Maitland, and Newcastle,—the work to be done under the direction of a Superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. That Mr. Mooney was appointed for this purpose.\* That wherever timber was required for the erection of this line it was taken without demur until the line reached the property of Mr. A. W. Scott, at Woodford, near Hexham. That Mr. Mooney, the superintendent, directed the men employed by Petitioner to enter the lands of Mr. Scott, and remove such poles as were required; and it is stated that there was no other place within 20 miles where suitable timber could be procured. Mr. Scott complained of the removal of his timber; but the Superintendent (Mr. Mooney) believing he was justified by the Act of Parliament, 20 Vict., No. 41, being an Act to establish and regulate Electric Telegraphs,† insisted upon having the said trees, in order that the erection of this line of Telegraph might not be delayed. That Mr. Scott thereupon instituted proceedings against Petitioner and Mr. Mooney, the case having been tried at Maitland, in March, 1860, before His Honor Sir J. N. Dickinson, when a verdict was returned for defendants. That a new trial was moved for, and granted, which took place in March, 1861, at Maitland, before Mr. Justice Wise, when a verdict was returned in favour of plaintiff, with £95 damages. That Petitioner's expenses, legal costs, and costs of witnesses must have amounted to a very large sum—Petitioner states upwards of £700.

Your Committee are of opinion that the case of Petitioner is one of great hardship, seeing that the practice had been up to this time to fell such timber wheresoever it was found suitable for the purpose, and the Act before-mentioned furnishing conclusive authority in such cases. They therefore beg to report to your Honorable House that the case of Petitioner is one deserving the favourable consideration of the Government.

JNO. LACKEY,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 23rd September, 1870.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey,  
Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Macleay,  
Commander Onslow.

Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

In the absence of a Quorum the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Byrnes,

Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Egan.

Committee deliberated.

Chairman submitted Report.

Same *read*, as follows :—

“YOUR Committee have carefully considered the case of Petitioner, Bartholomew Rush, and after perusal of the evidence given before a former Committee, find, that in March, 1859, Petitioner became Contractor for the construction of a telegraph line from Blacktown Road to Windsor, thence *via* Wiseman's Ferry to Wollombi, West Maitland, Maitland, and Newcastle, the work to be done under the direction of a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. That Mr. Mooney was appointed for this purpose.\* That wherever timber was required for the erection of this line it was taken without demur until the line reached the property of Mr. A. W. Scott, at Woodford, near Hexham. That Mr. Mooney, the superintendent, directed the men employed by Petitioner to enter the lands of Mr. Scott and remove such poles as were required, and it is stated that there was no other place within 20 miles where suitable timber could be procured. Mr. Scott complained of the removal of his timber, but the superintendent (Mr. Mooney) believing he was justified by the Act of Parliament 20 Vict., No. 41, being an Act to establish and regulate Electric Telegraphs,† insisted upon having the said trees, in order that the erection of this line of telegraph might not be delayed. That Mr. Scott thereupon instituted proceedings against Petitioner and Mr. Mooney, the case having been tried at Maitland, in March, 1860, before His Honor Sir J. N. Dickinson, when a verdict was returned for defendants. That a new trial was moved for and granted, which took place in March, 1861, at Maitland, before Mr. Justice Wise, when a verdict was returned in favour of plaintiff, with £95 damages. That Petitioner's expenses, legal costs, and costs of witnesses must have amounted to a very large sum—Petitioner states upwards of £700.

“Your Committee are of opinion that the case of Petitioner is one of great hardship, seeing that the practice had been up to this time to fell such timber wheresoever it was found suitable for the purpose, and the Act before-mentioned furnishing conclusive authority in such cases. They therefore beg to report to your Honorable House that the case of Petitioner is one deserving the favourable consideration of the Government.”

Question proposed,—That the Report, as *read*, be the Report of this Committee.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Byrnes.

Noes, 1.

Mr. Egan.

Chairman to report to the House.

\* Letter of appointment, 58/1225.

† Clause 3.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AGENCY OF THE COLONY.

(LETTER FROM COLONIAL TREASURER TO MESSRS. LLOYD, BELLBY, &amp; CO., UPON THEIR RESIGNATION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 October, 1870.**[Laid on Table in accordance with answer to Question No. 2, in Votes and Proceedings No. 38, Wednesday, 19 October, 1870.]*

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MESSRS. LLOYD, BELLBY, &amp; CO., LONDON.

The Treasury, 12th January, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated London, 18th November, 1859, and in reply am directed to inform you that the Postage-plate mentioned therein has been duly handed over by Messrs. G. A. Lloyd & Co., of this City.

I am also instructed to state that it affords the Treasurer much pleasure to observe the satisfactory result of your account with this Government, on the 17th November last, as exhibited in the account current forwarded by you.

I am to take the opportunity of conveying to you Mr. Samuel's approval of the business-like manner in which the Commercial Agency has been conducted by you, and at the same time to express his regret that the connection between the Government and your house should have necessarily terminated so abruptly.

I am requested by Mr. Samuel to return you his thanks for your offer to render to your successors in the Agency (Messrs. Willis, Merry, & Co.) any co-operation and advice that they may stand in need of.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY LANE,

Under Secretary.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THE FIJI ISLANDS.

(PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF, TO NEW SOUTH WALES—PETITION—REV. J. D. LANG, D.D.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 September, 1870.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Dunmore Lang, Doctor of Divinity,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Fiji Islands—one of the groups of the Western Pacific Ocean—have for years past, but especially of late, been attracting much attention on the part of the inhabitants of the Australian Colonies, as being a peculiarly eligible field for commercial enterprise, as also for the settlement of a people of British origin for the growth of intertropical productions, the land being exceedingly fertile, and the climate highly salubrious.

2. That the estimated area of the Fiji Islands is forty thousand square miles, that is, considerably larger than the Kingdom of Portugal, and one-third larger than Scotland; while the white population, which consists chiefly of emigrants from the Australian Colonies, with about one-fourth of the whole number Americans and Germans, is now rapidly increasing, and already amounts to nearly three thousand souls; the natives, who are of the Papuan negro type, being roughly estimated at two hundred thousand.

3. That the exports of the Fiji Islands, consisting principally of Sea Island cotton of the first quality, are estimated at eighty thousand pounds sterling for the present year, while the imports, chiefly British goods and manufactures, are of considerably larger amount; the Islands in question thus presenting a field of indefinite extent for the growth of the great staple of the manufactures of England, and a highly promising market for her trade and commerce.

4. That the Fiji Islands are at present held by a number of petty chiefs, all of whom exercise sovereign and irresponsible power in their own limited districts, there being no lord paramount or king, to whom other chiefs of inferior position could ever be expected to yield submission.

5. That although the natives of these Islands are generally well-disposed towards white men residing among them, such a state of things as this condition of the Islands implies must necessarily lead to occasional if not frequent acts of aggression, violence, and bloodshed, together with much lawlessness, social injustice, and irremediable wrong-doing, while it has actually given rise to an earnest desire in both classes of the population for the establishment of a regular Government in the Islands by some civilized nation.

6. That Her Majesty's Government having declined, about ten years since, although strongly solicited by the native Chiefs, to annex the Fiji Islands as a British Colony, and being now still less likely to do so after the recent withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, these Islands are liable at any moment to be seized and annexed by some sovereign power in Christendom other than Great Britain, proposals having been actually put forth by interested parties in the Islands, for their annexation either to the United States or to the North German Confederation.

7. That the occupation of the Fiji Islands by any foreign power in Christendom would be exceedingly detrimental to British interests in the Pacific Ocean, as well as calamitous in a very high degree to this Colony, with which from its geographical position and vicinity to the Islands, as well as from the common origin of their European inhabitants, these Islands will always be intimately connected.

8. That in the opinion of your Petitioner, there is ample and sufficient authority for annexing and re-establishing a regular Government in the Fiji Islands as a dependency of New South Wales, in the Commission issued by the Imperial Government to Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., the first Governor of this Colony, in the year 1787; that Commission defining the territories over which Governor Phillip and his successors were to exercise jurisdiction, as extending from Cape York in latitude  $11^{\circ} 37'$  south, to the South Cape in latitude  $43^{\circ} 30'$  south, and inland to the westward as far as  $135^{\circ}$  east longitude, *comprehending all the Islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean, within the latitudes of the above-mentioned Capes.*"

9. That the only Island adjacent in the Pacific Ocean that was ever taken possession of and annexed under this Commission, till a comparatively recent period, was Norfolk Island, which was occupied and settled by the Governor in the year 1788, immediately after the founding of this Colony.

10. That in the year 1837 a Company, of which the late Earl Durham was Chairman, having been formed in London, for the colonization of New Zealand, a Bill with that object was submitted to the Imperial Parliament in the year 1838, but that Bill was successfully opposed and thrown out, through the adverse influence of the Church of England and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies, who alleged that colonization of New Zealand would be disastrous and ruinous to their missions in that Island, as also to the natives themselves, and that the Colonial Office, in the persons of Lord John Russell and his successor the Marquis of Normanby, was strongly opposed to the measure.

11. That your Petitioner having arrived in England from New South Wales shortly after the rejection of the New Zealand Company's Bill, and having touched at that island on his way thither, published a pamphlet in London entitled, "New Zealand in 1839," in which, while he strongly recommended the immediate colonization of New Zealand by Her Majesty's Government, as a measure of urgent necessity at the time, he also proved, not only to the satisfaction of the New Zealand Company, but to that even of the Colonial Office, that no Act of the Imperial Parliament was necessary in the case, that the original Commission of 1787 was then still in force, and that New Zealand could therefore be colonized at once under that Commission, as a dependency of New South Wales.

12. That all this was done accordingly, the Marquis of Normanby being reluctantly obliged, through the pressure of the New Zealand Company, to authorize the Governor of New South Wales, in the year 1840, to take the requisite steps for annexing New Zealand, and setting up a regular Government in the Island as a dependency of New South Wales, in virtue of the original Commission addressed to Captain Phillip, the first Governor of this Colony, of date 1787.

13. That this Commission is still in force, and has never been either abrogated or repealed, although certain portions of the territory which it originally included have since been disjoined from New South Wales, and constituted separate Colonies, by the Imperial Government, viz.:—Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania in the year 1824, South Australia in 1837, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859; these Colonies having therefore no rights to plead under the Commission of 1787—all such rights being now vested in the Government of New South Wales.

14. That the Fiji Islands group being *islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean, within the latitudes of the above-mentioned Capes*, that is, Cape York and the South Cape, may therefore be taken possession of at once by the Government of New South Wales, without any fresh authority from the Imperial Government, all the territorial rights of the Crown having been formerly ceded to New South Wales by the Constitution Act of the Imperial Parliament, in the year 1855.

15. That the annexation of these Islands to New South Wales, and the setting up of a regular Government in the group, under the Commission of 1787, would not only be a measure of great commercial importance, but one of equity and justice to this Colony, as it has only been through the expenditure of British money in New South Wales, and the efforts and enterprise of the people of this Colony for the last eighty years and upwards, that the colonization of any Islands in the Pacific Ocean has been rendered at all practicable for any Power in Christendom.

16. That the waste lands of the Fiji Islands, if duly administered by a regular Government assuming the right of pre-emption over all future purchases of lands from the natives, and establishing a Court of competent jurisdiction to investigate and decide upon all alleged past purchases, besides ensuring a sufficient extent of eligible land for the natives, and protecting them in the enjoyment of their possessions against the cupidity and chicanery of unprincipled Europeans, would form an eligible field for the settlement of tens of thousands of the redundant population of the Mother Country, and secure us an ample security for whatever funds might be required in the first instance for their importation.

17. That, in the estimation of reputable persons, well acquainted with the condition and prospects of the Fiji Islands, the European inhabitants of these islands would be both able and willing to defray the whole cost of a regular Government, so as not to subject this Colony to any expense whatever, either for the erection of such a Government or for its future maintenance and support.

18. That the natives of the Fiji Islands being scattered, for the most part, on a number of moderately sized islands, under their respective Chiefs, are incapable of combining like the Maories of New Zealand in any common effort against Europeans, and that there is therefore no likelihood of any war with the natives, especially under a Government that would do them justice, and recognize and respect their rights.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take this matter of extreme urgency into your consideration, and do whatever in your wisdom may facilitate the establishment of a regular Government in the Fiji Islands, as a dependency of New South Wales.

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

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

Sydney, 22nd September, 1870.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**THE FIJI ISLANDS.**

(PETITION—WILLIAM NEILL, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 April, 1871.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, assembled on the invitation of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, on the 13th April, 1871,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the Fiji Islands, one of the largest groups of the Western Pacific, situated between the fifteenth and twentieth parallels of south latitude, have, within the last few years, become a peculiarly interesting field for commercial speculation, as well as for agricultural settlement to the Australian Colonies generally, but especially to the City of Sydney as the head quarters of their trade; the white population of the group, which consists almost exclusively of British subjects, although including a few Germans and Americans, being now rapidly increasing, and already numbering upwards of three thousands souls, while the native population is variously estimated at from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand.

2. That the political condition and prospects of these Islands are at present exceedingly unsatisfactory, and a source of much anxiety to the well-wishers and promoters of Christian civilization in the Pacific Ocean, there being no provision for the administration of justice either among the white population, or between them and the native inhabitants, while Her Majesty's Government having declined to proclaim the Fiji Islands a British Colony, notwithstanding the earnest desire of their principal inhabitants, both native and European, they are liable, at any moment, in the event of any disturbance or civil war among the natives themselves, to be annexed by any maritime power other than Great Britain, a consummation which, in the opinion of your Petitioner, would be detrimental in a very high degree to British interests throughout the Pacific Ocean; but more especially to the interests of all these Australian Colonies, in view of the immediate establishment of a line of mail steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, for which the Fiji Islands will be the principal station in the Southern Pacific.

3. That recognizing it as a principle of Imperial policy that no British subjects can found any Colony or Colonies without the express authority of the Crown, your Petitioner would most respectfully submit that, in view of the actual state of the Fiji Islands, as well as the Isles of the Western Pacific generally, such a modification of this principle as would enable the Government of New South Wales to make the requisite arrangements for establishing the administration of justice in these Islands, but so as not to subject the Imperial Government to any responsibility or expense in carrying out such arrangements, is at present a matter of absolute necessity.

Your Petitioner would therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to bring this matter of peculiar urgency under the notice of the Imperial authorities, that the requisite measures may be taken for the establishment of the administration of justice in the Fiji Islands, and that British and Australian interests throughout the Pacific Ocean may thereby be conserved and maintained.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

WILLIAM NEILL, J.P.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BOTANIC GARDENS.

(REPORT ON PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 May, 1871.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Botanic Gardens,  
Sydney, 24 May, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a General Report on the present condition of this establishment, in which attention is specially directed to the more recent alterations and improvements made in the Gardens and Domains.

## THE UPPER GARDEN.

The arrangement of the grounds for the most part by straight walks and square divisions is such as to preclude any very effective change being made in its general appearance. The efforts lately made to improve this part of the Garden have been mainly confined to enriching the beds with fresh soil, obtained from Hyde Park and the University Paddocks, to the removal of unsightly or useless plants, and to replacing these by new, rare, or more beautiful kinds, obtained in exchange from various quarters of the World. By this means a general improvement in appearance has been effected, and the interest of the Garden greatly increased. This Garden, being the oldest and best protected, contains the greatest number of species; and as every part is thickly planted, a very large number of the Natural Families of Exogens are here represented by many of their most beautiful members. Some of these which are of a robust habit have unfortunately to be restricted in their growth, and in some instances have had to be removed altogether; otherwise they would have occupied too much space, and robbed the smaller plants of their proper nourishment. This cause has led to the removal, from time to time, of many old plants of large growth, which have now representatives in the Lower Garden, where they can have more spaces. The two largest trees of the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*), situated in the centre of the grounds, do not appear to affect any of the plants growing near them, although they are the largest and oldest of the trees, and are really magnificent specimens—doubtless the finest by far of any in cultivation. Both are said to have been planted in 1818. The one in the centre of the main walk, which has of late years scarcely increased in height, has greatly improved in appearance by the growth and increase of its lateral branches; the other, growing near it, is not so well furnished, but has steadily advanced in height, and is now 120 feet high.

In the border next to the wall, the soil of which was specially prepared, a large number of rare and beautiful Rhododendrons was planted; but notwithstanding every care taken of them, nearly all the kinds have perished, although the situation is the most shaded and coolest of any that could be selected for them. This failure is much to be regretted, as when in flower they are the most charming description of plants. Many of the species and varieties which perished here have been grown with advantage in some of the gardens near the city, where the soil is of a boggy or stronger kind. Azaleas, however, which are very nearly allied to the Rhododendrons, and require the same soil and treatment, succeed admirably here, and flower every year most profusely.

On the western side, usually denominated the "Old Garden," the system of straight walks has been departed from, and the grounds laid out into more irregular forms. Advantage has been taken of this to group together plants having the same general character or properties. On the upper side of the main dividing walk, there are fine examples of some of the trees which constitute the brush or jungle forests of our Coast Districts, collected and planted here principally by my predecessors, Cunningham and Fraser. Among these are the first discovered plants of some now very widely distributed and well known trees, viz., the "Silky Oak" of colonists (*Grevillea robusta*), and the so-called "Moreton Bay Pine" (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), and others. Adjoining these are some fine Proteaceous trees, principally *Rhopalos* from S. America, and *Banksias*, *Stenocarpus*, *Helicia*, and *Hakea*, natives of this Country. On the other or northern side is a small group of *Abies*,—a class of Conifers which as a rule do not succeed well in this Garden.

Garden. The largest and oldest of these, planted about fifteen years ago, are not more than about 15 feet high; *A. Khutrow*, *A. Smithiana*, and *A. orientalis*, being the best examples. Several species of the genus, although tried in various parts of the Garden, grow very slowly or perish soon after being planted out. These last nearly all belong to the *Picea* section. The Japanese species seem better suited for our climate; *A. yezoensis* and *A. firma* having grown very freely,—a plant of the former being now 25 feet high, and beautifully furnished. This was planted out about seven years ago. The *Dammara*, another and a noble genus of Conifers, growing near to these on the side nearest to the creek, form a very fine group. With one exception (*D. macrophylla*, indigenous to Vanicola or La Pérouse Island), all the known species of the genus are here represented; *D. robusta*, from Queensland, and *D. Moorei*, from New Caledonia, showing the greatest luxuriance of growth. Both of these were planted in the same year,—1853; the former being now 53 feet high, and the latter nearly the same height. In the centre of this part of the Garden is a collection of Palms, which give a very pleasing effect, and are perhaps the most attractive feature of any part of the grounds. The first plantation of these was made in 1862, and nearly all were of the more hardy kinds. These succeeded so well that about two years ago an adjoining portion of ground was cleared and well trenched, the natural soil, which is of a very sandy character, being well mixed with town manure and vegetable mould. In this a new plantation was made of other and more tender kinds. Most of these have grown sufficiently well to prove that they will stand exposure without any protection. The only failures, have been species from Assam and the warmer parts of India. Among the exotic kinds, the most successful have been *Cocos plumosa*, several species of *Phœnix*, *Areca madagascariensis*, *Livistonia olivæformis*, *Latania Borbonica*, *Areca rubra*, *Elais guineensis*, *Caryota urens*, *Hyphorbe indica*, *Chamærops martiana*, and *Copernicia cerifera*.

Near the gate going out to the Lower Garden, as much ground as could be spared for the purpose has been lately cleared and planted, the one side with a selection of plants valuable for their commercial products, and the other with plants having medicinal properties. Of neither class is the collection yet extensive; but as other kinds of each description are procured, they will be added, and will eventually prove a source of great interest to the public.

#### THE LOWER GARDEN.

This Garden is now almost as complete as it can be made at present. Within the last few years, by extension and by the necessary alterations of boundary, such improvements have been effected in the grounds as to render them as diversified in character, and as picturesque in appearance as those of any public establishment of the kind in this or, perhaps, any other part of the World. Originally of a barren, undulating, rocky nature, advantage has been taken of the irregularities of surface, by quarrying away rock, by the introduction of large quantities of fresh soil, and by judicious planting, to create throughout the whole extent features of the most pleasing description. This has required a lengthened period of time and an immense amount of labour to accomplish. Unlike the Upper Garden, with its straight walks and regular compartments, every part of this is laid out in a more or less irregular form, clumped with plantations, with the larger growing trees dotted over the extensive lawns, composed of the "couch" of colonists (*Cynodon dactylon*), or the "buffalo-grass" (*Stenotaphrum glabrum*), which, for compactness of growth or beauty of appearance cannot be surpassed. This, the more modern method of laying out grounds, readily admits of new plantations being formed for the accommodation of new plants, as the collection increases, as well as other improvements being made, without injury to existing trees or affecting the general character of the Garden. The principal alterations recently made have been continuations and completion of the borders on both sides of the walk formerly the road which divided the two Gardens, extensions of the plantations near the Sun-dial, and the relaying out of the upper part of the Garden near the Eastern Lodge, by the formation of new walks and plantations. Previously this immediate locality was rather unsightly and barren, in consequence of its rocky nature; now it is one of the most beautiful parts of the Garden.

At the western end, near the Bathing-house, the sea-wall has been raised by about 4 feet above the surface for a distance of 130 yards, as a protection against the strong north-easterly winds, which had a most blighting effect on all kinds of vegetation in this very exposed situation. This, together with the extension of the main walk to the extreme end, as well as the levelling and top-dressing the ground adjoining, has given this end of the Garden that finished appearance which it much required. These alterations will be more clearly understood upon reference to the accompanying plan, on which they are indicated by green colour.

The reclamation of ground from the Cove, now in progress, has proved a most tedious work, and is in its present condition very unsightly. It will yet take a very considerable time to fill in the entire space enclosed; and, when this is accomplished, the labour of preparing the ground for planting will be far greater than any similar work hitherto done here. The material with which the reclamation has been made is generally of the worst description, and very unsuitable for cultivation. Stiff blue clay from the bottom of Darling Harbour, and shell *débris*, forming at least three-fourths of the whole. In the ground formerly reclaimed from the Cove, and now one of the most ornamental parts of the Garden, the soil was nearly all pure silt deposited from the sewers, rich in some respects, and easily worked into condition. As yet very little silt of this kind has been sent here, the greater part being taken out to sea, which is much to be regretted, as it is almost the only stuff taken up by the dredge that can be readily rendered fit for the growth of plants. In the absence of this, the only way by which the poor material now being employed in reclamation can be made suitable for garden purposes will be, to largely incorporate it with street sweepings or with manure, of which a constant supply may be obtained, should the proposition of bringing the manure and other refuse from the Abattoirs to the Garden be carried into effect.

Both Gardens have suffered greatly by the late and former heavy rains of the past season: much soil has been washed from the beds occupying the more sloping positions, and the walks greatly denuded of their gravel, and in many places deeply furrowed by the action of the water. To replace the soil, and provide suitable materials for the walks and put them again into good condition, will require a considerable outlay of money, as well as much time and labour. Every effort will be made, however, to accomplish these objects without seeking for any addition to the sum originally proposed for the ordinary maintenance of the Garden.

By the accession of the grounds (about 5 acres in extent) formerly attached to Government House as a kitchen garden, an additional annual expenditure of at least £100 has been incurred. At present this garden is used as a nursery, and for growing greenstuff for the animals and birds now in the Garden;



Garden; but should it be considered advisable to turn it into a more integral part of the Botanic Gardens, a large expenditure will first have to be made in the preparation of the soil and proper formation of the grounds; and when complete in this respect, the expense of maintenance will necessarily be increased.

Although the climate and sheltered position which the Garden occupies permit of a most varied collection of plants being cultivated in the open air, yet there are many most interesting kinds which cannot be grown with success. Most of the tropical fruits have been repeatedly tried, and very many failed, as, for instance, nearly all the *Anonas*, or "custard-apples," the "breadfruit," and "jackfruit," two species of *Artocarpus*, the "alligator pear" (*Persca gratissima*), the "Durian" (*Duria zibethinus*), the "mangosteen" (*Garcinia mangostana*), the "cashew-nut" (*Anacardium occidentale*), the "Brazil" or "Paranut" (*Bertholletia excelsa*), and others. A similar want of success has attended the attempt to grow the "Gutta percha" (*Isonandra gutta*), the "nutmeg" (*Myristica moschata*), the "clove" (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), &c. To illustrate these and a vast number of other plants of a similar character, a large Conservatory is much to be desired, as the present accommodation for plants of a tender nature is exceedingly limited. The Glass-house and the fine collection of plants lately presented by T. S. Mort, Esq., will prove a great acquisition in this respect, but its size will not be sufficient for plants of a large growth, and a house of much greater dimensions will be still urgently required.

Sugar having now become an important product in the Colony, considerable attention has been devoted to the introduction of sugar-cane from various countries, with the view to obtaining the kinds most suitable for cultivation in this Country. Mr. John Caldwell, the Agent for the Mauritius Government, lately on a visit here, contributed many fine varieties from New Caledonia and Tahiti. The Colonial Sugar Company, through Mr. Melmoth Hall, sent a large number of different kinds obtained from Java and adjoining islands, and all the sorts exhibited by Mr. Walter Hill, of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, at the last show of the Agricultural Society, have been procured from that gentleman. All these and the cane previously in the Garden form a rather extensive collection, and a further addition is shortly expected from Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies. Mr. Melmoth Hall has done a very important service in supplying examples of the cane grown in the various localities in the Northern Districts, with the names attached, in every instance, by which they are known, in order that hereafter, when fully established, a proper description of each may be given, and a general nomenclature arrived at, as well as the exact number of kinds ascertained; it being well understood that the same kinds of cane are now in cultivation under two or more different names.

Silk, another valuable product, may, with a little encouragement, soon become one of very general interest and importance to colonists. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, the various kinds of mulberry—the principal food of the silkworm—may be cultivated with the most perfect ease and success. No climate can be more suitable than this for the growth of these trees, and, once established, they may be considered as permanent. There are now in this collection, in addition to the common black mulberry (*Morus nigra*), six varieties of the white (*Morus alba*), cuttings of all of which will be distributed to the public on application.

The Aviary continues to be a source of much attraction to visitors. It has, however, been found to be expensive and difficult to keep up the interest of the collection, in consequence of the losses sustained by deaths and the mysterious disappearance of some of our rarest native birds. Donations to this department have been of late comparatively few, although in exchange donors are entitled to such plants as can be spared. Under the circumstances, resort has been had to purchasing, from dealers and others, such birds and animals as might be required—otherwise the collection would have dwindled down to perfect insignificance. The more recent donations, for which thanks are due, have been, viz. :—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6 California quails, by Mr. G. E. Lloyd.               | 1 white kangaroo rat, by Mr. Hannan.         |
| 2 Mantschura pheasants, by Zoological Society, London. | 1 mongoose, by Mr. J. Griffiths.             |
| 1 golden pheasant, by Mr. W. Broughton.                | 1 porcupine, by Mr. H. Zions.                |
| 1 brush turkey, by Mrs. Davis.                         | 2 native bears, by Mr. R. Ezzy.              |
| 1 kangaroo, by Mr. G. Hill.                            | 1 opossum, by Mr. H. E. Edwards.             |
| 4 wood hens, by Captain Field.                         | 1 rock wallaby, by Mr. Black.                |
| 1 magpie goose, by Mr. H. H. Hall.                     | 4 common quails, by Mr. Morehead.            |
| 1 emu, by Mr. J. Perry.                                | 2 squatter pigeons, by do.                   |
| 1 curlew, by Mr. H. Moore.                             | 1 Cape Barren goose, by Mr. E. Ramsay.       |
| 2 black ducks, by Mr. E. Cockerot.                     | 1 fruit pigeon, by Rev. J. P. Sunderland.    |
| 1 Paradise duck, by do.                                | 1 seal, by Mr. C. Hickey.                    |
| 1 land rail, by Mr. J. Brown.                          | 2 Maori hens, by do.                         |
| 1 wallaby, by Mr. F. Koston.                           | 3 N. Caledonia rails, by Mr. E. Casselmann.  |
| 2 bandicoots, by Mr. Holland.                          | 1 N. Zealand penguin, by Commodore Stirling. |
| 1 goatsucker, by Mr. J. Hay.                           | 1 wedge-tailed eagle, by Mr. Sloper Cox.     |
| 1 white hawk, by Mr. Graigg.                           | 4 black ducks, by do.                        |
| 1 king quail, by Mr. J. Algar.                         | 1 golden pheasant, by Mr. Edward Lee         |

During the past year the Garden has been enriched by the introduction of a vast number of new and rare plants, which have been contributed from Europe, Africa, India, the neighbouring Colonies, and other Countries. Special mention may be made of those from Dr. Hooker, C.B., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Dr. Moore, Royal Botanic Gardens, Dublin; Messrs. Veitch, nurserymen, London, who, as usual, have been most liberal; Mr. A. Henderson, nurseryman, London; Mr. J. C. Schmidt, and Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, Erfurt, Prussia; Dr. Reichenbach, Botanic Gardens, Hamburg; Mr. A. Dallièrè, Ghent, Belgium; Mr. McKen, Botanic Gardens, Natal; the Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Cape Town; Mr. Clarke, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; Dr. Thwaites, Botanic Gardens, Ceylon; Dr. Schœffer, Botanic Gardens, Java; Mr. C. M. Ware, Japan; Dr. von Mueller, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne; Mr. Brunning, nurseryman, Melbourne, Mr. Abbott, Botanic Gardens, Hobart Town; Dr. Schomburgk, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide; Mr. Hill, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane; the Rev. Mr. Whitmere, Tonga Island; and the Rev. Mr. Baker, Samoa Island.

Valuable additions continue to be made to the Library, which now contains many of the best standard works on Botany, and also to the Herbarium. Both of these afford a ready and most useful means of reference to those who desire to consult them.

The condition of nearly all the buildings connected with this establishment is a subject which requires the early and best consideration of the Government. The office or library, the quarters of the Bailiff and Propagator, adjoining the store rooms, the Overseer's house, and even that in which I reside, are all unsightly. With the exception of the latter, all are old, badly built, in wretched condition, damp, most unhealthy, and quite unworthy of the place. To level every one of these with the ground and replace them by others more suitable, in better positions, and lay out the ground which they now occupy in an ornamental manner, are works which urgently require to be done, and which doubtless the public would view with the utmost satisfaction.

#### THE DOMAINS.

There are now very nearly four miles of carriage roads, and upwards of four miles and a half of footpaths, in the Domains. To keep all these in proper condition requires constant supervision and a large expenditure of money. Formerly the carriage roads were repaired by means of gravel, obtainable in the Outer Domain, and the ground excavated for this purpose filled in with town refuse, which soon becomes covered with a thick coating of grass, and in time makes excellent soil for plantations. There is now very little good gravel to be procured, and such as remains is required for the footpaths, and for blending blue metal now used for the repair of carriage roads instead—a much more expensive but a far more suitable material. Much extra labour has been expended lately in bringing all these roads into as nearly as possible one uniform width, and new side footpaths made when practicable. This work could not, however, have been performed without an enormous outlay, but for the kindness of the late and present Mayor of the city, both of whom directed that the greater portion of street sweepings and other town rubbish should be carted into the Domain and deposited wherever it was wanted, without any charge. In addition to filling up hollows on the road-sides, this town stuff has been largely used for covering many bare rocky places, particularly near Mrs. Macquarie Point, opposite to the eastern and main entrances to the Garden, and the slopes facing Woolloomooloo. In the Inner Domain a very great quantity was trenched in with the ordinary soil, and with excellent effect, in sloping off the ground facing the Lower Garden, where, during the early part of last year, some thousands of tons of rock were quarried, in order to carry out the improvements which were so much required in this part of the Domain.

The native trees, mostly Eucalypts and Banksias, which a few years ago grew so thickly in all parts of the Domains, are fast disappearing from natural decay. However much the loss of these trees is to be deplored, there was no means of saving them. To replace these by others of more permanent growth has been an object steadily held in view for some years past. Towards this end, new plantations have been made, and isolated trees planted in situations where they would be likely to succeed; and unless this be continued, the Domains will not possess that shade so desirable in this climate, nor present that ornamental appearance which would naturally be expected in a place of such great public resort.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES MOORE,

Director.

APPENDIX

# PLAN

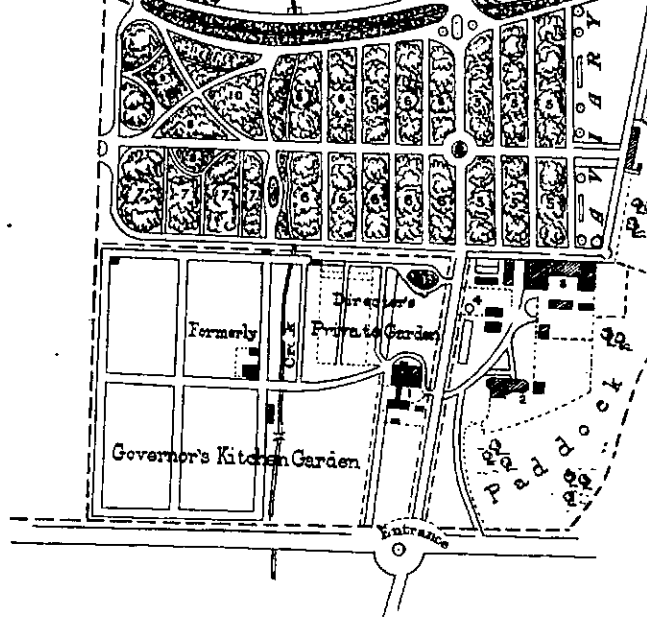
OF THE

## Botanic Garden, SYDNEY.

### FARM COVE

Boundary-line of ground in course of being reclaimed

INNER  
DOMAIN.



- 1 Director's Residence
- 2 Overseer's do.
- 3 Offices, Library, &c.
- 4 Hothouses, Frame Yard, &c.
- 5 Thalamifloræ
- 6 Calycifloræ
- 7 Monochlamydeæ
- 8 Palmæ
- 9 Abies & Cupressus
- 10 Dammara
- 11 Commercial Plants
- 12 Medicinal do.

OUTER DOMAIN

(Sig. 641)

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMPORTATION OF FRUIT TREES.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 April, 1871.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th March, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Copy of a letter from the Director of the Botanic Gardens, dated “ 27th August, 1866, to the Select Committee then sitting on the “ Disease “ in Fruit Trees,” together with Copies of any instructions from the “ Government to the same officer respecting his visiting Portugal or other “ places for the purpose of inquiring into the management and condition “ of Fruit Trees in the countries visited.
- “ (2.) A Statement of the number and description of Fruit Trees received at “ the Botanic Gardens from Don José Do Canto, the date of their reception, “ the number of trees propagated from them annually, the manner of their “ distribution, the names of the persons to whom they have been distri- “ buted, and where the original trees are kept, if in the possession of the “ Government, and if not in the possession of the Government, who has “ them, or to whom and upon what terms were they given, and by what “ authority were they disposed of.
- “ (3.) A Catalogue of the specimens of plants returned to Don José Do “ Canto in exchange for the trees presented by him to the Botanic Gardens.
- “ (4.) A Statement of the amount of money paid by the Government for or “ on account of Mr. Moore’s expenses, and for the importation and expor- “ tation of trees or plants exchanged in connection with this matter.
- “ (5.) A Copy of the letter from Don José Do Canto to the Director of the “ Botanic Gardens referring to the Disease in Orange or Fruit Trees.”

(*Mr. Tunks.*)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Director, Botanic Gardens, to W. Tunks, Esq., M.L.A. 27 August, 1866 .....	2
2.	Statement of the number and description of Fruit Trees received at the Botanic Gardens .....	2
3.	List of Plants sent in exchange to Senhor Do Canto.....	2
4.	Senhor José Do Canto to C. Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens .....	3

## IMPORTATION OF FRUIT TREES.

### No. 1.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS to W. TUNKS, Esq., M.L.A.

Botanic Gardens,  
Sydney, 27 August, 1866.

SIR,

A proposition has been made that I should take charge of and arrange the products of this Colony, at the ensuing Paris International Exhibition. In the event of this being finally approved of, I shall proceed to Europe about the latter part of the year; and while there, it has occurred to me that it might prove of much advantage to this Colony, but more particularly to very many of your constituents, if I were to visit Portugal, where the orange is most extensively cultivated, and inquire into its management, and especially to learn if the plant there suffer from any similar or analogous forms of disease to those with which it is affected in this country, and to make an early report to this Government on the subject. With this object in view, I have thought it right to address you, both as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Orange Disease, and as representative of the largest growers of that fruit in this Colony; in order that, if you consider such an inquiry as that suggested advisable, you will on public grounds move the Government to authorize me to make it.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES MOORE.

The instructions given by the Government to the Director of the Botanic Gardens were verbal, and strictly in accordance with the proposition contained in that gentleman's letter to the Chairman of the Select Committee on Disease in Fruit Trees.

### No. 2.

#### STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT TREES RECEIVED AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The fruit trees received from Senhor José Do Canto were different kinds of oranges, forty-seven plants of which reached this Colony alive. They arrived in August, 1868, but not in a sufficiently healthy state for being propagated, and were not increased in number while in the Botanic Gardens. As soon as they were strong enough for removal, they were divided into two lots, and distributed, by giving one lot containing the largest number of plants to James Pye, Esq., of Rocky Hall, Parramatta, and the other to the Hon. the Speaker. The original plants are therefore in the possession of these gentlemen, to whom they were given on the distinct understanding, in both cases, that any person desirous of scions of any of the kinds would be entitled to obtain them on application. This arrangement was made with the entire approval of the then Minister of Lands, W. Forster, Esq., in consequence of it being well known that orange-trees do not succeed well in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. Moore's expenses, while engaged in the Orange inquiry were £92 10s. There was no expense connected with the importation of the oranges into this country, the plants having been carried free.

### No. 3.

The plants sent in exchange to Senhor José Do Canto were,—

<p>Calamus australis Palm (from Port Denison) Echinocarpus australis Croton sp. (from N. Caledonia) Capparis mitchellii Gardenia chartacea, v. latifolia Sloanea australis Dammara, sp. (from N. Caledonia) Cupania xylocarpa Acmena elliptica Araucaria intermedia Podocarpus sp. (from N. Caledonia) Sterculia lurida Flindersia oxleyana Botryodendron latifolium Gardenia chartacea (2) Croton sp. (from N. Caledonia)</p>	<p>Alstonia sp. (from Queensland) Sterculia quadrifida Scelopora brownii Helicia youngiana Memecylon sp. Aehras australis Macrozamia denisonii Oxera pulchella Ackama hillii Cupania anacardioides Tarrictia carronii Cargillia pentamera Pisonia grandis Panax colensoi Tarrictia actinodendron Kentia gracilis.</p>
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## No. 4.

SEÑOR JOSE DO CANTO to THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

"WITH regard to the disease of the orange in the Azores, I am enabled from personal observation, to give you some information. The disease was first observed in our gardens about the year 1836, but it is probable that for a year or two previous it must have been not inactive, inasmuch as the consequences we then observed were very general and disastrous. At first we noticed that our orange trees were dying one after another, and were wholly unable to divine the cause; ere long, we found it was our best and oldest trees that were thus disappearing. At that time we had trees producing from 6,000 to 20,000 oranges a year,—trees that were as much as 200 or 300 years old. By degrees we began to observe that all the trees affected with the disease produced a very large crop exactly in the year the disease manifested itself; that the leaves became yellowish, and fell off in great quantities; and that on the trunks or stems near the ground (and sometimes beneath the ground) the bark opened, and drops of a kind of yellow gum exuded. As this last-named fact was in all cases observable where the trees were so diseased, and as the drops of gum took the shape of *tears* (*lagrimas* in Portuguese) the disease was called by us the "*Lagrima*,"—the name by which it is still known amongst the Portuguese orange-growers. At first many orangeries were quite destroyed and had to be replanted, so that a remedy for so great a misfortune was most earnestly sought for. Opinion as to the cause of this disease was very much divided. Many thought it must be that the orange tree had but a limited period for its existence, and that this limit being reached the tree must naturally decay. As the only way which we then had for propagating orange trees was by layers, we thought that the proposed explanation was not an unreasonable one; but later it was found that new *seedlings* were attacked in the same way, although not with so much violence. Then again, others thought that it must be something in the atmosphere which prevented the free circulation of the sap and other fluids, and supposed that this must be the origin of the disease. The great point, of course, was to find an easy and practical mode for remedying the evil. Gradually, after repeated trials, we found that superabundance of moisture in the soil was one of the worst conditions for the disease, and every kind of drainage was the best way for improving the health of the trees. Soon afterwards we found that the destruction of all the diseased bark and wood in the stem of the tree affected was the best method for us to adopt in trying to save the tree. Now the disease still exists in our gardens, but it has ceased to cause us uneasiness. From the month of February till August a skilled horticulturist visits, month by month, every tree in an orange plantation, inspecting the stem near the ground; and, at the slightest sign of any exudation of gum, he cuts the bark across, so as to allow the gum to run freely out. If he finds the disease in a more advanced state, both the bark and the wood must immediately be cut out until that which is sound shall have been reached, the earth being at the same time withdrawn from contact with the stem, and the largest roots left quite exposed to the air, free from any of the soil, to the distance of from 1 foot to 2 feet from the stem. The small roots on the side where the gum has appeared are carefully examined, and every decayed portion of them cut off. Great care is, moreover, taken to prevent the accumulation of rain-water near the stem where the roots are exposed. If the attack of the disease be discovered at an early stage the tree, by this treatment, is soon restored, and even when the disease is more advanced, the tree, by following out this treatment, generally recovers. When they are long in recovering we find it more profitable to plant a new orange-tree; and to provide for such contingencies we have always numerous supplementary orange-trees in our plantations. Although the disease continues to exist, our gardens now look very prosperous, for the remedy is known, and the disease causes no such ravages as it did for the first seven or eight years after it made its first appearance. Orange-trees take very easily by transplantation, and we always keep our plantations fully supplied. The only and great difference which our orange gardens present is this, that we have no longer old and large trees in our plantations; you can no longer count upon handing your orange-trees over to your children.

"A great revolution has taken place in consequence of this disease in the culture of our orange trees. In old times the orange-trees wanted no culture at all. The old trees produced abundant crops of the most beautiful thin-skinned fruit, well ripened by exposure to the sun and a free circulation of the air. Since the appearance of this disease, however, we shelter our orange-trees very much against the winds, and this shelter (procured by the plantation of rows of large trees) prevents, as a matter of course, the free circulation of the air, the free passage of the light, and the direct action of the sun. We manure our gardens with common court-manure [stable dung], sea-weeds, and lime; and we trench underground a green crop of white lupins, which promotes a considerable amount of vegetation. We also dig the ground under the trees once every season, and so on. The consequences are a great development of the productive power of the tree—abundant crops, but of a very inferior kind. The oranges are no longer thin-skinned, and no more of that deep golden colour and inviting aspect which formerly distinguished them. They have also lost much of their reputation in the English markets, and the durability of the fruit has been lessened. Forty years ago we could send our fruit to Norway and to Russia, and now our fruit will scarcely arrive in England in good condition after a fortnightly passage.

"So we are returning once more to some of the old traditional culture. We are clearing the shelters, pruning the interior of the trees for the admittance of air and light, are less liberal with supplies of manure, and do our utmost to get the ground under the trees free of all weeds, except when we want to excite vegetation. We have abandoned the propagating by layers, and graft good chosen kinds upon seedling stocks. For shelters we give preference to trees that have not a thick foliage, and take care not to let them grow too high.

"I shall be very happy to find that any of these kinds have proved to be of any use to you.

"As to the varieties now prepared for culture, we give our preference to some of the Brazilian varieties, and to some good ones obtained from seedlings. The good qualities of our old oranges were, I think, more due to the old age of the trees and complete exposure to the air, heat, and light, than to any peculiarity of the usual variety. Some of the Brazilian varieties are truly good, and keep their qualities through any culture.

" I have had the pleasure to forward to you, through Mr. Veitch, five boxes with a dozen of each of the most approved kinds. Mr. Veitch has detained them for some time in London, under the supposition that their roots were not good enough for a long voyage ; but I hope they will now have arrived, and will soon produce such fruit as may serve to confirm the good name which they have gained amongst us.

" I have, &c.,  
JOSE DO CANTO."

---

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[3d.]

1870.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## S I L K.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CULTIVATION OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE HON. SECRETARY, ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 7 June, 1870.

SIR,

This Society having exerted itself to promote the establishment of silk culture in this Colony, has recently received from His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a valuable stock of silkworms, and most useful information relative thereto. I wish to submit the despatches containing this information for your personal inspection, in the belief that in the interests of the Colony you may think proper to publish a selection from the papers.

To direct attention and impart a knowledge of facts about the rearing of silkworms, the present time seems very appropriate. First, the extremely critical condition of all European breeds gives the gravest reason to fear that if they experience adverse weather another year the whole may become utterly extinct, or for all practical purposes so unreliable for stock to breed from, that all the principal European silk producing countries will of necessity be compelled to have recourse to importations of eggs from other countries where the disease affecting the silkworms does not exist, or is less severe. Secondly, the well known operations of Mr. Brady in the Colony have already caused considerable attention to be directed to Australia; and the very remarkable system originated by that gentleman, and carried on from time to time during several years under the observations of this Society, of producing a succession of daily broods and crops of silk during a great part of our long season, is highly encouraging. This very important fact, so honorable, and, if rightly understood, so calculated to do good to the Colony, was thus commented on by Mr. Dickins, President of the Silk Supply Association of London, at a public meeting held at Coventry,—“the fact of producing silk day by day was most wonderful, and was what was not done in any other part of the world”; and Mr. Chadwick, M.P., at the same meeting took occasion to say, in reference to this Australian plan, “that the daily production exhibited an improvement in the production of silk which would be as important a fact as ever occurred in the silk trade.” Thirdly, there are now most excellent varieties of silkworms in the Colony, from which beginners could be supplied, wherewith to commence the creation of a new export.

It seems, therefore, that the dissemination of the requisite instruction only is yet wanting to implant this lucrative occupation in Australia; cognizant as this Society is of the advantages we possess in soil and climate, and of the value of the information and means at our disposal, as well as inducements to profit thereby, I am desirous of urging upon you very strongly the policy of adopting measures to bring practical knowledge on the subject within reach of the colonists.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE BENNETT, M.D.,  
Hon. Secretary, Acc. Soc. N. S. Wales.

Simla, 13 August, 1869.

MY DEAR LORD BELMORE,

Enclosed is a letter written under my orders in Council, to Dr. G. Bennett, Honorary Secretary to the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, in reply to an application made by him for a supply of silkworms and seeds from India. I shall feel very much obliged by your causing the same to be delivered to that gentleman.

It will afford me very great pleasure to assist the Acclimatisation Society as far as may be possible in the direction indicated.

I remain, &c.,  
MAYO.



[Enclosure.]

No.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to G. Bennett, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary to the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales.

Home Dept.  
Public.

Simla, August, 1869.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th June last, containing a request on behalf of the Society for a supply of silkworms and seeds, for acclimatisation in the Colony.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council will be very glad to afford the Society every assistance in his power, in the direction indicated, and that immediate inquiries will be made with a view to compliance with the Society's wishes.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. C. BAYLEY,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla, September, 1869.

MY DEAR LORD BELMORE,

In continuation of my letter of the 13th ultimo, I enclose a copy of a pamphlet by Captain Thomas Hutton, entitled "Remarks on the Cultivation of Silk in India." A copy of the pamphlet has also been despatched to Dr. Bennett.

I remain, &amp;c.,

MAYO.

[Enclosure.]

REMARKS on the cultivation of Silk in India, by Captain Thomas Hutton, F.G.S.; C.M.Z.S., Corresponding Member of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

(From the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Vol. I, part 4; new series.)

To the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of India,—

MY DEAR SIR,

In answer to your call to make a few observations on the cultivation of silk in India, and with special reference to the Conference on this subject, as reported in the Journal of the Society of Arts for 9th April, 1869 (No. 855 of Vol. 17), I now do myself the pleasure of sending a few remarks in support of the many papers I have already published upon this subject; but as from former hard work, care, and sickness, I have become a somewhat prematurely feeble old man, I must beg of the Society to kindly overlook the poverty of detail, on the plea that "*non sum qualis eram*" and can no longer so fully enter into the subject as I might have done some few years since.

Keeping in view the fact, as I believe it to be, that the present movement in England regarding silk, has for its object the opening up in India of new localities for the introduction and cultivation of the silkworm, it appears to me that the first thing to be done is to raise a warning voice, founded on the failures that have already, in many districts, taken place, against rushing headlong into speculations which from the very nature and constitutional condition of the insects could only end in disappointment. The fact that many such failures have already occurred, furnishes valid evidence of the truth of my declarations, long since made, that such would assuredly be the ultimate result. My remarks however only then served to provoke the displeasure and sneers of sundry individuals, on the ground that I was only a meddling naturalist, and not a practical cultivator; and it was further hinted that even as a naturalist I was foolishly endeavouring to establish the existence of several distinct species of *Bombyx*, while in reality, as they sapiently insisted, there was but one. On this point, however, events have fully justified my views. Thus naturalist or no naturalist, since one of my opponents factiously and elegantly remarked, "that the proof of the pudding was in the eating," facts have in both instances declared that "*magna est veritas et prevalebit*;" while the peculiar pudding that my friend was concocting, turned out by some mistake to be—a hash.

I was not, however, the first to point out that the climate of the North-western Provinces was unsuitable to the constitution of the mulberry silkworm, Dr. Royle having come to the same conclusion long previous to the time when I entered upon the subject.

As the subject of silk cultivation in India is of vast importance, both to this country and to England, and Mr. P. L. Simmonds not having fully exhausted the subject, I shall endeavour to add what little information I may have picked up since the publication of my last papers on the cultivation of silk.

Experience having shown that while the hot lowland plains are wholly unsuited to the constitution of the annuals, and that the *multivoltine* species on the other hand are checked by the want of leaves for a longer time during the winter season than their period of rest can meet, so that the young worms again appear before there is a sufficiently abundant supply of food, it is clear that the efforts of cultivators should be confined only to those parts of the country in which the worms have thriven well and profitably; so that while Bengal should redouble her efforts to increase the stock and quality of the silk of the *multivoltine* species that have hitherto, in spite of much mismanagement and want of proper care, manifested their ability to ensure good returns, the annuals should be altogether confined to suitable elevations in the hills from Sylhet upwards to the Indus. Experimentalists who know little or nothing of the constitution and actual condition as to health of the species they would introduce, and who set common sense and experience at defiance, are simply acting upon the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle, and are certain in the end to throw away their capital. Even in an elevated position there are many points to be considered before entering upon such a speculation: 1stly, plenty of capital; 2ndly, the nature of the climate of each district, for it does not follow that the same elevation will be equally suitable to the worm at Simla in the north, and at Darjiling to the eastward; the elevation may be the same, but owing to a difference of latitude the climates cannot be the same; 3rdly, the species of worm best adapted to each climate; 4thly, the prospect of a remunerative return upon the outlay, founded upon sound logical and inductive reasoning, and not as hitherto upon mere surmise and guesswork. It must be borne in mind that although good silk may for a time be produced while the health of the insect is unimpaired, even in a climate which will eventually prove injurious to the worm, yet the out-turn will never be what it ought to be in a climate fully adapted to the constitution of the insect. Good silk was no doubt produced both in Oudh and in the Punjab, but in neither case was the yield commensurate with the outlay and expectations of the cultivators.

Therefore, I ask "*cui bono*"—For if you can only produce good silk with an outlay of double the value of the crop, what kind of a fortune are you likely to make? In short no yield of silk that does not fully cover every item of expense, leaving the insect in its original strength, and bringing in a really profitable return, is worth the trouble of cultivation. For the question to be solved is not so much whether a district will for a time produce good silk, but whether it will do so permanently, without having recourse to annual importations of fresh seed; and also whether from a given number of worms it will produce a return equal to that from a similar number of worms, and at no greater outlay, as Bengal or Cashmere. Facts, we all know, are stubborn things, and they have already solved the question by proving that the Upper Provinces are wholly unsuitable to either annuals or multivoltines.

A

A word likewise must be said regarding the quality of the food upon which the worms are reared. Much has been said on the score that the facility of rearing mulberry trees proves that India is a country adapted generally to the successful cultivation of silk; yet this is entirely a fallacy supported by very indifferent logic, for the worms are not generally fed upon *indigenous* trees, but upon trees from time to time imported from foreign countries possessing climates often quite at variance with that of India. That such importations apparently grow well and look healthy, furnishes no proof whatever that the constitution of the plant is sound, and that the nourishing properties of the leaf remain unimpaired by the change of climate; no experiments have been instituted to ascertain this point, but the logic seems to be that a mulberry leaf is a mulberry leaf, and as the natural food of the worm is the mulberry leaf, therefore they must thrive equally well upon every species. Yet when we reflect that multivoltines prove themselves to be the creatures of warm climates, while annuals are restricted by nature to the north, is it not reasonable to inquire whether each individual species may not originally in its native climate have been furnished with some particular tree upon which it thrives better than upon others? It must at least be evident that the annuals of the north could not have been nourished upon trees that are peculiar to the south, and *vice versa*. To feed the northern worm upon the finer leaf of the southern tree would be nothing better than a silly attempt to destroy its constitution by slow starvation.

That some leaves are preferred to others, every cultivator must have seen, and during my experiments to restore the health of *B. mori*, I often found that although sometimes when pinched by hunger some of the multivoltines would sparingly eat of the leaves of the coarse wild mulberry of the hills, yet on the supply being intermixed with the leaves of the China mulberry (*Morus Sinensis*), the former were at once abandoned for the latter; while as to *B. mori*, although a northern species, it would never touch the wild leaf at all. Nor does the above opinion appear to be wholly unsupported by facts, for the wild silkworm (*B. Huttoni*), of the north-western Himalaya, must have been wholly restricted to the coarse leaves of the indigenous trees previous to the introduction of the cultivated Chinese plants, and indeed in many parts of the hills they are so still. That they readily eat the leaves of other mulberry trees is nothing to the purpose, the question being, did nature restrict them to any particular tree? The answer being—undoubtedly she did, until man interfered to upset the arrangement. Another point to be considered in the rearing of northern worms upon southern leaves is the fact that, from their thinness, twice or thrice the quantity will be required to properly nourish the worm, and this increases the outlay; besides which, the longer the time consumed in feeding, the less repose does the insect receive, and this is injurious to its well being.

But supposing, as is most probably the case, that the leaves of imported trees in an uncongenial climate are deficient in proper nourishing constituents, the worms and consequently the crop of silk must likewise be affected, and the very same thing arises from the injudicious method practised in Bengal of constantly cutting down the bushes for the nourishment of the worm; for in such cases the leaves are wholly immature, watery, and poor, and therefore do not furnish the worm with the necessary constituents for producing good silk, while the quantity must likewise be reduced. Doubtless the natives will tell us that this is the cheapest method, and they can afford no other, and this may be true, but the purchaser of cocoons should be wiser in his generation and remember that as *veal* is not *beef* so in like manner are young mulberry shoots inferior as an article of food to the mature leaf. The niggardly policy that would put every shilling into the pockets of the cultivators and bestow nothing upon the worm and its produce, is the very worst that could be adopted, and is decidedly one of those causes which have hitherto led to such lamentable and disastrous results. A thorough revision and alteration of the prevailing system is absolutely necessary, and if the purchaser of cocoons does not strenuously endeavour to repair the mischief which is manifested in the failing constitution of the multivoltines of Bengal, he will soon have reason to bewail his negligence.

Now it appears to me that the great number of mulberry feeding silkworms now known to exist, amply warrants the conclusion that a corresponding variety of trees has been furnished for their nourishment, each probably being modified to suit the climate and other conditions under which the worms themselves may have *originally* existed. Some perhaps may have been restricted to one species only, while others may have had a wider range, for had not something of this kind been intended why has such a variety of mulberry species been created? If all worms thrive equally well upon the same species of tree in every climate in which indigenous, why create such a number of other species, many of which probably differ in specific properties? It would seem to prove only a waste of power and resources, and be consequently inconsistent with nature's laws and usual course of procedure, which is never to act redundantly.

Granting then that the variety of trees corresponded with the variety of the insects, it would appear that we, with our conceited notions of *improving* upon nature, have at last so intermixed and deteriorated the quality of the natural food of each, that our boasted improvements, as Mr. Bashford called them, have nearly ended in the destruction of the worms.

It may probably be said that there is now no remedy for this state of things, as so much time has elapsed since the introduction of the insects that no one now remembers upon what trees they were originally fed, and even in some instances from whence the worms themselves were procured. The objection I think is scarcely valid, and if we are really seriously inclined to repair as much as possible the evils and mismanagement of the past, it behoves us manfully to push all difficulties aside and commence *de novo* upon a sounder system. The French appear to find no difficulty in procuring eggs from foreign lands,—then why should we? Practised hands could surely be despatched to China and its isles, in search of stock, and the *indigenous* (not imported) trees of the district. These once obtained would fairly replace the cultivator upon his legs, and instead of making the supplies over to the natives, each cultivator of silk should have his own plantations, and all other necessary requirements in his own hands and under competent European Superintendents. The present native system should be rooted out, for it is nothing but a patent method of reducing the yield of silk and gradually starving the worms. It is of no use crying to Jupiter to give you better crops,—you might just as well invoke the Saints with a farthing rushlight;—the speculator must himself gallantly put his own shoulder to the wheel, and so earn a right to the aid of Jupiter. But seriously to sit down and pursue the present system can only gradually and surely tend to the eventual destruction of the insects.

I have treated the subject as a naturalist, because he, from his knowledge of the habits and requirements of the insects, ought to be the proper person, in the first instance, to lend a helping and a guiding hand to the cultivator. More than this I cannot do as I am not sufficiently versed in commercial politics to enable me to step forward as a practical sericulturist.

Some have imagined that as the annual worms of Cashmere cannot be successfully cultivated in Bengal, it would be wise to cross them upon the monthly worms in the hope of thus obtaining more than one crop of cocoons of a superior size, a method which has always appeared to me to be a patent way of destroying the good qualities of both. For the blood (so to speak) of the annual Cashmere worm being as it were prepotent over that of the multivoltines will speedily reduce the cross to annuals, and so destroy their good qualities, while at the same time the inferior size of the monthly worms, as compared with the cocoons of *B. mori*, acts injuriously in reducing the size of the cocoons of the latter. Mr. Bashford, on whom well merited praise is bestowed by the Conference, was for a time perfectly unreasonable on the subject of crossing, and became highly indignant at my declaring, what eventually proved to be true, that all would sooner or later revert to their own natural characteristics, or be swallowed up in the stronger annuals. "Look," said Mr. Bashford, "at our breeding establishments in England,—horses, fowls, sheep, &c., &c.; everything is most successfully crossed, and the improvements are permanent."\*

Yet this is after all but idle talk, displaying a decided want of knowledge of the subject, since no "*improvements*" either are, or can be, *permanent*, unless the crossing is from time to time renewed, and the animal kept up to some required standard. If this be not attended to, the animal, be it what it may, when once left to nature will gradually revert, and all the boasted improvements become obliterated,—and why? simply because the standard is wholly an artificial and not a natural one. Mr. Bashford however appeared to be surprised to see his worms revert, and that nature, abhorring all crosses, exercised a greater influence over the worms than he did. I will quote a portion of his concluding remarks, placing those parts which support my argument, in italics. "On my return from Europe I found a good supply of healthy looking eggs of the different sorts, and have continued the experiments this year (1856) with unabated perseverance; they began hatching early in January, *but just as irregularly as before*, a small quantity only came out daily, and did not cease till May. The early worms were all good, fed and thrived as well as I could desire, and cocoons from them were very fine.† I had an opportunity of again comparing the pure French cocoons reared by me, with the different crosses, and the choice *was greatly in favour of the pure*; but the cross cocoons were vastly superior to those of Bengal, and what I reeled off in the filature, gave a most beautiful silk, and a yield in quantity more than twice as large as the common cocoons of this country, which we were then reeling in the filatures. Thus much of the intrinsic value of the French cocoons remained, but none of their original shape. I supposed now that I had so much reduced the original nature of the frequent crosses, as to be nearly certain of their now assimilating in habits, &c., &c., with our country worms, and *I did not reduce them by further crossing*, but allowed the moths to couple with themselves.

Great

\* Note on Hutton's remarks on the improvement of silkworm

† This cross was effected with French, Italian, and China females of *Boro-pooloo*, upon *Madrassee* and *dasse* stock.

Great was my astonishment to find after the eggs had been deposited three days that most of them turned black, indicating that they still had too much French nature; a few remained yellow and hatched after ten days; how to account for this freak of nature with regard to the rest, I cannot understand, but I had still to be more surprised after this. I have to wait of course until next year to see the result of the black eggs, but those that hatched gave me ample occupation for the time, and I watched and cared for them with the greatest interest; the young worms looked healthy, ate and thrived well, and in due time gave cocoons; the white colour alone proved the China portion, and the superior size of cocoon and fibre, and lighter colour of some, with less floss than with our common sorts, shewed the French and Italian cross. I was on the whole satisfied with this crop, and trusted my labours had met with success, but great was my astonishment, after the pairing, to see more than half of these eggs again revert to annuals, though there had been a complete break in their nature by their having hatched in January, given cocoons in February, eaten out in due time, paired in themselves, deposited eggs that ten days after hatched, and now to fall back not to hatch again until the ensuing January of 1857, *I fancy is extraordinary in the extreme*. I have many pounds of eggs of the different crosses still retaining the nature of annuals, but as I have spent three years in trying ineffectually to engraft a superior nature, and invigorate our common stock without changing their nature of hatching, I feel discouraged, and would gladly have the opinion of naturalists as to the probability of my object ever being attainable, and the proper steps to be taken for realizing it.\*

It was in consequence of this pathetic appeal to naturalists that I wrote to Mr. Bashford a letter which he published in your Journal, and which ended in obtaining me the honor of a *snub* because my opinions were not in accordance with his wishes. Yet subsequently he acknowledged the utter failure of his endeavours, and that the worms had all reverted to annuals.

The parts italicised in the foregoing extract are these:—

*First*—"The irregularity of hatching," showing that the cross was already acting injuriously upon the eggs.

*Secondly*—"The choice between cocoons of pure French stock and those of the cross was altogether on the side of the former"—Proving the *unmixed* to be the best.

*Thirdly*—Fondly imagining that he had succeeded in amalgamating or fusing the two natures, he did *not reduce them by further crossing*,—and what was the result? Simply that from the moment when crossing ceased, nature stepped in and asserted her authority by again casting out the effects of the cross, and causing the hybrids to revert to annuals. In this likewise we perceive the folly of declaring that "everything is most successfully crossed, and the improvements are permanent." I can only suppose, if this be the fact, which however it is not, that there were *no improvements* in these hybrids to become permanent.

*Fourthly*—The dark colour of the eggs "indicated that the hybrid had still too much French nature;" that is to say, that the influence of the stronger *Boro-pooloo* (*B. textor*) was prepotent over the weaker monthly worms, and had reverted them to annuals.

*Fifthly*—The worms became annuals "after there had been a complete break in their nature." The fact is otherwise: There had been no break in the nature of either species, but simply dire confusion for a time, succeeded by reversion to their natural condition, by which the temporary union was dissolved and again contemptuously cast out.

*Sixthly*—Mr. Bashford thought it a very extraordinary thing that reversion should have succeeded to what he considered the accomplishment of his wishes; yet there was nothing extraordinary throughout these changes; they were simply indications of a struggle between nature and Mr. Bashford for the mastery, the one being determined if possible to preserve her species pure, and the other if possible to destroy them by the application of what he termed "*the arts and sciences*." However the long and the short of the matter is, that all these experiments signally failed, as fail they always will, and I therefore advise the cultivator, if he wishes to possess good silk, to eschew all crossing, and to busy himself with a more careful management of the pure races. Such experiments are well enough in the hands of a naturalist who wishes to learn what can possibly be effected by such crosses, but for a practical sericulturist to enter into them will ever prove but time and labour thrown away.

Let us now consider the subject of silk cultivation in India from another point of view. The first thing that appears to arrest attention is the ardent wish in England to extend the cultivation of the worms generally over districts where at present none exist. I have however already shown that this desirable object cannot be obtained; all efforts, and they have been zealously pursued, having failed with considerable loss. Let not the sometimes over earnest advocate for such extension run away with the very erroneous impression that all parts of India enjoy the same climate and are equally favourable for the growth of silk, for nothing can be farther from the truth. The very geological features of the land will at once point out that from the coast line upwards, for more than 1,200 miles, the climates must necessarily be modified by outlying hills and mountain ranges of considerable elevation. These mountains are often densely clothed with forests and other vegetation; at other times are bare and rocky; and while well adapted in many parts for the larger wild species, such as the Tussar (*Antheraea paphia*) and its congeners, are totally unsuited to the growth of the finer silks. Yet these wild species are by no means to be despised, and excellent silk is even now turned out at Beerbhoom, Palamow, Bhagulpore, and lately at a place near Sasseram. The cocoons of Palamow, especially, are sometimes of very large size, and in all these, and such like localities, careful management in reeling appears to be all that is necessary to insure a very profitable return. The worms are wild, and are fed upon the forest trees at no expense to the cultivator, who consequently does not experience the same temptation to turn rogue and starve the worm, as is the custom among the Bengal cultivators of the monthly Bombyces.

The group of silk spinners of which I now propose to speak differs widely in form, in habits, food, and silk from the Bombyces proper; they are all wild species, and what is a great advantage, are all indigenous to this country and widely diffused wherever there are hills. The type of the group is the well-known Tussar Moth (*Antheraea paphia*) which occurs not only at the places already mentioned, but likewise along the coast line from Bombay through Pondicherry, and eastward to Bengal, and thence through Cachar, Assam, Darjiling onwards through the Dehra Doon, and even to the Punjab. The insect therefore has already indicated to us the various localities in which it may be expected to thrive; there is no need of experimental trials, for nature has declared that wherever her species are indigenously placed, that is the locality in which they are certain to thrive best, so that knowing this, all that the sericulturist has to do, after the selection of the district in which he proposes to reside, is careful attention in the selection of cocoons, and the finest manipulation in the reeling. At present this silk as an article of commerce is altogether in its infancy.

All the species of this group (and there are several) are wild, and, as a rule, when left entirely in a state of nature, appear to be only annual, or single-brooded, yet such is the curious effect even of a semi-domestication that no sooner do they become subject to man's control than this habit is completely changed, and from two to five broods a year may be obtained. The occurrence of a strong sharp-pointed horny spine at the shoulder of the wing in *Actias Selene* and others of that genus, and its presence likewise in *Antheraea*, sometime ago suggested the propriety of ranging these in a separate family, under the name of *Plectropteroidæ* and genus *Plectropteron*, but as the suggestion appeared to meet with little favour I did not venture to make the alteration. The mere fact of *Actias* possessing long narrow tails to the lower pair of wings, while there are none in *Antheraea*, would not, I conceive, have sufficient weight to prevent the amalgamation of the two genera which, in other respects, present but few if any generic differences; for the very same thing occurs in the *Papilionidæ* or butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, between which no difference is made on that account. As we are not, however, here concerned with the tails but with the produce of the insects, and their capability of being turned to good account as silk producers, we may for the present let the scientific question rest.

In all the members of this group the cocoon is firmly closed all round, and the fibres, especially in *Antheraea*, are strongly and compactly glued together so as to render the action of the wing-spur necessary for the separation of the threads. The head of the cocoon therefore being first moistened as in *Bombyx* by a liquid secretion from the mouth of the insect, the wing spines are then alternately brought into play in making a cross cut, or it may be perhaps in separating the threads without cutting, a sharp grating sound being plainly heard the while, until the moth effects its exit. The silk, when reeled, although from the great size of the insects, coarser in the fibre than that of *Bombyx*, is nevertheless a valuable product, and with good reeling would soon command a very profitable price.

In *Actias* the cocoons are by no means so full of silk as those of *Antheraea*, but what there is has been well spoken of as "strong, tenacious, elastic, and brilliant." At Mussooree the worm of *Actias Selene* is found in a wild state upon the *Andromeda ovalifolia*, *Coriaria Nipalensis*, *Xanthoxylon hostile*, *Bradlea ovata*, *Carpinus bimana*, *Cerasus pucidum* (the wild cherry), *Pyrus kythul* (wild pear), the walnut and others, so that there should be no difficulty in rearing it on the cherry, pear, and walnut either in France or England, and as it will yield three or four crops in the year an abundant supply of silk might be obtained, the worm being as easily reared in the house as on the trees. In India it has wide range, occurring along the coast line from Pondicherry, eastward, along the base of the Himalaya, even to the Sutlej in the North-west, and it has been found also in Central India, so that there can be no question of its being rendered otherwise than productive in this country.

Of

\* A few remarks "On Experiments with Silkworms," by F. Bashford, Esq. *Journal A. and H. Society of India, Vols. IX and X.*

Of the Tussar I have already spoken, and shall only now remark that in the whole family of the Lepidoptera there is perhaps no insect so variable in the imago stage in point of colouring as this; so much is this the case that a novice would scarcely believe the varieties to be all of one species. I have a cabinet now before me of silk spinning moths, in the drawers of which there are no fewer than a dozen variations chiefly from Palamow. There is likewise a species (for I am much inclined to regard it as such) from the Sonthal jungles, some miles to the westward of Colgong, and procured through the kindness of Mr. Barnes. I have received it from no other part of the country, and have provisionally named it *Antheraea nebulosa* from the cloudy bands on the wings. The cocoon is in all respects like that of the common Tussar. I have also some which, if not crosses between *Anth. paphia* and *Anth. Fritillii*, must be new also.

*Antheraea Assama*, of Assam, occurs also sparingly in the Dehra Doon, and could a brood be once procured would doubtless soon become a very profitable speculation. The great difficulty however is to find persons capable of discriminating and willing to assist the experimentalist in procuring eggs and cocoons from various districts. If we had but a Mr. C. Brownlow, a Mr. Barnes, and a few other equally liberally-minded men in every district, what a glorious harvest might be made.

In parts of the Himalaya, and more especially in the north-west about Mussooree and Simla, there occurs a fine species known as *Antheraea Roylei* feeding on the oak, the silk of which is also excellent and could easily be reared in considerable quantities by tying the females out at night, or placed in coarse gauze tents or cages, the wild males being almost certain to visit them before the morning.

In 1867 I received from Dr. Wallace, of Colchester, a few eggs of *Antheraea Yama-mai* of Japan; very few hatched, and although they gnawed at the oak leaves (*Q. incana*) for two or three days, the worms then shrivelled up and died. I have now a small batch of the same received from M. Guérin Menéville, but none have yet hatched, and from their appearance at present I fear that none will do so;—*Mais nous verrons*.

Of the Eria group (*Attacus*) little need be said save that the Ailanthus worm, *Attacus Cynthia*, is abundant at Mussooree, and occurs along the Terai region through Kumaon, eastward to Cachar; it is the species which I formerly named *A. Canningi*, and which the French persist in calling by that name, although it is nothing more than *Attacus Cynthia*. This might be reared in any quantities either on the *Ailanthus glandulosus*, or on our native plants such as *Coriaria Nipalensis*, *Xanthoxylon hostile*, the woodbine, and other species, but some difficulty would probably be experienced in the reeling. As to *Attacus Atlas*, I scarcely think now that anything can be done with it on account of the difficulty in procuring eggs; the worms thrive well when found and taken from the jungle, but I never could induce the moths to breed. At Mussooree however we appear to be on the confines of its range, but it is abundant in Kumaon and extends eastward to Cachar. Here it is found chiefly, if not as I suspect altogether, upon the long milky leaves of *Falconeria insignis*, while in Kumaon the barberry appears to be its favourite food. As with *A. Cynthia*, the difficulty of reeling will be somewhat troublesome, but the silk is decidedly good.

Here surely is range enough for the cultivation of silk, for it literally carries us throughout the country; there is no need to institute experimental trials as was done with the Chinese Bombyces; the sericulturist has but to select the locality in which he finds the worms abundant and labourers at hand, and then by strict attention to the proper rules of feeding and reeling, he can scarcely fail to realize good profits. But beside this, how many as yet wholly untried species are there to be brought under cultivation for the first time; some even whose existence is only as yet suspected, and which will have to be carefully sought for by an experienced eye. Some years ago, when I asked permission to start upon such an errand, the Government answered that "the subject was far too scientific to be entertained," and my application was consequently refused.

Now I am somewhat too old and shaky to carry out the wishes of those days to their full extent, and yet if those worms are to be sought after and cultivated, somebody will have to do the work, or half the resources of the country in this branch will be cast away. There is no reason however why the question should be "too scientific" for a practical sericulturist, because it was so for the government officials of those days. If the cultivation of silk in India is to be extended in earnest, it is with these wild worms that the game must be played, for we already know that nothing can be gained by introducing the Bombyces of China into localities where experience has shown us that they cannot thrive.

As when the trumpet sounds the old war-horse is said to sniff the battle from afar, so the trumpet you have sounded in my ears has in some measure reawakened a wish, if possible, to be of use in this important matter, and temporarily shutting my eyes to the disgust engendered by the treatment I have hitherto received from various Governments as the reward of my long continued endeavours to assist the sericulturist, a disgust which tempted me to cast to the winds the experiments of several years, I shall still be happy if by my advice and the little assistance I may be able to give, I can in anywise promote the views and wishes of those who are now bestirring themselves in the matter of silk cultivation in India. In saying this however, I must frankly confess that I am now but "the miserable remains of an ill spent life," and have no longer either the health or the strength to enter into much field work, and yet if I could procure good living samples either of the eggs or cocoons of the various species of *Antheraea*, such as *A. paphia*, of Palamow, and of the district round Colgong, of *A. Fritillii*, *A. Helferti*, and *A. Assama*, I should be very much tempted to begin my experiments again; with Bombyx I will have no more to do, for I am convinced that if anything worthy of the name of *silk extension* is to be effected it must and can be done only with the aid of the hitherto too much despised and neglected wild species. Old friends, however, who some years since most liberally assisted me in procuring what I wanted, have either left the districts from which my best specimens were procured, or, as in several instances, have departed as I hope to happier hunting grounds.

*Antheraea Assama* in particular is a worm in which I have always had great faith, and still think that it might become of the greatest value, yet I have never been able to procure its eggs or cocoons in sufficient quantities to enable me to judge from actual experiment what might eventually be effected. As to Mr. Moore's imaginary species, which he has named *Antheraea mezanckoria*, its existence as a species distinct from *A. Assama* is in my opinion altogether apocryphal, the word "*mezanckoree*" being applied by the Assamese not to a worm distinct from *A. Assama*, as he has been led to suppose, but to a particular quality of the cocoon and silk of the latter, precisely as in Boerboom the assorted cocoons and silk of *A. paphia* bear different distinguishing names, though all are procured from the same species.

A parting word now with respect to the cultivated Mulberry Bombyces.

1. The common mulberry silkworm or type of the northern worms is the well known *B. mori*, the largest of the genus known in India, and generally called in this country the Cashmere worm, although equally well known throughout Afghanistan, Bokhara, Persia, Syria, and all Europe. If this be one of the species which it may be thought advisable, in spite of experience, to introduce into the Plains, I say again beware, for the result of such an attempt will only prove the truth of the old adage that "*a fool and his money are soon parted*." In the hills of the North-west no doubt suitable localities and elevation may be found, but I confess I do not consider Mussooree either sufficiently elevated or far enough north to enable anyone to work the worm with full success, or extract from it all that it is capable of yielding. The district of Kunawur, I should imagine, would be as fine a field for the cultivation of this species as any locality in India, or throughout the Himalaya. The lower part of the valley experiences far lighter rains during the monsoon than are experienced in the lower hills near Simla, while the upper part, towards the Tartar frontier, is altogether out of the reach of the monsoon. It is precisely because this is the case that the district yields such good grapes, while in the Sub-Himalaya they are acid and watery, and of little worth. Hops doubtless would there thrive equally well; they grow luxuriantly even at Mussooree, but there the heavy rains act injuriously in preventing the formation of the seed; the plants flower well, but as the better principle resides most strongly in the seed the value of the hops is almost nil. Like the grape, however, the plant might in Kunawur arrive at full perfection, and be rendered serviceable to the brewers in the lower hills. Why then should not such a district be equally favourable to the growth of silk? The elevation and the temperature might be selected according to the requirements of the insects, for the valley is a wide deep trough, through which the Sutlej flows, and with shelving sides and fields cut out in steps; here too the worm would be actually on the confines, as to latitude, of its native land—the Chinese districts from which it originally came, lying, as does this Himalayan tract, between 32° and 34° of north latitude. Cashmere might likewise receive a helping hand.

2. *B. textor* (Hutton), the Boropooloo of Bengal, and which is apparently fast fading away, being likewise an annual, would no doubt thrive equally well in the same district. The cultivator however might be surprised to find that the crop of silk derivable from these, although at first of a silvery white, had now all turned to a golden yellow, the effect as I maintain of returning health and strength.

3. No monthly species could of course be expected to thrive in such a land, and consequently would not be introduced. These must be left entirely to the climates of Bengal and the western coast line.

The object to be gained by the cultivation of all these species should not be their extension into other districts where they have never yet been found to yield a successful crop, but to rouse the sericulturist from his present sleepy state of apathy, and teach him that silk can only be increased in quantity and improved in quality by a proper attention to the condition of the food upon which the worms are fed; if he is too idle and supine to do this, and positively insist upon an improved

improved system among the natives from whom he obtains cocoons, then farewell for ever the expectation of ever profitably introducing the cultivation of silk in India.—change the name of Bengal into that of “*Sleepy Hollow*,” and let those valuable insects go dwindling downwards step by step until the whole are either lost or worthless. The present system is altogether wrong; in saying this I feel that I am again travelling along a road that formerly was productive only of sneers and ill-will, but that I little heed; my wish is, if possible, to benefit those who are now or who may hereafter be engaged in the cultivation of silk, and therefore I am determined to speak only that which I believe to be the honest truth. Improvement in the method of producing food—improvement in the quality of the food itself—the improvement in the actual quantity of food furnished to the worms, and which a native will always stint—improvement in the smoky, dark, ill ventilated huts in which the worms are reared, and which like Irish cabins appear to contain a regular Noah's Ark. These are at least some of the improvements to be effected before any increase in the quantity of silk can be expected. There is in truth no difficulty in this beyond that which the pig-headed native obstinacy of the rearers opposes to all improvement. What then? Is your silk to stand ever at the same low standard, because an avaricious grasping ignoramus is determined to pursue that course alone, which an equally ignorant “*Papa*” pursued before him? Go to; you must entirely “*changez tout cela*,” and take every branch of the system into your own hands—the trees, the mode of cultivating them, and the rearing houses; in short from first to last everything pertaining to the growth of the finest silk must be taken over *in toto* by the sericulturist, whose money, whose common sense, and energy of mind and body, must all be invested in the speculation. It is the “*Master's eye that makes the horse fat*,” and the very same principle applies equally well to the cultivation of silk. Pursue this system if you wish to thrive; if otherwise, then you must be content to remain, as the drill sergeant says—“*as you was*.”

4. The wild mountain species known as *Bombyx Huttoni* is in some seasons found in thousands; every mulberry tree, whether wild or cultivated, being literally covered with them. The worm is double brooded, and the eggs remain exposed to the inclemency of a mountain winter, securely glued to the bark of the tree. The silk is decidedly first-rate, and of an ashy white colour, but the insect is so intractable that it will not submit to domestication, and must therefore be reared upon the trees, a method which must always render the crop precarious. I have repeatedly tried to introduce this species into France and England, but always unsuccessfully, the reason being that while our worm hatches in early March, when the young mulberry leaves appear, in England there is not a leaf procurable until May. I therefore propose (D.V.) if alive this coming autumn, to convey a bundle or two of cuttings to my friend Dr. Wallace, of Colchester, of the wild mulberry tree, in the hope that they may find a congenial climate somewhat resembling our own in this “*Ultima Thule*,” and so continue to put forth their leaves at the season when the worms are hatching; it may be considered as a wild attempt and forlorn hope, but nevertheless the value of the ultimate results in case of success proclaim it a venture well worth trying.

I have lately read, although I cannot at this moment remember where, that what are termed the perforated cocoons of the Bombyces, that is of cocoons from which the moths have effected their escape, are contrary to received opinions, quite capable of being reeled off like the others, the silk not having been cut but only pushed aside. If such be the case the cocoons of other species may likewise be turned to profitable account, and a large additional quantity of silk be saved.

In the Supplement to the *Oudh Government Gazette* for May 29th, 1869, appeared a communication from “The Silk Supply Association of London,” upon some portions of which I propose to make a few observations for the benefit of those who are far more prone to be led astray by the sophistry extant in high quarters, than to be guided by hard facts and the experience of the past. Gentlemen in England are very apt to take a purely English view of silk cultivation in India, and appear to think the natives of this country are such a docile and teachable people that they will readily lay aside “the superstitions of ages,” as upheld by their ancestors, and adopt the suggestions of foreign speculators, who in many instances are as far from pointing out the proper course to be pursued, as the natives are slow in adopting it. Thus Messrs. Chadwick and Dickins, at a meeting in London, convened by themselves, propose first “to stimulate the production of silk by cottage cultivation and otherwise, in every country where the mulberry tree is capable of giving food to silk-worms.” In this first clause, as stated by the Association, there are two points to be considered, which appear to me more likely to prove injurious to the worms than to extend the growth of silk. These are, first—“The production of silk by cottage cultivation,” and secondly—“the introduction of silk-worms wherever the mulberry is capable of giving food to the insects.”

Now if by “cottage cultivation” is meant the rearing of silk-worms by cottagers in Europe, the thing may probably be feasible enough, because the people, being of cleaner habits and more alive to the absolute necessity of attending strictly to the welfare of the insects in the matter of food and ventilation, than are the obstinate and caste-enclained ryots of India, would at once adopt those modes of treatment which were pointed out and insisted upon by competent instructors. But on the other hand when we come to urge “the mild Hindoo” to adopt a better system than he has hitherto pursued, we shall at once be met by the declaration that his poverty and dislike of innovation will prevent his making any alteration; he cannot afford to cultivate the mulberry in any other manner than that which his respected forefathers pursued; giving the worms more food and of a better quality would increase his expenses so much that he would be compelled to raise the price of the cocoons. To this the purchaser would object, and a system of “pull devil, pull baker,” be introduced which would effectually keep all real improvement at a stand-still. The native cultivator however must not only alter the quality and quantity of the food, but he must be compelled to erect more suitable rearing-sheds, free alike from the dirt, smoke, and malarious influences arising from neglect of free ventilation and the non-adoption of common sense sanitary principles. Dirt to a poverty stricken native is second nature, and you cannot wean him from it, nor from his determination to squeeze as much profit out of the worms as he can, at the very least expense to himself,—not considering in his blindness that the more he saves in the feeding and rearing, the less he gains on his cocoons? The cottage system therefore that is to say what is so considered in Europe) is the one of all others when applied to India the best calculated to insure a bad supply of cocoons; in short it is the present Bengal system, and ought to be extinguished. If the quantity of silk cultivated in Bengal is to be increased, and the quality improved, it can only be done by restoring the worm, through a better system of feeding, to renewed health and vigour; this the ryots will never effect, and the sericulturist in Bengal must consequently do it for himself. But how, he may ask, am I to do so if the natives persist in thwarting me? Simply, I reply, by sending the native to Jericho until he comes to his senses; and in the meantime, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the European sericulturist must take the entire system of cultivation into his own hands; he must in short become in truth a practical cultivator himself, instead of remaining, as now, a mere purchaser of bad cocoons, or being compelled to shut up his filature; at present he has none other than “*Hobson's choice*,” had cocoons or none at all. He will probably tell me that he can reel an excellent silk from these cheap cocoons, and doubtless this is true enough, but the real question is whether he gets as much silk and of as good a quality from these cocoons as he would have done had they been more judiciously attended to, and here I answer for him that he certainly does not. Then why not have the best cocoons by putting his own shoulder to the wheel and forming a plantation from which he may derive *ripe* leaves containing in perfection in their juices the best material from which the purest silk gum can alone be secreted by the worm? The lands now occupied by the mulberry bushes in which the natives put such faith should be thoroughly ploughed, manured, and then replanted with young healthy trees or cuttings of the very best description procurable, taking due care that such trees are, if possible, *indigenous* in those districts of China, Japan, or elsewhere, in which the monthly worms are themselves either indigenous or extensively cultivated, for by so doing you may fortunately apportion to the insects the very trees, or some of them, upon which they in the first instance existed. Then as to the rearing-houses; they too should be solely under the control and supervision of the capitalist himself, with an intelligent European superintendent under him, the ryots being employed under his eye, in picking and bringing in the leaves, as frequently and in such quantities as the case requires; let there be no stinting, but see that the work is properly attended to, for a saving in the feeding will be a loss on the cocoon. By this method the health of the worms would be improved and the cocoons become well stuffed with silk of a superior quality; ventilation, cleanliness, temperature, all being properly attended to, the yield of silk in the hands of the sericulturist would in all probability be double what it now is. The greatest difficulty to contend against would no doubt arise from the dislike to introduce a new system. Yet this I am confident will be the only means of putting the present vicious system on a better and more remunerative footing. It may be said that it is advisable to “let well alone,” but unfortunately the present hue and cry and stir at Home for the extension and improvement of Bengal silk at once proclaims that there is very little that is good enough to be let alone. A radical change must be effected, for after all it simply comes to this, that if you wish to increase the quantity of silk you will never be able to do so under the present faulty system of feeding and rearing; consequently you must either change it for a better, or be content to remain as you are at present. Let your efforts, however, be confined to Bengal and Southern India, for if you attempt to introduce the monthly worms into the Upper Provinces, nothing but failure and loss of capital will be the result, and as you cannot with all your skill “make a silken purse out of a sow's ear,” so neither can you force these worms to thrive in localities and climates whose nature has decreed that they shall not thrive.

By the term "extension of silk cultivation in India" I apprehend is meant a more general diffusion of the worms, a greater quantity of silk from a given number of worms, and greater attention in the reeling; if such be the case I warn the sericulturist against the diffusion of the monthly worms beyond Bengal, for the reasons already given,—while with respect to the Boropooloo, or *B. textor*, it should be at once removed from Bengal, where it is said to be fast dying out, to a colder climate in some parts of the Subhimalaya, where it could be profitably cultivated side by side with *Bombyx mori* from Cashmere.

It is an utter fallacy to suppose that the silkworm requires a climate free from moisture; it is the want of humidity in the climate of the Upper Provinces that enfeebles the worm and makes it languid and limp, thus rendering it incapable of yielding a full crop of silk. This has been well proved this season (1869) at Mussooree, among the wild silkworms (*B. Huttoni*), for while last year this species was found in hundreds on every tree, there is now, from the great heat and want of rain and humidity, not one to be seen. The eggs of last autumn still remain upon the trees; a few have hatched and the worms have been literally shrivelled up by want of rain and by the prevalence of scorching heat, while other eggs are still unhatched in June and are waiting for the setting in of the periodical monsoon. If then the heat thus injuriously operates upon the indigenous worms in our climate, what must be its effect in those scorching districts which are subject to the furnace-like blast of the hot winds? Where the speculator possesses "more money than brains" the best possible way of equalising the two will be to attempt silk cultivation with Chinese worms in the North-western Provinces of India. Taking it for granted, however, that the majority of our sericulturists are something superior to mere blind speculators acting on "the rule of thumb," and simply following their noses with nothing but the doctrine of chances to guide them, I think we may safely predict a rapidly approaching time when prejudice and red tape will be cast aside, and a new era be ushered in. The time for more experiments has passed away; the mulberry worms have been introduced into districts where they had previously had no fair trial, and in every instance signal failure has been the result; we have now hard facts and experience before us as a guide, and if we do not profit by what we have thus learnt there will be nothing but failure in the future.

Secondly, with regard to "the introduction of silkworms wherever the mulberry is capable of giving food to the worms,"—I view the doctrine simply as a piece of claptrap, calculated only to spin out a speech and lure the sericulturist to destruction. Wherever the mulberry is found it is no doubt "capable of giving food to the silkworms"; this is a mere truism,—but does it follow as a natural consequence that where the mulberry is capable of growing there the worms must necessarily thrive upon its leaves? The logic of the argument runs somewhat thus,—"John Bull is fond of beef, and in a climate suited to his constitution will thrive upon it," but it does not therefore follow that he will thrive upon it in a climate injurious to his constitution? It is a well known fact that the food of mankind varies in every climate of the world; the coldest regions require the most nourishing and stimulating food, but in tropical climes that same nourishment would be productive only of disease. Man can exist in every climate, but as a species he does not thrive equally well in all; and so is it with the mulberry tree; it will grow, but it does not therefore follow that in every clime it will yield the same quantity and quality of aliment; to grow is one thing but to thrive is quite another; the leaves will everywhere be "capable of giving food," because that consists of the fibrous portion of the leaf, but if those substances which go to the production of silk be wanting either wholly or in part, little or none will be furnished for the fabrication of the cocoon. I have already stated above that where the leaves are deficient in silk producing properties the worms will require more frequent supplies, and that the rest of the insect being thus interrupted and greater labour imposed upon it, the effect must eventually be deterioration. To support my argument I invite the practical sericulturist to look round on nature that he may see with his own eyes how, after feeding, every animal seeks repose. Why is this? Simply because it is ordained that continued exercise after feeding impedes digestion. This was many years ago well proved by an experiment tried upon a brace of greyhounds; both were well fed; then one was chained up and left at home, while the other was taken to the field and coursed. When the coursing ceased both dogs were killed, and it was then found that the sleeping dog had nearly digested his food, while that of the other remained *in statu quo*.

Again, we know that every part of India will nourish mulberry trees, but at the same time we at present know positively nothing in regard to the quality of the leaves, except that from the repeated failure of the worms wherever they have been introduced we are entitled to infer that the quality of the nourishment afforded, together with the heat, are alike unsuited to the worms. Even with respect to the indigenous trees, their existence does not prove the districts in which they grow to be suitable to them; imported worms; on the contrary, nature herself, by having placed no indigenous species upon such trees, at once gives warning that she never intended them to exist there. In the Himalaya she has acted on another principle, having furnished the indigenous trees with a species peculiar to them and the climate in which they grow, by which means she has proclaimed these districts to be adapted to the production of silk, and backs the assertion by the further evidence derivable from the existence of eleven other species of the Bombycidae, nourished upon various indigenous trees. What plainer speaking man can desire I am at a loss to conceive. If then nature has placed indigenous species upon the indigenous trees of the Himalaya, while she has placed none upon those of the lowland mulberry, are we not fully justified in declaring that as the book of nature was intended to be man's earliest guide and primer in appropriating to himself the wisdom of his Maker, so it must be mere wilful folly to attempt by artificial means to obtain results which nature plainly tells us are contrary to her plans and the wisdom displayed around us. At the same time, however, although she refuses to introduce the mulberry worms of other climes, she does not leave the lowland provinces a blank, but on the other hand points out that perfect suitability for the cultivation of those other wild species which she has everywhere bountifully scattered over the length and breadth of this vast and generally neglected Empire.

These are points which probably none but a naturalist would take into serious consideration in the treatment of this important subject, and yet it is absolutely essential for the sericulturist to know how nature acts and what she wills should be, for it is only by the rational study of her works that he can ascertain how far she may feel inclined to assist him, and if he wilfully shuts his eyes to facts and determines to pursue an unnatural system of his own by acting in opposition to her *dictum*, he will only have himself to thank should his efforts eventually end in total failure. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." In the present instance let us go for wisdom to the mulberry feeding Bombyces, and we shall find them answering to our inquiries that "Nature by not placing any of them upon the indigenous trees of the lowland provinces proclaims aloud that she does not consider their climates suitable to their constitution, and therefore located them in different latitudes and climates, upon trees there previously provided for their nourishment; therefore be wise and profit by the warning and advice thus given by a Master Mind, rejecting the illogical doctrine that wherever the mulberry grows there too ought silkworms to exist and thrive; or if you will not be guided by such evidence as their non-existence in those provinces affords, at least let the frequent failures in the attempt to introduce them arrest your steps in time to save you from an otherwise inevitable loss."

I have no expectation that my croaking views will be more readily attended to now than formerly, while yet I believe it to be my duty to my fellow men to speak out boldly what I consider to be the honest truth. "*Hinc illa lachrymæ.*"

I may be asked what species of mulberry tree I would recommend for the rearing of the worms, and I would certainly reply that this must be regulated by the nature of the species under cultivation, and the climate in which they are situated. In Bengal where alone in India the monthly worms are capable of being cultivated with any prospect of success, the trees selected should come from the districts from whence the worms themselves were originally procured, while the annuals of the north should be reared on the leaves of northern trees. I have tried at Mussooree the Philippine mulberry (*M. multicaulis*), the large leaved *Morus cucullata*, the Chinese *Morus Sinensis*, and several other species, and invariably found that the silk was both more abundant and of better quality when the worms were reared upon the leaves of *Morus Sinensis* and *Morus nigra* than upon any others; while worms fed upon the leaves of *M. multicaulis* and *M. cucullata* produced nothing but a thin flimsy web, through which the pupa was distinctly visible. It is to be remarked however that this experiment was tried upon northern worms, and with the trees growing in a northern climate, so that the advantages were all on the side of the northern species, and against the southern trees. In Ondh, however, where the southern *M. cucullata* might be supposed to possess an advantage over the *M. Sinensis*, the very same results were observed, as my son, Mr. A. R. Hutton, of the Oudh Commission, who conducted an experiment under the orders of that Government, informs me that when he first entered upon the experiment with *Bombyx Mori*, *B. textor*, and *B. Sinensis*, it was found with respect to the latter worm that it was in such a weakly condition as to be unable to gnaw the epidermis of even so thin a leaf as that of *Morus cucullata*, and it was found necessary to chop the leaves very finely for them during the first stage, when, instead of eating the fibrous portions, they contented themselves with the sap exuding from the edges. Placed upon the unchopped leaf, they wandered about and died, being unable to pierce it; in the following year he changed the leaf for that of *Morus Sinensis*, and found that his worms had improved, and that in the third year they had improved still more. From this it was somewhat hastily inferred that if the experiment had been continued the worms would have annually improved until they had reached the Bengal standard, when nothing more would be needed, and the experiment would have been successful. Unfortunately, however, when we look further

further into details, we find that this inference was entirely a false one, there being in point of fact no real improvement in the worm at all, except that it was healthier when fed upon the more solid leaf of *M. Sinensis* than upon those of the thin watery leaf of *M. cucullata*; moreover, there was no improvement upon the worms of the first year, for these died off in such vast numbers as to render a fresh importation from Calcutta necessary, so that it was only annually commencing the same experiment *de novo*. To establish an improvement in the worm required that the worms of the first year should have perpetuated themselves, and then gone on annually improving, and this they did not do; in short, the experiment never advanced at all, but annually recommenced with the importation of fresh ones from Calcutta. The fact that the worms annually imported thrived better on *M. Sinensis* than the first batch had done on *M. cucullata* is *à propos* to nothing, as it only shows that the worms thrive better upon good than upon bad food. Besides which it appears that the alleged improvement was entirely the exception, the majority of worms dying off, and leaving a few good ones to prove the rule that the climate was inimical to the species. As to *B. mori* and *B. textor*, they are acknowledged to have been a failure.

In conclusion then, permit me to say one more word on the crossing of species. Darwin has stated that if a plant's own pollen be brought on a brush it will invariably prove prepotent over that of a foreign species, that is to say, that nature rejects all crossing so long as a plant's own pollen is available.

Now if we apply this natural law to the silkworm, it will at once show why the progeny of two different species when crossed invariably, sooner or later, revert to their original state, or more commonly to that of the strongest species. We cross *B. fortunatus* upon *B. mori*; the moths produced have, so to speak, the blood of both species; but when they couple there is a struggle for the mastery between the two, each striving to cast out the other, and the blood of the stronger species will prove prepotent over that of the weaker, and consequently, unless the latter be recrossed by its own species, it must by the law of nature revert to an annual. Here the stronger blood of *B. mori* in the male moth meeting with an equal portion of the same blood in the female proves prepotent over the two parts of the blood of the weaker *B. fortunatus*, and casts it out by reverting to annuals.

These two species at Mussooree, when the crossing is judiciously kept up, produce a very excellent silk of a golden colour, the cocoon being much larger than that of *B. fortunatus* of Bengal,—but when once the crossing ceases *B. mori* invariably reappears. But it is time to stop, for methinks I hear you cry—"Ohe, jam satis."

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THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE VICEROY OF INDIA, SIMLA.

Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of despatches from your Excellency, No. 3749, dated 13 August, No. 555, 22 September, and 4771, 20 October, and to express the warm thanks of the Council of this Society for the pains taken in virtue of your Excellency's instructions to comply with our desire for silkworms' eggs and seeds.

The valuable paper of Captain Hutton and the other enclosures have been very carefully read, and have furnished this Society with important information, for which we feel greatly indebted to the gentlemen who have furnished the same.

I have also to acknowledge receipt of the package of eggs and seeds from Dr. De Vecchy, of Mysore, and have the great satisfaction of saying that they arrived in most excellent condition; they were immediately placed under the care of Mr. Charles Brady, F.L.S., of Manly, our most experienced silk grower. I enclose copy of Mr. Brady's report, and am happy to add that I am assured of the continued well doing of the silkworms which have turned out quite healthy, and prove a most valuable acquisition to this Colony.

The Council of this Society is gratified by the promise of silkworms' eggs and seeds from Mr. Henry Cope, of Umritour; these though announced as having been forwarded, have not yet arrived, but will be most thankfully received.

In that part of my letter, dated 16 June last, referring to wild species of silkworms, I solicited your Excellency's aid to obtain certain specified sorts, indigenous more particularly to Bengal and Assam; we are greatly impressed with the opinion expressed by Captain Hutton as to the value of these neglected races. Captain Hutton's views are so much in accord with the opinions of our most expert and well informed men here, that fortified by his judgment this Society is very anxious to pursue the experiment in this Colony, of growing silk out of doors; our range of climate seems admirably adapted and inviting to make the essay, and the Council earnestly hopes your Excellency will continue us your powerful assistance, and cause a few hundred cocoons to be forwarded of the species named in my letter, and of any others procurable; for the Eria, the Tusseh, and the Joree, we are well provided with food, and the moment appears most opportune.

Should your Excellency, upon consideration of the great present importance of applying the aids of science to the efforts of industrial enterprise in such a widely diffused and financially important a matter as the production of silk, determine that your Government should undertake experiments, or sanction assistance being rendered towards improving or enlarging the sources of silk production in India, as urged by the Silk Supply Association of London, this Council will most gladly and freely place at your Excellency's disposal any assistance this Society can render. Situated as we are in a new country, under circumstances entirely different to those of any and every other country, our enterprises not infrequently (rejecting the shackles of old habits) achieves results unlooked for elsewhere; hence science giving her instructions and aids to industry in this very matter of silk growth produces many crops of silk instead of one in a year, to an immense economy of labour and capital as well as risk. We feel diffident in saying much more to your Excellency, as your desire to improve the condition of the people under your rule, as well as to benefit your countrymen elsewhere, is so well understood, but it may not be impertinent for me to say that in many ways parts of the empire may act and react on each other with mutual advantage, and it is very evident that with judicious encouragement England and her possessions may enjoy a very large share of the most profitable trade in silk.

The Council of this Society trusts your Excellency may be pleased to direct that Captain Hutton be made aware of the sense of obligation the Society feels to him for his paper, and also to Dr. De Vecchy, for his valuable packet.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE BENNETT, M.D.,  
Hon. Secretary, Acclimatisation Society of N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Charles Brady, Esq., to Dr. G. Bennett, Hon. Secretary, Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

I have carefully examined the parcel of silkworms' eggs just arrived from India, and have the pleasure to say that although the varieties are in part similar to some of my own, they form a very desirable and valuable addition to the useful sorts which Australia is now acquiring. The society may be congratulated on the success which has in this instance attended the Viceroy's efforts to assist the difficult enterprise of introducing the silk industry into Australia; the eggs were admirably packed, and arrived in perfect condition.

A portion of the eggs was already hatched so that a further short delay would have been fatal, but there is every probability of saving enough of each breed for reproduction in the Colony.

There appear to be two, if not three, separate varieties—one a high class race from Italy, by way of India; a second unnamed; the third Japanese green (apparently different to that already imported by the Society) partly acclimatised in India by Dr. De Vecchy, from whose estate also the Italian eggs were obtained.

At present the young worms appear healthy though small and pinched—it will probably take two or three generations to bring them up to our standard; indeed pretty well all my experience goes to convince me more and more that the fresh food and new climate both operate powerfully towards restoring the natural vigour which, for now so many years, appears to have deserted the finest stocks of silkworms in Europe—and there are not wanting symptoms that even the pure and clean races of Japanese varieties may shortly become more or less desolated by the same scourge which has deprived several millions of people in France and Italy of their most alluring and profitable occupation.

What I mean by our standard, is simply that degree of health and physical vigour in the silkworm, which, for three consecutive years, gives it power to commence, under ordinary circumstances, its natural course in due season, and not before, and passing through all its changes without disproportionate casualty (its management without unusual difficulty or special pains), to consummate its progress in forming a firm, stout, and clean cocoon of moderate size, and whose moth neither too bulky nor too attenuate, is perfect in its form, development, and covering of down. This standard is attained by continued and assiduous attention, first to cleanliness, second to rigid selection, and thirdly to judicious use of various kinds of mulberry as food plants, according to season—one kind being used from first to last (or at any rate during the last two stages at least) with the males, and a different mulberry with the females. Pure races bred in and in this way soon acquire additional vigour, and are afterwards much more manageable than I have found them on their first introduction.

I remain, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BRADY.

January 8, 1870.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM AGNEW, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal—(No. 331, dated Gowhatty, the 7th December, 1869.)

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 3086, of the 2nd September last, I have the honor to submit a memorandum, drawn up from the reports of the district officers of this division on the silkworms of Assam, and embodying the information asked for by the Acclimatisation Society of Australia.

2. With regard to the question of despatching cocoons to Australia, I would beg leave to point out that of the three species cultivated, viz.,—the Moogah, the Pat, and the Erie, the two latter are found in Bengal, and I therefore think it would be better to send their cocoons thence than from this more distant province.

3. I have great doubt as to whether it will be possible to ensure the safe arrival of specimens of the moogah insect. From the enclosed memorandum it will be seen that the chrysalis does not remain dormant for any length of time as is the case with some species; but after the cocoon is formed, the moth soon emerges and lays its eggs, which again are hatched in a few days. The difficulty, however, may be overcome if the method of packing described in the 5th paragraph of Dr. Bennett's memorandum operates to retard the hatching of the eggs. The best time for sending the cocoons would be the winter season, as heat accelerates all the stages of development. The month of December is perhaps to be preferred for all reasons.

4. I shall be able to collect and despatch as many cocoons as may be required if I am furnished with perforated zinc cylinders (which I cannot procure here) of the description recommended by Dr. Bennett, and should I be desired to procure cocoons I request I may be informed by what route and to what address I should send them, so that by despatching them direct loss of time may be prevented.

5. I shall despatch by bhany post specimens of the various kinds of silk, raw and manufactured, as requested in your 2nd paragraph; and eggs of all the varieties shall also be sent packed in the manner described by Dr. Bennett, and also in bottles as suggested by Mr. William Becher, who at one time cultivated silk extensively here. I have desired the district officers to collect seeds of as many of the trees mentioned by Dr. Bennett as possible, and these I shall also forward to you on receipt.

#### Memorandum on the Silkworms of Assam.

*Mooga*.—(Otherwise 'Moogah, Moonga, or Mungah') *Antheraea Assama* or *Saturnia Assanensis*. This is the commonest silkworm in Assam, and its produce is second in estimation, that of the "pat" worm being superior. It is bred and treated in the following manner:—On the third day after the cocoons have been completed, the cultivator sets apart a certain number for breeding, choosing those which were commenced on the day when the greatest number of worms began to spin. These are kept in open-work bamboo baskets in a dark, secure place in the house; and in a certain number of days, varying from ten to twenty, according to the state of the weather—heat accelerating and cold retarding the development—the moths emerge. The males, known in the cocoon by the sharpness and length of the "tail" of the cocoon, and in the moth stage as being smaller than the females, are left with the females for a day, and all are then placed on bunches of grass, generally the "ooloo" grass, in pieces of 18 inches in length and 3 in circumference, or on strips of bamboo fastened to a rope and suspended from the roof, and the females are tied to the grass or bamboo by their wings with pieces of thread. In about three days the eggs are laid and remain attached to the bundles of grass. The cultivator only keeps those laid in the first three or four days, the rest are supposed to be useless. In about ten days—the period varies with the weather as above-mentioned—the young worms appear, and in some places are fed for a day or two in the house with tender leaves, and then—or in places where this practice is not resorted to, immediately on the worms being hatched—the bundles of grass are taken out and tied on the trunks of sooloo or soom trees. Great care



is taken previous to this to clear the soom groves of ants and other insects inimical to the mooga, for which purpose all undergrowth is destroyed, and the ants, &c., having been collected by baits of molasses, plantains, decomposed fish, &c., &c., are burnt wholesale. The worms, crawling up the trees, feed first on the smaller and afterwards on the larger leaves, and are prevented from coming down by a band of plantain or other smooth leaf, over which they are unable to move, fastened round the trunks of the trees. They remain on the trees about twenty-six or twenty-seven days more if the weather is not favourable, and then leave off eating and descend, and are gathered in the evening, and taken to the cultivator's house, where they are placed in parcels of clean dry leaves, mango or plantain, and commence their cocoons, which they finish in about five or six days; and the same series of changes then commences anew.

From the time the young worm is placed on the soom tree till it commences spinning, the greatest care and attention are required to preserve it from its numerous enemies. Birds of all kinds, crows especially, devour it by day; and bats, owls, and rats are equally destructive by night. Men are always, day and night, on the alert with bows and arrows, pellet bows, and slings, and with the aid of these, and constant shouting, manage to prevent the birds, &c., from doing much harm, but the worms are still destroyed in numbers by wasps, ichneumon flies, and other insects. Hot, dry weather, is the most favourable to the mooga worm, but excessive heat is often fatal to those which are moulting. Rain, unless it fall in very heavy showers, does not injure them as they find shelter under the leaves. If the rain, however, be very heavy it washes them off; and in this way sometimes a large proportion is destroyed.

The mooga is generally spoken of as yielding five crops of silk in the year, which are designated as follows from the season or month in which they are yielded:—

The Jarooah crop (cold weather)	January, February.
„ Jettocah „	(Jeyt) May, June.
„ Aharooah „	(Ahar) June, July.
„ Bhodia „	(Bhadro) August, September.
„ Kotia „	(Kartik) October, November.

Of these the first two and the last are considered superior to the others. Sometimes a larger number of crops is obtained if the weather is more than ordinarily favourable.

The duration of the existence of the worm under ordinary circumstances may be taken to be—

From the laying to the hatching of the egg	... ..	10 days
From that time till the fourth moulting	... ..	20 „
From the fourth moulting to the commencement of the cocoon	... ..	10 „
In the chrysalis state	... ..	20 „
As a moth	... ..	6 „
Total	... ..	66

In the hot weather it is sometimes as short as six weeks; in the coldest as long as twelve weeks.

It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics as to the amount of silk produced by each worm. The commonly accepted idea is, however, that from 4,000 to 5,000 worms produce 1 seer (2 lbs.) of silk, the value of which varies from 6 rupees to 15 rupees. A "dhoti," 18 feet long by 3 feet broad, is worth from rupees 12 to rupees 20, the price varying with the excellence of the silk, and of the manufacture. Breeding cocoons are generally sold at rupees 2 per 1,000. The silk is of a yellowish colour.

*Pát, or Pát Pooloo (Bombyx mari).* This is identical with the mulberry worm of Bengal. It is never found wild in Assam, and is cultivated entirely indoors. Its produce is white and highly esteemed; formerly indeed its use was restricted to royalty, and now only the "Jogi" caste raise it. Its culture is as follows:—The cocoons selected for breeding are kept in a loosely tied cloth so that air can reach them, and put in a quiet, clean place. In some twenty or twenty-five days (more or less according to the weather) the moths emerge and are left together a short time, and are then removed either to slender sticks of bamboo, or to pieces of cloth, where the females are tied by the wings with thread. In a short time they lay, and the eggs, if laid on cloth, are carefully packed up as they are; and if on pieces of bamboo, are not touched for some days, and then are removed to earthen pots or bamboo baskets, and kept with care till the hatching season, which in Upper Assam is generally the end of December, and in Lower Assam the end of January. The eggs are then taken out and exposed to the air; and as soon as the young worms appear they are placed on round shallow bamboo trays, which are sometimes lined with cloth, and fed with tender mulberry leaves (the "noonee" tree). The cultivators are particularly careful that the place where the worms are kept is very clean and free from all obnoxious smells. Dirt of any kind is supposed to be fatal to them. The worms are sorted after six or seven days, the larger being separated from the smaller; and the size of the leaves given to them is gradually increased as the worms grow. When the worms evince disinclination to eat they are removed either to bundles of clean, dry leaves, or to bamboo trays with matting divisions about 2 inches apart, where they spin their cocoons, which they complete in five or six days.

The duration of the breed may be taken roughly as follows:—

From the hatching of the egg to commencing the cocoon	... ..	30 or 40 days.
In the chrysalis state	... ..	10 to 20 „
As a moth	... ..	3 or 4 „

From the laying to the hatching of the egg, about ten months, or altogether one year. The cocoons required for use are put in the sun three or four days, and then boiled in a solution of potash obtained from the stalks of rice plants. The silk is worth 20 or 25 rupees a seer and is more valuable than any other, partly on account of its whiteness, partly its fineness, and also from the fact that but one crop is obtainable in the year, which makes it scarce. The fabric woven from it much resembles the "tusseh" silk of Bengal, and the worm is, I believe, identical with that from the silk of which "tusseh" is made.

There is another description of pát called the chota, or small pát, the culture of which is the same, but the silk is not quite so good. It is but little reared.

*Eria, Eria, Eri, Eree, Arrea, or Arindee (Phalœna cythin).* The treatment of this worm is similar to that of the pát pooloo, except that it is fed on the castor-oil plant, instead of on the mulberry. It yields a coarser silk than either the pát or moogah, and is cultivated generally by lower-caste Hindoos, Cacharies,

Cacharics, and Meekirs. It is reared entirely in the house, and the duration of its existence is from six to eight weeks, less in the hot than in the cold weather, and its produce is better in quality and quantity in the former than in the latter season. Cocoons for breeding are selected in the same manner as are moogah cocoons, and for the rest they are treated much as are pát pooloos, except that so much care and attention to cleanliness are not necessary. When the worms are rather old (after the second moulting), they are generally induced to crawl into bundles of leaves suspended from the roof, which saves the trouble of feeding in trays. They are allowed to form cocoons in bundles of dry leaves. There are said to be seven breeds in the year. The thread of the "erie" silk is worth from 2 to 3 rupees per seer, and the fabric made from it, which is warm, thick, and durable, fetches about 14 or 15 rupees for a piece 15 feet by 4½ feet. This worm is found in Bengal.

*Kootkooi* or *Kootkooi Moogah* is a wild species of silkworm found in the jungles of Upper Assam; no use is made of its silk, and the natives say that it is in fact worthless.

*Megankooi* is the name given by the Assamese to the produce of the moogah when fed on the adakoori-tree instead of the soom. The silk of the adakoori fed worm is lighter in colour and therefore more highly valued. Among worms fed entirely on the soom, however, some will always produce lighter coloured silk than others, and this, being set apart, is generally called "megankooi." There is no distinct insect known by that name. The *joree* is not known to any of the district officers.

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From H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department—(No. 77, dated Fort William, 30th October, 1869.)

SIR,

The only district in this division in which silk is grown is Kishnaghur, and there only to a very limited extent. Mr. Scott Moncrieff, of Salgamoodia factory, has, however, been good enough to favor me, through the collector, with a very complete report on the subject, copy of which I submit for the information of Government, with reference to your letter No. 3086, dated 2nd September. I also forward the two specimens of silk sent by that gentleman.

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From R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Esq., to H. LATTMAN JOHNSON, Esq., C.S., Joint-Magistrate, Kooshtea—(Dated Salgamoodia Factory, the 4th October, 1869.)

SIR,

As requested in your note of 25th ultimo, I have carefully perused the copies which accompanied it of letter of 2nd ultimo, to the Commissioner of the Presidency division, from the Government of Bengal, and of the memorandum by Dr. Bennett, referred to therein, on the subject of the supply of silkworm eggs for the Acclimatisation Society of South Australia, and I have much pleasure in submitting the following observations on the subject; premising that my chief authority for them is Mr. P. Veyrin, who superintends my small silk filature here,—a gentleman conversant from his youth with the rearing of silkworms and manufacture of silk, and who was employed for some years by a few of the leading firms in Lyons in the purchase of silk-worm eggs in the Caucasus and Persia, and in transporting these to France.

2. *Wild Cocoons*.—We have very few in this district, and do not manufacture silk out of them. Mr. Veyrin has personally superintended experiments with them, and has watched the manufacture of silk from them in the districts of Bancoorah and Beerbhoom, and in the province of Assam, in which as well as in many other jungle districts of Bengal they are very abundant. A large quantity of silk is made from them, but entirely for native consumption and of very inferior quality. The value ranges from rs. 2 to perhaps (but very rarely) 5 per seer (2s. to 5s. per lb). The well known *tusser silk* cloth of Bhaugulpore is made from silk of the wild cocoons, and is generally in demand for export to Europe. Mr. Veyrin is of opinion that the silk of some kinds of the wild cocoons is of such very desirable quality for certain classes of silk manufactures, that if it could be produced of a quality suitable for the purpose by the same simple and inexpensive process as that followed in spinning ordinary Bengal silk, the produce would prove a very valuable commodity for export, but the cost of manufacturing the silk of the required quality proves prohibitive at present. This remark especially applies to silk of the Moongah cocoons of Assam, made by the ordinary native process; it is wholly unsuitable for the European market, but it could not be manufactured to suit the latter at a cost which buyers for that market could afford to pay. There is such a quantity of gummy matter in the wild cocoon that the thread of it cannot be unwound without much more difficulty than is met with in spinning the thread of the yellow cocoon from which Bengal raw silk is made; and as yet no experiments for unwinding the former by any other than the native methods have proved successful.

3. The eggs of the *wild silkworm* could easily be procured for export; but Mr. Veyrin fears that unless the worms from them can be fed on leaves of the trees on which they feed in this country, they would perish. In Assam the Moongah cocoon is fed solely on the tree known to botanists as the *Jetran-tena quadrifolia*, called by the natives the *soom* tree. From this cocoon is made the bulk of the silk used by the natives of that province. Their priests use cloth made of silk of the Mezan koonee cocoon, of a quality much better than that of the Moongah. Another kind of silk is made by them from the Erea cocoon, fed on the castor-oil tree. This cocoon is of a very large size when full-grown; the silk is not unwound from it, but is taken much as cotton is taken—from the pod—of very short fibre. The wild cocoons of Bancoorah and Beerbhoom are fed entirely on the sâl tree, which abounds throughout the jungles.

4. The breed of silkworm from which the silk known as Bengal raw silk is made is the *Bombyx Mari*, and is reared very extensively throughout the cultivated districts of Lower Bengal. There are two distinct families of this worm; one of these propagates its species only once in a year, but of the other six or seven generations successively are produced in one year from one pair of moths. The former is the kind from which silk is produced in Europe, Japan, and China; the latter seems peculiar to Bengal, and is the only kind of worm from which Bengal silk is made, as a rule, though the other is not unknown in the province, but is so much less productive that the natives find little inducement to rear it. Though much more silk is produced from the worm which propagates the more frequently of the two, its cocoons are in every way inferior to those of the other family, and the silk made from them is never equal in point of quality to that of Europe, Japan, and China.

5.

5. From natives intimately acquainted with the process I have the following particulars descriptive of the method followed in producing cocoons:—A native considers one pound weight of eggs sufficient to commence with, for which he pays two or three shillings, if he requires to buy them. The eggs are made over to the women of the family, who alone are permitted to attend to them. These women while thus employed are required to exercise the strictest personal cleanliness (and to confine themselves to certain kinds of food even in some families). The eggs are ranged on shelves in dark rooms during the first week after they are hatched. The worms are fed with very young mulberry leaf. At the end of the second and third weeks they receive older and stronger leaf; in the fourth week they are considered full-grown, and are supplied with abundance of full grown leaf. During the first three weeks a light is kept in the room, but for one night only in each week. During the fourth week a light is burned every night and a fire is kept up if the weather is cold. Towards the end of the fourth week the worms become gorged and refuse food, a sign that they are ready to spin. They are then put out in the sunshine for a few hours, or near a fire, if the weather be cold and cloudy, and soon commence work. In about two days the worm has finished his cocoon, and in about seven days he commences cutting his way out at one end of it. If he succeeds, he emerges as a small white moth, but the cocoon is rendered useless by being cut. In order therefore to prevent this the cocoons are baked before the worms commence to liberate themselves, and this kills them in the cocoons; the latter are then placed in hot water and the silk is reeled from them very easily. The best cocoons are generally reserved for breeding purposes. From these the moths are allowed to escape, and they breed almost immediately; then eggs are laid and hatched within two days, and from these a new supply of cocoons is obtained within five weeks. Under ordinary circumstances, from one pound weight of cocoons reserved for breeding 100 pounds of cocoons are produced, and very frequently 200 and even 300 pounds are the result of one breeding.

6. The worms are fed exclusively on mulberry leaves gathered, not from trees as in Europe, but from plants very carefully cultivated in fields set apart for them; the leaves are plucked five or six times in one year from each plant, and the owner so arranges as to have always ready leaf of different growths suited for the worms of various growths which are reared in his house.

7. In Mr. Veyrin's opinion, an insuperable difficulty is presented to the transport to Australia of eggs of the family referred to in paragraph No. 5, in this,—that even if the hatching of the eggs could be delayed by keeping them very carefully from the air in transit, as they would hatch immediately on exposure to it; after arrival, the worms would perish without a supply of food of the tender leaves of the mulberry, and in Australia it would be impossible probably to command a supply of such food for every new generation of worms. He states that eggs of the species breeding annually have been conveyed to Europe very successfully from Cashmere, where they are abundant, by his agents, Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Company, of Calcutta, who will be happy to procure a supply for Government if requested to do so.

8. I have the pleasure to forward herewith a skein of silk made here from the Moongha cocoon of Assam as an experiment. It is of a light brown color and glossy appearance, and silk of this description would fetch ten shillings per pound in the Calcutta market probably. I also enclose a skein of fine Bengal silk equal in quality to the finest made at this season of the year, and worth twenty-two shillings per pound in Calcutta.

The annexures received with your note are returned herewith.

From J. P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Bancoorah, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division—(No. 124, dated Camp, Sonamookhy, the 16th November, 1869.)

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your memorandum No. 134, dated 25th September, 1869, on the subject of silkworms.

2. The private rearing of silkworms is not practised in this district; but as it is practised in a tract only just over the border, *i.e.*, in the Bograh (Midnapore) pergunnah of the Gurbettah sub-division, and as the raw silk thus spun is largely manufactured into fabrics in the district, I have considered it useful to lay before you the information received by me from Baboo Ruttun Lal Ghose, the deputy collector of Gurbettah, although you have in all probability already received it through the collector of Midnapore.

3. The deputy collector has evidently, from the terms of his report, understood the inquiry of Government to extend only to the domesticated silkworm. As, however, the Australian memorandum appears to refer exclusively to *wild* silkworms, I have added such remarks as I have been able to collect on the culture of the *tusser* silk moth, which is to a limited extent carried on in the jungles of this district, and to a very much greater extent in the jungles of the neighbouring district of Maunbhoom. I may here remark that the second name in the list given in the Australian memorandum of worms sought for from India is evidently that of the Indian *tusser* moth, disguised in atrocious typography.

4. Of the silkworms proper, *i.e.*, of the domesticated breed, the Baboo describes two species, one very much larger than the other, but both reared in houses, on trays and *machans*, and fed upon cut mulberry leaves. There is however a vast difference between the two species in point of prolificness; the smaller kind being reproduced in constant succession every six weeks or two months, while the larger kind breed only once a year. I have been unable to secure any specimens of the silk of the larger kind, but I forward specimens of the smaller kind, both in cocoons and in skein. It seems that both species give a produce of a varying colour, from a flaxen white to a golden yellow.

5. The *tusser* moth can hardly be looked upon as a domesticated silk moth, inasmuch as it is never privately reared. It does, however, undergo a rough kind of culture in the following way. A number of wild cocoons are collected by the speculator, generally a Sontal, who has already fixed upon a patch in the jungle containing a number of young *sal* or *assun* trees, but not more than his family can watch. As soon as the moths are hatched they are turned loose in quantities on these trees, where they lay their eggs, which are hatched in due course, the young caterpillars being reared upon the growing leaves. No kind of interference is practised with them, and all that the cultivator and his family have to do is to take care that the worms are not carried off by the birds, which do not fail to find out the cultivated trees from the vast number of moths which they bear. When the cocoons are sufficiently formed to be handled, they are detached, packed in baskets, and are taken to the nearest bazaar for sale. The cocoon is of a dirty brown colour, and larger than a hen's egg. I have been unable to obtain specimens either of the cocoons or of the skeined silk.

6.

6. The cocoons of all these species appear to be in the months of Magh and Falgoon, or February and March. Being now encamped at Sonamookhy, the centre of the silk and *tusser* manufacture of the district, I have made arrangements for the procuring of a number of cocoons, as well as of the eggs, of all the species employed in the district.

From BABOO RUTTEN LALL GHOSE, Deputy Collector of Gurbettah, to the Collector of Bancoorah—  
(No. 98, dated Gurbettah, the 8th November, 1869.)

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. 189, of the 29th September, 1869, received immediately before the last Dusarah vacation from Bood-Bood, I have the honor to report on the following points connected with silkworms and cocoons mentioned in the Government order No. 3086 of the 2nd September last, on a copy of which your memorandum was endorsed:—

1st. What varieties of worms are obtainable?

2nd. What is the mode of supporting and treating them, and the quality of silk produced therefrom? (Specimens to be sent if possible.)

3rd. Is there any difficulty in procuring silkworms for despatch to Australia?

4th. At what time should cocoons and eggs respectively be sent?

2. What varieties, &c.? There are two sorts of worms which people in this part of the country breed; one large and two smaller, or those of the ordinary size. The large worms' cocoons are larger in size; they are thrice as large as the cocoons of the smaller or ordinary size. All worms and cocoons are of two colours, white and yellow.

3. What is the mode, &c.? In the intensity of the cold of the months of Aughran and Pous, *i.e.*, about December and January, the worms here die. People therefore go to the villages in the vicinity of Tumlook, in the district of Midnapore, and to villages near Moorshedabad, for the purchase of worms (within cocoons) in the latter end of Magh and beginning of Falgoon. The worms, confined in cocoons of the smaller or ordinary size, are kept in *handis* (earthen vessels) made air-tight by some means or other, for eight days. On the ninth day, generally, butterflies come out from the cocoons. These butterflies are preserved in large drawers of bamboo, kept on bamboo shelves, in a hut closed up in such a manner as would protect the worms, &c., from ordinary flies which are their great enemies. Butterflies then give eggs in the course of one day. The eggs are innumerable of the white colour and very small in size. One butterfly gives upwards of 250 eggs; and they all die no sooner the eggs are given. On the eighth day young caterpillars come out from the eggs. They are then distributed into the numberless small compartments of the bamboo drawers, each containing about 3, 4, or 5, moths, as they chance to fall in the distribution. Of these moths some have yellow and others white colour. *Tbat* leaves cut into very small particles are given to them every second or third day for their eating. They grow in one month sufficiently developed to spin cocoons. In three days the cocoons are made of the size sent herewith as specimen. Some of these cocoons are kept, from which again the butterflies and eggs are produced. The process, described above, is repeated; and at the end of every month and half or so a fresh set of cocoons are produced by the smaller worms. The huts where they are kept are made almost air-proof in the rainy season, and are so closed in all other seasons that no flies can enter therein and destroy the moths. Next, I observe, that the treatment and breeding of the other sort of worms are a little different from what have been described above. The butterflies which come out from the larger cocoons are preserved on a few yards of cloth laid over the bamboo drawers. On the cloth the eggs are given; and these wrapped in the said cloth, are carefully kept in an air-tight *handi* (earthen vessel). The *handi* is not opened, not even touched by anybody, till the fifth day of the month of Maugh next year. By that day the eggs give birth to the moths; and if they are not hatched by that time the *handi* is again left closed for a few days more. The time the eggs take in giving birth to the worms is generally one year. These moths are kept for thirty-two to thirty-six days in the manner described above. They then become sufficiently old to prepare their cocoons in three days. The quality of silk produced by both sorts of insects is nearly the same. These generally produce silk in the month of Chaitra; and Chaitra silk of the smaller worms of white color is whiter than the silk of other months. Large cocoons could not be procured by me; a few of the smaller ones, together with two skeins of silk produced therefrom, are herewith submitted as specimens.

4. Is there any difficulty, &c.? Cocoons can be easily sent from the places mentioned above, from which people of this part of the country procure them in Magh and Falgoon, to Australia or other distant places in the manner indicated in the memorandum annexed to the Government letter.

5. Cocoons and eggs should be sent in Magh and Falgoon, *i.e.*, part of January, the whole of February, and part of March every year.

6. Price of the silk sent herewith is rupees 14 per seer of 80 tolahs.

7. The annexures to your memorandum are herewith sent back.

From J. H. HENDERSON, Esq., Deputy Collector, for Collector of Burdwan, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division—(No. 548, dated Burdwan, the 15th December, 1869.)

SIR,

In answer to your letter No. 134, dated 25th September, 1869, calling for a report on the mode of treating silkworms and cocoons, I beg to lay before you the following statements:—

1. No silkworms are obtainable in the Rancegunge sub-division. Silkworms are imported from Maunbhoom into Bood-Bood and Ausgram, and from the silk produced by them *tusser* cloth is manufactured. In Cutwa the trade in silkworms is carried on on a limited scale, the domesticated polloo being introduced there. In Katoogram the varieties are the domesticated chukkan, the neto, and the madrassie. In Culna the burra and chota polloo are imported.

2. The cocoons of the domesticated, otherwise called the chota polloo, are imported from Beerbhoom. They are placed in open baskets in a warm dry room. In cold weather the moths emerge on the eleventh or twelfth day, in hot weather on the eighth or ninth day. The males and females at once copulate; and after the lapse of three or six hours the males are taken away and die. The females are put on flat baskets,  
and

and the eggs are laid during the night. The eggs are hatched on the eleventh or twelfth day in cold weather, and the eighth or ninth in hot weather, and the caterpillars are fed on the leaves of the mulberry-tree. On the eighth, fifteenth, and twenty-first day after leaving the egg the caterpillars are dormant and require no food, but after the twenty-first day they have an abundant supply of leaves for fifteen days, at the end of which period they are placed on bamboo shelves with divisions. The caterpillars form cocoons which must be placed in the sun for three mornings successively. In hot weather the chrysalises are killed by the sun, in cold by boiling water. It is most essential that the room in which the caterpillars are placed should be clean, warm, and free from insects.

3. The chukkan breeds in December, and the eggs must be kept in a warm room for eight days. After the eggs are hatched small bits of leaves should be sprinkled over the young caterpillars for seven days, and after that whole leaves should be given three times a day for eleven days. The caterpillars then form cocoons, which must be put in the sun four days for three, six, nine, and twelve hours respectively, after which they are placed in a warm room and are ready for use.

4. The eggs of the burra polloo are kept suspended in an earthen pot in a closed room for twelve months, after which they are treated like the eggs of the chota polloo.

5. The value of the silk produced by these silkworms is as follows:—

Chota polloo ... ..	Rs. 16 to 20 per seer
Madrassie ... ..	25 "
Chukkan ... ..	14 "
Neto ... ..	9 "
Burra polloo ... ..	25 to 26 "

The breeding time of the madrassie is in January, and that of the neto in July.

6. The Deputy Collector of Cutwa is of opinion that the silkworms cannot be exported; but the Deputy Collector of Culna thinks that the eggs and cocoons of the burra polloo might be exported successfully.

7. There would probably be little difficulty in procuring a supply of silkworms for exportation.

From C. S. TURNBULL, Esq., to R. V. COCKERELL, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly—(Dated Ghattal, the 7th October, 1869.)

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your office memorandum No. 440, dated 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, with memorandum received from Dr. Bennett, descriptive of the mode of treating silkworms and cocoons in the exportation to Australia, and calling for any information I can give on the subject.

1. The varieties of cocoons obtainable in this district are burra polloo (annual), madrassie, and dasee and China (monthly).

2. They are fed on mulberry leaves, and the quantity of silk produced from a maund of cocoons of passable quality is 2 seers 12 chittacks to 2 seers 4 chittacks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , respectively. Specimens of silk and cocoons will be forwarded in due course when the cocoons come to maturity, except the burra polloo, which is an annual, and the cocoons won't be in before the middle of March. I may as well also add that eggs of the burra polloo were sent to Captain Hutton, Mussoorie, and he got two crops of cocoons, whilst in Bengal such a thing is unknown.

3. I think it will be impossible to send eggs from the monthly cocoons to New South Wales, as they will hatch on the voyage, and will die for want of food.

MEMORANDUM regarding certain kinds of Indian silk-yielders, domesticated and wild, for introduction into Australia, by Captain Thomas Hutton, corresponding Member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

WITH regard to Dr. Bennett's inquiries, I begin by noticing the confusion among the names of the species of silkworms required for Australia.

1. The name of *Bombyx Arracanensis* (Nobis) was given only provisionally (not *Arracauniris*) to the Arracan worm, which may probably prove to be either *B. posi* or *B. fortunatus*.

2. *The wild silkworms*.—The eria or arindy worm, which feeds on the castor oil plants at Dinapore (? Dinagepore) and Rungpore, is the domesticated *Attacus ricini*. The wild *Attacus cynthia* is a distinct species, found at Mussooree and eastward to Cachar, feeding on various trees and shrubs, and now largely cultivated both in France and in England, where it is reared upon the Chinese tree *ailanthus glandulosus*, which grows well in any soil; this worm, or *Attacus ricini*, has already been introduced into some parts of Australia; at Mussooree *A. cynthia* is common upon several trees and is an annual. Cocoons would only be safe in the cold weather.

3. The tusseh (not *Jusseh*): The *Bughy* of Beerbhoom and the *Rolisurra*, of the Deecan, are one and the same species, or *Antheræa paphia* (not *pappia*).

4. The *Kootkooree Mooga* of Assam: The mooga of Assam, feeding on the *Soom* (not *Loom*), and the *Mezankoooree* of Assam, are all the same, or *Antheræa Assama*. These different names being applied by the natives to different qualities of cocoons and silk; in Beerbhoom the same distinction is made with the silk and cocoons of the tusseh.

5. The *Joree* worm, called by Dr. Helfer *Bombyx religiosus* (not *religiosa*) is suspected to be no *Bombyx* but an *Ocinara*, a very small species, whose cocoon is not worth the trouble of cultivation.

Then, with regard to Dr. Bennett's second paragraph, cocoons and eggs can only be sent off with due regard to the time of eating out and of hatching. I do not consider it safe to despatch any species until the winter or cold season, as all then take their longest rest. The eggs of all the *Bombyces*, if sent off earlier, would assuredly hatch *en route*, and until the cocoons of the last brood of all the *Antherææ* and *Attacæ* are procurable; the moths would also certainly break out and be lost. If packed in perforated metal cylinders, as Dr. Bennett recommends, the ends of such cylinders should be simply covered with a strong piece of gauze, and all the cylinders packed in a strong wooden box with perforated sides; these may be placed close to each other to keep them steady in the box, but no cotton or any other packing stuff likely to promote heat and prevent a free circulation of air should be used. No shaking of the slightest consequence would occur, because the cocoons in the cylinders would steady each other, and the cylinders

cylinders in the box would act in the same manner to each other. As to leaving room for the moths to come out the great and most desirable object in my opinion is to prevent all hatching, for, without a very large and inconvenient space, no moths would couple in the box, nor would have space to do so. If it could be managed, I would recommend an outer cylinder containing ice, in order to retard hatching; but care must be taken to prevent any moisture reaching either eggs or cocoons. I do not see, however, how this can be done without excluding air, and that must be admitted. Again, on no account ought the boxes to be placed in the hold of the ship, or they will certainly ferment and rot; they must be kept between decks, where air can freely circulate without exposure to sun or rain. I have always packed cocoons in perforated boxes without suspending them at all; and indeed as the boxes are almost certain to be turned bottom upwards, or on their sides during transit, suspension with room to move becomes perfectly useless. The chief thing is not to squeeze them into the cylinders, but simply lightly touching each other.

The eggs of the *Bombyces* usually hatch from eight to ten days after being deposited, so that all would certainly hatch *en route*, unless the eggs of the last brood were selected; for as yet, I believe, we have discovered no method of transmitting packets by the telegraph wire, and even if we had there is no wire between India and Australia, so that Dr. Bennett's plan of despatching eggs, as soon as laid, would never answer, while even annuals, whether in cocoon or the eggs, will often hatch at improper seasons whenever they experience a suitable temperature; and as there would probably be many such changes during so long a journey, the changes are greatly in favour of many worms and moths hatching *en route*.

As regards the fifth paragraph, the eggs may be made into packets without fear of injury, but I would certainly not advise their being wrapped in cotton, tow, or anything of the kind, as all are heating and liable either to hatch the eggs, or to rot them by the steam engendered.

Let each packet of eggs be placed in a perforated tin box, and these boxes be enclosed in a perforated wooden box; there could then be no undue pressure upon the eggs, unless the packets were smashed. A better way, however, is to place each kind of eggs, whether on cloth or loose, in a separate unperforated cylinder, with the ends merely closed with fine open gauze for the sake of ventilation, and these cylinders being duly labelled, could then be placed in a perforated wooden box. A little shaking rather does good than harm, as it prevents the eggs from sticking together should sweating occur.

In recommending what species should be selected, one requires first to know what kind of nourishment has been provided, for there is no use in sending the insects until an ample provision has been made for feeding them; mulberry trees, for the *Bombyces*; *Bicinus communis* for *Attacus ricini*; *Ailanthus glandulosus* for *Attacus cynthia*; species of *Tetranthera* for *Antheræa Assama*; of *Zyziphus* and other trees for *Antheræa paphia*, and so on. Supposing, however, that such provision has been made, the best species of *Bombyx* to import would probably be *B. cræsi*, *B. fortunatus*, and *B. arracancensis*, while as an experiment *B. Huttoni* might be added with strict injunctions to leave it entirely on the trees, for it cannot be cultivated in the house,—like a true Highlander preferring coarse fare and liberty to the daintiest treatment in captivity.

Of the wild species, I should recommend *Attacus ricini*, *Attacus cynthia*, *Antheræa paphia*, *A. Assama*, and, if the oak has been introduced, *A. Roylei*, of Mussooree; whether or not the last named would thrive in such a climate as Australia remains to be proved; I should have little hope of *Bombyx mori* and *B. textor*, unless a tolerably cool climate can be found.

Mussooree, September, 1869.

From G. E. MACKILL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Howrah, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division—(No. 840, dated Howrah, the 6th January, 1870.)

SIR,

In compliance with your circular No. 134, dated 25th September last, I had the honor to forward, on the 31st December and 4th instant, two cases—one case containing forty cocoons of the yellow variety (lal poka), and another containing the same number of the white variety (shiti); and I now forward two samples of the silk produced by the former (one finer quality and one coarser), and one of that produced by the latter, reeled in the native manner. Of the cocoons twenty of each sort have been procured from Shampore in the south of the district, and an equal number from Ampta in the west. As the species of worms appear the same in both places, I thought it needless to multiply packages by sending them separately. The samples of silk sent from Ampta have also alone been sent for the same reason.

2. The culture of the worms is carried on solely in the native manner; no artificial means for incubating the eggs are used. They are laid on the same bamboo trays where the rearing process takes place, and thus placed, they are hatched in two days, or three at the most. The rearing house is a common hut without windows, the door darkened with a curtain, and the uprights on which the stages are supported are placed in basins of water to prevent ants reaching the worms. The trays are plastered with dried cowdung.

3. From the time when they commence feeding to the completion of their growth, they feed without any intervals of rest, until the twentieth or twenty-seventh day, according to the heat of the season, when, having attained their full growth, they are dormant for three days. They are then placed on trays of matting, on which strips of bamboo are fastened in concentric circles about an inch apart, and these mats are placed at an oblique angle to the sun along the sides of a shed, so as to give plenty of air and light, without exposing them to the direct rays of the sun. The completion of the cocoons occupies about three days. The chrysalides, not intended for propagation, are destroyed simply by being exposed to the full heat of the sun. The others are stored in the darkened chamber in an airy situation.

4. The period during which they are dormant varies in this climate from twenty days in the hot weather to one month in the cold. The total period of evolution thus takes from six and a half weeks to nine weeks, according to season, and there are six or seven such periods in most years. Eight is unusual. I am told that the silk produced in February, June, and November, is usually considered the best, that at other times being inferior. The two specimens of yellow silk sent are both of the November produce; the difference in class being due to preparation from inferior cocoons.

5. The packets of eggs are expected to be ready in a fortnight at furthest.

A.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., to DR. G. BENNETT, HON. SECRETARY OF ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Per Steamer "Hindustan."]

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,  
Metcalf Hill, Calcutta, 11 April, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 11th February last, I have the pleasure to advise despatch, by this opportunity, per pattern post, registered and paid, of a small perforated tin box, containing eggs of the "Boro Poloo," (*Bombyx textor*) or annual silkworms, and trust they will reach safely and in good order.

Other silkworm's eggs from Assam, the plants the worms feed on, together with seeds of such plants are in course of collection, and will have despatch immediately they are procured.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,  
Secretary.

CHARLES BRADY, Esq., to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Curl-Curl, Manly,  
17 March, 1870.

SIR,

I desire to call your attention to a subject which, under present circumstances, may become of large and immediate importance to the interests of the Colony.

I believe that some time last year a despatch from Lord Granville made this Government acquainted with the representations of the Silk Supply Association of London, and thereby, both with the urgent necessity in England for a larger import of silk to make up the actual deficiency of raw material for manufacture, and also with the excellent opportunity for Colonial producers to enter the market at the present time, when not only England but every Continental country suffers from the extreme scarcity and high price of this article. The scarcity, owing to the continued devastations by disease of silkworms all over Europe, in all probability may last for years, and it appears opportune for me to request your particular consideration of Lord Granville's despatch, and the contents of this present letter, which may largely conduce to the future welfare of the Colony.

My own personal knowledge and experience in the treatment of silkworms in New South Wales and Queensland for several years justify me in expressing my conviction that this part of Australia at any rate is peculiarly well adapted for the production of cocoons. I began the study of the subject in 1862, and have since devoted myself exclusively to this pursuit in all its relations, particularly to experiments and efforts to take advantage of our brilliant atmosphere, and of various food grown in this climate, to introduce and breed superior races of silkworms, and especially to free them from the dire disease which now for so many years has all but destroyed an industry yielding annually more than thirty millions of pounds sterling to the present cultivators of Southern Europe.

My experiences have been most conclusive and satisfactory, and it is proved that the importance of our proceedings here is not unappreciated in England by persons capable of forming an estimate of their value.

I am well aware that the public mind is prepossessed with the idea that the growth of silk in Australia must prove unremunerative on account of the high relative price of labour in the Colonies, but I have never met with even one person who had investigated the subject, or qualified himself in any way to form an opinion, who held this idea; in fact, there not only is nothing to prevent silk being raised as cheaply in Australia as in France or Italy, but there is very good reason to believe that, favoured as we are by climate and cheap land, we may be in a position to undersell any country in Europe.

When I first engaged in this enterprise I own I myself entertained some misgiving about the cost of labour. It was this very circumstance which set me to work to contrive means to obviate what might prove a serious obstacle to a commercial success in silk growing in these Colonies, and I devised the plan of multiplying the number of crops obtainable in a single season. In every country besides this the most valuable worms (being annual only) give but one brood or crop a year, and this occurring at the most unsettled and precarious period is attended with great risk, and frequently with serious expenses and casualties, it occurred to me to profit by our long season of clear weather, repeatedly to take advantage of our opportunities for providing sustenance during many months continuously for the worms, and by managing to have worms to consume the food at such times as the many different varieties of mulberry are severally in perfection. This is done by employing cold and moisture as well as warmth in the preservation of the grain, and also by having many varieties of mulberry silkworms adapted by their nature to thrive on the different varieties of food plant.

To thoroughly carry out my plan I imported at great expense mulberry plants of every country, the quality of which at all gave hopes of obtaining useful sorts; and I also, at even much greater cost, and after many and repeated failures, succeeded in introducing and rearing in this Colony and in Queensland, all the most celebrated and choicest breeds of silkworms from every silk-growing country. A large number of these have, after years of severe labour and close attention, become thoroughly acclimatised, and many important races, under the influence of careful as well as special treatment, prolonged through several generations, have become freed from the taint of disease, and are now healthy.

I believe the Government has long entertained a wish to afford our settlers in the interior—and more particularly the younger portion—instruction, and the means to profit by the same wonderful source of wealth which renders the rural population in silk-growing countries so prosperous; but there have been available neither the special knowledge nor the food plants, and not even one single species or variety of profitable silkworm has been established in the Colony until I had the good fortune to succeed in introducing and naturalising them. Now the case is different to what it was some years ago, and I submit for your consideration the expediency of the Government at once adopting measures to impart information, and spread the industry, in such districts of the Colony as may offer a fair prospect of doing well.

I would urge upon your attention the financial importance of silk. First, the eggs (grain), small as they are, and prolific as is the animal, it is a well-known fact that Europe in one year paid to Japan alone cash to the amount of £1,250,000, the next year nearly one million and a-half. The last season in Japan was a failure; and, notwithstanding the money was there to pay, enough eggs are only found to take the foreigner's money to the extent of half the quantity demanded. In Europe this spring (April and May), it is estimated that, to supply the demand in France and Italy alone, not less than 7,000,000 ounces of eggs are required, the present money value (an exorbitant one) is nearly £8,000,000; and of these seven million ounces required but six millions are forthcoming, so that in this one item there would be a very large opening for a new export from Australia. I ought, however, to say that it would be preposterous for any one to entertain the idea of supplying such a market without adequate knowledge and the right sort of stock. I may add, as matter of information, that in every country the production of eggs is distinct from the production of silk; and that the producers of silk, as a rule, do not use eggs from their own stock, but purchase every season grain grown by others than themselves. The production of good seed is a special craft.

Cocoons are silk, and in this primitive condition should form a new staple in our exports. It is usually thought necessary to wind or reel the cocoons to render the produce marketable, but such is not the case; the cocoons thoroughly dried (or, more correctly speaking, desiccated) in a proper manner may be packed and pressed with hydraulic pressure. If properly desiccated (the grub inside being pressed into dust), upon unpacking and immersion in water the cocoons resume their original shape uninjured. Cocoons thus treated may be sold to the merchants or to the mills in bulk for proper reeling according to the purpose for which the raw silk is required, but wound or reeled silk, unless so handled or prepared to meet the requirements of the throwster, is merely of value as "waste" and of no value as "raw silk." The markets of Europe are open for illimitable quantities, and the nature of silk being unlike that of any other material there is no danger of a substitute coming into competition but rather that as civilization and trade extend so will the demand for silk increase. It is to the production of *cocoons* that the attention of growers in this Colony should be directed.

There are many districts in the Colony suited to the rearing of out-door silkworms. Among others not yet satisfactorily established I have introduced three different species, the most valuable of their class, now domesticated in the Colony, producing severally one brood, two broods, and three broods in one season—first the "Yama," feeding on common English oak (*quercus* of several varieties) furnishes light green silk of the most superior kind; it is the most valuable of all but the most difficult to rear; the two latter, the "Perry," also feeding on the same kinds of oak as the Yama, and the "Ailant" feeding on *ailantus glandulosa*, find the climate and food singularly congenial, and thrive to perfection. The natural increase of such prolific creatures multiplying two and three times in one Australian season must necessarily yield under proper conditions and intelligent management a prodigious amount of cocoons.

It is manifest that silk growing in these Colonies once established or fairly set going would give lucrative employment to large numbers of persons of both sexes, and tend greatly to elevate as well as to enrich them; time was when the peasants of Europe were at least as unimpressionable and as difficult to receive new ideas as our own wide and thinly spread population is now supposed to be. Such as our colonists are, we may at least consider that if worthy of being entrusted with political power they are not unworthy, by reason of their want of intelligence, of having such attention bestowed on their welfare as may in some degree make up to them for the disadvantages under which people who live in the bush necessarily labour; in truth our distant settlers have but few benefits conferred upon them, and any new export raised in any part of the Colony enriches not only the producers but is capital gained to the community.

Nor is the production of silk in these Colonies without interest in regard to immigration. I have stated in another quarter my conviction that the exhibition of Colonial grown silk and healthy silkworm grain of good quality by authority of our Government at some of the chief seats of this industry in Europe, would have a powerful effect in directing the thoughts of enterprising and energetic people towards these shores. I am sure that authentic information as to our capabilities and reasonable facilities would induce families skilled in many arts and employments, which have yet found no footing here, to come amongst us; not a few would come at their own expense, or at any rate pay part, bringing with them (for silk growers are generally well to do) besides their experience and labour, their tools and appliances, and some capital. We should implant at very small cost amongst us new industries suited to our soil and climate, while the immigrants from whatever country they might come would enjoy the advantages of our liberal institutions and land policy. The first step is to let people know that they may find here fair scope for the particular occupations in which they have been brought up. Silk growers in all countries are generally the most temperate and intelligent of their class. Manufacturers and capitalists are eager for new sources of supply, and would require no other inducement to turn their attention to this country than the demonstration that certain results are obtained. That we can do as well in a general sense as any country cannot be doubted, and in what has actually been done in eradicating disease and in multiplying the power of production it is plain we are in advance of every other; the reputation of Australia is already such as to favourably prepossess enquiring minds.

My operations and experiments have all been carried on by myself, unsupported by any extraneous aid; what I have effected alone and single-handed is work that in every other country, where any parallel success has been accomplished, has been done by Governments, with the resources and at the cost of the State. I take no reproach to myself for not having before communicated with you on this subject; and I think that the very fact of my having effected what I have done without assistance is valid argument why Governments should be very reticent in taking up every likely scheme for promoting new industries; but now that success is a demonstrated fact, and the opportunity so good, I venture to suggest to you that it may be sound policy not to ignore the experience and knowledge gained. There is no secret nor patent in my proceedings or methods. I have been ever ready, and always have shown living stock in every stage of growth at whatever period of the year information has been sought of me; and I have made the mode of operation clear to every inquirer; what I have found out with much labour and difficulty, and by suffering many failures, is plain now, and the way is easy for anyone to follow. It is true I have special qualities, education, training, and opportunities peculiar to myself for the work, but is it social or political wisdom to wait until the masses of untutored minds become spontaneously imbued with craving for knowledge and instruction, and undertake the toil, and incur the anxiety of doing over and over again, each one for himself, that which now once done is done for all?



I therefore shall be happy, should you determine to pursue the matter, to afford you, without reserve, any information you may be in need of, and any personal assistance I can render. The Government already possesses several useful varieties of mulberry and other silk-producing plants at the Botanic Gardens, and I would willingly supply other varieties in my possession in which they are deficient. In regard to the silkworms themselves, the case is difficult; besides myself, there is no one in the Colony, as far as I am aware, qualified to judge of their value. It by no means follows that what succeeds with me will do equally well with inexperienced, and perhaps careless or clumsy hands; hence, I am not disposed to risk the liability to reproach, or to be held responsible for the possible failures of others. Should you, therefore, approve of my suggestion, and accept as a free gift from me such stock as may be required, I will, on timely notice, furnish any quantity of acclimatised silkworms or silkworm's eggs of any varieties, races, or species I possess, that may be needful to spread the culture throughout the Colony. I say as a free gift, as this would relieve me to some extent from discomfort in case of an unsatisfactory result. If the worms perished, or did not turn out well, the loss would be mine; and if, as I think we may reasonably hope, they take a fair hold on the country, I entertain no doubt that a liberal Legislature in due time would mark its sense of service rendered by a private individual, and requite my endowment by a grant of land, or in such way as it may deem appropriate.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES BRADY.

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CHARLES BRADY, ESQ., to DR. G. BENNETT, HON. SECRETARY ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Curl-Curl, Manly,  
1 August, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is much easier to ask for the information you desire than to give it in a few words. What I have always considered, and which is now demonstrated to constitute a special advantage to silkworm grain producers in this climate and hemisphere for the supply of European markets, is the faculty we possess of obtaining here, grain of the best annual mulberry silkworms, laid several weeks before the great heats of our summer, in fit state for transport to the northern hemisphere, so as to arrive in cool and cold northern latitudes at a season admitting a thorough natural hibernation there before the eggs are again subjected to conditions of spring.

This matter of hibernation is very important, and particularly with regard to the most valuable annual mulberry silkworms; annual worms, strictly so called, are beyond all question the largest givers, individually, of silk, and in quality also they are at the same time much superior to any of the double, treble, or many brooded varieties. With the exception of one single wild or out-door worm, feeding in the open on mulberry trees, every known variety and race is absolutely a creature of domestication, produced by long ages of artificial rearing and treatment, more or less strange to natural conditions. The one wild mulberry silkworm yet extant is understood to be incapable of domestication. I do not vouch for that fact, but from what I have been able to learn of the history and habit of this solitary species which has escaped the influence of man, it seemed to me to indicate most forcibly the necessity of a proper hibernation with all silkworms. I think the double, and many brooded varieties may, in some sort, be considered abnormal and in a certain sense impaired. (See my communication, June, 1868.) It is true, generally, that they are vigorous and prolific, and show indications of health now but seldom (in Europe) seen in the annuals; but the annuals in countries untouched by the disease are much inferior to the annuals of Italy and France, and by no means so highly superior as are both these latter to the double and many brooded. Hence, the great importance of endeavouring to save some of the fine races of Europe before they all become, as many are already, utterly extinct.

I consider it a very proper subject of speculation, whether indeed the stand point of excellence reached in Europe is the ultimate degree of perfection attainable. Centuries ago mulberry silkworms were introduced into Europe from Asia. In progress of time, by change of food and climate, or treatment and management, or by a concurrence of causes, they became greatly superior to Asiatic descendants from the same origin which we are well informed are treated now in precisely the same way as were their ancestors of many hundreds or thousands of years ago. Many high class races were gradually produced, and so to speak, ennobled, by the skill and care lavished on them by the French and Italians. It is possible that the disease which has so suddenly swept away the best European silkworms may have been a resentment of nature, not of improvement having been pushed too far, but of conditions of further improvement not having been maintained or continued, and fresh elements of vigour supplied. It was this idea that led me to urge others to do as I am myself doing, namely, to endeavour to take the highest stand point reached in Europe as our Australian starting point—to obtain the finest silkworm grain obtainable, and treat it systematically for improvement, rather than merely reiterate here the self same treatment to which the worms were before accustomed. If five and twenty years ago (before the disease revealed itself in Europe) good grain of the best kinds had been introduced on to this continent, and treated with judgment and discrimination, how good long ere now would have been the position of Australian silkgrowers; how thoroughly we should now be able to command the markets of the world for grain, as well as of Europe for silk. In all probability the disease would never have made its presence known in this country, for the silkworms reared here would have escaped the causes, whatever they may be, which have been so disastrous in Europe, and these Colonies would now be enjoying the profits of a production, greatly exceeding the aggregate value of all the gold, wool, and other commodities now raised here. The policy, however, of introducing such a wealthy industry was not then, and still is not felt, the statesman is yet to appear, who will take up the subject and deal with it effectively.

We are familiar enough with the phenomena of hibernation, both in the vegetable and animal worlds. In a true sense all nature requires a rest; and yet, during the period of sleep, wintering, or hibernation, very influential causes and processes are at work, which give tone and character to the future course of the organs which determine the greater or less development of every animal or plant. To Englishmen, accustomed in their notions of high culture, whether of animal or vegetable life, to endeavour by selection and well-considered nurture to produce and perpetuate the qualities most desired, and in which all

all experienced persons are very careful not to overstep or overstrain the limits of time or season, it is remarkable that no other people should have paid due attention to this simple but most important matter of hybernation. It is only quite recently (last September, and long after the publication of our doings in Australia) that a French gentleman, highly distinguished by his talents and acquisitions in science, in some experiments with which he was charged by his Government, bethought him of the same notion which had occurred to us, that of artificial hybernation, and his success is announced to the world as a "singular discovery" (*une découverte singulière*). (See the French papers, December, 1869, and January, 1870). The Italians appear to have tried artificial hybernation previously, some ten or twelve years or even longer before this "singular discovery" (as experiment only); while here, in Australia, as you are well aware, we have acted for years habitually throughout whole seasons working by cold and moisture to produce and maintain hybernation. This artificial wintering is the principle with which I started to obtain when required a succession of rearings hatched out at will, day by day through the season, of the annual mulberry silkworm. Perhaps it was my procedure in this respect, so strongly commented on, and the knowledge of it circulated by the Silk Supply Association of London last year, which directed the attention of the French authorities to the subject.

As to the probability of a continued demand for foreign raised silkworm grain in Europe I wish to be very careful in answering such an enquiry. It is generally believed that the entire mass of all the silkworms in all the great silk growing countries of Europe is more or less affected or predisposed to disease, and I therefore think that even under the most favourable circumstances, whether in Europe or elsewhere, a considerable time must elapse before the worms regain their old standard of health; the disease has to be worn out and time or science to reinstate the elements of health and prosperity; but all this while what is to become of the stock now dwindling away? Many years ago in a certain district in England sheep fed for a lengthened period on the same pasture gradually lessened year by year their yield of wool and otherwise deteriorated, until suddenly one season they had no fleece at all. Science was called in and investigation made, when it appeared that for a long period the wool had been exported or deported from the locality year after year, and no representative matter placed in its stead; in short the soil had parted with all its wool, so the sheep had no wool to gather, and dame nature was too hard pressed to be allowed time to collect and replace unaided in the soil the deficient elements; it was recommended to manure the pasture ground with refuse wool from the factories, this was done and in due time the sheep reappeared clothed in fleece. Now I have never heard of refuse silk, I mean silk rags (whatever becomes of the rags is a mystery, for the annual quantity must be enormous), being used as manure for mulberry trees, nor of its chemical constituents being used to make good the drain which for many centuries the land has undergone. We use up cloth and rags of every kind, except silk, again and again in one form or another, but old silk what becomes of it? Is it waste pure and simple? I do not pretend to say that the European silkworm will not recover in its old homes its old vigour and excellence, but I do opine "not yet."

I hope these replies will satisfy you. I am very tired and can write no more at present; but I remain

My dear Dr. Bennett,

Yours very faithfully,

CHARLES BRADY.

P.S.—When I speak of *the* disease in this letter, I mean that *extraordinary* visitation which has destroyed and still ravages what is left of the most valuable stocks in Europe; this disease is of quite a different character to any of the many *ordinary* and often very severe maladies to which the silkworm has been liable for many years. The cause or causes of *the* disease are yet found inscrutable—there is something not yet revealed or at any rate not comprehended, for the plague seems to be heedless of any influences for good, except fine weather and the best food or change of climate, and at best these are by no means effective at once; with bad weather and inferior leaf the process of dissolution is marvellously rapid and the worms perish by millions; this is especially the case when the caterpillars are near maturity.

EXTRACT from the *Sydney Mail* of the 23rd July, 1870.

DR. BENNETT has obliged us with a letter written to him in his capacity of President of the Acclimatization Society, by Mr. Brady, from which we make a few extracts. Mr. Brady gives an account of his twelve months' transactions at Curl Curl, where he is nursing what he supposes to be the germ from which the silk industry of New South Wales is to spring. He says:—

"I have now closed up active operations for the season with all living silkworms (except the moths, a few of which remain); and, as you desire to know the result, as far as concerns the importations of the Acclimatization Society, I have the pleasure of confirming my first report, and informing you that the mulberry worms from India continued to the last to do well. Of course the yield of silk is much inferior in quantity to that from the principal European races, but the quality and lustre are excellent. For my own part, I think the outturn of these small yielding worms, double, treble, or many brooded in the season—taking into account the cost of labour, food, and management, &c., as well as the safety of a profitable result if worked in a proper manner—bears a very favourable comparison with the outturn from the more valuable but much more difficult to rear and precarious-lived single-brooded worms (annuals) of Europe or Japan. In the first case, operations continue for months at any time—spring, summer, or autumn, or for as long or for as short a time as mulberry leaf is available; in the latter only for a few weeks in spring, subject to all the vicissitudes and chances of the most uncertain period of the year, unless indeed the grower adopts my system of bringing the annuals into period by cold and moisture, as well as warmth, whenever they are wanted. If there was any attention given to this subject in the Colony, or it could be made worth while, I could easily manage to supply not eggs unhatched or uncertain, but young living silkworms, of fine kinds, which other persons growing or possessing the food could at any time procure from me, and rear through the rest of their natural course, and thus avoiding expensive preparations, requiring a good deal of skill and management, reap a certain profit from a very small outlay."

Private letters contain information relative to the reception of a packet of silkworm eggs, by the highest silk authorities in Europe, from Mr. Brady's stock raised at Manly. In Italy they were received with great favour. "They were everywhere pronounced to be splendid fertile eggs, which is a point of great importance in France and Italy, as their own native races are so diseased as to be useless for mercantile purposes," says one correspondent. Cocoons of the same race (Milanese) possessed by Mr. Brady pleased them exceedingly, and the writer informs his correspondent that "eggs of that species would find a good market in France and Italy." One of the best authorities in France on silkworms pronounced the samples in fine condition, and greatly admired the system adopted in transporting them. Other distinguished and practical men expressed the same opinion, and stated that "you may at once calculate on my being able to place for you a large amount of eggs." Another letter says, "the eggs were found in excellent order—not a single egg was hatched and not one was crushed." This,

This, then, is the information we get concerning Australian "*grain*" (the technical term by which eggs are now known). Mr. Brady's observations on these facts, in the letter alluded to, is this:—"The result of the first shipment also bears out what I have so often told you and others of the practicability of supplying from here the markets of Europe with better and more reliable grain than can be obtained in any other part of the world."

It thus appears that Mr. Brady's experiments have put us in possession of knowledge with relation to our advantages over the rest of the world as silkworm egg producers, for which we have reason to be very thankful. Our advantages are twofold. In the first place, in our climate the Italian, French, and Japan worms have been produced without any trace of the disease which ravages them at home; and in the second, we are in a position to supply newer seed to the European sericulturists than can be done from any other part, seeing that the "*grain*" season here is December, January, February, which allows of the seed or grain arriving in the cold season, and having no tendency to hatch before the food is ready for it. In Japan and California the grain season is the same as in Europe, and consequently time is lost, and the seed is comparatively old when hatched.

Something should be done in this matter. We can produce cocoons with the assurance of obtaining an active market for them, which never has been the case before; and should Mr. Brady's expectations be confirmed, the climate of New South Wales will enable several crops to be produced in the year. And then, further, for the more skilful we have accorded to us, apparently by geographical position, the speciality of producing eggs for exportation of great superiority.

1870.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT  
RESPECTING.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1870.



### Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

EDWARD ORPEN MORIARTY, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation ;  
 JOHN WHITTON, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways ;  
 PHILIP FRANCIS ADAMS, Esquire, Surveyor General ;  
 WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER BENNETT, Esquire, Commissioner and Engineer for Roads ; and  
 MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esquire, Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University ;—

Greeting :

WHEREAS it has been represented to us by a numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of the Hunter River District of our Colony of New South Wales, that great damage is caused by Floods in that District: Now know ye that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full enquiry into the premises, and to report as to the means which in your opinion should be adopted with a view to remedying or mitigating the evils complained of: And we do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such charts, maps, plans, drawings, tracings, books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient; and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to enquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means: And our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall within the space of three months\* after the date of this our Commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be certified to us in the office of our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three of your hands and seals, certify what you shall find touching the premises: And this Commission shall continue in full force, although the proceedings thereunder shall not be continued by adjournment from time to time; and you or any three or more of you as aforesaid may from time to time, if you shall see fit, without waiting for your full and complete report, certify your several proceedings into our said office, as the same shall be respectively perfected: And we hereby command all Government Officers, and other persons whomsoever, within our said Colony, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you the said Edward Orpen Moriarty to be President of this Commission, and do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

\* This period has been further extended from time to time until 31st October, 1870.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.) Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of April, in the thirty-second year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
 JOHN ROBERTSON.

Entered on record in Register of Patents, No. 9, pages 415 to 418, this thirtieth day of April, 1869.

HENRY HALLORAN,  
 Under Secretary.

THE SECRETARY, HUNTER RIVER FLOODS COMMISSION, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Hunter River Floods Commission,  
Public Works Office,  
Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Hunter River Flood Commission, to forward herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a Progress Report of the Commission, dealing with the more urgent part of the question, namely, the protection of the Bank of the River Hunter at West Maitland.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE FAITHFULL,  
Secretary.

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FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

PROGRESS REPORT.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of mitigating or preventing the evils occasioned by Floods in the District of the Hunter River, have the honor to submit the following Progress Report, which, at the request of the Chairman, has been drawn up by Professor Pell.

Finding that without further time it will be impossible to report finally upon the whole subject submitted to us for consideration, we deem it desirable at once to call your attention to the dangerous state of certain parts of the river banks at the town of West Maitland. The recent floods have not only inundated a large portion of the town, but have carried away a number of houses, together with the ground upon which they stood; and others, although above flood-level, are in great danger on account of the close proximity of the river, which has encroached almost to their doors. In some cases there is scarcely any space left between the High-street and the river except the ground upon which the houses stand.

It is probable that if a serious flood should occur before some efficient means have been adopted for the protection of the banks, much valuable property would be destroyed, and that the whole town would be placed in greater danger than on any former occasion. The inhabitants seem much alarmed, and being at the same time determined to do something for the protection of their town, they are waiting anxiously for any recommendations which we may have to offer.

The late repeated floods have protracted our inquiry, by entailing upon us the necessity of taking further evidence, of re-examining the ground, and of collating and considering the great mass of additional information which we have been enabled to collect. The difficulty and complexity of the subject upon which we are engaged, as well as the magnitude of the interests involved, render us unwilling to bring our inquiry to a hurried conclusion.

We have determined therefore, with your Excellency's permission, not to report finally until we have given to every point the fullest consideration, and until we are in a position to lay the facts before you in a clear and systematic form. With respect to the town of West Maitland, however, we have unanimously arrived at one definite conclusion. The inhabitants must look to local works alone, and not to any improvement, or alteration in the channel of the river, or diversion of its course, for their protection. Whatever conclusions we may finally arrive at, and whatever works we may recommend or not recommend to be undertaken, it would be obvious folly to leave the town at the mercy of the river, pending the discussions and delays which will inevitably follow, whatever be the nature of the decision at which we may arrive.

Any improvements of the channel of the river of so extensive a character as would materially relieve the town of West Maitland, and justify any reduction in the magnitude and strength of the local works which we are prepared to recommend for its protection, would involve so large an expenditure, and would bring into collision so many conflicting interests and so many diverse opinions, that it may be doubted whether even if proposed they would ever be carried out. And if no delay should occur through want of zeal, or of unanimity or of money, yet a considerable time would necessarily elapse before the works could be completed; and meanwhile the town would be in constant danger, and might not improbably be severely injured.

In an Appendix will be found an account of the works which we recommend for the protection of the banks, and for excluding the flood-waters from the town. There will be found also a plan of the town, showing the line along which in our opinion the levée should be carried. We profess however to indicate only in a general manner the character of the works proposed.

*The*



*The protection of the banks.*

The experience of the last few months has shown the necessity of something to stop the encroachments of the river, which threaten not only injury but destruction to a considerable part of the town.

The plan described in the Appendix of lining the banks with rubble stone thrown in and allowed to find its own slope, seems the best, indeed the only one which could be adopted with any reasonable prospect of success. The banks and bed of the river consist of a light alluvium, extending to a great depth, as was found in sinking the cylinders for the Belmore Bridge. Anything of the nature of solid masonry is therefore quite out of the question, on account of the practical impossibility of obtaining a secure foundation, without which a solid wall, although far more expensive, would certainly not be more effective than a mass of loose stone.

The ordinary effect of a river in undermining and washing away the banks on the concave side of every bend is greatly increased at West Maitland by layers of sand of varying thickness underlying the whole town, at a level somewhat above that of ordinary high-tide. After a flood, especially so long as the back-water stands at a higher level than the river, water percolates through this stratum into the river, keeping the banks moist and soft, and carrying with it sand and other matter. The banks are by this action gradually undermined, and kept in a tottering condition. The whole substratum seems reduced to a pulpy state, ready to be squeezed out by the superincumbent weight. We do not expect that this action will be prevented by the works which we propose. The water will continue to find its way through, and to carry some of the sand with it into the river; and consequently we expect that occasionally some parts of the bank will subside after heavy floods. We do not however anticipate any danger from this cause, if the levée be kept well back from the river, and no houses stand immediately on the bank. The buildings which are now in that position will require some special works to render them permanently secure.

The stone casing will, we believe, prevent any further encroachment; but if, as we expect, the banks here and there, and from time to time, subside, the loss must be made good by fresh supplies of stone. It is probable however that after some time the whole bank will assume a position of permanent equilibrium, and require no further maintenance.

*The embankments.*

It will be seen by a reference to the plan which will accompany this Report that the proposed levée includes only the more densely populated parts of the municipality. We fully recognize the many advantages of Mr. Moriarty's more extensive scheme as explained in his Report to the Minister for Public Works, dated 9th July, 1868; but the saving of expense, and what is perhaps still more important, that of time, involved in the lesser scheme, are alone sufficient to justify its adoption. There are other circumstances also which have influenced us in arriving at this decision. We did not, until the occurrence of the last great flood, fully realize the magnitude of the torrent which pours into the back country by way of the Long Bridge. A portion of the water thus introduced spreads in all directions over the already submerged lands, but a considerable part makes its way by a nearly direct course to the point between East and West Maitland, which is the outlet on such occasions. An embankment extending around the whole of Louth Park would present a very serious obstacle to the progress and distribution of this water. Even without any artificial obstruction, the level of the water during high flood is considerably higher near the Long Bridge than at the outlet, and would no doubt be raised still more by any impediment to the escape of the water. How far this effect would be produced it is impossible to say. A little addition to the height and strength of the embankments upon that side might perhaps be found to be a sufficient provision against the danger, but we cannot recommend that such an experiment should be tried. If at any future time, under altered circumstances, it should appear desirable to enclose a larger area by levées, the inner line which we advise would not lose its value, for it would afford a second defence to the town itself in case of accident to the outer embankments.

If from the experience of a very extended term of years it were possible to assign a limit to the height to which future floods may rise at Maitland, there would be no difficulty in determining the height to which the levées should be carried. But what has happened during the last thirteen years in the valley of the Hunter, and in many other somewhat similarly situated districts in various parts of the Colony, shows that it is impossible to form any definite and certain opinion as to future flood-levels, and that we must be content to deal with probabilities only. Judging by probabilities, we recommend that the levée on the river side should be made 2 feet above the highest flood-level of this year. On the land side they should be 5 feet above the height of the back-water of 1867, and be securely faced with stone to provide against the action of the waves, which sometimes rise to a considerable height. There seems to us little probability that any future flood will rise above these limits. If the addition of a few feet would turn this probability into a certainty, it would no doubt be desirable to make it; but unfortunately

unfortunately this is a case in which certainty is not attainable. It will be seen by reference to the plan accompanying this Report that the proposed line of embankment does not extend entirely around the town, the natural surface of the ground being itself for a considerable distance more than 2 feet above flood-level. So slight however is the elevation at any point that the addition of a few feet to the height of the levée would involve the necessity of nearly completing the circuit. This would proportionally increase the expense, without adding we think to the safety of the town.

During the height of a great flood a large quantity of water breaks over the right bank of the river at a point near Oakhampton, generally known as Graham's, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Maitland, and some also escapes from the river on the same side near Hall's Creek. The whole of this, forming of itself a considerable river, flows by way of the Long Bridge into the valley of Wallis' Creek. From observations made by Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Adams during the late great flood, we estimate the volume of this discharge at about 25,000 cubic feet per second. Partial attempts have been made to prevent this overflow, and projects for effecting the same object are, we believe, still entertained. We think it necessary therefore to point out how dangerous it would be to the town of West Maitland to confine this large quantity of water to the channel of the river. If prevented from escaping by the back of the town, it must come down by the front, with the obvious effect of raising the flood-level there. The circumstances of the case are too complex, and the attainable data insufficient, to admit of any exact calculation as to the extent to which the flood-level would be thus raised; but the following data afford the means of forming something approaching to a definite opinion on the subject:—At the height of the flood of 1861 the discharge of the channel at the West Maitland Bridge was about 83,000 cubic feet per second. At the same place, in the great flood of 1857, the discharge was 105,000 feet, the difference being 22,000 feet per second, while the difference in the height of the two floods was about 4 feet. There can be no doubt then that an additional 25,000 feet of water per second forced back into the channel above Maitland would produce a very serious effect. It is not probable that the additional rise would be so much as 4 feet, because some of this water would escape over the opposite bank; but it would be quite enough to destroy the security which the works that we recommend are likely to afford.

We feel so strong a conviction of the importance of these considerations, that our recommendation respecting the town embankments must be taken as conditional upon there being nothing done to diminish the relief afforded to the river by the escape of the water from Graham's downwards; nothing, at all events, until a corresponding improvement has been made in the main channel, rendering it capable of carrying the additional quantity.

We consider it very desirable that the whole of the High-street, including the Long Bridge, should be raised where necessary to the same height as the levée on the river side. Such a work would be a great convenience in case of accident to the levée, and might be the means of mitigating the disastrous effects of a flood of unusual magnitude, if any such should ever occur.

#### *Early floods.*

We must now consider whether there is any reasonable probability of the recurrence of those terrible floods which in the early days are supposed to have swept over the whole of the present site of West Maitland. On this subject we have the evidence of Messrs. John Eckford, John Brown, and Alexander M'Dougall, and some information furnished by Mr. George Wyndham and Rev. Alfred Glennie.

Mr. John Eckford appears to be veritably the "oldest inhabitant" of the Maitland District. He settled there in 1818, and, as far as we can learn, is the only living witness of the great flood of 1820. His recollections seem clear, and his evidence to be relied upon. He showed us three points at some distance apart, in the neighbourhood of Maitland, to which the water rose on that occasion. Upon connecting them by levels we find that they agree with each other, being about 6 feet above the highest flood-level of this year, corresponding with Mr. Eckford's statement that the flood of 1820 was 6 or 7 feet higher than any which has since occurred, including that of 1826.

Mr. John Brown of Singleton settled in that district in 1823 or 1824. At that time he saw drift left by some flood in the oak-trees on the banks, about 10 or 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857. He witnessed the flood of 1826, but describes it as inferior in magnitude even to those which have occurred more recently. "It broke over the banks," he says, "but not anything to speak of."

Many years ago Mr. Alexander M'Dougall observed near West Maitland traces of some early flood—probably that of 1820—which he believes must have been 4 feet higher than those of 1857 and 1867.

From Rev. Alfred Glennie we learn that his brother, Mr. James Glennie, was a witness of the flood of 1826, at Dulwich, about 8 miles above Singleton, and that its height at that place exceeded that of any subsequent flood. He saw also traces of some former and still higher flood.

In

In 1828 Mr. Wyndham saw drift in a tree at the ford at Dalwood, which he attributes to the flood of 1826, indicating a height 7 feet greater than the maximum of this year.

The evidence respecting the flood of 1826 is so conflicting that it would be idle to speculate upon it. There seems little doubt however that a great flood did occur in 1820, and that the water rose at Maitland to a height of 40 or 41 feet, measured by the gauge now in use, or about 6 or 7 feet higher than upon any recent occasion.

The important question is, whether anything of the same kind is likely to happen again. There has been nothing to diminish the rate at which the flood-waters come down from the high lands, but on the contrary, it is generally admitted that since the occupation of the country the surface of the land has become more hardened, and that the rain-waters flow off more readily.

The area of the watershed of the Hunter River above West Maitland is 7,090 square miles. One inch of rain in twenty-four hours over the whole of this area corresponds to the rate of 190,000 cubic feet per second. The maximum rate at Singleton Bridge during the flood of August, 1857, was about 131,000 cubic feet per second. This was increased by contributions from tributaries lower down, so that we may roughly conclude that a continuous and uniform rainfall of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. per day over the whole watershed would keep the river in a state of equally continuous high flood.

The total rainfall during the month of March last was about 17 inches, as shown by observations at the Sydney Observatory, at Dalwood by Mr. Wyndham, and near Singleton by Mr. Dangar. The returns are 18.70, 17.52, and 16.45 inches respectively. During nearly the whole of that month the Hunter was bank high. If the rainfall had been distributed uniformly over the whole month, the daily rate would have been about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and no serious flood would have occurred. But according to the returns kindly furnished to us by the gentlemen above named, it appears that the average daily rate from the 14th to the 18th was about 1 in., and this caused the great flood which culminated at Maitland on the 20th. We have given these particulars for the purpose of showing how a few inches of rain falling in a few days may produce a great flood, whilst long continued heavy rain may not; and how greatly the difficulty of forming an opinion of what may happen in future is thus increased.

We find that with a rise at Singleton of 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857—the height to which the flood of 1820 is supposed by Mr. Brown to have attained—the present channel would discharge about 182,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the total discharge, including what would not pass under the bridge, would probably not exceed 250,000 feet per second. Accepting however all the evidence that we have respecting that flood, it is by no means certain, indeed very improbable, that so large a quantity of water came down on that occasion. The condition of the channel was probably very different then from what it is at present. Mr. W. C. Leslie, who has resided at Singleton since 1841, and who appears to have been a close observer of everything relating to the river, and who is a most intelligent and trustworthy witness, is of opinion that within his own experience the channel has doubled in width, and been cleared of many obstacles to the free discharge of the flood-waters. From Mr. Alexander Munro also we have some valuable evidence as to the enlargement of the channel near Singleton within his experience, which extends back to the year 1830. It is quite possible then that the great rise at Singleton in 1820 may have been caused by a quantity of water which would now flow harmlessly within the banks. Some of the apparent contradictions in the accounts which we have of the effects of the flood of 1826 at different parts of the river might perhaps be explained, if we had any exact information as to the changes which have since taken place in the magnitude and condition of the channel.

Mr. Moriarty, in his Report to the Minister for Works, has explained so clearly and satisfactorily that the great height of the flood of 1820 at Maitland is attributable probably to the obstacles presented to the escape of the water by the condition of the banks of the river and of the low lands at that time, rather than to the quantity of water which came down, that we have little more if anything to say on the subject. The banks of the river and portions of the adjacent flats were then covered with a dense and tangled scrub, greatly impeding the progress and distribution of the flood-waters. Now that the land is cleared the flood-waters when at their height escape with comparatively little impediment from the neighbourhood of Maitland, the point at which the river in such cases empties itself as it were into a basin. A rise of 6 feet above the flood-level of this year would leave scarcely a dry spot between Dagworth and Dunmore, or from Bolwarra House to Morpeth. The general slope of the surface of the land from Maitland to Hinton being considerable, the discharging capacity of the river when swollen to such dimensions, would be enormous. Such an elevation then, could scarcely be produced with the present condition of the surface, except by a supply of water from above twice or perhaps three times greater than what came down during any recent flood.

Upon a review of all the evidence and of all the circumstances, we are inclined to think that the water came down to Maitland at greater rate during the height of the flood in April last than it had ever done since the settlement of the country. At the same time we know that a steady rainfall of 2 inches a day for five or six days over the whole watershed of the Hunter, or a proportionally greater fall over a part only of that area, would almost double the quantity. It cannot be said that such a rainfall is so much in excess of what is known to have occurred, as to be entirely out of the range of ordinary probabilities; nor can it be said certainly that such a rainfall might not raise the water at Maitland to the flood-level of 1820. We feel bound therefore to point out what would probably be the effect of such a flood upon the town in its present state.

With an addition of 6 feet to the flood-level of this year the waters would cover very nearly the whole site of West Maitland.

With such an increased elevation, the quantity which escapes from the river at Graham's would be enormously increased, and instead of passing round through the back country would break into the town, and being joined there by the main body of the river, would sweep the High-street from one end to the other, and probably leave the town in ruins. We cannot recommend that any attempt should be made to protect the town against such a flood. It would be a dangerous experiment to put an embankment almost directly in the path of the great river which would under such circumstances roll down from Graham's. The town if embanked to a sufficient height would be completely isolated from any high land, and be surrounded on all sides by a raging torrent. If the swollen river, refusing to submit to the impediment thus placed in its path, should break its way through the levées, it would find the inhabitants beyond the reach of succour from without, and with their lives depending on the stability of their houses.

To carry the embankments to any higher level than what we recommend would increase the danger, by tempting the inhabitants to remain in the town after the position had become untenable. When the river shall have risen 2 feet above the level of the great flood of this year, without any symptoms of an immediate decline, it will be time for the inhabitants to seek safety upon higher ground. And although we are of opinion that it is improbable that such an occasion will ever arise, no reasonable man acquainted with the facts can doubt the possibility of such an occurrence.

We feel acutely the painful nature of the subject upon which we are dwelling, and the possible tendency of our remarks to increase the anxiety of those most concerned; but the duty of speaking plainly is imposed upon us, and we could not undertake the responsibility of recommending that the town of West Maitland should be embanked, without at the same time drawing your Excellency's attention to the fact that floods are said to have occurred, and may possibly occur again, from the effects of which neither the works proposed in this Report, nor any others which we are able to recommend, would afford any protection.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient Servants,

(L.S.)	E. O. MORIARTY.
(L.S.)	JOHN WHITTON.
(L.S.)	M. B. PELL.
(L.S.)	WILLIAM C. BENNETT.
(L.S.)	P. F. ADAMS.

## APPENDIX.

THE works recommended for the protection of the right bank of the Hunter River at West Maitland are as follows :—

From near the Falls, a little above the Belmore Bridge, to a point as far down as may be deemed advisable—say to Victoria-street—and thence round the concave side of the bank opposite Potts' Point (in all, for a distance of about 150 chains), the projections and irregularities of the present exposed surface of the river bank should be trimmed down, and the whole brought to a gentle curve, with as uniform a slope or cross section as is attainable without incurring undue expense. The material taken off the prominences may be deposited in filling up the depressions, where it should be well rammed or punned in regular layers.

The face of the alluvial bank should then be covered with a protecting coat of stone tipped in from the top, and left to assume such slopes as the stone will ultimately rest at after having been subjected to the action of the floods. Any slips or subsidences which may take place from time to time (and their occurrence must be anticipated) should be made up by the deposit of fresh stone.

The stones generally should be in as large blocks as can be conveniently handled, but the whole produce of the quarry, large and small, may be used.

The protecting coat of stone will probably require to be about 4 yards in thickness, on an average, varying however according as it is exposed in a greater or less degree to the force of the current.

The external face of the stone-work should present a fair and easy curve to the river, as free as possible from projections and irregularities which might be likely to affect the currents.

Stone of suitable quality, and in sufficient quantity for the work, may be obtained from Campbell's Hill, where the rock crops out on the surface at a place a little to the north of the Hospital.

A sufficient extent of ground for the quarry, together with a strip of land for the railway which it will be necessary to construct from thence to the river bank at the Falls, should be at once secured, so that the stone may be run down in trucks to where it is to be tipped over the bank, at the least possible cost.

From the Falls, the line of rails will have to be continued under the land bay of the Belmore Bridge, and thence behind the houses bordering High-street, on along the top of the natural bank, to admit of the stone being discharged over the slope from side and end tip waggons.

The stone-work cannot be expected to attain anything like stability at first; it must be left for the action of the river to adjust the slope of the mass to such angle as it will ultimately stand at. Care must therefore be taken to provide fresh material whenever it shall be required, and to this end it will be necessary to keep the railway and plant in good order for some years to come.

The cost of this work may be estimated at £45,000.

*The Levée.*

The general course of the levée is shown on the plan which will accompany this Report. It should commence near High-street, about 6 chains to the westward of Charles-street, and be continued thence in a line generally parallel with the right bank of the river round Horse-shoe Bend, past the High-street embankment, along High-street to where the Great Northern Railway crosses, the street itself forming the levée for this distance; thence returning in a course parallel to the railway as far as the intersection of East Melbourne-street; along that street to its junction with Melbourne-street, and along the latter street to Nicholson's Racecourse, curving in across the racecourse, and terminating on the ridge at the railway cutting, about 8 chains to the westward of the Elgin-street Station. It should be kept well back from the river's edge, so as to be out of risk of injury from slips of the bank.

The levée, the core or centre part of which should consist of a wall of well-puddled strong tenacious clay, should be constructed throughout of the best materials procurable. It should be fully 12 feet in width on the top; the slope on outer side should be not less than to 2 to 1, and on the inner side  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

Where exposed to the waves of the back-water the levée should be faced with heavy stone pitching, not less than 18 inches in thickness, bedded in a layer of clay puddle, fully 2 feet in depth. On Melbourne and East Melbourne-street, where the levée would probably be formed by raising the embankment of the street, the stone facing might be laid in the form of a dwarf wall, well backed with clay puddle.

The levée may be estimated to cost about £12,500.

The embankment at the Falls should be enlarged and strengthened, so as to afford commensurate protection to the upper part of the town.

1870.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

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## REPORT

OF

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT RESPECTING FLOODS IN  
THE DISTRICT OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1870.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Commissions.....	5
Progress Reports .....	7
Final Report .....	13
Minutes of Proceedings .....	27
Minutes of Evidence .....	1
<i>Witnesses :-</i>	
W. L. Foreman .....	1
Peter Green .....	3
Frederick Nainby.....	6
Rev. J. R. Thackeray .....	9
John Eckford .....	11
Alexander M'Dougall .....	12
Robert Scobie .....	14
J. M'Laughlin .....	17
J. Murphy .....	18
J. Creer.....	18
John Mitchell .....	25
John Atkinson .....	27
J. Ewing ? .....	30
J. Bowden.....	34
Andrew Liddle.....	37
J. Wright.....	40
E. L. Maitland.....	43
G. Lobsey.....	44
A. Wilkinson .....	44
John Shepherd.....	47
J. T. Deo .....	49
W. B. Wade.....	50
W. J. Dangar .....	53
J. K. Howe .....	55
John Brown.....	56
Alexander Munro.....	58
W. C. Leslie.....	59
Duncan Sim .....	61
O. E. Middleton .....	63
John Keating .....	65
R. Pulver .....	66
S. S. Dickson .....	66
C. E. Jaques.....	67
J. Creer, further examined.....	68
C. King.....	69
G. Wakely .....	70
John Nowlan, M.L.A.....	72
John Atkinson, further examined .....	73
O. E. Middleton, do. ....	75
Thomas Kerrigan.....	78
John Bowden, further examined .....	79
R. Myers .....	80
J. Hickey .....	81
J. T. Deo, further examined .....	83
J. Anderson .....	85
J. B. R. Robertson .....	86
John Mitchell, further examined .....	88
M. Boland .....	89
T. F. Dye .....	89
J. Youdale .....	91
Report of Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, dated January 12th, 1869 .....	94
Report from the Secretary on the loss of crops in the Hunter River, from Oakhampton to Tomago.....	112
Report upon a scheme of relieving the Channel of the Hunter River. (Mr. Mackay) .....	113
Letter from Mr. Creer on the subject of straightening the Hunter River .....	113
Letters from Mr. Dangar, enclosing Table of Rainfall at Singleton.....	114
Letter from Mr. Fountain on the subject of Floods in the Hunter .....	115
Do. Mr. Scobie do. ....	115
Do. Mr. Shaw do. ....	116
Do. Mr. Middleton do. ....	116
Do. Mr. Wyndham do. .... and Rainfall at Dalwood .....	117
Do. Mr. Close, protesting against any alteration being made in the course of the Hunter River .....	120
Do. Mr. Dye, enclosing Register of Flood at Morpeth.....	121
Do. Mr. John Wyndham, on the subject of early Floods in the Hunter River .....	121
Do. The Rev. Alfred Glennie, do. do. ....	122
Do. Mr. John Eckford, senior, on the subject of the Flood of 1820 .....	123
Table showing rise and fall of water in the Hunter River during the Floods of March, April, and May, 1870.....	123
Do. heights of Floods of 1820, 1857, 1867, and 1870, at Singleton, Dalwood, and Maitland .....	125





### Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

EDWARD ORPEN MORIARTY, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation ;  
 JOHN WHITTON, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways ;  
 PHILIP FRANCIS ADAMS, Esquire, Surveyor General ;  
 WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER BENNETT, Esquire, Commissioner and Engineer for Roads ; and  
 MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esquire, Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University ;—

Greeting :

WHEREAS it has been represented to us by a numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of the Hunter River District of our Colony of New South Wales, that great damage is caused by floods in that district: Now know ye that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the premises, and to report as to the means which in your opinion should be adopted with a view to remedying or mitigating the evils complained of: And we do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such charts, maps, plans, drawings, tracings, books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient; and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means: And our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall within the space of three months after the date of this our Commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be certified to us in the office of our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three of your hands and seals, certify what you shall find touching the premises: And this Commission shall continue in full force, although the proceedings thereunder shall not be continued by adjournment from time to time; and you or any three or more of you as aforesaid may from time to time, if you shall see fit, without waiting for your full and complete report, certify your several proceedings into our said office, as the same shall be respectively perfected: And we hereby command all Government Officers, and other persons whomsoever, within our said Colony, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you the said Edward Orpen Moriarty to be President of this Commission, and do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of April, in the thirty-second year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(r.s.)

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
 JOHN ROBERTSON.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, pages 415 to 419, this thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

HENRY HALLORAN,  
 Under Secretary.

COMMISSION to inquire into and report respecting Floods in the Hunter River District.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time, within which the said Commissioners are to make such report, to and for the period of six months beyond the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 450, this thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

HENRY HALLORAN,  
Under Secretary.

COMMISSION to inquire into and report respecting Floods in the Hunter River District.

WHEREAS it is necessary to further extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, further extend the time, within which the said Commissioners are to make such report, to and for the period of twelve months beyond the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
CHARLES COWPER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 490, this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,  
Under Secretary.

COMMISSION to inquire into and report respecting Floods in the Hunter River District.

WHEREAS it is necessary to further extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, further extend the time, within which the said Commissioners are to make such report, to and for the period of fifteen months beyond the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,  
CHARLES COWPER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 534, this seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,  
Under Secretary.

PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION.

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THE HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Public Works Office,  
Sydney, 20 January, 1870.

SIR,

As the extended Commission to inquire into and report respecting the Floods in the Hunter River District will expire on the 31st instant, we have now the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, the following Progress Report of our proceedings, and respectfully to solicit a further extension of the Commission for a period of six months, to enable us to have the plans and sections required to accompany and illustrate our Final Report, drawn and photo-lithographed. Since the renewal of the Commission on the 12th August, 1869, some of our number have visited the Hunter River District, and made a careful personal survey of the flooded lands in and about West Maitland, East Maitland, Morpeth, Dalwood, and Singleton. We have held meetings at each of the abovenamed places, and have examined numerous witnesses as to the extent and effects of the floods which have devastated the districts, and as to the amount of injury they have occasioned. We have caused notices to be inserted in the local papers, inviting persons, competent to afford us information on the subject of the inquiry, to favour us with their views, and much valuable information on these points will be found in the evidence. Some of the projects for mitigating the floods were advanced with such confident belief in their efficiency, that in order to judge of their practicability or otherwise, we have considered it advisable to have a section of the country, from Wallis Creek to Hexham, and along the Paterson, made, and some additional levels have been taken to show the relative heights of some of the old floods, as compared with those of 1857 and 1867; these plans are now being prepared for photo-lithography, along with the former plans and surveys in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

We have, &c.,

E. O. MORIARTY.  
JOHN WHITTON.  
WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

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THE HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Public Works Office,  
Sydney, 29 July, 1870.

SIR,

Finding it impossible to complete our Report within the time named in the extended Commission of date January 31st, 1870, we have now the honor to request a further extension of time for, say, three months.

A Progress Report, dealing with the more urgent part of the question, namely, the protection of the banks of the River Hunter at West Maitland, is now nearly ready to lay before His Excellency, but we are unable to complete it before the expiration of the present Commission.

We have, &c.,

E. O. MORIARTY.  
M. B. PELL.  
JOHN WHITTON.  
WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

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THE HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of mitigating or preventing the evils occasioned by Floods in the District of the Hunter River, have the honor to submit the following Progress Report, which, at the request of the Chairman, has been drawn up by Professor Pell:—

Finding that without further time it will be impossible to report finally upon the whole subject submitted to us for consideration, we deem it desirable at once to call your attention to the dangerous state of certain parts of the river banks at the town of West Maitland. The recent floods have not only inundated a large portion of the town, but have carried away a number of houses, together with the ground upon which they stood; and others, although above flood-level, are in great danger on account of the close proximity of the river, which has encroached almost to their doors. In some cases there is scarcely any space left between the High-street and the river, except the ground upon which the houses stand.

It is probable that if a serious flood should occur before some efficient means have been adopted for the protection of the banks, much valuable property would be destroyed, and that the whole town would be placed in greater danger than on any former occasion. The inhabitants seem much alarmed, and being at the same time determined to do something for the protection of their town, they are waiting anxiously for any recommendations which we may have to offer.

The

The late repeated floods have protracted our inquiry, by entailing upon us the necessity of taking further evidence, of re-examining the ground, and of collating and considering the great mass of additional information which we have been enabled to collect. The difficulty and complexity of the subject upon which we are engaged, as well as the magnitude of the interests involved, render us unwilling to bring our inquiry to a hurried conclusion.

We have determined therefore, with your Excellency's permission, not to report finally until we have given to every point the fullest consideration, and until we are in a position to lay the facts before you in a clear and systematic form. With respect to the town of West Maitland, however, we have unanimously arrived at one definite conclusion. The inhabitants must look to local works alone, and not to any improvement, or alteration in the channel of the river, or diversion of its course, for their protection. Whatever conclusions we may finally arrive at, and whatever works we may recommend or not recommend to be undertaken, it would be obvious folly to leave the town at the mercy of the river, pending the discussions and delays which will inevitably follow, whatever be the nature of the decision at which we may arrive.

Any improvements of the channel of the river of so extensive a character as would materially relieve the town of West Maitland, and justify any reduction in the magnitude and strength of the local works which we are prepared to recommend for its protection, would involve so large an expenditure, and would bring into collision so many conflicting interests and so many diverse opinions, that it may be doubted whether even if proposed they would ever be carried out. And if no delay should occur through want of zeal, or of unanimity or of money, yet a considerable time would necessarily elapse before the works could be completed; and meanwhile the town would be in constant danger, and might not improbably be severely injured.

In an Appendix will be found an account of the works which we recommend for the protection of the banks, and for excluding the flood-waters from the town. There will be found also a plan of the town, showing the line along which in our opinion the levée should be carried. We profess however to indicate only in a general manner the character of the works proposed.

#### *The protection of the banks.*

The experience of the last few months has shown the necessity of something to stop the encroachments of the river, which threaten not only injury but destruction to a considerable part of the town.

The plan described in the Appendix of lining the banks with rubble stone thrown in and allowed to find its own slope, seems the best, indeed the only one which could be adopted with any reasonable prospect of success. The banks and bed of the river consist of a light alluvium, extending to a great depth, as was found in sinking the cylinders for the Belmore Bridge. Anything of the nature of solid masonry is therefore quite out of the question, on account of the practical impossibility of obtaining a secure foundation, without which a solid wall, although far more expensive, would certainly not be more effective than a mass of loose stone.

The ordinary effect of a river in undermining and washing away the banks on the concave side of every bend is greatly increased at West Maitland by layers of sand of varying thickness underlying the whole town, at a level somewhat above that of ordinary high-tide. After a flood, especially so long as the back-water stands at a higher level than the river, water percolates through this stratum into the river, keeping the banks moist and soft, and carrying with it sand and other matter. The banks are by this action gradually undermined, and kept in a tottering condition. The whole substratum seems reduced to a pulpy state, ready to be squeezed out by the superincumbent weight. We do not expect that this action will be prevented by the works which we propose. The water will continue to find its way through, and to carry some of the sand with it into the river; and consequently we expect that occasionally some parts of the bank will subside after heavy floods. We do not however anticipate any danger from this cause, if the levée be kept well back from the river, and no houses stand immediately on the bank. The buildings which are now in that position will require some special works to render them permanently secure.

The stone casing will, we believe, prevent any further encroachment; but if, as we expect, the banks here and there, and from time to time, subside, the loss must be made good by fresh supplies of stone. It is probable however that after some time the whole bank will assume a position of permanent equilibrium, and require no further maintenance.

#### *The embankments.*

It will be seen by a reference to the plan which will accompany this Report that the proposed levée includes only the more densely populated parts of the municipality. We fully recognize the many advantages of Mr. Moriarty's more extensive scheme, as explained in his Report to the Minister for Public Works, dated 9th July, 1868; but the saving of expense, and what is perhaps still more important, that of time, involved in the lesser scheme, are alone sufficient to justify its adoption. There are other circumstances also which have influenced us in arriving at this decision. We did not, until the occurrence of the last great flood, fully realize the magnitude of the torrent which pours into the back country by way of the Long Bridge. A portion of the water thus introduced spreads in all directions over the already submerged lands, but a considerable part makes its way by a nearly direct course to the point between East and West Maitland, which is the outlet on such occasions. An embankment extending around the whole of Louth Park would present a very serious obstacle to the progress and distribution of this water. Even without any artificial obstruction, the level of the water during high flood is considerably higher near the Long Bridge than at the outlet, and would no doubt be raised still more by any impediment to the escape of the water. How far this effect would be produced it is impossible to say. A little addition to the height and strength of the embankments upon that side might perhaps be found to be a sufficient provision against the danger, but we cannot recommend that such an experiment should be tried. If at any future time, under altered circumstances, it should appear desirable to enclose a larger area by levées, the inner line which we advise would not lose its value, for it would afford a second defence to the town itself in case of accident to the outer embankments.

If from the experience of a very extended term of years it were possible to assign a limit to the height to which future floods may rise at Maitland, there would be no difficulty in determining the height to which the levées should be carried. But what has happened during the last thirteen years in the valley of the Hunter, and in many other somewhat similarly situated districts in various parts of the Colony, shows that it is impossible to form any definite and certain opinion as to future flood-levels, and that we must be content to deal with probabilities only. Judging by probabilities, we recommend that the levée on the river-side should be made 2 feet above the highest flood-level of this year. On the land-side they should be 5 feet above the height of the backwater of 1867, and be securely faced with stone to provide against the action of the waves, which sometimes rise to a considerable height. There seems to us little probability that any future flood will rise above these limits. If the addition of a few feet would turn this probability into a certainty, it would no doubt be desirable to make it; but unfortunately this is a case in which certainty is not attainable. It will be seen by reference to the plan accompanying this Report that the proposed line of embankment does not extend entirely around the town, the natural surface of the ground being itself for a considerable distance more than 2 feet above flood-level. So slight however is the elevation at any point, that the addition of a few feet to the height of the levée would involve the necessity of nearly completing the circuit. This would proportionally increase the expense, without adding we think to the safety of the town.

During the height of a great flood a large quantity of water breaks over the right bank of the river at a point near Oakhampton, generally known as Graham's, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Maitland, and some also escapes from the river on the same side, near Hall's Creek. The whole of this, forming of itself a considerable river, flows by way of the Long Bridge into the valley of Wallis Creek. From observations made by Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Adams during the late great flood, we estimate the volume of this discharge at about 25,000 cubic feet per second. Partial attempts have been made to prevent this overflow, and projects for effecting the same object are, we believe, still entertained. We think it necessary therefore to point out how dangerous it would be to the town of West Maitland to confine this large quantity of water to the channel of the river. If prevented from escaping by the back of the town, it must come down by the front, with the obvious effect of raising the flood-level there. The circumstances of the case are too complex, and the attainable data insufficient, to admit of any exact calculation as to the extent to which the flood-level would be thus raised; but the following data afford the means of forming something approaching to a definite opinion on the subject:—At the height of the flood of 1861 the discharge of the channel at the West Maitland Bridge was about 83,000 cubic feet per second. At the same place, in the great flood of 1857, the discharge was 105,000 feet, the difference being 22,000 feet per second, while the difference in the height of the two floods was about 4 feet. There can be no doubt then that an additional 25,000 feet of water per second forced back into the channel above Maitland would produce a very serious effect. It is not probable that the additional rise would be so much as 4 feet, because some of this water would escape over the opposite bank; but it would be quite enough to destroy the security which the works that we recommend are likely to afford.

We feel so strong a conviction of the importance of these considerations, that our recommendation respecting the town embankments must be taken as conditional upon there being nothing done to diminish the relief afforded to the river by the escape of the water from Graham's downwards; nothing, at all events, until a corresponding improvement has been made in the main channel, rendering it capable of carrying the additional quantity.

We consider it very desirable that the whole of the High-street, including the Long Bridge, should be raised where necessary to the same height as the levée on the river-side. Such a work would be a great convenience in case of accident to the levée, and might be the means of mitigating the disastrous effects of a flood of unusual magnitude, if any such should ever occur.

#### *Early floods.*

We must now consider whether there is any reasonable probability of the recurrence of those terrible floods, which in the early days are supposed to have swept over the whole of the present site of West Maitland. On this subject we have the evidence of Messrs. John Eckford, John Brown, and Alexander M'Dougall, and some information furnished by Mr. George Wyndham and Rev. Alfred Glennie.

Mr. John Eckford appears to be veritably the "oldest inhabitant" of the Maitland District. He settled there in 1818, and, as far as we can learn, is the only living witness of the great flood of 1820. His recollections seem clear, and his evidence to be relied upon. He showed us three points at some distance apart, in the neighbourhood of Maitland, to which the water rose on that occasion. Upon connecting them by levels we find that they agree with each other, being about 6 feet above the highest flood-level of this year, corresponding with Mr. Eckford's statement that the flood of 1820 was 6 or 7 feet higher than any which has since occurred, including that of 1826.

Mr. John Brown, of Singleton, settled in that district in 1823 or 1824. At that time he saw drift left by some flood in the oak-trees on the banks, about 10 or 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857. He witnessed the flood of 1826, but describes it as inferior in magnitude even to those which have occurred more recently. "It broke over the banks," he says, "but not anything to speak of."

Many years ago Mr. Alexander M'Dougall observed near West Maitland traces of some early flood—probably that of 1820—which he believes must have been 4 feet higher than those of 1857 and 1867.

From Rev. Alfred Glennie we learn that his brother, Mr. James Glennie, was a witness of the flood of 1826, at Dulwich, about 8 miles above Singleton, and that its height at that place exceeded that of any subsequent flood. He saw also traces of some former and still higher flood.

In 1828 Mr. Wyndham saw drift in a tree at the ford at Dalwood, which he attributes to the flood of 1826, indicating a height 7 feet greater than the maximum of this year.

The evidence respecting the flood of 1826 is so conflicting that it would be idle to speculate upon it. There seems little doubt however that a great flood did occur in 1820, and that the water rose at Maitland to a height of 40 or 41 feet, measured by the gauge now in use, or about 6 or 7 feet higher than upon any recent occasion.

The important question is, whether anything of the same kind is likely to happen again. There has been nothing to diminish the rate at which the flood-waters come down from the high lands, but on the contrary, it is generally admitted that since the occupation of the country the surface of the land has become more hardened, and that the rain-waters flow off more readily.

The area of the watershed of the Hunter River above West Maitland is 7,090 square miles. One inch of rain in twenty-four hours over the whole of this area corresponds to the rate of 190,000 cubic feet per second. The maximum rate at Singleton Bridge during the flood of August, 1857, was about 131,000 cubic feet per second. This was increased by contributions from tributaries lower down, so that we may roughly conclude that a continuous and uniform rainfall of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. per day over the whole watershed would keep the river in a state of equally continuous high flood.

The total rainfall during the month of March last was about 17 inches, as shown by observations at the Sydney Observatory, at Dalwood by Mr. Wyndham, and near Singleton by Mr. Dangar. The returns are 18.70, 17.52, and 16.45 inches respectively. During nearly the whole of that month the Hunter was bank high. If the rainfall had been distributed uniformly over the whole month the daily rate would have been about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and no serious flood would have occurred. But according to the returns kindly furnished to us by the gentlemen abovenamed, it appears that the average daily rate from the 14th to the 18th was about 1 in., and this caused the great flood which culminated at Maitland on the 20th. We have given these particulars for the purpose of showing how a few inches of rain falling in a few days may produce a great flood, whilst long continued heavy rain may not; and how greatly the difficulty of forming an opinion of what may happen in future is thus increased.

We find that with a rise at Singleton of 12 feet above the flood-level of 1857—the height to which the flood of 1820 is supposed by Mr. Brown to have attained—the present channel would discharge about 182,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the total discharge, including what would not pass under the bridge, would probably not exceed 250,000 feet per second. Accepting however all the evidence that we have respecting that flood, it is by no means certain, indeed very improbable, that so large a quantity of water came down on that occasion. The condition of the channel was probably very different then from what it is at present. Mr. W. C. Leslie, who has resided at Singleton since 1841, and who appears to have been a close observer of everything relating to the river, and who is a most intelligent and trustworthy witness, is of opinion that within his own experience the channel has doubled in width, and been cleared of many obstacles to the free discharge of the flood-waters. From Mr. Alexander Munro also we have some valuable evidence as to the enlargement of the channel near Singleton within his experience, which extends back to the year 1830. It is quite possible then that the great rise at Singleton in 1820 may have been caused by a quantity of water which would now flow harmlessly within the banks. Some of the apparent contradictions in the accounts which we have of the effects of the flood of 1826 at different parts of the river might perhaps be explained, if we had any exact information as to the changes which have since taken place in the magnitude and condition of the channel.

Mr. Moriarty, in his Report to the Minister for Works, has explained so clearly and satisfactorily that the great height of the flood of 1820 at Maitland is attributable probably to the obstacles presented to the escape of the water by the condition of the banks of the river and of the lowlands at that time, rather than to the quantity of water which came down, that we have little more if anything to say on the subject. The banks of the river and portions of the adjacent flats were then covered with a dense and tangled scrub, greatly impeding the progress and distribution of the flood-waters. Now that the land is cleared, the flood-waters when at their height escape with comparatively little impediment from the neighbourhood of Maitland, the point at which the river in such cases empties itself as it were into a basin. A rise of 6 feet above the flood-level of this year would leave scarcely a dry spot between Dagworth and Dunmore, or from Bolwarra House to Morpeth. The general slope of the surface of the land from Maitland to Hinton being considerable, the discharging capacity of the river, when swollen to such dimensions, would be enormous. Such an elevation then could scarcely be produced with the present condition of the surface, except by a supply of water from above twice or perhaps three times greater than what came down during any recent flood.

Upon a review of all the evidence and of all the circumstances, we are inclined to think that the water came down to Maitland at a greater rate during the height of the flood in April last than it had ever done since the settlement of the country. At the same time we know that a steady rainfall of 2 inches a day for five or six days over the whole watershed of the Hunter, or a proportionally greater fall over a part only of that area, would almost double the quantity. It cannot be said that such a rainfall is so much in excess of what is known to have occurred, as to be entirely out of the range of ordinary probabilities; nor can it be said certainly that such a rainfall might not raise the water at Maitland to the flood-level of 1820. We feel bound therefore to point out what would probably be the effect of such a flood upon the town in its present state.

With an addition of 6 feet to the flood-level of this year the waters would cover very nearly the whole site of West Maitland.

With such an increased elevation, the quantity which escapes from the river at Graham's would be enormously increased, and instead of passing round through the back country would break into the town, and being joined there by the main body of the river, would sweep the High-street from one end to the other, and probably leave the town in ruins. We cannot recommend that any attempt should be made to protect the town against such a flood. It would be a dangerous experiment to put an embankment almost directly in the path of the great river which would under such circumstances roll down from Graham's. The town if embanked to a sufficient height would be completely isolated from any high land, and be surrounded on all sides by a raging torrent. If the swollen river, refusing to submit to the impediment thus placed in its path, should break its way through the levées, it would find the inhabitants beyond the reach of succour from without, and with their lives depending on the stability of their houses.

To carry the embankments to any higher level than what we recommend would increase the danger, by tempting the inhabitants to remain in the town after the position had become untenable. When the river shall have risen 2 feet above the level of the great flood of this year, without any symptoms of an immediate decline, it will be time for the inhabitants to seek safety upon higher ground. And although we are of opinion that it is improbable that such an occasion will ever arise, no reasonable man acquainted with the facts can doubt the possibility of such an occurrence.

We

We feel acutely the painful nature of the subject upon which we are dwelling, and the possible tendency of our remarks to increase the anxiety of those most concerned; but the duty of speaking plainly is imposed upon us, and we could not undertake the responsibility of recommending that the town of West Maitland should be embanked, without at the same time drawing your Excellency's attention to the fact that floods are said to have occurred, and may possibly occur again, from the effects of which neither the works proposed in this Report, nor any others which we are able to recommend, would afford any protection.

We have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's  
Most obedient Servants,

(L.S.)	E. O. MORIARTY.
(L.S.)	JOHN WHITTON.
(L.S.)	M. B. PELL.
(L.S.)	WILLIAM C. BENNETT.
(L.S.)	P. F. ADAMS.

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## APPENDIX.

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THE works recommended for the protection of the right bank of the Hunter River at West Maitland are as follows:—

From near the Falls, a little above the Belmore Bridge, to a point as far down as may be deemed advisable—say to Victoria-street—and thence round the concave side of the bank opposite Potts' Point (in all, for a distance of about 150 chains), the projections and irregularities of the present exposed surface of the river bank should be trimmed down, and the whole brought to a gentle curve, with as uniform a slope or cross-section as is attainable without incurring undue expense. The material taken off the prominences may be deposited in filling up the depressions, where it should be well rammed or punned in regular layers.

The face of the alluvial bank should then be covered with a protecting coat of stone tipped in from the top, and left to assume such slopes as the stone will ultimately rest at after having been subjected to the action of the floods. Any slips or subsidences which may take place from time to time (and their occurrence must be anticipated) should be made up by the deposit of fresh stone.

The stones generally should be in as large blocks as can be conveniently handled, but the whole produce of the quarry, large and small, may be used.

The protecting coat of stone will probably require to be about 4 yards in thickness, on an average, varying however according as it is exposed in a greater or less degree to the force of the current.

The external face of the stone-work should present a fair and easy curve to the river, as free as possible from projections and irregularities which might be likely to affect the currents.

Stone of suitable quality, and in sufficient quantity for the work, may be obtained from Campbell's Hill, where the rock crops out on the surface at a place a little to the north of the Hospital.

A sufficient extent of ground for the quarry, together with a strip of land for the railway which it will be necessary to construct from thence to the river bank at the Falls, should be at once secured, so that the stone may be run down in trucks to where it is to be tipped over the bank, at the least possible cost.

From the Falls, the line of rails will have to be continued under the land bay of the Belmore Bridge, and thence behind the houses bordering High-street, on along the top of the natural bank, to admit of the stone being discharged over the slope from side and end tip waggons.

The stone-work cannot be expected to attain anything like stability at first; it must be left for the action of the river to adjust the slope of the mass to such angle as it will ultimately stand at. Care must therefore be taken to provide fresh material whenever it shall be required, and to this end it will be necessary to keep the railway and plant in good order for some years to come.

The cost of this work may be estimated at: £45,000.

### *The Levée.*

The general course of the levée is shown on the plan which will accompany this Report. It should commence near High-street, about 6 chains to the westward of Charles-street, and be continued thence in a line generally parallel with the right bank of the river round Horse-shoe Bend, past the High-street embankment, along High-street to where the Great Northern Railway crosses, the street itself forming the levée for this distance; thence returning in a course parallel to the railway as far as the intersection of East Melbourne-street; along that street to its junction with Melbourne-street, and along the latter street to Nicholson's Racecourse, curving in across the racecourse, and terminating on the ridge at the railway cutting, about 8 chains to the westward of the Elgin-street Station. It should be kept well back from the river's edge, so as to be out of risk of injury from slips of the bank.

The levée, the core or centre part of which should consist of a wall of well-puddled strong tenacious clay, should be constructed throughout of the best materials procurable. It should be fully 12 feet in width on the top; the slope on outer side should be not less than to 2 to 1, and on the inner side  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

Where exposed to the waves of the back-water the levée should be faced with heavy stone pitching, not less than 18 inches in thickness, bedded in a layer of clay puddle, fully 2 feet in depth. On Melbourne and East Melbourne-street, where the levée would probably be formed by raising the embankment of the street, the stone facing might be laid in the form of a dwarf wall, well backed with clay puddle.

The levée may be estimated to cost about £12,500.

The embankment at the Falls should be enlarged and strengthened, so as to afford commensurate protection to the upper part of the town.





**FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.**

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**REPORT.**

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To the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Colony of New South Wales, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of mitigating or preventing the evils occasioned by Floods in the District of the Hunter River, have the honor to submit the following Final Report:—

At our first meeting, held May 13th, 1869, Mr. Moriarty laid before us his Report to the Minister for Works, dated 9th July, 1868, which has proved a most useful guide in conducting our inquiries. It furnished us at once with a reliable record of facts, and, by indicating the circumstances of the case submitted to our consideration, and the theoretical and practical difficulties involved, has enabled us more readily to determine the course in which our inquiries should be directed.

On the request of the Chairman, Professor Pell undertook to draw up this Report.

In the month of September, 1869, we visited Maitland, Morpeth, and Singleton, for the purpose of taking evidence, and of inspecting the districts liable to inundation. We have sought to gather all the information within our reach upon those points which appeared to us to require elucidation, and have endeavoured also to give to every one an opportunity of communicating to us the results of his observations, and of offering suggestions in furtherance of the objects in view.

Many of the residents upon the Hunter, repeatedly witnessing the deplorable effects of the floods which have so frequently occurred of late years, have naturally been led to speculate as to the possibility of a remedy, and to entertain and discuss schemes by which it is believed that the floods might be wholly prevented, or their devastating effects greatly diminished. Although these schemes have already been reported upon by Mr. Moriarty, we have deemed it our duty to listen to everything to be said in their favour, and to consider the various questions involved, as carefully and fully, as though no such report had been made. To the misery directly resulting from these terrible floods, and the painful anxiety occasioned by the absolute uncertainty as to when and to what extent they may recur, has been added, in many cases, the natural irritation arising from the belief that an obvious remedy has been neglected. We shall endeavour therefore to explain as clearly as we can our reasons for disapproving of various plans which have been proposed.

The question which evidently stands first for determination is, would it be desirable, if possible, entirely to prevent the overflow of the Hunter in times of flood? We find a very general impression existing, especially amongst persons not living in flooded districts, that the fertilizing effects of the flood deposits compensate largely, if not entirely, for the injury and inconvenience occasioned; and that the flooded lands would rapidly deteriorate, and eventually become exhausted, if the mud-bearing waters were prevented from flowing over the banks. It is urged, on the other hand, by persons living in places liable to inundation, that although the flood deposits do undoubtedly sometimes and in some places produce a fertilizing effect, yet in many cases

cases the opposite effect is produced, the land being "scoured," and the soil washed away; that in others, thick deposits are left of sand and other debris, almost destroying the value of the land; that after the land has been under water for a length of time, it becomes so much "sour'd" as to be unfit for cultivation for many months afterwards; and that the soil on the flooded lands is generally so rich and so deep that it may be expected to retain its fertility without any kind of manuring for an indefinite number of years.

After considering the great mass of valuable evidence on this subject which is appended to this Report, and after witnessing the terrible effects of the recent floods, the destruction of property, the permanent injury in some places to the land, and the abject misery occasioned; and regarding the manifest tendency of repeated appeals to public charity to degrade and pauperize the inhabitants, we feel no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. It would be desirable, if possible, to keep the waters of the Hunter entirely within its banks. If there were any one element of certainty respecting the inundations of that river,—if they occurred at known intervals, or at certain times of the year,—if they were regular in their duration and effects, so that their occurrence might be anticipated and provided against,—then perhaps, as in other countries, the flood-waters might be a welcome instead of a dreaded visitation; but the occurrence of these floods is so frequent, and their magnitude and duration so uncertain, that the consequent destruction and distress is too great to be counterbalanced by any possible improvement or renovation of the soil.

The value of the lands under consideration would, we think, be much increased by the prevention of the floods, even if it were certain that those lands would in consequence become exhausted, unless artificially manured, within a limited time.

Appended to Mr. Moriarty's Report is a tabular statement of various particulars concerning the quantity of water which passed down the river during the great flood of 1857. Mr. Moriarty has pointed out that, for various reasons, these figures can only be regarded as approximately correct; and we may add that, although observation has shown that considerable reliance may be placed upon the empirical formula made use of, yet its results can only be exact so far as the inclination of the surface has been correctly determined. Where the waters are confined within a channel of variable section, it is obvious that the slope of surface must be variable also, and only to be determined with sufficient accuracy by a number of simultaneous observations at short distances from each other; but when the flood is near its height, and the waters over the banks, it might be expected that the slope of surface would be more uniform and more easily determined. We find accordingly, from observations made by Mr. Moriarty, at West Maitland, in 1861, and by Mr. Wade, at Singleton, in 1867, that the measured velocities at high flood level agree with the results of calculation. We are of opinion, therefore, that Mr. Moriarty's tabular statements of the quantities of water discharged during the great flood of 1857, whilst near its height, may be relied upon as sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this inquiry.

The circumstances under which the low-lying lands from Maitland downwards are inundated may be stated briefly as follows:—The sectional area of the river up to high flood level from Singleton to Maitland, a distance of about 49 miles, is about 13,300 square feet. The average fall of the bed of the river is 1.84 feet per mile, and that of the surface of the water during high floods about 2.08 feet in the same distance. This channel is capable of discharging, and does discharge about 130,000 cubic feet of water per second, without any serious overflow below Singleton. If a channel of the same size and with the same fall could be continued to the sea, no inundation would take place; but at Maitland the fall in the bed of the river almost if not entirely ceases, as shown by the fact of the tidal rise being felt at that place. In the surface of the country from Maitland

to

to Hinton there is a fall of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet per mile, but in the surface of the water in the river there is none but what is temporarily occasioned by the piling up of the flood-waters about Maitland. From Maitland downwards the flood sectional area diminishes until it attains its minimum of 4,417 feet at Narrowgut, 11 miles by the river below Maitland. At the same time, the river follows so winding and circuitous a path from Maitland to Morpeth as almost to destroy the fall which would otherwise be occasioned by the difference of flood-level between the two places. The quantity of water arriving at Maitland being thus far greater than what the channel can carry off, the waters rise and flow over the banks, until the whole valley from Maitland to the neighbourhood of Morpeth and Hinton is filled up; at Maitland to a height of about 33 feet above low-water-mark, and at Morpeth to about 14 feet. As explained by Mr. Moriarty in his Report, the channel of the river becomes under these circumstances almost entirely neutral; the whole valley being converted into a broad shallow river, of which the general slope of surface is considerable, being about 16 feet in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but the velocity not proportionally great, on account of the small depth, the irregularity of the ground, and the numerous obstacles in the way.

From Morpeth the course of the river becomes more direct, and the sectional area increases, but there is no fall in the bed of the river nor any in the country generally, the banks being in many places very little above the level of the ocean. There is no slope of surface except what is caused by the rise of the flood-waters.

Of the floods which have taken place at the Hunter since the settlement of the country, four may be considered of the first magnitude, viz., those of 1820, of August 1857, of June 1867, and of April 1870. Concerning the first we have not much information. The remaining three occurred under very much the same circumstances. Each was preceded by a long continuance of wet weather, and by a succession of freshes or smaller floods. In each case the ground over the whole extent of the watershed of the Hunter and its tributaries was saturated, and the low-lying parts of the valley of Wallis' Creek and of the Bolwarra Estate had already been wholly or nearly filled up by previous flood-waters, which had not yet drained away. We select for particular consideration the great flood of 1857, respecting which we have sufficiently accurate data, with the results of the calculations therefrom arranged in a convenient form.

At noon, August 20, 1857, there was no perceptible rise of the river at Singleton, the quantity of water discharged per second being estimated at 331 cubic feet. The water began to rise on that evening, and continued to increase in volume until August 23, at about 8 p.m., when the rate of discharge attained its maximum of about 130,000 cubic feet per second. From that time the river fell, and the rate of discharge diminished. On the 25th, at 12 p.m., the rate of discharge was reduced to 100,000, and on the 30th the waters had returned to their ordinary level. The river was in very high flood, near its maximum, at Singleton for about seventeen hours, and during a period of nearly four and a half days was discharging at a rate exceeding 100,000 cubic feet per second. At Maitland the flood was at its highest at 5 p.m., August 23rd, remaining at or near the maximum for about twenty-seven hours. At Morpeth the water was above 14 feet for about twenty-four hours, attaining its greatest elevation of  $14\frac{3}{4}$  feet above high-water at 12 p.m., August 23rd.

At this time then, August 23rd, 12 p.m., three and a half days after the beginning of the flood at Singleton, the river from Singleton to Morpeth was nearly at a stand-still, neither rising nor falling. At every point the water was at about its greatest height. The river, including in that term the whole of the flooded portion of the valley, had worked itself into a condition of equilibrium, so that at every point it was capable in its extended state of discharging the whole of the water then coming down; that is, at the rate of about 130,000 cubic feet per second. This is evident from the fact that the water was nearly at rest everywhere. The river was then in such a state that if the maximum discharge at Singleton had continued indefinitely, the flood levels at Maitland and Morpeth would have remained the same or would have risen very slowly.

Mr.

Mr. Moriarty's table shows that up to the date in question, August 23rd, 12 p.m., the quantity of water discharged at Singleton amounted to 28,250 million cubic feet. The great bulk of this water passed down whilst the river was very high; and the calculated velocity under such circumstances having been verified by observation, we think that this result as to the total quantity may be regarded as a sufficiently close approximation. This water had been disposed of in three ways: one part filled up the channel from Singleton to Morpeth, another was covering the flooded lands above Morpeth, and the third had passed Morpeth. The cubical contents of the channel from Singleton to Morpeth may be roughly estimated at 4,185 million feet. The area of the flooded lands above Morpeth is 19,000 acres. Supposing this covered to an average depth of 9 feet, the quantity upon the land at the hour named was 7,449 million feet. The remainder then, 16,516 million feet, must have passed Morpeth, a part through the channel of the river, but a much larger portion over the adjacent flats.

There was no perceptible rise at Morpeth until August 21st, 6 a.m., and therefore the above quantity of water passed Morpeth in about two days eighteen hours, or at the mean rate of about 69,500 cubic feet per second. The greatest rate during the height of the flood was therefore about twice this, or 139,000 feet per second. This is rather more than the maximum rate at Singleton, on account probably of the water received from minor tributaries between the two places. The discharging capacity of the proper channel at Morpeth in high flood is under 38,000 feet per second, so that the great bulk of the flood-water passed over the adjacent lands.

These calculations are of course of a rude kind, and the results but rough approximations; but still they are real approximations, and confirm to some extent both Mr. Moriarty's estimate of the quantity of water discharged, and our own general conclusions as to the condition of the river at the time when the flood had reached its highest point at Morpeth.

The important points to be observed are, that when the water had risen at Maitland 33 feet, the discharge from that neighbourhood became equal to the supply from above, and that at Morpeth a similar effect was produced when the flood stood at  $14\frac{3}{4}$  feet above high-water. At that time 11,634 million feet had already passed that place, gorging the channel below and covering the low lands, thus impeding the discharge from above, just as the accumulation of water about Morpeth impeded the discharge from the neighbourhood of Maitland.

We have dwelt thus somewhat at length upon what did actually happen in 1857, up to the time when the flood had attained its greatest elevation, in order to form a clearer conception of what would happen under similar circumstances if any of the schemes for dealing with the river above Morpeth were carried into effect.

We will now consider whether it is practicable, following generally the present course of the river, so to enlarge, straighten, and otherwise improve the channel as to carry off the whole of the flood-waters without inundation. From the neighbourhood of Maitland to that of Morpeth no insuperable engineering difficulty occurs. The fall in the natural surface of the country is considerable, and a new channel might be formed or the old one so straightened and enlarged as to carry off the whole of the flood-waters. There would be many difficulties no doubt to be encountered, and many precautions to be taken, in carrying so large and rapid a torrent by a new channel through a loose alluvial soil. But the difficulties might, we think, be overcome, and at an expense perhaps not incommensurate with the extent and value of the relief afforded, if the sea extended to the mouth of the Paterson that the flood-waters having passed Morpeth, would be at once disposed of. But as things really are, such an improvement of the channel above, without a corresponding improvement lower down, would merely have the effect of sacrificing the low-lying lands about and below Morpeth for the benefit of those higher up the valley. We do not think it necessary to enter upon any detailed arguments, or to adduce any figures

figures to show what would probably be the effect in the neighbourhood of Morpeth of bringing down the flood-waters suddenly to the vicinity of that place at a rate four times as great as what the channel as it exists is capable of carrying off. We must consider then whether it is practicable to effect a corresponding improvement of the channel from Morpeth downwards. Here the real difficulty lies. There is no fall in the natural surface of the country as there is from Maitland to Morpeth. There is no possibility of effecting any material improvement by shortening the river. There is nothing to be done to facilitate the discharge of the water from Morpeth except to deepen and widen the channel.

At sec. 38, near Hexham (Mr. Moriarty's Report, page 34), the discharging capacity of the channel at high flood is about 65,000 cubic feet per second, or about half that at Oakhampton. It would be necessary therefore to continue the improvements as far as sec. 38 at least. We have caused calculations to be made of the quantity of earthwork that would be required in forming a channel which would carry the whole of the flood-waters from Maitland to Morpeth; and in so enlarging the channel thence to Hexham as to prevent the floods from rising at Morpeth above their ordinary high-level of 14 feet above high-water; the river to be confined entirely within this channel by means of embankments where necessary. The cost of earthwork alone would be about £2,500,000.

A second calculation has been made of the quantity of earthwork that would be necessary in forming a channel at a uniform slope, following generally as before the present course of the river. This scheme would involve more extensive embankments, for the flood-level would be thereby raised considerably about Morpeth. The earthwork would cost about £1,700,000. In neither case has any account been taken of the flood-waters of the Paterson and Williams, nor of the levées necessary for protecting the banks of those rivers. The cost of earthwork alone would be so great that it is obviously unnecessary for us to enter upon any discussion of the dangers, difficulties, and further expenses which these works would involve, nor of their probable effects below Hexham. We may remark however, that of all the plans which have been suggested for entirely preventing inundation from Maitland to Hexham, we believe that the one last described alone can be regarded as practically possible. To other projects which have been brought under our notice we have however given our most serious consideration.

Inundations of the valley of the Hunter, from Maitland downwards, and of every valley similarly situated, take place whenever the waters gathered upon the higher grounds come down upon the plains at a greater rate than the channel through the low lands can carry off. If the excess of the flood-waters at any time above what the channel can safely discharge, were held back on the high lands by means of natural or artificial reservoirs, and allowed to escape gradually after the rain had ceased, and before the advent of a second flood, no inundation would take place.

It is upon this principle that the French engineers have been endeavouring to deal with the flood-waters of the Rhone, which a few years ago occasioned such extensive devastations. The great advantage of this method is that the water saved may be made conducive to a general system of irrigation. A very little consideration however has convinced us that nothing of the kind is practicable in the case before us. There are no natural reservoirs. In order to dispose in this way of the waters of a single flood, such as that of August, 1857, it would be necessary to form reservoirs on too gigantic a scale to be contemplated with equanimity. And even if the natural features of the country were found to be so extremely favourable for the construction of such works as to enable us to hold back a sufficient portion of the water of a single flood to effect the desired object, yet the experience of many years, and of this present year in particular, shows that the evil would not be cured; for a second flood not only might, but probably would occur, to be followed perhaps by a third, a fourth, a fifth, and even a sixth, before the impounded waters of the first

could be safely allowed to escape. It would never therefore be safe at any time to retain any water in the reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation; and the system is therefore so obviously inapplicable to the circumstances of the case as to render its further consideration unnecessary.

The scheme for carrying off the flood-waters of the Hunter by a canal from Singleton to Lake Macquarie is so evidently impracticable as scarcely to require any remark. If it were determined to construct a channel of sufficient capacity to carry off the flood-waters without inundation, it is quite clear that it would be easier and cheaper to follow generally, if not exactly, the existing valley of the Hunter as formed by nature, than to carry the river by an entirely new channel, through ranges of mountains and across creeks and gullies. We learn moreover that the waters of Lake Macquarie stand permanently at about the level of high-water, and therefore higher than the average at Newcastle.

The proposal to conduct the flood-waters by a channel from some point above Maitland to the neighbourhood of Hexham is of a more modest character and not so obviously impracticable. In order to satisfy the advocates of this mode of dealing with the difficulty, we have caused a section to be made of the proposed line.

A considerable portion of the cutting would be through solid rock, so that the total cost for earthwork would be about £5,000,000. It would not be necessary that the channel should be so large as to carry the whole of the flood, but at the same time it is evident that so extensive a work would not be justified by any result less than a total relief of the districts for whose benefit it is intended. The question is, how much water must be drawn from the river at or near Oakhampton in order to afford the required relief. The maximum rate during the flood of April 1870 was 140,000 feet per second. The discharging capacity of the channel at Narrowgut, where the section is a minimum, was about 18,000 feet per second at the height of the flood of 1857, and is therefore something considerably less, probably not more than 10,000 feet per second, when the river is within its banks. In order therefore to prevent the water from breaking over the banks at all, it would be necessary to draw off nearly the whole of what comes down during great floods. If the new channel were so arranged as to carry 40,000 cubic feet per second the relief would be very imperfect. Such a channel would reduce a flood such as that of April 1870 to about the dimensions of that of 1861, which inundated all the low lands and broke over the banks at West Maitland. If the capacity of the proposed channel were 100,000 cubic feet per second the magnitude of the great floods would be much reduced, but the 40,000 cubic feet per second left behind would be considerably more than the river can carry within its banks, as a glance at Mr. Moriarty's tables will show (Mr. Moriarty's Report, page 35). The valley of Wallis' Creek and other low lands near the river would probably be inundated; but after such a large reduction of the total quantity of water, the remainder might perhaps be kept within bounds by local works at a moderate expenditure. We may safely conclude, however, that the proposed channel would not produce results commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, unless its carrying capacity were 100,000 feet per second at the least. The earthwork for such a channel would cost about £3,000,000, and there would be several other heavy items of expenditure. It is clearly unnecessary to discuss the matter further, except perhaps to remark that it is doubtful whether it would be expedient to undertake the works which we are now considering, even if the expense were no obstacle. There would be great danger to the navigation of the river, and some to the harbour of Newcastle, with the certainty that the channel below Hexham could not be kept open without very extensive dredging operations.

Finding ourselves thus reluctantly driven to the conclusion that there is no practicable method by which the Hunter can be prevented entirely from overflowing its banks in the neighbourhood of Maitland, it remains for us to consider the various suggestions which have been made for affording a partial relief. Before entering upon

upon this part of our inquiry, we will offer a few remarks upon an idea entertained by many residents on the Hunter, that the flood-levels might be lowered by drawing off from the river the "top water," as it is called, by means of broad shallow channels. A very erroneous idea is prevalent that this "top water," which does the mischief, is but an insignificant portion of what comes down during the height of a great flood. If by the "top water" is meant that which passes over the land or rises above the banks, then that term would include nearly the whole of the water which passes Singleton at high-flood, for at its minimum section, the channel can discharge but an insignificant portion of the whole. If by the "top water" is meant that portion the withdrawal of which would reduce a great flood to a small one, overflowing the lowest lands only, then, as we have just shown, in reference to the proposed cut to Hexham, the "top water" is 100,000 feet per second out of a total of 140,000. The effect of any new outlet from the upper part of the river in lowering the flood further down would depend entirely upon its discharging capacity in time of need. If it were determined to form a channel to carry off a certain quantity of water per second, one of the things to be first considered would be the form of the section which would effect the required object at the least expense, that is with the least amount of earthwork. It is found that of all the forms that can be suggested, the broad shallow section is the worst, discharging the least quantity of water for a given outlay in excavation.

At many points from Oakhampton downwards, the river might be prevented from overflowing its banks by means of levées, and considerable areas be thus relieved from inundation. There are several ways also by which the channel of the river might be improved or supplemented, affording more or less relief to the upper parts of the valley, at the expense probably, if not certainly, of the lower. It would be very easy in many cases to effect a local improvement, but it seems almost impossible, by any interference with the natural course of the flood-waters short of confining them entirely within the banks, to relieve any one place without danger of a corresponding injury to some other.

The simplest and most promising scheme is that of straightening and improving the channel above Morpeth; and out of this arises the much-vexed and most perplexing problem as to the probable effects of such works upon the low-lying lands in that neighbourhood.

As we have before remarked, we are unable to suggest any material improvement of the channel below Morpeth which would confer any sensible benefit upon that neighbourhood, and improvements higher up must have a contrary tendency. Whatever be done above Morpeth, the flood-waters must and will rise there as usual to a height of 14 or 15 feet, and will do their accustomed injury to all lands below that level. It must be borne in mind that such works would relieve the upper parts of the valley alone, the question before us being whether they can be carried out without danger of increasing the destructive effects of the floods about Morpeth. We have to consider what would be the effect of a new or improved channel of a given discharging capacity from Maitland to Morpeth, and by which a certain portion of the flood-water would be conveyed directly from one place to the other. This is at once the most important and the most difficult question involved in the present inquiry. It is so complicated by a variety of circumstances as to preclude the possibility of exact calculation. We feel however great confidence in the justice of our general conclusions; for they are the result of a careful consideration of the evidence, of repeated inspections of the ground before, during, and after great floods, and of long continued discussion and reflection.

We



We must now revert to what we have already said concerning the great flood of 1857, and consider what would have been the effect on that occasion of an improved channel from Maitland to Morpeth. The resistance, from various causes, to the escape of the flood-waters from the neighbourhood of Maitland was just balanced by the pressure produced by a rise of 33 feet. When that height had been attained, an equilibrium was temporarily established, and the water ceased to rise.

Any improvement of the discharging channel would have reduced the resistance, and would therefore have diminished the height to which the flood would have risen; and therefore, the quantity of water standing upon the land at 12 p.m., August 23rd 1857—the date referred to in a former part of this Report—would have been less. At the same hour a larger quantity of water would have passed beyond Morpeth, in consequence of the supposed improvements. A certain quantity of water, instead of standing upon the lands about Maitland, would have been somewhere below Morpeth, and not very far below; for the new works would have no tendency to accelerate the passage of the waters from that place. A large portion of the water coming down during the earlier part of the flood would, in consequence of the new works, have passed quite out of reach; but considering that the great bulk of the water comes down when the flood is near its maximum, it seems probable that at the crisis the channel and low lands below Morpeth would have been somewhat more gorged; there would have been more resistance to the escape of the waters, and consequently that the flood-level would have been raised at that place, but not to any important extent. The area over which the flood-waters expand after passing Hinton is too large to be much affected by a quantity of water represented by a few additional feet of elevation over the flooded lands in the neighbourhood of Maitland. If at the height of a great flood the river attains a state of equilibrium, or in train, as it is sometimes called, so as to be capable at every section of discharging at the full flood rate, nothing more can be required at any point; so that no improvement at any part of the channel would affect the average height of the flood over any section further down the stream. We have endeavoured to shew, and we believe that the same is true of all great floods, that in August, 1857, the river was very nearly in train, and we are therefore of opinion that an improved channel from Maitland downwards could not very materially increase the average height of the waters of a great flood over the low lands about Morpeth. Such a channel would accelerate the progress of the flood-wave a few hours; and as it is said that the Paterson is generally in flood before the Hunter, so that the waters of one have time to subside before those of the other come down, the proposed channel would, in such cases, tend to bring the rivers more into conflict, and thus increase the difficulty at the junction. We do not however apprehend any real increase of danger on this account, for the acceleration of the flood-wave could not exceed six hours, and would probably be much less.

Although the average height about Morpeth would not be sensibly increased by the proposed works, we quite agree with Mr. Moriarty in thinking that the flood-levels would be considerably raised along the line of any new cut from about Pitnacree to the immediate vicinity of Morpeth. When the flood-waters are rising in a large river, it is found that the cross section of the surface is not level, the height being generally greatest in the middle and least at the edges. The same phenomenon would no doubt be exhibited in a very marked degree by the Hunter River as extended in times of flood, if its waters were partially concentrated by a more direct channel. The excessively tortuous course of the river retards the escape of the water, and at the  
same

same time has the effect of scattering it over the whole surface of the valley, producing a much more uniform distribution than would be effected if the river pursued a more direct course by Pitnacree to Morpeth. During great floods, very little water is brought to Morpeth by the channel of the river. The great bulk of the water sweeps down upon Phoenix Park, in the form of a broad shallow torrent, extending with tolerable uniformity across the whole valley. The rate of discharge of this stream at the height of a great flood becomes nearly equal, as we have shewn, to the maximum rate at which the waters come down, and could not therefore be much increased by any alterations of the natural channel higher up; nor could the average height to which it attains be thereby materially increased. It is a very serious question however, what would be the local effect of concentrating any considerable portion of this torrent upon one side of the valley by a new channel terminating at the only point where it could terminate—the great bend just above Morpeth.

The sectional area of the channel within the banks at Morpeth is about 8,300 square feet. The velocity when bank high, as estimated by Mr. Dye during the great flood of April 1870, was four knots. The rate of discharge was therefore about 56,000 feet per second. On that occasion neither the Paterson nor the Williams were in flood, and the river did not attain to nearly its usual height at Raymond Terrace. The river being thus comparatively clear below Morpeth, the slope of surface, and consequent velocity at that place, was greater than usual. At the height of the great flood of 1857, the discharging capacity at Morpeth was estimated at about 40,000 feet per second, and when bank high only, was probably considerably less; the channel below, on that occasion, having been already gorged by the flood-waters of the Paterson. As we have before observed, the Paterson is said to come down generally before the Hunter, so that the channel at Morpeth cannot be considered as usually capable of carrying more than 40,000 cubic feet per second within its banks. This sets a limit to the extent to which any improvement of the river above Morpeth can be carried. The present contracted and winding river cannot convey to Morpeth, within its banks, nearly so much water as the channel there can carry off; but if the river were straightened, so as to increase its carrying capacity to, say 60,000 feet per second, then in case of a small flood having that maximum rate, no overflow would occur above the bend at Morpeth, but at that place about 20,000 feet per second would be shot suddenly over the banks, producing probably the most disastrous results. Such a flood would scarcely be felt at all at Morpeth, with the river left to follow its natural course. It is clear therefore, that whatever plan be adopted for straightening and improving the river from Maitland to Morpeth, the river or improved channel must not be made capable of carrying, within its banks, more than about 40,000 cubic feet per second. We have thus to consider the advantages, disadvantages, difficulties, and dangers likely to result from carrying out such a limited scheme, and to estimate roughly the probable expense.

One effect of the proposed improvements would be, as we have already remarked, to lower the flood-levels about Maitland, but to what extent it is impossible to predict. From what we have already said, as to the effect which would be produced by drawing off the same quantity, 40,000 per second, by an entirely new channel, it appears very doubtful whether the flood-level at Maitland would be reduced by more than a foot or two. Most certainly we could not anticipate any such marked improvement in this respect as would justify any reduction in the strength or magnitude of the works necessary for the protection of the town.

The

The greatest advantages resulting from the improved channel would be that, during the latter part of a great flood, and after its subsidence, the water would drain much more rapidly off the land, and the river at Maitland would return much more quickly to its ordinary level. The back-water from the valley of Wallis' Creek would drain away more rapidly, even although nothing were done for the special benefit of that most unfortunately situated district. As we have before pointed out, the greatest floods occur towards the end of a rainy season, their destructive effects being to some extent increased by reason of their finding the valley of Wallis' Creek and other smaller receptacles already filled up by former floods. Anything therefore which would assist in draining away the waters of one flood more rapidly would mitigate the effects of the next, and would thus tend to the advantage of the whole district. We must not however exaggerate the importance of these considerations. The whole quantity of water which passes through the back country during a great flood is very large, but the quantity within it at any one time is but small compared with what comes down the river on such occasions. The greater magnitude of the floods which occur after long continued rain, is occasioned far more by the previous saturation of the whole watershed than by the condition of the low lands when the inundations occur.

It appears then that the relief likely to be afforded by an improvement of the channel, limited as it must be by the peculiar circumstances of the case, would be of a very partial kind, and would extend to a portion only of the flooded area. The district extending from Maitland to about Pitnacree would, without doubt, derive some benefit in some cases from such an improvement, but the low lands from Pitnacree to Hinton could derive none, but would, on the contrary, be more liable to injury, especially from minor floods, which under existing circumstances are scattered over the whole valley, but would be concentrated upon one side by a direct channel. It seems impossible to predict exactly what effect would be produced. At present a certain regime has been established. Every flood has its own peculiar characteristics, but still the main features are common to all. The water breaks out of the channel at certain places and breaks in again at others. At some places the land is scoured or washed away, and at others deposits of sand and other debris are formed. The general course and action of the flood-waters is known, and speaking generally, is constant. If however, a new channel were made, not capable of carrying the whole of the flood-waters, everything would be changed, nor is it possible to say exactly what would happen. The currents over the flooded lands would take new courses. Considerable areas probably in the bends of the existing river would be rendered useless, and a number of other novel effects would be produced, the nature of which cannot be determined except by making the experiment.

On the subject of the probable effects of altering and improving the channel above Morpeth, upon the navigation of the river, we extract the following passage from Mr. Moriarty's Report :—

"In conclusion, I would again observe that, in contemplating changes, we must not lose sight of the fact that any violent interference with the regimen of the river above Morpeth must materially alter the existing condition of things, certainly as far down as Hexham, and that no one can predict with certainty what those alterations will be. We must anticipate that the sand-bars at Morpeth and Eales' Flat will be shifted further down, as will probably be also that at Raymond Terrace; but no one can undertake to say positively where they may be redeposited; and one thing is certain, if the cuts-off I have described are made, that we must be prepared for steady and continuous dredging for many years to come, until the river shall have re-established itself. Indeed the whole subject is one of extreme difficulty; no problem in engineering can perhaps be more so. Once we interfere with the existing order of things, we call into operation forces and causes, the effects and consequences of which may be so varied, and at first sight apparently contradictory, as to be difficult of explanation, and impossible of certain prediction."

To these remarks we do not think it necessary to add anything except the expression of our entire concurrence.

In

In estimating the cost of any new channel through the loose alluvial soil of the Hunter District, it must be remembered that it would be necessary to protect the banks by a lining of stone. If a perfectly straight channel were made from Maitland to Morpeth, it would remain straight until the next flood, but no longer. The slightest obstacle on either side, by diverting the course of the current, would cause it to eat into the opposite bank, and a curve being once established, would go on increasing, until after long lapse of time some position of comparative equilibrium would be attained. The current in such a direct channel would be far greater than in the existing river, and without any protection to the banks, the river would encroach upon them at a proportionally greater rate. The total cost, on the most economical scale, retaining as far as possible the existing channel, and excluding the value of the land and claims for compensation, would be not less than £90,000.

We have not thought it necessary to append plans and estimates, for we cannot recommend that any such work should be undertaken.

It has often been proposed to relieve the upper parts of the river, about Oakhampton and Maitland, by cutting a channel from some point near Bolwarra House, to the neighbourhood of Largs. Such a channel would no doubt relieve West Maitland and its vicinity to an extent depending upon its discharging capacity. We have already pointed out in our Progress Report, that during very high floods a quantity of water escapes over the right bank of the river above West Maitland, principally at a place known as Graham's. This water passes under the Long Bridge, and finds its way thence, between East and West Maitland, to Morpeth. The rate of this overflow, in April, 1870, is estimated at 25,000 cubic feet per second. It appears to do no special damage except to the land between West Maitland and Oakhampton. The extent of land thus inundated is 660 acres, of which 402 were under crop. One object proposed to be accomplished by the scheme which we are now considering is the prevention of this overflow. Let us suppose that a channel were cut from Bolwarra, capable of carrying at high flood level 40,000 feet per second; it would, if answering expectations, draw off the 25,000 which would otherwise break over the south bank, and 15,000 more. This quantity would not, as by the projected cut to Hexham, be entirely disposed of so far as concerns its effect upon Maitland, but would be carried directly to the neighbourhood of Morpeth, instead of breaking over the banks and finding its way to that place by a variety of roundabout routes. The effect would, no doubt, be to raise the flood-level somewhat in the lower part of the valley, and so to impede the discharge from Maitland. It is impossible to determine even approximately how far these effects would be produced, but it is certain that the benefit conferred upon Maitland by drawing off 40,000 cubic feet per second by way of Bolwarra, would not be so great as what we have already described as the probable result of withdrawing the same quantity of water by means of a channel to Hexham. It is quite certain then—and this is the conclusion at which we have been aiming—that the withdrawal of anything less than 40,000 cubic feet per second by the proposed channel during high flood would not afford any adequate relief.

The worst part of the natural channel of the river is in the neighbourhood of Largs, the discharging capacity at Narrowgut being only 18,000 feet per second. At this point, in times of flood, the channel soon becomes gorged, and ceases to act at all, on account of its tortuous course. If 40,000 cubic feet of water per second were brought down, as proposed, to the river near Largs, it would find no channel whatever to carry it off, but would be discharged over the adjoining lands, from which it  
would

would probably escape by cutting for itself new channels, of whose number, magnitude, and direction it would be impossible to predict anything. It would therefore be clearly necessary to continue the channel, with the same capacity, to the bend near Morpeth at least. This would involve a cutting fully 3 miles in length, partly through hard ground. It would be far more expensive than an improved channel of the same capacity from Maitland to Morpeth, and at the same time less effective and quite as dangerous. We have not therefore thought it necessary to make any surveys, or to enter upon any calculations in reference to this scheme.

The valley of Wallis' Creek requires some special notice, on account of its extent and value, its anomalous and peculiarly unfortunate position, and the interest which has been occasioned by the unsuccessful attempt which has been made to preserve it from the flood-waters of the Hunter by means of flood-gates.

This valley may be regarded as one of the many anomalies with which this continent abounds. Its total drainage area is 125 square miles, the flooded area is 10,111 acres, or about 15.8 square miles, of which 4,905 acres are occupied, and 2,128 were under crop at the time of last floods. The peculiarity of this district is, that whilst the drainage runs one way into the Hunter, the general slope of the surface of the ground is the other way. The lowest point in the whole valley is of course the bottom of the creek, at or about its junction with the Hunter, whilst the highest point in the natural surface of the ground is at about the same place. There is very little fall in the bed of the creek, and as we have already said, the fall of the surface of the ground is the wrong way. At the upper parts of the creek and its tributaries, the surface of the land is very little, if at all, above the level of the creek itself, or of that of the Hunter at Maitland. In consequence of this peculiar state of things, when the Hunter begins to rise, the water runs up the creek, and gradually overflows its banks. Nearly the whole valley is thus laid under water before the flood in the Hunter has attained to an elevation of more than 20 feet at Maitland, and remains under water until the river has returned nearly to its ordinary level. The chief function of the creek in rainy seasons is not to drain its own area, but to let in the water of the Hunter. We are told that at the head of Fishery Creek, a tributary of Wallis' Creek, there is a considerable area of very rich land, which was under cultivation until 1857, but has since been abandoned on account of the continual intrusion of the waters of the Hunter. Indeed this whole valley suffers most intolerably from the effects of floods; for not only is it inundated by every insignificant fresh, but during rainy seasons like the past, a number of farms and homesteads are under water for months together.

It is not surprising that an attempt should have been made to keep out the waters of the river by means of flood-gates. It would not be impossible of course, nor perhaps impracticable, to erect gates which would stand under any pressure likely to be brought against them. If there was nothing to be provided against but temporary freshes in the Hunter, without great floods or long continued rains, it would be certainly worth while to consider whether some such works might not be advantageously undertaken; but, under circumstances as they exist, we are sure that no such attempt will end in anything but disappointment.

The gates gave way on March 10th, 1870. Let us consider what would have happened if they had remained sound and water-tight during the whole of that month; and to make the argument the stronger, let us suppose that every drop of the Hunter River water had been thereby excluded from the valley of Wallis' Creek.

As

As we have already stated in our Progress Report, the rainfall during the month of March was about 17 inches, the returns from Singleton, Dalwood, and Sydney being respectively 18·70, 17·52, 16·45 inches. It may be concluded then that the rainfall over the drainage area under consideration was about the same during the same time. This would have produced an average depth over the flooded area of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft., so that the whole valley would have been inundated notwithstanding the gates.

All the witnesses whom we have examined respecting this particular district are under the impression that the quantity of water which falls on their own watershed is insignificant, and would alone be harmless; but of course a few exact observations are of more value than any number of general impressions of the most trustworthy and intelligent witnesses.

Again, we will consider what would have been the effect of the gates during the late rainy season if no rain had fallen within the watershed of Wallis' Creek, and that the waters of the Hunter had been entirely excluded until the great flood of April. The water which broke over at Graham's, and between that place and Maitland, would have found the valley empty, and would have nearly filled it up, covering the low lands to an average depth of 5 feet, in about twenty-five hours. We hope that the inhabitants may never learn by experience what would be the effects of such a sudden influx of the waters.

It has been suggested that the present mouth of Wallis' Creek might be closed up, and a new channel made between East and West Maitland to Howe's Lagoon, and thence to Morpeth. A carrying capacity of about 30,000 cubic feet per second would be sufficient for the waters of Wallis' Creek, together with what breaks over from the Hunter during great floods. This would not prevent the valley from being inundated during great floods, but it would save it from the effects of freshes, and in all cases would drain away the flood-waters rapidly, and would thus afford very great relief. We see no objection to this scheme excepting its cost. It would be necessary that the banks of the new channel should be lined with stone or other material, for the current through it would be rapid; and without some protection it would probably be enlarged and its course altered by every flood. At present the flood-waters tend to accumulate upon the side of Howe's Lagoon, and a new channel in the course proposed would tend, if not artificially restrained, to become the main bed of the river, and would probably produce the most destructive effects upon the low lands about and immediately above Morpeth. We estimate the cost of carrying out this scheme, excluding the value of the land and claims for compensation, at about £120,000. We are afraid therefore that it cannot be considered as practicable.

There is but one more scheme for relieving the Hunter which requires any notice. It has been proposed to cut a channel from some point near Raymond Terrace to Tilligary Creek, which flows into Port Stephens. The distance is 8 or 9 miles, through what is said to be a low swampy country. Such a cutting, if large enough, would no doubt relieve the Hunter. Tilligary Creek is described as a narrow tidal inlet with low banks, which would of course be inundated if any considerable quantity of the waters of the Hunter were conducted that way. If none of the country through which the new cut would pass, nor the land on the banks of Tilligary Creek, were occupied, or of any value, it might be worth while to consider whether some of the flood-waters of the Hunter might not be thus disposed of. It appears however that some of the country is valuable and is occupied, and that one end proposed to be accomplished by the new channel is to drain this area. It is

desirable of course that this should be accomplished, if practicable, by improving the natural outfall through Tilligary Creek; but it is difficult to understand how the introduction of the flood-waters of the Hunter would assist the process. The distance from Raymond Terrace to the sea is less by way of the Hunter than by Tilligary Creek, and therefore nothing could possibly be gained by the proposed cutting, which could not be more easily and cheaply accomplished by enlarging the existing channel.

We are obliged then finally, however unsatisfactory the conclusion may be to us and to others, to state plainly that, beyond the protection of the town of West Maitland, we are unable to recommend any works for preventing the overflow of the Hunter in times of flood.

Before closing this Report, we have to state one result of our inquiries, and it is the only one which is entirely satisfactory. We very much feared that the increasing heights of the floods at Maitland might be occasioned by a silting up of the channel in that immediate neighbourhood. If such process were going on, it would be progressive in its nature, and extremely difficult to deal with. Fortunately we have the means of setting this question at rest. After the floods of 1857, a number of cross sections of the river were taken at various intervals from Oakhampton downwards. Since the recent floods we caused a number of those sections to be remeasured, and we are glad to find that the channel has not diminished in depth or magnitude but on the contrary, that it has sensibly increased.

We have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

(L.S.) E. O. MORIARTY,  
PRESIDENT.  
(L.S.) JOHN WHITTON.  
(L.S.) M. B. PELL.  
(L.S.) WILLIAM C. BENNETT.  
(L.S.) P. F. ADAMS.

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## FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

[1st Meeting.]

13 *MAY*, 1869.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq.,  
W. C. Bennett, Esq.,P. F. Adams, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

Instrument under the Great Seal of the Colony, appointing E. O. Moriarty, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, William Christopher Bennett, Esq., Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, and Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University, a Commission to enquire into and report as to the means which should be adopted with a view to remedying or mitigating the evils complained of,—read.

Report, accompanied with Plans, sections, and other documents on the Flood in the Hunter River, by E. O. Moriarty, Esq., were laid on the Table.

It was resolved that application be made to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for a copy of the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Hunter River District, on the subject of the floods in that locality.

It was resolved that the President be requested to secure the services of a Secretary.

It was resolved to take the earliest opportunity which the important official duties of the Commissioners would admit, to visit the Hunter River District, for the purpose of inspecting the flooded lands and taking evidence on the spot.

[2nd Meeting.]

5 *JUNE*, 1869.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

J. Whitton, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing, for the information of the Hunter River Floods Enquiry Commission, a copy of the Petition addressed by certain inhabitants of the Hunter District to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the floods in that locality.

As it will be impossible for Mr. Whitton or Mr. Pell to leave Sydney at present, or for some months, by reason of other important duties, and as the Surveyor General is also unable to attend, it was resolved (subject to the approval of the Government) that the Commission will proceed to the Hunter on or about the 30th of August next, and that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary be so informed.

The appointment of Mr. G. E. Faithfull as Secretary was approved, at a salary of £1 per day when engaged on the duties of the Commission.

[3rd Meeting.]

17 *JULY*, 1869.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

W. C. Bennett, Esq.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, in answer to a letter from the Commission, of date 7th June, 1869, intimating that the members of the Commission will not, under the circumstances therein stated, be prepared to proceed to the Hunter River District before the end of August next, and requesting that the Commission will be good enough to suggest what extension of time they will require for their enquiry and report. The Secretary was instructed to request that the Commission be extended for a further period of six months.

The Secretary was instructed to request that on the renewal of the Commission the Government would be good enough to place the sum of £50 to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of New South Wales, towards defraying their necessary expenses.

[4th



[4th Meeting.]

22 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
 P. F. Adams, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
 Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, of date 31st July, acknowledging receipt of a letter from the Commissioners, of date 17th July, requesting that £50 should be placed to their credit in the Bank of New South Wales, and desiring to be informed of the nature of the expenses therein alluded to. (The Secretary stated that the desired information had been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.)

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Colonial Treasurer had been invited to place the sum of £50 to the credit of the Commission, in the Bank of New South Wales.

A letter was read from the Mayor of Morpeth, submitting the names of those persons he considered most capable of affording information to the Commissioners respecting the Floods in the Hunter.

A deputation from the Floods Prevention Committee waited upon the Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining on what points the Commission required information, and submitting the names of several persons capable of affording information to the Commission on the subject of the Floods in the Hunter River.

Mr. W. L. Foreman and Mr. Peter Green were examined respecting the Floods in the Hunter.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Rev. J. R. Thackeray, requesting him to obtain for the Commission, an estimate of the total annual value of property in the Municipalities of East and West Maitland and Morpeth, distinguishing those parts affected by the floods.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 23rd September, at 10 A.M.]

[5th Meeting.]

23 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
 P. F. Adams, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
 Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Nainby, The Revd. J. R. Thackeray, Messrs. J. Eckford, Alexander M'Dougall, R. Scobie, J. M'Lachlan, John Murphy, J. Creer, and John Mitchell.

At 4 p.m. the Commission accompanied Mr. Eckford to examine the points to which the water was said to have reached in the flood of 1820.

[Adjourned till Friday, 24th September, at 10 A.M.]

[6th Meeting.]

24 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
 P. F. Adams, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
 Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Mayor of Singleton, stating that the Commission will be prepared to take evidence at Singleton, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Monday, the 27th instant, and requesting him to procure the attendance of persons capable of giving information respecting the floods in that district.

The Secretary was directed to summon Mr. Wade, of Scone, to attend at Singleton on the 27th instant, for the purpose of giving evidence respecting the Floods in the Hunter.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Mayor of Maitland, requesting him to furnish the Commissioners with Mr. Mackay's survey and report as to the capability of cutting a new channel for the Hunter by Oakhampton and Hexham.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. J. Atkinson, John Ewing, J. Bowden, A. Liddle, J. Wright, E. Maitland, G. Lobsey, Wilkinson, J. Shepherd, and J. T. Dee.

At 4 p.m. the Commissioners proceeded, in company with Mr. Scobie, to examine points at Oakhampton, which the water was said to have reached in the Floods of 1857 and 1867.

[Adjourned till Saturday, 25th September, at 10 A.M.]

[7th Meeting.]

25 *SEPTEMBER*, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

| W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Mayor of Morpeth, stating that he would not be able to attend the meeting of the Commission, on Saturday, the 25th, being obliged to visit Newcastle on that day.

At 2 o'clock the Commissioners proceeded to examine the flooded lands about Wallis Creek and Morpeth, and the points to which the floods of 1857 and 1867 were said to have reached.

[Adjourned till Monday, 27th September, at 10 A.M.]

[8th Meeting.]

27 *SEPTEMBER*, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

| Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners proceeded by train to Singleton, where the following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Wade, W. Dangar, J. K. Howe, J. Brown, Munroe, and W. C. Leslie.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Town Clerk of West Maitland, requesting him to furnish the Commission with a tracing of the plans of the flood-gates at Wallis Creek, also any surveys or sections in connection with the drainage of Wallis Creek.

The Commissioners proceeded at 2 p.m., in company with Mr. Brown, to examine certain points to which the floods of 1857 and 1867 were said to have reached.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 28th September, at 10.30 A.M.]

[9th Meeting.]

28 *SEPTEMBER*, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

| W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners proceeded to the Court House, Morpeth, where the following witnesses were examined respecting the floods in that locality:—Messrs. D. Simm, O. B. Middleton, G. Keating, R. Pulver, S. Dickson, and E. Jacques.

The Secretary was directed to make a survey and section along the proposed line of canal from Wallis Creek to Hexham; also, to take a section over the proposed line of levée round Maitland, as shown on the plans of the Hunter River Commission, and to connect the various flood-levels shown by the inhabitants of Maitland; also, to take cross-sections of the Hunter River at Dalwood, and to connect the flood-levels shown there, with the railway-levels; also, to take certain cross-sections at Hinton and Eales' Flat, and to run a line of levels along the banks of the Paterson, from Hinton to Dunmore.

[10th Meeting.]

20 *DECEMBER*, 1869.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

| Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, stating that authority had been given to the Government Printer to print the evidence taken before the Commission, and also the report of the Commission.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Fountain, suggesting that a channel to take off the flood-waters of the Hunter should be made, commencing at Myers', near Salt Ash, thence through the moors to Morpeth Swamps and Duckhole Swamps to the Williams River, a mile above Raymond Terrace; from thence, through Scott's Swamps, crossing the Paterson above Dunmore Bridge, to the Hunter, a little above Mrs. Dickson's house. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge the same with thanks.

The

The Secretary was directed to write to the Colonial Secretary, requesting him to give authority to the Government Printer to photo-lithograph the plans of the Commission.

Letters from Messrs. Dangar, Creer, Scobie, and Mackay, conveying information with reference to the floods in the Hunter River, were laid before the Commission and ordered to be printed and appended to the Report.

The Secretary reported that he had completed the surveys which he was directed to make at the last meeting; and laid on the table the following plans and sections:—

- Section from Wallis Creek to Hexham.
- Section for proposed embankment round West Maitland.
- Cross-sections of the Hunter River at Dalwood
- Cross-sections at Hinton, Morpeth, and Eales' Flat.

The Secretary was instructed to calculate the cost of cutting a channel from Oakhampton to Hexham, to take off the flood-waters of the Hunter.

[11th Meeting.]

20 JANUARY, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A draft Progress Report, containing an application for a further extension of the Commission for six months, was read by the Secretary, approved, and signed by the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to transmit the same to the Colonial Secretary.

[12th Meeting.]

1 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The Commissioners arrived in West Maitland by the early train from Newcastle, and proceeded at 10 o'clock to Scobie's Tunnel, examining on their way the dam at Hall's Creek, which had been injured by the late floods, and the embankment along the Oakhampton Road. From thence they went to the embankment in High-street, following the bank of the river round the Horse-shoe Bend. The Commissioners then drove to the Pitnacree embankment, inspecting on their way the flood-gates at Wallis Creek, and then returned to Maitland.

[13th Meeting.]

2 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The Commissioners proceeded by boat from the Railway Station over the lowlands towards Fishery Creek, and down that creek to its junction with Mulbring Creek, thence up the latter as far as Brooks' Flat, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage done by the floods in that district; various soundings were taken to ascertain the depth to which the land was submerged.

[14th Meeting.]

3 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The Commissioners went by boat from the West Maitland Bridge down the river as far as Largs, from thence by steamer to Morpeth, and up the Paterson as far as the Dunmore Bridge, making careful examination of the rivers on their way. From the Dunmore Bridge they proceeded down the Paterson and Hunter River, as far as Hexham, calling at Raymond Terrace, where they ascertained that the late flood of 1870 was within 9 inches of that of 1867, and then returned by rail to West Maitland.

The Secretary was directed to proceed up the Hunter River, on an early day, for the purpose of connecting the flood-levels of 1867 and '70 at various points, and to obtain as much information as possible from residents on the banks of the river.

[15th Meeting.]

4 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The Commissioners returned to Sydney.

[16th Meeting.]

11 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of the five previous meetings were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Bolding, P.M., Raymond Terrace, of date April 6th, suggesting the names of persons capable of giving evidence respecting the floods in the Hunter; also a letter, of date April 7th, making further suggestions.

A letter was read from the Mayor of West Maitland, date April 7th, suggesting the names of persons best qualified to give evidence respecting the floods in the Hunter, and stating that the annual value of rateable property flooded in the Borough of West Maitland is, as near as possible, £25,397 10s. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of the communication, and to request that the Mayor would be good enough to furnish the Commission with a return of the total assessed annual value of property in the Borough of West Maitland, including flooded and unflooded land.

A letter was read from Mr. Shaw, of Raymond Terrace, suggesting a cutting from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens, *via* Tillegary Creek, and enclosing a sketch of the same. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a table, showing the area and estimated value of flooded land on the Hunter River, from Oakhampton to Hexham.

The following witnesses were examined respecting the floods in the Hunter:—Messrs. J. Creer, C. King, G. Weakley, J. R. Nowlan, J. Atkinson, E. O. Middleton, J. Kerrigan, J. Bowden.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 12th April, at 10 A.M.]

[17th Meeting.]

12 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Mayor of Morpeth, suggesting the names of persons competent to give useful information to the Commission.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Myers, J. Hicking, James Dee, Joshua Anderson, J. B. R. Robertson, John Mitchell, Michael Boland, Captain Dye.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 13th April, at 10 A.M.]

[18th Meeting.]

13 APRIL, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. J. T. Dee, of Mount Dee, stating that the flooded area of land, south of West Maitland, is over 20 miles in area. The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Dee, asking him whether his estimate was based upon any survey, as the Commission are in possession of a plan showing that the area alluded to does not exceed 14½ square miles.

Mr. Joseph Youdale was examined respecting the floods in the Hunter River.

[19th Meeting.]

14 *MAY*, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

John Whitton, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President reported that, in company with Mr. Adams, he had visited West Maitland during the flood of 26th April (the highest known in the Hunter River), and observed that the water at the Belmore Bridge was 34 feet 4 inches above low water; at the High-street embankment, 1 foot 4 inches higher than the flood of 1867; and at Morpeth the flood-waters had reached to within 5 inches of the height of the 1867 flood.

*Resolved*,—That an estimate be prepared of the cost of protecting the banks of the Hunter River at the Town of West Maitland, by rubble stone facing, and the probable cost of maintaining the same.

The cost of constructing a levée round that town; also a rough estimate of the size of channel which would be required to carry off the flood-waters of the Hunter, starting at Oakhampton, and assuming such a uniform slope as would be sufficient, down to Hexham, giving cross-sections and heights above surface of ground, at uniform intervals (say of 1 mile).

[20th Meeting.]

17 *JUNE*, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The Secretary submitted to the Commission the following plans and sections, which have been prepared for lithography :—

1. General plan of the flooded districts around Maitland.
2. Cross-sections of the Hunter River.
3. Diagram section of floods.
4. Section of suggested short cut from Wallis Creek to Hexham.
5. Sections of embankment round Maitland.
6. Diagram showing inclinations from West Maitland to Hexham, by Wallis Creek and Hunter River Valley.
7. Cross-section of river at Eales' Flat, showing total discharging area.
8. Plan of proposed cuttings referred to in the Report of 12th June, 1869.
9. Rough plan of embankment round West Maitland.

Letter from Mr. John Wyndham, accompanying a paper of suggestion, was read. Plans examined, and a lengthened discussion thereon ensued.

[Adjourned till Monday, 20th June, at 10:30 A.M.]

[21st Meeting.]

20 *JUNE*, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

J. Whitton, Esq.,

W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

*Resolved*,—That the general plan of the flooded districts of the Hunter be lithographed.

Discussion ensued as to the effects to be anticipated from shortening and straightening the course of the Hunter River, between West Maitland and Morpeth.

[22nd Meeting.]

21 *JUNE*, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

J. Whitton, Esq.,

P. F. Adams, Esq.,

W. C. Bennett, Esq.,

Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Discussion resumed as to the probable effect of shortening and improving the channel of the Hunter River, between West Maitland and Morpeth.

*Resolved*,—That the general plan of the town of West Maitland be prepared for photo-lithography when line of embankment shall have been determined upon, also cross-sections of the Hunter River.

[Adjourned till 27th June.]

[23rd Meeting.]

27 JUNE, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Discussion resumed as to the probable results to be anticipated from shortening the channel of the Hunter River, between West Maitland and Morpeth.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 29th June, at 3 P.M.]

[24th Meeting.]

29 JUNE, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

W. C. Bennett, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Project for shortening and improving the channel of the Hunter, between West Maitland and Morpeth, further considered and discussed.

Portion of draft Report read and discussed.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 5th July.]

[25th Meeting.]

5 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

W. C. Bennett, Esq., | P. F. Adams, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Under Secretary for Public Works, enclosing a letter from Mr. E. C. Close, of Morpeth, protesting against any alteration being made in the course of the Hunter River. Ordered to be printed with other documents, and attached to the Report of the Commission.

The Secretary laid before the Commission a statement of losses caused by the floods of this year in and about Maitland, Morpeth, and Hinton.

General plan of West Maitland submitted, and line of embankment to be recommended, determined upon, approved, and ordered to be prepared for photo-lithography.

General plan of flooded districts submitted, and line of embankment discussed.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 7th July, at 3 P.M.]

[26th Meeting.]

7 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | P. F. Adams, Esq.,  
W. C. Bennett, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. John Lee to the Honorable the Minister for Works, on behalf of the Committee appointed at West Maitland, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the best means for securing the preservation of the river bank, and stating that the Committee believed that the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the matter of flood prevention in the Hunter District may recommend some plan for the preservation of the river bank, and requesting him to urge upon the Commissioners the necessity for submitting their Report at as early a date as possible, and requesting him to forward a copy of the Report as soon as possible.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Secretary of the Committee, stating that the Commission would be in Maitland on Saturday, the 9th instant, when they would be glad to take evidence with respect to the above matter.

A portion of a draft Report was read and approved.

The Commissioners determined to proceed to Maitland on Friday.

[Adjourned till Friday, 8th July.]

[27th Meeting.]

8 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

In accordance with the minute of last meeting the Commissioners proceeded by steamer to Newcastle.

[Adjourned till Saturday, 9th July.]

[28th Meeting.]

9 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The Commissioners proceeded up the Hunter River from Newcastle to Morpeth, examining on their way the damage done to the banks of the river by the late floods, arriving in Maitland at 2:30 p.m.

In the afternoon the Commissioners examined the height to which the flood of 1870 reached at the Long Bridge, and inspected the bank of the river near the Falls.

[Adjourned till 10th July.]

[29th Meeting.]

10 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The Commissioners proceeded to examine the low ground near Bolwarra, where the river breaks over in flood time, and inspected the site of the proposed cutting from above Bolwarra House towards Morpeth; they then examined the breach in the embankment at Pitnacree and returned to Maitland.

[Adjourned till 11th July.]

[30th Meeting.]

11 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The Commissioners proceeded, in company with Messrs. Vindin and J. Lee, up the Oakhampton Road towards Graham's, examining on their way the embankment at Hall's Creek and the height of the flood over the road; they then walked from the Belmore Bridge towards the High-street embankment, inspecting on their way the banks of the river.

Tuesday, 12th July :—The Commissioners returned to Sydney.

[31st Meeting.]

18 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

P. F. Adams, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of the five previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary laid before the Commission various cross-sections of the Hunter River, taken since the floods of 1870, and showing the alterations in the bed of the river since the year 1867.

A portion of a draft Report was read and approved.

Discussion ensued on the practicability of embanking West Maitland, and the Commission resolved to send in a Progress Report to the Colonial Secretary, and apply for a further extension of time.

[Adjourned till Friday, 22nd July.]

[32nd Meeting.]  
22 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary was directed to calculate the cost of cutting a canal from Wallis Creek, a little above Victoria Bridge, to Morpeth.

A portion of a draft Progress Report was read and approved.

The Commissioners determined that the proposed embankment round West Maitland should be raised to a height of (2) two feet above the level of the 1870 flood on the river bank, and (5) five feet above the level of the backwater of the 1867 flood, on the Louth Park side of West Maitland.

[33rd Meeting.]  
29 JULY, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Rev. Alfred Glennie, giving particulars of the flood of 1826 in the Hunter River.

A letter was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Commissioners find it impossible to complete their Report within the time named in the extended Commission of date 31st January, 1870, and requesting a further extension of three months.

A portion of a draft Progress Report was read and approved.

[34th Meeting.]  
17 AUGUST, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Darley, giving the heights at various places to which the flood of 1826 was said by Mr. G. B. White to have reached at West Maitland, and suggesting that Mr. White's note-books, made during the years 1826 to 1829, should be procured. The Secretary was directed to inquire if the books are in possession of the Surveyor General.

A letter was read from Mr. Bolding, P.M., Raymond Terrace, to the Commission, on the subject of floods in the Hunter River.

A memorandum was read from Mr. W. B. Wade, stating that in the flood of April, 1870, the water broke over the banks of the Hunter a few miles above the Singleton Bridge, and flowed by another channel into the river; that about 20,166 cubic feet per second was discharged in that way during the height of the flood.

A letter was read from Mr. John Eckford, stating that the flood of 1826 was not so high at West Maitland by some feet as that of 1820, and giving points to which the flood of 1820 had reached.

A letter was read from Mr. John Wyndham, relative to the height of the 1826 flood at Singleton, Maitland, and Raymond Terrace.

The Secretary was directed to apply to the Colonial Secretary for a further advance of £50, to defray necessary expenses of the Commission.

A Progress Report was read and approved.

[Adjourned till Monday, 22nd August, at 3 P.M.]

[35th Meeting.]  
22 AUGUST, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.  
John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The President read a memorandum, which was ordered to be printed, and appended to the Progress Report of the Commission.

The Secretary laid on the table a lithograph proof of a diagram, showing the heights of some of the principal floods of the Hunter River, and the various inclinations of their surfaces.

The Secretary was directed to proceed to Maitland, with the view of ascertaining the encroachments made by the late floods in the Hunter, from the Falls to a little below the High-street embankment; also, what change has taken place in the bed of the river above the Falls.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 23rd August, at 3 P.M.]



[36th Meeting.]

23 AUGUST, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | W. C. Bennett, Esq.,  
Professor Pell.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that, in accordance with the minute of 17th August, he had made inquiries at the Surveyor General's Office, and had been informed that the field-books of Mr. White in that office did not give any information concerning the flood of 1826.

A Progress Report of the Commission, dealing with the question of the protection of the bank of the Hunter at West Maitland, was signed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

[37th Meeting.]

12 OCTOBER, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Chambers, of date August 30th, giving particulars with reference to Wallis Creek being in flood from local rain. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge the same with thanks.

Letters were read from Messrs. Horniman and Hickson, of Melbourne, to the Colonial Secretary, of dates May 2nd and June 7th, on the subject of flood prevention in New South Wales. Also, two letters, of dates March 25th and May 13th, from Mr. Rafter to the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, on the subject of the improvement, regulation, and utilization of the waters of New South Wales, and the storage of their surplus floods. The Secretary was directed to return the same to the Minister for Works.

A report was read from the Secretary on the loss of crops in the Hunter River District, which was ordered to be printed and appended to the Report of the Commission.

The Secretary laid on the table a table showing rise and fall of water in the Hunter River during the flood of 1870, at Singleton, Maitland, and Morpeth; also, a table showing the relative heights of the floods of 1820, 1857, 1867, and 1870, above low-water, at Maitland, Dalwood, and Singleton; ordered to be printed and appended to the Report of the Commission.

The Secretary laid on the table the following lithographs:—

Maps shewing drainage areas of the Hunter River, and its principal tributaries.

Diagram showing extent of flooded country, Lower Hunter River District.

Diagram section shewing some of the principal floods in the Hunter.

A portion of a draft Report was read and approved.

[38th Meeting.]

24 OCTOBER, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary laid on the table lithographs of the plans and sections to accompany the Report of the Commission.

The final Report of the Commission was approved.

[Adjourned till Tuesday, the 25th, at 4 P.M.]

[39th Meeting.]

25 OCTOBER, 1870.

PRESENT:—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq., | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The salary of Mr. T. W. Keele, at rate of 10s. a day, while employed in preparing the plans of the Commission, was approved.

Final Report of the Commission signed.

*Resolved*,—That the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, dated January 12th, 1869, be appended to the Report of the Commission.

[Adjourned till Monday the 31st, at 3 P.M.]

[40th Meeting.]

31 OCTOBER, 1870.

PRESENT :—

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., President.

John Whitton, Esq. | Professor Pell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from Messrs. Horniman and Hickson, of Melbourne, and Mr. Rafter, on the subject of floods prevention in New South Wales, returned by the Under Secretary for Public Works, requesting to know if the Commission had any remarks to make on them, laid before the Commission. The Commissioners stated that the papers had no bearing on the subject of their enquiry.

Lithograph plans and sections to accompany the Report of the Commission, submitted and revised.

The Secretary was directed to forward the Report of the Commission to the Colonial Secretary as soon as the Appendix is completed.

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## FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of mitigating or preventing the evils occasioned by Floods in the District of the Hunter River.

EDWARD ORPEN MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.  
JOHN WHITTON, Esq.  
PHILIP FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.  
WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER BENNETT, Esq.  
MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq.,	W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,
P. F. ADAMS, Esq.,	PROFESSOR PELL.

E. O. MORIARTY, ESQ. (PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Larkin Foreman, called in and examined:—

1. *President.*] Where do you reside? On the Raworth Estate, about a mile on this side of Morpeth.
2. Have you resided there long? I have lived for six years where I now reside, and for twenty-seven years on Narrowgut in the same district.
3. Have you noted the effect of the floods? Yes, I have seen all the floods.
4. Do you remember the floods of 1857 and 1867? Yes, and also the floods of 1861 and 1864.
5. Was there much injury caused by those floods? Yes; in 1864, what with the loss of crops and the expense to which I was put in clearing away the heavy timber and rubbish, I estimate that the damage I sustained amounted to £10 an acre.
6. Could you form any estimate of what your losses were in each of the other floods? No; I lost more in 1867, but then produce was not fetching such a high price.
7. In 1857 were your losses heavy? Yes, I lost a great deal in 1857.
8. And did your neighbours sustain losses in similar proportions to yourself? Some of them suffered losses more severe.
9. Could you form any estimate of the amount of loss done in each of those floods in the neighbourhood of Morpeth? No, I could not say; but I know that most of my neighbours suffered worse than myself. In 1857, although my crops were not so heavy, I lost £500 or £600.
10. *Mr. Bennett.*] Of the 44 acres? No, I had only 23 acres then; I was living on Mr. Close's land at that time.
11. *President.*] Does the water lie long on the land after the floods? No, as soon as the water subsides in the river it draws off the land.
12. Is there a rapid current flowing across your land in time of floods? Yes, when the water reaches a certain height.
13. Is the injury done by the current sweeping away everything from your land, or from the water coming on to it and remaining for a time? By the sweeping away of the produce, the deposit of rubbish and timber, and the washing away of the soil. It cut a gully 5 or 6 feet deep.
14. Does it wash away the soil? Yes, in some places.
15. Does it not on your land and in the neighbourhood leave an alluvial deposit? It is mostly sand.
16. So that the higher the flood the greater would be the injury done to you? Generally.
17. Do you think that if the floods were to rise a foot or 2 feet higher than those of 1857 or 1867 they would do you very great injury? It would not injure the land more I dare say, but it would injure what I have in the barn.
18. Do you think that if the floods were prevented by any means from flowing over the land it would have the effect of increasing the value of it? Yes; I should consider my land worth half as much again as it is, if the floods were prevented from going over it.

Mr. W. J.  
Foreman.

22 Sept., 1869.

- Mr. W. L. Foreman. 19. You do not think that situated as you are you derive any benefit from the deposit left by the floods? No.
20. You think, in fact, that they do not leave any? Yes, they do, but it is mostly sharp sand.
- 22 Sept., 1869. 21. About how long does the flood water remain on your land—a flood, say, like that of 1867? I could not say; I have not noted it down. It does not lie long after the river falls.
22. Speaking generally? I should say it would take two or three days from the time the flood is at its highest, before it was off the land—I mean the greater portion of the land—some of mine lies low. If there is only a very little rain shortly after the flood begins to fall, of course it keeps the river up.
23. Have you formed any opinions as to any practical mode of mitigating the evils of floods? I cannot see how any plan can be adopted to prevent them, except to take the water away in another direction before it reaches Maitland—say to Hexham or Lake Macquarie.
24. But you have no idea as to the practicability of doing so? No.
25. *Professor Pell.*] You say that your land would be raised in value 50 per cent. if some means could be devised to prevent it being flooded? Yes.
26. You say that some part of your property is above the flood-level—that if the waters were to rise higher they would reach your barn? I have had 8 or 9 inches of water on the land, but the barn is raised.
27. If a flood should rise a few feet more it would reach your barn; and your neighbours have no such secure place? I think I am better off than most of them. There are only one or two on Mr. Close's estate whose land is as high as mine.
28. Three or four feet of flood, more or less, would not make much difference to them then? It could not make much difference when it was all over everything.
29. Is that the case with respect to a large number of persons about there? Yes, with respect to most of them.
30. Speaking generally of that Morpeth district, would there be much extra damage done by a flood rising an extra foot or so? I think it would be likely to frighten the people all away.
31. Do you know whether any of the lands in the district are improved by the deposit from the floods? I cannot conceive that they are. There are plenty of places on the same estate on which I am living, from which I suppose 8 or 10 feet of soil have been swept away, and a greater body of water goes through there in flood time than down the river channel. In the flood of 1867, I noticed that there was no current in the river when it reached a certain height. I observed a cask floating about in nearly the same place for three or four hours. It breaks over at Bolwarra, and meets the other current.
32. Do you think much land in the district would be improved as much as yours—50 per cent.—if it could be secured against inundation? I think some would be improved to a greater extent, for there is some so low as to be under water when mine is not, and there are farms where the floods sweep the soil away.
33. Is there much of the land that would be improved? The whole of that which is now liable to be flooded.
34. Are you aware of any particulars of a plan already proposed for saving Maitland from the floods? I have heard it suggested that a canal should be cut through Howe's Lagoon.
35. And that the river should be banked up to Maitland? Yes; and that there should be some cutting below Bolwarra.
36. Have you any objections to that scheme? Yes.
37. What are they? I think if there was a cutting on the road side it would make it a good deal worse for myself; I do not know whether it would for the people on the Bolwarra side below.
38. You think it would let the water down more suddenly? Yes. A good deal of the water of the Williams and the Paterson now gets away before the Hunter comes down. During the last flood in 1867, I noticed at my place that the water was running up very strong 2 or 3 feet above high-water-mark before the Hunter came down.
39. Had that back water begun to recede before the flood water came down the Hunter? I noticed in the *Mercury* that at that time the water had risen 7 or 8 feet in Maitland.
40. Can you remember if the back water from the Paterson had begun to run back before the Hunter came down? No.
41. The two waters met? Yes; I should say about half way between Maitland and Morpeth.
42. *Mr. Bennett.*] If the floods were prevented, what would you think a fair estimate of the increase in the value of the land per acre per annum? I should think it would be worth half as much again.
43. How much more per acre per annum would it be worth in rent? I should think it would be worth £1 per acre more, because now a person is often afraid to put in a crop—there is great uncertainty.
44. *Professor Pell.*] What is the average value of this flooded land per acre? I gave £55 per acre for mine, when I bought it.
45. *Mr. Adams.*] In what year did you purchase? In 1858. My neighbour gave, I think, £70 per acre for his land.
46. Have you any knowledge of the Williams and Paterson Rivers above the low flats? No.
47. *President.*] Have you ever sustained any damage from a flood in the Paterson alone? No.
48. Only from the Hunter River floods? That is all. I have known at one time a high flood in the Williams and the Paterson and very little flood in the Hunter, but I did not sustain any considerable damage.
49. As far as you are aware, was much damage done on the banks of those rivers? A good many of the settlers lost a great deal.
50. By the floods in their own rivers? Yes.
51. On the occasions of which you speak there was no flood in the Hunter to speak of? No; there was only a high fresh.
52. If the Hunter flood had come down at the same time? Then there would have been a very high flood.
53. And still more damage would have been done to the people lower down? Yes.
54. Then on that occasion the people were benefited by the flood in the Hunter being held back? Yes. There was not much flood in the Hunter at that time, and therefore they were not so badly off.
55. Have you noticed generally that the floods in the Paterson and Williams come down before the Hunter? I believe they do generally if not always. I have noticed several times that the Paterson backs up, even to my place, very often before I see any current downwards.

56. From what you have heard, or from personal observation, are you aware whether the floods remain long in those rivers, or whether they run off rapidly? I believe the water does not lie so long on the lands of the Paterson and the Williams as on the lands of the Hunter, except where there are swamps.

57. In the rivers the floods run off very rapidly? Yes.

58. And it is a benefit to the country generally that these waters pass off before the floods of the Hunter come down? Yes.

59. Consequently anything which would have the effect of bringing the flood waters of the Hunter down before the waters of the lower rivers have had time to escape, would be injurious? Certainly.

60. *Professor Pell.*] You say that the land would be worth £1 more per annum rent if it were free from floods? Yes.

61. Would the people be willing to pay £1 per acre more to be free from floods? The tenants would not like to do that. They might be turned off. I should consider it would be the landlord.

62. But you think that a man cultivating his own land would be willing to pay £1 per acre to be sure of full compensation for all damages from floods? I think so. I would myself. I should certainly consider my land worth £1 per acre more to me if there were no floods.

63. Is there anything you would like to add in regard to this matter, as the result of your own thought from time to time? No, I do not think I have anything to add to the observations I have already made.

Mr. W. L.  
Foreman.

22 Sept., 1869.

Mr. Peter Green called in and examined :—

64. *President.*] Do you reside in the neighbourhood of Morpeth? No; in the neighbourhood of Mr. P. Green. Windermere, about ten miles higher than West Maitland. I have resided in this district for above one third of a century.

22 Sept., 1869.

65. Are you interested in the Maitland view of the case, or in that of Morpeth? I am interested in Maitland, having landed property there; but I am also well acquainted with Morpeth. My interest is confined to this place, and to within ten or twenty miles upwards.

66. Can you give us any idea of the depreciation which has taken place in the value of property about Maitland by reason of the inundations to which the land is subject? The floods in this district have made farming pursuits so uncertain, and in many cases so unsatisfactory, that as a landlord I cannot get half as much rent as I obtained in former times. Tenants who have sustained considerable losses from floods, particularly during the last ten or twelve years, have left the district. Some seventeen or eighteen are gone to the Manning, which they describe as superior, because free from floods.

67. You refer specially to the last ten or twelve years—Were not the floods so frequent or injurious before that time? They were not so high; but prior to 1835 there was a flood which is described as being higher than any other. It was said that the water came up to a house called Aaron's, and up to another known as Mrs. Cornelius'. If so, the water must have been higher than it had ever been before or has been since.

68. What year was that in? I am not able to say.

69. I understand that you desire to give to the Commissioners your views in regard to the object for which they were appointed? I feel great deference in offering an opinion; still, I have entertained ideas in regard to the subject which I still strongly advocate, and which remain firmly fixed in my mind.

70. Perhaps you will be good enough to describe, as well as you can, your views? I look upon the Hunter as the draining place of something like 5 million acres of land; hence the great fluctuations in the height of the water in the river. Many parties have advocated a cut through Bolwarra, but I think the effect of that would be to swamp Morpeth and other places lower down the river. I have always looked upon any partial scheme for benefiting the district as insufficient. Mr. Yeomans (an old friend of mine) and myself have often talked on this subject, and we conclude that any partial drainage will be inadequate to the requirements of the district. The question then arises, how can the necessary requirements be met? I submit with all respect that if an Act were passed by the Legislature of the Colony compelling every person who received benefit from the drainage of the land to pay at the rate of one shilling or two shillings per acre, and if such assessment were combined with prison labour, sufficient means would be obtained to accomplish the work on a grand scale in the course of time. Upon this subject, two ideas have occurred to me. The first is that the silt should be taken out of the river, and that the banks should be sloped down so as to make the channel three times its present capacity. I imagine that the embankments might go 150 or 200 feet back, and be sloped at an angle of about 45 degrees, and raised 8 or 10 feet.

71. To what part of the river do you refer? To the whole of it, from where the river begins to overflow its banks, or within a mile or two of that point, down to where the water again flows in the channel without breaking over the banks. I would extend the bank the whole of the distance between those two points, and make self-acting flood-gates or sluices as I came to a creek. The Williams River and the Paterson would have to be protected in the same way. Supposing the embankment were 8 or 9 feet at the mouth of the Williams it might pass off to nothing. The land within the banks might be used in ordinary seasons for depasturing stock, but I would make it criminal to break a sod by the river side. The assessment on the lands would amount to something considerable. The dredging machines and the sloping of the banks should be carried on by prison labour, and the expense of supervision should be paid for out of the assessment. I would suggest that if short-sentence men were employed upon such a work, or upon any other which your wisdom may dictate to accomplish the desired end, it would be a great benefit not only to the Hunter but to the Colony at large. If any plan could be devised by which the Hunter could be drained and freed from floods, it would soon become the garden of New South Wales. People would then get their provisions cheaper, because competition would be keener. Another idea has struck me. This is to leave the river in its present state, and to cut a canal which would clear the Williams and Paterson and also the Hunter. In thinking of that matter, I took into consideration the altitude at Harpur's Hill and at Hexham, and I estimate that there would be a fall, when the river was in flood, of some 40 feet. I would employ the same kind of labour on this work. We should not have to make the same cutting the whole of the distance, because some of the swamps are as low as the river; but then there would be some hills to be cut away. There is a considerable quantity of low-lying land from below Harpur's Hill, going to Hexham or Lake Macquarie. There is some hard rock to be gone through, but I do not know of any engineering difficulties in the way of such a work. Although the inclination is about 40 feet, the cutting would not require to be anything like that, for if you commenced the canal so that it would be 15 feet

above

- Mr. P. Green. above the rise, it would carry off sufficient water to prevent the backing up and flooding which now take place. These are gigantic ideas, but were the prisoners employed as formerly, the work would travel along, and in the course of time it would no doubt be accomplished. Great uncertainty now attends the freeholder. I have a farm for which I used to obtain £115 a year, but now I only get £46 for it.
- 22 Sept., 1869.
72. Where is that? On Wallis' Creek.
73. How long is it since you got £115 per annum for it? Seven years ago. I am to get £52 in consequence of the flood-gates being erected, and perhaps in a few years I may get more. The extent is 46 acres.
74. Where is that farm situated? It joins the town of West Maitland. I have always looked upon the Bolwarra cutting as being effectual only to West Maitland. There would be the same number of feet of water to be got away, and lower down, the flood would inundate the land much earlier.
75. With reference to your farm on Wallis' Creek—you say you obtained £115 for it seven years ago? Yes.
76. And that now you only get £45? With a progressive increase, conditional on putting in lucerne.
77. Does the water lie on that land after the floods? Yes, on some few acres of it.
78. How long does the water remain on the land? Just as long as it lies on the other land in the neighbourhood—generally about two months. The water lies on the farms about Hungerford Swamps for eight or nine months.
79. Do you not think it would be possible to drain those swamps into the natural watercourses? Yes, but not to Hexham.
80. Are you acquainted with any of those farms which are only subject to inundation while the flood is running into the river? I know every farm in the district.
81. How long would lucerne stand being under stagnant water? In winter, perhaps three or four days; in summer, a day or a day and a half. It depends also upon the age of the lucerne. I have had lucerne killed by the rain lying upon it, but then it was only put in this year.
82. *Professor Pell.*] Do you mean that the roots were killed? Yes, the roots were killed.
83. *President.*] With reference to maize—how long will that stand? Maize will not stand water at all.
84. Do you not think that the farms would be worked out by successive cropping if they did not receive the top dressing from the floods? There can be no question that they would, unless they received artificial dressings. The lands are all rich alluvial deposit. You may go down 20 feet on these flats, and yet find good soil. There is no doubt that the flood waters leave a rich deposit.
85. Which is itself beneficial to the land? Yes; but when you consider the great evils floods do, the benefits derived from the deposit are more than counterbalanced.
86. With regard to your farms—would you prefer to keep the floods off altogether and lose the deposit they leave, or to receive the deposit and lose a crop once every five or ten years? There is so much uncertainty in regard to the floods, and having regard to that I would rather have the land enriched by manuring. I might take a different view perhaps if I could be ensured that there would be a flood every ten years, and at no other time.
87. Do you think that manure could be had? The land would last for twenty years without manure.
88. But at the end of that time what would be its condition? You could use the subsoil, plough and turn up the lower land, or you could cultivate two fields and let one rest, and the land would restore itself. But there is plenty of manure here—there are thousands of tons going to waste where I am.
89. When you speak of the element of uncertainty, you must remember that everything is uncertain, and that you are obliged to have regard to probabilities? Then I would give the preference to taking the water away.
90. If you saw that in a long period of years you had a certain average proportion of floods, do you not think it would be reasonable to assume that as the basis of your calculation? It would have great effect with me.
91. And if you found you had been living in a district in which there had been no bad flood for half a century till 1857? We had many bad floods before that. I have seen as much timber underneath the bridge long before 1857 as would take a team two months to cart away.
92. How frequent have dangerous floods been that do mischief? I have not noticed with any degree of accuracy. They seem to me to have occurred a good deal oftener during the last ten years than they did twenty years previously. I am most anxious to see the water removed, so that there shall be no chance of inundation from the river. The back waters will render it impossible to free the lands entirely. I have seen a sheet of water coming down from the Sugarloaf Mountain before the river had backed up.
93. Does not that inundate the back lands? Yes; but not for the length of time, nor to the extent of the floods which are caused by the backing up of the river. I should think it would not be equal to one-fourth. That would be beneficial.
94. In what way? It would enrich the land without destroying it.
95. But if that were done in a greater degree? If it were flooded in too great a degree the effects would of course be injurious.
96. *Professor Pell.*] You have said that your farm is much depreciated in value—Is that the case with most of the flooded land in the vicinity? It is the case with all, without any exception.
97. And to the same degree? I imagine so. People have failed who were well to do twelve years ago. I have seen an immense amount of money among the poor farmers. I was on the Floods Relief Committee.
98. If this farm for which you now get £45 a year were safe from the ravages of floods, what would you get for it? I should get £115—£3 an acre. It is the richest land in the district.
99. It would be worth a man's while, with a farm of that sort, to pay a heavy annual sum for insurance against floods, if he could ensure full compensation? Yes; but no insurance would do it.
100. But if he could be so assured? It would be worth his while to pay double his present rent. I am sure it would be to his advantage; what his inclination might be I know not.
101. How much has house property deteriorated in value in Maitland by reason of the floods? I am not able to say. The district would be altogether a richer district, and rents would be higher, if it were not for the floods. Persons of capital would invest their money in houses, and continue to do so until the thing found its level.
102. A house anywhere in Maitland, if above the level of the floods, is worth more on that account? Decidedly.

103. Do you think it would make 20 per cent. difference in the rent? I think the value of Maitland as a whole would be increased from 25 to 50 per cent. if there were security from the floods. I have always looked upon West Maitland as a place liable to be swept away by the floods, calling to mind the floods spoken of by the black-fellows and the old inhabitants of this part of the country. Mr. P. Green.  
22 Sept., 1869.

104. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you think the depreciation of property in and about Maitland is altogether owing to the floods—are there not other causes which affect the entire Colony? Yes, but it is in this way:—If I find the small farmers ready to do business my chances are better. A shopkeeper trusts A and B. They seem to be in good circumstances, but a flood comes and ruins them and they cannot pay.

105. But have not the prices of staple products fallen considerably? I do not think they have really, in regard to lucerne and such things. The price is no doubt guided by the Sydney markets, but the facilities of bringing these things to market are much greater by means of machinery for mowing and the railway for transit, so that the profit is not so much diminished as would appear to be the case.

106. Is there much land flooded about Windermere? There is very little land flooded there compared with the land which is flooded here. There was a boiling down establishment swept away one year. At Kaludah there is a long flat piece, but we never complain much of floods there.

107. All the way up to Singleton along the river is there much land that is flooded? Generally speaking the land is higher than it is here, but there are some flats liable to be flooded, lying as they do in low situations.

108. *Professor Pell.*] You think that little damage is done above Maitland by the floods? There is not so much damage done in proportion to the damage done lower down the river. Singleton is subject to inundation.

109. *Mr. Adams.*] Have you ever had an opportunity of estimating the heights of previous floods further up the river away from the flat lands about Maitland? No, never above Windermere. I had some marks there, but I do not know whether they are legible now.

110. How long is that since? Within this last ten years.

111. In that scheme you proposed of banking the river, did you mean to straighten its course? No, I would let the river take its natural course.

112. How do you propose to dispose of the silt and of the heavy matter which would come down the river? The dredging machine would clean the river. The channels are now deeper than they were within recollection at Hall's Flat and below Raymond Terrace, and also at Shellbanks.

113. *President.*] The river has been dredged? Yes; the dredging has done an immense deal of good.

114. I understood you to say that the depreciation of property within the last seven years had arisen principally from the tenants going away and leaving the place? From the uncertainty of being able to get a crop off the land, they are disheartened and miserable.

115. And the consequence is they have left? Several have left. Some are still living there, and some are leaving. There is my tenant's family of four persons, and there are four from Windermere. A long list of tenants have gone from Bolwarra on account of the frequency of floods and the uncertainty of a return for their labour. They went to the Richmond or some other of the northern rivers.

116. Most of those people who left were tenants? Yes, nearly all of them.

117. Do you know of any person having sold his land and gone away? I do not; but the land has gone down very much in value during the last few years.

118. Do you not think that depreciation in the value of land and exodus of tenants may have been brought about by the operation of the Land Acts and the land about those northern rivers being thrown open to free selection? That would no doubt be an inducement to some; but any man that was doing well would be satisfied to remain where he was. The rents have come down tremendously.

119. What is the average rent per acre here? At Bolwarra it is £2 10s. per acre.

120. Do you suppose any man would be willing to pay £2 10s. an acre for land, when by paying as much perhaps for shifting his family he might settle on his own property? I think he would remain if he were doing well. I have had the job of clearing land. It is an immense undertaking. It has cost me about £10 an acre.

121. But then it would become a man's own property? Yes; but I cannot recollect a single instance where a man would go if he were doing well, notwithstanding the great advantage of the "free selection" Act. But when they suffer from floods they try and get their own lands; but the clearing is hard, and costs a great deal of money.

122. As you are so well acquainted with this district, could you point out to us any of the old flood-marks before 1857? In the year 1840 odd, Wolfe & Gorrick's place was mine, and I recollect the water being 7 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the top of the bank, and that is the highest part of West Maitland.

123. Was that as high as the 1857 flood? No.

124. I am speaking of higher up the river? My knowledge extends only to Windermere and Luskintyre, in 1859. I have no knowledge of any flood so high as that of 1857.

125. You suggested that a short cut might be made from Hinton to Lake Macquarie—Are you acquainted with the country through which it would pass? I have been shooting there several times.

126. Are there not ranges of mountains intervening? There is one range, but you could get round that.

127. There are no actual levels that you are aware of? No. At Lake Macquarie there is a river coming for miles towards the mountain, and there is much low country.

128. But the streams that drain into Lake Macquarie rise in the high land near the Sugarloaf? There is an immense flat country about the Hexham Swamps.

129. But if you were higher, how would you dispose of the natural drainage of the country? It would have to be kept back until the flood drained off.

130. Have you ever made any calculations as to the quantity of water you would have to deal with? No, I have not.

131. And you have no idea of the size of the channel which would be required to carry it off? No; I have my own notions upon the matter, but nothing that I would like to submit to the Commission.

132. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do those inundated lands ever suffer from droughts? One portion of them is sandy, and sometimes very dry.

133. Do the farmers ever lose their crops in consequence of dry seasons? Sometimes they do, but it is a great exception; they lose them more frequently from floods.

134. Would it enhance the value of the farms if the occupiers could obtain a plentiful supply of water at will?



Mr. P. Green. will? There is hardly any spot now where they might not have irrigation from the creeks if they desired it. My feeling is that irrigation would be a great advantage; but it is a rare occurrence for farmers to lose their crops absolutely through drought. Droughts very partially affect the crops, but floods destroy them. By the plan I have suggested, a good deal of land might be irrigated. I do not think there are any engineering difficulties in the way. From here to Harpur's Hill there is a nearly level country. 135. *Mr. Adams.*] But how are you to get from Harpur's Hill to the other point; you have about 150 feet of hill to encounter? I do not know.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present:—

P. F. ADAMS, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,  
PROFESSOR PELL.

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq. (PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Frederick Nainby called in and examined:—

Mr. F. Nainby. 136. *President.*] You are well acquainted with the district about Maitland and Morpeth? Yes; I have been here since the year 1840.

23 Sept., 1869. 137. And you have seen most of the floods that have occurred here during the last twelve or fifteen years? I have seen nearly every flood which has occurred since 1840.

138. And have you paid great attention to their effects? I have.

139. Have you formed any opinion in your own mind as to the best means of mitigating the evils they have caused? It strikes me that some general system of drainage is the most desirable remedy.

140. Would you apply that system of drainage to all the flooded lands? Yes, to all the flooded lands of the district.

141. When you speak of drainage, do you mean the minor system of drainage such as would be carried out by a drainage union? No; I do not mean topical drainage, but a system of drainage for the flood waters.

142. As applied to the river itself? To the basin of the Hunter. The Hunter River drains about ten millions of acres, and it is to that watershed I refer. The whole of the waters that run along the channel of the Hunter require to be drained by a second outlet or some artificial drain.

143. Would you be so good as to describe to us what your views on the subject are? My impression is that there should be an artificial channel to convey the water from somewhere about Maitland (above or below) into the sea, or nearly so, either by the Lake Macquarie route or by that of Port Stephens. Both have been advocated. I am best acquainted with the Lake Macquarie route. I think that would be more effectual than running an artificial drain into the river lower down. It has been proposed to make a cut to Hexham from here, which would be a great relief to this district; but, at the same time, it might be an inconvenience to the land situated thereabouts. The islands about the flats might be injured to some extent; and compensation would have to be given, in the event of their land being injured by such a cutting. Therefore, I think a drain to Lake Macquarie, if at all practicable, would be less injurious and more effectual, inasmuch as it would not be a tidal stream, like the Hunter.

144. Your plan is to make a cut from the Hunter at some point—Have you fixed upon any point where you would tap the river? No, I have not fixed upon any particular point, but it would probably be somewhere above the Falls, at West Maitland. That would have to be determined by survey, I imagine.

145. But you have not examined the country yourself to ascertain whether this project is practicable? No. I have, however, had the opinions of persons better acquainted with the locality than myself. I have been from Maitland to Lake Macquarie overland, and I know that there are one or two courses which might be taken. There is a creek running into Lake Macquarie, a little beyond Cockle Creek. I think the dividing range is about Batti. It would come on the Batti side of the Sugarloaf. After you get over that range there is a creek running all the way to Lake Macquarie.

146. *Mr. Adams.*] How would you get through the mountains? There is a spur which would have to be tunnelled, I suppose; but that would be a question for a civil engineer to determine, having regard to the cheapest method. You would have either to go round it or through it.

147. You cannot get round it? There is a range near Minmi which would have to be cut through, and I think that is the only one.

148. You think the water might be taken to Port Stephens or to Lake Macquarie, and you are in favour of taking it to Lake Macquarie? I am, as far as I know at present. A third plan is to convey the water by a channel to Hexham, and make an outlet for it there parallel with the railway. I think perhaps I was the first to propose that, but it is open to the objection that it would be liable to throw too much water on the lower part of the Hunter and the islands about and below Hexham. If you damaged property, although it might not be very valuable, you would have to give compensation.

149. *Professor Pell.*] Are you acquainted with the scheme proposed by Mr. Moriarty in his report upon this subject? I read his propositions at the time. If I recollect rightly, he proposed to cut off the angles of the river and to make embankments. That would be in some respects advantageous, and in others most objectionable, speaking of the whole district, because it would throw the water on the lower part of the river. What the public interests require is a general system of drainage—something that would benefit the whole district, and not improve one locality at the expense of the rest. The erection of flood-gates and the cutting off of the angles of the river would have a tendency to injure more distant localities.

150. *President.*] Are you aware that that has been taken into careful consideration, with a view of not letting down more water by the cuts than the river could carry off without injury? I do not recollect what it was proposed to do with the surplus. I think I recollect something being said about that to which you now refer; but what would become of the rest of the water?

151. I am speaking now of the lower part of the river, and with reference to the injury you imagine would be done. It was carefully considered that no more water should be allowed to come down, so far as the proposed

proposed improvements could regulate it, than the lower part of the river was capable of carrying off? Mr. F. Nainby.  
In that case we should not sustain any injury; but I do not see how that was proposed to be done by 23 Sept., 1869.  
Mr. Moriarty.

152. By deepening and improving the river lower down, and by embanking? That would necessitate the cutting off of angles, and it would then resolve itself, probably, into a question of expense. The cutting off of those angles would sever private estates and render bridges necessary to make good the means of communication.

153. But do you not think that a very minor consideration in regard to a great scheme like this. If it were ever carried out, the cost of those bridges would be insignificant compared with the cost of the whole work? That could only be determined by survey and estimate. If it should prove less expensive I think it would be desirable to do it, although it would be less effectual than my method. An immense number of bends and angles would have to be dealt with, and when they were cut through it would be found that the soil is so friable in its nature that it would be likely to fall into the bed of the river by the mere washing of the tide or the current of the river.

154. You seem to have forgotten that the report makes provision for properly securing the banks of the river? I mentioned the matter to draw attention to the expense. I was going on to say that that must be provided against.

155. It is dealt with in the report and estimate? It would form a serious item in the cost, would it not?

156. It would; but have you formed any estimate of the cost of the work you propose? No, but I think we might call upon the Government—(I am not an advocate for calling upon the Government to help us beyond what is reasonable)—to grant us the services of a surveyor for six or twelve months to take the levels between here and Lake Macquarie and Port Stephens, and then to make an estimate of the cost and compare it with Mr. Moriarty's scheme.

157. You have not made any estimate of the quantity of water to be disposed of, of the size of the channel which it would be necessary to make to Lake Macquarie or to Port Stephens, or of the probable depth of cutting you would have to encounter in getting through the ranges? No; but I have thought of these things, and that they pertain rather to professional men. If we could obtain the services of a surveyor for six or twelve months, and if he could point out that any one of these schemes is practicable, we could then apply for an Act of Parliament to tax ourselves in order to obtain the means necessary to meet the cost of carrying out such a work.

158. Are you aware what is the permanent level of the water in Lake Macquarie? No; but I infer that it is lower because the water runs into it from the Hunter.

159. The permanent level of Lake Macquarie is at the ordinary high-water level. The tide never recedes in Lake Macquarie. The only effect of a flood tide is to get up to the lake—it never rises in springs more than 3 inches. I know that from surveys made at the entrance. You would drain the Hunter into a basin absolutely higher than the river itself? If that is already known there is an end to the project by that route; but the other remains open.

160. To Port Stephens! Have you ever considered how you would cross the Paterson, or get over the mountain ranges? I am not acquainted with that locality; but Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jacobs, and other Raymond Terrace people are. Mr. Hunt has written on the subject.

161. Have you ever considered the practicability or possibility of crossing these large rivers, and discharging into Port Stephens, which is farther from here than Newcastle—The Williams and the Paterson would run across your channel, and they would bring down and deposit large quantities of sand? I have considered the circumstance of those two rivers being crossed; and I should wish now to mention that in my opinion one reason why we suffer so much from floods is owing to the junction of the Paterson and the Williams at right angles with the Hunter. If they had a diagonal course the water would be less dammed up, and the river would not be so much impeded in its outflow as now. It would be a great advantage to us if we could relieve the Williams and the Paterson at the same time. Those who advocate the cutting of a canal from here to Hexham or Lake Macquarie say that you must also provide for the waters of the Paterson. You might cut a channel from Hinton to Hexham through the swamp crossing the Raymond Terrace Road. It is a level tract of country all the way. There would be no engineering difficulties. They say it would be necessary to let the Paterson cross the Raymond Terrace Road. The Paterson River, under any circumstances, wants relieving, and should be improved at the same time as the Hunter is improved.

162. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing it should turn out, on a survey being made, that the schemes proposed (the taking of the water to Lake Macquarie and Port Stephens, and the carrying of the water from some point above to Maitland and Hexham) are each so expensive as to be utterly impracticable, could anything be done then? Then we should have to fall back on embankments, which are objectionable on many grounds. There are so many bends on the river that the approaches would have to cross the embankments, and thus they would be liable to be broken down and worn away; and besides, we are not sure that they would stand. Embankments in England have broken away, and considerable damage has been done in consequence of the escape of the waters.

163. But supposing the other schemes failed, do you think anything could be done by embanking? It would have to be fallen back upon; but the sides of the river are often undermined.

164. So that you think any plan of that kind would be of doubtful utility? Yes, I think so; but that is a question for an engineer rather than for a non-professional man.

165. Are you acquainted with the value of property, and with the circumstances of the people generally in this district? I am. Alluvial land has been sold as high as £60 an acre within my recollection.

166. And what do you think is the present value? From £25 to £40 an acre for alluvial lands.

167. Flooded lands? Yes; or say from £20 to £45.

168. How much generally do you suppose the value of land would be improved if it were completely drained and saved from floods? I should say that the value would be increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

169. How much per acre would the annual value be increased? At the same rate of course.

170. You think a farmer would be willing to pay 50 per cent. more rent if he were secured from floods? Yes, from 25 to 50 per cent.—according to the extent to which his land is liable to be flooded.

171. Do you remember the period before the flood of 1857? I do.

172. The farmers here were very prosperous before that time, I believe? They were, and so was the Colony generally.

Mr. F. Nainby. 173. And after they had recovered from the flood of 1857 were they still in a state of moderate prosperity? Many of them have never recovered their circumstances since that flood.

23 Sept., 1869. 174. Others took their places in their farms? Others took their places in many instances.

175. And they did pretty well after it? Yes, until the next great flood, which happened in 1864.

176. They were living in comfort, I suppose, during that time, and well supplied with the necessaries of life? Yes.

177. Was there any noticeable difference in the crops grown before and after the flood of 1857? That, I I suppose, brings us to the question in reference to the fertilizing effects of the floods. There are some slight differences, more especially in regard to pastoral lands; but even agricultural land is benefited by the overflow of the River Hunter. The advantages are, however, greatly counterbalanced by the disadvantages. The floods fertilize some places, but they sweep away the surface soil from others. They also bring noxious weeds, and, by the water remaining in little hollows and basins, the land is injured. We have no system of underground drainage.

178. For some little time before 1857, there was, I believe, no flood of a serious nature? There was no serious flood from the year 1840 to 1857, which is the longest time this district has been without heavy floods—seventeen years.

179. Was there any noticeable improvement in the crops after 1857? Agricultural land benefited in some places and deteriorated in others; as where there is an elbow in the river and the current sweeps over it, or where a man has been ploughing to a depth of 6 or 9 inches, the whole of the loose soil would be swept away and replaced by a deposit of sand. In other instances, the floods take away the land from one side of the river and leave it on the opposite bank.

180. Most of those flooded lands have a great depth of good soil, have they not? Most of the land subject to floods is alluvial, from 12 to 15 feet deep.

181. And you think that the land not subjected to currents is benefited? Yes, with the exception of the damage it sustains by being covered with noxious weeds. I could name half a dozen noxious weeds which have destroyed our crops, and which we did not know until 1857. Docks are now spread far and wide, and we have now prairie-grass, which although useful on grazing land is fatal to lucerne paddocks.

182. Are the farmers of the district now prosperous—have they now a ready command of the necessaries of life? Far from it; both the landlords and the tenants are feeling the effect of the floods. Their present condition is owing partly to the floods and partly to the general depression of the times.

183. As much as £2 10s. is given per acre for the rent of land? Yes, £2 10s. is the average price. It was £4. £2 10s. is the average price of good land. With respect to the junction of these rivers. Where the Williams and the Paterson join the Hunter the effects are sometimes very marked. In February, 1868, there was a very severe flood in the Williams. The Williams was in flood then to a greater extent than it had been for years previous, and there was a flood in the Paterson; but in the Hunter we had very little, fortunately. The Paterson where it joins the Hunter at Hinton, and the Williams where it joins the Hunter at Raymond Terrace, came down so strong that the water could not get away, and there was a flood up the Hunter River as far as Mrs. Macdonald's farm—nearly up to Maitland. If at that time the Hunter had been in flood the same as the other rivers, the overflow at this junction would have been fearful; but as it happened, the Hunter was not in flood, and we escaped what would no doubt have been a very serious inundation. I mention this to call your attention to the necessity of providing some relief to those two rivers. The Maitland people of course do not look beyond relieving the district of Maitland. They say—If we can throw the water quickly down to Morpeth we are relieved; but the Morpeth people would suffer in proportion as they were relieved, and so would the people of Raymond Terrace and lower down the river. It is a favourite scheme of the Maitland people to send the water to Morpeth. They appear to forget the harm they are likely to inflict. I think a general system of drainage in relation to the Hunter, the Williams, and the Paterson, ought to claim the attention of competent parties. I have a letter in support of my remarks from a very high authority, Mr. G. B. White, who dwells very forcibly on the subject. The flood of 1820 and that of 1826 were both higher than that of 1864. That of 1820 is the highest we have had within my knowledge. I should like to say a few words about the flood-gates which are being erected at Wallis' Creek. We fear that those flood-gates will inflict great injury upon us. The land from which they are intended to keep back the water (Dagworth and Louth Park) although only a small area, is rather deep in the middle. It is a sort of basin which will hold a great deal of water; and the water flowing there in times of flood relieves Maitland and Morpeth to a very great extent. The water flows into this basin and escapes again into the Hunter by another channel. During the time it is running in and filling up this basin it has been a relief to the Hunter, inasmuch as the water from the Williams and the Paterson escaped very rapidly during the time gained by the filling up of this basin, which was from twelve to thirty-six hours. In 1857 before the water which flowed into this basin found its way through Howe's Lagoon into the Hunter, the Williams and the Paterson had subsided considerably; consequently, it was a relief to the public generally, although it was an injury to the quantity of land covered at Dagworth and Louth Park. But the land injured was very small compared with the land benefited. We who live on the north side of the Hunter fear that we shall sustain very serious injury from the erection of this obstruction in Wallis' Creek. I do not know whether this comes within your province, but it is a matter which seriously affects us.

184. If Wallis' Creek were deepened and improved, and if there were a proper system of drainage at the head, so that when the river subsided the land which had been flooded would be relieved, do you think that would answer the purpose of the flood-gates? I think that flood-gates one-half the height of those now being erected would be sufficient, and that is the impression of most reasonable people. I am an old resident at Maitland, and I used to take a part in public matters. I took part in getting the mouth of this Wallis' Creek altered. Its alteration is said to have a material bearing on this subject. It was twice altered, and I believe that the second alteration was for the worse. It was deepened to such a degree that it caused the flood waters to flow in to a greater extent than previously. It is very much choked up with logs and other things, and wants clearing out.

185. Where do those logs come from? I think they come chiefly from Brooks' Flat.

186. They are washed down the creek? Yes, from the Sugarloaf district. A moderately sized flood-gate at Wallis' Creek about half the height of those now being erected might not injure any of us, and would I have no doubt benefit the people there quite as much; because these flood-gates will have to be raised to let out the back water. In the case of a flood such as I described a short time ago, a great deal of water would come down Wallis' Creek, almost as much as came down the Hunter. When there are heavy rains

rains up the Sugarloaf a good deal of water comes down in that direction which must be let off. As regards the cutting off of the bends of the river, perhaps you will allow me to say that in my opinion it is a scheme which may be adopted. It has its advantages, and may be worth trying in the event of the others failing. Such a scheme however would not be beneficial to the district unless the straightening process were continued far down the river.

187. That is contemplated in the scheme put forth—not that the improvements shall proceed to a certain extent and there stop, but that the matter shall be taken up as a whole. The improvements would begin at the lower end and be carried up, so that whatever additional water might be brought down, the river below would have been rendered capable of carrying it off? That is a very important point. It appears to me that that would be a very equitable scheme. It might do very well, provided the angles were cut off from top to bottom—from Maitland as far as they extend.

The Rev. James Robert Thackeray called in and examined:—

188. *President.*] Have you been long in this district? Nearly fifteen years.

189. You were here during the flood of 1857? Yes, and before that time.

190. You took an active part, I believe, in relieving the distress which then existed? I did.

191. Was the distress serious? It was very serious indeed.

192. And was it the same in 1864 and again in 1867? Yes; I was not Secretary to the Flood Relief Committee in 1867, although I took an active part in the matter. I happened to be in Sydney at the time, and so I worked for it there instead of here.

193. Were there any other floods than those you have referred to which did much damage to the country? There was a succession of floods extending over the period from 1857 to 1867.

194. Could you mention the dates of the floods that did the most damage? Those of 1857, and 1864, and 1867, were the three most serious floods. In addition to those, there was a succession of smaller floods with them—two or three following each larger one.

195. At short intervals? Yes. There were three, for instance, in 1857.

196. The last being the heaviest of all? Yes. They extended over a period of three months.

197. Have you formed any estimate as to the amount of damage in money done to the district by these floods? It is incalculable. It would be quite impossible. One might form something like an approximate estimate, taking a certain space (say the radius of a mile)—that perhaps might assist the Commission. I have taken these figures from our memoranda at the time:—Extending over the radius of a mile, we estimated that there must have been something like 1,309 acres of maize destroyed; of lucerne, 267 acres; of potatoes, 114 acres; of pumpkins, 60 acres; of millet, 10 acres; of gramos, 10 acres; of orchard and vineyard, 8 acres; of melons, 6 acres; of cucumbers, 6 acres; of onions, 3 acres; and of undefined crops, 416 acres. The total is 2,209 acres.

198. Could you convert that into a money value? I should be able to do so by consulting with those who would be able to compute it.

199. Perhaps you will let us have the paper to which you have just referred, with that addition? Yes. This has reference to Dagworth, Fishery Creek, Fairleigh, Oakhampton Road, Louth Park, and Bolwarra, just within about a mile.

200. And those are the districts affected by the floods? Those are the richest districts about here.

201. And affected by the floods? Yes.

202. In places beyond those you have named, was any serious amount of loss sustained? Doubtless.

203. But not to the amount you have named there? No, I do not think the damage done in other places was equal to this.

204. Should you say that the injury done, taking the whole districts about East and West Maitland and Morpeth, amounts to half as much again? It would amount to more than that. I am speaking now of the district immediately around West Maitland only. Taking into consideration Phoenix Park and Narrowgut, and the rich districts about Morpeth, the destruction must have been tremendous.

205. You have no means of giving us a statement of the amount of loss sustained in those districts? No.

206. Could we get such an estimate? I think it possible. I have with me the statistics of the 1864 flood,—as to the number of applicants for relief, and as to the kind and quantity of relief administered by the Committee, together with an estimate of its money value.

207. And have you also an estimate of the money value of the ascertained losses of those people? It has been attempted to be computed.

208. Could we get that? I could get it.

209. Perhaps you would be good enough to furnish it? I will.

210. Did it seem to you that after these floods (allowing a reasonable time to elapse) the people recovered themselves at all? They do after a time, of course.

211. About how long, should you say? They are just beginning to recover now from the flood of 1867. I have known these persons for the most part for a great number of years. They are persons who for the most part live from hand to mouth, and if their crops are taken away by the floods, they must live on credit till they can grow more. They are then in the hands of the storekeeper.

212. Those are tenants? Yes, for the most part.

213. Is that the case with persons farming their own lands—do you think they recover sooner from the effects of the floods? In many instances, although the land may be called their own it is mortgaged, and they have to pay more by way of interest than they would have to pay for rent.

214. But that might arise from a different state of circumstances—from buying land at too high a rate, and not having money to pay for it? It might be so.

215. Should you attribute this condition of things solely to the floods? I remember the state of the district in 1856. It has never been in such a position since. I attribute the change entirely to the action of floods and drought—that is to say, to the distresses of the farmers and their losses, from the fact of their not getting their crops.

216. Have they suffered from want of rain? Yes, in some instances.

217. *Professor Pell.*] I suppose these farmers, when they have good seasons, and get in their crops, are well off? Yes, tolerably well off. It has been a curious problem to me, and I can scarcely make out how it could be, that although in the flood of 1867 something like three-fourths of the produce was swept away,

Rev. J. R.  
Thackeray.

23 Sept., 1869.

away, that which was left was scarcely worth taking off the ground. One can hardly help wondering what would have been the value of the produce had the whole of it gone into the market.

218. You refer to the low price? Yes; I suppose there would have been a corresponding depression if the whole of the produce had gone into the market.

219. That would have had nothing to do with the floods? No; but the price would have been lower, unless they had found a market outside for their produce.

220. But do you not think that that same law has been obtaining since 1857—that there has been a steady fall in the price of produce? 1857 was a very dear period. In 1856 the people had plenty of money, and were well off, but since that time they have had to encounter flood upon flood, and their energies have been almost stamped out.

221. But setting aside the floods altogether, has there not been a fall of somewhere about 100 per cent. in prices? Generally, throughout the Colony.

222. And, of course, here too? Yes.

223. So that the people of the Hunter district have had also to contend with that general depression? Yes.

224. They have suffered from the action of floods and the steady depression of prices? Yes.

225. Their difficulties could not be all traced to the floods? I do not think so.

226. If the fourth part of the produce left after the flood of 1867 was scarcely worth removing, the three-fourths carried away must have been equally valueless? I say it has always seemed a curious thing to me. I have always wondered what the price would have been if the produce had all been gathered, unless a market had been found outside.

227. *Mr. Bennett.*] Is not the general market outside the district itself? Yes, the produce of the district is sent to Sydney, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

228. But a small proportion of the produce is consumed in the district? This portion of the district may be looked upon as the depôt of the northern interior. They obtain supplies from here of almost everything they require.

229. Well, that market would not have been affected by the flood? No.

230. *Professor Pell.*] Can you form any estimate of the proportion in which the value of property would be raised in this district if it were made free from floods? It would be very hard to say. I should think it would be almost impossible to estimate it. If we had been free from floods, I believe that from 1857 to 1867 the population would have been more than doubled.

231. Supposing any scheme could be presently carried out which should entirely relieve the district from floods, could you form an estimate as to how much per cent. the value of property would be raised? I should not be able to form an estimate. It would necessarily raise it very much indeed.

232. Several witnesses, practical men, say they think it would raise it 50 per cent.—Do you think that estimate reasonable? I should think that under rather than over the estimate which might be taken.

233. Under these circumstances, would it not be worth the while of the tenants to pay 50 per cent. more rent to be ensured against floods? Without a doubt.

234. *Mr. Bennett.*] You say that the farmers suffer a great deal from drought—Have the losses by drought borne any considerable proportion to those by floods? I should think not; because in time of flood the whole district has been literally smiling with plenty, and the farmers have been looking forward to the housing of their crops so as to be enabled to pay their way,—and no one has seen more of the abject misery of these people after a flood than I have.

235. But if in addition to having their lands relieved from floods they could also secure water in times of drought, would not that greatly increase the value of the land? Beyond a doubt it would.

236. If you could store the flood-water so that it could be used in times of drought, of what increased value do you think the land would be, in addition to the 50 per cent. by which it would be increased in value by the removal of the floods? I should say that if you could take away the excess of water when there is too much, and supply it at times when there is too little, we might estimate the increased value of the land at certainly 75 per cent.

237. *Professor Pell.*] The lucerne crop is the most important crop in this district, is it not? Yes.

238. Are the lucerne crops ever seriously injured by drought? Yes, but not so much as by floods. The amount of injury it sustains depends entirely on the character of the land. I have lucerne which will not grow at all in times of drought.

239. I suppose it is not flooded land? Yes, it is.

240. *Mr. Bennett.*] What crops suffer most from the drought? I am scarcely able to say. A farmer would be able to give you better information on that subject.

241. But that there are losses to a considerable amount from drought you have no doubt? No doubt whatever. The drought brings caterpillars and all sorts of things. I should think that in any scheme which may be carried out presently, the principal part of the expense should be borne by the landowners—that would be only fair.

242. Are you of opinion that they would be willing to bear any cost equal to say 10 per cent. on the value of their land for such a scheme? I cannot say whether they would be willing to pay to that amount or not; but I am sure the general feeling on the part of the proprietors is in favour of some such scheme if the matter could be regulated by Act of Parliament or something of that kind, so that each one would have to pay his proper quota. I know that a number of associations have been formed for this purpose, but all of them have broken down because some of the larger proprietors, feeling that the work would be done in all probability whether they subscribed or not, kept back. Thus the project has fallen to the ground, not from any want of willingness generally. It is a matter for consideration whether prison labour could not be brought to bear on the subject.

243. That is a mere subordinate matter? Yes.

244. The work would have to be paid for, and the thing would be whether the people would be willing to pay for anything practical? I do not think there would be any general opposition to it, because the whole of the proprietors and tenants feel that it would be the making of the district if the floods could be obviated.

245. *Professor Pell.*] If the rents would be increased 50 per cent., of course the farmers—the landed proprietors—would be willing to pay a very considerable sum if they took a reasonable view of their own interests? Yes. During times of flood the rents are only nominal. The proprietors have year after year to forgive the rent because the tenants cannot pay it. If the floods were obviated altogether, this state of things would not exist and the landlords would get their rent.

246. They would not only let their lands at a higher rate, but they would also actually receive the rent, whereas they are supposed to get the rent now but in many cases do not receive it? Yes.

247. *Mr. Bennett.*] Could you form any idea of the average price per acre per annum they would be inclined to pay? I could not. I should imagine that you would be better able to get that information from an agriculturalist.

248. *Professor Pell.*] Have you ever considered what would be the best course to pursue, if it should appear practically impossible to relieve the district by any general scheme for mitigating the evils produced in time of floods? No; the only thing to do would appear to be what we did before, namely, to obtain as much money as we could, from those able to give.

249. Have you thought of the practicability of any scheme of insurance? No; I do not know whether such a scheme could be carried out, but I imagine that the best thing to do would be to try and get rid of the floods.

250. Of course such a plan would not be considered until other schemes were found to be impracticable; but if the farmer were willing to pay 50 per cent. more rent, to be relieved from floods, he would be willing to pay a considerable annual sum to be insured against them? Yes.

251. And so provide a fund which would be a relief fund in time of flood, and which would be available to him not in the form of charity but as a right? There would be great difficulty in administering such a fund as that—the difficulty would be enormous.

252. *President.*] Supposing that such a thing were started, do you think the people would continue to pay, if they had four or five fine seasons in succession, and the payments were not compulsory? It would have to be compulsory, beyond a doubt.

253. *Professor Pell.*] You think that otherwise they would not pay? It would have to be compulsory.

Rev. J. R.  
Thackeray.

23 Sept., 1869.

Mr. John Eckford called in and examined:—

254. *President.*] You have been acquainted with this district for many years? I was one of those that formed it.

255. How many years ago? I came here in September, 1818.

256. Do you remember any greater floods than those of 1857 and 1867? Yes.

257. In what year did they occur? In 1820.

258. Was there more than one? There were two in 1819, and two in 1820.

259. And in each year which flood was the highest, the first or the second? The second was the highest, in 1820.

260. In what month did it occur? I think it came in June or July, but I will not be sure.

261. Do you recollect when the first one came? It was in June, I think.

262. They came close together? Yes; they were about five or six weeks apart.

263. Could you point out to us any places in the town to which the flood of 1820 reached that the floods of 1857 and 1867 did not reach? Yes, I took particular notice of one place. There was a man left behind in a house. He was calling out all night, and we went the next morning to bring him away. On our way we went by a barn, and I could just see betwixt the wall-plates.

264. Is that barn in existence now? No. It was at this end of the Victoria Bridge—it is gone long since.

265. Is there any point of land on the ground about Maitland where the flood reached to that you could mark? I lived in Melbourne-street, near Mr. Coberoff's large house, in East Maitland; and about where Mr. Cullum's house is, there was then about 3 feet of water.

266. *Mr. Adams.*] At the place where that building is? Yes.

267. *President.*] Is the house you then resided in still standing? No.

268. Could you point out the exact spot where it stood? Yes, within a foot or two.

269. Do you remember any other points to which you could refer, because these are all of great importance? No. I called at the "Angel Inn" (at this time I came across in a boat), and I found that the water was level with the cellar back door.

270. Is that in existence now? Either it or one in its place. I saw one about the same spot.

271. And the 1867 flood did not come up to that point? No.

272. How much higher do you think the 1820 flood was than those of more recent date? I think it was 6 or 7 feet higher than any floods which have been since.

273. Do you know of any point up the river which you can point out to us where you remember that the flood of 1820 reached to? No, I do not.

274. Do you think there is any one at Singleton or anywhere about there who could show us any points reached by the 1820 flood? I should think Mr. John Brown is the most likely man; I think he was there at the time.

275. At Singleton? Yes, at Singleton.

276. Is he there now? I cannot tell you; he is sometimes in Sydney.

277. I suppose that the banks of the river were at that time thickly clothed with timber? It was all timbered except little patches that were cleared.

278. Was it heavily timbered? Yes, some portions of it were thickly timbered.

279. *Professor Pell.*] Was there much scrub? Yes, in the bights of the river, but not on the forest land.

280. *Mr. Bennett.*] It was forest land? Yes, but there was brush land about the river—all those bights were brush land.

281. *President.*] Do you remember whether the channel was pretty clear at that time, or whether it was encumbered by dead timber? There was not much timber in it. There was rather a strange regulation at Newcastle at that time. If any one was found throwing a tree into the river, he had to take it out and was fined afterwards.

282. *Professor Pell.*] Has there been any noticeable change in the channel of the river between here and Morpeth? The banks have been torn away in some places and made in others. One is about adequate to the other. One loses and another gains.

283. The river has always had the same winding course? Always within my recollection.

284. *President.*] Do you remember whether there was any difference between the height of the 1820 flood at Morpeth and the height of the flood of 1867? No, I could not tell.

Mr. J.  
Eckford.

23 Sept., 1869.

- Mr. J. Eckford.  
23 Sept., 1869.
285. Do you think there is anybody who could give us information on that subject? I do not think there is. I do not think there is any one here now except myself who knows anything about the 1820 flood. I do not think there is any one else in existence who came here in 1820 except Mr. Smith of Newcastle, and he was not often here—he came only occasionally—he lived at Newcastle.
286. *Mr. Adams.*] What number of inhabitants were there in East Maitland, as near as you can guess, in 1820? There were only twelve of us. Some were married and some were single. Each had one servant, and one or two had two.
287. Do you mean that there were twelve families? No; twelve persons were settled here first.
288. How many do you think lived on this side of Wallis' Creek? Half lived on each side.
289. Half lived in East Maitland, and half in West Maitland? Yes.
290. And the land on which this building is, and from here up towards the English Church—was that scrub land? No, it was forest land.
291. And where the river now breaks over at Bolwarra—was that forest or scrub land chiefly? Bolwarra, from a little elbow near M'Donald's, was all scrub. From there it was not thickly timbered, nor was it scrub. There was but little scrub between the Falls and Bolwarra.
292. Do you think that the scrub occupied all below a certain level? There was scrub until you came to Morpeth.
293. I mean, did the scrub grow below a certain level all the way from what was known as Wallis' Plains to Bolwarra? It was of various heights and in various places.
294. Did it grow more upon the lower ground than upon the higher? Of course it did.
295. Below a certain level the scrub grew most luxuriantly, and it was generally confined to the lower levels? It was packed closer together.
296. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did it grow on the sloping banks of the river to the water's edge? No.
297. You do not think the river channel was then larger than it is now? No, not generally; in some places it is shallower, and in some deeper.
298. *President.*] Along the flat banks there was a belt of timber and scrub? Yes; I think the river is about the same width as it was, but there have been various shiftings and tearings away from the banks. I lost a good deal of my little farm in one place, and have had it made up to me in sand in another.

Mr. Alexander M'Dougall called in and examined:—

- Mr. A. M'Dougall.  
23 Sept., 1869.
299. *President.*] Have you been long residing in this district? About forty years.
300. And I suppose you have observed the effects of all the great floods? Yes, I have observed them.
301. You reside on the north side of the river—the Durham side? I do.
302. In times of flood the water breaks over on the north side in large quantities? Yes.
303. Does it break over above your place? Both above and below my place.
304. Is your house clear of the floods? It has been hitherto—it has never been flooded just where the house is.
305. Are you interested in the construction of the Wallis' Creek flood-gates? No, I have not taken any part in regard to them. I am against them.
306. Is it your opinion that they will cause a greater flood on the north side of the river? Yes; my opinion is that they will do a great deal of damage, and at the same time that they will not answer the purpose for which they are intended. I do not think they will keep out the floods.
307. You do not think they will keep the floods out of Wallis' Creek? No; I think the flood waters will break over in some other low point. It is possible that they may break away.
308. But whatever water is kept out of the creek will have the effect of injuring other places? Yes.
309. Have you formed any opinion as to the amount of injury (giving a money value) done to this district by the flood of 1867? No, I have not made any calculation of the kind.
310. Do you think it possible for us to get a reliable estimate of it? I dare say it might be got. There have been some attempts to calculate the injury done by the floods, and I have seen some particulars published, but I cannot now remember them.
311. The floods used to break over at Hall's Creek? Yes.
312. But recently that has been banked off? Yes.
313. Was that before the flood of 1867? Yes.
314. Did you observe whether the banking off of Hall's Creek had any influence on the height of the flood at that place? I rather think it had, but the difference was perhaps hardly perceptible. It would be better calculated from up above Hall's Creek. I am told that the water was not nearly so high there as it had been the high flood before, while here it was considered to be higher.
315. Do you know of any person who could give us authentic information on that subject? I think Mr. Scobie would be able to do so.
316. *Professor Pell.*] Did any water break into Hall's Creek during the flood of 1867—did the bank give way? No.
317. The water was all kept in the bed of the river? I think so, but I am not positive that it did not break away during one of the floods. I am not certain which flood it was, but I think it stood the flood of 1867.
318. *President.*] Did you observe that the flood of 1867 rose higher at your place than that of 1857? I think they were somewhere about the same height. It was supposed to be six or eight inches higher, but I cannot say that it was more than six inches higher.
319. You think it was six inches higher? I think it was.
320. *Professor Pell.*] Was the embankment there in 1857? There was an embankment, but the water did not come to the height of the bank I think.
321. *President.*] It broke away? Yes; I think it was in the 1857 flood that it broke away.
322. Have you formed any views as to the schemes for mitigating the evils of floods? I have often said, and I say it still, that nothing could be so easily and cheaply done to relieve Maitland of the flood waters as to make a cut from Bolwarra House to Largs or its neighbourhood.
323. And would you stop there? I would let the water into the river.

324. At Largs? At Largs.

325. And you would go no further with it? No; you could not go further with it so far as I am aware. But the Paterson might be relieved by going across to Batti Swamps.

326. *Professor Pell.*] Can you form an estimate as to how much the value of land in this neighbourhood would be increased if the farms were wholly released from the floods? They would be increased in value very much; but I did not expect such a question would be asked me, and I am therefore not in a position to answer it.

327. But supposing it could be done, to what amount per cent. do you think the value of property would be increased? 25 or 50 per cent. perhaps. But it is impossible to relieve it altogether—we might lessen the height of the floods.

328. But supposing the water can be carried off in another direction, you think the increase in the value of land would be 50 per cent.? I have no doubt it would be considerable.

329. The farmers would be willing to pay 50 per cent. to get rid of the water? They would in many of the low parts.

330. Have you noticed whether the floods improve the quality of any of the land subject to inundation? They do; but it generally happens that they improve those places which do not require improvement. It improves the rich land and washes away the poor land.

331. Do you think there would be danger of the richest land deteriorating in case the floods were stopped? No doubt it would wear out in time. Every flood increased the richness of its course. The land in the neighbourhood of Maitland would be nothing were it not for the floods of former years.

332. This rich alluvial flooded land is very deep I suppose? It is 20 feet deep or more, I believe, in some parts.

333. And you think it would stand a great deal of cropping without any floods? Yes, without any manuring.

334. *President.*] Still that process must arrive at an end some time? No doubt.

335. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do they ever suffer from drought on that land? Yes, occasionally.

336. Do they suffer to any considerable extent? Yes, the drought is sometimes very severe, and all suffer more or less.

337. Water then would be very useful to the farmers if they could get it for the purpose of irrigation? Yes.

338. Do the losses from drought bear any proportion to the losses occasioned by floods? No, they are not so great as the losses suffered in consequence of the floods.

339. Have you any idea of what the increased value of the land would be if the people had water at will? To irrigate?

340. Yes? It is only a season now and then that we suffer from drought.

341. About the same number of times that you suffer from floods? Somewhere thereabouts.

342. *President.*] Do you think it would pay to undertake any large works with the view of mitigating the effects of droughts? I hardly think it would.

343. *Mr. Bennett.*] Not alone, but in combination with measures to relieve the district from floods—might they not then be made to pay? Yes; but relieving us from floods would not make us require any more than we do at present. As to irrigating the land I hardly know what to think about it; I have not suffered much myself from dry seasons. They have lessened the quantity produced, but the price of the article has been improved, so that it has been nearly equalized.

344. *Professor Pell.*] Are the smaller farmers tolerably well off? They were very well off in times past, but these floods have occasioned them very serious losses.

345. But at the present time now that they are recovered, are they pretty comfortable? Yes, many of them are. Some of them since they have been here have made little fortunes.

346. Since what time? Within the last 20 years.

347. And they are still pretty well off in spite of the floods? Those who have made money.

348. They live pretty well? Yes.

349. And they do not deny themselves little comforts? No.

350. Except when the floods come? Some of them are able to live pretty comfortably after the floods.

351. *President.*] The present price of produce is low? Maize is high, but lucerne is low. It is very low—scarcely worth carting away.

352. Do the farmers work their own land? Yes, they do it all themselves.

353. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing they were frugal and husbanded their resources in good seasons, do you not think they could recover their losses from the floods? Some of them could but some could not—those with large families.

354. Speaking generally, do you not think they could? I dare say they might, but I would not say so exactly. Some of them perhaps do not do more than make a living, and it may be only an odd one or two that do so well. You cannot speak generally and say that they make so much money.

355. *Mr. Bennett.*] Your place is above the flood level of the floods of 1867 and 1857? Yes.

356. How much is it above the level of those floods? Not more than a foot, I suppose; I have raised my house about 18 inches above the common level.

357. Is there any definite tradition of any flood having been higher than those of 1857 and 1867? I do not know. The floods were certainly higher before I came here than they have been since. I am certain of that, because I have seen logs of cedar cut by cedar parties and lodged by the floods in places to which the water has never reached since.

358. How much were they higher than subsequent floods? They must have been 4 feet higher than any flood I have seen.

359. *President.*] Could you point out to us any of these spots? Yes.

360. *Professor Pell.*] Are those logs there still? No, the land has been cleared since.

361. But you could point out the spots where you saw them? Yes.

362. *Mr. Adams.*] How long is it since you first built on the spot where your house is now? I think it is about thirty years since I built my house.

363. You were not then deterred by any traditions as to the height of previous floods? No; I knew the place was liable to be flooded, and consequently I raised my house about eighteen inches.

364. Are you acquainted with any one who is likely to know the height of the floods in the river between

Mr. A.  
M'Dougall.  
23 Sept., 1869.



- Mr. A. M'Dougall.  
23 Sept., 1869.
- between here and Singleton? I do not know of any one except it be Mr. Scobie, to whom I was speaking before I came here. He said that the flood of 1857 was the highest up the river by 4 feet.
365. But you have no personal knowledge of it yourself? No.
366. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you any knowledge of the flood traditions above Maitland? No, very little. I have heard them say that they have seen marks of floods in the forks of trees at heights rather beyond belief.
367. But you know of no definite tradition of there having been higher floods up the river before 1857? No, I do not; but I have no doubt that there had been higher floods before I came to Maitland than any which have occurred since.
368. *Professor Pell.*] How many destructive floods have there been since you have been in the district? I could not say how many there have been. I know that there have been three very high ones and several others.
369. The three high ones were those of 1864, 1867, and 1857? Yes. In 1832 we had a high one. The floods of 1864 and 1867 were very destructive. It is according to the season of the year when they come. That of March, 1832, was a destructive flood, but it did not do the damage about Maitland which has been caused by later floods, because then the land was not so much cultivated.
370. How high was the flood of 1832; was it as high as the flood of 1857? I think it rose to about the same level. It did not appear to me that there was much difference.
371. Was the land below Maitland much cultivated and occupied at that time? No, it was all brush land.
372. Were the banks of the river covered with scrub? Yes, with thick scrub.
373. *Mr. Bennett.*] Was the flood of 1832 as high up the river as that of 1857? I believe it was about the same, from all I have heard.
374. *President.*] The channel of the river in 1832 was a good deal encumbered with scrub and brush timber? No, it was after 1832 that the swamp oaks began to grow in the channel of the river. When I first came here there were scarcely any swamp oaks growing in the channel, but after 1832 they commenced to grow and continued until the next flood.
375. Had there been much clearing going on at that time, after 1832, on the banks of the river? It commenced then.
376. And the growth of the oaks seemed to commence about the same time? About 1832. The beach opposite my house was bare when I went there, and shortly afterwards there grew a perfect scrub of oaks.

Mr. Robert Scobie called in and examined:—

- Mr. R. Scobie.  
23 Sept., 1869.
377. *President.*] You have been acquainted with this district for a long time, I suppose? Yes, since 1839.
378. And you have witnessed the effect of most of the heavy floods? Yes, since that time.
379. Did you notice particularly the floods of 1857, 1864, and 1867? Yes.
380. Did you observe any difference in the effects of those floods arising from any works or operations that had been carried on in the neighbourhood of Maitland? I could not attribute them to that exactly.
381. But did you perceive any difference between them in consequence? There has been a clearance of the channel by the floods. I have been credibly informed that the flood of 1857 was higher above us than the flood of 1867, while in 1867 the flood was higher about 8 inches at Bolwarra than that of 1857.
382. *Professor Pell.*] In 1857, the flood was higher than that of 1867 above Bolwarra, up towards Rutherford? Yes, towards the Rutherford Works.
383. *President.*] And in 1867 the flood was higher at your place by 8 inches than the flood of 1857? Yes.
384. That is the result of accurate measurements? I speak only from what I have been told in regard to the height of the flood above Bolwarra.
385. But at your own place—? I know from observations of parts to which the floods reached in 1857 and in 1867.
386. You are pretty confident of that? Yes.
387. Is that above Hall's Creek? Yes, nearly a mile above Hall's Creek.
388. Where it breaks out from the river? Yes. I attribute it in a great measure to the large quantity of oak trees which were growing up. At first we could scarcely see them at our house over the bank of the river, but in 1857, about seventeen years after, they had many of them grown up 40 or 50 feet, and spread across the bed of the river nearly 100 yards broad. A large accumulation of drift-wood and other matter pressed against them and formed a dam. The current was then turned to the west side of the river and swept away the soil, and the great flood carried the trees off altogether.
389. The oaks were swept away in 1857? Yes; and since that time there has been a deposit on that side, where about 6 feet of soil was swept away by the flood of 1857.
390. *Professor Pell.*] And it is to that you attribute the height of the flood of 1857 above your place? Yes; and to other impediments of the same nature.
391. *President.*] You think that the clearing away of the trees and other obstructions by the flood of 1857 allowed the 1867 floods to escape more readily, and that they did not therefore attain the same height? They did not attain the same height upwards.
392. Do you attribute the greater height of the 1857 flood to the ready escape of the water down here? Yes; and to the fact of there not being a similar clearance below.
393. Do you think it was at all due to Wallis' Creek being banked off? The Wallis' Creek bank was put up a week before the June flood of 1857. It was not sufficiently high, and was carried away. It was open at the time of the large flood in August, 1857.
394. But not in 1867? I think it was carried away in 1867 too.
395. *Professor Pell.*] It has never stood when exposed to a flood? It has stood some floods.
396. But the floods of 1857 and 1867 carried it away? Yes.
397. Is there a large quantity of water when it does break over? No, not very large.
398. Nothing like the water that comes up the creek? No.
399. But there are a good many inlets above that. As soon as the embankment of the creek burst away, did it seem to have any effect in relieving the river? I have heard people living in houses close to us, and about whose houses the water had gathered, say that when the bank went, the water went away from their houses considerably.

400. Can you name any person who could give us distinct evidence as to the amount of relief experienced by them when the bank went away? The people on the other side of the river would be able to give you information. Mr. R. Scobie.  
23 Sept., 1869.

401. Could you give us the names of any? There is William Booth, who lived opposite.

402. *Mr. Bennett.*] You referred to the difference in level about the Rutherford boiling-down works? Yes.

403. Is there any one there to whom you can refer us for further information? Mr. Robert Lindsay was the first person who told me that the flood level was pointed out to him in 1857, and that the flood did not nearly reach it.

404. *President.*] How far is the place to which you have referred, above the place where the oaks grew across the river? It is several miles.

405. Have you formed any views of your own as to the best means of relieving the district from floods? I have, like most other people.

406. Perhaps you would be good enough to give us your opinion on the subject as to what you consider would be the best thing generally for the district? I do not see that there are any other means by which the district can be protected except embankments. It appears to me that the expense of cuttings would be so great, and the advantage to be derived from them so uncertain, that the district would be crippled with the expense for many years to come. From what little I have seen, the effect of embankments has been very beneficial wherever they have been carried high enough to be secure. I have thought that the district might be divided into areas where the high lands abut on the river at each end, and that the people within those areas on that side of the river might be taxed to put embankments up, or have the option of putting them up themselves for their own protection. I would not allow the banks to be too close to the river. The portion from the bank to the river could not be protected, but it would be not less useful than at present for grazing land.

407. You would keep the banks well back? Yes; so as to give space for the flood waters to escape. I think this would have the advantage of causing a forward pressure of the water, which would sweep out the channel and cause it to have greater effect. This is apparent from what has taken place at the Falls embankments, where the water has swept out the crossing-place. Before 1864 there was an embankment put up opposite our place on the Bolwarra side, and the floods in 1864 destroyed the Bolwarra Falls, so that the river was scarcely crossable. Holes were left in the bed of the river, from 4 to 6 feet deep. During the 1867 flood the water broke over the embankment and escaped, and the falls formed as before. If this water had not escaped, the river would have been cleared out, and therefore have had greater capacity for carrying off the water during the flood. The cutting of canals would have an effect the very opposite of embankments. A large amount of mud is brought down with all these floods, and at points where the water is still, it will accumulate to the extent of several feet in one flood. The effectiveness of canals would be very much lessened by that process.

408. You think that the water would be more sluggish if canals were made? In some parts. If a new channel were made, the old one would become more sluggish.

409. Supposing parts of it were filled up by the stuff taken out of the new cuts? It would have increased velocity then, and the new cut would have to be depended on to carry off the whole.

410. And such parts of the old channel as were availed of. The bends would be filled up. Do you not think that would have the effect of carrying off the floods more rapidly? Yes.

411. And in so far as it did so, would it not benefit the country flooded? No doubt it would, if the expense of the work were not so great as to counterbalance the benefits to be derived from it.

412. Do I understand you rightly that your principal objection is on the ground of expense? Yes.

413. Have you any other objection than that of the expense? I think the work would confer a benefit on the country, but the expense would be very great; that is the principal objection.

414. It is possible to estimate the expense of a cutting like that in soft earth, is it not? It would depend upon the depth of the cutting required. If they went below the level of the river the water would flow out, and it would be difficult to excavate.

415. It could be dredged out more cheaply. Have you heard of those projects for carrying the water to Lake Macquarie and to Port Stephens? I have.

416. What do you think of the expense which would have to be incurred to carry out those projects? I have no idea of the expense of carrying out the Port Stephens scheme; but the cost of taking the water to Lake Macquarie would be very great.

417. Do you think it practicable—Have you ever been over that country? I have passed round in what I suppose to be the direction they propose to take the water, and I could see no hollow without passing over very high land.

418. Are there not mountain ranges to cross? There is some high land, at any rate.

419. As I understand your project, it would be simply to embank the sides of the river, keeping the levees so far back and making them so high as to discharge the whole of the water? Yes.

420. Have you made any estimate of the probable quantity of water that would have to be dealt with, and the width and height of the banks which would be required to carry off that water? I could not make an estimate; but I have seen the quantity that comes down and the channel above which contains it all, and it appears to me that a channel could be made to carry it all the way down. There are large tracts about Morpeth that would pay for a continuous embankment. They would not have to be continuous this way, or if continuous, they would be so small in many places as to involve but little expense.

421. Are you aware of the difference between the fall of the river in the upper part and that towards Morpeth—the fall of surface in times of flood? I have seen it stated. The tide flows up as far as our place. I imagine that would ordinarily indicate the level of the river.

422. We have the actual measurement? I have seen it reported in the papers that the rise has been 14 feet at Morpeth when I have known it to be 28 feet up above.

423. You will see from this section (*section shown to witness*) that from West Maitland to Morpeth there is an essential difference in the rate of the fall of the river. The fall is 2 feet in a mile from Singleton to Oakhampton—the flow is therefore very rapid; and it is pretty rapid from there to West Maitland; but when you come to West Maitland you can readily observe how flat the surface of the water gets. The fall is only 1 in 3,246 from West Maitland on and then it is only 6 inches in the mile? Does it require the same fall to give the same speed?

424.

- Mr. R. Scobie. 424. If not the same fall, there must be a proportionate difference in the area of the channel; you see how flat the land becomes, so that you must have a proportionately increased sectional area of the river to make up for the loss of fall? Yes, but the depth has a great deal to do with it. We have a tunnel, and although the river may be high in flood, when there is a large amount of water as soon as the gates are opened, with the pressure from behind, it has a sensible influence over the whole of the land—100 acres.
425. That is in accordance with a well-recognized law. That is one of the elements of discharge; the slope of surface is another. Supposing a general line of embankments were taken such as you propose, have you considered what would be the effect of a flood upon the channel as soon as it overtopped the banks of the river and began to run down between the lines of levées. While the water in the channel would be flowing up, the surface water would be going in an opposite direction? Still it would find its lowest place as best it could.
426. Do you not think it would materially retard the discharge of both? I could not say. I am under the impression that it would still be finding its way to the sea.
427. You would have two currents running different ways? The one where the highest pressure was would go on discharging.
428. But where it came in contact with the lower current it would be seriously retarded? It would only be retarded to find its way to the sea ultimately.
429. Will not the effect of the two currents be to almost neutralize each other? I do not think so; they must press on towards the sea.
430. Do you think they will run across each other without friction? They would no doubt run faster if they ran in a straight line altogether.
431. Would it not be better to try and get rid of the turns in the river and have one channel in the centre of the valley which would discharge permanently in one direction and assist the levées? No doubt it would; but then the expense would be so great that I do not think it could be entertained. I think a good deal of the cutting might be done away with, and that a very large proportion might go to the sea, providing it did not silt up the river. Every heavy flood that takes place washes away more than would be carried off from here.
432. Supposing it could be shown that the amount of excavation taken out would be sufficient to form strong permanent levées such as you speak of? From the inside?
433. Yes; if you could get it from the channel of the river for that purpose, would you object to it? No. I have seen a good deal of the advantages to be derived from these embankments. We have some land where the river used to overflow at Brian's Creek, higher than Hall's Creek. We had that open during the 1857 flood. The water came down with such force, owing to the lagoons being so close to the river, and to the rapid fall, that it swept away the soil to a great extent. The land had been loosened by ploughing, and the flood left large holes in some places; it also carried away an orchard. After that we put embankments up there, and some others higher up; and the flood of 1867 did us less injury than any previous flood which went over the land. Brian's embankment was put up soon after the 1857 flood. There were other places where the water went over 3 or 4 feet that have been filled up a little, and the result has been that we have escaped with much less injury than we sustained in former times. In all those overflows I find that all the soil that is loosened by the plough in the process of cultivation is swept away, and the district is becoming more liable to floods every flood we have.
434. Mr. Bennett.] Have you any idea what the people would consider a reasonable rate per acre to pay to be relieved from the floods? No.
435. Professor Pell.] If the land were permanently relieved from the floods, how much per cent. do you think its value would be increased? It would depend very much on the position of the land. Land at Louth Park, for instance, which is subject to small floods, would be much more benefited than land which is 7, 8, or 10 feet higher.
436. Mr. Bennett.] I speak of the average rate. Of course the degrees of benefit would vary much, according to situation. Do you think they would object to pay £1 per acre per annum taxation to the Government or to anybody, to be relieved from floods? I think they would. These floods are not things which take place every year, and the farmers hope for the old times back again. There were seventeen years during which they had no floods of any consequence, and they would not calculate on the benefits to be derived from any works of this kind as taking place every year.
437. Would they think 15s. or 12s. 6d. too much? Some in certain positions would, and others would not.
438. On an average? I think that would be above the average—I think many would object to it.
439. Professor Pell.] Some of the land in this district is rented as high as £2 10s. per acre, I believe? Yes, good land.
440. Do you not think that tenants would give £3 per acre for that land if it were protected from floods? It is quite possible that they would; but rents are too high now, considering the price of produce.
441. President.] Irrespective of the consideration of floods altogether? Yes; the farmers are now labouring under the same rents they had to pay when produce brought a much higher price.
442. Mr. Bennett.] You do not think they would be inclined to pay more than 10s. per acre to be relieved from floods? No.
443. President.] Do you think they could pay more than 10s. per acre? I think that for a number of years past—since the floods commenced, and the price of produce has fallen, the farmers have had enough to do to live and educate their children; they have had little or nothing to spare; many have been in a worse position than ever they were in before.
444. Having regard to the present price of produce, which is so low, and also to the fact that they are paying £2 10s. per acre rent (which you consider to be the full value), do you think they could afford to pay anything more than that to get a guarantee of relief from floods? They should, but whether they would or not I do not know.
445. Do you think they could? No doubt their present poverty is largely attributable to the overflowing of the river over their lands, and they could possibly if they were protected; but even although they were protected by these different means, the rainfall is so heavy at times that a great deal of crop would be destroyed in the ground, such as potatoes—more especially in the summer months. If we had floods in February, the heat and moisture together would quickly destroy vegetation. The injury would extend just as far as the stagnant water would reach, if it remained on the crops for only one hour. In the winter-time, when the water is cold, they will live through a week of flood.

446. Is that the case with many crops now—I suppose the flood-season may be regarded as from June to August? From February. We have had floods in February, March, April (I do not think we have had one in May), June, July, and August. Mr. R. Scobie.  
23 Sept., 1869.

447. Perhaps the greatest floods we have had were those of 1820, 1857, 1864, and 1867, and I think all those floods came from June to August—Do you think that at those seasons the crops in the ground would sustain a serious amount of injury from being laid under water, if it could be guaranteed that the water should not lie on them for more than a week or so? They would sustain serious damage.

448. Would any less time damage them—say four days? Four days under water would destroy most things.

449. In winter? Yes, even in winter.

450. Supposing the project you have named were carried out, do you think that embankments, unassisted by any very expensive system of drainage in the back lands, would save the crops from injury? They would still be liable to be injured by water from the surrounding watershed. As a matter of course that cannot get away while the river is in flood; but it would not rise to the same height to which it would be raised by the flood-waters in the river if there were no embankments.

451. Are you of opinion that even if embankments were erected there would still be a good deal of land under water? Yes, about the lowest parts.

452. That land must always be laid under water? Always in times of heavy and continuous rain. It could not be avoided except by pumping. I think the rainfall is very much heavier here at times than Mr. Moriarty seems to think, judging from his report.

453. That is based on the Sydney rainfall? I think over a foot of water fell here during the 1867 flood.

454. The total rainfall in Sydney was 58 inches in the year; in the month of March there were 12 inches; in April, 17½ inches; in June, 12½ inches; in July, 8½ inches; and in August, 1 inch. Those are tremendously heavy? At the time to which I have referred we set out a salting-tub, and found in it 11 inches of water.

455. How long was it exposed? Three days.

456. Although the rain might fall so in that one place, it is not to be supposed that it would fall equally heavy all over the Hunter. The chances are that far back over the plain there was nothing like so heavy a fall? The rains were all of a thunder-shower nature. There is a plan proposed for a cutting across Bolwarra down towards Dunmore. I think that would relieve this part of the river, if the canal were commenced 14 feet above the present level of low-water up there.

457. In all these matters you must go upon calculations of the quantity of water with which you will have to deal, and the capacity of the channel by which it is to be discharged; you must also look to the river below the point where you throw the water into it again, and see that it is able to carry off the water you bring down? It has this advantage, that being the top of the overflow the water would be carried off before it came to the dangerous parts.

458. Where would you throw it into the river again? It would require to be carried down by the side of the forest land. It would require to be cut through the highest hill, but after that it would be shallow.

459. *Mr. Bennett.*] The hill on which the village of Largs stands? Yes.

460. *President.*] And where would you take it into the river? Just before you reach Dunmore.

461. Into the Paterson or the Hunter? It is the Hunter there, I think.

462. Do you mean Largs? Close to the foot of the hill at Largs.

463. Then you would have to see what is the capacity of the river below that? The channel here would have the advantage of missing all the dangerous parts here (*indicated on plan*), and then it could commence again below that. There has been a plan proposed in regard to the opposite side of the river; but that would be difficult, owing to the sand and gravel. If the channel were to go at the back of West Maitland it would injure it more than at present, owing to its having a high bank in front of it.

Mr. James McLaughlin called in and examined:—

464. *President.*] You have observed the effects of the floods in the Hunter—such as those of 1857, 1864, and 1867? Yes, I have observed the floods for twenty-nine years. Mr. J.  
McLaughlin.  
23 Sept., 1869.

465. Have you formed any opinion as to what would be the best course to adopt to save the district from floods? I have been of opinion since 1857 that nothing short of a canal—another outlet—would ever effect a cure.

466. Where would you take it to? I would commence above West Maitland at Oakhampton, and take the canal down under Long Bridge, and empty it into Fishery Creek; from Fishery Creek to the junction of Wallis' Creek, and from that to Hexham by the Four-mile Creek and Quart-pot Creek; across the Newcastle Road at Scott's dairy, and into the swamp. It would go into the river between the boiling-down place and Hannel's public-house. I have noticed, in times of flood, that the back-water from Morpeth comes into my garden before the water goes over Wallis' Creek.

467. What sort of channel would you propose to make? If we could take 4 feet off the surface of the river, that would be sufficient. I would have the canal 100 feet wide at the top, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and 14 feet deep. This would enable the water to begin to run off in the canal as soon as it rose in the river.

468. Have you made any estimate of the probable cost of such a channel? Yes, I estimate its cost at about £250,000.

469. *Professor Pell.*] Do you remember anything about the flood of 1832? No; it was before my time. The first flood I witnessed was that of 1851. That flood was not so large as the flood of 1857. The 1857 flood was the largest that came for years. I have heard people say that it was the largest we have had since those of 1826 and 1832.

470. Are you acquainted with the scheme proposed by Mr. Moriarty in his report? Yes.

471. Have you any objection to that scheme? There is one part of it which says (if I remember rightly) that the river from Hexham downwards is not able to take the flood water; and in another part it says that there is abundance of room for whatever flood-water would come. It is 55 miles from the Falls in West Maitland to Newcastle by the river, but it would be only 17 or 18 miles by the canal.

472. *President.*] You think there is a contradiction in the report in regard to the matter you have mentioned? Yes.

473. You are mistaken; there is no such contradiction? I read it once over, but I will not be certain about it. 474.

- Mr. J. M'Laughlin. 474. Have you made that estimate of £250,000 as the cost of the canal on any data? Yes; I calculated the probable number of yards, and I allowed so much per yard for removing the earth.
475. How much did you allow? 2s. a yard.
- 23 Sept., 1869. 476. And was there anything else taken into account besides the mere excavation? No, I did not take the bridges into account.
477. *Mr. Bennett.*] What do you think people would be able to pay in the way of additional rent per acre if they were relieved from the floods? If I were a farmer, and paid £2 per acre for my land, I would rather pay £2 10s. per acre if by the additional payment I could be preserved from floods.
478. Would you consider 10s. per acre per annum the measure of the value of the relief? Some landlords would, no doubt, say it would be worth £1, for they often cannot get the rent at all now.
479. *Professor Pell.*] You think they would get the £3 if the district were relieved from floods? Yes; they cannot get the rent when everything is swept away from the tenant.

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Mr. John Murphy called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Murphy. 480. *President.*] Have you observed the effect of the floods in this river in 1857 and subsequently? Yes.
481. They have been very disastrous? Yes.
- 23 Sept., 1869. 482. Have you formed any estimate of the amount of injury which has been done by the floods; could you put it into a sum of money? No.
483. Have you formed any idea of the best means of preventing the recurrence of injuries resulting from floods? I have had an idea upon this subject for a long time. It was first brought forward by the late Mr. Borthwick. I think a canal to Hexham would be the most effectual means of preventing floods in the Hunter.
484. From where would you cut it? From Oakhampton, about Mr. Graham's paddock, there is a natural channel nearly all the way, which with a few cuttings might be made available; when the water runs over into Rathluba it flows along the channel for a mile and a half.
485. Have you formed any opinion as to the probable cost of such a channel? I was making a calculation one night with another person. We were speaking of having a large canal, but I think a "tap drain" would answer all the purpose.
486. To relieve the floods? Yes; because an immense amount of water drains into Wallis' Creek.
487. You think a tap drain would be sufficient to relieve the floods? Yes.
488. Of what dimensions would you propose that the drain should be? Say 60 feet at the top.
489. And how much on the bottom? 40 feet.
490. And how deep would you make it? I do not think it would average more than 14 feet.
491. And what inclination of surface would it have when the water was flowing? I have not made any calculation, and therefore I could not say.
492. Do you not think it necessary to ascertain the fall? There is not the slightest doubt about it.
493. Have you made any estimate of the cost? No, I have not. I made an estimate of the probable cost of the drain about twelve months ago, but I forget now what it was. There was a provision for bridges and so forth.
494. Do you know the greatest depth of cutting you would have to encounter in going through the hills which form the eastern watershed of Wallis' Creek to get to the Hexham Swamps? I think at Four-mile Creek a cutting would be required about a mile in length—that would be the deepest.
495. How high would it be? There would be 18 feet of a cutting. That is the only difficult cutting there would be.
496. You think that would be the best way of getting rid of the evils arising from the floods? I think it would. My reason for advocating this tap drain is because of the great quantity of water which comes from this watershed around Wallis' Creek. It meets the water flowing up the river and comes to a standstill. The water has risen a great deal higher at the place where this tap drain would start from Wallis' Creek than it has three miles on this side of it. For instance, I have known 3 feet 6 inches more water at Wallis' Bridge than at the Victoria Bridge. That would get away by this "tap drain."

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Mr. Joseph Creer called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Creer. 497. *President.*] You have been for many years acquainted with this part of the Hunter River district? I have been here fifteen years.
- 23 Sept., 1869. 498. You remember the floods of 1857, 1864, and 1867—in fact all the floods that have done much injury to the district? Yes; I was the second person in the town flooded out in 1867.
499. That has caused you to give attention to the subject of the floods in the Hunter? Yes.
500. Have you formed any plans in your own mind by which you think the injuries done by the floods could be diminished? Yes; I gave a lecture on the subject of "floods prevention" twelve months ago—shortly after your report was issued.
501. And what are your views on the subject? They take up a good deal of your own plan. I quite agree with your cuttings; I have your plan here, with my ideas marked on it.
502. Will you describe to us what your own views are? I believe the cause of the floods is the very serpentine route of the river from this to Morpeth and below Morpeth, and I believe that the distance could be shortened and the river straightened. I have no doubt myself, from what I have read of what has been done in other countries, that if the river were shortened and straightened, and probably deepened in many instances, we should be to a great extent free from floods.
503. Will you describe the points where you would begin to straighten the river, commencing at the upper end? This is a report of my lecture [*printed paper handed in*]; I would have given you the original, but I lent the manuscript to Dr. Liddell, and he cannot find it. This is the report.
504. Is it a report which you wish to be considered as embodying your views? Yes, only that my views on the matter go further than flood prevention. I at the same time took into consideration the making of the river navigable up to West Maitland; although I do not know that that would be advisable at the present time. The main object of the people of the district is to prevent the floods.
505. I suppose you mean the injuries arising from floods—you cannot prevent the floods, I presume? No, but they can be mitigated.
- 506.

506. Would you describe how you propose to attain that end? Where do you propose to commence, above or below? The cuttings I suggested I marked on this plan (*produced*), which shows only from Oakhampton to Morpeth. Mr. J. Creer.  
23 Sept., 1869.
507. What plan is that? It is your own plan. I propose a cutting at the bottom of the Horseshoe Bend, exactly in the same place as the one marked by yourself, and going across the Pitnacree Road.
508. Describe what part of the Pitnacree Road—how many yards from the junction of the bridge? I would make the cutting from the lower part of the Horseshoe Bend, crossing the river about half a mile below Wallis' Creek; thence by a gentle curve crossing the Pitnacree Road between the railway station punt. This would reduce the course of the river from 17 or 20 miles to about 3 miles.
- and Mr. McIntyre's house; thence to Howe's Lagoon, meeting the river again a little above Morpeth.
509. Of what dimensions would you propose to make these cuts? My dimensions are 100 yards wide, with an average depth of 18 feet. I proposed to make it navigable.
510. An average depth of cutting, do you mean? I meant to have it sloped on each side to an average depth of 18 feet.
511. From the surface to the ground? Yes.
512. And what do you estimate the cost of that would be? My estimate of the cost is something like £110,000.
513. *Professor Pell.*] On how many yards of excavation do you base that estimate? I estimated the number of cubic yards to be 1,393,920.
514. *President.*] At how much per yard? 9d. I have allowed a great deal for bringing the cutting into Howe's Lagoon. That lagoon being a watercourse, one third of the cutting would be saved.
515. *Professor Pell.*] What is the total length of cutting? 3 miles.
516. Is that all new cutting? No; I have deducted about one-third.
517. Making it about 2 miles? Yes, taking the course of the river. Myself and the town surveyor went into the measurements.
518. *President.*] You give us that as the result of actual measurement? Yes. Then I propose, higher up, to open the original channel of the river from the now bridge on Macdonald's side, and by some elbow and levée to force the water over so as to protect the street. The river at present is washing away into the town, and if something is not done it will before very long wash High-street away. I remember when the river was a considerable distance from there. My object would be to force the water from the new bridge to its old channel.
519. And cause the river to flow down on the other side as much as you can, and so save the town of Maitland? Yes; and I have estimated that it would cost £10,000 to improve the present channel, from the Horseshoe Bend to Oakhampton.
520. What quantity of water will that new channel which you propose to make carry off? That I have never measured.
521. Have you not computed the quantity it is capable of carrying off? I did some time ago, but I have not the figures by me. I have looked at it this way—that by reducing the length of the present channel and making it straight, the increased velocity will be so great and the distance so much shortened that the water would reach the sea, and not have time enough to accumulate so as to overflow the banks. We do not get the floods all in an instant; the water keeps rising three or four days, and the first flood-wave would be at Newcastle before the other came down.
522. But in matters of this kind it is very desirable to go into figures, and to set aside all vague statements. It is necessary (you seem to have gone carefully into the matter) to estimate the quantity of water this new channel would carry off. We want to try and reduce the matter to some tangible figures? I have not estimated the quantity of water.
523. In point of fact, then, you do not know what the effect of your channel would be? Only from observation.
524. But you cannot know anything of that channel from observation, because it does not exist? Of course. But I believe that if the channel were so shortened and straightened the water would get away so quickly that we should be almost free from floods.
525. But the cuts are not yet made? I am certain that it is the want of those cuts that is the cause of the floods. In the present state of the river the water flows only slowly.
526. Have you measured the velocity? I have seen it done, and timed things as they floated along.
527. And at what rate did you find them going? Sometimes five miles an hour, and at some places only two miles an hour.
528. Will you give us the points from which you made your observations? I do not know whether they would be any guarantee; we have watched the current in time of flood at the embankment in High-street, and have judged that it was travelling past there at something like 4 or 5 miles an hour.
529. But you never measured the velocities? No, not exactly.
530. How do you know what the velocity will be in this new channel—what velocity have you estimated it? I have not brought it into figures any more than judging that it will be increased. If the river be straightened, common sense tells us that the velocity will be greater.
531. A hundred times or twice? More than double I should imagine.
532. How much more? I could not exactly say—perhaps treble.
533. But on what do you base your supposition that it would be treble? Simply on the ground that the water would have a straight course to run. The impediments would be removed, and the water would travel quicker.
534. Those are general statements. I should like to get from you some specific statement on which the Commission could rely as to the actual amount of relief which would be afforded. It may happen that the change would not produce so great a relief as you suggest; or, on the other hand, the plan proposed might take the water off more rapidly and carry it on to the lower parts of the river at a greater rate than they could dispose of it? I cannot give you figures, because I have not gone into figures, either with regard to the quantity of water or the velocity of the stream.
535. Then you do not know absolutely what the effect would be? Not more than what I surmise.
536. On what do you base your surmise as to the actual quantities? I believe, judging from the floods we have had and the river in the state in which it is, that if the course were straightened the water would go out to sea and the damage would be small, because the water would travel so quickly.
537. How quickly? I cannot say how quickly.

- Mr. J. Creer. 538. Do you know the quantities of water you would have to deal with, to begin with? No, only judging from your report. I have not gone into the consideration of the quantities of water.
- 23 Sept., 1869. 539. But do you not think that is essential in dealing with a flooded district?—have you gone into that question at all? No.
540. You do not know the quantity of water with which you would have to deal? No.
541. And you do not know the discharging capacity of your channel? No, only from appearance.
542. Do you not think that is rather a vague way to go to work—You do not know what you are prescribing for, or the effect of the remedies you prescribe? It would be vague for a professional man.
543. Would not an unprofessional man be likely to be more at sea? No; an unprofessional man might judge from appearance.
544. You are arguing from facts as you observe them, to facts which you cannot observe, and the effect of which you cannot know until they are accomplished. From what bases do you infer that you would produce certain results? I rely to a great extent upon what has been done in the Clyde.
545. What were the quantities of water dealt with in the Clyde, what was the fall of the river, and what were the cross actions? I cannot give you the quantity; but from what the Clyde has been and what it is at present we may surmise what would be the result in the Hunter.
546. Are the circumstances similar? Yes, in many instances. The distance from Maitland to Newcastle is about the same as the distance from Greenock to Glasgow. The rise and fall of tide at Glasgow was exactly, to an inch, the same as it is on the reserve on the Horseshoe Bend.
547. But the rise and fall of the tide at Glasgow are totally different now. The rise and fall of the tide at Greenock are totally different from the rise and fall at Newcastle. Do you know what the rise and fall at Greenock is? I cannot give it you now.
548. Do you know what it is at Newcastle? No. On our reserve it is from 12 to 15 inches. I measured it when I was preparing my lecture. As to the river Clyde, at Glasgow, parties have waded through it and it has not taken them up to their knees; but because it was frequently flooded they deepened the river, and since then they have been free from floods.
549. What I want to get at is, what you can really rely on as the probable result of the alterations you propose. You have not made an estimate of the quantity of water or of the capacity of the channel, and how can you tell whether it will take the whole or only a portion? The distance from this to Morpeth at present is 20 miles. If the river were shortened to 3 miles, that would be more than a difference of six times; so that, estimating what would run in 20 miles, we may reckon that six times more would run in 3.
550. I think it varies as the square root of the height and the slope of surface? I am taking a common-sense view.
551. Common sense means knowledge of principles. The question is, whether there are any absolute data to go upon? Well, supposing so many gallons of water run 10 miles in a certain time; if the distance be reduced one-half, double the quantity would flow in the same time.
552. Have you considered what the effect upon the channel of the river at Morpeth would be, if you introduced this unknown quantity of water you propose to introduce into it—The channel is capable of discharging a given quantity of water with a certain height of flood: if you introduce double the quantity in the same time, how much will you raise it? Of course the river would have to be improved considerably lower than Morpeth.
553. Have you named those improvements? No.
554. Would you describe what you propose to do from Morpeth onwards? I propose to make one cut on this side of Raymond Terrace—at the Devil's Elbow, I think they call it; and another higher up. And I believe that the mouth of the Paterson River, instead of running, as now, almost at right angles with the Hunter, should have its mouth turned down the river, so that the water would be discharged obliquely.
555. You think that would enable the waters of the Paterson to discharge more rapidly? Yes; it would do away with the backing up of the Hunter.
556. Do you not think that the velocity of the discharge of the Paterson is due to the inclination of the surface in times of flood—I believe that water falls because its surface is not perfectly horizontal—If the surface of the Paterson is at a given height, and the surface at Hexham is at another height, the water will flow at a certain velocity—By cutting off that elbow, would you so sensibly affect the slope of surface as to cause the waters of the Paterson to get away more rapidly? It would shorten the course much.
557. How much? I cannot tell how much. If the 20 miles were reduced to 3, the channel would have the whole of the fall it has now in 20 miles.
558. But you cannot say what the effect of that would be? No.
559. In dealing with a matter of this kind, do you not think that a person should first make himself acquainted with the principles upon which these calculations are made, and then apply them to each individual project? That is very well when one is capable of doing so; but in a scheme like this even where parties have not the ability to do so, it is well that common-sense views should be taken, and that gentlemen like yourself should put them in a practical shape afterwards. We know that many similar works have been brought into notice by non-professional men, and that professional gentlemen have afterwards taken them up.
560. But when it comes to proposing certain specific projects as opposed to others equally specific, do you not think they should be each based upon certain ascertained facts and acknowledged quantities? I believe they ought, and no doubt when a professional gentleman came to take up these things he would lay them down to their proper principles.
561. But you do not know the quantity of water to be dealt with in any part of this river? No.
562. Do you know the quantity going past Maitland each second when the flood is at its height? No; I take what you say in the report for granted.
563. Supposing it were possible to let the whole of the flood-water on to Morpeth as fast as it comes to Maitland, have you formed any opinion as to what would be the result? I do not think Morpeth would be injured in the least, because we do not get the flood in an instant; it comes down gradually, and the course being shortened to the sea is really the foundation of my conclusion that it will to a great extent free us from the evils of floods.
564. But that is not based on any computations; it is only general surmise? It is general surmise. But it is a fact that the flood-waters come down by degrees. The flood does not rise 20 feet in a day—it requires three days sometimes; but by the third day, if the river were straightened and shortened, the great bulk of the water would have gone to the sea.
- 565.

565. In what respect does your project differ from that which I propose? I propose to carry the water into Howe's Lagoon. Mr. J. Creer.  
23 Sept., 1869.
566. What is your objection to using the channel of the river as far as practicable? Because it is so very crooked, and this is its natural watercourse. The two are the same in principle.
567. It is only a question of detail and expense? That is all.
568. *Mr. Bennett.*] You would perhaps have considerable cutting in Howe's Lagoon? I do not think it would be advisable to do that unless the river were improved below.
569. *Professor Pell.*] If this water were let suddenly down by this short channel would not the flood rise much more unless the river were improved lower down? I do not think it would be advisable to do this until the river was improved lower down.
570. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you any idea of the difference of level you would get by turning the mouth of the Paterson down the stream? I could not tell you, but there would be a difference. The stream now runs at direct right angles.
571. It is a question whether the cost would be compensated by a fall of 3 or 4 inches? It is a question of cost.
572. *President.*] We have it in evidence that when the floods in the Williams and the Paterson have been discharging for several hours the flood-waters begin to back up the Hunter? I have heard so.
573. Do you think that turning the channel down here would obviate that? Yes.
574. How? Because of the increased stream.
575. The reason the water runs up the Hunter now in times of flood is that it is higher than at the Sixteen Miles; and if it be still higher will not the same state of things obtain? I cannot myself see how it would run up—how is it higher?
576. Because the Paterson is in flood and the Hunter is not? Have you evidence to say that when the Hunter is in flood the water of the Paterson comes up?
577. No; before the flood-waters of the Hunter come down? I have heard that repeatedly, and have no doubt of it; but I do not think if the Hunter were in flood and the Paterson were in flood at the same time that the water of the Paterson would flow back.
578. Then there is another point. Supposing the flood-waters of the Hunter are discharged to a point lower down than the present junction of the Paterson, as you propose, and the Paterson is discharging also, would you not have the same state of things above the junction as below—the same gorging of the river? But with the mouth pointed down the stream it would not be so great as now.
579. Why? Because the tendency of the water would be to go down.
580. The water runs in a river because it is higher at one place than at another, and it runs with a velocity proportionate to the difference of its height. Two or three miles below the present junction of the Paterson and the Hunter the flood attains a certain height; that height must always remain the same, but if the river be improved, it will bring a greater quantity of water on to that point, and the effect will be that of raising the flood level? Yes.
581. So that if the flood rises 10 feet below the junction, when the river is improved it might rise 10 feet 6 inches. Consider what the effect of that will be on the Hunter itself—Will it not be to diminish the present slope of surface, and in consequence its discharging capacity? But I would improve the Hunter lower down—so that the water from the Paterson running into the Hunter would get out so much quicker—by the cuttings at the Devil's Elbow and a little higher up. The river would be shortened 10 or 20 miles, and so much more water would get away. The Paterson would not then have so much effect as at present.
582. Does your project involve anything besides make these short cuts? No.
583. It does not involve any embanking? Yes; I believe there are places along the river which would require embanking, although I am not able to say where, because this plan is the only one I have had to go by. I believe that some parts down the river would have to be embanked.
584. *Professor Pell.*] Would it prevent the water going on to these flats at the back? I believe it would entirely. I do not know that it would in a flood like that of 1857. I would not like to say that in such a flood the back lands would not be flooded; but I am conscientious in my belief that if what I say were carried out, Maitland would be free from floods.
585. But what do you base that belief upon? Mere surmise and my own opinion.
586. Based upon? Based upon what I have read and upon my observation of the floods here.
587. You prefer one line of cutting to another between here and Morpeth? Yes.
588. Did you give us an estimate of its probable cost? Yes, £110,000.
589. Are you prepared to say whether the difference in cost between that and any other general plan of a similar character for shortening the river would be commensurate with the advantages gained, and whether its advantages would be so much greater as to warrant incurring the additional expense? I do not know what the expense of the other plans would be.
590. For instance, that which I suggested? I take up two of your cuts. My idea of taking it into Howe's Lagoon would be a saving simply from its being a watercourse, and it would make the river considerably shorter than your plan would make it.
591. What length do you make it? 3 miles would be the length according to my plan.
592. What would be the length of your cutting? Altogether, 3 miles.
593. Are you prepared to say that the difference in the cost of making those cuttings would be commensurate with the advantage you suppose you would gain? I believe they would if my ideas were carried out. When I suggested my plan, my idea was that the canal should be made navigable, and my measurements were for a navigable river.
594. Is there any reason why the river sketched here [*on Mr. Moriarty's plan*] should not be made navigable just as well, and at far less cost—In fact, if it were deepened in the manner suggested in the report, is there any reason why it should not be navigated? I think these bends [*pointed out by witness on the plan*] would be better if they were out. Those bends would tend to bar the free flow of the water.
595. They would tend in the additional length,—one is 11 and the other 10. You are ten-elevenths of the distance I propose? When the river is in flood, the first sharp corner it comes to it goes over.
596. Did you ever in your life see a straight river? No.
597. Why are rivers not straight? It is not natural.



Mr. J. Creer. 598. You would find if you made that river straight from first to last that it would be as crooked at the end of ten years as at present. There is scarcely a watercourse in England that has not been altered? —

23 Sept., 1869.

599. *Mr. Bennett.*] Would there not be a good deal of rock-cutting in the plan you propose? There would be some rock-cutting in Howe's Lagoon.

600. *President.*] And in the lower part of the work—the railway is through rock-cutting? But this is a long way from the railway.

601. I suppose you would prefer to keep clear of the rock? Yes. Supposing all the land which is useless now about there were purchased to improve the river, a good deal of it would be reclaimed. Look what quantities of land they have saved by improvements in the Clyde.

602. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you know the Clyde of your own knowledge? No.

603. I think you over-estimate the improvements which were made in the Clyde, and that they were made to facilitate navigation, and not to relieve land from the floods? At the same time they did relieve Glasgow from the floods.

604. But the floods at Glasgow are nothing to the floods here? No.

605. Are you aware that a dam was built over the river Clyde above Glasgow? Yes.

606. How can the clearing of the river below affect that? It does, if we can place any reliance on history. I have read Chambers' Journal, and the Cyclopædia, and everything that could bear upon it. Glasgow, when the thaws set in from the mountains, was flooded.

607. *President.*] Above or below the dam? Below, and there are tablets which show the height of the flood. There are men in this town who remember it. But since the river has been deepened the people of Glasgow have been free from floods.

608. *Mr. Bennett.*] The floods in Glasgow could not have been like the floods we have experienced here? They have had sailing-boats about the streets to carry people away from flooded houses.

609. *Professor Pell.*] How long has Glasgow been relieved from these floods? Perhaps between thirty and forty years.

610. Are you aware that the people here were free from floods for twenty-five years consecutively? I believe they were.

611. This freedom from floods for thirty years may have resulted from the absence of heavy falls of rain? Yes, it may.

612. *Mr. Bennett.*] The improvements commenced about thirty years ago, and they are in progress still? Yes.

613. *President.*] They were made to facilitate navigation? Then there are the improvements which have been made in the fens of Lincolnshire. There is an account of these in the 1st volume of Smiles' "Lives of Engineers."

614. The fens of Lincolnshire were embanked for the purpose of reclaiming land. You are of opinion that the increased length of cutting you would have, namely, nearly a mile and a half, would be justified by the saving of distance to the extent of a quarter of a mile. We have seen that the distance saved would be a quarter of a mile by your proposed cuts? It would be more than that, I think.

615. Yours is ten-elevenths of the distance I propose? I certainly think that the shortening of the distance would be worth the extra expense.

616. The cutting of one would be about double that of the other—double the length, and therefore probably double the expense. Supposing the two projects were put before a company—one involving double the cost of the other, and the saving of distance amounted to only one-eleventh of the whole (a quarter of a mile), do you think they would enter on the greater cost to effect so small a saving? I do not think they would unless they could see compensation.

617. In what form? In the better effect of the work.

618. Do you not think that there might be some advantage in making the cuts in the river so as to have the old channel to deposit the surplus material in? Yes.

619. What would you propose to do with the surplus material? I should put the greater portion on the banks to raise them.

620. Then you would have to purchase the land to throw the "spoil" on? I propose to purchase 120 acres, at £40 per acre.

621. *Mr. Bennett.*] You would want about twice the width of the river course to take the river spoil—100 yards on each side? The 100 yards wide I propose would not be 18 feet deep 100 yards wide, but for only one-third of it.

622. *President.*] That would give a very small discharge proportionately? It would give a great deal smaller discharge.

623. You propose that the channel should be 300 feet at the top; what at the bottom? It would be sloped to one-third—100 feet.

624. And at an average depth of 18 feet? At an average centre depth.

625. *Mr. Bennett.*] It would want the same distance as the top of the channel on each side for the spoil?—

626. *President.*] Having all these things in view, you still think it worth incurring all the additional cost for so trifling a saving of distance? I think it is, looking to what I expect from that channel being navigable.

627. Would not the old channel be navigable? Yes; but I believe the expense would be greater for excavation, on account of the water.

628. Could you not put dredges into the channel? Yes.

629. Do you think getting up the stuff by dredging would cost as much as getting it up by ordinary labour? I do not know.

630. *Mr. Bennett.*] Did you calculate the cost of changing the position of the Pitnacree Bridge and Road? Yes; I calculated for another bridge.

631. And also for compensation for the severance from the water of those who would have the water removed from them, and who would no doubt claim compensation? No.

632. *President.*] You calculate on reducing the level of the floods at Morpeth considerably by shortening the channel? Yes.

633. We will look at the map, and see how much you would shorten it below Morpeth. You will shorten it 60 chains by that cut [*the bend near to the Williams*], and the river from this has a fall of 9 inches to the mile,

- mile, so that you would level it  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the expense of that cut, with probably the risk of shutting up this channel, and stopping the navigation altogether. Nature has provided that junction of the Williams to keep the channel clear? Would it not be kept clear by the cut? Mr. J. Creer.  
23 Sept., 1869.
634. No; it would shoal up, and a spit would be formed which would stop the navigation. Do you know the difference of velocity which would be caused by levelling the channel  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches? No.
635. It would be the square root of an inch? Do you not think that more water would flow along the straight cut?
636. *Mr. Bennett.*] If you could keep it deep; but when it was silted up, it would be as though the water were running across a weir? I have always been of opinion that the reason our river is filling up is that the river is so crooked that the water cannot scour.
637. But it would be different here, where there is the junction of another river like that? In a short time, if something is not done, we shall be without a river at Maitland. My experience is that it is a very different river now to what it was when I first came here.
638. *President.*] We have been told that there is no difference in the river? Just above the "Northumberland" there was at one time a great depth of water, and now you could walk across the river.
639. Are you not aware that these changes are always going on in every river—that they are the ordinary operations of nature? Yes.
640. And do you think it possible for man to arrest them? I believe we are so important a district that we ought to do what we can to save the district, if we think anything can be done. No doubt there are differences of opinion on the subject.
641. The question of difference involves the difference in value of the various projects? I should be sorry to see my project gone into if the others were the best; but I think that if the river were shortened and straightened, we should be almost free from floods.
642. If anything were attempted, should not the cheaper plan have the advantage over the more expensive, unless it can be shown that the more expensive one has greater merits? Yes, unless some direct proof were given that it would be worth while going to the extra expense.
643. Do you think that a saving of one-eleventh of the distance between Maitland and Morpeth, at the expense of a mile and a half of cutting of the dimensions you have given, would be commensurate with the expense which must be incurred? Perhaps it would not.
644. *Mr. Bennett.*] With the probability of the cutting being through much harder material, and much more difficult to dispose of? Yes.
645. *Professor Pell.*] By either of these schemes for shortening the river you suppose that a much larger quantity of water would come down in the same time? I am satisfied that if either of the schemes were carried out we should be almost free from floods.
646. And would not a larger quantity of water flow from here in the same time than now? No doubt it would.
647. It would go on to Morpeth? And past Morpeth.
648. Could you suggest any improvement of the river below Morpeth to carry off the water—improvements which would be as effectual as those suggested to improve the river above? The river would require dredging out and deepening.
649. To make up for the great difference occasioned by shortening this channel by 10 miles, it would require extensive improvements to carry off the additional water which would be brought down in the same time. The channel at present is not sufficiently large? I do not think they would have to be gigantic improvements. The very force of the water itself would drive it out to sea.
650. It would have no greater force except it were higher at Morpeth, and the water would not get away quicker? It is so sluggish at present getting down to Morpeth that the whole bulk of the water has time to flood the place right up.
651. *Professor Pell.*] Water does not push itself along—it falls according to the inclination of the surface it happens to be on. Because the water went faster from here to Morpeth, it would not therefore travel faster at Morpeth? I had an experiment made upon a board to measure the rate at which water flows.
652. *President.*] Such experiments are dangerous things to generalize from. All that has been done in the most elaborate and perfect manner by scientific men, and they have given us the result of their experience. They have shown us the velocity with which water will flow in different channels. Water will run in a channel only because water at one end is running away, leaving an absence of water which that in the other part of the channel runs to fill up. The water will not escape from Morpeth faster than it does at present until it has established a greater slope of surface from Morpeth downwards. That would be obtained by the water rising to a greater height at Morpeth than it does at present, and producing heavier floods. If you cause the Paterson to back up, it will overflow and flood the country on its banks. You must look at the whole question from first to last, and see the effect which would result from what you propose, in all the rivers.
653. *Professor Pell.*] If the water going from here to Morpeth down the short incline had the power of pushing the water before it at the same speed, it would do very well? But cannot the river below Morpeth be widened?
654. *President.*] No doubt anything is possible so long as you have the money to do it? And could not embankments be thrown along the river where it is likely to break over?
655. All these things are possible, but there is the element of expense to be considered? There has been ten times as much lost in this district as the cost of those works.
656. How much has been lost—what is the actual amount of loss put into figures? I believe over a million of money.
657. *Professor Pell.*] In what floods? In the whole of them from 1857.
658. In the three floods? There have been about a dozen or fourteen. I have been flooded out of my place six times.
659. In fifteen years? Yes; we have had a considerable number of floods.
660. *President.*] Where do you live? In Devonshire-street. The second time I was flooded out I was on the Horseshoe Bend. When I went there no one could have convinced me that my place would ever have been flooded. I have suffered from the floods ever since. I was flooded three times in Devonshire-street with the back-water alone, without the water coming out of the river, but filling up from the back.
661. Have you paid any attention to the proposed dam now in course of construction at Wallis' Creek? I have.
- 662.

- Mr. J. Croer. 662. Can you describe to us generally what it is proposed to do with it? The gates are to be to the height of the underside of the top rail of the Victoria Bridge.
- 23 Sept., 1869. 663. That is above the highest flood-mark? Yes, two feet above.
664. How are these gates to be constructed—to meet in the centre? Yes.
665. What is to be the thickness of the walls on which these gates are to be hung? I think the front wall is to be 9 feet, but I will not be certain; and I think the side walls are to be 5 feet.
666. And how is it proposed to open and shut these gates? By a chain working with a windlass on the top of the walls, the same as lock gates at home are opened and shut.
667. Does any drift wood or dead timber come down in times of flood? The drift wood goes up.
668. Is there none coming down? No; it goes from the river up the creek.
669. *Professor Pell.*] Did you ever see Wallis' Creek flooded when the Hunter was not flooded? No, never. I have asked every old resident living around that creek, and they never knew the land to be flooded from the creek in their lives except when the water came up from the river. I have asked particularly upon that point. The height of these gates was my own proposition, and I have had to bear a good deal of opposition in consequence. Numbers of people were inclined to have only "fresh" gates, and not high gates; and it was on my proposition that they were to be made of the present height.
670. Are you connected in any way with the construction of the gates? I am an Alderman of West Maitland.
671. *President.*] How do you propose to prevent the water from flowing over the level ground when it breaks over the banks? We do not propose to stop it. When the water gets as high as the banks, it will of course then begin to flow over the lands. The object of the gates is to stop freshes.
672. Supposing that the water inside Wallis' Creek is 10 feet high, and that the water of the flood has risen to the level of the bank on the outside, and that then it should rise a foot very rapidly (as we have seen it), and begin to flow round each side of the walls, what do you think will be the effect on the backing of the walls and the soft alluvial banks? We will make provision that when the water rises to the height of the banks it shall not come immediately round the gate and its foundations. We will take care to throw it away from the gates and let it flow into the creek higher up.
673. *Professor Pell.*] But there will be an enormous quantity of water to be carried off? Yes, but we will not let it go into the creek there. We have high banks at the gates. It will get in elsewhere.
674. Will you carry it round by sluices? I do not know how yet.
675. There will be 2 or 3 feet of water over the top of the banks in time of flood? Not there; very little water will go over the banks at the flood-gates.
676. If you have a strong stream of water a foot deep running over a level bank, do you not think there is a risk of its cutting a fresh channel for itself? I do not know. I do not think that the water will do any harm to the flood-gates.
677. All this country is low and flooded? Yes, but the banks are good high banks. The water will be flowing into the basin long before it would rise so high as to go over the banks.
678. But the proposal is to bank out all this, is it not? No. The first place where the water flows in is through the old "Rose Inn" yard. There are 18 inches of water there before it breaks over anywhere else. I know that so well, because during the last flood, as one of the Improvement Committee, I had a body of men there stopping it in with bags.
679. *Professor Pell.*] How deep are the foundations of the walls on which the gates are to be hung? You saw the height they are at present.
680. Yes? That is 5 feet from the foundation. There are 18 inches of concrete and 18 inches of masonry underground.
681. *Mr. Bennett.*] What depth of water was there yesterday on the floor of the lock-gates—leakage water—a foot or so? There would be some.
682. And the floor you say consists of—? 18 inches of masonry and 18 inches of concrete.
683. *Professor Pell.*] Do you think there is any chance of the water working under there? No.
684. *President.*] What sort of a bottom is it—clay? Yes.
685. Is it good clay or alluvial matter—the same as the banks? It is better than the banks. At first it was thought that "fresh" gates would be sufficient to keep out the water, and that it would be necessary to make them only as high as the banks. My reason for proposing the high gates was for the protection of the gates themselves, because if the water were allowed to flow over the top it would wash away the soil.
686. Do you suppose that these gates will always remain perfectly true and not cant in dry weather? That has got to be tested.
687. Supposing they get out of truth. They will not always have the pressure to which lock-gates are subject. If they were to cast after being exposed to the summer's sun, and a flood were to come down, what would be the effect if they did not come together at the foot 8 or 9 inches? I do not think that timber 18 inches thick is very likely to cast. These gates will be 18 inches thick.
688. You mean the frame-work? Yes.
689. But it might cant and get out of truth? I scarcely think that timber-work so heavy and so well framed and braced would cast.
690. Supposing that instead of closing mathematically true, the gates should be jammed at the top and open at the bottom, what do you suppose the result would be? They would let the water in.
691. But what effect would the tremendous jet passing through there have upon the soft ground? I do not think it would affect it.
692. Do you think there is any danger of the drift timber and rubbish getting in between the gates and the mitre-sills? No. In the construction of these gates they have taken up the plan of the Prince's Dock Gates at Liverpool. They are constructed of the same strength.
693. The Prince's Dock Gates have the pressure against them every day to keep them up to the mark? I do not think these gates will cast, but I have not sufficient experience to know.
694. *Mr. Bennett.*] Are there to be any sluices in these gates? No. The impression that Wallis' Creek would be a safety-valve I do not agree with. I think that if it had not been for the floods, by this time our population would have been doubled, and I have no doubt that the revenue derived from the district would also have been doubled.

Mr. John Mitchell called in and examined :—

695. *President.*] You have seen nearly all the floods which have desolated this district? Yes, since the flood of 1840.

696. Was there any large flood between 1840 and 1857? No.

697. The 1864 flood was a bad one, was it not? Yes, the 1864 flood was a very bad one, and so was that of 1867.

698. Was the flood of 1840 a very bad one? It was not so very bad—it was not felt so much as that of 1857—it did not come quite so high up into the town either.

699. Did you observe any peculiar effects connected with these floods which you consider worth describing to us, further than the general fact of the water coming to a certain height—did you observe anything with regard to the set of the floods? I know all the sets of the floods, because I was out in the boats—I know the set of the whole of them.

700. Did it seem to you during the flood of 1857 that the Paterson and the Hunter were at their height about the same time? No, the flood rose in the Paterson in both instances first.

701. And had it commenced to discharge before the flood in the Hunter became bank high? We had the Paterson down before the Hunter, and then the Hunter backed the Paterson up. The Paterson then became quite still, and you could see the sticks drifting up the river as fast as they were drifting down in other places—it was so calm.

702. *Mr. Bennett.*] As far as Dunmore? Yes, as far as Dunmore, and about there. We used to paddle a little canoe about there when the flood was at its height.

703. *President.*] If by any project the flood was raised a little higher at Morpeth than it was in 1857, it would bank up the Paterson still higher? Yes.

704. And would it do a great amount of damage? It would cover the lands about there.

705. So that if anything is undertaken for the improvement of the Hunter and which would have the effect of raising the flood at Morpeth, the effect on the Paterson must be taken into consideration? Quite so. My idea is that the water is blocked about Mount Pleasant. Morpeth gets flooded before any other place. The water rushes down until it gets to Morpeth. It comes in up at Hinton and there it gets checked in the first instance and begins to back up. When the water begins to rise at Morpeth the current decreases.

706. Does it begin to rise at Morpeth the fastest? The water rushes down the Hunter and the Paterson, and meets at Morpeth and blocks up.

707. *Professor Pell.*] Before it rises at Maitland? Before Maitland is very much flooded. It depends upon the quantity of water coming down here; but when it gets to Morpeth, and Morpeth gets flooded, I have always found that the currents here are not nearly so strong.

708. The channel below the junction is not much larger than it is above? I do not think it is a great deal larger.

709. Have you formed in your own mind any project of improvement, so as to get rid of the injuries caused by the floods? I have had an idea about it.

710. Would you oblige us by stating what it is? Yes. I think relief could be given by taking the water by Batti Swamp and then across to Raymond Terrace, either at the back of Raymond Terrace Town, or through the Town, which would be the easiest way, and down to where the water would escape into Port Stephens Bay.

711. What distance is it from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens? In a direct line, I should say it is about 12 or 13 miles. I have ridden over the land, and know it very well. There is a piece of high land known as Box Hill almost opposite to Hinton, and this seems to be the point where the water is backed from.

712. Do you think there is no obstruction then between Morpeth and Maitland that joins the Hunter? There are several obstructions in the river. There is one place where there is a narrow neck of land between the Hunter and the Paterson—it is so narrow that you could almost throw a stone across it. If the Paterson were eased, a portion of the water of the Hunter would flow past Morpeth sooner than it does now in times of flood.

713. Then you would still allow the water to come down the tortuous channel of the Hunter as far as that point? I think as far as the river is concerned, it affected it very little until some of those dams were put up at Bolwarra. The water has always broken across and been delivered at Largs; but they have altered that by putting up dams.

714. In point of fact, the water takes a straight course from the centre of the valley? Yes; I have in many instances tried to get up there in boats, but I have found that the current is stronger there than it is in the river. A portion of this land on the Paterson is very low.

715. Generally, your proposition would be, to cut a fresh channel for the Paterson, to begin with? I think if there is any cutting done to shorten that river, or any wish to take water out of the channel of the Hunter, there would be more gained by taking it out this way than any other.

716. Rather than allow the waters to come down the present channel of the Hunter, you would prefer cutting a fresh channel? I am hardly prepared to answer that question, because my theory perhaps is rather a strange one. I have always argued in this way,—that the Hunter has generally carried the water almost within its own banks, until it began to block at Morpeth. When it has been blocked back it has overflowed.

717. But do not the floods in the Hunter commence to overflow the land about Maitland long before the flood has attained its height at Morpeth? Not in all cases. The Paterson comes down, and then the Hunter comes down, and there is not sufficient space for the water to get away. The rising of the rivers has been very regular, the Paterson and the Hunter both rising together. We have made rough observations—one man on one river, and another on the other.

718. It is altogether a varying quantity, depending upon the rainfall at various points? Yes; but when there is a general rain, they rise about the same time.

719. In cases such as that, do you find that the floods in the Paterson themselves remain up for any length of time? Very seldom, when the Hunter is not up.

720. Have you known an instance when the Hunter was in flood and the Paterson was not in flood? Yes.

721. What is the effect then at Morpeth? I have not seen the effect at Morpeth. I have only seen the effect on our own river, which backs up and sometimes rises a little. If there is a large flood in the Hunter we are sure to have a flood in the Paterson, more or less.

Mr. J.  
Mitchell.

23 Sept., 1869.

722.

Mr. J.  
Mitchell.

23 Sept., 1869.

722. Do you have the floods at the same time? The Paterson is straighter than the Hunter, and the water has less distance to travel; consequently the water is down in the Paterson, in a general way, before the great body of water comes down the Hunter.
723. As a general rule the flood in the Paterson has pretty well passed off before the Hunter water catches it? Yes, as a general rule.
724. Is the same found to be the case with regard to the Williams? No, I do not think it is. The Williams River comes down slowly in some instances, but on one or two occasions it has come down very fast and very high. A good deal of the Williams water passes away before the Hunter water catches it.
725. Then in your opinion it is the remains of the flood in the Paterson and Williams, assisted by the beginning of the Hunter flood, that causes the great rise at Morpeth? It must affect it, because the water has less room to escape. But I think that if we had a large flood in the Hunter, and neither the Paterson nor the Williams rose, the low land about Maitland would be flooded, and I believe it would flow across even from the Hunter on to a good deal of the low lands of the Paterson.
726. You would prefer relieving the Hunter by a cut below Bolwarra and across to Largs? That would relieve Maitland. The water would commence passing quicker, and would to a great extent clear Maitland and the low lands here; but if provision were not made to take it away as fast in proportion below, the lower portion would suffer as much as it does now.
727. And, in a money point of view, the same injury would be done? The water would block, and the flood would have almost the same effect.
728. So that practically you would derive but little benefit from it? There would be little benefit unless provision were made below Morpeth to carry off the water faster.
729. Having regard to the improvement of the outflow of the river, and to the uncertainty which attends all straight cuts and new cuts, do you not think the safest course would be to confine one's attention to the improvement of the natural channel of the river, rather than attempt any gigantic scheme for the construction of new channels? Perhaps so.
730. I mean from Morpeth downwards? I believe it would be of very great assistance even from Morpeth down; but I have never been to Morpeth much in flood-time, because if you get there you cannot get back conveniently.
731. Do you think there would be any difficulty in draining the back lands of Wallis' Creek by constructing proper open drains for the flood-water, so that it could subside as soon as the river goes down? Up that valley a great portion of the land is very low.
732. Still it is higher than the river? No doubt it could be drained.
733. Do you think it would be possible to protect the town of Maitland by constructing embankments round it, following the Hunter on one side and Wallis' Creek on the other? I do not think it would protect the town much.
734. Not if you made the banks high enough to keep out the floods; I am speaking of the town? The watersheds are so very large.
735. There is no great watershed in the town? If we get a flood here, a continuous flood, the water is kept to a height for a week almost. The accumulation from the back would bring the water round us almost as much as it ever was.
736. But if there were an embankment right round the town, do you not think that would protect it effectually? It would protect the town to a certain extent, but then the district would suffer for the town's benefit.
737. In what way? Every place you shut up to keep the water out would make the flood so much higher in other places.
738. Do you think that the putting of an embankment round the town would make any sensible alteration in the flooded area? I do not think that the banking of the town would make a very great difference, because the water has never been very high upon Maitland; but Wallis' Creek has acted as a sort of easer to the river just at the point where it wanted it. The flood extends back here for miles and miles.
739. Then you are opposed to the plan of constructing these flood-gates? Decidedly, although I have as much interest out that way as on this side of the river.
740. You are a practical man, and I should like to ask you whether, considering that the banks are soft alluvial soil, you think those gates will stand? I do not think they will. The only plan I can see is to face them with rubble stone, either hand-packed or thrown in till they find their own basis.
741. To face the banks? Yes, in places where there will be any wear.
742. Supposing the flood were to rise to a height of two or three feet over the banks of Wallis Creek and flow round by the gates and into the creek again, would it have the effect of undermining the banks? Very little, I think. The banks are generally grassed, and it is astonishing the wear they will take. Where there is no grass the water would soon wear the banks away.
743. Supposing the water in Wallis' Creek were many feet lower than the water in the Hunter, and the water fell in a cataract over the banks into the creek, would it not have the effect of cutting away the banks? No, when the water once began to get into the creek it would find its way in a thousand places at once.
744. Would it not run in very fast over the banks? It would run on both sides some distance away from the creek, and run in where the banks are low. It will not get into the creek where the banks are high. A little distance from the flood-gates the land falls away, and the water would run over these low lying lands into the creek until the creek was full.
745. And what will be the effect of a large body of water tumbling over the bank to fill up the creek? It will be to cut down any alluvial obstruction it comes against. Wherever the water pours on to the alluvial banks it will wash them away.
746. Do you think there is any danger of the washing away of the alluvial soil to such an extent as to form a fresh channel? No, I think not; they would guard against that from time to time.
747. They may protect a hundred feet or so, but the operation I speak of would only be transferred from that point to another. The process of undermining would still go on. You would only transfer the scene of operation? I think their idea will be to make it sufficiently high to protect itself. If they allow the water to come in about their flood-gates it will eat them away.
748. What would be the state of those gates after being exposed to the dry summer weather—Do you think they will cast? I have never seen the plan.
749. They are like ordinary lock-gates, but enormously heavy? If they are well framed they might be built so that they cannot cast.

750. Should you not apprehend that there would be a tendency to cast? I think they should build them with such a substance of timber (say 14 inches thick) as would make it very difficult for them to cast.

751. You would have to depend not on the timber itself but on the tenons? The butts should have as good a retaining power as if they were solid, and if they were well and closely drawn up together I do not think the gates would cast.

752. This is a side view of the gate [*plan shown to witness*].—Is there no chance of that buckling? No, I think not. I have watched the effect of floods upon gates, and I have been astonished at what a small piece of wood would bear.

753. My impression is that they would cast and get out of truth, and have a V-shaped opening at the top or bottom? In all probability there will be a leakage, but I think the gates will answer the purpose of keeping back the principal portion of the water.

754. But if there should happen to be any opening at the bottom, and there is a strong stream of water, will not the effect be to undermine the ground at the bottom of the creek? I think not if they coat the bottom with pitchet and throw in rubble. I put up flood-gates 24 feet high to open from top to bottom. I had only one sill in the centre. I made them of three plies of flooring boards crossed and felted between and pitched. The weight of the water would make them bend and fit pretty closely up to the jambs, but I believe the water could never have broken a single flooring board.

755. *Mr. Bennett.*] Had you 25 feet pressure? I have had about 19 feet on the face and about 2 feet on the back.

756. What were the dimensions of those gates? They were 20 feet high, with 4 feet openings.

757. And they would spring up to the face? Yes, the doors would spring up—I had to loose the hinges.

758. To allow it to adjust itself? So that as the pressure came to the bottom of the gate the hinge would give out a little to the top, and as the weight came more on to the centre the hinge would go back again. My gates were hung from the top.

759. I was going to ask you whether gates framed in that way, and not kept up by the pressure of the water except in times of flood, and exposed to the blazing sun in summer, would not cant and get out of the true line? Yes, they would cant a little in that way. If we hang a common gate out in the weather, and brace it up ever so well, it will cant. In that instance the gates may be for years and not be wet.

760. *Professor Pell.*] Except just at the bottom? Except just at the bottom, where the tide comes. I am thinking whether they could not be braced with iron.

761. *President.*] It is so difficult to brace it on the flat? Yes, it is.

762. You may brace it so as to keep it parallel. Does the tide ever get up to the foot of these gates? I think it will; but there will not be more than a foot, I should think. There will be very little water except when the creeks are in fresh.

763. Are there any cobra in these creeks? I think so.

764. Is it intended to copper the mitre sill of these gates? I do not know. There is any quantity of cobra in all our tidal rivers. We have plenty about Maitland and in the Paterson. If you put a board down as hard as iron, in six months you will find it full of cobra.

765. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you any idea as to the probable amount the people would be inclined to pay per acre per annum to be relieved from the floods? Not the slightest.

766. Do you think they would pay anything? They would if they were compelled. I have no doubt at all that whichever way you go to work, if you please one you will displease half a dozen.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

P. F. ADAMS, Esq.,

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

PROFESSOR PELL.

Mr. John Atkinson called in and examined:—

767. *President.*] You can afford us some information, I believe, in reference to the subject of this inquiry? Yes, I can; I have had a good deal of experience of the floods.

768. Will you be so good as to tell us what you know about them? Do you mean the heights of the floods?

769. Those are matters of measurement? A wonderful sight of damage has been done by the floods in this district since 1857.

770. Could you give us an estimate of that damage—could you put it into figures, and give us the money value? Not very particularly. I have at times made calculations, as far as I was able. According to my calculation, there has been near upon a million of money lost in this district by the floods.

771. *Professor Pell.*] During the last ten or twelve years? Yes.

772. *President.*] How much of that was due to the flood of 1867? A great quantity.

773. Could you put it into figures? No, not now.

774. Perhaps you would be good enough to furnish us with the statement in writing? Yes, I will do so.

775. And the amount of injury done in each flood that goes to make up the total you have named. What part of the district do you reside in? I reside in West Maitland, close to Wallis' Creek.

776. Then you are one of those interested in the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek? Yes; my view of the flood-gates is that they will be a great benefit.

777. To the country about Wallis' Creek? Yes; I think they will not only benefit Wallis' Creek, but that they will also benefit the whole district. My reason for that opinion is that while the water is coming down it is flowing in at Wallis' Creek and filling it up until it becomes a level, and then when the water overflows—the up-country water which comes down when the place is full—it takes a straight cut to Morpeth. But by the flood-gates being there, the water at first, instead of filling up this place, would flow off to Morpeth, and then afterwards when the water overflowed it would have this place to fill in.

778.

Mr. J.  
Mitchell.

23 Sept., 1869.

Mr. J.  
Atkinson.

24 Sept., 1869.

Mr. J.  
Atkinson.  
24 Sept., 1869.

778. You would keep that as a reservoir? It will make a reservoir in such a flood as that of 1857 or 1867.
779. Is not the object to keep out such floods as those? No, the object of the gates is to keep out lesser floods. We do not expect to be saved from great floods by those flood-gates alone. There must be something done further down the river.
780. Is it in contemplation to do anything more? No, the object of the gates is only to benefit in the time of the smaller floods.
781. *Professor Pell.*] But you think there will be a collateral benefit as well—that the first flood-water will go down the stream before the second wave comes? Yes.
782. *President.*] And you think it will be an advantage to keep that as a safety-valve for the second wave? I think it will be a benefit to the whole district, because when the second wave comes it will have all that place to fill in. The general injury done at Wallis' Creek on this side and further up is after the water begins to fall about Morpeth.
783. And about Maitland? Yes; our damage arises from the fact that the water continues to go up there long after the river begins to fall. I have known it to be running up there three days after the river has fallen. When the river is falling at Morpeth it is breaking over our banks, and it will fill up the whole flat before the river is sufficiently down to prevent it from destroying the whole of the produce.
784. How long does Wallis' Creek continue to discharge after the Hunter has subsided? Six or eight weeks, after a large flood.
785. And is it draining out with a strong stream the whole of that time? Yes.
786. Have you observed whether the flood-waters have any enriching effect on the land there? On some parts of it they have, and on some parts they have not. The floods rob one part and benefit another.
787. I am speaking of Wallis' Creek? I am speaking of Wallis' Creek also.
788. Does the water run with great rapidity over the flats? When it breaks over the river and flows through East Maitland to Morpeth there is a strong stream then.
789. And that you think will always be the case? Yes, until something else is done to benefit the district besides the erection of the flood-gates.
790. That scouring action of which you speak is only due to the water breaking over at other parts and not at Wallis' Creek? The strong current on the flats is not caused by the water flowing up. On this side of Maitland the flooding is worse than anywhere, because it flows through the creek and has to go out through the creek. The water is often on the land for six or eight weeks.
791. But if the land were properly drained, so that the swampy parts might discharge into Wallis' Creek, and if there were sluices on those drains at the outlets to open outwards, do you not think the water would flow off much more quickly than at present? Not much. There are odd parts which are not drained at all, but the principal part of the land is drained, and as soon as the creek is down the water can go off the land. We have tunnels through the bank.
792. You are doing that now? It has been done several years.
793. Is it done sufficiently? It is sufficient to take the water off as soon as the creek goes down.
794. But if the creek were made larger so as to enable it to discharge more rapidly, that would allow the ground to be more quickly drained? Yes; but the greatest difficulty is to get it out of Wallis' Creek; the river keeps it up.
795. *Professor Pell.*] But after the river is gone down? When the river is gone down, the creek is gone down. There is a good deal of land at the back which requires six or eight weeks to drain.
796. An improved system of drainage would take it off more rapidly; would not that be beneficial? Yes, and if the creek were improved. There are many places where the bank has broken down and made dams across it, and there are old trunks of trees stopping the free course of the water.
797. If the same thing were done to Wallis' Creek that is suggested should be done to the Hunter—if the channel were improved so as to discharge the water more rapidly, and if the back lands were drained well into it, would not that be a great benefit? It would be a great benefit.
798. *Professor Pell.*] Are you well acquainted with the value of property in this district generally? I know pretty well what is the value of the land.
799. How much a year per acre are the best lands worth—the flooded lands? The best land is letting from £3 to £4 per acre.
800. What is about the average for the good land on the flats? The rent paid for the good land is from £2 to £2 10s. per acre, taking the whole average of the good land, and if it was not for the floods it would let for £3 an acre.
801. How much more per acre do you think you would get, on an average, if the lands were entirely free from floods? It would make a difference of from £1 10s. to £2 per acre.
802. You are sure that it would make a difference of £1 an acre per annum? It would make a difference greater than that. You could add 30s. with safety if there were no floods.
803. Do you think farmers would pay £1 per acre more to be guaranteed against damage by floods? I would pay £2 per acre if they could guarantee me free from floods.
804. *President.*] Are you a tenant or a proprietor? I am only a tenant. I hold a great deal of land in the flats.
805. About how many acres have these farmers generally? The run of the farms is from 20 to 60 acres.
806. There are not many, more than 60 acres? No, there are not many who have above that quantity under cultivation.
807. You mean that the land under cultivation on the farms generally is from 20 to 60 acres? Yes.
808. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do these lands ever suffer from drought? Yes.
809. Much? Some parts suffer a good deal from drought.
810. If in addition to being relieved from floods the farmers were relieved from drought by a scheme of irrigation which would give them always command of water, what would be the additional increase in the value of the land? Our land is not in such a position that we could possibly do it.
811. But I ask you the question—Supposing it were possible, would it not be a great advantage? It would be a great advantage to us; but our low land does not suffer so much from the drought as from the water.
812. *Mr. Adams.*] You think it would be only a trifling benefit to you to be supplied with water in time of drought? It would be only trifling, because the dry seasons in our flats are our best seasons.
813. You rather like a drought? No; we do not suffer from the regular rains unless they come down with a great dash and the water overflows our banks.

814. *Mr. Bennett.*] But do you not suffer from the want of rains? Yes, we suffer like the rest of the country, but not to any great extent.

815. *President.*] How many crops do you consider you have lost through droughts during the last ten years? I might safely say that I have lost fifteen crops in the ten years.

816. From droughts? No, from floods.

817. But how many crops have you lost from droughts? I have never lost a crop at all from drought. I have always had some return.

818. *Professor Pell.*] And when you get small crops by reason of the drought you obtain better prices? Generally we get a better price, so that we do not suffer much loss.

819. Do you not suffer less from drought in this district than they do in others, in consequence of the lands lying low? Lucerne is a great thing grown in this district, and on a great many of our flats its roots grow down to the water. I have a great flat of lucerne where all the roots go down to the water, and it will supply itself with moisture in the driest summer.

820. *Professor Pell.*] And in those dry summers you get better prices? Yes; but it is not all the land where the lucerne draws the water it wants, but on my land the drier the season the better the lucerne grows.

821. *Mr. Bennett.*] You own some of the lowest-lying land? Yes, but there is a good bit lower than mine. I have noticed another thing since I have been living in this district, and that is with respect to the flood-gates. I have seen the river and the back-water keep the creek nearly at a level, when it would be now flowing up a little, and then flowing down a little, but it has never come near the top of the banks. That has convinced me that the district would never be flooded by its own water.

822. *President.*] You are now speaking of small floods? I am speaking of the rain. When we get our flood-gates up we shall not I think be flooded, because the water that falls in the locality is not sufficient to overflow the banks. It is the water that backs in out of the Hunter that does the damage.

823. You have never known an instance of Wallis' Creek being flooded bank high when the Hunter was not so? I never saw it overflow of itself. It does some six or seven miles back, but the banks are very low there, and the land is grass land. It soon flows over there, but it is soon back again.

824. *Professor Pell.*] Have you ever known Wallis' Creek to be flooded when the Hunter was not? No, nor anything near being flooded.

825. Did you ever find a freshet coming down when there was none in the Hunter? Yes, there have been freshes there when there has been no fresh in the Hunter to any great extent. When the rain falls here it generally happens that some falls about the Hunter, but then the rain may not extend beyond Singleton. In such times it has never come anything near overflowing the banks.

826. Does the stream bring down any timber with it? Very little from that way. Generally, the timber that comes down has been taken up first.

827. *President.*] Have you noticed any difference in your crops a year or so after floods, as compared with your crops the year before—do the floods seem to have any enriching effect upon the land like the manuring of the soil? Supposing we had had a flood this winter, our crops would have been much less in the coming season. The land becomes sour after the floods, and it must have a summer's sun before it is sweetened.

828. If you could get the water off quickly before it stagnates on the land, and you had the advantage of the top-dressing the flood would give it, do you think that in a year or two the land would recover itself? If the water went off quickly the land would suffer no bad effects. It is when the water lies on the land for a considerable time that so much damage is done.

829. *Professor Pell.*] The year after the flood—after a summer—is the land better for the deposit left by a flood? In some parts it is better, and in some parts it is worse. In some places it washes the soil away, but where it leaves a sediment it is richer after a summer's working.

830. Is there not a very small quantity of land liable to be washed in the way you speak of? There is not more than half the land on our side that it benefits—not above a third, and it injures all the rest.

831. *President.*] Is two-thirds of the whole of that area subjected to a rapid current in the time of a very big flood? No; it flows round by the back of Maitland.

832. I understood you to say that it was only where there was a rapid run of water that injury was done? To the land?

833. Yes? No; I mean where the land lies high and the water goes on it for a small depth and washes backwards and forwards—all about there it injures it. It washes a good deal of soil away from there, and takes it further down into the flat. All the land that is washed in that way is the worse for it.

834. Is there much mud brought down—is the water very thick? Yes, in some parts. On this side of Maitland by the flood in 1864 we had a good deal of stuff left on the land.

835. Do you find a thick coating of mud in the houses and other places when the water goes away? There is a very thick surface of mud where there is a current. In some places further back it is about the thickness of a penny piece; in others it is an inch. There is no great quantity only where there is a current. On the other side of the river the flood leaves a good deal in some parts.

836. *Mr. Adams.*] Of what height is the land you have mentioned generally above the low-water level of the Hunter—I mean the land you spoke of as your own? About 7 feet. We dig down 7 feet before we come to water.

837. That you consider to be about the level of low-water in the Hunter? Yes; we find in our wells that the water rises and falls in a day with the rise and fall of the tide. As the creek rises, we find the water rise in our wells, and so we take that as a level.

838. What extent of land do you estimate there is on Wallis' Creek of the same height as that of which you speak? There is a very large quantity, but I could not give you any particular statement of the quantity.

839. Can you describe the localities in which land of that height exists, by their local names? Land like that which I have described lies about Maitland, Louth Park, Dagworth, Brooks' Flat, and Hungerford Swamps.

840. Are there any other places? Yes, several other, but I cannot now remember their names.

841. And that is all from 7 to 9 feet above low-water in the Hunter? Yes, that appears to be something like the level of it.

842. Can you tell approximately what number of days in the year you suffer from the back-water from the Hunter flooding that land? For how many days after we have had a flood?

Mr. J.  
Atkinson.

24 Sept., 1869.



- Mr. J. Atkinson. 843. No; in ordinary years are you often flooded by the waters of the Hunter? No; only when there is a flood. Before the year 1857, so far as I am aware, we never had any damage done. Some years before that I believe the people sustained injury, but I was not then in the country. Since the year 1857 we have scarcely had a free year. One year the land has been washed and soured so that we got nothing, and the next year there would be a flood again. We had three, besides freshes. There were several freshes which flooded the land over there.
- 24 Sept., 1869. 844. Were those freshes from Wallis' Creek? No, they were from the Hunter. We have had a good many floods since that of 1857 which came over the banks; we have had three large ones. They began in 1861 or 1862. We were flooded again in 1864. The land I was on was flooded five times. Then it was flooded again in 1867. Then we had another fresh which flowed in from the Hunter, and flooded us in 1868. We have had scarcely one season since 1857 but we have suffered from floods.
845. All from the water of the Hunter, and not from the water of Wallis' Creek? I have never noted it from the water of our own creek. I noticed once, when the water was quite level, some days it was running up and some days it was running down. That was about the heaviest rain we ever had out this way.
846. *President.*] What year was that? In 1864.
847. Was that during the flood? No, before.
848. *Professor Pell.*] When there was only a slight fresh in the river? Yes.
849. *President.*] Did that inundate any of the lands of Wallis' Creek? There was some surface water.
850. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you recollect how long it was before the flood—if it was a month or so? If I remember rightly, that was about November.
851. But it was not the same rain that caused the flood? No, the flood came in February.
852. *Mr. Adams.*] You anticipate that the advantage of these flood-gates will be to keep out what you call freshes, which would raise the water 14 or 15 feet? They would keep them out if it rose 20 feet. There have only been three or four floods when these gates would not have been a benefit to us. Those were,—two in 1857, one in 1864, and one in 1867. The flood-gates would be of no benefit in those cases, but in all the others I believe they would have benefited us considerably.
853. *President.*] Can you give us any idea how long the Hunter remains in flood during the freshets you dread so much? Sometimes for a great length of time, and sometimes only for a very short period. It is according to what water there is coming down. Sometimes it will bide a day or two running down—then it rises again, and then it falls. It depends a great deal upon the way the rain has fallen.
854. If the Hunter were improved so as to let off these freshes more rapidly, would that be a benefit to Wallis' Creek? Yes; it is this that has done us the damage.
855. The small freshets? The small freshes have done us more damage than the great floods. The great floods do leave something on the land, but those which only just overflow the banks only sour the land and injure us for years.
856. But if the freshets could be got away rapidly no serious damage would be sustained? No.
857. *Professor Pell.*] Is yours the only part of the country where they suffer much from these freshets? They do not suffer so much below, because immediately the river goes down, the water goes off their land, but in our case when the water has overflowed the banks it has to run away in small channels.
858. Do these freshets flood the land down the river? More than half of them do not affect the farmers down the river at all. They flood us, but not them.
859. How many acres of land up here are liable to be injured in that way by those freshets? I should think 5 or 6 square miles is of that sort of land.
860. *Mr. Adams.*] It is more like 20 square miles? I think it is more than that altogether; but the flat I live on is about 5 square miles. Wallis' Creek will drain it all.
861. But slowly? Yes, very slowly.
862. *Professor Pell.*] You think there would be no difficulty if the Hunter were improved? The creek also would want improving.
863. *President.*] Supposing you had a flood at Wallis' Creek and no flood on the Hunter, would there be much inundation on the back lands anywhere up the creek? I believe about Brooks' Flat they do suffer something from the Wallis' Creek water.
864. Do they suffer for any length of time? No, not for any lengthened period.
865. But if the creek were deepened and straightened, and the bars removed, would not that have a beneficial effect? Yes, those are the greatest hindrances to the water. Some of those bars are caused by the breaking away of the banks.

Mr. John Ewing called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Ewing. 866. *President.*] You are acquainted with the effects of the great floods in the Hunter? Yes.
- 24 Sept., 1869. 867. Do you reside in the town or near it? I reside in East Maitland, on the other side of the Victoria Bridge.
868. Will you give us your views, if you please, as to the best means of mitigating the injuries arising from the floods? I have been in the district now fifteen years, and have seen all the floods from 1857; and I have never altered my views in the least as to the best mode of preventing the floods. Shortly after the big flood of 1857 I agitated considerably to have the sharp bends cut out of the river betwixt this and Morpeth, as the best means of doing away with the floods, and I have more than once brought the subject before the community in the School of Arts in the way of debates. I always advocated the straightening of the river as the cheapest and the simplest plan.
869. You have advocated the improvement of the river as regards Maitland? As regards Maitland.
870. Have you considered the effect of these works to which you allude on Morpeth? I have considered that subject, and I think it is scientifically demonstrable that the straightening of the river would not at all injuriously affect Morpeth.
871. You think it would not raise the floods there? No. Immediately after Mr. Moriarty brought out his report, I dissented from a conclusion in that report, which was that Morpeth would be injuriously affected by the floods. I brought up the question in the School of Arts whether the straightening of the river would injuriously affect Morpeth; but the people here have not much scientific knowledge and so the matter was not much discussed, but I think it is easily demonstrable that the straightening of the river would not injuriously affect Morpeth.

872. Perhaps you will be so good as to demonstrate it? The circular bends in the river to all intents and purposes operate as dams. There is a large bend at Narrowgut—that is the largest bend; it is about 7 miles round it. At all these bends where the cuttings are shown [on the plan] it is easy to observe, when the river is flooded, how the water is passing over them. At that point 10 miles below Maitland I have observed the water passing over, and I estimated from the current flowing down the ploughed cultivation land that there must be nearly 2 feet of difference between the level of that point and that at Morpeth. Mr. J. Ewing.  
24 Sept., 1869.

873. You estimated a difference of 2 feet in the level? About 2 feet. I have seen the water flowing over what is called Smith's Pig Run. There is a place there that I have estimated it must be about 8 or 10 inches or it may be a foot difference of level from half a mile below Wallis' Creek to the next sharp bend.

874. What do you estimate about that? That there is a difference of level,—that there is from 8 inches to a foot fall of water between the two points when the river is overflowing its banks. I have never noticed this bend [indicated on the plan], but it will follow the same law.

875. What law? The proportion of fall to the distance—the same fall per foot.

876. All these heights have been ascertained by actual measurement? I am speaking now only from my own observation. I am speaking of the surface of the water, not when it is at its extreme height, but when it is just breaking over the banks. When the water is at its extreme height there is very little difference; it is then like one great sea.

877. The level of the bank would indicate that? The bank is so much broken that I think it would be better estimated by the current of the water.

878. *Professor Pell.*] How does that affect the question? I was taking it that these bends act in the capacity of dams. You will easily understand that if in a straight river we place a dam, and impede the water to a depth of 2 feet, that dam floods the country immediately above it from a depth of 2 feet until it runs out to nothing. If the dam was taken away in time of flood when it was full, there would be a little inundation; but after that the stream would be the same as when the dam was in existence, because the same quantity of water had to flow over the dam and form the river below. So that whether the dam is in its place, or whether it is removed, the river is precisely similar.

879. Do you take the element of time into your consideration? Yes. Supposing these bends were cut away and the river straightened, there would not be one particle of water more passing down the river into Morpeth in a given time (say in an hour) than now passes, with all the bends.

880. You think so? The same quantity of water that comes to Maitland has to go to Morpeth, and it matters not whether it goes in a straight line or in a crooked line.

881. *Professor Pell.*] Or quickly or slowly? Granted, if you made a shorter course, it would run quicker and shallower.

882. *President.*] Supposing a stream is discharging a given quantity of water in a second of time at a point we call A, towards another point lower down which we will call B, and that between these two points is an enormous lake,—the water coming down during two days past A is discharging part past B, and the other part is running into this enormous lake? Yes.

883. Well, would you say, under those circumstances, that the same quantity of water passed B that came down past A? When the lake became as full as it could hold, precisely.

884. But supposing in the meantime the flood at A had been distributing part at B and part into the lake, would you say the same height would be attained at B as was reached at the point A? I have looked at it in that way, and I think there would be a little, but very little difference.

885. And supposing the lake was large enough to take the whole of it, how much of the water would come down by the point B? It would stand until it evaporated by the sun, and none would come.

886. But supposing the lake would contain only one-half, how much then would pass the point B? The other half.

887. Therefore, if you can show some place between two points on a river over which the water breaks and flows by allowing it to spread over that surface or lake, you must admit that there will not be the same discharge at the point B as at the point A? I do not think your illustration is exactly similar. I do not think it is exactly analogous with what we have here. The straightening of the river would not reduce the quantity of the water you speak of as a lake. The bends of the river represent your lake.

888. No, they do not; the flooded lands represent the lake? Yes; but the bends of the river represent a considerable part of the lake.

889. *Professor Pell.*] You say that the straightening of the river will not have the effect of raising the water at Morpeth? Yes.

890. And you say that more water will go down in the same time if you have a straight river? Very little.

891. But more water would go down in the same time, surely? Yes.

892. More water would go down per hour? Yes, but very little.

893. What is the object of straightening the river; is it not to make the water run off more quickly? Yes.

894. Then so far as the object is obtained, more water would go down to Morpeth in the same time? Yes; but the quantity more is scarcely worth taking into consideration.

895. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you calculated the quantities, to ascertain whether it is or is not worth taking into consideration? The number of gallons!

896. *Professor Pell.*] Is not the object of straightening the river, to carry off more water more quickly? Yes, but not so much so as to take off the same quantity quicker.

897. That is the same thing; more water would go down per minute? The "more" is a mere bagatelle. The water that does the damage is not a thousandth part of the whole quantity.

898. Well, we will confine your attention to the water that does the damage; more of that will come down? A little.

899. If it is a very little, then there would be very little benefit? It would go down a little quicker. The water that does the damage is very small in proportion to the whole flood. The main advantage of the cutting would be that the water would come down in a more rapid stream.

900. *President.*] And therefore a greater quantity would come down in a given time? No; it is not exactly the same thing. If you run a hundred million gallons in an hour by a more rapid stream.

Mr. J. Ewing. 901. That is what you want? Yes.

902. *Professor Pell.*] That would be more coming down in the same time? That is not exactly the right way to put it. The "more" is scarcely worth taking into consideration.

24 Sept., 1869.

903. *President.*] Never mind the consideration—let us get at the fact—that which you say can be easily demonstrated? The same quantity would run with quicker velocity.

904. *Professor Pell.*] That is, water which takes an hour to come down now, would take less than an hour to come down then? No, precisely the same quantity would come down in an hour, but it would come more rapidly.

905. More would come then in the same time? No, because the stream would be shallower. If one is running more rapidly than another, and the more rapid stream is the smaller, it is not necessary that more water should come down in the same time.

906. Do you think it makes any difference to Maitland whether the water comes down in a small stream or in a large one? I think it makes a great deal of difference.

907. *President.*] You think that the quantity of water taken away per second would not be increased by these cuts? No, not to any extent worth taking into consideration.

908. Let us take the facts. You say that no more water will be taken away by the new cuts than by the present channel of the river. Is that what you say? Yes.

909. *Professor Pell.*] And yet that it would relieve Maitland? Yes.

910. How? The water would run in a shallower stream.

911. How would it affect the state of things here? The rapid current would extend considerably up the river. The river would fall considerably higher up.

912. You think that straightening the river here would make it run faster up at Oakhampton? Yes, and higher up.

913. *President.*] Permit me to put another case. Supposing you have a quart-pot and a pint-pot, and you are pouring water through an orifice an inch in diameter out of the quart-pot into the pint-pot, from which the water is running through an orifice a quarter of an inch in diameter, what will be the result? The pint-pot will soon fill.

914. And overflow. But will the pint-pot discharge through the quarter-inch orifice the same quantity that would pass through the big hole in the same time? No.

915. Now suppose that the water is pouring down the river up above Maitland (which we will call the quart-pot with the inch orifice), at a given number of cubic feet per second, into the lower part (the pint-pot with the quarter-inch orifice),—as the one cannot discharge as rapidly as the other, what would be the result? It will flood.

916. As it does? Yes.

917. What we want to do is to equalize the discharge between what comes down and what goes away? Yes.

918. And to do that you must enlarge the quarter-inch orifice until it will nearly discharge the same quantity as the large one—is not that the object? Yes.

919. Morpeth is, we will say, at the quarter-inch orifice. Our object is to throw a greater quantity of water out there than it was capable of discharging before, and so dispose of the increased quantity from the larger vessel. Therefore, it stands to reason that a larger quantity of water will pass out after the orifice has been enlarged? Yes.

920. And if, by shortening and straightening the river, you decrease the friction and increase the rate of fall, is not the effect the same as enlarging the size of the orifice? Yes.

921. Therefore you get a greater quantity of water on to Morpeth in a given time? But where is the water to come from?

922. Down the river? But it does not come quicker. We get all the water that comes down from Singleton. All the alteration we can make in the river here would not affect the river at Singleton. We get the water as it comes past Singleton—the same quantity in a given time. There are very few tributaries worth considering between Singleton and this.

923. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing more comes down than you can deal with, that is what causes the floods. The water forces its way through all sorts of places and hangs about for days; but if you can get a better outlet it will flow away? Of course it will. That is what I wish to be done—to make a straighter channel so that the water would get away more freely.

924. More water would go in the same time? I would let the same quantity of water go quicker; I would not speak of more water going in the same time.

925. *President.*] Supposing the large vessel (Singleton) is pouring down water through an inch opening into the smaller vessel with the smaller opening (below which is a place which we will call Morpeth), the smaller vessel not being able to discharge so quickly as the larger, fills and ultimately flows over. If we would prevent that, we must enlarge the orifice of the smaller vessel to allow a larger quantity to flow out in a given time. If we enlarge the orifice of the smaller vessel, supposing Morpeth to be below that opening, will not a greater quantity of water per second go on to it than before? In a given time?

926. Of course? It would be a little more.

927. The quantity will depend upon the size of the opening you make? The word "more" has no right to be applied. It is the same quantity of water run quicker—not more water.

928. Perhaps I did not convey my illustration clearly. Here is a vessel with two openings—a large one leading into it, and a small one leading out of it? Yes.

929. The orifice leading into it is an inch in diameter, and that leading out of it is only a quarter of an inch in diameter. The water keeps pouring in through the inch opening, and is flowing out through the quarter-inch opening—what will be the result after a little time? It will fill the vessel of course.

930. And then? It will flow over.

931. Well, does not that occur here in the case of Singleton and Morpeth—Do you know the quantity flowing in through the large opening here? I could not put a name on it.

932. Do you know the quantity flowing out at the other opening? It is within a trifle of being the same thing.

933. Are you aware of that? Yes.

Mr. J. Ewing.  
24 Sept., 1869.

934. On what do you base your assertion? On the quantity of water that does the damage, which we call flooding. The flood-water is not one-hundredth part of the water that comes down in time of flood.
935. Do you know the quantity of water that comes down per second from Singleton at high flood? No.
936. Do you know the quantity that passes Oakhampton? No, I never calculated the quantities.
937. Do you know the quantity at Bolwarra or West Maitland? No, I have never calculated it.
938. And you are prepared to hazard the statement that the same quantity flows away at Morpeth that comes down to West Maitland, and yet you have never made any calculations? I say this, that it is the same quantity except the small quantity that does the damage.
939. *Professor Pell.*] How do you know that it is a small quantity? I think it is a small quantity.
940. It fills this flat of many thousand acres? ———
941. *Mr. Bennett.*] 86 square miles, 7 feet deep? I see the outlets through which the flood-water passes, and I judge of the size of these outlets compared with the whole size of the river.
942. *Professor Pell.*] According to your supposition, 133,000 cubic feet per second discharge through Singleton in time of flood—how much per second would pass out at the same time at Morpeth—about the same, I suppose, according to your calculation? I would take away the one-hundredth part, and say that the rest would go out at Morpeth.
943. As a matter of fact only 41,000 cubic feet would go; the rest would be held back, and go out at Morpeth in a period extending over several days. Of 133 going into Morpeth only 41 can be let out in the same time. The rest spreads over the country, and is ready to pass out anywhere. These are matters of fact? ———
944. *President.*] Have you looked at this table (*table of figures in Mr. Moriarty's report*)? No.
945. Have you made yourself acquainted with the report? I read part of it, and had the rest read to me.
946. Did you read the figures? I could not contradict the figures.
947. Do you admit them? No.
948. Why do you not? I come to the conclusion ———
949. Which conclusion? As to the relative quantity of water that passes out at Morpeth.
950. *Professor Pell.*] Merely by casual observation? By taking account of the area of the outlets that flood the back-land.
951. Did you make any exact measurements of the outlets. These figures are founded on exact measurements? No, I never made any measurements.
952. Would you put your surmises against actual measurements carefully made by competent persons, and calculations by the most able and experienced engineers of the day? No.
953. Would you dispute the fact of the discharge per second of 133,000 cubic feet at Singleton? No; but it appears to me not to be so.
954. *President.*] As I understand you, you have not looked at this table critically to establish its correctness or to controvert it? No; the only part of the report I dissented from was the conclusion we have just been examining as to whether the water would flood Morpeth.
955. If you let more water in a given time into a channel, would not it raise the height to a greater level than before? Yes.
956. If you increase the discharging power, it will convey a larger quantity of water per second? Yes.
957. If you improve the discharging power of the river, by shortening and straightening it, and widening its area, you will enable it to discharge a greater quantity of water per second? Yes.
958. And you will continue to carry that quantity on to Morpeth, so long as the supply above is sufficient, and the remainder will spread over the lake; but by improving the channel, a greater quantity instead of flowing over the lake, will be carried down past the point B? Yes.
959. Will not that have the effect of raising the water in the channel below B? Undoubtedly, you would have the flood-water extra.
960. The water that now goes over these flats would go on to Morpeth? Of course.
961. Will not that have the effect of raising the river at Morpeth? No doubt of it.
962. *Professor Pell.*] That would be the effect of straightening the river? I should regard the quantity of water as but a trifle.
963. The quantity discharged by the channel at Morpeth is 41,000 cubic feet per second, and anything more than that tends to raise the level of the flood? By straightening the river below Morpeth could not you make it take more?
964. *President.*] You gave us a statement, a short time ago, to the effect that the difference in the quantity of water passing Singleton and discharged at Morpeth was one-eightieth or one-hundredth part? Yes.
965. We find by computing that as spreading over the flooded land, it would produce a flood of only 6 inches deep—We have reckoned one-hundredth part as the difference between what comes down at Singleton and what passes away at Morpeth according to your supposition, and we find it would produce a flood of 6 inches? But you said something about 86 square miles.
966. *Mr. Bennett.*] We have taken only 30 square miles into our calculation? Where are the 30 miles?
967. *Mr. Adams.*] There are 16 miles in Wallis' Creek district; and the Hunter Valley above Morpeth contains nearly 11; and the Paterson Valley, which is also affected by these floods, is nearly 4? Now I can see how you make up the quantity. I only took up the flood matter of the Maitland district.
968. *President.*] But do you not think that in a matter of this kind we ought to deal with the whole question? Certainly. But the straightening of this part of the river from Maitland to Morpeth would not at all interfere with the flooded land below Morpeth.
969. *Professor Pell.*] You assert that, and we maintain the contrary? I see.
970. *President.*] If you let a larger quantity of water per second down on Morpeth, would it not have the effect of increasing the flood there? Oh! now I am beginning to understand you; you would only let down, by straightening that cutting, what is actually contained in that flood?
971. Excuse me—we want to get your views. I have put my views on paper; we should like to get your views in contravention of them or otherwise. As I understand, you propose to straighten the channel? I propose to carry out Mr. Moriarty's scheme.

- Mr. J. Ewing. 972. And while doing so you think it will do no good to Maitland? I think it will do good to Maitland.  
 973. And no harm to Morpeth? No.  
 24 Sept., 1869. 974. And that it would not allow a larger quantity of water per second to go down than at present passes? It would allow all that quantity of water about there to go down more.  
 975. The quantity that now floods the lands? It would allow all the back-water to go down.  
 976. And if that happened to be a very large quantity, would it not raise the level of the flood below? Yes, if it happened to be a very large quantity.

Mr. John Bowden called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Bowden.  
 24 Sept., 1869. 977. *President.*] You reside in the neighbourhood of Maitland? Yes.  
 978. Do you live on the flooded lands? Yes, on the Bolwarra Estate. I have been living there for the last twenty years.  
 979. Can you give us any idea of the amount of damage done to your property by the floods of 1857, 1864, and 1867—I believe those were the floods that did the most damage? Yes. I made some calculation of the amount of damage done to me by the flood in 1857. I considered that the damage amounted to about £300.  
 980. What was the extent of your land? About 28 acres.  
 981. It destroyed the year's crop, I suppose? A good portion of it. I have not made any calculation of the damage I have sustained since by other floods; but it has been in something like the same proportion.  
 982. Should you say that you sustained as much damage, or half as much, by the flood of 1864? I should say it was about £200, or perhaps not quite so much, because the produce was not so valuable then as it was in 1857.  
 983. And in 1867 what amount of damage did you sustain? A good deal of harm was done then, because that was higher than the other floods.  
 984. The flood of 1867, you think, was higher than the floods of 1857 and 1864? Yes.  
 985. Whereabouts is your property situated? On the north side. My farm is one of the most favourably situated on the Bolwarra Estate. It is on the river-bank, adjoining the Pitnaercc Road.  
 986. Above or below it? Above it. My ground goes down to where the embankment is made.  
 987. How much higher was the flood of 1867 than that of 1857? About 14 inches.  
 988. Was it about 14 inches higher generally at that portion of the river? I think it was, about Bolwarra. There is a great deal of difference in the height of the water further down. There is some cause which makes a great deal of difference. It is not always the same height at Bolwarra as it is below—sometimes it is higher and sometimes it is not.  
 989. But generally, comparing the flood of 1857 with that of 1867, do the people say it was higher here? Yes.  
 990. About how much higher was it on an average? I am sure it was about 14 inches at my place. It has taken away a great deal of land from my farm. We had it measured a few months ago, and found that 3 acres had been taken off it.  
 991. Did you observe any difference between the velocity of the currents in the floods of 1857 and 1867? No, I do not know that I did. I know the river has very little effect upon the water there. It seems to go straight to Morpeth from Hinton.  
 992. Over all the land? Yes, you can see that the current is taking that direction by the straightest course.  
 993. And is there any current in the river to speak of? Not so much as over the land where the straight course is.  
 994. You have observed smaller floods? Yes.  
 995. Do you think the current in the river during the smaller floods is greater than it would be during those high floods, when the water is sweeping over the land? Yes, I should think it is greater when the water is confined in the channel. I have noticed this too,—that where the river is straight (certain portions of it are straight for a considerable distance) the current is stronger than it is where there are bends.  
 996. Where it is straight going towards Morpeth? Yes; in those parts where the river is straight for any distance, the current is a great deal stronger.  
 997. Have you observed in those parts of the river where the channel goes in the direction of the main stream over the banks that the water flows much more rapidly? I am not certain of that, but I have noticed the difference in the straight portions of the river; where the bends occur the current is much slower than it is in the straight portions of the river. Where the river is crooked you will see the way in which objects such as pieces of wood strike against the bank, and go round and round, and I guess that the water does the same.  
 998. What do you consider the value of land down there to purchase it out and out—Supposing any works were undertaken to improve the river where it was necessary, what would be the value per acre? Not less than £30.  
 999. Would you consider that a fair price? Yes, as the value of property is now.  
 1000. *Mr. Adams.*] Do you rent that land? Yes, the portion I have at Bolwarra; but I am not living on it now.  
 1001. *President.*] Did the flood of 1867 seem to do much more damage to the land than the flood of 1857? Yes, because it brought down a great deal of sand, and the banks were carried away a great deal more. I notice that when there is a succession of floods the banks are carried away very much more. The first flood does not do so much harm as those that follow.  
 1002. When the banks are saturated? I suppose that is it.  
 1003. *Professor Pell.*] What do you suppose to be the average rental of these lands? About 50s. per acre. Some of it brings more.  
 1004. How much would that land be improved in its annual value if the floods could be entirely prevented? I do not think it could be much higher, for I think, as times are now, it is about as much as people can do to get a good living.

Mr. J.  
Bowden.

24 Sept., 1869.

1005. But they would do better if there were no floods, and would be able to pay more rent? I do not think they would be able to pay much more than they do now.

1006. Do you think they would be willing to pay any more rent than they pay at present? No. When the floods come there is a great deal of poverty and distress, and a good many of the landowners have to knock off a portion of the rent due from their tenants.

1007. Do you think the landlords would be willing to pay anything per acre to have their lands preserved from flood? Yes.

1008. About how much per acre do you think they would be willing to pay for this good land? I could not say; but I believe they would be willing to pay a good proportion of money for any improvement of that kind which could be made.

1009. You say that by the flood of 1857 you lost £300 off 28 acres—or, speaking roughly, £10 per acre? Yes.

1010. And that by the 1867 flood you lost at about the same rate? Perhaps I lost more in the 1867 flood.

1011. And at other times you have lost something? Yes.

1012. Taking all these floods, your losses would amount to about £10 per acre per annum for ten years? I should think I have lost, taking a rough calculation, £1,000 altogether. I had more land in 1867 than I had in 1857.

1013. Then it would have been well worth your while to have paid £1 an acre to have been relieved from floods—you would have saved £700 by it? Yes.

1014. Looking upon what has occurred in the past, it would be reasonable for you to offer £1 an acre for the next ten years to any one who would relieve you from floods? Yes. If I were to rent the same farm I should be in a better position to give £1 an acre more for the land, if I could be certain of being free from floods.

1015. And your neighbours, would they not also benefit by such an arrangement? It is very easy to see through that. You lose nearly all the year's produce, and your labour goes for nothing. If you have to hire labour, of course the loss is all the greater. I know by the state of things this year what a great advantage it is to be free from floods, and how much better the people are getting on.

1016. In those prosperous years when there are no floods, could not the people afford to pay something more in the shape of rent to be secured against them? Yes.

1017. Your neighbours are somewhat similarly situated to yourself? Yes.

1018. And they have lost about the same proportion? They have lost rather more, perhaps; because, as I remarked, my farm is one of the best—the water is on it last of all, and off it as soon as the flood begins to lower.

1019. We have been told by some of the witnesses that the land about Wallis' Creek is flooded frequently by slight freshets, and that they do more damage on the whole than the great floods. Do these freshets affect the land below here? The lower parts.

1020. The water runs off quickly? Yes; but it destroys the crops.

1021. Even these slight freshets destroy the crops? Yes; some portions of the land are very low, and the water backs on to them out of the river.

1022. Do you think that the damage done by the small freshets bears any proportion to the damage done by the great floods? No, it is in this way; it injures a few people, but then it is an advantage to other parts of the farming population.

1023. *President.*] You get better prices for your produce? Yes.

1024. You are then differently situated from the people up in Wallis' Creek; they are injured by the small floods, and you are injured by the large ones? The Wallis' Creek people are injured by the small freshets more than the people adjoining the banks of the river.

1025. And you, on the contrary, are injured by the large floods more than they are? Yes; the others are injured by the large floods too; but the evil in reference to the Wallis' Creek population is, that the water of the river comes into the creek so long after the flood has begun to go down. It runs into Wallis' Creek three days after the river lowers.

1026. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing the Government say to you,—we are going to tax you £1 per acre, and guarantee you against floods in the same way as you would be guaranteed by an insurance company? £1 a year?

1027. Yes, £1 a year per acre, and pay all damage you may sustain from floods? I do not think it would be necessary to make the rate so high as that, but I should prefer to pay a tax and be free from all floods.

1028. What do you think the people generally would say to that? I could not tell, but I think they would be on the right side of the question.

1029. You think that if they are reasonable they will not object to it? I am sure they would not object. The farming population, from what I know of their circumstances and views, would not object to a fair taxation for such a purpose.

1030. If the rate were found to be more than sufficient it could be diminished? I quite agree with that.

1031. *President.*] Do you think anything in the shape of a mutual insurance society could be got up among the people affected? I should think so.

1032. Just in the same way as companies are sometimes their own insurers? I believe it could be done.

1033. I suppose it would have to be compulsory—that you would have to compel all the people within a given area to come into it? Yes.

1034. *Professor Pell.*] Do you think that would be a good plan if provision were made for it under an Act, and if it were administered on the spot—not by the Government, but in any way the inhabitants might think best? I should think it would.

1035. It would be insuring not one person against another, but one season against another? Yes. The subject has not engaged my attention very much in that way; but the idea of taxing the farmers who would be benefited by the prevention of the floods is one that I would agree to in some shape or other.

1036. This insurance would be only a thing to be considered if it were found impracticable to diminish much the damage done by floods? Yes.

1037. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you suffer much from the dry weather? Yes, a good bit; but not very particularly since we first came into the country. In the first portion of our coming here we suffered a good bit.

Mr. J.  
Bowden.  
24 Sept., 1869.

1038. Did you lose many crops? No; but sometimes we suffered severely.
1039. You do not think the farmers would be inclined to pay anything to have water at command to put on their land whenever they desired to do so? It is what I have never seen practised—the watering of the land to any great extent.
1040. You do not think the farmers would be inclined to pay anything for it? No; since we have been in the country, sometimes it has been very dry, but it has not been so the whole of the season.
1041. Would you give 5s. an acre to have water so that you could turn it on to your land whenever you liked? I have no idea of its answering. You must cut places from the river.
1042. *Professor Pell.*] But supposing that were done for you, would you then give 5s. an acre to be supplied with water at all times? No; I think the expense would be more than any advantage to be derived from it.
1043. You are never anxious about droughts? Not particularly. I find that if the first part of a season is dry, the latter part is generally pretty productive. The first year or two after we came into the country there was a good deal of suffering on account of the dry weather, but then there was plenty for everybody, and the rents were not so high as they are now.
1044. *President.*] Generally in this district they do not suffer at all from the want of water? Not very much. Sometimes it has been very dry and the people have suffered for want of fresh water a little, I have known the river to be salt as far as the Falls.
1045. But you have not suffered for want of water as regards your crops? No. It is the idea of a good many people that the floods benefit the land, but I do not believe it. I know that the floods do the land a good deal of injury. They have brought large beds of sand on to my land at Bolwarra, and owing to this deposit of sand a good piece of it has been rendered nearly useless. A little sand does no harm to the land, but when it lodges in beds it renders the land useless. And then what it makes on the other side are commonly beds of sand—no good.
1046. That is confined, I suppose, to the land situated about the rapid current which you have described as passing down—Wherever the water is pretty still it deposits some mud? Yes, but then you will find that where it makes a deposit, it takes a year or two before the land is sweetened and becomes of much service. In the year 1864 there was a very poor season, owing to the land not being in a fit state for cultivation because of the deposits left by the floods.
1047. How soon does the land recover? The next year it gets right enough, except in those places where the beds of sand are—they never get right. For my part, I am in favour of straightening the river. My brother and I have often talked about it, and we think that a cutting across the head of Bolwarra would be the thing.
1048. You are in favour of taking out the river above Bolwarra? Yes, so as to take away the surplus water in a straight course to Morpeth.
1049. And where would you throw it into the river again? Somewhere about Largs. I do not think any advantage would be gained by carrying it further.
1050. Would you confine it to the natural channel of the river? I would have it straightened and made larger.
1051. And you would make a second channel through Bolwarra from above Maitland to Morpeth? Yes; then I think this Maitland side would never be flooded.
1052. If the channel were made large enough? Yes, the two channels. I am also in favour of straightening the river, and I believe that one reason why it should be straightened is that if it is not done it will straighten itself. You will find that it will go through some of those bends.
1053. You think it will cut them off in time? Yes, several of them. There is the Pig Run above Mrs. MacDougal's place, just opposite East Maitland, that is one of them.
1054. Have you seen this (*Mr. Moriarty's*) plan before? No.
1055. Would you say that the short cut shown on this plan would meet your approval? Yes.
1056. There is another here at Mr. Dodd's place, just above Pitnacree, should you say that would be a useful cut? Yes; you would save a bridge then. It was nearly through last time. If the water forces its way through those bends (*indicated on plan*) it will make great destruction of land.
1057. And this cut from that lower bend again on to Morpeth, would you say that would be useful? Yes. There is another idea,—to widen the river below Morpeth. If the river is straightened and the water goes down sooner than it does now, they will be injured, it is said; but they overlook this fact, that as soon as the water overflows the banks it goes straight to Morpeth.
1058. Still if you straightened and shortened and deepened the channel, and allowed the water to flow down more rapidly than it does at present, you would bring down more water in a given time than goes down now? But a great deal of the water that runs down will be gone before the river overflows. That which goes down first would go straight away.
1059. The flood would commence discharging sooner at Morpeth, and therefore might not attain to the same height? Yes, that is my idea of it; but I know that there are places below Morpeth which must be straightened.
1060. There has been a proposition to take the flood-waters away through Howe's Lagoon, by the railway? I am not so favourable to that. This is my idea, shown on this plan.
1061. *Mr. Bennett.*] What is your reason for being unfavourable to the other? I think it would be a more expensive affair; and, another thing, you could not bring it through the Pitnacree Bridge; you must have a new bridge.
1062. And do you not think you would have much harder material to excavate? Yes; and that would be a good deal of expense.
1063. *Professor Pell.*] Would that lagoon be of much assistance in forming the channel? Some portions of it are deep enough, but it does not go very far in the right direction.
1064. *Mr. Bennett.*] Is it often dry? Not often, but I remember it being dry.
1065. *President.*] What is the depth of water? It is not very deep. In some places it is not more than 2 feet deep.
1066. *Mr. Bennett.*] I suppose all the people over here would make an outcry about the water being taken from them? There are not many who have an idea of the Howe's Lagoon plan—it is not generally approved of.

1067. *President.*] The people generally are not in favour of it? No; besides a good many would think of the steamers which come up the river and are of great advantage to the settlers.

1068. They could come in either case? Yes, but they would be diverted greatly from where they come now.

1069. But the people would submit to a good deal of inconvenience to be saved from floods? Yes, to almost anything.

1070. *Mr. Bennett.*] Of the two ways of preserving them from the floods, they would prefer that which took the river the least distance from them? Yes, the river is an advantage to them in several ways.

Mr. J.  
Bowden.

24 Sept., 1869.

Andrew Liddell, Esq., called in and examined:—

1071. *President.*] I believe you have witnessed the effects of most of the floods which have occurred about Maitland? Yes, since 1840.

1072. Have you formed any views as to the best means of dealing with the floods? Yes, I have, according to my simple notions. I think that a straight cut down towards Morpeth, and the straightening and clearing of the river down towards that point where you say there is ample room for all the waters, would be most effectual.

1073. That is down below Hexham Swamps? Yes.

1074. You think that improving the river from Morpeth first, and straightening it between Maitland and Morpeth, would be the best means? I think that the cutting should commence at West Maitland.

1075. Would you commence operations at West Maitland, or improve the lower part first? I would commence at the lowest part. I regard it as a matter of great prospective benefit, and though it should take a hundred years to accomplish, I should like to know that steps had been commenced to secure so desirable an object.

1076. Do you agree generally with the report which has been put forward on the subject? I have a great admiration for the report, with this exception, that I think cutting the bends is merely tampering with the matter. Every bend of the river is a source of injury at every flood, and it is a growing evil. I feel that to be the most serious injury to which we are exposed. Wherever the water has escaped from its banks there you find a complete barrier across the river below it, and it would cost more money to remove these bars than to make a cutting.

1077. Would you make a fresh channel altogether, or take advantage as much as possible of the present channel? I would not regard the present channel; I would regard the dry channels, such as Howe's Lagoon.

1078. You prefer taking the channel through Howe's Lagoon? Yes. Wherever you have turns in the river I consider you have a hopeless disease existing, unless you sheath them.

1079. Or protect them in any way? Unless you can make them permanent. I have seen it operate as a law that wherever the water escapes over the banks of the river, immediately beneath the place where it overflows there is a deposit.

1080. If the natural channel between the cuts were deepened and enlarged and otherwise improved, and if the bends were protected from being washed away, would you object to using the natural channel as much as possible? I think it would save a great deal of excavation.

1081. That is the object of it? Yes; but not unless the sides were permanently secured.

1082. If the sides were permanently secured by stone pitching or by a covering of clay, or by roughly throwing down stone, would you object then? No, not if the expense of bridges did not more than counterbalance the advantage which would be gained. I think there would be a good deal of expense for bridges.

1083. But having regard to the existing bridges, would it not be better to keep to the present channel than to make a fresh one which would throw those bridges out of use? I fear that if we were to confine the water to the river the bridges would be injured. It is but a small quantity of water comparatively that keeps in the bed of the river. In 1857 I viewed the floods from the top of my house, and all around was one universal sea. I have a very strong predilection in favour of a straight cut, and not for immediate benefits only, but for prospective benefits in regard to this matter.

1084. Did you observe any considerable interval between the first and the second part of the flood—Is it not generally the case that there are as it were two waves of the flood here? Yes, I observed it very distinctly.

1085. And what is generally the interval between them? I am not able to tell, but it has always been observed during a flood. It is more noticeable in one flood than in another.

1086. Was it a perceptible feature in the great floods that have done most mischief? I think so.

1087. Did the water seem to recede after the first rise before the second wave came down? Yes, it has on some occasions; at other times it has simply stood still.

1088. There has been a great deal of injury, of course, done to the country about here—Have you ever estimated the gross amount of that injury? No; I have observed the estimates made out at the time of and immediately after a flood, but I have no knowledge of that matter myself. I know that the devastation has been fearful, and that the effect on society has been very painful.

1089. Do you know what have been the effects of the different floods on Wallis' Creek; whether the large floods have done as much damage up there as the smaller ones? The smaller ones seem not to injure the town portion—that which you have proposed to circumscribe. The last flood I think was one of about 16 or 18 feet. It was within 4 feet of the floor of Wallis' Creek Bridge, and I found no complaint among the people of Louth Park. I was particular in remarking that.

1090. What flood was that? The last fresh.

1091. A great flood is 2 feet over the floor? Yes.

1092. *Professor Pell.*] You were saying that you would like to have the channel cut straight? Yes.

1093. Do you think it would remain so? Yes. It would be only for a short space, so that we could afford to sheath it everywhere. It is impossible that we could sheath all the river with its present bends—the expense would be so very great. Instead of 3 miles it would be 21 miles from Oakhampton to Morpeth.

1094. The proposed cuts reduce it to 3½ miles? This would strengthen my argument,—that I regard it as a principle that wherever there is a bend it is a progressive thing.

A. Liddell,  
Esq.

24 Sept., 1869.



- A. Liddell, Esq.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1095. *Mr. Adams.*] Look at this map, and tell us whether any of the bends which remain would, in your opinion, be dangerous. At the end of the Horseshoe Bend commences the first cut through a bend of the river, and it passes into another bend opposite East Maitland—then follows the river comparatively straight to near Mr. Dodd's place, where it cuts off another bend? Where there is a natural tendency for the water to go over, and it does go over there.
1096. It then passes between Maitland and Morpeth, making a sort of S-curve, but not very severe, and goes by a direct cut into Morpeth? I believe if the bends were protected by pitching it would be very material indeed. I doubt very much if the bridge at Pitnaecree would permit all the water that escapes to pass through without injury.
1097. *Mr. Bennett.*] The increased velocity would be considerable, but the channel could be protected, and if necessary, enlarged? The cuts would be fewer in number. I would wish to point out that there is a long point (*witness pointed to a bend near Mrs. M'Dougall's house*). I have noticed everywhere along the river that a point like that is most dangerous to the opposite side. They made an embankment there which was not sufficiently long, and the water got to the side of it and formed a cavity, and now there is a new breach. Every time there is a flood, more sand is deposited on the point, and the other side of the river is injured. The town has thus suffered fearfully.
1098. Have the Corporation taken any steps in regard to the matter? No; I have brought the people together, and tried to get them to do it, but they are not able.
1099. *President.*] With reference to the town itself, when these great inundations take place, such as the floods of 1857 and 1867, is there very much sickness? There always is, but I noticed it especially after the flood of 1867.
1100. So that in regard to the public health it would be a matter of immense importance to keep the floods out of the town? It would be of great importance as regards the community. There is a great deal of sickness, and that too at a time when those who suffer cannot receive proper succour.
1101. What is the population of West Maitland? Six or seven thousand.
1102. And how many of the townspeople are affected injuriously in health or property by the floods? Probably one-half—one-third at all events.
1103. Are there many more people than usual in the hospital after the floods? Yes, many people take refuge there; but besides these there are always many sick people.
1104. *Mr. Bennett.*] Fevers and diseases arising from malaria increase? Not only that, but people return to their houses as soon as the water is out of them. It is months before they get dry beneath the boards, and in consequence, there is great disease.
1105. *Professor Pell.*] What kind of disease? Low fever.
1106. And rheumatism? There is a good deal of that among the old people, but the children seem to suffer most here from very protracted and severe fever. That was a distinct result after the last flood.
1107. *President.*] Have you seen a plan for enclosing the whole of the area of the town with an embankment? Yes.
1108. Do you approve generally of that? I do.
1109. Do you approve of the line taking advantage of the high banks along the creek? Yes, I think it could be cheaply done. I pointed out such a plan in 1857.
1110. You would approve of that rather than of an embankment round a more limited area? Yes, in fairness to the people, and in point of economy. The high banks would assist.
1111. And you could obtain material out of the creek for the purpose of raising the banks? Yes. A very small portion of the town might be protected in the same way. Abbot-street stands almost as high as High-street. A part of High-street is under water in time of flood, but not much, for down at the railway crossing there is a dry portion. A line might be continued from there and run up to the creek where there is a slaughter-house. Then taking advantage of the bank of the creek (which could be easily done) the line might be brought up again to the railway station.
1112. Along by the road? Along the road. From Abbot-street it could be continued in the direction of the creek at Nicholson's slaughter-house. Then advantage might be taken of the proposed bank on the creek until you come to Walker-street, if that were elevated as high as the bank of the creek, already partially accomplished by the bank of the sewer.
1113. If you were to come to the high land would not that be better? Yes, but you would have a considerable swampy part to cross.
1114. That might be thrown up at once as an immediate work? I think it would be attended with very great benefit. This (the racecourse) is not built upon, probably because it is partially flooded. It naturally comes within the area of the town. These views passed through my mind frequently when I was a member of the Council.
1115. That is purely a municipal matter? It would be impossible for the Municipal Council to undertake that.
1116. Would it be possible for them to undertake the project you suggest? I think it would be too great for the funds of the Council, but if the work were carried out it would save a great deal of calamity. I do not see the slightest objection to your outline; I think it is a very natural one.
1117. It would give much greater room for the town extension hereafter? And it would be a resting-place in times of flood. I do not mean to say that all that ground is above the reach of the floods.
1118. But it would be clear of the floods if it were properly embanked? The water could be kept out. It would require a few small flood-gates for drains.
1119. You are in favour of the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek? Yes, but not of the height they are being constructed. I should prefer them low. What they contemplate is that they will prevent the destruction of their works. The question I have invariably put is—where do you wish the new creek to be?—for there will be a new creek somewhere else. There will be a fearful current before the water gets behind and fills up, as in the natural way. It used to go by Hall's Creek, but they have filled that up, I think very unskillfully. A great rush of water would take place at the High-street embankment, and there would be a fearful tearing up—not only from the violence, but also from the long continuance of the current. If the gates are so high, there must be a new creek somewhere. But it would be a thousand pities if the back-lands could not be protected in some way.
1120. From the small floods? Yes.
1121. We have it in evidence that it is the small floods that dishearten and injure the people? I think it

it is of great importance that these should be prevented. They are involving the whole town with their high gates, whereas if they had low ones they would affect the town but slightly. I have inquired at Morpeth, and so far as I can learn, the people there would have no objection to gates sufficient to keep out the small freshes.

A. Liddell,  
Esq.

24 Sept., 1869.

1122. Because the river can carry the small freshes off? Yes; as I have already mentioned, a fresh 4 feet from the floor of the bridge seemed to give them no concern. I have a very strong feeling that we should have gates that will allow the water to pass away before it passes over High-street. I do not see why High-street and the neighbouring property should be sacrificed. I think it was wrong to close up Hall's Creek, and that there should have been gates there also.

1123. To allow the back water to escape? To allow it to escape more freely. I have ascertained from the farmers that the water does not get away so freely as before. They say they do not now get the water away for months, whereas before the creek was stopped up they used to get it away in a few weeks.

1124. Then the blocking up of the creek is injurious? It is a benefit to a few; but the water takes a much longer time to get off the land. Those two outlets would be useful for the purposes of protection and irrigation. And with regard to the injury apprehended from the fall of the water about the gates, that difficulty could be got over by using plenty of blue metal.

1125. By pitching the bottom? It might be done on the sides for a considerable distance. But I think there might be a number of slides to the gate, and that they might be drawn upwards and let the water in, so that it need not go over altogether.

1126. I am afraid that in one of those gigantic floods if the water overtopped the gates 8 or 10 feet there would be such a cataract that it would sweep away everything? Could it not go through the slides?

1127. I am afraid that no slides you could get would relieve it? Some of the tunnels have broken in, but the damage has not been irreparable, and a sudden check has been given to the rising of the flood.

1128. When the tunnels have given way? One of the tunnels in Louth Park gave way.

1129. Have you observed the height of the flood of 1867 above Maitland? I know it critically, because it came over some of my property.

1130. Did you observe its height as regards the flood of 1857—which was the highest above Maitland? They were much about the same in regard to height. There is a spot of land of mine where the water goes over all but a portion on which the tenant lives, and he was about 3 feet above the water on each of those occasions, and the people resorted there. At my house in High-street, the flood of 1857 came to just the edge of the pavement and no further. This last flood was only 1 inch over it. The water got over the bank and came down the street opposite, which runs at right angles from the river to my house.

1131. That was from the flood of the back-waters? No.

1132. I mean that it was not the exact level of the river? No; if the water happens to have a narrow conduit it will rise at the end of it, coming direct from the river.

1133. In all the lower parts of the river about Bolwarra and Pitnacree the flood of 1867 was 10 or 14 inches higher than the flood of 1857, and here it was a little lower. What you say about the easing of the river when any of these dams gives way is a clear proof of it? This dam at Hall's Creek gave way.

1134. Did it seem to ease the river? I am not aware individually, but it would account for that. I do not think there was much difference between the two floods. The outpouring at the Falls must have been a great relief in 1857, and that relief was denied in 1867; and as the result of it we have the washing away of a line of houses further down the river. I believe that unless something is done, one side of the town will perish next flood.

1135. That is a municipal matter? Some seem not to think it so.

1136. They can scarcely expect the Government to protect private property in that way? They seem to think that it might be done between the proprietor, the Council, and the Government. They are helpless when they come to the bank of the river, being private property, the Council cannot enter.

1137. *Professor Pell.*] There is a municipal rate paid here? Yes.

1138. How much does that amount to? It is a shilling in the pound, and it amounts to about £2,000 in rates.

1139. How much in the pound would the ratepayers be willing to pay to protect their property from floods? For a very palpable protection?

1140. For absolute protection by damming it all round? They might pay any amount. I think they would pay willingly.

1141. Would they pay 5s. in the pound? For absolute protection?

1142. Yes? I think they might. It looks a large sum, but protection from the floods would greatly increase the value of property.

1143. You think it would increase the value of property 25 per cent. in Maitland? Yes. If it were not for the injuries caused by floods there would be no more flourishing spot in the Colony than Maitland; but the people were almost beggared in 1867; they have had such a succession of disasters that they seemed as though they would never get their heads up again. The first dry season, however, they began to have a little money to spend.

1144. Are they pretty well off in good seasons? Yes, most of them in previous years had amassed little sums of money—six or seven hundred or a thousand pounds.

1145. And they lived comfortably? Yes; many of them had pianos in their houses, and papered walls, and they were very comfortable.

1146. When was that? It was during the gold times.

1147. Did that prosperity extend to between 1857 and 1867, after they had recovered? They never were themselves again.

1148. After the flood of 1857? No; but during this last year there is the first show since of their having a little spirit and a little money. We have had not only floods, but rust and everything to keep us down.

1149. And low prices? Yes, but there is a large community in Maitland that seem to do very well, notwithstanding the low prices.

1150. You think that some of the farmers would be willing to pay £1 an acre to be secure from floods? I am sure of it.

1151. Some say that they would be willing to pay 50 per cent., and some more? I think £1 per acre would be reasonable—that is 25 per cent. They pay £3 for good land; they were paying £4. The greater number of them would be better able to pay the £1 per acre extra if they were relieved from floods.

1152.

- A. Liddell, Esq.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1152. *President.*] What are the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek to cost? £3,000.  
1153. And who has the responsibility—Is the contractor under any liability? No.  
1154. He puts the gates up according to plan? Yes, according to plan.  
1155. Did the people in former years up Wallis' Creek sustain the same amount of damage from the small freshets as they appear to have done of late years? A few years back a good deal of the land was used for grazing only, and some half a dozen people made their fortunes by selling milk and dairy produce, and they did not feel the difficulties we now experience.  
1156. And now that the land has been brought under cultivation, a good deal of it is washed away by the floods? Yes, I remember when all that land was under water. It was a marvel to me when I was able to cross some of those places that are now fertile fields. There was no outcry then about the floods, because when they came, the occupiers of the land could retire and go back when they subsided.  
1157. *Professor Pell.*] Do you say that there are dry lands where it used to be swampy? Yes, that is a fact. These places were filled with water when I came here in 1840, but they were then used for grazing purposes, and they are now used for agriculture.  
1158. Do you think it is worth the while of the inhabitants to go in for a system of drainage? I think it would do great good. I should be glad to see a system of circumvallation and drainage carried out.  
1159. Would you say generally, having in view the whole subject, that much benefit would result from improving the outflow of Wallis' Creek, so as to enable it to carry off more freely not only the water which falls on its own watershed, but also the water which flows on to it in time of heavy floods, and further to undertake a system of drainage to assist it? I think great benefit would result from such a scheme, and that it would be money well spent. I should be glad if there were a compulsory system of drainage to accomplish so desirable an object. If those lands far at the back were worthless, they might be purchased and made a place for storing water.  
1160. For what purpose? For irrigation.  
1161. You would have to go a long way back to get a sufficient height? That would be a disadvantage. The water ran down Wallis' Creek for two months after the last flood.  
1162. Was it running in a pretty strong stream? It was very obvious. You could see it by the piles which the contractor had in the water. It kept running with some degree of force. I feel pretty certain that if the gates were shut entirely those behind would soon be flooded. The people are very sensitive in regard to your observations about the farms being benefited by the floods, and I am inclined to coincide with them. No doubt when the land was in its natural state the floods left a deposit, and now in many places it leaves two or three inches of beautiful soil; but where the surface of the land has been ploughed, the waters, when they recede, sweep the soil away, and I doubt very much whether anything is allowed to deposit. These places were no doubt formed by the deposit of decayed vegetable matter, but it is different now.  
1163. Still, the mere alluvium which is brought down, if allowed to deposit, would reproduce the same soil which was formed there originally? Of course. If the water could be used for irrigation it would be a benefit; but any advantage they now derive from the deposit it leaves is as nothing compared to the losses occasioned by the floods. The water sometimes remains on the farms for three months together.  
1164. As I apprehend, that is the main cause of the evil. If a proper system of drainage were introduced to take off the water almost as rapidly as the river fell, do you think the amount of injury sustained would be as great as it is at present? I think not. In my opinion it would be a very great advantage. In that case you would gradually elevate the surface of the land, and there would thus be a continual improvement. Little farms would be made increasingly valuable by having small canals through them.  
1165. These red lines (*on plan shown to witness*) show the subordinate drains which would be made to drain into the creek, which would be deepened, straightened, and improved? I perfectly agree with it, and I think that in the course of years a very great advantage would be derived from it. I think we are the martyrs of their ring-barking up the country. We are on the delta; and everything which alters the natural features of the country, unless it is done judiciously, injures us.

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Mr. John Wright called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Wright.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1166. *President.*] Where do you reside? In East Maitland.  
1167. Do you live in the town? Yes.  
1168. And you have observed the effects of the floods? Yes, I have.  
1169. Did you observe the floods of 1857 and 1867? I have seen the whole of the floods from 1857 up to this time.  
1170. Did you make any critical measurement of the height of the flood of 1857? I saw the measurement made by Mr. Mackay, by order of the Government, in two or three places, but it was not the true measurement. The flood was a foot or 15 inches higher, because the measurement was not taken until the flood had begun to subside. There is a mark on the Victoria Bridge to represent the flood level; but I know it is not the proper height, because the flood covered the arches, but it did not cover the caps of the post.  
1171. Do you mean that it covered the centre arch? No, the two extreme arches.  
1172. How much are the side-arches above the roadway? About 6 feet.  
1173. And was it said that the 1857 flood reached up to there? Yes, 6 feet over the roadway. The mark on the post is 4 feet 6 inches.  
1174. You are certain that the flood rose 6 feet over the roadway at Wallis' Creek Bridge? Yes.  
1175. What part of the side arches did it come up to? Over the sweep of the circle.  
1176. *Professor Pell.*] The inner or the outer circle? It only left the caps of the posts visible, and the spring of the centre arch.  
1177. You could not see the side-arches at all? No.  
1178. *President.*] How much did it get over the top of them? I could not tell you, but they were hidden. The caps of the posts were visible.  
1179. *Mr. Adams.*] Did you see it? Yes; I was taking notes of the whole of the water in 1857.  
1180. *President.*] In 1867 was the flood the same height? It was higher.

1181. About how much higher, do you know? It was a very few inches; it might be 3 or 4.
1182. *Professor Pell.*] Was it over the middle arch? No.
1183. Was it inside of it? I did not take such particular notice of that; I was looking at the other part.
1184. We have been told that it was from 10 to 14 inches higher? I could not say that. I was told that it was in Walli House, and the water was not there in the flood of 1857.
1185. Do you think it might probably have been 10 or 14 inches higher? I do not think so, there.
1186. If any one said it was a foot higher at that bridge in 1867 than it was in 1857? I should doubt it.
1187. *President.*] On good evidence? I should doubt it, from what I saw in 1857 and 1867.
1188. Did you make any measurements which would justify you in contradicting it? I made measurements in 1857.
1189. But not in 1867? No.
1190. What can you tell us with reference to the flood matters generally—There is probably something that has struck you in connection with them which it would be useful for us to know? If I may be bold enough to mention it, it has always struck me from first to last, in seeing the floods, that there is a possibility of preventing them by an outlet from Oakhampton, taking the south side and going through the creek, and meeting the river at some other point.
1191. Where? At the boiling-down place at Hexham, I should say.
1192. What line would that take? From the Oakhampton Road along Hall's Creek to Fishery Creek, thence to Quart-pot Creek and on to Hexham Flats.
1193. Have you not a ridge to cross? Yes. I do not know what would be the depth of the creek, but I have been informed by Mr. Mackay that it is from 12 to 20 feet deep.
1194. Do you know the height of your own knowledge? No. I have always noticed that the flow of the water for several days in time of flood is southward. In 1857 especially it was remarkable. It went in under this bridge for five days before it broke over the road at East Maitland.
1195. It went southward? Yes.
1196. And from that you inferred that it flowed into Hexham Swamps? No, it did not then; it came back again, and after going out as far as Brook's Flat and filling up the low-lying lands it came by the mill at East Maitland and made its way to Morpeth, Narrowgut, and that way.
1197. Do you know anything of the country forming the ridge which separates the Wallis' Creek waters from the Four-mile Creek? No; we delegated the matter to our surveyor. I at one time belonged to the Municipality of East Maitland.
1198. Did he make any survey? Yes.
1199. Is it to be had? I do not know.
1200. Did he lodge it with the Council? That I do not know, but he was instructed to make a survey.
1201. And he made a report? Yes.
1202. Could we get that? I have no doubt of it.
1203. *Professor Pell.*] Was it from his report that you judged the depth of the cutting would be 20 feet? I was told that it was from 12 to 20 feet—that the deepest portion to be cut would be about 20 feet, but I do not know the country myself at all.
1204. We have been told that the lowest part of the ridge is where the railway passes between East Maitland and Hexham? I could not contradict that. I have always been told that there is a lower point to the southward.
1205. *President.*] You propose to make a separate, additional cutting? Yes.
1206. Have you formed any estimate of the cost of such a work? I did at one time, some years ago, but what it was I could not tell you at this moment. Labour is considerably cheaper now than it was then.
1207. Have you formed any idea of the size of the channel? Yes; I would have it 300 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. I do not think anything less than that would answer the requirements of the river.
1208. You merely guessed at that—I suppose you have not made any measurements? No. I measured in 1857 as near as it was possible, to get at the velocity and depth of the water at East Maitland, crossing the road there. More than a quarter of a mile wide, from the "Black Horse" to the mill, was a raging torrent of water 20 feet deep. After the flood they had to go down by the Scots' Church and to come out by the "George and Dragon" until the Government put the road right.
1209. Estimating from that, you thought it would take a channel of the size you have mentioned? Yes, anything less than that would be utterly useless I think.
1210. *Mr. Bennett.*] You measured the velocity? Yes.
1211. What was it—how many feet per minute? I cannot tell you now, but the whole of my investigations at that time were copied into the *Maitland Mercury*.
1212. Could you give us the date when they appeared? It was at the time of the August flood in 1857.
1213. *President.*] Did you sign your name to the paper? Yes. It was a speech I was bold enough to make at the School of Arts, and they asked me for it.
1214. You took the trouble to have some data before you made your speech? Yes; I had measured this before, because it was a meeting held with a view of trying to find out some means by which the floods could be prevented. A good many erroneous opinions, as I thought, were expressed at that meeting, and I was bold enough to contradict some of the gentlemen present.
1215. Is your opinion in favour of improving the natural channel of the river? I should be in favour of improving it, but I doubt whether it would be effective. Assuming that we get the water from Oakhampton, passing the Maitlands, East and West, I have always noticed that when it rises to a certain height at Morpeth it backs up to East Maitland. I feel convinced therefore that the river at Morpeth is not of sufficient area to carry the flood-waters off. I noticed that in 1857 Mr. Cooper caused a culvert on the Morpeth Road to be blocked up, to keep the water from going into East Maitland. In 1867 the culvert was not blocked up and the water went into Day-street—we saw it for days flowing up from Morpeth.
1216. Generally speaking, at the height of the flood there is a strong stream setting down to Morpeth? Yes, but in spite of that the water was backing up to East Maitland. The moment it crosses the high road at the mill there is a fall of about 18 inches; but in spite of all the rushing of the water down there it stills comes back from Morpeth. I believe that as the water fills up the river, the flow is backward. It was well known in 1867 that the flood flowed back in this way.
1217. Do you mean when it was at the top of the flood? Yes.

- Mr. J. Wright. 1218. I suppose you are referring to some eddy? No, it was a steady rise of water all over the flat, comprising the whole of Narrowgut to East Maitland and the railway.
- 24 Sept., 1869. 1219. *Professor Pell.*] Where did it come from? From the river.
1220. How did it get to Morpeth? We could see it breaking over the bank. Looking out of my tower window in East Maitland I could see the water breaking over.
1221. Breaking over where? Over the river's bank; and then we saw it rising and backing into East Maitland.
1222. But did you see the current running up? Yes, most decidedly. It was backing towards the Morpeth Road and setting up by Howe's Lagoon.
1223. The water first ran to Morpeth and then came down by Howe's Lagoon? No, the water bears to the left of Howe's Lagoon when the flood is high; the water from Morpeth comes round eddying by the railway.
1224. At any rate you say that the water went there and came back? Yes, it went there and came back.
1225. *President.*] And the same thing obtains across the Pitnacree Road. I am told that in the last great flood the water flowed up from the Morpeth side through that bridge? I could not say. I know the road was covered 4 or 5 feet deep.
1226. Are you of opinion that any new channel for the river cut down through Howe's Lagoon would not be so beneficial by reason of the upward set of the water? I do not believe it would be beneficial, because I think the river at Morpeth is not sufficiently large to carry away the water. I have always been of that opinion. I have seen the Williams and the Paterson in flood, and I have had occasion to go up and down the river from Newcastle to Maitland in time of flood, and I am firmly of opinion that the river is not large enough to convey the body of water that comes down.
1227. Your view is that it ought to be taken down to a point where the river is larger? Yes.
1228. So long as that end is attained in any way it would meet your approval? Yes.
1229. *Professor Pell.*] If the channel were improved between here and Morpeth, what would be the effect upon Morpeth? I do not think it would harm Morpeth any more than it is harmed now. My impression is that it would convey away a great deal of water which now stops in the two towns, before any harm was done at all.
1230. *President.*] You mean that the flood would commence to discharge at Morpeth sooner than it does now? Yes.
1231. And although you might have the same height of flood at Morpeth as at present, you would have it earlier, and a greater body of water would be relieved from this surcharged channel? Yes.
1232. What is your opinion of the probable effect of the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek? I believe they will be a failure. I do not think they will answer the purpose contemplated, namely, to stop the effects of the floods on the low lands, and I believe they will do great injury to the town of West Maitland.
1233. *Professor Pell.*] Would they not keep the small freshets from those lands? Yes.
1234. That would be a great benefit, would it not? There is a great difference of opinion upon that point. The farmers are not so dissatisfied with the floods as many people would make believe.
1235. The people at the back? Yes; they fancy that they get as much benefit one way as they lose another.
1236. *President.*] In what way? By the sediment which the floods leave. I am not now speaking of the highest floods, but of the freshets that come up for a day or two and are off again; and the farmers I have had conversation with think they get as much benefit as harm.
1237. If Wallis' Creek were deepened, and the channel improved, and the obstructions in it removed, and a proper system of drainage carried out on the flat lands, so as to allow the water to drain into the river more rapidly, would they sustain any serious damage? They would not sustain one tithe of the injury they sustain now.
1238. You would prefer that to flood-gates? Yes.
1239. *Professor Pell.*] Are you acquainted with many of the farmers? Yes, with a good many.
1240. And you think that they are generally of opinion that these freshets which flood their lands occasionally do not do any great injury? They do not do the harm they would make the world believe. They may destroy a crop now and again, but the farmers get reimbursed for their loss in other ways.
1241. Are you acquainted with agricultural operations? No, I am not.
1242. Do not the farmers complain that the floods sour the land? I have never heard them say anything of the kind.
1243. *President.*] Do you think you have really had a good opportunity of making yourself acquainted with their views on the subject? From the farmers themselves?
1244. Yes? No, I would not like to say that I have. It is only from conversation with them from time to time in a general way. I have never troubled myself much about the matter.
1245. Your attention has not been prominently drawn to inquiries into that branch of the subject? No, it has not.
1246. Could you tell us from memory what is the height of the crowns of those arches of the Victoria Bridge, above the hand-rail? I should think that the two side arches to which I have referred might be from a foot to 15 inches.
1247. The probability is then that such a flood as that of 1857 would overtop the present gates? Yes. I will give you another idea; perhaps it may bear out the subject matter. Most of you gentlemen know the fence bounding Mr. Cliff's property, before you come to Walli House, on this side of the bridge: the water was over that fence in 1857, I mean the big brick house near the bridge. In the flood of 1857 the water was over the fence on this side that house. There was a piece of round stuff on the top of the fence, and it washed that out.
1248. They have a mark indicating the flood, on the window-sill of that house? Yes.
1249. *Mr. Bennett.*] They show that the 1857 flood went to the window-sill, and that the 1867 flood was 10 inches higher? I heard that the flood of 1867 was higher than the flood of 1857, but I could not speak of my own knowledge. In 1857 I saw a whaleboat go down the centre of the road to the "Black Horse." From the Post Office, East Maitland, where they loaded the boats, they could go down the centre of the road to West Maitland.

Mr. Ernest Leslie Maitland called in and examined:—

1250. *President.*] You prepared the designs for the Wallis' Creek flood-gates? I did.
1251. Have you got them with you? Yes [*witness produced the designs*].
1252. What is the width of the opening? 28 feet.
1253. What pressure do you expect to have on those gates when the water is at its highest? It is uncertain; it will depend upon the quantity of water inside.
1254. What will be the pressure when the water is at the height of the gates? The pressure varies so much because of the varying height of the back-water. There is always 5 feet of water.
1255. Inside? Inside.
1256. What will be the height of your gates? 30 feet.
1257. And with 25 feet head, what pressure do you think you will have on the gates altogether? I do not remember now, but I got the pressure for the whole 30 feet, supposing it to be dry on the other side.
1258. What was that? I do not remember now.
1259. How many tons of pressure should you say there would be on these gates? It will be merely the pressure of the dead water—there will be no stream.
1260. Well, reckoning it as dead water, what would you estimate the pressure to be? I reckon it would be about 33 tons.
1261. Do you estimate that as the whole pressure? As the usual pressure when the water is in the state it is now.
1262. I want to know what is the greatest pressure they will be required to sustain? There will never be a greater pressure, because whenever there is a flood, the water in the creek rises. It does not rise so quickly, but it continues to rise, and the pressure of that water counterbalances the pressure of the water in front of the gates.
1263. *Mr. Bennett.*] The pressure will be the difference between the two waters? Yes.
1264. What do you think the greatest absolute difference will be? I think it will never be more than 10 feet.
1265. *Mr. Adams.*] How is the water to rise behind? It will be the back-water in the creek.
1266. *President.*] Supposing you have 30 feet of water outside the gates, and 10 feet inside, what pressure do you consider those gates will be subject to; whatever the surface of the gate, there will be a certain pressure per square foot? That is not direct pressure—that is diagonal pressure.
1267. The pressure of water is always direct. Do you think you have sufficient powerful gearing to enable you to open these gates? Yes.
1268. What will be the absolute weight of each gate? They will be about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tons each.
1269. How many cubic feet of timber is there in them? I do not remember, but we reckoned the timber according to the usual weight.
1270. *Mr. Bennett.*] What are the sizes of the posts? One is 15, and the other 18 inches square.
1271. *President.*] There are some rollers at the foot of the gate, are there not? Yes.
1272. Do they run on an iron rail? Yes; a portion of a circle.
1273. Is there any support under the flooring, in the shape of piles or concrete? There is concrete.
1274. What is the depth of the concrete? 18 inches.
1275. And above that, what have you? There is a floor of hewn stone laid in cement.
1276. What is the thickness? The thickness of the concrete is 18 inches, and the flooring of stone—the upper part of it—is 2 feet, lowered to 18 inches, the difference forming the sill.
1277. What sort of bottom is the concrete laid on? A bluish looking clay; it looks like old mud.
1278. Is it clay or mud? It is clay—very good for making a puddle.
1279. Have you any samples of it? No, but I could easily get some.
1280. The work is being carried out in exact accordance with this plan, I suppose? Yes.
1281. What is the backing composed of here? Rammed clay. It is a clay Mr. Adams knows; it is from William-street, East Maitland.
1282. *Mr. Adams.*] That is the old clay of the coal measures *in situ*. Is not this at Wallis' Creek an alluvial deposit? I should fancy it had been originally, but of very very old standing.
1283. Is there any provision to prevent the floor of the gate from bursting up, in case the side walls should subside at all? No.
1284. It is not laid in the shape of an invert? No.
1285. Do you not apprehend some difficulty in the working of that gate? No; I do not see that any difficulty is likely to arise. There are four windlasses.
1286. Are there to be any sluices? No.
1287. How do you intend to open the gates when the flood has subsided? The back-water will assist in doing that.
1288. You know enough of the river, I suppose, to be aware that a great deal of silt is likely to be deposited in front of these gates? There never has been any silt deposited there. I have seen it after a flood, and the bottom of the creek has been as clean as this floor.
1289. But there have not been gates there. When they are erected all the elements for the deposit of silt in time of flood will exist? No doubt.
1290. Do you not think the gates will jam up? There are four windlasses to open them—two to each gate.
1291. *President.*] To what part of the gates do you intend to attach the chains? About 5 feet from the bottom.
1292. What multiplying gear have you to open them? There are windlasses.
1293. Windlasses or crab winches? Windlasses.
1294. What sort are they—ships' windlasses? Similar to those.
1295. To work with hand-spikes? Yes.
1296. With a vertical capstan? Yes.
1297. And capstan bars? Yes.
1298. What is the thickness of the bars? They are 3-inch circular bars.
1299. There is a very unequal pressure where the hollow plate comes; the whole weight rests on that single stone? The weight is connected by the railway sunk into the stone.
1300. Of what thickness is the bar? It is half an inch I think, but I am not positive.

Mr. E. L.  
Maitland.

24 Sept., 1869.

- Mr. E. L. Maitland.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1301. Have you got the 1857 flood-marks about here? There was one somewhere about the bridge, but I am not sure whether it has been removed or not.
1302. How is that as regards your gates? Oh, we are feet above that.
1303. How many? 2 feet and some odd inches.
1304. Will the water go over the banks round about the gates? No, the water will not go over near the approaches; it will spread all over the country.
1305. And fall back into the channel again? Yes, whenever the water gets higher than the banks the gates will become useless, so far as keeping back the flood-water is concerned.
1306. *Professor Pell.*] When the water is resting against this gate, in what direction will the pressure act upon that post on which it hangs? This [*diagonally*].
1307. Are you not aware that the pressure of the water is at right angles to the gate—Do you know what will be the pressure on the sill in that direction [*direction indicated*]? I do not.
1308. Do you think it will stand a pressure of 20 tons? Yes, it will stand any possible pressure.

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Mr. George Lobsey called in and examined:—

- Mr. G. Lobsey.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1309. *President.*] You have been acquainted with this district for many years? Yes, for sixteen years.
1310. And you have seen the effect of the great floods that have visited it? Yes.
1311. Do you reside in the town? Yes, just opposite. I have seen some parts of the floods, and felt more.
1312. Did you note particularly the flood of 1867 at the Falls? As it regards height?
1313. Yes? It was higher than any of the previous floods since 1857.
1314. Do you know how much higher it was? No; but in 1857 the paddock at the back of the Northumberland Hotel was dry all over, and the water came over it in 1867, so that I should say the flood of 1867 was at least three or four inches higher than that of 1857, at this point (*the Falls*).
1315. Have you formed any opinion as to the best way of dealing with the floods? I have an opinion of my own.
1316. That is what we should be glad to hear? The opinion I have formed is—that if there was a drain cut above Bolwarra House towards Morpeth that would ease the river. When the water rose in the river 8 or 10 feet, it would commence to flow away in that direction. As the river rose, the volume of water in the channel would increase, and it would ease both places, up and down. That is my opinion as to the safest plan of doing it.
1317. You would commence with the cut at Oakhampton? Yes, above Bolwarra House.
1318. And where would you propose to take the water into the river again? I am not thoroughly acquainted with the river lower down, but I think a little below Morpeth.
1319. Would you make a straight cut right through, or seek to take advantage of the natural channels? There are natural channels part of the way which might be used, and where the new cutting was made the stuff taken out would do to make embankments where they were required.
1320. But you have not formed any distinct plan as to the course you would take after leaving the river above Bolwarra House? No; I would not have it so as to drain the river, but to assist the river in times of flood. If that plan should not be adopted, I have another plan in my mind, and that is to straighten the river.
1321. By cutting off some of the bad bends? By cutting off the corners.
1322. Have you formed any distinct ideas of the corners you would cut off? No. I have seen the river here at many of the turns, and I have seen it again at Largs, but I have never been right down the river. In the part of England I came from we had a river very similar to this, and it was never safe from floods.
1323. In what district? In Lincolnshire—the river Witham. The river was straightened, and we never had floods there afterwards.
1324. *Mr. Bennett.*] But you never had floods there like those which are experienced here? No; but I have seen floods so high as to take away the hay when it was ready for carting.
1325. And there is a much greater rise and fall of the tide on that coast? Yes. The cry of the people of Lincoln was, that if the river was straightened, the water would be let down upon them so quickly that it would swamp them; but they were not troubled.
1326. Perhaps the river was improved below Lincoln? I do not think it was altered at all.
1327. Probably it was sufficient to carry off the water? The water went down before it had time to accumulate and cause a flood, and no damage was done.
1328. Is there anything else you would like to add with reference to your views on this subject? Nothing very particularly.
1329. Generally, your plan is that of taking a cut from above Bolwarra House, or of straightening the river as far as it could conveniently be done? Yes, assisting the river by a cutting above Bolwarra House, or else straightening the river. Some people are greatly in favour of embankments, but I am not. The nature of the soil of this country, I think, is not suitable for embankments. From what I have seen of the operation of the water in different parts of the river in times of flood, I am not favourable to embankments; and then, the greater weight there is on an embankment, the more likely it is to slip.
1330. Instead of banking up the water and keeping it in the channel, you would prefer to give it a free course and allow it to escape? I would let it get to the sea as quickly as possible.

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Mr. Alexander Wilkinson called in and examined:—

- Mr. A. Wilkinson.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1331. *President.*] You are pretty well acquainted with this district and with the floods? Yes; I have been here about thirty-six years—ever since I was quite a lad.
1332. Was much damage done by any of the floods previous to that of 1857? Yes; in October, 1851, we had a flood that did a good deal of damage. It did not come right over the road, but it came to the crown of the road in High-street. We had a flood also in 1840.

1333. Did that do much damage? The flood of 1851 did more damage than that of 1840, owing to the cultivation being more extensive.

1334. Did you observe any considerable difference between the floods of 1857 and 1867? I live in High-street, and I think the 1867 flood was about 4 inches higher in High-street than the August flood of 1857. Mr. A. Wilkinson.  
24 Sept., 1869.

1335. Your interest is of course in the preservation of the town from floods? Yes; but I have some property a mile or two from the bank of Wallis' Creek outside the town.

1336. Are you favourable to the construction of the flood-gates to keep out the water from Wallis' Creek? I have not given the matter a great deal of consideration, but I think it would protect the farms on the banks of the creek if the flood-gates were erected.

1337. Do you find that you sustain as much damage from the great floods on your property at Wallis' Creek as from the smaller floods? Very nearly the same. The banks are low—not more than 10 or 12 feet high, and a flood half-bank high will go over the cultivation land nearly as much as a larger flood. I do not cultivate my farm; I let it, and have to make a considerable reduction in the rent on account of the floods.

1338. Have you formed any opinions as to the best way of dealing with the floods? I have considered the matter several times, and it is surrounded with a great deal of difficulty. One way of relieving Maitland would be by shortening the bends of the river. I do not think there is anybody who has been about the river more in flood-time than myself. I have thought that if the bends could be shortened, some 10 or 11 miles of distance might be saved, and the water would get away much sooner.

1339. You say you have been a good deal over the place in times of floods? Yes, in a boat.

1340. Where did you observe the principal run of the current? There is a great run of water between the other side of the Victoria Bridge and East Maitland, near the steam-mill. It runs under the railway bridge with great force; so much so, that myself and three others were nearly carried down there in spite of all our efforts.

1341. Where does that water come from? It must come from the river.

1342. It breaks over? Yes. There was a great current round along by the bridge. It came from Oakhampton and along Hall's Creek, which was then open. As soon as it had filled up the basin, it rushed across by East Maitland again, over the rail of the Victoria Bridge.

1343. A large body of water sets in at Oakhampton and flows round? Yes, by the Yarrabun Tannery and up to East Maitland Hatch and back to the river again through the railway bridge.

1344. There seems to be a general depression in that country? Yes; when the water breaks over the bank it has a greater fall, I think, than when it runs in the river.

1345. The embankment gave way in 1867 at Hall's Creek, did it not? Yes, it was quite carried away.

1346. Was there any perceptible difference in the flood in the river after that embankment gave way? No; it did not appear to rise quite so high, but then the river was up 28 or 29 feet.

1347. And the giving way did not make any sensible difference? It did not appear to make much difference. It might have risen an inch or two an hour, and the giving way of this embankment might have checked its rising to an inch.

1348. Or the difference might have been owing to the partial cessation of the water coming down? It might. I observed that the water ran over High-street with greater velocity than it attained during any of the other floods.

1349. The flood was absolutely higher last time? Yes, it was higher by 4 inches near the embankment. It was 2 feet 8 inches in 1867, and 2 feet 4 inches in 1857. I marked several trees, which I pointed out to the Railway Commissioner before the railway was made. The trees are now down; but a gentleman from the railway department had to get on a four-rail fence to paint the mark. The river did not rise higher there than it did in 1857.

1350. That is to say, the back-water did not rise higher in 1867 than it did in 1857, but in the river itself it was higher? Yes.

1351. That was probably due to the fact of the flood not having been allowed to escape so freely? It was all over the bank—there was no impediment to it at that time. From the Bank of New South Wales to the Bank of Australasia the water was nearly all over the road, with one or two exceptions. The crown of the road was just wet.

1352. Have you formed any views as to the best way of dealing with the floods? I fancy that the best way would be, to let the river in at Oakhampton, and carry the water by a canal to Hexham by Rathluba, where there is a depression between there and Louth homestead.

1353. How far is it to the southward of where the railway crosses? Only about a mile or a mile and a half.

1354. Does not the railway follow the depression? There is a large hill in East Maitland.

1355. But is that point of which you speak lower than where the railway has been taken through? I could not say.

1356. However, your view is to improve the river, and to make a fresh cut from Oakhampton, following the general course of Hall's Creek into Wallis' Creek, and thence to the Hunter again at Hexham? Yes.

1357. Have you formed any idea as to the probable cost of such a work? No, I never went into figures. There is a great deal of water from the Four-mile Creek and the One-mile Creek, which runs into Closé's property at Morpeth, and floods Berry Park a little below Hinton and Osterley.

1358. *Professor Pell.*] You say you have some property out of the town? Yes.

1359. Was that property yours in 1857? Yes.

1360. Could you tell us what your losses amounted to in ten years from that time? I was in the habit of getting £40 a year from the tenant; but instead of making him allowances for losses, I made an agreement with him that he was to take all the losses and have the farm at a rental of £20 a year.

1361. It is not first-class land then? Only 15 or 20 acres on the bank of the creek.

1362. How much of it is flooded? 15 or 20 acres.

1363. The rent is chiefly for this valuable part of it? Yes.

1364. *President.*] The flooded part? Yes.

1365. *Professor Pell.*] And the loss occasioned by the floods you estimate at £20 a year on that? Yes.

1366. Speaking roughly, with respect to valuable flooded lands, according to this it would be worth £1 an acre per annum to have them free from floods? It would be worth more than that. 1367.



- Mr. A. Wilkinson.  
24 Sept., 1869.
1367. In the town of Maitland, what do you suppose would be a fair rate to pay to be free from floods—Do you think the people would pay at the rate of 5s. in the pound on the annual value to be rid of the floods? No, I do not think so.
1368. Do you think it would be worth that? Yes. At one time the lower end of the town was nearly deserted; but the people have taken heart again now and gone back.
1369. Do you think they would get 25 per cent. more rent for their houses if they were secure from floods? Yes, if Maitland could be secured by an embankment such as Mr. Moriarty mentions in his report.
1370. You think if that could be done and depended upon, it would increase the value of property 25 per cent.? Yes, if you could make the people believe in the security of it. We had an embankment at the Horseshoe Bend and it gave way, and the place was only three-quarters of an hour filling up.
1371. *President.*] There would not be much risk of the embankment at the back? No.
1372. Do you think, having regard to the public health and the risk sustained in the town, that it would be worth while enclosing so large an area as I show on that plan? Yes, I do. It is noticeable that after the floods there is a great quantity of sickness.
1373. Having regard to the peculiar facilities for obtaining material out of the creek to make embankments, would you prefer taking the embankment along the course of the creek, or take a more limited area? I would take it by the creek of course, because that would be a drain for the other part.
1374. Do you think it would be a good thing to deepen and improve Wallis' Creek—to cut away the obstructions and bars so as to convey not only its natural drainage but also any water that might get into it from the river? I do. It would be well also if the bank of the river were thrown up at the Pig Run, as they call it, about 3 miles down the river. The 1864 flood made a great opening here [*shown on plan*], and here it has deposited a large bed of gravel. The bed is 60 yards further down the river than it was before. It is much narrower here than is shown on the plan, and there [*point indicated on plan*] 10 feet of the bank of the river is gone; and when the river is only half-bank high, the water is over at once—it strikes against the Pitnacree Road.
1375. In point of fact, the effect of the floods recently has been to almost carry out the cut which has been there suggested? Almost.
1376. *Professor Pell.*] You are acquainted with Wallis' Creek and the mouth of it? Yes.
1377. Do you not think that when the gates are finished there will be a tendency to silt up there, and that there will be a deposit against the gates? Yes, a great deal of rubbish goes up there occasionally.
1378. Do you think there will be a large deposit against the gates? Yes.
1379. You have been accustomed to watch the effect of these floods? Yes; I have seen large quantities of stuff deposited 40 or 50 feet from the Victoria Bridge so that you could walk over it. The people carried it away in time for the sake of the timber. Where they propose to make these flood-gates the bank has fallen in on each side.
1380. Inside? Yes.
1381. Supposing it should happen during a very high flood, when the river was at its highest, that these gates gave way,—what would be the effect on Wallis' Creek and the whole of that country? They could not keep out the high floods. When the floods are 4 feet below the bank, from the Bank of New South Wales to East Maitland is under water.
1382. Then, in the time of high floods the gates would be of no use? No; they would only keep out a flood of about 25 feet—a three-quarter flood.
1383. Supposing the water is discharging from the bank to the height you name, and pouring again into the creek, and that the gates were to give way, what do you think would be the effect on the channel and the country round about? I do not think it would be very great. The Louth Park tunnel, during a little fresh, gave way two or three times, and the basin from East Maitland was filled up in an hour and a half. Beyond tearing the ground away for two or three hundred yards, it did not do any damage much. It carried away stones weighing two or three hundredweight a distance of a quarter of a mile. It might carry away the bridge and the houses handy to it.
1384. Then in the times of very high flood it would be necessary to open the gates or to leave them open? The flood would go over the top.
1385. If it goes over in a cataract, will it not be likely to cut up the bed of the creek? Yes. At one time I owned some property in Louth Park, which I got rid of as soon as possible. I was in pretty heavily from the giving way of the tunnel, and I suppose it would have something like the same effect if the flood-gates were to give way. I bought that land for £1,500 and sold it for £800, and it has been sold for £300 since. The same land, if it were safe from the floods, would yield 105 bushels of barley to the acre. I recollect that Louth Park was nothing but a swamp thirty-six years ago. It was drained by Mr. Darvall.
1386. *Professor Pell.*] What do you consider the average value per acre of flooded lands in this district generally? On the banks of the river, if it were protected from the floods, it would be worth £75 an acre. If it were protected from the larger floods as well, I should say you could not buy it at that. It would be worth £50 anywhere.
1387. And if exposed to the floods? From £25 to £50.
1388. It would make a difference of more than 50 per cent. in the value? Yes. I have spoken to a good many farmers, and they say that if they could make certain of five or six years, they could always bear a flood on the seventh year. I suppose the floods must enrich the land by their alluvial deposit.
1389. Do you think it is enriching? Yes. I have known places where it has been a foot deep.
1390. *Mr. Bennett.*] Of good deposit? Yes; but sometimes there is another kind of deposit that is not good. When we get the Goulburn River down in flood before the Upper Hunter comes, we get nothing but sand. If you walk round the Horseshoe Bend, you will see a deposit of 16 inches at least, from the 1864 flood; and if you notice the bank of the river, you will see the layers of sand and mud which have been deposited from time to time, according to whether the flood came from the Upper Hunter or from the Goulburn River.
1391. Do you think you could be certain that was the cause of it—the different floods depositing a different class of material? We can judge from the accounts which we read in the Press, of the rain and the direction in which it has fallen.
1392. The Goulburn brings down a large body of water? Yes. I have been up the Goulburn, and I know that the bed of the river is sand.

1393. Are there any other matters which you wish to add? No. I did not know until yesterday evening that I should be required to give evidence, and I have had very little time for consideration.  
 1394. If anything should occur to you arising out of what you have said, perhaps you will be good enough to put it on paper, and we will have it published in the Appendix? I will.

Mr. A.  
 Wilkinson.  
 24 Sept., 1869.

Mr. John Shepherd called in and examined:—

1395. *President.*] What information do you wish to give us about the floods? If you will ask me any questions, I will endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability. I have been in Maitland since 1846 and have seen all the floods from that time; and nearly all the reports in the *Mercury*—at least the greatest number of them—have been from my observations of the floods, as to the heights and the rise of the water. They always used to apply to me.

Mr. J.  
 Shepherd.  
 24 Sept., 1869.

1396. Do you live on the river? I live near the embankment in High-street.

1397. Did you observe any perceptible difference between the floods of 1857 and 1867? Yes. According to my observation of it, the last big flood was the biggest I have seen here—the greatest quantity of water.

1398. You made some measurement of the height? Yes, there was from 3 to 6 inches difference in the height of those floods.

1399. Did it seem to you that the water was running with greater velocity when the flood was at its height? At times the river runs at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and sometimes it is nearly at a standstill. I could tell that by the pieces of wood floating on the surface.

1400. Does the velocity of the river seem to increase very rapidly after it gets to its highest? I cannot exactly say that. There are times when it is at its highest when it seems to be at a standstill, and then it commences to run again all of a sudden very hard. I have noticed at our corner there, that it runs very hard at times and then stops a little, perhaps for half a day.

1401. How long did the 1857 flood remain at its highest? It would be at a standstill for nearly half a day, neither rising nor falling.

1402. Did you observe the length of time the flood of 1867 remained at its height? About the same time. I plumbed the river after the last heavy flood of 1867, in front of the embankment. The bottom was hard stone, clean washed out. I had a long line, and found it 35 feet deep from low-water. It was a tremendous depth. There was over 50 feet of water in the flood just behind my place.

1403. Did you observe the velocity of the smaller floods? Yes.

1404. Does there seem to be any sensible difference? There is a very great difference. The smaller floods just trickle along. To give you an idea of the quantity of water which must have passed, I may mention that in my cellar at the back of my place, open to the rush of water, about 3 feet of clear sand was left. That would be left when the river was 50 feet high, and it shows that the water at that height had sand in suspension.

1405. Do you think that was due to the flood having sand in suspension generally, or to the washing down of sand from other parts of the bank? I considered that the whole of the water of the river contained about the same proportion. In some places, as over at Mr. Dodd's, it took away the cultivation surface. That was deposited somewhere else, of course. I have a sketch here which I took of the river twenty years ago (*pencil sketch produced*).

1406. There was a good sloping bank then? Yes; it was a very fine bank. This sketch will enable you to see how the channel has shifted.

1407. Did the cutting down of the trees seem to relieve the channel? No; the stumps are covered over with sand. When I took that sketch there were 30 feet of water where there are now 6 or 7 feet of ground above the water.

1408. Have you observed anything noticeable in the rising of the floods,—whether they increase steadily from the beginning, or in two successive rises? I have noticed some of the floods rise at the rate of 16 inches an hour for five or six hours at a run. Sixteen inches is the greatest rise I have seen in an hour. Sometimes the rise has been only 3 inches, sometimes only half an inch, and sometimes a quarter of an inch. I have noticed it by putting a rule at the water's edge.

1409. Did you observe two distinct waves, or one steady rising of the flood from the first? I have observed two waves.

1410. Were they pretty well marked? Not very distinctly. I believe at times that the first wave will come with a great rush, and then there will be a cessation, and the next comes as quick as the first, or quicker.

1411. There is an interval between them? Yes.

1412. Did you notice the interval in the case of the floods of 1857 and 1867? It was not much above five or six hours.

1413. That would probably be due to the difference of the crest of the flood-waves of some of the tributaries? Or the wind blowing up the river would make a difference.

1414. *Mr. Bennett.*] That would not make much difference, because of the sinuosities of the river? The river is making a natural channel for itself almost. It will soon cut through at the Pig Run.

1415. It seems to be carrying out somewhat that proposed new cut there? Yes; the river has a tendency, I think, to run in a straight course. At Pitnacree it has made a great breach, and if about 20 feet of the bank were taken away in a flood it would rush over into Howe's Lagoon.

1416. *President.*] Would you be so good as to mention to us any other matters in connection with the floods which occur to you as worthy of note? There are some things worth noticing. I have noticed that when the water has fallen, that which remains on the back lands oozes through and washes the sand from under the banks of the river. I have seen the water boiling up in the river at times after a flood—nearly in the middle of the river—just as if a spring had burst up, carrying mud with it. This is from the back-waters.

1417. You think it would have great effect in saving the banks if the back-water was prevented from lying so long on the land? Yes, if it were possible to get it altogether away from it.

1418. Have you formed any opinion as to the best mode of dealing with the floods? I have thought over the matter, and my impression is, that if a channel were cut about 100 yards wide and 8 or 10 feet above

- Mr. J. Shepherd.  
24 Sept., 1869.
- above the present height of the water, and carried from Bolwarra to Morpeth and beyond, it would relieve the flood-waters considerably and still be good grazing land.
1419. Do you not think the effect of a heavy flood would be to cut that down nearly to the level of the bottom of the river? I do not think that would be the effect, because the water would run off quicker if it only had to run one mile instead of four.
1420. You would make a pretty straight cut? I would not interfere with the river; I would make a separate channel altogether 8 or 10 feet above the present water-mark.
1421. What would be the line? I would take it by the side of Bolwarra, and have the rocks on one side. The stuff you threw out could be put on to the cultivation land; it would make a very good grazing paddock.
1422. You would not be able to get to Morpeth without crossing the river? I would take it to Dunmore.
1423. You would throw it into the Paterson at Dunmore? Yes, it would go somewhere down there. I would follow the rock on one side.
1424. But you would take it to Dunmore? Yes.
1425. And into the Paterson? You could cross the Paterson there, but it would be expensive. I have no doubt that would relieve the river.
1426. You have not made any calculation as to the cost of such a work? I have never gone into figures. I think that would be the easiest way. If you follow the natural course of the river, you will find that all the points are gaining and all the hollows are losing. The points are biting into the hollows.
1427. Do you not think it would be better to assist them and use the natural channel? What I should fear in that case would be that when a flood came it would wash all that land away, unless the cuttings were preserved.
1428. It is quite possible, is it not, to preserve them? Yes. Anything that will carry the water quicker to Hexham and Newcastle will be a benefit.
1429. So long as you did not do too great an injury to Morpeth and the country about there? Yes.
1430. You understand that leading down the water too fast to Morpeth, although it would relieve Maitland, would have a correspondingly injurious effect at Morpeth, unless some provision were made? You could begin at Hexham and relieve it all the way up. If the water gets down here two hours sooner, the water behind will not be so liable to bank up.
1431. Is there anything else you would like to add? I should like to say that I think the flood-gates will do harm.
1432. Will you mention the grounds of your apprehension? The mouth of the old creek has been filled up to about 30 feet of silt, and with the standing water between the railway cutting and the flood-gates, it would silt up and keep the water in—that is my impression.
1433. In addition to that, supposing the flood to be bank-high in the river, and that by any accident these gates should give way and burst,—what do you think the effect would be on the back country? There would be no accounting for it. It would be fearful, I think. In my opinion, that is where the chief mischief would be. It is bound to break over in some weak part, and when it does it will go with a rush. We had an embankment here in one of the floods, and men were watching it all night long with shovels and a cartful of stuff. If they had neglected it for a minute, and allowed the water to break through, they could not have stopped it—it would have carried houses and everything before it. On the Horse-shoe Bend we kept the water out for a whole day by simply supplying now and then a shovelful of dirt.
1434. But what would be the effect of gates 30 feet deep giving way? The effect would be fearful. The water would rush in when people least thought of it. That is why I think the flood-gates will do more harm than good.
1435. Have you seen the project for throwing an embankment round the town of Maitland? I have, but I do not exactly like it.
1436. What are your objections to it? Those I have stated in regard to the embankment to which I have referred. If the water once made a breach we should be done for—it would come upon the people suddenly, and there would be no stopping it.
1437. Do you think there would be the same risk of the embankment in the rear coming to grief as would attend that proposed to be made on the margin of the river? I do not think you can save the town from floods unless you keep along the bank of the river.
1438. Of course, by going along the bank of the river and extending the same embankment round Wallis' Creek, we may make a circuit round the town? I do not believe in the thing at all—I do not think it would be a wise plan.
1439. You would prefer letting the water in? Yes.
1440. You think if this system of embanking were carried out, the water might in some places break in so suddenly as to do mischief? I have seen its effect.
1441. Do you not think that if the banks were faced with clay, they would be sure to keep out the water? You could keep it from the town; but look at the farming grounds!
1442. They would be no worse off than they are now? I do not think the town itself suffers anything like so much as the farmers.
1443. You do not think there is any sickness or other evils which arise in consequence of people being flooded out? Very little.
1444. *Mr. Bennett.*] You should recollect that the embankment alone is not proposed but in connection with a plan to make cuts to lower the water considerably? Yes, I understand. The object is to ease the river, and to carry the water off quicker.
1445. *President.*] If the proposed cuttings were combined with the plan of embankments, would you then object to it? No, I do not think I should; but I do not think there would be much occasion for the embankments, if the river could be made to run a little quicker than it does.
1446. Still you do not know the quantity of water you are dealing with. It may not happen that allowing the water to escape a little quicker would have any effect on the floods? I came to the conclusion that the quicker the water goes down, the less liable will the people be to suffer from floods.
1447. You have not made any estimate of the real quantities to be dealt with? I have made calculations at different times, but I have not brought any calculations with me. I made a calculation that there were 50 or 60 feet of water. I then estimated the width of the river and the number of gallons it would run in an hour.

1448. And have you compared that calculation with others taken at different points of the river—say at Bolwarra House, Oakhampton, and the West Maitland Bridge, and so on? I have; where I find the difference is where it breaks over the land, as it does at Doyle's. That takes a portion of the water at Oakhampton, and I do not get so much at my place.

Mr. J. Shepherd.  
24 Sept., 1869.

1449. There is the same thing going on lower down? Yes; wherever the water breaks over, of course so much is gone.

1450. *Mr. Bennett.*] Have you measured the velocity? I have not measured it exactly. I have walked along the bank when pieces of wood have been floating on the current.

1451. With a watch in your hand and with a measured distance? No. I calculate that I can walk four miles an hour. I do not believe the velocity is, at the highest, five miles an hour. I have pulled in a good heavy boat against it. There is a hill 20 feet higher than we are now where there are the natural flood-marks, near Oakhampton.

1452. *Mr. Adams.*] At a place near Camden there are oyster-beds 20 feet above high-water-mark? But I mean the fresh-water drift.

Mr. James Thomas Dec called in and examined:—

1453. *President.*] You witnessed the effect of the floods in this district in the years 1857, 1864, and 1867? In 1864 and 1867. In 1857 I was away.

Mr. J. T. Dec.  
24 Sept., 1869.

1454. Those are the floods which did a considerable amount of damage? To the farmers.

1455. Which neighbourhood do you belong to? I live in the flooded district of Fishery Creek.

1456. Which do you the greatest amount of injury there—the large floods or the small floods? The small freshes.

1457. Do you suffer as much from them as from the larger floods? They leave no debris, but the large floods do.

1458. And the object of the flood-gates is to keep out the small freshes? Yes; we would be satisfied with having our land flooded every seven years to have it enriched by the deposit, but the small freshes deposit nothing and leave the land sour.

1459. Have you made any observation as to the height of these freshets that do the injury? Those from 10 to 22 feet do the most injury. They take away the crops and leave nothing behind them. Freshets from 10 feet upwards do us the most injury. A rise of 10 feet injures us more than it did before the new cut was made. It now floods some of the low land for a considerable time, whereas before it never injured the land. Besides, before this new cut was made it took three or four days before a twenty-five feet fresh would overflow the land, and we had time to take off the crops, but now the land is flooded in three or four hours.

1460. To what height would a 20-foot flood rise over the generality of the banks? It comes over the highest portions of the banks now from 1 to 4 feet.

1461. Would it not be possible to construct small levées along the banks to keep out the floods? Yes, it would in certain places.

1462. I am speaking generally? It would at such places as Loughend and Louth Park.

1463. There might be a general system of embanking along the creek? Yes.

1464. And then proper drains to tap the low swamps might be made to let the water off—would not that be a great benefit? I do not see how you could let it off unless you took it to Howe's Lagoon.

1465. There is Wallis' Creek? But the local water would be confined in a very small surface. A great deal of water comes down from the Sugarloaf, and if you were to make those embankments I think our local water would flood us. That system might tend to do good to a certain portion of Dagworth, but it would injure a portion of Fishery Creek. When the water cannot get out it runs round the Fishery Creek way.

1466. But if the Fishery Creek people banked up in the same way? I have spent money on embankments, and I have found the water force its way over the banks in other places and lower the banks in others, and a portion of my land where it was the best has been spoilt. I think any system of that sort would tend to benefit one place and injure another.

1467. What height would a 20-foot flood rise over the banks at your place? 2 or 3 feet. It would rise higher some times than at others, according to the local rains.

1468. And such a flood as that of 1857—what height would it rise over your banks? In some places I think it would rise 10 or 12 feet. I was away during that flood, but I have seen marks on a tree showing its height.

1469. What height did the 1867 flood rise over your banks? The land is higher at some places than in others. In some places it was 14 feet.

1470. Supposing it should happen that the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek were to give way in the time of a high flood when a great body of water was resting against them on the outside, and it were to rush suddenly up the channel, would you apprehend any danger from the effects? No, I cannot see what injury it would do more than the flood; we should be flooded; but I cannot see what injury it would do, except to the banks.

1471. A wave going up with great rapidity would be very different from a steady rise? The place at Hall's Creek broke away in the same manner, but it caused no particular injury. It stopped the rise of the river momentarily, but it rose again soon after, and at Loughend also. I went to see it afterwards. It was something like what the breaking away of the flood-gates would be. It washed away some of the stone for a few hundred yards.

1472. Have you made any estimate of the amount of loss you sustained per acre by the flood of 1867? Yes.

1473. How much was it? I reckon that I lost between £250 and £300, estimating the price of maize at 3s. per bushel; but maize sold considerably higher. That was a medium price.

1474. What extent of land was that off? 25 acres.

1475. You lost about £10 an acre? Yes. It is very rich land, but it is valueless through the floods. I would rather give it away almost than be compelled to live on it any longer.

1476. Did the small floods damage you to the same extent? Yes.

Mr. J. T. Dec. 1477. The large floods do you the most good, by depositing manure? The land requires no manure; it is manure in itself.

24 Sept., 1869. 1478. But it will not last for ever? It is almost inexhaustible; but we shall continue to have large floods from time to time unless something is done to mitigate them. They improve the land considerably, but the small floods only make the ground sour for a year or two afterwards. It will take two years before the ground will grow a good crop. Some years ago I, with others, was very glad to see the new cutting or artificial mouth made to Wallis' Creek. I thought it would be the means of giving us fresh water. I went one day to see what was going on, and some gentleman there (either Mr. Wright or one of his sub-contractors) asked me whether I owned land about Maitland, because if I did he told me I should get up some fine morning and curse this affair, instead of saying it was "a fine thing." He said it would injure Maitland, and that the cutting was made where the river had more velocity than it had at the original mouth of the creek—which I have seen since, for we are flooded now in much less time than it took to flood us formerly. I think the flood-gates will be the means of counteracting this. I can remember that when a schoolboy I have seen floods 19 or 20 feet that did not flood us, but now we are always flooded by a 19-foot fresh. Then we had scarcely any fresh water at the back of where I live, but now all that land is valueless; it is nothing but a common cattle-walk.

1479. Do you not think it might arise from a different cause—You may one season have a continuance of rain to keep a flood 20 feet high for some time, and another season there may be less rain, and the flood may go off in a day? The water now rises in a shorter space of time, and varying from 16 to 19 feet it will remain at a standstill for twenty-four hours. In former years it used to pass off quickly, and we did not lose our crops, but now it is different.

1480. *Professor Pell.*] Why should the new channel let the water in sooner than the old one? A greater amount of water comes up. The original mouth was much larger than the artificial mouth, but by every fresh the artificial mouth has become larger and larger. When the low land is filled up, the water rushes with great force through Howe's Lagoon. The river runs, I think, five miles an hour. I went along the line on a trolley as far as the Court House, at the time of the 1867 flood, to see this place, and it is really astonishing the force the water has on the line between Clift's house and Narrowgut.

1481. *Mr. Bennett.*] If the floods come in quicker, and rise to a greater height in a shorter space of time, they must go away more quickly? No, they go away much slower.

1482. I can hardly realize that. If the water comes in quicker will it not go out quicker? No. The farmers indorse my opinion, and I have watched every flood when I have been in the Colony.

1483. *Professor Pell.*] And you say that they come in quicker and go out slower since the new cutting has been made? Yes; it now remains for three months sometimes. Nine months ago we had a fresh of 9 or 10 feet, and now the water is left in some of the back places where a few years ago it took only four or five weeks to get off.

1484. *President.*] If you deepened and improved the channel of Wallis' Creek so as to allow the water to escape more rapidly you will get rid of it. At present you cannot argue because the channel of the creek is blocked up with the works? Still I cannot help remarking that we get the water much quicker than in former years.

1485. Do you think the obstruction at the mouth is the only one it meets with? In regard to the drainage?

1486. No. Are there not many parts of the creek inside the mouth which are much more contracted than the mouth? The creek has not altered much during the last twenty years, except in a few places, where it has been filled up a little with mud.

1487. The capacity of discharge would be that which is due to the general section of the creek, and not to the mere mouth of it. Increasing the area of the mouth will not increase the area inside, and can scarcely allow a greater portion to flow up? Where the new mouth has been made to the creek, it is larger than at any other place.

1488. Exactly; but all the water passing there appears to be passing under the same conditions as before, and if you made that mouth as big as the Pacific Ocean it would not cause the water to pass through the other part any quicker than before? It is however the case that we are flooded more easily than we were in former years. Since the first fresh after the cutting was made we have seen the difference. There were crops on the ground, and the flood came on so quickly that we could not get them off, whereas we could always do so in former years.

1489. Might not that be consequent on the floods having come in a drier season on previous occasions—When the flats were charged with water, and when the creek also was charged, the flood would naturally rise very rapidly—A 20-foot flood coming after a dry season would not rise so rapidly as one coming after a succession of other floods? One would not rise so quickly as the other.

1490. No, of course not; there would be considerable absorption? Yes.

1491. That might possibly account in some degree for the difference you have mentioned? I scarcely think so.

1492. Assuming that the flood-gates stand, you would be in favour generally of improving Wallis' Creek, so as to allow its own waters, and any that might come in from the river in time of floods, to escape more freely? I should certainly be in favour of the flood-gates and also of improving the creek.

1493. Having regard to its outfall and in other respects? Yes.

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present:—

W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,

PROFESSOR PELL.

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq. (PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

William Burton Wade, Esq., called in and examined:—

W. B. Wade,  
Esq.

1494. *President.*] You are the Engineer in charge of the railway works in this district? Yes.

1495. Were you here during the flood of 1867? Yes, and also during the flood of 1864.

27 Sept., 1869. 1496. Did you make any careful measurements of the heights to which those floods reached? Yes.

1497.

1497. Have you any knowledge of the height to which the 1857 flood reached? Yes, I had it pointed out to me in 1859, when it was comparatively recent. W. B. Wade,  
Esq.
1498. How much was it above the ordinary summer level of the river in 1857? 137·25 is the ordinary summer level. 27 Sept., 1869.
1499. And what was the flood level in 1857? 182·40. There was a difference of 45·15.
1500. What was the level of the 1864 flood? 181·42.
1501. And what was the level of the 1867 flood? 182·26.
1502. *Professor Pell.*] What was the height above the ordinary summer level of all those floods? 45·15, the flood of 1857; 44·17, the flood of 1864; and 45·10, the flood of 1867.
1503. There is very little difference between the three? Very little. I also observed the surface velocities of the several floods in 1864 and 1867.
1504. *President.*] At the bridge? At the bridge I found that my observations scarcely varied a second anywhere. It was about 11 feet per second; 10·08 was the mean velocity.
1505. Ours is computed from the slope of surface, 10·05? It is exceedingly close. Mine was a very careful observation on a length of 5 chains, and repeated a great number of times.
1506. Could you give us the height as regards the levels here or above datum at Aberdeen, so as to give the slope of surface all the way—What is the height above datum at Aberdeen? The flood level in 1857 was 520·28 and the ordinary level 486, at Muscledbrook; and at Aberdeen the flood level was 601, and the ordinary level 577·82.
1507. Could you give us the difference in time at which the floods of 1864 and 1867 culminated at these various points? I am afraid I cannot, but I think the newspaper reports will be found quite correct in regard to those particulars.
1508. Did you observe the surface velocities at either of the other places? No.
1509. *Professor Pell.*] Did the flood of 1864 come over this plain? No; the 1867 flood did.
1510. *President.*] Have you any observations of the flood of 1861? No; but it was not so high, I think, in Singleton, by a good deal, as either the flood of 1864 or that of 1867.
1511. Did the flood of 1857 last up much longer than that of 1864? I was not here in 1857. It is the general impression here that the flood of 1857 was the largest. I imagine that it took longer for the back-water to get round. It was, I think, the largest flood.
1512. And of longest duration? Yes.
1513. The floods break over some few miles above the bridge, and flow by another channel into the Hunter lower down? Yes.
1514. Have you any means of estimating the quantity of water in feet per second which would pass in that way? I could give you pretty accurately the length it ran over the railway when it breached it.
1515. *Professor Pell.*] You have no exact measurement of the heights of the flood anywhere at Singleton, except at one point? No. We could get an exact measurement.
1516. You have no exact measurement above where it breaks over? No.
1517. Where it breaks over is more than a mile above—is it not? I think it is about a mile above. The water leaves the river and returns to it again. There are many instances of the kind between this and Maitland.
1518. It would bring the discharges at Singleton Bridge and Oakhampton so much nearer—There is a difference of a thousand cubic feet? Yes.
1519. You think this break-over would bring those much closer together? No doubt.
1520. Do you think it would be at all appreciable? At the Singleton Bridge it might.
1521. *Mr. Bennett.*] But only for the time the breaking over lasted, and not during the whole flood? No, only at the top of the flood.
1522. *President.*] Would it be a thousand feet per second? Yes, it would be quite equal to 8 or 9 inches at the bridge.
1523. Do you think so—the whole section? Yes.
1524. *Professor Pell.*] You see the total here [*in a tabular statement*] which passes through the bridge per second—do you think it would affect that quantity much? It would scarcely tell on the total quantity, but only on the discharge per second during four or five hours at the top of the flood. It would be only then that it would be appreciable.
1525. *President.*] But it might have the effect of more nearly equalizing the discharge at Singleton and Oakhampton? No doubt it would.
1526. *Professor Pell.*] Because that takes place just where this measurement takes place at the top of the flood? Yes; the top of the Singleton section is 500 feet at 6 inches. That would give 250 feet, which, multiplied by 10 feet per second, would give 2,500 feet per second.
1527. That would make the Singleton discharge more? Yes.
1528. Is there anywhere below where a discharge can take place to relieve the river? Yes, a good deal of water is taken away in the neighbourhood of Black Creek.
1529. Does it break in at the top of the flood? No; before the top of the flood. There may be others, but there is no doubt that Black Creek operates as a moderator to a great extent. It runs out into Anvil Creek, and forms a lake of many square miles.
1530. That would take up the difference? Yes; and I think there is a place a little above Oakhampton, where you have taken your section. There is a large area under water there. The Anvil Creek and the Black Creek Flat form a very considerable flooded area.
1531. That will very likely equalize any discharges at the Singleton Bridge and Oakhampton? Very likely.
1532. Do you remember how long the flood remained at its height here in 1867? About four hours. It was for four or five hours without any appreciable difference.
1533. *Mr. Bennett.*] The flood was in your house—was it not? It came close to it—it was just in the verandah.
1534. *President.*] And did it seem to fall very rapidly when it commenced to go down? Not until some time, when it had got a start of a few inches. Not until the water had resumed the channel pretty well.
1535. Not until the water had drained from the flats into the channel—About what rate did it fall per day after that? Very rapidly. When it was once fairly in the channel it would go down 4 or 5 feet per hour sometimes. 1536.

- W. B. 1536. You were at Maitland during some of the floods there—were you not? Yes.  
 Wade, Esq. 1537. Did you ever think on the subject of relieving the town of Maitland from the effects of the floods?  
 Yes.
- 27 Sept., 1869. 1538. Has any plan of doing so suggested itself to you? It has always struck me that any partial remedy to Maitland would be objectionable. Any partial scheme would only relieve those lands which really benefit by the floods; and the great sufferers, those whose lands the waters reach first and leave last, would not be beneficially affected.
1539. You are referring now, I suppose, to the people up Wallis' Creek? To those generally on the lower lands that get flooded first—from Wallis' Creek to the back of the "Northumberland."
1540. Do you believe that such floods as those of 1857 and 1867 do any good to the flooded lands, generally speaking? I think, generally speaking, they do. In such a district as Singleton, where the water soon runs off the land, no doubt they do. Some of the lower lands may suffer from the scour, but generally I think the lands about Maitland benefit.
1541. With reference to the lower levels—If a proper system of drainage were introduced so as to allow the water to flow off rapidly, do you think there would be the same reason to object as at present? No doubt in theory a system of drainage would put them in a better position, but they will always suffer from scour and the washing away of the fences.
1542. In the run of the current? In the run and the lowest levels.
1543. What is your opinion of the flood-gates at Wallis' Creek? I think they will be effectual in the case of freshes, but in the time of high floods they will make little difference one way or another. They may save a considerable quantity of land from the freshes and probably raise the water below.
1544. From what you know of the country about there and of the nature of the banks, do you think it is practicable to construct these gates so that they will stand in times of high flood? They must be built with great care, and they will require to have sluices to let the water gradually in. If once there is an extreme fall, I should say there would be great danger of their being carried away bodily. It would require great judgment to equalize the flow, as in the case of a canal lock.
1545. Do you think that any arrangement of sluices, seeing the size of the lock that is to be filled up (some sixteen square miles), will be sufficient to let the water in fast enough? That perhaps might be managed by narrowing in the channel and putting a sort of barrier up above. You might form a kind of sectional basin above the flood-gate, so as to make a certain contraction to fill to some extent by sluices, and prevent a great difference of level.
1546. If that is done, how about relieving the Hunter itself—would there be any sensible relief afforded to the Hunter by the spreading of the water over the country? My idea would be to relieve the danger of carrying away the locks, by converting the flood-gates into a weir and letting it all go over the top.
1547. *Professor Pell.*] Have you examined the locality? I know the place.
1548. Are you aware that the flood-water when it attains to a certain level will be over the bank? Yes.
1549. Do you know the system of construction in detail? No. They seem to be putting in a masonry sill across the stream.
1550. You do not know the depth? No.
1551. And you do not express any opinion about it? No; I never saw the drawings.
1552. *President.*] Should you consider generally that it would be better policy to embank the sides of Wallis' Creek, if it could be done at a moderate expense; to throw up embankments along it and cut proper drains in the flooded lands at the back with sluices leading out? Keeping the bank above the height of the floods?
1553. Yes? I think so, decidedly.
1554. With proper drains at the back and sluices through the levée, most of the benefits anticipated by the experimental gates would be secured? A great deal more, provided the levées are kept above the flood level.
1555. *Professor Pell.*] Would that be more expensive than the flood-gates, or would it cost less? I imagine that it would be more expensive. But then a flood-gate is limited to a certain height, and if the water rises higher it is quite impossible to say what loss of property might accrue. The gates themselves might be carried away, and there would be an enormous scour on the lands.
1556. *President.*] If it should happen that these flood-gates are constructed in a manner to render it probable that they would be carried away, they might fail when there was a head of water outside of 25 or 30 feet—Would not their sudden giving way be likely to endanger the railway works? No doubt.
1557. And should you anticipate any disastrous results from such a wave as would be suddenly thrown into Wallis' Creek, rushing up like a vertical wall, 20 feet high? Yes; and perhaps the fancied security of the flood-gates would lead people to prolong their stay, and thus lead to loss of life. Any sudden break of that kind would be very dangerous to the railway works. We had a large piece of embankment carried away, which had to be replaced, by the bridge; and any sudden break, such as you have referred to, would carry away many chains more, no doubt.
1558. If it should happen, from the nature and character of these works, that there is a probability of their being carried away, do you not think steps should be taken to prevent their construction at all? I should think so. I look upon it as inevitable that the flood will be over them some day, and it is hard to measure what may happen.
1559. *Professor Pell.*] Are you aware that the top of the gates will be above flood level? But the banks contiguous to them are below flood level.
1560. *President.*] You would anticipate that there will be a considerable scouring immediately around them, from the water dropping suddenly into the creek? Yes.
1561. And that that would cut probably a fresh channel? Yes.
1562. And if it should be apparent from the general design, that the gates cannot stand the pressure brought to bear upon them, would you say that measures should be taken to insist on their being constructed in a safe way or else not at all? I should say so. It has always struck me that this was a matter in which the Legislature should interfere, and scarcely one of which private people should have the supervision. It may lead to loss of life, and is almost sure to lead to loss of property.
1563. If it were to give way, the effect on the Victoria Bridge would be of course disastrous? No doubt. It would be almost sure to carry that away.

1564. *Professor Pell.*] Is there much damage done here to the farmers by the floods? Only a very moderate amount of damage, I think.

W. B.  
Wade, Esq.

1565. Is there much complaint about these large floods? No; they get a share of the flood relief money up here. It was looked upon as a great farce—farmers coming in and selling ten pounds' worth of farm produce, and getting 5s. of flood relief money on the same day.

27 Sept., 1869.

1566. You think there was very little damage done here? Very little.

1567. Was there any damage done above this? It was very moderate; only to the fences in the immediate neighbourhood of the river.

1568. *Mr. Bennett.*] Is there much flooded land between this and Maitland? Yes, a great deal. The only part I know intimately is that about Black Creek, and there is a good deal there.

1569. Is the flooded land along the margin of the river nearly as extensive between this and Oakhampton as it is below it? No.

1570. Is it half the extent? No, I think not, because just below Oakhampton the country spreads out in every direction.

1571. You do not think that the land between this and Oakhampton is seriously injured? I think not.

1572. Nor the land between this and Muscleebrook or Aberdeen? No.

1573. You do not think that considering the amount of injury done to the land on the upper part of the river and the lower portion of its tributaries, one general system would be justifiable all along the river, in regard to the prevention of floods and the payment of the expense? No, from Oakhampton downward is the only part.

1574. Do you think that to relieve the lands below Oakhampton thoroughly, and also to relieve the towns of Singleton and Muscleebrook, and further to confer the benefit of irrigation, would justify a scheme embracing the construction of reservoirs, for the purpose of impounding the flood-waters? I think that is the way to deal with it.

1575. Do you think there are suitable sites for reservoirs for the receipt of the flood-waters? I think so. I think all the upper tributaries are of such a nature that reservoirs could be made.

1576. *Professor Pell.*] Do you mean that there are facilities for making reservoirs on a large scale? Large or small. You could make large dams in the main stream in its upper parts, or numerous small dams in the small tributaries.

1577. Would the people be willing to pay for a plentiful supply of water in dry seasons, in addition to the relief they would obtain from the floods? There is such a want of population at present in the upper part of the Hunter; but probably if means were devised for storing water, population might be attracted. Now that the railway equalizes the markets, the people higher up the river will have as good an opportunity of disposing of their produce as the people about Maitland.

1578. Do you know of your own knowledge of any sites suitable for reservoirs? Yes, at Dartbrook and Middlebrook, and King's Ponds, there are numerous sites for reservoirs.

1579. *Mr. Bennett.*] You do not think that relief from floods alone would justify any expenditure on the upper part of the river above Oakhampton? It would have to be compared with the cost of any other measure.

1580. You do not think that the people would be willing to pay anything appreciable for relief from floods, above Oakhampton? No.

1581. Any expense incurred above that place would be for water supply? For the storage of water. In this district there has been always great difficulty in getting rents from people in time of flood, I believe. The landlords about here are giving up the letting of small farms, but as long as they are willing to let them people are willing to take them, whether they pay the rent or not. You cannot say that they reduce the value of the land.

1582. *President.*] Have you had pointed out to you the heights of any of the floods previous to that of 1857? I have not received any definite information. There is a rumour of a flood in this district when no land was exposed, except Howe's, on the Kelso Hill.

1583. How much higher would the water be? Another 5 feet would leave nothing to be seen but those two hills. I think that was said to have been about 1828. It was twenty something.

1584. *Professor Pell.*] Is there anybody in the neighbourhood who saw that flood? I think Mr. Howe.

1585. *President.*] Do you know anything of the country between here and Lake Macquarie? Only the general run of the watersheds from the railway survey.

1586. What are the heights of the intervening ridges between here and Maitland? I do not remember them, but I will send them to you.

1587. *Mr. Bennett.*] Are they not such as entirely to preclude the cutting of a canal? Yes; you would have to have a cutting a thousand feet deep.

1588. *President.*] The whole way? Yes, nearly the whole way. It is utterly out of the question.

1589. Do you know anything of the country across to Port Stephens from Maitland? No, but you would have to pass one or two watersheds, I think.

1590. *Mr. Bennett.*] Does not the railway cross the East Maitland Hill at the lowest point anywhere between Morpeth and Fishery Creek? I think so.

William John Dangar, Esq., called in and examined:—

1591. *President.*] Are you acquainted with the heights to which the flood of 1857 rose here? In the town or in the channel?

W. J. Dangar,  
Esq.

1592. Anywhere? I can only speak as regards my own place. It was all over my place. The least depth was a foot and the greatest 10 feet.

27 Sept., 1869.

1593. How about the flood of 1864—was that as high as the flood of 1857, or nearly so? I was away at that time, but from what I heard about it I am inclined to think it was much the same.

1594. And the flood of 1867—how was that as regards the flood of 1857? The flood of 1867 was higher with me a little; but between 1857 and 1867 there was an alteration in the embankment of the railway, and I think it made a difference as regards the flood at my place.

1595. Is your place above or below the railway, on the river? It is below.

1596. Could you say how much higher the flood of 1867 was than that of 1857—Did you make any measurements? No. Judging from casual observation I thought it was about an inch. There were various

various



W. J. Dangar, various opinions about it, but I attributed the height a great deal to this bank. It may not have been so high in the town.

Esq. 1597. In what way would that bank affect you if you were lower down the river? It throws the water back and impedes the other overflow.

27 Sept., 1869. 1598. Your property is near where two channels join? Yes, it is between the two. It prevents me getting out at all when once it comes in upon us.

1599. Was it the general impression that the flood of 1867 was as great as that of 1857? The general impression is that it was greater.

1600. And did it seem to remain as long up as that of 1857? They were much about the same in that respect.

1601. You think there was no very appreciable difference between them? Very little. It might have been a little more with me.

1602. *Professor Pell.*] Is there much damage done by the high floods in this immediate neighbourhood? If a flood happens to come when the crops are growing, there is a good deal of damage done on the rich flats.

1603. Does it destroy the crops? The last time we had a flood the corn was growing, and it was all spoilt.

1604. Would it destroy a crop of maize? Yes. If the water went away in a short time it would not kill young maize, but when the maize is ripe the water rots it.

1605. How long did the water lie on those flats in 1857? Perhaps from the time the river commenced to overflow to the time when the water began to recede it might have been twenty-four hours; but it would remain on a good deal of the low land for some weeks.

1606. Would the water remaining on for twenty-four hours be sufficient to kill a crop of maize? Yes.

1607. What effect would it have on the lucerne? It would kill the lucerne—it would smother it.

1608. Would it kill the roots? It would smother it entirely and kill it, especially the young lucerne.

1609. It would not spring again? No, except just in patches.

1610. Was there much actual loss sustained by the farmers about here in 1867? There were a great many complaints. My tenants made very great complaints of their losses, and I have reason to believe that they did lose a good deal of corn.

1611. Do not they rather make the flood an excuse for not paying their rent? I think many of them do; but I know that there were losses of corn. I lost a great deal of lucerne that I had sown, and the washing away of the fences of course is a great loss, as well as the landslips on the banks of the river. In some instances several acres are gone. I know one place where seven or eight acres went.

1612. Do the losses bear any proportion to those sustained in the low lands of the Maitland district? No.

1613. Do you think the land would be worth more rent if it were relieved from the floods? No.

1614. Nothing appreciable? No.

1615. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you suffer much from drought? Yes, occasionally.

1616. Do you think the lands would be increased in value much if they were supplied with water in these dry seasons by means of irrigation? I have no doubt of it.

1617. What would be the probable increase per acre per annum in value? I could hardly say; but if it were possible to irrigate, I do not see why it should not be doubled.

1618. The land would be doubled in value? I think so, if it were possible to irrigate it in a proper way.

1619. What do you call the average annual value at present per acre? About 10s.

1620. *Professor Pell.*] What is the average annual value of agricultural land on the flats? It varies so much. Perhaps the very rich land would be worth from 15s. to £1 an acre. I have got that myself. But the average would be 10s. or 12s.

1621. For agricultural lands? Yes. Grazing land is about 5s. or less.

1622. *President.*] Considering the number of droughts you would be likely to have in an interval of twenty years, do you think provision for irrigation would justify an increase of rent to double the present amount—How many droughts have you had during the last twenty years? We have had one every two or three years for the last ten or fifteen years.

1623. And for the chance of getting water in those years of drought, do you think the people would be willing to pay double the rent in all years? I do not think they would—the small tenant farmers; the large proprietors might—they grow grain in excess of their requirements.

1624. But in regard to the whole condition of the country, do you think any large scheme of irrigation would be justified, considering its population and agriculture? Not for agricultural purposes, but for pastoral.

1625. *Mr. Bennett.*] And root-feeding? Yes.

1626. Root-feeding is now an impossibility on account of the uncertainty of water? Yes. If we had a system of irrigation we should probably have a different system of farming altogether, and these low rich lands would become very valuable, I think, for feeding—more so than for farming.

1627. *President.*] Do you think, considering the whole circumstances of the country, that the root-feeding of stock would pay if undertaken to any considerable extent? It would depend upon the expense necessary to raise the roots. If that could be done easily and well, it would pay I think. I do a little in that way now. If the seasons were made more favourable by means of irrigating the land, I could make it pay.

1628. Would you not find great competition from the stock reared in the vast interior in good seasons? I should not be afraid of that—not now especially. I think that in years to come a great deal of the supply will come from these lands. I think that farming will be given up, and that they will take advantage of such seasons as they have on the flats for fattening. It is coming to that fast now. The difficulties of bringing down stock are greater.

1629. Are the facilities not increasing as the railway is extending? They are not at present. The lands are fenced in so that it is nearly impossible from some places to bring down stock at all.

1630. But is not the conveyance of stock one of the benefits we anticipated from railway extension? When it gets to any distance, and it is impossible to bring down stock on the main roads, we must resort to it.

1631. *Mr. Bennett.*] What might we put down as the additional value which would be given to the land, if provision were made for irrigation? I think really that it would be doubled.

1632. *President.*] In every year, or only in the years of drought? Every year. The difference it would make would be enormous. W. J. Dangar,  
Esq.
1633. *Mr. Bennett.*] Then cattle would be bred in the interior, and fattened for market here? Yes.
1634. It would enable us to produce a better article than we produce now? Much better. I think it is improving now, and I think it will continue to do so, independent of irrigation, to a large extent. 27 Sept., 1869.
1635. But not to such a large extent, or with such profit, as if we had irrigation? No, you could not lay out your plans sufficiently well to carry out any system.
1636. *President.*] How much land is there about Singleton that would be doubled in value by a system of irrigation—how many acres? All the alluvial flats.
1637. What should you estimate the extent of that in square miles or acres? I could not give you the figures now, but I can furnish the answer and forward it in a day or two. (*See Appendix.*)
1638. *Mr. Bennett.*] Between Oakhampton and Aberdeen? I think I can find that out—all the land which would be likely to be benefited by irrigation.
1639. Do you know the principal waters of the Wollombi Brook, near the township? No, I do not.
1640. There was a considerable extent of alluvial land injured by the floods there of the same character as that about Maitland—between this and the Wollombi village? The flats are small, but they are very rich and good.
1641. There is a good deal of harm done there by the floods? Yes.
1642. And there is sometimes loss of life? There has been loss of life. In all the floods in that direction (Cockfighter's Creek) a great deal of water comes down. The flats of the Hunter are not very wide anywhere. Perhaps they are as wide at my place as anywhere on the Hunter.
1643. *President.*] What would you say is the average width? I do not think the average width would be more than three-quarters of a mile. I doubt whether it would average a mile. Mine is about 2 miles. All the bends are alluvial.
1644. *Professor Pell.*] All the way to Oakhampton? I should say so. I have not been all the way down, but I know that all the bends are alluvial; but not many of them are as wide as my own place. Some up here are very rich flats.
1645. *President.*] And from here upwards to Muscledbrook and Aberdeen does the valley extend or contract; or is the same average width preserved? About the same average width. The land outside these flats is more precipitous.
1646. But the width of the flats would be much about the same? They would be much about the same width, as far as I have seen. I think they would be found to be very uniform. I have taken the trouble to notice the rainfall since last January with a little thing I got in Melbourne,—it is a common funnel.
1647. About 10 inches in diameter? Yes. As far as I have gone, I think we have only had 20 inches. (*See Appendix.*)
1648. Since when? Since January, as against 38 inches in Sydney. The desirability of having gauges at all the stations has been mooted I believe, by Mr. Nowlan to Mr. Smalley. I think it would be an excellent plan so as to enable us to obtain a correct average. The rainfall has always been taken from Sydney, but there is a great difference. Here is a difference of 18 inches. The greatest rain we have had this year was only 2 inches and a little more, and it made the river rise 12 or 15 feet. It might have been heavier higher up.

Mr. John Kennedy Howe called in and examined:—

1649. *President.*] Have you observed the height to which the floods of 1857 and 1864 and 1867 rose in this district? At my place there was very little difference. The 1857 flood was about a foot higher I think. Mr. J. K.  
Howe.
1650. Whereabouts is your place situated? Within about a mile of here, below Singleton. 27 Sept., 1869.
1651. Is it near the river? It is on the bank of the river. The water was close up to the house.
1652. You say that the 1857 flood was about a foot higher than that of 1867? Yes, at my place.
1653. Did the 1867 flood seem to remain up as long as the flood of 1857? About the same time; but then the railway kept a deal of water back in 1867. It would have been higher I think in 1867 than it was in 1857 if it had not been for the railway. It took a great deal of water down by Mr. Dangar's that we should have got here.
1654. Did you observe the 1861 flood? I was here at the time, but I do not recollect that I made any particular observation.
1655. And the 1864 flood—do you remember that? I could not speak as to the height of the flood of 1864, but I think there is very little difference between the flood of 1857 and that of 1867.
1656. But you made no absolute observations? No, I made no memorandum of it. It was scarcely so high.
1657. But you did make careful observations of the other two floods—those of 1857 and 1867? Yes; I put stakes down. The flood came to the foot of the hill I lived on. There was a dwelling-place that the water reached in 1857 to which it did not reach in 1867; but I believe it varied in other parts of the locality, at least so I have heard them say.
1658. Did you ever hear on good authority of any higher flood than that of 1867? No, I do not think there has ever been any higher flood than that. I was quite a boy when I came here.
1659. *Professor Pell.*] And you have never heard anybody say that there was a higher flood before that time? No; the place had only just been inhabited.
1660. *President.*] You came about 1823? 1823 or 1824.
1661. Do you remember the flood of 1826, or thereabouts? I might not have been here at that time. I did not live here always—I only came out occasionally. I think I was not here in 1826.
1662. *Professor Pell.*] If there had been a very great flood in 1826 would you have heard of it? There was a great flood about that time, but I was on the Hawkesbury at Windsor. On my return I heard how high the flood had been, but I cannot say as to the height of it. From the water it left, and which was on the farm when I came back, I should judge it must have been nearly or quite as high as these late floods.
1663. Have you any reason to suppose that it was higher? I could not say. I only speak from hearsay. All the water had run off that could by the time I came out. The land was all under water about Mr. Dangar's. There was a man drowned at the time; that brings it to my recollection.

- Mr. J. K. Howe.  
27 Sept., 1869.
1664. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you suffer much from droughts here? We have suffered in former years and during the last five years.
1665. Every year? More or less; that is, it has during a partial drought. We had a flood here last June two years.
1666. Do you remember any of the severe droughts? Yes, perfectly well.
1667. When did they occur? I could not say as to the year. I have seen the river so that you could not get a drink of water.
1668. How then was the town supplied? I mean that there were parts of the river so. It was perfectly dry for miles, but there were holes. There was one hole about a mile long below my place.
1669. If a drought were to occur now, would there be any great inconvenience in consequence of want of water in Singleton? No, there would be always plenty of water in the holes.
1670. How much would it increase the value of the land if you had a supply of water during those droughts? I could not say. It would increase the value very much. I do not think myself that there is any fear of ever being short of water.
1671. But if you had water to flood your lands and water your crops, what would that increase the value of the land? I cannot say anything about that. Being a native of the Colony, it is only by reading and hearing that I know anything about irrigation. I do not know what the value of the land would be if it could be irrigated. It would be invaluable almost.
1672. Do you think it would be more than double its present value? I should think so, as far as agricultural and grazing lands are concerned.
1673. *Professor Pell.*] What is about the average rental of land? From 15s. to 20s. per acre.
1674. *President.*] Have you observed any change to take place in the bed of the river since you have known it? No, the bed of the river has never changed, but the stream has changed.
1675. There has been no permanent observable change? None that I am acquainted with.
1676. There are the same number of sandbanks as before? The banks have fallen in, but I do not think that has changed the course of the river.
1677. You think the river has not undergone any organic change? No. At the crossing-place here the stream has changed from one side to the other.
1678. *Mr. Bennett.*] You know the Wollombi—do you not? Yes, I have been up and down it several times.
1679. There is a good deal of valuable land flooded on the flats? Yes, I suppose all the good land is flooded more or less.
1680. But there is a good deal of it? Between the mountain it is only a narrow belt.
1681. But taking the average? There is a good deal of good land. I have not been much about, but still I know there is a good deal.
1682. *President.*] Do you consider that these high floods, by making a deposit on the land, do it any permanent good? I do not think so. There are certainly small portions where a deposit is left, but they are very small. It is only where there is an eddy. No doubt those lands had deposits formerly, but I do not think they require any more.
1683. Do you not think the land would get worked out unless you had these deposits? The greater part of the land on the Hunter will never wear out. It is a rich black clay. There is very little deposit, as far as my experience goes, except on those spots I am speaking of (we call them cedar brushes here) generally the lower end of the flats.
1684. *Professor Pell.*] Was there any one in Singleton in 1820, do you know? I think that was about the year the Hunter was discovered—in 1819 or 1820.
1685. Mr. Eckford was at Maitland in 1818? I am not speaking of Maitland. My father was the first discoverer of this place.
1686. You do not know any one who was resident here in 1820? I do not know of any one, unless it was my father's establishment and Mr. Singleton's—they were the first.
1687. *Mr. Bennett.*] Do you know any one here now who was here then? Mr. Brown, I think, would be one of the first—Mr. John Brown. I do not know of any one else. I cannot say to the year precisely, but I think it was about the year 1820 when they first came.
1688. Is there any other important matter in connection with the floods that you would like to mention? No.

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Mr. John Brown called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Brown.  
27 Sept., 1869.
1689. *President.*] You are a very old resident in this district, I believe? I think I am about the oldest now living.
1690. Were you here in 1820? I was not.
1691. In what year did you come? Either early in 1824 or late in 1823.
1692. About the time of or shortly after your arrival here, did you hear of or perceive any evidence of an unusually high flood? I could see the drifts in the high oak trees along the river where they had been left by the flood.
1693. Comparing those marks with what you have since observed in the floods of 1857 and 1867, did it seem to you that the early flood of which you speak was higher than those? I suppose there was as much as 12 feet of difference.
1694. *Professor Pell.*] You think that the early flood was the highest? Yes. I judge from the drift in the trees—the grass and stuff left in the oaks. It was very noticeable, and from the appearance it had not been long there.
1695. Have you had an opportunity of comparing these marks with the recent floods? I should have no occasion to compare them, because in our own house, the highest flood we have had since I have been here only came in 4 feet, but these marks would be 8 or 10 feet above that.
1696. The marks in your house in 1857 and 1867? In 1857 the water in the house was 4 feet. That would be 5 feet 6 inches above the ground, because the floor is a foot or 18 inches above the ground.
1697. These marks were in trees near your house? Yes. At this time the conveyance of water was by yokes; and people must observe the marks when going for water.

1698.

1698. *President.*] Was the flood of 1857 or that of 1867 the highest you have seen? It appeared to us that the flood of 1857 was higher here than that of 1867, but there was good reason for its not being so high as the early flood. Mr. J. Brown.  
27 Sept., 1869.

1699. To what do you attribute that difference? The embankment of the railway.

1700. Kept it back? It threw the water above Baker's crossing-place, so that it would go above the railway.

1701. *Professor Pell.*] You are speaking of the flood of 1857, and you say that that was higher than the flood of 1867? Yes, but we could well account for that on account of the crossing of the railway.

1702. In the recent flood? Yes.

1703. *President.*] Did the water run over Mr. Dangar's place the same in 1857 as it did in 1867? I could not say, but I should say, from the nature of the fall, that it would be higher at Dangar's because they would have all the water above.

1704. They would have both streams? Yes. The first place at which it breaks over I think is immediately at the back of my own place.

1705. Did you ever hear any remarks as to the 1867 flood being as high as that of 1857 anywhere else about the river? For my own part I think it was quite as high, and if that preventive had not been there we should have had everything as we had in 1857.

1706. You think, generally speaking, that the two floods were about the same height? I think so. It was very high indeed. The last flood I think was quite equal to that of 1857, but we had not so much of the water here perhaps as we should have had only for the railway.

1707. The flood of 1864 was high? Yes, very high. The whaleboat came to my own back door and took some of my family away.

1708. Did it rise in your house? Yes, it was about 4 feet in the house. There was a very trifling difference—they seemed to be about the same.

1709. Did you observe whether the 1867 flood and that of 1864 remained up as long as the flood of 1857? As soon as a change comes, in ten or twelve hours it is down below the bank again.

1710. And does it fall very rapidly? Very rapidly until it gets to a certain pitch.

1711. *Professor Pell.*] You did not see the flood you spoke of as being so much higher than either of these recent floods, but only the marks? No; it was in 1823 I came, and I saw the drift in the trees.

1712. You feel quite sure that that flood was so much higher? I should say it was from 8 to 12 feet higher. We noticed that it was very high, and I was thinking what would be the state of the flats if such another flood should come.

1713. Were you here in 1826? Yes, and I have been a resident here ever since then. I recollect every flood we have had since that time.

1714. How high was the flood of 1826? It broke over the banks, but not anything to speak of.

1715. It was not like the former floods? No. Where Kingston's mill is now, old Ben Singleton's inn was. Between that and our own place it broke over the third rail of the fence. I did not think anything of that.

1716. Did the floods of 1857 and 1867 do much damage to the farmers about here? I do not think they suffered much, excepting those on the false banks. The people are cultivating those banks. On the higher lands I do not think any damage was done.

1717. The flood did not stay on them long enough? No.

1718. The damage suffered was nothing compared to that sustained by the Maitland people? All the damage was the houses getting very damp and a great deal of fencing being swept away.

1719. And a great many crops lost? No, they were not subject to that.

1720. *President.*] Is there much difference between the value of the land that is flooded and the value of the land that is not flooded? The land that is flooded is the most valuable land; the other land is of much less value.

1721. Did the trees you spoke of, as having seen the drifts in, grow near your residence? Yes, on the bank of the river.

1722. So that you can perfectly recollect the circumstance? I know the floor of the house and the height of the trees, and where the water breaks over first; but it was further on than that. This place where it broke through first was not the place where we used to have the water dipped. At that time the oak trees were very plentiful.

1723. Do you suffer much from drought? We have suffered very much at times.

1724. Would the people be inclined to pay for having the water constantly supplied to them so that they could irrigate their land? It is a thing that has occupied my mind for a length of time, that people could well afford to pay a tax; that if they could get facilities for irrigating the lands, wherever people are benefited they should pay for it. It would be one of the greatest blessings that could be possibly secured.

1725. What do you think they could afford to pay an acre as a tax for supplying water? It would fully double the value of the land. It might be that it would treble it.

1726. What do you think is the value of land per acre per annum? We know what good land has been sold for. I do not consider alluvial land worth more than from £5 to £8 per acre.

1727. What is its value per acre per annum? The rent would be very low at present. It would be merely the grazing.

1728. Would it increase the value of the land 10s. per acre per annum? It would increase it more than that, because here at present you could not get more than 10s. an acre per annum for the best alluvial lands in fenced paddocks. If there were facilities for irrigating those lands, double or treble the quantity of grass could be obtained.

1729. How much would it increase the annual value—10s. or 15s. an acre? It would increase it a hundred per cent.

1730. Would it increase it 10s. or 15s. an acre? I am sure it would, and no mistake.

1731. Has any change taken place in the banks of the river since 1820—has there been any clearing away of the scrub, or was there any scrub on the banks? Where the false shelves are was rich brush land, and brush has grown on them.

1732. But a great deal of the brush is now cleared away? Yes, nearly the whole of it.

1733. *Professor Pell.*] Were these flats covered with brush? No, it was like a park in its natural state. There was a tree here and there.

Mr. J. Brown. 1734. *President.*] But has the same sort of thing taken place here that has taken place about Maitland? I know that a great deal of brush has been cleared off about Maitland, because it grows on the most valuable land.

27 Sept., 1869.

1735. It is the same here, is it not? Not to the same extent as at Maitland. We had not so much brush land here; there they have it in hundreds of acres.

1736. Did the same thing take place here on the immediate banks of the river? We never had much brush to speak of as compared with Maitland—from the Maitland side to Morpeth was one brush.

1737. What I want to know is, whether there was any impediment to the free discharge of the old floods, by reason of there being much timber on the banks? I do not think there was much impediment that way. The only difference I could see here would be a break of the bank. At M'Dougall's a great deal of land has fallen in. This side gains, but a little above the crossing-place at Kingston's Hill it broke into that.

1738. Were there many oaks growing in the bed of the river when you came here first? No, not many.

1739. Was the river generally as clear of timber as it is now? Here and there a few oak trees grew in the river and along the banks, but they were nothing to speak of.

1740. And the brush was in patches, and not general? Yes, it was very trifling compared with Maitland.

1741. *Mr. Bennett.*] I think you told Mr. Moriarty just now that on the false banks of the river there was brush growing? Yes, but the distance may be only 30 or 40 rods, and those places were few and far between.

1742. *Professor Pell.*] You think that the water had as good a chance of getting away then as now? Yes; we could see that the water had a free discharge by its carrying off the dead timber. As the river rose it carried the dead timber down the stream.

1743. Was there as much dead timber in the river then as now? In the flood of 1857 an immense quantity of dead timber went down.

1744. I am speaking of snags and dead trees? There was nothing of that kind in the river to the same extent as I read of other places, the river being of a pebbly bottom and sandy.

1745. And as regards the sandbanks you do not see any perceptible change? No, there has been no change—no shifting. There are many places in town where the water did not reach at all. There is Mr. Munro's place, the Presbyterian Church, the Catholic residence down here; it did not reach any of these places, and even a portion of my own land it did not go over.

Mr. Alexander Munro called in and examined:—

Mr. A. Munro. 1746. *President.*] Were you here at the time of the flood in 1857? I remember a flood in March in 1832. I was here in 1830.

27 Sept., 1869.

1747. Do you remember any floods as high as that of 1857, which occurred before that time? I remember that in some parts of the river the channel was narrower.

1748. But as to the height of the floods, was there previously any flood as high as that of 1857? No, not taking it as a general flood.

1749. Did you make any marks in 1857? Yes.

1750. And did you make any marks in 1867? Yes.

1751. And which flood did you find to be the highest? The flood of 1857.

1752. By how much? It did not come within 6 inches of the "Caledonian."

1753. The 1867 flood did not? No.

1754. And how much did the 1857 flood come into the "Caledonian"? It was high and dry. I had a ton of sugar in the cellar. The water came to the end of the house.

1755. What was the difference of level between those two floods? Fully 6 inches.

1756. That of 1857 being the highest? Yes.

1757. The flood of 1864 was a high flood, was it not? It was.

1758. Do you know how high that came? It was not so high as either of the other two.

1759. By about how much? It came to about the level of the floor. There must have been about 4 inches difference between that and the second flood.

1760. You could not estimate the difference in height? It was about intermediate.

1761. You do not mean that it was as high as the 1867 flood, do you? No, the 1857 and 1867 floods were the highest. The highest was that of 1857, then the flood of 1867, and then the flood of 1864.

1762. Was the flood of 1832 as high as the flood of 1857? In some parts it was higher. It made the channel larger, so that the flood of 1857 had more room to get away.

1763. There was a change in the channel of the river between 1832 and 1857? Yes, a great change.

1764. Whereabouts? All along the banks.

1765. Do you think there has been such a change in the bed of the river since 1832 that the flood is enabled to get away more easily than in former years? Yes.

1766. What change do you refer to more particularly—the clearing away of the timber? Each flood making channels for itself.

1767. Have you seen yourself any considerable change of that kind? Yes, I have gone up the bed of the river for a considerable distance when I could not get a drink of water, and the river was much narrower then. Even opposite here at Mrs. M'Dougall's the bank is cutting away on to the cultivation land, and the ford is also getting wider.

1768. Are not other places getting an increase—does not one man gain what another loses? Not here.

1769. Does it not make ground in other places? No. In back creeks, such as Fordwick Creek, where the land is flooded considerably, the floods have taken away a deal of land.

1770. Do you think the river banks being fed over by cattle has aided in allowing the general channel to be scoured out and made wider? No doubt the cattle on the banks in search of herbage crumble them. The timber comes down here very rapidly.

1771. When you first came here was there much timber growing in the river? Yes.

1772. Are the trees growing as numerous now? No, they have been swept away.

1773. There is a perceptible change in the bed of the river since 1832? There has been a great deal of change.

1774. Did the flood of 1867 remain up as long as that of 1857? No, the flood of 1857 staid the longest. Mr. A. Munro.
1775. Had any important change worth noting taken place in the channel of the river between 1857 and 1867, irrespective of the earth-works to which you have referred? No further than that the 1857 flood had made room for itself. 27 Sept., 1869.
1776. There was the same general change going on? Yes, the flood in March 1832 left great holes in Glenlyddon, and the people were leaving there.
1777. Are they living there now? No.
1778. Were they swept away by the floods? No, the land was changing hands. If they had not left for that reason they would have had to remove on account of the floods.
1779. Are you acquainted with the river below Singleton? Yes.
1780. And the same change has been going on there? Yes, but not so rapidly as above, because when the Goulburn water, and the Cockfighter's Creek, and the Wollombi Brook meet, they have great force, but as they go down they have more scope to spread. The flood of 1857 made a great deal of alteration below as well as opposite here.
1781. *Professor Pell.*] Was there much scrub on the banks of the river when you first came? There were a great many oaks, but there was not much scrub.
1782. Do floods such as the flood of 1867 do much damage to the farmers? Yes, a good deal.
1783. Do they lose their crops? Yes, on Scott's Flat, on the Glendon Estate. All on the north side of the river over here have suffered greatly.
1784. But they did not suffer in proportion to the Maitland people? No.
1785. *President.*] Were there here any records of the 1820 flood when you came? No.
1786. You never talked to any of the old residents about it? No.
1787. You knew Mr. Singleton very well? Yes.
1788. Did he describe it? No. I do not think that any white man knew anything of the 1820 flood. The blacks said that the 1857 flood was the highest.
1789. *Professor Pell.*] Higher than the flood of 1820? Yes.
1790. *President.*] Do you think anything the blacks say on a matter of that sort, extending over twenty-seven years, could be relied on? No. The best authority for that would be Mr. G. B. White, because he took more observations than any one with respect to the floods.
1791. Was he here in 1820? No, but I think he was here shortly after.
1792. Did he ever say that he had seen a higher flood than that of 1857? I have heard him say that he had watermarks higher than those of the flood of 1857. While out surveying, he has seen flood marks 14 feet over his head when he was on horseback.

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Mr. William Copeland Leslie called in and examined:—

1793. *President.*] You are an old resident of Singleton? Yes, I have resided here about twenty-eight years. Mr. W. C.
1794. Have you heard of any authentic records as to any very heavy floods before you came here? As far as I have been able to glean, there have never been any higher floods than that of 1857. This is the opinion of the blacks too. I used to be particular in asking, but I was never able to ascertain that there were ever higher floods than those of 1857. Leslie.
1795. As regards the 1867 flood—was that as great as the flood of 1857? Not by 8 inches at my shop. I measured it. 27 Sept., 1869.
1796. Taking into consideration the duration of both floods, do you think as much water came down in the 1867 flood as in the flood of 1857? No.
1797. Did the 1867 flood run more rapidly than that of 1857? Mr. Wade and I measured the current, and found that it was running seven miles an hour.
1798. Did it seem to subside more rapidly? Yes.
1799. The river could not have been so gorged with water in 1867 as in 1857? I attribute the height of the 1867 flood to the railway. Previously the flood broke over by the railway and over to the flats, but now it is jammed in the river.
1800. You think it ought to have had the effect of raising the flood of 1867? Yes; I believe that the water brought down the river was damned instead of going on to the flat.
1801. *Professor Pell.*] You think the railway had a tendency to raise the flood in town? Yes; that was a strong argument we advanced in favour of that being open. The whole thing was calculated by the Rev. Mr. White, and laid before Mr. Whitton, but Mr. Whitton thought there was a sufficient waterway.
1802. *President.*] You think that although the embankment may have assisted to throw some of the water into another back channel, on the whole it had the effect of raising the flood? It must have raised the river, because the water instead of being distributed over the flat country, was kept to the channel of the river, and it raised it some feet no doubt. If the water had been distributed as it was in the 1857 flood, the 1867 flood would not have come over the banks.
1803. *Professor Pell.*] You think there was less water in 1867? The water was 8 inches lower in my shop in 1867 than it was in 1857.
1804. *President.*] How about the level above the dam—could you get any evidence on that subject? There is only one part above this embankment where it used to break over—a little above Barclay's. It used to go between Dangar's and Larnach's.
1805. It used to do that in former times as well as in 1867? Yes.
1806. Could that have relieved it then? The embankment had been raised, but we had not the same quantity of water in 1867 that we had in 1857. There was not so much rain. There is a public-house where the water stood  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in 1857, but where there was not a drop in 1867. The embankment carries it away in another direction.
1807. Are there no marks above the embankment by which we could compare the flood of 1867 with that of 1857? No, I think not. In 1857 the water was coming up Elizabeth-street past the Court House, and this house was in water; but it was not so in 1867.
1808. You think that this flat would have greatly relieved the river if the water had been allowed to spread over it? Yes. 1809.

- Mr. W. C. Leslie. 1809. *Professor Pell.*] A good many witnesses think there was more rain in 1867 than in 1857? It could not have been so. There was not so much rain. I happened to be in a corner, and I measured the height of the flood on my counter.
- 27 Sept., 1869. 1810. From Maitland to Morpeth, and Raymond Terrace, was not the river higher? Below this there are a great many tributaries, as at Black Creek and Westbrook.
1811. Does the water of those creeks bear any considerable proportion to the whole of the water? The proportion is not so great, but there is a large extent of country, and they all take their rise in that range. The rain of 1867 did not go so far up in the interior as the rain in 1857.
1812. *President.*] These rain-tables cannot be of much use in estimating a matter of this kind. They shew that in 1857 51 inches of rain fell, and that in 1867 there were 58 inches.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches fell in June, 1867, whereas in August, 1857, only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell? The rain in 1867 was confined to the coast range, but in 1857 the rain was general all over the Colony. The Namoi and other rivers were flooded as well as the Hunter.
1813. The only inference I draw from this is, that these rain-tables are no guide in regard to this place at all? No. There is sometimes heavy rain at Newcastle when there is not a drop here; the rain does not cross these ranges.
1814. You are disposed to think that the evidence of extraordinary floods in 1820 and 1826 is not very much to be relied upon? I do not think it is to be relied upon at all. When there were very few people here, there were quantities of dead timber and grass in the lagoons, and the rains in former times were longer in coming to the channel. But the river now is twice as wide as it was when I first came here.
1815. *Professor Pell.*] The water has now a better chance of getting off? Yes. I am not at all afraid of floods. I believe that every flood makes room for itself. Opposite my own door half an acre of land has fallen in, and part of the bed of the river; near the opposite bank was a road where you could have driven horses and carts. There has been an immense increase in the size of the channel. The river was, many years ago, full of stumps and debris, but the last two or three floods have washed it quite clean from about here. When I came here first, at the crossing there was a beautiful island, well grassed over, and covered with oak trees.
1816. Near Brown's? Near Brown's bank. Every one of those oak trees has been swept away, and feet and feet of the bank too.
1817. If there had been any flood in 1820 so destructive as that of 1857, when you came here the channel of the river you think would have shown the signs of it? Yes, that quantity of water never could have gone down without making any show.
1818. Were the oaks and the other timber of good size? Yes, but they were all swept away.
1819. *Professor Pell.*] When were they swept away? The 1857 flood I think scoured them all out. Of course I have seen floods previous to that of 1857, but they never came to within 4 or 5 feet of the bank.
1820. Do you think the existence of those trees was a clear evidence that there was no such flood before as that of 1857? Yes.
1821. *Mr. Bennett.*] Could not those trees have grown between 1820 and 1857—were they more than thirty-seven years old? Yes, some of them were a hundred years old.
1822. *President.*] Do you think you can perceive any influence of the general settlement of the country on the floods, irrespective of the rainfall—Would the same rainfall bring down now a greater or a less flood than in former times? It would be brought down quicker. The ground is trodden down by cattle, and grass and dead timber have been cleared away, so that the water runs quicker off the land than it did formerly.
1823. *Professor Pell.*] Do the farmers suffer much from floods such as that of 1857? If they take place when the crops are in.
1824. Did many of them lose their crops in 1867? That was in June. Yes, they lost what they had in June.
1825. And had to sow their land again? The flood only lasts for a day or two.
1826. They do not suffer here from floods anything like the Maitland people? No, some of the farmers here rather like a flood than otherwise.
1827. Do they not suffer almost every year from floods or drought? We suffer more from drought than from floods. During the twenty-eight years I have been in this district we have only had three floods.
1828. And how many droughts? We have droughts from year to year—sometimes two or three years in succession.
1829. If a proper system were adopted to supply water to the farmers in times of drought, how much do you think it would increase the value of land per acre per annum? It would no doubt greatly increase the value.
1830. Would it double the value do you think? Quite that. Instead of growing from fourteen to twenty bushels to the acre, by a proper system of irrigation they could double it.
1831. Do you think the practice of sapping timber has any effect? I believe it has. I have given some attention to that subject.
1832. And what is the conclusion at which you have arrived? I believe there is not the same attraction for rain passing over the country as there would be if the trees were left.
1833. It makes the country drier, and the floods come down more rapidly? Yes.
1834. Have you had any conversation with Mr. G. B. White about the floods? Yes.
1835. Does he not say that the floods were higher previous to 1857? No. He happened to be at my place on the night of the flood of 1857. I said to him, "I have never seen it so high"; and I asked him if it was necessary for me to remove my goods up-stairs, and he said "No, I have never seen it so high." I took his advice, and I lost nearly all my goods. It stood 4 feet in my shop.
1836. *President.*] How long had Mr. White known the district? He came here in 1829 or 1830.
1837. As a surveyor? As a surveyor.
1838. Was it he that laid out this township? No, it was laid out by Mr. Singleton. It was first surveyed by Mr. Rogers, and then by Messrs. Reuss and Browne.
1839. That was in the old time? It was discovered on the 17th March, 1821, from the Sugarloaf Mountain. I commenced writing a history of Singleton at one time.
1840. You have all the data then as far as the floods are concerned? No, I have lost them; but I collected a good deal about the parties coming here, and the settlement generally.
1841. Mr. White surveyed the river here at an early date? Mr. Dangar was the first to come up here. He came in his own whaleboat. 1842.

1842. From where? From Maitland.  
 1843. Was it immediately after a flood then? No.  
 1844. Was the river navigable? It appeared to have been in those days.  
 1845. They would probably haul their boat over the shallows? Very likely.  
 1846. When did Mr. Dangar come here? Very early.  
 1847. If he selected a farm and built himself a house on any part of this river, it is presumable that he would not build below the flood-mark? He did so though, nevertheless. The water in 1857 was running through his house at Neotsfield.  
 1848. *Professor Pell.*] His house is very near the river? Yes. The river stood in 1857 44 feet exactly.  
 1849. You think Mr. White could not have made a mistake in reference to the level, when he spoke of the flood which came into your house? No, he could not have made any mistake. He knew this town from the day the first house was put up, and he knew exactly. The water was close up to the house of Mr. White in 1857.

Mr. W. C.  
 Leslie.  
 27 Sept., 1869.

TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

P. F. ADAMS, Esq., | W. C. BENNETT, Esq.,  
 PROFESSOR PELL.

Mr. Duncan Sim called in and examined:—

1850. *President.*] You are for very many years acquainted with the district? I have been in the district many years. Mr. D. Sim.  
 1851. You have observed the floods? Yes. 28 Sept., 1869.  
 1852. Do you remember the flood of 1857? Yes.  
 1853. Did you take any notice of its height? Yes, it rose 15 ft. 9 in. above high-water level.  
 1854. Did you note the flood of 1867? Yes, it was a bit higher. In some places it was less—in some places more. The height seemed to be affected by the rainfall, the wind, and other local causes. I do not think it was above 6 inches higher than the 1857 flood.  
 1855. *Professor Pell.*] You are sure it was not 18 inches? No, I do not think so.  
 1856. *President.*] Not at Morpeth? Not at Morpeth.  
 1857. Do you know how high the flood of 1864 was? No, I took no measurements; the flood of 1857 was the only flood I noticed particularly. I give merely a rough estimate of the heights of the floods of 1857 and 1867.  
 1858. And now, with reference to the time the floods remained up here? I took no notes.  
 1859. Can you remember which flood remained the longest—was there any difference? My present impression is that the flood of 1857 lasted longest.  
 1860. Do you remember about the rise—the time it commenced to rise here? No, I cannot remember.  
 1861. Did it seem to take long to rise? It rose very gradually. If I remember right, the rainfall took place in the lower part of the Hunter, and that part of the district was flooded first from the Paterson and the Williams Rivers. Their waters remained for some time, and then, after a rainfall, the Hunter came down. The rainfall seemed to be heavier in the valley of the Paterson than on the Hunter or Williams. The Hunter rose very gradually, and remained for a long time upon the land.  
 1862. The Hunter did? Yes.  
 1863. Is that a feature of the floods—that the Paterson and the Williams come down before the Hunter? I have noticed that they come down simultaneously, but they remain a shorter time upon the land. I do not quite remember the way in which the flood occurred, but I know that the water was on the land for days and days—for four or five days the lands were covered with water.  
 1864. *Professor Pell.*] Do you remember the time of day at which the rise commenced? No.  
 1865. *President.*] You made no notes upon it? No. I should refer to the extracts in the report published by you to refresh my memory. The report contained a correct record.  
 1866. You made no independent notes that you can now give us? No.  
 1867. Do I understand you to have observed any difference in the times that the floods of the Hunter and the Paterson came down? Well, the Paterson generally comes down first.  
 1868. Is there any great specific difference of time? There is no rule. Sometimes they come down together. On the occasion of the last flood the Paterson only did damage.  
 1869. What flood was that? It was the flood of last year. It was a high flood in the Paterson, but the Hunter did little or no damage. There was much damage done below the Paterson township.  
 1870. Do you know the country above Hinton—Is there any run of water from the Paterson above Hinton to below it—Does the water run at the back of the high ground on which Hinton stands? Yes, the flood breaks from the Paterson.  
 1871. That is below Osterley? Yes [*looking at plan*], it breaks across here. This is principally swampy land. The Paterson River breaks over from below Dunmore, and goes with a considerable rush at the back of Hinton. A large quantity of water comes past Greenrock by way of Batti's Swamps.  
 1872. *Professor Pell.*] Does the rush of water scour the land? No, it does not scour the land, because the width of the flood is very great. The land is all low swampy land.  
 1873. *President.*] Did the floods rise as high as the tops of the fences? I think they did.  
 1874. *Professor Pell.*] A considerable quantity of water escapes then at the place you have indicated? Yes, all the water that comes must go through this gap. I read Mr. Moriarty's report, and saw that he did not come to this gap. If a section had been given, some estimate might have been made of the quantity of water that goes by Hinton from the Paterson River. It struck me that in considering that question this would have been an important point to deal with.  
 1875. Can you describe the place you call the gap accurately? Yes [*indicating it on the plan*], the water runs across to this point.  
 1876. That is below Eales's? Yes, below the place called Eales's.  
 1877. There is a considerable rush of water at these floods? Yes, there is a motion in some places, and it is pretty rapid—sufficient in some places to drive the fences down. 1878.



- Mr. D. Sim. 1878. *President.*] It is rapid enough from the Paterson to drive the fences away? Yes.
- 28 Sept., 1869. 1879. As well as you remember, the period of time at which the floods attained their height is fully and correctly stated in my report? Yes, as far as my experience goes. I should refresh my memory from the report. I could not get the report itself, but in the portion published in the papers I watched to see if you had surveyed this gap.
1880. There are a great number of sections on the plan? I know there are.
1881. About how many miles below Hinton would the direction taken by the waters bring them out? It would be about 4 miles I think.
1882. I have a section 2 miles below Hinton? That would be about the head of Eales's Flat. It is below that.
1883. It would not be 7 miles down? No, it would not be 7 miles.
1884. It would be about midway between the mouth of the Paterson and that of the Williams? It might be 5 miles.
1885. Well, I have not the section taken. We must get one taken. Now, do you think it would be dangerous, in the case of such a flood as that of 1857, to bring the flood waters down more rapidly than they come at present? I think not, if provision was made at the lower part of the river to receive them. The river at the seaboard runs very little above high-water mark. The rise of the flood is always gradual, and I think if cuttings were made to straighten the river, in the way suggested, that the material taken out of the cuttings might be used to raise the bank on each side where required.
1886. Do you think it would be safe, by any works or by any cuttings, to raise the water higher at Morpeth than it was at the 1857 flood—would it be dangerous to the adjoining lands? Of course it would.
1887. Do you think it would be attended by any serious injury to the lands? From what I have learned, some lands would be benefited and some would be injured. In some cases the alluvial soil has been taken away to the whole depth of the plough.
1888. *Professor Pell.*] Do you think there would be a great extra damage if the flood should be about 2 feet higher? There is no question about that at all.
1889. *President.*] Can you estimate the amount of damage that would probably be caused? No, I could not very well. I know that the amount of loss is very difficult to estimate. The farmers give an estimate, but it is a very rough one, and sometimes an exorbitant one—an extravagant one. Every one suffers loss from floods. My own losses, which I cannot estimate, are very great.
1890. Your collateral losses? Yes, my collateral losses.
1891. Are you acquainted with the value of the land about Morpeth? Yes.
1892. How much is it worth per annum? £2 10s. to £3 per acre.
1893. That is the rent? Yes, that is the rent.
1894. Do you think if any project for embanking the river were undertaken, it would be worth while for the farmers to pay an increased rent? It would certainly be worth their while to pay something, say in the form of a drainage tax.
1895. How much do you think it would be worth their while to pay, taking into account the infrequency of these floods? It is very hard to say. It would depend very much upon the weather we had. If they were asked immediately after a flood they would be willing enough to pay, but if we had a continuance of such seasons as prevailed before the floods commenced they would not think it worth while to give anything. For fifteen years we had no floods.
1896. And may not for the next fifteen years? No.
1897. Looking at the question then, in this light, you think they would not be satisfied to be taxed? No; unless there were floods they would not be disposed to pay.
1898. *Professor Pell.*] But looking at the question independently of the feelings of the farmers, do you think a man, taking a rational view of his own interest, would consider 10s. per acre per annum, in addition to his rent, too much to pay—would it be worth his while to pay it? 10s. additional is a large sum.
1899. To be secure against floods it might be worth while to give 10s.? It would be almost too high a percentage. It would be worth while to pay 10 per cent. on the annual value of the land.
1900. If there were no floods to come for the next fifteen years—? It would then be worth while.
1901. Suppose you yourself were a farmer, exposed to loss from floods, would you give 10s. additional to secure yourself against them? I have no doubt the farmers have lost more than that; but 10s. additional rent per acre would be too large a sum to charge.
1902. *President.*] Is there much damage done in these very wet seasons, irrespective of the floods altogether? In the low places there is some damage done, but nothing in comparison to the injury caused by floods. The nature of the crop makes a difference in the loss.
1903. Which crop do you refer to? The lucerne crop—it is one of the most costly crops.
1904. It has to be put in afresh if the land is flooded? Yes, the water rots it.
1905. Would it not spring up again from the roots? No.
1906. Do you know how many days' submersion is enough to destroy a crop of lucerne? It depends entirely upon the season. In hot weather, when the water goes off, the sun scalds the plant and kills it.
1907. Do you think that if any proper system of drainage were carried out, coupled with embanking out the river, that it would prevent the crops from being injured? Yes, I am satisfied of that. You cannot get them to drain readily. The mode of letting the land is not calculated for making improvements.
1908. Do you not think a system of drainage of itself—a proper and judicious system—carried out so as to get rid of the ordinary flood waters, would be attended with great benefit? Yes, principally to the higher portions of the country. When a flood goes over the land, very few crops remain that are not entirely destroyed unless quickly relieved.
1909. How long did the flood of 1857 remain on the land? I cannot tax my memory; it was a long time.
1910. How many days? Something over a week. I have sailed over Phoenix Park Flat for a week or thereabouts; I would not be certain as to the exact time.
1911. When the flood was at its height in 1857 or 1867, did you observe whether there was any perceptible swell as the tide rose and receded? I never could observe the slightest difference. The flow of the water seemed to overcome all influence of the tidal wave.

1912. *Professor Pell.*] Can you give a rough estimate of the amount of damage done in 1867 per acre? I could not give an estimate of value. Mr. D. Sim.
1913. Do you think the amount was £10 per acre, taking into consideration the loss of stock and other property besides crops? Not so much I think—I do not think it would go so far as that. The way some people estimated their losses was by calculating what they had expected to get for their crops. 28 Sept., 1869.
1914. What would be the loss per acre of the lucerne crop? If destroyed entirely it would be worth very little short of £10. The crop is destroyed—it is lost—it takes from £4 to £6 per acre to put it in again, and there is the waiting for the new crop to come. The loss upon lucerne land is the greatest that farmers suffer.
1915. In addition to the loss upon the lucerne, would there not be other losses, say of pigs, poultry, stock, and property in the barns? Yes, but £10 is a very high average. I do not think there would be that sustained on the average.
1916. *President.*] Is there much unhealthiness caused by the floods? No.
1917. No malaria? No, I have observed none. The exposure may perhaps produce colds, but nothing serious.
1918. No fever and ague? No, nothing of that kind.
1919. Have you formed any views of the best means of protecting Morpeth from floods? Yes, every one has formed some ideas. The flood may now rise at Maitland 20 feet above high-water level without doing any very great damage to any part of the river, and I think that the channel of the river might be so improved as to carry off the additional water above 20 feet, without causing any serious damage. The channel could be so improved as to keep the water to the 20-foot level.
1920. How do you propose to do that—by straightening the course of the river and increasing the size of the channel? Yes, and wherever there is a low part of the bank, make use of the earth taken from the cuttings to make that low part up.
1921. Have you any estimate prepared of the size of the channel? No, I could not do so, for want of data.
1922. Now let me ask you this—Do you think your plan would have no effect in increasing the height of the flood? Provision should be made for carrying off the water below. Operations would have to be commenced at the lower part of the river.
1923. *Professor Pell.*] You propose a general improvement—your scheme does not refer to Maitland alone? No. The river rises 12 feet here before it does any damage at this place, and it rises in Maitland 20 feet before it does any damage.
1924. What plan would you suggest for getting rid of the water below Morpeth? I would suggest a cutting from about 4 miles below Morpeth to Raymond Terrace flats, and that the material from the cutting should be used to raise the bank where required.
1925. *President.*] I think you say that in straightening the channel you would take advantage of the natural channel as far as you could? Yes.
1926. Have you seen the cuts suggested in my report? No. [*He looks at them on the plan.*]
1927. *Professor Pell.*] You approve of the recommendations of Mr. Moriarty for improving the river between Maitland and Morpeth? Yes. I think the plan, if carried out, would make the river available for navigation, as well as afford an outlet for floods.

Mr. Osman Edmund Middleton called in and examined:—

1928. *President.*] You have observed the floods of 1857 and 1867? Yes, both.
1929. *Mr. Adams.*] Did you read Mr. Moriarty's report? I read it at the time it was issued.
1930. *President.*] Did you make any marks or accurate observations as to the height of the 1857 flood? Yes. Mr. O. E. Middleton.
1931. And again of the 1867 one? Yes. 28 Sept., 1869.
1932. Which was the highest? The last—1867.
1933. By how much? A foot.
1934. Where were your observations made? At Phoenix Park.
1935. Above or below the Paterson? Above.
1936. Were your observations made upon the Paterson or the Hunter? On the Paterson, at my own residence.
1937. Was the water in the Hunter the same height as in the Paterson? I could not say. I expect it would necessarily be so.
1938. Was there a sheet of water right across? Yes.
1939. Did you observe any difference in the duration of the 1857 and 1867 floods? I cannot say positively. I think the last was the longest—of the greatest duration.
1940. Have you observed in very high floods—those of 1857 or 1867—whether there was any marked interval between the time at which the Paterson came down bank high, and when the flood in the Hunter rose? No.
1941. Were both down at the same time? I can hardly say that, but I can say that there was a very great rise in the Paterson.
1942. Did you observe any difference in the velocity of the current down the Paterson in the early part of the flood from the velocity of the late part of it, that would lead you to think that the flood was due to the waters of the Paterson and the Hunter? There is a great difference in the velocity of the water at times during floods, but the velocity is greatest at the time of great floods.
1943. When they are at their highest? No.
1944. Do you attribute this increased velocity to the want of capacity in the channel to carry off the water? I attribute it to local causes. If the Williams River was in flood, the waters in the Hunter might be much higher without having any fall. On one occasion I remember I was unable to stem the current of the Hunter, although aided by a southerly wind. This was in 1857, and just above the Hinton punt.
1945. *Mr. Adams.*] Was the river then bank high? Not quite.
1946. *President.*] Suppose that by any cause any improvement or attempted improvement in the river, or by a flood of unusual height, the water was to rise 2 feet higher than in 1857, would it make any great difference to the injury done to the lands about Morpeth? Additional injury? Very little more, if the waters rose only as in 1867—it would not be much more. 1947.

- Mr. O. E. Middleton.  
28 Sept., 1869.
1947. *Professor Pell.*] You do not think that it would cause much additional injury? No; everything is destroyed when the water is up.
1948. *President.*] Supposing that any increase of velocity of current resulted from the increase in height, do you then think there would be much additional injury? There would be if there was much increased velocity, but there would not be much with the additional rise you speak of—1 foot.
1949. Additional velocity always creates scour? Yes.
1950. Would not the higher flood cover a considerably greater area? No; it would flood the area deeper, and would encroach upon high lands.
1951. If any works were undertaken to have the effect of raising floods, such as those of 1857 and 1867, would you be apprehensive of the results? I should always object to any rise at all.
1952. You think that would be the general impression of the people? Yes. But a rise of an additional foot, as everything is covered, would be immaterial.
1953. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing that the works proposed to be undertaken were such as to affect Morpeth with an additional 2 feet of water in case of very high floods, but not having a tendency to produce that effect in ordinary floods—would you then entertain any apprehensions for the district of Morpeth? I should object to such works—they would produce a large flood.
1954. You would object to any works that you thought would have the effect of raising the floods here about 2 feet or higher? Yes.
1955. *Mr. Adams.*] Have you made any observations upon the body of water that passes down between Hinton and the high land behind it? Yes, I have.
1956. *Professor Pell.*] From the Paterson? Yes, critical observations, repeatedly.
1957. *Mr. Adams.*] Is the present position of the roadway from Hinton to the high land the highest part of the section across? I should say it was.
1958. *President.*] Is there a very rapid current over the road? Yes.
1959. *Mr. Adams.*] Would you be able to pull a boat against the current? With difficulty. In a light boat I have done so.
1960. At what average depth do you estimate the overflow along the road—the average depth when the road was flooded? You could not cross it at all—it was over the tops of the fences, and over the horses' heads.
1961. What was the width of the channel between the Hunter and the mainland? About a mile.
1962. The average depth—about 5 feet? I should say more—it would be 12 feet in some places.
1963. *Professor Pell.*] A vast body of water flows over that flat in high floods? Enormous. It flows from the high land at the right bank of the Hunter to the low bank of the Paterson, nearly 2 miles in width, and with a velocity that you can scarcely pull a boat against. There is one circumstance I wish to mention. On the left bank of the Paterson the water has never risen to the same level as it has upon the right bank, and consequently it pours like a cataract from one level to the other.
1964. *President.*] If the channel of the Hunter were cut into the Paterson, would it sensibly relieve Maitland? Yes, if it was cut to the proper width. But you would add to the evil at Hinton. The water of the Paterson is nearly all gone before the water of the Hunter comes down. We never would be flooded from the Paterson; it is not the Paterson but the Hunter that floods us. It is the water from the Hunter that fills the river at that point. The Paterson water is still at the Hinton punt, and sometimes flows the other way.
1965. *Professor Pell.*] Does the water back up the Paterson? Yes, it is either still, or flowing upwards.
1966. Are you aware that the flood-water of the Paterson, in the early part of the flood, backs up the Hunter considerably? Yes, it does.
1967. And afterwards the process is reversed? Yes.
1968. *President.*] Now supposing that any works were undertaken on the river which would have the effect of bringing down the Hunter flood early, and making it concurrent with the Paterson flood, would any dangerous consequences arise? I think such consequences would arise.
1969. Then in fact it is a benefit to the country about here that the flood in the Hunter is held back by the form of its own channel until the flood in the Paterson has passed away? Certainly; it is a great benefit that they are not concurrent.
1970. And any works which might have the effect of bringing down the flood in the Hunter more quickly than it at present comes down, would be an injury to Morpeth? Not to Morpeth.
1971. But to the country? Yes.
1972. To the agricultural country? Yes.
1973. And on that account you would protest against such works? Yes. [*The witness reads a letter written for publication after the 1867 flood, and proceeds.*] I wish to make some other observations upon the depth of the water between the highland and the left bank of the Paterson. I was going to point out that the left bank of the Paterson is higher by several feet than its right bank, and consequently forms a barrier like a barrier reef throughout the whole extent from the line where the Hunter strikes it in time of flood.
1974. *Professor Pell.*] The bank does? Yes; and although the water appears to be continuous it only overflows to a very small depth. The bank forms a great barrier to the water getting away, and there are no means more effectual for relieving the Hunter than the removal of about half a mile, or even more, of the left bank of the Paterson, because, in addition to this patent fact that this bank is higher by several feet than the right bank, there is the circumstance that the water on the opposite side never reaches the same level. This must arise from the greater facility of escape for the water on that side of the bank. It is more particularly shown when the waters begin to recede, for it falls away at once from the right hand side, but on the other it does not get away.
1975. *President.*] Do you not think that this circumstance in itself indicates a certain natural operation, namely, that the water flowing over the left bank deposits the debris and wreck matter of the flood in larger quantity upon the left bank than on the right? It does not.
1976. Does not the deposit cause the bank to be raised? Yes, the immediate bank. The stuff does accumulate on the left bank.
1977. Should you not apprehend that the same cause would produce a similar effect, even if the left bank were cut down? No, because there would be such a current as to carry the debris away. There would be such a violence of current as would clear all impediments before it. It would clear everything just as it does in the river.

- 1978. *Professor Pell.*] Is there much valuable land on the left bank of the Paterson, and between that point and Hinton, that is damaged by floods? There is a great deal of valuable land there.
- 1979. Would the cutting away of this bank increase the damage occasioned now by the floods? It would increase the damage in times of small floods, because from the high nature of the bank the ordinary flood does not affect that side; an ordinary flood would then bring a flood in Hinton directly. But altogether you would save a great deal more land, and do a great deal more benefit than injury.
- 1980. It would be necessary to give compensation to owners of land in such cases? Yes.
- 1981. You think the mere cutting away of the bank, and nothing else, would largely increase the quantity of water that would escape? It would allow the water to escape, so that we should never have such floods as we have had.
- 1982. *President.*] On the right or left bank? It would relieve the right bank, and it would add to the flood on the left side. It would relieve Maitland and Bolwarra. The water, in time of flood, makes a clean breach at Largs from the Hunter into the Paterson.
- 1983. *Professor Pell.*] The Hunter, you say, breaks over the bank at Largs, through the Dunmore Estate, and falls into the Paterson, and this takes place before the Paterson is even over the right bank? Yes.
- 1984. And if the left bank of the Paterson were lowered the whole of this water would escape much more readily? Yes. I would like to make a remark. An artificial cut was made in the Paterson, about two miles or less above the point I speak of; the rush made the drain like a river. The effect of the Paterson not being confined within its banks was that it rose 18 feet on the banks of a farm near Mr. Arnold's—below Mr. Arnold's—and only 3 feet at my own place.
- 1985. *President.*] In what flood was that? In several floods.

Mr. O. E. Middleton.

28 Sept., 1869.

Mr. John Keating called in and examined:—

- 1986. *President.*] You have observed the floods of 1857? And all previous floods for twenty-eight years in the Hunter.
- 1987. The flood of 1857 was the first unusually high flood? Yes, the first very high flood.
- 1988. What was the next? 1867, and one in 1864.
- 1989. Was that so high? No, not nearly so high.
- 1990. Did the 1864 flood do much damage here? Yes.
- 1991. Did you observe the difference in the level in 1857 and 1867? The flood of 1867 was 6 inches higher than the 1857 flood. I marked it at the Queen's Wharf.
- 1992. Did you mark both floods at the Queen's Wharf? Yes.
- 1993. Did you observe any difference in the length of time they remained at their height? I think the 1867 flood seemed longest. I think the 1857 flood went away more quickly.
- 1994. Then it appeared that the 1867 flood was the greater flood? It was the greater flood. They were both very disastrous.
- 1995. Could you form any approximate estimate of the money value of the damage done in Morpeth and in the flooded country in the neighbourhood of Morpeth? Yes, confining myself to the district of Morpeth. I was one of those who went over the district—I went over the district on horseback to ascertain the amount of damage.
- 1996. How much did you estimate it to be? £80,000 worth.
- 1997. That is as distinguished from the Maitland district? Yes. There is a great deal of damage done in the Hunter district by the breaking over of the Paterson.
- 1998. Do you mean above or below Hinton? Both.
- 1999. Was that attributable to the Hunter or the Paterson flood? It was chiefly the Paterson flood, which broke across cultivated lands, and went into the Hunter below Hinton.
- 2000. Did you make any mark on the Paterson as to height? No, I did not take any notice, beyond observing that at certain times of the 1857, 1864, and 1867 floods the Paterson broke over at the Narrow Point, at Phoenix Park, into the Hunter.
- 2001. Was that when the Paterson was at its highest? When the Paterson was at its highest. The Hunter was not at its highest then. I can assign a reason why the Paterson was higher than the Hunter. Just below Hinton there are banks that jut out into the river, and when the Paterson flows into the Hunter, these keep the water back. The banks at the junction of the rivers keep the flood back.
- 2002. As a general rule did you observe that the floods in the Paterson come down before the Hunter flood? I do not know that it is the rule, but in the three great floods it has been so.
- 2003. Do you think that if the flood in the Hunter had come down at the same time there would have been more injury done? Yes. If the three rivers had come down all at once, it would have been very destructive.
- 2004. Then this is your opinion—that if by any operations on the river Hunter its flood could be brought down more quickly than it arrives at present, that effect would be injurious? I have endeavoured to think the matter over, as to the rivers' coming down, and have observed, in the course of twenty-five years, that the floods do not all come down at once. Sometimes the Paterson was the highest, sometimes the Williams, and it kept the other rivers back.
- 2005. Anything that would tend to bring the water down at the same time would be injurious? Very much so.
- 2006. In the great floods you did observe, you say that the Paterson flood came down before the Hunter? Yes. I think a great deal of the low-lying land about Maitland was flooded, but sand-banks and mounds of earth in the river impeded the flow of the current. The current is also impeded at Hinton from the same causes.
- 2007. As I understand you, you think the effects of floods would be diminished by improving the channel below Morpeth? Yes, and above to the Falls. Of course I am aware that the river can be deepened with effect to a certain depth; but I think if the sand-banks were removed the floods would get away sooner, especially partial floods.
- 2008. Are you acquainted with the condition of the river below Morpeth? I have taken a large interest in that. Years ago, myself and a few others engaged Mr. G. B. White to take a survey of the river from Newcastle to the Falls—the distance and the depths. Of course it must have changed very much since.

Mr. J. Keating.

28 Sept., 1869.

- Mr. J. Keating.  
28 Sept., 1869.
2009. Have you observed that after heavy floods any alterations have taken place in the width and depth of the channel about Morpeth? Yes, it is continually changing at this place.
2010. What place do you allude to? That place at Hinton, which is very remarkable. Above and below Hinton, on the Hunter, sand-banks are formed by the floods, which could be taken away by the dredge, and the escape of the water would be much assisted by the operation. In times of great floods the river is not adequate to carry away the flood-water. I am persuaded of that from what I have seen. There is a sea of water of about two or three miles in width between Morpeth and Phoenix Park; if that surface is covered at a depth of from 8 to 12 feet, look at the body of water that has to get away. The river is not adequate to carry it off. It follows as a natural consequence.
2011. Now, seeing the enormous body of water you have referred to, do you think any channel of such capacity as could be attempted would afford any relief to that inland sea? Well, the channel that might be made would carry the water away before it had gathered to such an extent. Some of the water would be carried by night and by day as it came. As soon as the water of the river rose to a certain height this other channel would be adequate. A canal has been talked about from West Maitland to Lake Macquarie, and I am inclined to think some such project feasible.
2012. Do you know anything of the country between the Falls, West Maitland, and Lake Macquarie—are there not many ranges of a great height? Yes, there are some ranges.
2013. Do you know anything about the permanent height of Lake Macquarie—do you think it is of the same height as the Hunter at West Maitland? No, we should then go higher up the river—how would it be by Hexham? I was very much pleased with your report, and especially that remark of yours about the flood-gates. I see they are being put up; I think they will be the means of raising the river beyond the usual height at Phoenix Park in time of floods 12 or 15 inches.
2014. You think they will be attended with injurious results? Yes, undoubtedly; and from my experience I am prepared to bear out all that you have advanced, but your estimate was high. I believe that nine-tenths of the people about here will take your view.
2015. Is there anything else you know—Each gentleman has had his own experience, of course, and we do not know exactly what questions to ask? I think if there was a cutting from West Maitland to Hexham it would relieve the bed of the river, which is inadequate to carry off the flood-water.
2016. And you would supplement it by this new channel? Yes, as soon as the waters were risen they would be carried off, and the flood would not rise to the terrible height that it has risen in times past. I have been in Phoenix Park after a flood and found no vestige of a house remaining.
2017. You think that any sensible increase in the height of the floods would be attended with the most disastrous results? Yes.

Mr. Richard Pulver called in and examined:—

- Mr. R. Pulver.  
28 Sept., 1869.
2018. *President.*] You are acquainted with the effects of the floods of 1857 and 1867? Yes, I have experienced both our seasons. In 1857 I was at Raymond Terrace, since then I have lived at Phoenix Park. I have been a great loser by the floods.
2019. Can you form any idea of the amount of injury done by the flood of 1867? I am not prepared to give an accurate estimate. I could speak of my own losses.
2020. How much per acre do you estimate your losses? My losses I should say in 1867 were not less than £300.
2021. How many acres do you farm? 30 acres—I lost £10 per acre.
2022. You were injured to the extent of £10 per acre? That is within the estimate.
2023. Were you flooded out at Raymond Terrace in 1857? No.
2024. Did it come to your knowledge that much damage was done by the flood of 1857? Yes, certainly there was more damage done by the 1857 flood than any other. It was the first of the great floods for many years.
2025. From your acquaintance with the country in 1857, could you say that a flood higher than that of 1857 would have done much greater damage? I could not say. The 1867 flood was higher by some 20 or 24 inches, but I cannot say what the difference was in Raymond Terrace.
2026. You heard what it was? Yes, I merely heard.
2027. And you think the same amount of loss that you sustained was experienced by your neighbours? In 1867?
2028. Yes, in 1867? It would vary according to persons' property.
2029. *Professor Pell.*] What was about the average—You lost about £10 per acre—Did you suffer more than most? I think I suffered more than most people.
2030. *President.*] Do you think that if the flood were to rise 1 or 2 feet more, very much additional damage would be done? I think all the damage would be done when the floods rose to that height; the only extra damage would be from the flood being longer in receding. Some part of my land would be flooded by a fresh and some by great floods. On the parts where the water remains longest everything is destroyed. Lucerne would escape being utterly destroyed if only 24 hours under water. I have witnessed that at my own place.
2031. Where is your farm? At Phoenix Park.
2032. What height was the water on your farm in 1867? About the average?
2033. Yes—What would you say above high-water-mark over the land? 7 or 8 feet. It takes three days in coming to that height, and about three days going off.
2034. Six days the water was on your land? Yes.
2035. Did you hear of much illness arising from the flood of 1867? A few instances, and a death or two.
2036. But generally no illness? No.

Mr. Samuel Smith Dickson called in and examined:—

- Mr. S. S. Dickson.  
28 Sept., 1869.
- 2037.] *President.*] You have been acquainted with Morpeth during the time between 1857 and 1867? I was in Morpeth in 1867 and before it.
2038. Have you observed closely the floods of 1857 and 1867? I took notice of them.
2039. Did you measure their heights? I did not, but I think if there was any difference between the two, that in 1857 was the highest.
- 2040.

2040. Where were your observations taken? At Ballard's near the Queen's Wharf.
2041. Did you make a mark on each occasion? I took notice of the mark I had made in 1857. I think upon consideration that the flood of 1867 was as high as the previous one—I think there was no perceptible difference.
2042. As regards the duration of these floods was there any difference? I could not say.
2043. There was a great deal of damage done? Yes.
2044. Did you form any estimate of the money value of the damage? Yes, as far as we possibly could; but I do not recollect the estimate we formed at that time—I could not exactly say what it was—it was a large sum.
2045. Was it £100,000? Over that.
2046. £150,000? Yes.
2047. Exclusive of Maitland? For this immediate district.
2048. Do you remember how long the flood remained on Phoenix Park country? Before it drained off?
2049. Yes; till the water got down within its banks—how long was it? About seven days.
2050. Did you make any observations of the time when the flood was at its highest here—the 1857 flood or the 1867 flood—what time as regards the height in Maitland? I did not.
2051. If there is anything else connected with these floods that you know, please to mention it—anything that occurred to you at the time worthy of note? There is nothing very particular that I know, except that there was very great distress existing amongst the farmers at that time. At that time I had to get boats to carry farmers away from their places of abode. There was great distress existing upon the lower flats.
2052. Was there any considerable loss of life? No, there was not much loss of life in 1867.
2053. Was there in 1857? I think there was one or two.
2054. *Professor Pell.*] Was there as much damage as £10 per acre done, including loss of crops, grain, and stock? Fully that.
2055. *President.*] Do you think there would have been any serious increase in the loss if the flood had been 1 or 2 feet higher? It would have caused not much greater proportionate loss, because all the low lands were then covered with water, and if it had been a foot or two feet higher it would not have injured them very much more.
2056. Supposing that the river were 2 or 3 feet higher in flood and the current much more rapid, would there be much more difficulty in rescuing people from the flooded lands? Yes, if the current were greater a boat could not get to their assistance.
2057. Do they find any difficulty now in going over the flooded tracts? There must have been difficulty; there was no danger.

Mr. S. E.  
Dickson.

28 Sept., 1869.

Mr. Charles Edmund Jaques called in and examined:—

2058. *President.*] You witnessed the floods of 1857 and 1867? Yes, of 1857, 1861, 1864, and 1867.
2059. They were all very disastrous floods? Yes, each in their character.
2060. Can you give us the height to which each of these floods rose at Morpeth above high-water-mark? Of course. I am taxing my memory to a great extent, and if I make any inaccurate statements when facts are against me you will pardon me. I will give you as near as possible the heights of various floods. I am speaking now of the flood of June 1857; and my impression at that time was that it was about 10 feet above high-water-mark.
2061. *Professor Pell.*] In June, 1857? Yes. The July flood was about 20 inches above that.
2062. *President.*] 11 feet 8? Yes; and in August, 1857, there was one—I think it was 3 feet 6 inches higher than that again. In 1861 I think three floods occurred; but while each of these floods was not so great as the 1857, at least the last of them (I do not recollect the months) was, I think, about the height of the June 1857 one—about 10 feet.
2063. And then we come to 1864? In 1864 there was a flood in February—a high flood. I was in Queensland at the time of the rainy season, but I returned before the flood had subsided, and that flood I considered about equal to the flood of July, 1857.
2064. *Professor Pell.*] About 12 feet? A little less than 12 feet from the top of high-water-mark.
2065. *President.*] Then we come to the 1867 flood? Well in 1864 we had more floods. I think there were two in 1867 that I recollect. One was not a high flood. There was also another one higher than the one in August, 1857, although in some places it did not reach the same level. At the Old Company's Wharf it was not so high; in the New Company's Wharf it was higher. The marks I had to go by in 1857 were not interfered with in 1867—they were on the archway of the two stores. I am enabled to recall the differing heights at the Old Company's Wharf from this circumstance:—In 1857 I was obliged to raise the goods from the store, for the purpose of avoiding damage to them; in 1867 there was no necessity for doing so. The water came upon the floor of the stores in 1857; there was no such apprehension in 1867.
2066. The water did not rise so high? No.
2067. Within a few inches? Yes, within a couple of inches.
2068. And what was the variation at the New Company's Wharf? I think it was 4 or 5 inches higher. I do not know whether it was caused by the set of the currents or not, or the winds. In 1867 a westerly wind was blowing.
2069. Down the river? Yes.
2070. And in the other case? The flood of 1857 was much more rapid than any other, and I attribute that to the strong prevailing winds.
2071. With reference to the length of time that these floods remained up—was 1857 as long as 1867? The flood of August, '57, was on the ground a much longer time—it increased in volume and remained on the ground.
2072. You are of opinion that more water came down in August 1857 than in June 1867? I think there was more water on the land, and it was kept on the land. It was kept backed up by the Williams and Paterson Rivers. There was a greater body of water, because the land all about was saturated.
2073. Can you form any idea of the amount of damage done in the neighbourhood of Morpeth during each of these floods? Value?

Mr. C. E.  
Jaques.

28 Sept., 1869.

- Mr. C. E. Jaques.  
28 Sept., 1869.
2074. Yes, to the crops? Well, I should not like to hazard figures just now. I could arrive, probably, with a little reflection, at an approximate amount, but I would not venture now to state figures. There is no question about the amount of damage sustained; but then whether in part the loss has not been created by personal neglect is another thing.
2075. Is there much apprehension among the people of Morpeth as to the effect of closing Wallis' Creek by the flood-gates? The opinion is divided. Some think that the rest of the lands will be more suddenly immersed than if the creek were left open, and others are of opinion that the gates will neither do much good nor much evil. They think as much water will come inside the gates as outside them, as there is a great watershed there, and that this valley of Louth Park and the low-lying lands in its vicinity are not more subject to inundation from the river than from their own waters.
2076. As a general rule, have you observed any difference in the times at which the Paterson comes down in full flood, and when the Hunter comes down in full flood? I do not think there is any rule to guide it. There may be a larger quantity of water falling upon the mountains above the Paterson township, and then the Paterson sends down its waters at an earlier period than the Hunter. When the water falls in the upper parts of the Hunter, that river comes down, and where there is a great rush of water from the Paterson, directly opposite effects are produced. Sometimes the Paterson will be in high flood and no flood at all in the Hunter, and *vice versa*.
2077. Mr. Bennett.] Have you ever seen the Hunter flooded when the Paterson was not flooded? Very seldom. I have known the Hunter to be 20 feet above high-water-mark at West Maitland, and the Paterson to be risen 3 feet; and then again, the Paterson has risen 17 feet when the Hunter would be only 5 feet at Maitland, in consequence of rainfall in these particular localities.
2078. What do you think the annual value of the damage done would amount to, distributed over a certain number of persons, per acre—what would it be worth while to pay for exemption from floods? You mean, what would be the increased value of the lands, provided they were not subject to floods?
2079. Yes? It is a question that requires consideration. I should be inclined to say that the lands would be of less value if the floods did not come.
2080. You think the lands are increased in value by the floods? Yes. I think the people should be more particular in taking care of their property—in housing their grain beyond the reach of floods.
2081. President.] You are of opinion that as a rule the lands are benefited by the deposits left by floods? Assuredly. The land receives some alluvial deposits from the floods, and although sometimes foreign seeds are brought, they are ultimately eradicated. Altogether the system of farming is much behind the times. There have been complaints, in my opinion, of difficulty and distress made by farmers where there is no distress arising, only from their own want of energy.
2082. Professor Pell.] You said, I think, that the loss was about £10 per acre? No, less than that.
2083. In 1867? No, that could scarcely be. If you take the whole twelve months' crops from the land it would not be worth more than £5 per acre, and then you must consider that £2 10s. per acre is the average rent. If the landlord forgives the rent the actual loss is much diminished. I think £2 10s. would be a fair average of the annual loss per acre of the land under cultivation, because when you come to look over the district there is no more than a third of all the agricultural land that is not very badly cropped indeed. I think, therefore, that £5 would be great excess in value.
2084. President.] Is there anything you think of worthy of note to mention—anything that occurs to you? If there is I will make a note of it and append it to my evidence.

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MONDAY, 11 APRIL, 1870.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

P. F. ADAMS, Esq., | PROFESSOR PELL.

Mr. Joseph Creer, Alderman of the Borough of West Maitland, was called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Creer.  
11 April, 1870.
2085. President.] The effects of the flood which has recently occurred are said to be worse than those of any which preceded it? Yes.
2086. To what do you attribute that? To the length of time during which the water was rising, and partly, of course, to the impoverished state of the district from previous floods. The farmers were in a very poor state before the flood. They had scarcely anything, and what they had was so low in price that it was almost valueless. The season was a very good one; produce was very cheap, and they were just getting round again from the effects of the last flood. I believe that many of the farmers have not a shilling left. A great deal of their crops was mortgaged, and the floods came just as their crops were fit to be gathered in, and washed them all away. I believe that there will be more poverty resulting from this flood than from any which we have ever had.
2087. Have you observed anything in connection with the heights of this flood at different points of the river which might be worthy of notice? No, I have not; but I believe that the velocity of the stream in this flood has been greater than in any other, and I have noticed that the current seemed to be different in many places.
2088. You say it seemed to be different—Did you make any measurements? No, I did not.
2089. You have no doubt given a good deal of thought to the subject of this inquiry, since we last had the pleasure of seeing you, and the occurrence of this flood may have caused you to think of some other matters which you have not mentioned to the Commissioners before. If such be the case, will you be kind enough to state them? I have thought over the matter a great deal since this last flood; but I do not know that there is anything further which I could add. I believe that if the distance of the river is shortened, we shall be to a great extent saved from floods. Your own plan, or any plan that will straighten the river and shorten its course to the sea, will to a very great extent save this district from floods. It is the last three or four feet of a rise that drowns Maitland. We can stand 28 feet, and the rise after that is not more than two inches per hour. If something can be done to take this away we shall to a very great extent be protected from the damage which we now suffer; and there is no doubt that straightening and shortening the channel of the river would do that. I have it on the authority of Mr. Sims,

Sims, of Morpeth, that there was a difference in the height of the late flood at Morpeth and Maitland of <sup>Mr. J. Creer.</sup> 10 feet. The water was 10 feet higher at Maitland than it was at Morpeth, and the distance between the two places in a straight line is only three miles. I can account for it in no other way than from the <sup>11 April, 1870.</sup> circuitous route of the river. The waters are pent back and cannot get away. By your own plan the course of the river is 17 miles, and by the cut which you have suggested you can bring the water to Morpeth in three miles and a half. By the suggestion that I threw out at the last examination it could be done in three.

2090. Have you considered what would be the effect upon Morpeth of producing more of an equilibrium than at present exists between the height of the flood at that place and at Maitland? Yes, I have. I have looked at it in every way that I can think of. [*Plan examined by witness.*] I adhere to the opinions I formerly expressed, after the further experience I have had. The rise in the river from 27 feet upwards is what does us the mischief.

2091. Do you confine that observation to the town, or do you apply it to the whole district? To the whole district. We want the river so improved that it will drain off the increase of water that comes upon us after 27 feet. If the river is straightened I believe that the discharge will be equal to the rise after 27 feet.

2092. That observation applies to the town and to Wallis' Creek? Yes.

2093. Is it also intended to apply to the district between West Maitland and Morpeth? To the whole district from Morpeth right up.

2094. You consider anything over 27 feet is the dangerous limit? When the river rises anything over 27 feet then we are in danger. There is one remark that I have heard circulated, and I should like to take this opportunity of contradicting it, should it be made to you, and that is with reference to the effects of the river with the flood-gates closed. We had the flood-gates closed for a week, I think, from Saturday to Thursday, and I have heard it stated that the water was 7 feet higher at Pitnacree in consequence of the gates being shut.

2095. Seven feet higher? I think so. I think I heard Mr. Mitchell, of Dunmore, state it. Previous to the flood-gates giving way, I marked the height of the river myself on a rail a little below the embankment. I know that the flood-gates were not likely to stand, and I stopped there an hour and a half before they went and three-quarters of an hour after they went. I heard a man state that the river had fallen six inches, and I went back to the very spot, to the place where I had marked the height, and the river had not fallen a quarter of an inch, nor an eighth of an inch. Within fifty yards of the gates there is an out-building there, and the flood did not make a difference of two inches on the caves.

2096. *Professor Pell.*] At the time you made that mark on the post, was the river rising or falling? Rising slowly.

2097. How much? I could not tell you. It was rising. It was not falling at any rate. I cannot exactly tell you the rise now, but it was very little. There is one other remark that I should like to make. I fancy that you will have evidence to prove that the river would do a vast deal of injury about Narrowgut and Phoenix Park in consequence of these gates being closed. The flood-gates were closed from Saturday to Thursday, and on the day they went there was not a drop of water on Narrowgut, and if there is a spot that would be injured at all it would be Narrowgut.

2098. What height was the flood at the Belmore Bridge when the flood-gates gave way? I think about 28 feet, but I am not exactly sure; about 27 or 28 feet.

2099. Before the flood-gates were erected a certain quantity of water flowed up Wallis' Creek, and after the gates gave way a less quantity would be carried up by reason of the walls being there? No doubt.

2100. In what proportion less would you say? I believe that a considerable amount of water was stopped from going up the creek.

2101. Stopped by the wreck? Yes, by the wreck.

2102. Should you think it amounted to one-half? No, I do not think it.

2103. It seems to be quite that? I do not think it. What I wanted to remark was that up to Thursday Narrowgut had not a drop of water on it, nor had Phoenix Park. Now after they went on Friday Narrowgut became flooded, and that goes to show that the effect of the flood-gates was scarcely anything at all. I have always maintained that I do not think there is a man in the country that could tell the difference. Although there was so much water, yet when stretched over an expanse, I do not believe that it would make half an inch difference. The Reporter of the *Mercury* went round specially to make a number of notes on the subject. I allude to Mr. Christie. I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that if you will shorten the distance to the sea, we shall to a great extent be saved from floods. And with reference to the cost, I have thought of how the money is to be raised.

2104. *President.*] How the money would have to be raised for works which it might be considered advisable to construct? Yes, and these are my ideas on the subject:—

The amount of flooded land in the district is 35,000 acres, which at 2s. per acre	
per year will yield a revenue of .....	£3,500
And a rate of 1s. in the £ per year, or 5 per cent. rental on house property .....	3,500
	7,000
Equal amount from Government .....	7,000
	14,000
For ten years.....	10
	£140,000

Mr. Charles King was called in and examined:—

2105. *President.* Where do you reside? On Fishery Creek.

2106. *Professor Pell.*] How far up the creek? Near Mount Dee. I have been there nineteen years, and I was ten years on the Lower Williams. When the flood comes in at Fishery Creek there is no outlet for the water. I think that the water ought to go the other side of the Black Horse, and down Howe's Lagoon. <sup>Mr. C. King.</sup> <sup>11 April, 1870.</sup>

2107. You think that if the water were taken by Howe's Lagoon it would lessen the floods? I do. It would relieve the floods in this way, that as soon as the river fell we should have the water off from us.

2108. Have you ever known Fishery Creek to be flooded by its own waters? I never did. I have known it to be flooded where I live, and not a drop of rain to fall there. 2109.



- Mr. C. King. 2109. But you have never known Fishery Creek to be flooded without the back water from the Hunter? I never did.
- 11 April, 1870. 2110. *Mr. Adams.*] Have you ever known a week's rain at your place without any flood being perceptible in the Hunter? I have never seen that. If there was a week's rain there the river came round.
2111. Have you seen three days' rain? Yes; but generally if we see three days' rain the river rises. If the river rises 15 feet at Maitland and keeps up long enough we may expect to be swamped. If the water is level with the river here, I calculate that some of those flats are 18 feet under water.
2112. *Professor Pell.*] That is up the creek, some little distance up the creek, where that very low land is? No, but likewise here from Wallis' Creek. If the river keeps up sufficiently long it inundates all that land. This is high land here, and there is no opportunity for the water to flow off the creek. I do not believe that it will be off for three months.
2113. *President.*] Do you think that if drains were cut through the flat lands into Fishery Creek there would be a sufficient fall to take the water off? Except there is a better opening, it would do no good at all. If there were a better opening for the waters, the farmer would be a fool if he did not dig drains into it. I dug a drain when I first came, and it cost me £15. I have only 24 acres.
2114. Is it your own land? It is. I bought it in 1851.
2115. *Professor Pell.*] Have you noticed whether the water is going off faster or slower than usual? These flood-gates are blocking in the water.
2116. Do you think that if Wallis' Creek were improved so as to let the water flow away more freely, the floods would not do you so much damage? It is by Howe's Lagoon where that watershed ought to go; and according to my judgment any man who has eyes and watches it can see that it should do so.
2117. Then what you would propose would be instead of letting Wallis' Creek discharge into the river to take it away by Howe's Lagoon, and let it discharge at Morpeth? That is my idea. During the ten years that I was on the Lower Williams I have had a boat over the land and never lost a crop. I do not mind seeing a flood as long as the water goes away as fast as the flood falls. But here the waters come in and rest for three months before they go off. I do not think that this part will be dry this winter.
2118. *President.*] How long do you think that corn would stand being under water? Ripe corn?
2119. Yes? If corn ever gets under water with the cob on it, it is not fit for market; but if the water goes up to the cob and flows off again directly you can do something with it. I have been over a piece of wheat times and times in a boat, and the water never injured it, because it went off in no time.
2120. Were you on the Williams during the flood of 1857? I was not. I have seen several floods in the Williams and the Lower Hunter. The farmers never suffer there, excepting it is on the low swamps by the salt water. I do not believe that on the high land the water ever reaches their cob, or that it ever damages their wheat or lucerne.

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Mr. George Wakely was called in and examined:—

- Mr. G. Wakely.  
11 April, 1870.
2121. *President.*] Where do you reside? At Hexham.
2122. Do you reside on the flooded land at Hexham? No, not within the reach of the flood.
2123. You have got some land liable to be flooded? Yes.
2124. Have you observed the effects of the floods of 1857 and 1867, as well as of this last flood? Yes. This flood has taken a somewhat similar effect.
2125. As regards height? This flood has not been so high by from 6 to 9 inches, according as it has varied in different places.
2126. Some 6 to 9 inches difference between the floods of 1867 and 1870? Yes. I forget what was the difference between 1857 and 1867, but there was a considerable difference between these two floods.
2127. The floods of 1867 and 1870? Between 1857 and 1870 there was a difference. The flood of 1867 was considerably higher than the flood of 1857. This last flood was not so high as the 1867 flood, but higher than that of 1857.
2128. Can you tell us how long the flood remained at its height in 1867—did you make any notes of it? No, I did not.
2129. Did you make any notes this time? Not as to the time that the water remained; but it remained longer this time.
2130. Could you give us a general idea as to how long the water remained at its full height? About two days, I should think, at its full height.
2131. Could you fix those days, say exactly what those days were? I did not make any note of them.
2132. How long was the river over its banks—did you observe? About ten days.
2133. Ten days over the banks? About that.
2134. If you remember, there were three distinct floods this time? Yes.
2135. Which of these floods was it that attained the greatest height with you? We were not affected to any amount by any but the last.
2136. But the water had been steadily rising, I suppose? No, it was falling, and we thought that we were clear of the floods until the last rain came on which flooded the Williams, and it is the Williams that floods us. If the Hunter and Paterson are in flood the river will scarcely overflow its banks near us, excepting the Williams also comes in with it. If the Williams comes in with it we are bound to have a high flood.
2137. And you think that this last flood, so far as you were affected by it, was owing more to the Williams than the Hunter? Yes; all the people there expected that we should never suffer at all by the flood, until the last rain set in, when the Hunter and Paterson were in full flood, and the Williams came down at the same time, the waters of the Williams meeting the other waters. This overflows all Miller's Forest, the lower part of Nelson's Plains, Hexham, Ash Island, and the other islands below.
2138. Could you give us any estimate of the quantity of land flooded about Raymond Terrace and thence down to Hexham—agricultural land under crop? There is a large quantity, a very large quantity. About 10,000 acres I should say.
2139. *Professor Pell.*] Under crop? 10,000 acres of cultivation land under crop, that is across from the junction of the Williams, taking in Miller's Forest and Lidney Park.
2140. *President.*] From the junction of the Williams downwards? Yes, all below Osterley. There is only a certain place that the flood waters can get through, and from that downwards they are all subject to be flooded.
- 2141.

2141. And that is about 10,000 acres? Yes, about that.

2142. *Professor Pell.*] Were there 10,000 acres of crops destroyed there by this flood? They were mostly destroyed. The lucerne crops suffered more down that way than they did up here.

2143. I suppose that that would be owing to the water being longer on your land? That is partly the cause, and it arises partly from the nature of the soil. As the water comes out over Oakhampton it leaves its first deposit, which forms a lighter and more open soil about Maitland, and as soon as the water goes off, the land becomes dry and the roots are not destroyed.

2144. Your land is lower? It is more of a mud, clayey soil. The sand and leaf deposit, which is the richest deposit, remains about Maitland, and we get soil of a closer nature which binds round the roots of the lucerne and rots them.

2145. How much an acre, on the average, do you suppose that those crops were worth that have been destroyed? That is a very difficult matter to state—what they would be worth on an average.

2146. We only want a rough approximation? The lucerne is destroyed with us. This is the worst flood that has ever come on our side. It came rather earlier in the season, when I believe the land was hotter, and from that or some other cause the flood has had the effect of killing the lucerne.

2147. The lucerne being quite destroyed, how much loss per acre would that involve? It is very difficult to state, and I could not say without making a calculation. It is destroyed for a long time.

2148. *President.*] Supposing that a paddock of lucerne is destroyed this year, how soon can it be got into fair and equal bearing again—the same as it was before the flood? Four years.

2149. Four years? Yes, it will take four years.

2150. Then you consider that you have lost about two years' crops? Yes, about that.

2151. Together with the cost of ploughing and resowing the lucerne? Yes.

2152. Now, how about the maize? A fresh crop of maize can be put in all right.

2153. Is it too late to do anything with maize this year? Yes.

2154. Can nothing be done with the land, or must it be allowed to lie as it is? It can be sown with barley or wheat.

2155. When could barley or wheat be put in? During the next two months—May or June.

2156. Are they profitable crops? The wheat crop has not been profitable for many years, but I believe that the barley crop is likely to be the most profitable crop a person could put in.

2157. Is it customary as soon as the maize crop is off the land to put in barley or wheat? Of late the farmers have put in barley on account of the rust.

2158. *Mr. Adams.*] Is it not the general practice to put wheat in after the maize is off the ground? The early crop of maize leaves the ground just right for the wheat.

2159. *Professor Pell.*] You get both a crop of maize and a crop of barley in the year? Yes.

2160. *President.*] And it is not too late this year to get a crop of barley or wheat? No.

2161. Will the land have been injured or deteriorated in any way by this flood for the barley or wheat crop? I do not think so. I believe that in general the flooding of the land does it good.

2162. If the floods do not come too often? Yes, if the floods do not come too often. But the people up at this end of the district receive more benefit from the flooding of the land than we do below, because of the richer deposit left here which acts as a manure.

2163. Would the people down your way be disposed to submit to any considerable taxation for the purpose not of wholly relieving them from floods, but of diminishing the ill effects of the floods? I think that they would be against it. I think that they would be very much afraid that they would receive more injury than benefit from such a course.

2164. Do you mean by reason of their land not being flooded? No; I do not think that there are many people there of that opinion. It just depends on the way in which the water is taken. If there were any drains or canals cut, which would let two currents come to Hexham from Maitland, instead of one, the people would be subjected to two floods in place of one.

2165. At the same time? Yes, at the same time. If a canal were cut from Maitland, which would allow the water to escape into the swamp at Hexham, it would take just the same effect upon us as the Williams does when it comes in to meet the river. The Maitland flood would flood us just the same as the other rivers do now. We should suffer more from floods than if the river were allowed to remain in its present state.

2166. In point of fact, you and the people about you are opposed to any tampering with the river? That is the general feeling with us.

2167. *Professor Pell.*] You would rather leave the river as it is? The general feeling with us is to leave the river as it is. The people on our side are in favour of a simple Drainage Act.

2168. To carry off the stagnant water? Yes, to carry off the stagnant water, but not to come in contact with the great floods. It is the general opinion on our side that unless a canal were cut from Oakhampton to Lake Macquarie, anything excepting that would injure us. That would make two channels, and would take the water away from us instead of sending it upon us. The other plan would make two channels for the water to pour down upon us, on those islands, and on Miller's Forest Flat.

2169. Has there been much damage done below you, on Ash Island? Yes, those islands have suffered severely by the floods this time.

2170. The land lies very low there, does it not? It is very low, and a person not accustomed to it could not conceive the way in which the water is there. I have been acquainted with it since 1841; I have been residing in the Maitland district since that time. The flood in Maitland will not raise the river at our place. The river at Maitland may be bank high and overflowing, and it will not raise the river with us more than 18 inches.

2171. You suffer solely, in point of fact, from the Williams? From the Williams.

2172. And you object to the Hunter being brought down upon you at the same time, so as to expose you to both? Yes; we object to two channels being brought down from the Hunter, which would take just the same effect upon us as the Williams' flood does now, and we should therefore be flooded without the waters of the Williams at all.

2173. With respect to that 10,000 acres that you spoke of,—what is about the average rental of it let out to farmers? I suppose it would be something like a pound an acre. About that on an average. Some is worth more, and some is worth less.

2174. It is not such valuable land as some of these flats about here? No.

2175. *President.*] Is the land principally in the hands of tenants or of the owners? Of tenants principally.

2176.

Mr. G.  
Wakely.

11 April, 1870.

- Mr. G. Wakely.  
11 April, 1870.
2176. Of these 10,000 acres that you speak of, the land that you described roughly to be about 10,000 acres, how many acres should you say are in the possession of large proprietors? I am not aware of any but what belongs to the Duckenfield Estate. The other is all let off. Parties on the Miller's Forest are freeholders.
2177. A few small farms at Miller's Forest are freehold, and the bulk of the other land is comprised in the Duckenfield Estate? Yes.

John Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A., was called in and examined:—

- J. Nowlan, Esq., M.L.A.  
11 April, 1870.
2178. *President.*] Supposing for the sake of argument, it should be found that nothing feasible could be done to relieve the districts from floods, do you think that if the people were to give their attention to putting their houses and saved crops upon platforms raised above the reach of floods, a great deal of the loss and destitution which now occur might be avoided? There is no doubt about it I think. The people seem to be most thoughtless with reference to placing their stacks and building their houses. With very little more trouble and expense in many cases they might protect themselves and their crops.
2179. *Professor Pell.*] Very little has been done in that way I believe? Very little indeed, almost nothing in fact. I have heard that Mr. Nainby has raised his place, but I know of only one place at Phoenix Park or anywhere else built on piles. A man named Bolt, at Phoenix Park, near the Largs Punt, is building a substantial house on piles, and it is supposed to be about one foot higher than the flood of 1867.
2180. With every appearance of safety? This flood well tested it, and it was perfectly right.
2181. And has he built any place for his saved crops? I think he has a place for storing his maize and putting his dairy cows and pigs.
2182. Has anything been done with reference to the building of stacks? It is the common practice to build the stacks right on the ground—they do not raise them at all. I have some land down at Phoenix Park which I am thinking of taking into my own hands, and if I do I shall certainly build platforms or something of the kind. At my place in May, 1857, where they had always been in the habit of building stacks, the flood came and carried them all away. Since then I have always had them built on the rising ground, and the only difference is that there is a little more trouble involved in carting the stacks half a mile further. If the people had platforms it would be just as easy to build their stacks on platforms as on the ground. It is an insane thing to build stacks on land liable to be flooded, but in most cases on these alluvial lands, the people have not the power to build stacks out of the reach of the flood unless they erect platforms for the purpose.
2183. It would not cost the farmers very much to build platforms? No.
2184. They could do it with their own labour chiefly? Yes. But in a few weeks after the flood subsides they forget all about it, and they just build their stacks again in the very place from which they have been swept away.
2185. That is very largely a matter of custom? Yes. And I have no doubt that this man Bolt building this house will induce others to follow his example. Bolt has about six acres, and it is his own property that he is building upon. I have no doubt that every landowner would be quite willing to assist his tenants, or to make them an allowance for building these platforms, if they did not do so at their own cost.
2186. *President.*] Are there not some places on Wallis' Creek from which it would be better to shift altogether, on account of the depth of the water which would surround them? I think so.
2187. *Professor Pell.*] Where the water lies long upon the land, would it not be better that land of that description should be held in large holdings? No doubt it would. One cause of destitution in flood-time is that many of these men have not large means. The land is cut up into small areas, and if men have got a team of bullocks, agricultural implements, and rations to last them a few months, they think that they are in a position at once to take a farm. It is not in their power to make improvements, and they trust to chance. At home a considerable capital is considered to be necessary before a man can go on the land at all, but here men take up farms who have no means. They promise to pay the rent, but the floods come and they have nothing to pay with. No doubt there are many places where people ought not to build at all; for instance, at the back of Maitland. We need not go three-quarters of a mile from here to find places where people ought not to build at all unless it is upon platforms.
2188. Have they often much difficulty in getting their cattle off? No.
2189. As long as the land is held by these small farmers it is impossible to graze it? They must live on their land, however subject to flood it may be. People at a distance wonder how it is that the farmers do not put their stacks on rising ground, but on these rich low lands they cannot do it, for in some instances they would have to go miles away to do it. As a general rule of course the banks of the river are the highest parts. At Scobie's there is a narrow fringe of lucerne about ten chains wide saved, and all the rest is as black as the swamp.
2190. It seems to me that it is a most unaccountable thing that they should put their stacks on the bare ground? It is. It is very objectionable.
2191. Do you not think that by taking proper precautions all loss might be saved excepting the loss of the growing crops? I think so. By proper precautions they could keep their saved hay and corn, or whatever they might have harvested. Of course the standing crops, such as the maize and the potato crop which you see on the ground now could not be saved.
2192. The farmers have not lost the whole of their little stock, I suppose, such as their pigs and their poultry? No, I think not.
2193. They have managed to save them? Yes, for the most part.
2194. *President.*] Would not the damage done to the growing crop be compensated in some measure by the increased fertility of the soil? There is no question that these deposits are of great value, for it is by these periodical deposits that the land is made rich.
2195. *Professor Pell.*] Do you think that the land would become impoverished were it not for these floods? No doubt of it. If you go on cropping for thirty or forty years, as has been done, it must be so.
2196. *President.*] You mentioned instances a short time ago where you have seen these deposits? Yes, on my own place.
2197. Will you describe it more particularly? The most remarkable rise is on the river bank, and I think that

that it extends for about a quarter of a mile. At this particular place within the last thirteen years two post and rail fences—two or three rail fences—have been buried, but it has not all been covered by rich alluvial deposit. A portion of the deposit was sand, and this last flood again has left a great deal of good deposit. In 1857 the floods left nearly all raw sand, but the grass crept over it. The 1857 floods covered one fence, and I thought that I would dig out the deposit, but I found that the labour was greater than the cost of splitting new stuff. We put up another fence above, level with the top of the post, and now that is covered.

J. Nowlan,  
Esq., M.L.A.

11 April, 1870.

2198. That would be about eight feet? Yes, and this is on the outer bank of the river. There is a kind of hollow between that and the inner bank which seems to have been the bed of the river many years ago. This flat is gradually filling up between the two banks, and in the lower part of the flat I suppose there are eighteen inches of good deposit.

2199. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing you were to get over the cultivation area such a rich deposit as even a foot, does it not take a long time to sweeten before it is fit for the production of crops? I do not think so. A man on Bolwarra told me that he had sown a crop of lucerne over the deposit. His idea appears to have been that in dealing with the land on which these deposits were left, it was necessary that the soil should be well pulverized and allowed to sweeten before a crop was put in, but he heard some one say that the land could be worked by being scarified with a shim, and so he ploughed some as he had been accustomed to, and some he put in by merely working it with this shim over the deposit. The crop that he put in in that manner turned out thicker and better than the crop he got from land ploughed in the ordinary way.

2200. In places where the water has been for months on the land, does the soil in that case become sour? It might become more sour in that case than in the other, but I could not speak positively as to that. I know that this deposit has most fertilizing properties, and that it takes immediate effect. The Porphry Vineyard on the Williams which belongs to Mr. Carmichael was completely covered by a heavy deposit left by the flood of 1867. The subsequent crop in 1868 was the largest crop they had ever had, and they made double the quantity of wine that they ever got before off the same area. This season of 1869 they had the same promise of a magnificent crop owing to the deposit. Most people who suffer from floods are irritated by their present loss. They say that the land is rich enough, and they do not take into account the value of the deposit as a fertilizer. My idea is that these floods do a great deal of good in the way of enriching the lands by their deposits.

2201. Do you think that there is very extensive damage done by scouring excepting in particular places? In places.

2202. Places of very limited area? I think that they are comparatively few, but where scouring does take place the results are very serious. It is curious how deposits of sand are left in some places more than in others. I cannot understand how it is that the sand is not more equally distributed.

2203. Wherever the current is checked the sand would drop instantly? On my place the best deposit is left where the back water comes up. There is a great fall from the bush land round about, and as the river rises it backs that up. The sand that I speak of is generally lodged on the outer bank.

2204. The lighter stuff goes further in? Yes.

2205. You do not think that any extensive damage is caused by scouring? No; from what I have seen of the country generally, I do not think so. But I have often heard that if a current passes over a piece of ploughed ground it carries away the soil to the depth that the land has been ploughed.

2206. Would a slow current do that? Yes. In the flood of 1864 the water broke over the second bank, in which there was a little depression. A kind of eddy or whirlpool was formed which scooped out an area of about half an acre, and to a considerable depth, say seven or eight feet, and at the bottom of this place there are some stumps of old trees covered seven or eight feet. That is an evidence, I think, of the extent to which the land makes in places.

Mr. John Atkinson was called in and examined:—

2207. *President.*] In what part of the district do you reside? I live in West Maitland, on towards the Louth Park.

Mr. J.  
Atkinson.

2208. Did we not have your evidence when we were down here before? Yes.

2209. Has any matter occurred since then with respect to which it is important that the Commission should be informed? The evidence which I gave before was principally with respect to the flood-gates, and you asked me as to the effect which they would have on the land at the back. I have had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with the river, and I have been boating about at different places in all the floods.

11 April, 1870.

2210. Will you mention anything that you think worthy of note? There is one thing that I have thought a great deal about during this last flood, and it is that we have never seen any great destruction from the river banks until it comes to the bottom of the Horse-shoe Bend. That is the first place it breaks against.

2211. Does the river first break over there? We see it break over further up, but it is below the Horse-shoe Bend where the first serious break is. It has been my opinion that if the river could be taken across there towards Mr. Dodd's place, by Pitnacree and Narrowgut to Morpeth, we should shorten its course from 20 miles down to little more than three and a half miles.

2212. There has been no attempt at draining in this district, has there, to take off the flood-waters on the subsidence of the floods? No; there is no way to draw off the water. If the flood-gates had stood, this side of the district would have been greatly saved, even during this flood.

2213. You think that there is no chance of this back land being flooded from its own watershed? No; it is quite evident, from what we saw while the flood-gates stood, that its own waters would not flood it.

2214. Its own waters had not then flooded it? No.

2215. Are you certain that they would not have done so in the end? It appears that after the flood-gates went, and the water came in over the railway cutting—between that and the flood-gates was the principal part where the water went in—as soon as it began to spread over there and come in at the flood-gates we were flooded.

2216. *Professor Pell.*] How many days had it been raining before the flood-gates went? It had been raining every day for about a fortnight—raining every day.

2217. Was not all the low land up at the back of Mulbring Creek flooded before the gates gave way? Some

Mr. J.  
Atkinson.

11 April, 1870.

Some of the very low land. But it had not begun to overflow the banks of the creek until the flood-gates gave way. Then it rose about 4 feet in one hour up the creek and round our part.

2218. Is your place under water now? Yes.

2219. *President.*] It rose 4 feet in an hour? The creek round from the flood-gates going up to Louth Park bridge rose 4 feet in an hour. I left the gates just when the water broke through. The flood caught me on the bank of the creek, and it rolled down like a tide about 3 feet at once.

2220. Have you ever turned your attention to the propriety of elevating your house and haystacks on piles, so as to place them beyond the reach of the flood? Many of the farmers, by raising their houses and stacks 4 feet would be quite clear of the flood, but with respect to a great many of them the water has gone over their housetops.

2221. *Professor Pell.*] That is almost entirely confined to those places where the flood rises to a great height? There are a great many so situated in Louth Park and Dagworth.

2222. Would there be any difficulty in doing it if the flood did not rise to a greater height than 6 or 7 feet? If we only got small freshes there would be little difficulty. There is one farmer named Christian who has embanked his shed and haystack from 4 to 6 feet, but the water got an opening, and this flood has gone over the embankment and flooded his place. He is now worse off than before.

2223. On the land on the other side of the river where the water does not rise so high, would there be any difficulty in protecting their stacks from floods by putting them on platforms? There are a great many places where they must raise them as high as 7 feet. I built my house on the highest bit of land I had, but the water came about 2 feet 10 inches into the house and rose about 4 feet on the stacks. Out of 60 tons of hay I shall not save 20.

2224. How much would it cost you to build a platform 6 feet high to put your hay on? It would cost more than the settlers are able to pay now.

2225. *President.*] About how much money do you suppose that it would cost? It would cost nearly £100 to make a substantial structure to put that quantity of hay on. With ironbark sleepers and logs, and to slab it in, would cost £100.

2226. *Professor Pell.*] And how much hay had you? 60 tons.

2227. *President.*] 60 tons of hay is worth more than £100? Yes; but if I had not got the money?

2228. *Professor Pell.*] Are you a tenant? Yes.

2229. Do you not think that the landlords ought to make these improvements? Yes, but the landlords do not believe it.

2230. They would get more rent? The discovery of gold did so much in raising the rents that settlers are now in a very bad state to pay them. If since 1857 I had settled down in Maitland and lived on my own money in Maitland I should be far better off to-day—independent of work. But the land is very good, and we cannot but keep trying when the weather breaks up.

2231. *President.*] There has been no attempt to drain the land into Wallis' Creek, so that when the flood falls the land may rapidly become dry? Very little drainage would take place, supposing the flood did go down.

2232. Would the water back up into the cuttings? The water would back up into the cuttings even in the lowest floods. We have the water on the ground about six weeks.

2233. *Professor Pell.*] Would not the local drainage take it off? It has taken it off generally, supposing the river has fallen. We have three channels in our flat to take it into the creek.

2234. If it were not for those channels, the water would be on your land a much longer time? Yes, a much longer time; for the next twelve months.

2235. Has drainage been made general about there? Yes; all the low lands have their channels.

2236. To let the water out? Yes; Louth Park and Dagworth have channels to let the water out, supposing the creek goes down. Our study was to make a sufficient channel to take the water off nearly as fast as the creek went down. Sometimes it has about a fall of a foot, and sometimes it is nearly level, according to the height of the river.

2237. *President.*] It drains off nearly as fast as the river falls? Yes, or at least as fast as the creek falls.

2238. Supposing the creek to be straightened and deepened by clearing out the rubbish, would that give a better out-fall for your drainage? It would be a great benefit in letting the water out, but when there are no flood-gates it would let it in just as fast.

2239. *Professor Pell.*] But it would not make much difference if the water did come in a little faster? It would make a great deal of difference, for when the water comes in so very rapidly, it often overflows before the settlers have time to get anything away. They have their cattle to remove and their things to cart away, and if the water came in rapidly there would be loss of life.

2240. *President.*] It came in rapidly enough this time? I never had any confidence in those flood-gates, but I believe that a flood-gate there would be of great service, and that it is possible to make one that would stand much more water than that. In the part of England where I lived, flood-gates were almost as common as slip-rails.

2241. But not with the same height of flood? Yes, higher.

2242. Where was that? In Lincolnshire.

2243. But you have not floods there as high as 30 feet? There is the Lincoln River which often stands as high as 15 feet, and the Sleaford River, which for six months together has often stood as high as 25 feet against the gates. The Witham River, about two miles from the Lincoln River, is fully 25 feet high, and that water stands to the top of the banks while the bottom of the river is no lower than where we used to cultivate. I lived a good many years by the side of the Lincoln River. I remember one farm particularly that I was on, and the top of our two story house was just level with the top of the river's banks. The waters rolled down, and we slept just as comfortably when the river was full as when it was empty. My father has told me that the Lincoln River was almost as crooked as the Hunter, and it was said by all the old settlers that when they straighten the river all the lives would be lost by it breaking over the banks. There was never a breach in the bank until the year I came away, when there was a break that did not flood any large quantity of land, and which was believed to have been caused by the hole of a water-rat.

2244. *Mr. Adams.*] What sort of pumping do they adopt there? We had simply flood-gates to let water on to the land, but we could not let any out. The inside rivers took it out. These were merely to carry down the up-country waters.

Osman Edmund Middleton, Esq., was called in and examined:—

2245. *President.*] Since you gave evidence on this subject before, have any matters occurred to your mind with reference to the recent flood which you think it would be important that we should place on record? There is one matter which has struck me very forcibly since the last flood which I think should be borne in mind by the Commission, and it has reference principally to the drainage after or consequent upon floods. I find that the elevation of our land at Phoenix Park in my neighbourhood is much below that of Maitland. A very much smaller rise in the water will create a flood there than it will here, while the water is prevented from draining away. Taking into consideration the possibility of some canal or short cut being made with that as a feature, it should be borne in mind that the rapid drainage of the water after the flood is a matter of great moment. If by any action resulting from a straight cut you were to prevent the water from draining from the soil in the Morpeth district, comprising many thousands of acres, you will add greatly to the injury existing—that additional injury being one that would not otherwise arise.

O. E.  
Middleton,  
Esq.  
11 April, 1870.

2246. When you speak of drainage, do you now refer to dealing with the main channel of the river, or merely to subordinate drainage? A very considerable proportion of our best soils lie but very little above high-water-mark. If you keep the water above high-water-mark, you prevent the drainage of these lands into the river. Under the natural condition of things, the level of the river at Morpeth admits the drainage of these soils while the water in Maitland exists at a very considerable elevation. For instance, the water on last Sunday week would be about 16 feet above low-water level in round terms, and the water in our district was about 6 inches above high-water-mark, and consequently drainage took place very rapidly there. But by bringing this aggregation of waters that exists about Maitland by a short cut upon us, you would bring a flood upon us, and would prevent that natural drainage which now takes place from going on, and you would cause a large body of waters to remain on our soils which otherwise would not be there.

2247. Speaking generally, your interest and that of persons similarly situated about Morpeth, you think would be injured by any attempts to interfere with the natural state of things as at present existing? Not by any attempts.

2248. I mean by any attempts to facilitate the discharge of the water from Maitland to Morpeth? By any attempts in the present valley of the Hunter. If you seek a channel to the right or to the left, that would be a different thing. I have a letter with me which I wrote intending to send it to the *Mercury*. This contains my matured opinions. I have read them over, and I do not see anything to differ from in them since I wrote the letter some time ago. Perhaps if I were to read them over some point might arise in which you might desire information. But in connection with my previous observations given here to-day, I wish to say that I think that it is only on certain occasions that we should suffer materially from the short cut. During a flood so long protracted as the late flood, the damage would be so complete that no further injury could arise. But there would be occasions on which we should suffer. Supposing that the river had risen to the extent of 25 or 26 feet in Maitland, we should have a small flood upon us which, if the water were allowed, as it would naturally, to drain off,—for notwithstanding the elevation of Maitland, the fall of a few feet would admit of our water draining off,—consequently the injury that we should sustain would be trifling compared to that which we should have inflicted upon us if by any action the water were to be brought more immediately and directly upon us from Maitland. It takes a much higher rise in Maitland to bring a flood here than it does with us. A rise of 7 feet in the Paterson on its right bank will produce a flood over Phoenix Park, which consists of a thousand acres. A rise of 7 feet with us is equal to a rise in Maitland of more than 20, for it tops our banks.

2249. Have you made any notes as to the time that the flood attained its maximum height, and as to the length of time that it remained up, so that we may be able to compare those circumstances with what occurred at Maitland? I did not in the last flood, but I did so in previous floods. I know that in the flood of 1867, after the water rose about 8 or 9 feet, it continued to rise an inch an hour only, rising eventually to a height of probably 14 feet. After the rise of 8 feet, it rose an inch an hour with the greatest exactness, until it obtained its maximum.

2250. *Professor Pell.*] How long did it stay at its maximum height? I could not tell you that. I had to leave my own house. It did not stay long at its maximum. As to the flood of 1857, I can tell you.

2251. Yes? It obtained its maximum about midnight, and at sunrise next morning it had fallen about an inch.

2252. *President.*] At what rate did it then continue to recede? It receded much faster than it rose.

2253. Have you any observations as to this flood; or, if you cannot give us it exactly, perhaps you can inform us approximately as to the time at which the flood attained its maximum at your place, and as to how long it remained up? No; not having made a note of it, I could not at the present moment say.

2254. It is of great importance to know,—the river being once gorged at Morpeth,—the length of time during which it remains in that condition? My own opinion is that the flood stays a very little time at its maximum elevation. It does not fall very fast for an hour or two, but after that it goes down more rapidly.

2255. Is the fall perceptible within a day? It is perceptible every hour.

2256. During the late floods they seem to have had three distinct flood-waves at Maitland—Were those three flood-waves equally perceptible at Morpeth? Yes, those three rises.

2257. And did each of the three attain to the same elevation? I have not compared them, relatively. I think they were each about the same height, one with the other, as they seemed to be at Maitland. We have had two floods.

2258. During the month of March, 1870, how many have you had? I do not recollect the dates; I identify three.

2259. Were they to any serious extent? Not the third; that was very trifling.

2260. As to the second? The second was the greatest.

2261. I think that that was the one that was nearly as high as the flood of 1867? No, not by a long way. It was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches under.

2262. Under the flood of 1867? Yes, under the flood of 1867.

2263. And the flood of 1867 was still under the flood of 1857? No, the flood of 1857 was under that of 1867.

2264.

O. E.  
Middleton,  
Esq.

11 April, 1870.

2264. At Morpeth? Yes; the flood of 1857 was about 1 foot below the flood of 1867.
2265. The flood of 1867 was 6 inches above the highest flood of this year? Yes, something about that. It was higher at all events.
2266. You only suffered from one flood this year? We have suffered from two.
2267. From two? Yes; the first and second.
2268. But not from the third? Not from the third.
2269. And yet at Maitland the third seems to have been higher than the first, and nearly equal to the second? Indeed. That recalls to my recollection the exact height of our elevation in the third flood. The third flood rose about 6 feet at our place.
2270. And it rose about 31 feet 6 inches, I believe, at Maitland? I recollect correctly now. The first rose about 8 feet with us, the next about 11 feet 6 inches, and the next rose about 6 feet above high-water-mark. These are the relative heights.
2271. Can you give us the dates of these—have you any memorandum of them? No, I have not.
2272. Have you any notes as to the length of time that these floods remained up at these respective heights? No. It is a most singular thing that the floods nearly always attain their maximum at night. The extreme elevation of two of these floods took place at night, and of the third, when I was absent. I remember that the extreme elevation of the 1857 flood was attained at night, because as I put my hand out of bed I could tell exactly the rise.
2273. Looking at these last floods, about how long should you say that they remained up—would it be a day, half a day, or two days? I was unable to take any cognizance of them. They occurred in the nighttime. When I last saw them before they attained their maximum elevation they were rising, and when I saw them again they were falling.
2274. What was the interval between the times? Between 9 o'clock and 6.
2275. Between 9 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning? Yes; when I last saw them they were rising, when I next saw them they were falling. But I can speak from experience, that they do not stay more than an hour at the extreme elevation.
2276. What is the rate at which they fall? I never noticed that, but I should say that is nearly double the rate at which they rise.
2277. Two inches an hour? Yes, two inches an hour, and more than that after they have attained a certain height.
2278. Then two or three days will pretty well work them off? Yes, from our lands.
2279. *Professor Pell.*] If anything were done which would have the effect of keeping these floods on the land for a week instead of a day or two days, would that increase the damage much? If water rises for a day or two with us over the whole surface, it does not matter, so far as the growing crops are concerned, if it then goes off. Two days' inundation will not kill lucerne; four days may, and five will positively kill it.
2280. Then the longer the flood was prolonged, the more injurious would be its effects? Yes. We have floods which do little injury, but if they were to be allowed to remain as long again as they would naturally remain, they destroy the crop.
2281. On the occasion of the highest flood this year, the second flood, how long did the water remain on the land? I think that during the highest flood the water was over the land for about a week.
2282. Then it killed everything? It killed nearly everything.
2283. It would not have done any more damage by staying on another week? It would probably have killed the sugar-cane. Everything else was destroyed, and no doubt it injured it.
2284. *President.*] Suppose for the sake of argument that it might be possible to relieve Maitland by throwing more water on to Morpeth, what height might the water be allowed to rise without doing any serious amount of damage? The water breaks over at about 3 miles above Morpeth, and after a rise of 7 feet it commences to inundate Phoenix Park, consisting of 1,000 acres or more, which is in the form of a basin or a saucer which would fill from the centre until it gradually reaches the rim.
2285. A rise of 7 feet? Yes.
2286. And 7 feet in five days is destruction? At 7 feet the inundation commences.
2287. The dangerous inundation commences? It is dangerous only to the crops.
2288. And five days' inundation is complete destruction to the crops? Yes, complete destruction.
2289. *Professor Pell.*] What is the effect of what they call a 27-foot flood here at the Belmore Bridge upon you, as far as you can judge? I speak simply from recollection; but I think that when the river rises 27 feet here at Maitland, we begin to think something serious of it.
2290. It would not then be over your banks? I think that it just begins to break over at 27 feet.
2291. Do you think it would be correct to say that a 27-foot flood here at Maitland does not do any serious damage to the district? I do not think so. I am simply speaking from recollection—I am not sure. I know that last Sunday week the elevation here was considered to be 16 or 17 feet above high-water-mark, but it was only 6 inches in my place. After a certain elevation it rises foot for foot.
2292. *President.*] Yesterday week we started with a gauge here of, I think, 19 feet—Do you remember what height it was at Morpeth? It was only 6 inches above spring tide at my place. After it attains a certain elevation it comes inch for inch.
2293. It is then discharging over the whole valley? Yes. It has a sufficient space and depth to obtain something like a natural channel.
2294. *Professor Pell.*] Have you floods often occurring which threaten to do a great amount of destruction but do not actually do so? I have lived on Phoenix Park without the flood rising to do any injury.
2295. On recent occasions have there been many threatening floods which turned out to be very disastrous? No; disasters have always been attendant on big floods. We had a flood, I think it was in April, 1867, which would not have done very much injury had it not been followed by a tremendous flood in June.
2296. Any works which would turn a 27-foot flood—which does not now do you much harm—direct upon you, would make it a very destructive flood? As a rule our injury is nearly always attendant on larger floods. Not only Phoenix Park, but the whole of Berry Park, Woodville, and Wallalong would be affected to the same extent, because the water flows upwards. They have dammed the river in some places, and the water flows up from the Lower Hunter for miles as the result of their closing it up.
2297. *President.*] Have you, as a rule, sustained much damage excepting from the floods of 1857, 1867, and 1870? Yes.

2298. Can you particularize the floods from which you have suffered? The flood of February, 1864, was very injurious, because it occurred in the summer-time, and was a very high flood.

2299. *Professor Pell.*] The floods of 1857, 1864, 1867, and 1870? Every flood is attended with mischief.

2300. But you have not been inundated? Two floods came into my house in 1864.

2301. *President.*] Could you give us the dates? In February, 1864, we had a flood which came into my house, and in the same year, I think it was in June, but I am not certain as to the month, we had another flood which came into my house.

2302. Both floods did damage to the crops then on the ground? Yes; but the continued rain at that period would have killed the crops without a flood. To show the continued rainfall, I may mention that from February, 1864, until August of the same year, there was no tidal influence perceptible in the Hunter River as far as the current was concerned. It did rise and fall for a few days, but with that exception the current was downwards. That I believe was a thing unprecedented, and may probably never occur again. At Morpeth the river was continually running downwards, with the exception of about seven days, and that shows how continuous was the rainfall.

2303. *Professor Pell.*] You do not remember any distinct flood coming merely bank high and not doing any damage? I have known them come bank high. The last flood that occurred was bank high at my place.

2304. That flood was in connection with other floods. Have you seen an isolated flood? Yes, I recollect a flood occurring before 1857 which was bank high. The timber coming down would just strike the soil at the top of the bank and would rise about half way out of the water before it went down with the current.

2305. *President.*] What flood was that? It was a flood which came before 1857. I know that the house which I inhabited then and as a child was built according to the flood level taken from the marks left on old charred trees, which were then considered to be the best guide, the charcoal of the burnt tree retaining the sediment. This house was built above the presumed highest level of previous floods, but it was much below the level of floods which afterwards occurred. The flood of 1857 was two feet above it.

2306. *Professor Pell.*] There is no high ground in Phoenix Park at all? Very little. I do not suppose that there is one foot which is 15 feet above high-water-mark—not a single inch.

2307. It is all on a wash with the flood? The whole of it was covered in 1867, and in 1857 I do not think there was an inch not covered. I am certain as to the flood of 1867.

2308. Do you think that much benefit would result from the farmers building their houses on piles, and raising platforms for saving their crops, stacks, and so forth? If each farmer in Phoenix Park were to raise platforms he would save his crops in Phoenix Park, and if the houses were raised 5 or 6 feet in favourable localities they would be above flood level.

2309. Would there be any great difficulty in carrying out such improvements? This district produces scarcely more than any one article besides horse fodder, and that scarcely pays under present circumstances. While this is the case the farmers never will be in a position to spend a single sixpence in improvements of that kind. They are too poor to do it. If they could undertake the cost, however, it would pay in the long run.

2310. It would pay if done by the proprietors? It is a very difficult question. If everybody saved his crops there would be a continuance of over-production, which would cause almost as much suffering. As far as the actual saving of the article is concerned, why of course that would be there.

2311. Are you not then arguing against any means being taken of saving the crops? I am arguing the matter as it strikes me.

2312. The same argument would apply against any means being taken to prevent the land from being flooded? I am arguing on present circumstances. If the farmers continued to grow only horse fodder, as they have been doing, and if you were to ensure the safety of all the crop produced, you would be simply keeping up an over-production of this particular article.

2313. If we were to carry the water all off, your argument would equally apply against that? It would if the same conditions were imposed; but I think that the mere circumstance of there being a possibility of our being exempted from floods would induce a spirit of enterprise in our farmers. It would have this result,—that they would leave off growing only the one article, which seems the most easily available under the flood system. The lucerne crop is destroyed to-day; but by putting in seed to-morrow, or in six weeks' time, you can get a crop in the course of three months.

2314. *President.*] We have had evidence widely different from that, as to the length of time during which the land would be thrown out of useful occupation by the flood. Some people say that it will take about two years before you can do anything with it? That is simple nonsense. I have known lucerne put in in August, and in November to yield one ton per acre. It may be put in from June to August, and from that time it grows rapidly.

2315. How soon would you expect to have a crop in fair bearing? If you put the seed in in August, in land well tilled, you will have a crop in December, and be in fair training for cropping as usual.

2316. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing that in a case such as this, where the water has been standing on the land for some weeks, would it not take longer time than usual to get the land in good working order—would not the land have become soured? It does become sour. The longer the water remains, the more the soil becomes sour. I have had some land that for want of drainage has remained perhaps for six weeks under water; but it only requires to be well tilled, and it will soon grow good crops of anything.

2317. Supposing that you are perfectly satisfied that nothing can be done to prevent high floods from going over these lands at Morpeth, is there anything which you could suggest to mitigate the evil effects of the flood,—platforms for crops, or subsidiary drainage? I am certain that the farmers would be very much obliged to you if by other means than their own you could build houses for them above the flood level, or they would be thankful for platforms; but I can hardly conceive of such a course being pursued, though if it were it would no doubt be a great boon.

2318. Could you suggest any remedy? No, I really do not know of anything. In cases of high floods I believe that everything will be inoperative—whatever you may do, it will be inoperative. I believe that there are times that you could do good to certain localities; but then it would always be at the expense of others.

2319. Supposing that we could not save any of this land from actual inundation between Maitland and Morpeth; but suppose by some works we could lower the height of the flood level a foot or two, and also

O. E.  
Middleton,  
Esq.  
11 April, 1870.



O. E.  
Middleton  
Esq.

11 April, 1870.

cause the water to run off rather more quickly—would that be any great substantive benefit to the district? Do you mean as to its applicability to Maitland?

2320. If you could reduce the level of the highest flood a foot or two here, and cause the water to run off the land rather more quickly than it does now, would that be a great benefit? No. After the flood attains a certain elevation, it matters very little whether it rises another foot or two. If the water only rises to a certain height we know that it will go away again quickly, but if the water remains after a certain time the damage is done.

2321. If 2 feet could be taken off the top of the flood all the way down to Morpeth, it would not do much good? The flood would not deprive us of so much of the crops in stack as it now does every year, but so far as the growing crops are concerned the damage is a question of time, not of depth. I would not care if I had the whole of the land covered 100 feet deep for a day, but if the water covers the land only to the depth of an inch and it remains for a week the result is complete destruction. The question of depth is of importance, however, as far as property saved is concerned.

2322. *President.*] Perhaps you will be so good as to read the letter of which you spoke? (*Witness read letter. See Appendix.*)

2323. You are aware that great improvements have been made in many rivers much larger than the Hunter, by a judicious system of embankment? I have heard that that is the case.

2324. Are you of opinion that that would not be available here? Yes, from the immense body of water and the narrow channel you have to deal with.

2325. The channel below Morpeth? The channel altogether. The whole valley of the Hunter seems to be incapable of taking away the water that inundates it.

2326. *Professor Pell.*] Did you notice whether there was any difference relatively between the height of the flood between your place and Maitland—that it was higher comparatively or lower comparatively than former floods? I should have to take the representations of persons in Maitland. I have not compared them. The information could easily be ascertained. The elevation round about me is perfect. It appears to be in a certain scale relatively. If in 1857 the flood was a certain height a mile above my place, it would be a certain height below me. The same thing is observed in every flood. We have had a great difference in one respect, in that the Paterson came down at an earlier part of the flood.

2327. The Paterson came down earlier this time? Yes, and with less force than in the first time. I compared my notes with the notes made by Mr. Dye as to the relative heights of this and the 1867 floods, and they tallied within an inch.

Thomas Kerrigan, Sergeant in the Police, was called in and examined:—

T. Kerrigan,

11 April, 1870.

2328. *President.*] Where were you stationed during the late flood—at Maitland or Morpeth? In Maitland. I have been in Maitland for nearly seventeen years. I have been engaged in boating in all the floods, with the exception only of a few.

2329. Is there anything in connection with the last flood or with any of the preceding floods which you think it important should be mentioned to us? I may mention that in 1857, the first flood we had here, I was engaged in boating, and at the time the flood was at its height I was in Bolwarra, near the schoolhouse by Mrs. Dickson's. We took that road because we could not get up the river against the force of the current. The water was then breaking over the top of Dickson's paddock, and coming down to the schoolhouse. When we were about half-way up in the paddock, I asked the men what they thought was the difference between this Bolwarra water going on to Dunmore and the water in the river. They thought with me that there was 12 feet of difference.

2330. *Mr. Adams.*] 14 feet? 12 to 14 feet. The water at the schoolhouse was then on a level with Dunmore. It was still water from Dunmore township nearly to Mrs. Dickson's. There was a rise from 12 to 14 feet to the top of the river. The water was then breaking over the bank, and I suppose about 9 inches of water were then coming down the paddock. We had to get a horse to pull the boat up the paddock.

2331. *President.*] That was in the flood of 1857? Yes.

2332. The river did not break over there in 1867, did it? I do not think that it ever broke over since at that particular spot,—the high paddock in front of Mrs. Dickson's house. On that occasion I had been higher up, and as we were coming down, the fury of the current struck the boat against a log, and we were capsized. We got into a swamp oak, and I noticed that on the current side of the river the water was 14 inches higher than on the other. There is a hill out at Dagworth where a man named Grant lives. In the 1857 flood it had 4 inches of water on it, and in 1864 it was hardly covered.

2333. There was a good deal of difference between the level of the river in 1857 and 1864, was there not? I dare say there was. I think the 1857 flood was the highest.

2334. Do you mean 1867 or 1857? 1857. It was higher in 1857 than in 1864. I believe that no flood has ever done more destruction than the present.

2335. That is mainly owing, I suppose, to the season in which it has occurred? Yes; the crops were on the ground. This was one of the finest seasons we ever had in the Hunter.

2336. Do you know anything about the height of the floods at Morpeth? No. But about these flood-gates. Perhaps it would be necessary for me to give my opinion about these flood-gates. I think it is a benefit to Morpeth to have flood-gates. It takes about four days for the flood to rise here, and all that time the water is accumulating and getting into Louth Park. They have embankments at Day's Place, at East Maitland, and when the flood is at its highest they give way, and a great rush of water occurs across the East Maitland Road, and in place of its being any benefit it is an injury to Morpeth, because two rivers are going in at that time. If instead of the water being allowed to accumulate at the back here, it went down to Morpeth on the second or third day, it would not affect Morpeth at the time of the high flood.

2337. Have you ever known the country up Wallis' Creek to be flooded by its own watershed? Never. At the time that the flood was coming up to the top of the flood-gates here, I saw that the front wall was giving way close to the gates, and I said—"This won't stand more than two hours." I started round on horseback to tell the people at Dagworth and Louth Park to clear out at once from the low lands. When returning I did not see any rise in the creek. I rode back to see how the flood-gates were standing; and when within two or three hundred yards of the gates I saw the wave coming down, and I knew that the gates were gone. The creek was not flooded at all before the gates gave way, and there was great rain here at that time.

2338. *Professor Pell.*] Did you go up Mulbring Creek? I went up nearly to the head of Dagworth.
2339. *Mr. Adams.*] Not as far as Brookes' Flat? Close to it.
2340. *Professor Pell.*] Was not the water over the banks then? No.
2341. *Mr. Adams.*] Was Mulbring Creek coming down strong? It was turning into Fishery Creek, and so emptying itself into the Wentworth Swamps—a place about four miles long and one mile wide. It will hold all the waters which come down there.
2342. *President.*] Was the water discoloured in Mulbring Creek then? Yes.
2343. Was it bringing any drift wood down with it? Not much.
2344. Was there much run in it? Nothing much of a current.
2345. Was the water nearly up to the top of the banks? I was not past Dagworth. I went through Louth Park.
2346. *Professor Pell.*] You did not go up to where the creek narrows in? No.
2347. *President.*] But you saw no inundation? I saw no inundation.
2348. Did you observe that the water was coming down Fishery Creek? Yes, it was going down into the swamp.
2349. That is running up? Yes—running up, not coming down.
2350. That was solely the water of Mulbring Creek? Yes, of Mulbring Creek.
2351. Not any of it was from the Hunter? None of the water of the Hunter, excepting that a good deal escaped from the flood-gates.
2352. But would not that be a mere trifle? Yes. After the flood-gates gave way the banks were to be seen for a couple of feet or 18 inches. After they gave way I came up to the gauge on the bridge, and I thought that I would notice that to see if it made any difference in the river for a few hours. It did not make the slightest difference.
2353. What height was the river on the bridge then? 28 or 29 feet. It was rising, before I left, about 4 inches per hour for some hours, and after I returned it continued at the same rise. I think that when the river has reached a height of 32 or 33 feet at the bridge, it would not be nearly as much down at the embankment, because the river breaks over its banks between here and there.
2354. Did you observe any difference between the height of the water at the High-street embankment, this time, and the flood of 1867? I did not notice that.
2355. Do you know whether there has been much sickness and destitution produced in the town by the overflow of the river at the Horse-shoe embankment? No. I believe there was a large number of persons driven out of their houses.
2356. Then it has not come to your knowledge that there is any great amount of sickness in consequence? I know of some cases of sickness caused by this flood.
2357. Down in that neighbourhood? Not exactly in that neighbourhood, but all over the district. I have been out during the flood here, and I have seen where several houses in Louth Park have been carried away, and I saw the furniture floating about.
2358. *Professor Pell.*] Do the people when they see a flood coming take what precautions they can to save their furniture and effects? This year they have been depending on the flood-gates.
2359. As to the people in the town? They generally shift. We give them notice and assist them to shift. There has been more corn destroyed this year than in any previous year.

T. Kerrigan;  
11 April, 1870.

Mr. John Bowden was called in and examined:—

2360. *President.*] Since we last had the pleasure of seeing you there has been a bad flood in the district, and we desire to know if anything has occurred to you since then which you would like to mention in connection with these floods—whether any new facts have turned up which you think ought to be recorded? I see in the first place why the bends in the river should be cut through. My opinion is that a great deal of good might be done by that, and in fact that the river could be made to contain the whole of the water unless it is in the case of a very heavy flood. I remarked the last time I was here, if you remember, that the bends were likely to be cut through by the floods. I can see that that will take place ultimately; but it will destroy a great deal of land, and will not go through in the proper place, but will take different channels.
2361. *Professor Pell.*] Have you observed the river particularly during this flood and since? Yes, I have.
2362. And you have seen nothing to lead you to change the opinions which you expressed when you gave evidence here before? No; but I see several things to strengthen my views in that direction. In one place, in particular, in the road from East Maitland to Dummore, the road has been cut through already.
2363. Has it broken right through? Right through, or nearly so. The water has been running over nearly all the time since it rose to the last day or two. There is another place running across at the back here where it is nearly through.
2364. Do you live at the back, at Wallis' Creek? I do now, but I have been living for twenty years on Bolwarra.
2365. Have you observed anything in relation to the action of the flood-gates that you wish to tell us? If they had answered, they would have been a benefit to the whole of the low lands at the back. The water coming down from other parts would not have overflowed the land to any great extent. When the gates gave way the water came in from the river. The channel of the river above West Maitland contained the whole of the flood, and nearly the whole of the flood water has passed under Belmore Bridge. It appears that it begins to flow out as soon as it comes to the Horse-shoe Bend, and then it goes over in every direction. I do not see any great advantage in putting up embankments, for if you put up embankments on one side it goes out at the other. I have seen the effect of this in the lower part of Bolwarra this time. There is a system of embankment put up by Mrs. Dickson on the Bolwarra side which has stood this last flood. It always went away in previous floods. The water has been nearly as high as it was in 1867; it has been within 10 inches of my house where I used to live.
2366. Do you attribute that to the embankment? Partly, and partly to the place at the fords that stood in the beginning of the flood. As soon as that went away the water never rose afterwards in that immediate neighbourhood, although the river kept rising above. There is always a very great fall wherever the river goes over. At Ford's on the Pitnacree Road I should think there is 3 feet of a fall as it comes over the bank. It only takes the edge off one bend before it is in the river again.

Mr. J.  
Bowden.  
11 April, 1870.

TUESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1870.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

P. F. ADAMS, Esq., | PROFESSOR PELL.

Mr. Richard Myers was called in and examined:—

- Mr. R. Myers. 2367. *President.*] Where do you reside? Near Fullerton Cove, between the Terrace and Newcastle.
2368. Are you acquainted with the effects of the floods about Maitland? I know nothing about the floods here at all.
- 12 April, 1870. 2369. Or at Raymond Terrace? I have been acquainted with the floods at Raymond Terrace for thirty years.
2370. And you have observed their effects? I have.
2371. Did you make any notes particularly with reference to the last flood? No, I have seen nothing, and only know from what I have heard.
2372. Do you remember the effect of the flood at Raymond Terrace in 1867? I do.
2373. Did you make any notes particularly with regard to them? I did not, but I have seen the notes of others.
2374. In the flood of 1867 was there much of the land below Raymond Terrace, Hexham, and thence on to Fullerton Cove submerged? Nearly the whole of it was under water, but there was not so much damage as in the last flood has been done in that direction; not so much in either the 1857 or the 1867 flood as in this last flood. The high wind on the Sunday blew the water up for miles over the land.
2375. The damage was not solely owing to the quantity of the flood waters, but partly to the wind and the tide? Yes, but the floods came heavier than any I have seen for the last thirty years.
2376. *Professor Pell.*] What part of the river do you speak of? From the Flats up towards Newcastle.
2377. *Mr. Adams.*] How long did that rise in the water last? It rose by the wind on the Sunday. The wind was south, and it blew the water directly from the bay over those flats. It is all on a dead level from the Tillegary Creek to the Hunter, and the wind very nearly drove the water to meet the tide by the Tillegary. From my observations during the last thirty years in that neighbourhood, the water was never so high.
2378. Did the water subside soon after the rain ceased? No. It comes in over from the river, and it remains there.
2379. *President.*] There is no drainage? No drainage.
2380. *Professor Pell.*] Is there much valuable land about there? Yes, very valuable land; but half of it is under water.
2381. *President.*] Which land are you speaking of now? From Fullerton Cove toward the Tillegary.
2382. Where is the Tillegary? It is a creek coming from Port Stephens Heads. It is only about 7 miles by water from the Hunter.
2383. There is no creek going right through, is there? There is the mark of an old creek.
2384. Is there a chain of swamps across there? Yes, all the way.
2385. And the country is no great height above sea level? No, excepting the hills between the coast and these flats.
2386. Does that high land fall away? It comes in bold to the swamps.
2387. It does not extend across? No. I believe that the level is such that a furrow made with a plough would meet the tides.
2388. *Professor Pell.*] Do you know the line of country from Raymond Terrace to the Tillegary Creek? Yes.
2389. Is that level? Yes, all level. The only rise would be to come out about half a mile from the Williams.
2390. After that is the country a dead flat? After that it is chiefly if not entirely swamps. A canal from the Williams to the Tillegary would open up about 50 miles of country, and take away all the flood-water from the Williams.
2391. *President.*] Do you mean that it would open up the land for agricultural purposes? Yes.
2392. *Professor Pell.*] That is by draining these swamps? By making a boat canal. It would take all the overflow from the Williams, and empty it into Port Stephens. I have been living on there for many years. The creek does not rise more than 6 inches.
2393. *President.*] Does that flow into Port Stephens? Yes.
2394. *Professor Pell.*] How far up the Tillegary Creek does the tide come? Within three miles of the Hunter.
2395. Three miles of what part of the Hunter? Fullerton Cove, the head of the Flats as we call them. Some gentlemen from the Terrace have been looking over this line, which would not be more than 9 or 10 miles from there. It is chiefly swamp. The only way of relieving the Williams would be by a boat canal from the Tillegary to the Williams.
2396. Have you ever noticed the damage done between Raymond Terrace and Hexham by the floods? I have only noticed the coast side.
2397. *President.*] None of the waters of the Williams ever do break over and go down that way? No.
2398. *Professor Pell.*] Do the waters of the Williams do much damage? If it comes down before the Hunter, it causes nearly all the damage about the Miller's Forest and down there. If the Williams comes down first it stops the Hunter.
2399. How high must the river rise for it to overflow? I could not answer that question.
2400. But you think that the Williams might be relieved by that cutting? The Williams would be relieved.
2401. *President.*] The cutting would have to be a pretty large one? It would require to be large certainly, to take all the flood of the Williams.
2402. About as large as the present channel of the Williams? I do not think that it would.
2403. *Professor Pell.*] If the cutting were not a large one, and the waters of the Williams got into it, would you not be afraid that it would overflow that low country between Fullerton Cove and the Williams,—that perfectly level country? Yes; but I should not expect that it would do much damage.

2404. *President.*] What rise and fall have you got at Tillegary? 6 feet.
2405. That is an unusual height? It is.
2406. Is there such a height anywhere on the coast? Newcastle is not more than 4½ feet. This creek rises 6 feet close to my door.
2407. It might happen that with a high flood you would have a high tide, and it would then be all the worse for you? I have been there thirty years, and I have never known it rise 6 inches.
2408. That is because there is no drainage into the creek? These swamps retain the water. There is no drainage.
2409. Is Tillegary a narrow channel, gradually contracted? It is.
2410. That always produces a high range of tide? That is my opinion.
2411. *Professor Pell.*] Are the banks of this Tillegary Creek high or low? Low generally.
2412. Is the water at all on a wash with the banks? It does not wash the banks, but there is a great deal of salt marsh.
2413. Is there any valuable land on that creek? Very good land.
2414. Land never flooded by the creek? No; but the rain-waters are retained in the swamps, and it takes a good time to go away.
2415. About how high are the banks? Spring tide overflows the greater part of that country.
2416. Should you not expect that if the Williams were turned into that creek that it would overflow? I do not think that it would do one pennyworth of damage. A canal would make a high road to market.
2417. *President.*] But if the farmers lost their crops? There is no danger of their losing their crops. Drainage is the great thing wanted to improve the land now.
2418. But drainage might be carried out without bringing the Williams down on top of you? Drainage might be carried out in connection with the Hunter for the low lands about Fullerton Cove. There would be an outlet two ways into the Hunter, and also into the Tillegary.
2419. *Professor Pell.*] Would the swamp land be good land if drained? Very rich land indeed. Every inch of it is taken up in the anticipation that it will be drained some day.
2420. *President.*] Taken up by free-selectors? Yes, the greatest part of it.
2421. *Professor Pell.*] How do the people live there? They don't live there; they live on the high land adjoining, and use the other for grazing. The people there are chiefly market gardeners, and they have suffered considerably by this flood, for it has left a coating of mud on the grass and gardens. Cows cannot feed.
2422. *Mr. Adams.*] Was that water fresh or salt water? All fresh water.
2423. In the time of the flood? Yes.
2424. The salt water all goes from Fullerton Cove as well as from the Hunter? Yes. The salt water overflows in these low places at spring tides, sometimes for a mile.

Mr. R. Myers.

12 April, 1870.

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Mr. John Hickey was called in and examined:—

2425. *President.*] Where do you reside? At Fairlie.
2426. Where is that? On the flooded land at Fishery Creek. Two or three miles off.
2427. Was your land flooded? The greatest part of it was.
2428. Shall you lose the whole of your crop this year? Yes.
2429. And I suppose every flood destroys your crops more or less? When there comes a large flood.
2430. Only a large flood? Only a large flood.
2431. Are you ever injured by the floods in Fishery Creek itself? By our local waters?
2432. Yes? Never. The local waters remain on what we call the swamp—the land we do not cultivate. It never rises across, and even the swamps could be made the most valuable land in the country.
2433. That is, if drained? Yes.
2434. Is it of large extent? It extends for miles and miles.
2435. Is it private or Government land? It is private property, land which was cultivated some thirty years ago.
2436. *Professor Pell.*] Why cannot it be cultivated now as well as then? It could be cultivated if there was less water.
2437. Then it has been more flooded since? Yes. There were no floods in those days; the land was dry. It could be cultivated now as well as then if the water could be kept off.
2438. How much of this good land is there ruined by the flood—how much land has been made useless by the flood altogether? Some thousands of acres.
2439. Do you refer to Hungerford's Swamps? To Hungerford's Swamps, Sparke's Swamps, and to all the swamps at the back and at the head of Fishery Creek.
2440. Do you know anything of the land higher up Mulbring Creek? Yes.
2441. Has there been something of the same sort taking place there? The land up there is nothing compared to these—it is only fit for grass. One acre of the swamp land is worth a hundred of the other.
2442. They are of no use at all? Of no use. The height of the Northumberland Hotel of water now covers them.
2443. I suppose there is always some water upon them? No; last Christmas time they were quite dry.
2444. You are afraid to put crops into them? We know the consequence if we do. Even where we have a little confidence we lose the crops we put in.
2445. To whom does this swamp land belong? To the Hungerfords, Wentworth, Sparkes, and Sawyer.
2446. This land is in the hands of large proprietors? Yes, it is let and sub-let.
2447. They do not fetch much rent, I suppose? I do not know how people come to pay any rent. People could not live in them if they had them for nothing.
2448. In what condition were they last year? Last year was just as bad. There was a flood, and as soon as the land got into good working condition there was another flood.
2449. What would this land be worth if drained? I really believe that these swamps for thousands of acres would be far superior to any part of Bolwarra or Dunmore if they could be relied upon and drained out.

Mr. J. Hickey.

12 April, 1870.

Mr. J. Hickey. 2450. How high must the water rise in the river before it floods the swamps? As soon as there comes a fresh in the river and the water rises 4 or 5 feet it runs out up Wallis' Creek, excepting it is kept back by flood-gates.

12 April, 1870.

2451. Does 10 feet flood these swamps? Yes; the swamps are lower than the river at that height; even at the present height of the river there is a great depth on them.

2452. What is the depth of the water on these swamps, not on the creek, in the deepest part? I could not say.

2453. Is there 10 feet? I am perfectly satisfied that there is twice that.

2454. It would be lower than the bed of the river if that is the case? The water is in after the flood, and cannot come out.

2455. Mr. Adams.] At the top of the flood there would be 20 or 30 feet depth of water? And I think there is not 6 perpendicular feet of water fallen off yet, and it won't fall now for a long time. There is no outlet but the creek.

2456. Professor Pell.] Through these swamps the channel of the creek is quite distinct? It is; but not now.

2457. Are the banks of the creek higher than the swamps? Yes, in places.

2458. Are the banks themselves higher than the swamps? The banks of the creek may be in some places 2 or 3 feet higher than the swamps. The floods come along the creek and leave a deposit on both sides which makes the banks rise a little, but not much.

2459. Mr. Adams.] How far does the tide ever affect Fishery Creek? I have known the tide to go as far as Fishery Creek Bridge; but I have known it to go up Wallis' Creek as far as Dagworth.

2460. Professor Pell.] Do you think that there are 2,000 acres of swamp land? — Wentworth himself has 1,200 acres of swamp land.

2461. President.] All good land? The best land in New South Wales, if it were drained. Besides, I believe there are 300 acres on Ravensford, not counting all the small purchasers.

2462. There are only 280 acres of Sparkes' land? I thought there were 300.

2463. What amount of taxation would you, as a land-owner, be disposed to submit to in order to drain that land and improve it thoroughly? I am taxed now more than I can possibly afford to pay. I am incorporated with the Council, and any further taxation I cannot bear. I might as well leave the country altogether.

2464. Supposing it could be shown that certain works would have the effect of relieving you from floods? If the works were done, and I had time to get a return, I should be satisfied to pay taxes.

2465. How much do you consider that it would be worth to be quit of the injury of floods? It would be worth half-a-crown an acre per annum, but not for it to be an everlasting affair. It would be a very dear business to pay 2s. 6d. an acre as an everlasting tax.

2466. Professor Pell.] Supposing that works were done that did not prevent your lands from being flooded, but that carried the water off quickly? That would do no good. Nothing will do but what will take away the water according as it comes down the river.

2467. Mr. Adams.] Are there any flats in the creek that could be removed? It is nearly on a level, and when the water is 2 or 3 feet high it could run over them as well as anywhere else. That would not have any effect on the crops.

2468. Professor Pell.] When Fishery Creek goes down, are these swamps drained at once? There may not, to your perception, be more than 3 or 4 feet remaining in Fishery Creek, while there is 10 feet on the swamps.

2469. President.] Then Fishery Creek is not deep enough to drain the swamps? It would appear so. There is a narrow strip of land that runs round into Fishery Creek, and if that were cut across, it would straighten or shorten the creek a mile or two.

2470. Straighten and deepen Fishery Creek? Yes; that would be better; but all that could be done to Fishery Creek or Wallis' Creek will never do any good unless there is something done to draw the water off to Newcastle. When the water comes in it cannot get down. When the water rises to a certain height it cannot rise much higher, like as was the case in the 1857 flood; and we may expect many such floods.

2471. I suppose similar obstructions to those which you describe in Fishery Creek exist to impede the discharge of the water from Wallis' Creek? Just the same; but Wallis' Creek is deeper, and carries the water away quicker.

2472. Professor Pell.] More water comes down from the mountains to scour it? It comes down more rapidly.

2473. President.] An essential element of doing anything for you on Fishery and Wallis' Creek would be to improve the outfall of those creeks, to straighten and deepen them, and to improve the drainage into them? If there were 3 feet of water on the swamps the land would drain itself. The land is like a honeycomb.

2474. The subsoil is very porous? Yes. Seventeen or eighteen years ago I put a bank in the creek to keep out the fresh, to save a crop of wheat, but the water began to pour up out of the land like a honeycomb.

2475. Professor Pell.] The water came up like a sponge? Yes, like a sponge. I consider by that that the water would go in the same way that it comes.

2476. President.] What sort of a subsoil have you got up there? It is a reddish ash sort of a soil—quite loose.

2477. Professor Pell.] That is the natural subsoil I suppose? You can go down any depth and get soil just the same as that. When you go down one foot the water will rise up just like out of a pipe.

2478. President.] It is then at all times thoroughly saturated? Yes, according to the season.

2479. It is not peat I suppose? No.

2480. Professor Pell.] Does it differ much from the soil about here? Not much here. It looks reddish on account of some sort of mineral in the water.

2481. Is it more friable? Yes, it is a lighter soil.

2482. President.] More easily worked? More easily worked.

2483. Would it produce good wheat crops? It is the finest land under the sun to grow wheat on. I never saw land equal to it to grow wheat if it could only be kept dry.

Mr. James Thomas Dee was called in and examined:—

2484. *President.*] Where do you reside? On Fishery Creek.
2485. Did you not give us evidence before? Yes.
2486. Has anything occurred to your mind since then which you think ought to be mentioned in connection with these floods? Yes, the cutting of a canal.
2487. Where? Either through Howe's Lagoon or through Bolwarra, but I prefer through Howe's Lagoon.
2488. From where? From Wallis' Creek down from the old Black Horse past the mile, to give a relief channel below so as to keep it from injuring Morpeth, that is to say if it would injure Morpeth.
2489. That of course would be connected with the blocking out the river altogether from Wallis' Creek? We could not do it without flood-gates.
2490. Or a permanent embankment? Yes.
2491. Is your idea to make such a cutting as would carry off the whole of the water of Wallis' Creek in times of flood? The whole of the water from the local watershed.
2492. It is your idea to have a new outfall in point of fact to Morpeth? The water would be down before the first flood when it came down.
2493. You would wholly exclude the flood-waters of the Hunter from Wallis' Creek? Yes.
2494. Have you ever known the country at Wallis' Creek to be flooded by the water of its own watershed? I have never seen the cultivation land flooded by our own water.
2495. You have never had heavy rains without floods on the Hunter? We have been flooded out at my place without a drop of rain at Maitland.
2496. *Professor Pell.*] By the back-water? By the up-country water.
2497. *President.*] Not by your own water? No, by the water from the Hunter, without any rain at all falling at Maitland.
2498. Have you ever had local coast rains here that would flood that country without the Hunter being at the same time in flood? Never, in my memory.
2499. From what you have observed of the channel of Wallis' Creek and Fishery Creek, do you think that the flood-waters are prevented from freely escaping out of those creeks on the subsidence of the flood in the Hunter? They run off very slowly. They rise very rapidly—they rise much faster than in former years.
2500. And fall more slowly? Yes.
2501. How do you account for that? I don't know. From 1840 to 1857 we had considerable freshes in the river, but we were not then flooded by floods such as now. Now we are flooded in less than twenty-four hours. In former years we could get part of our crop off. After three or four days' rain now it is as much as people can do to get away from their habitations.
2502. Have you seen any enlargement of the creek by former floods which would account for that? It has not been enlarged, but it is filled up. The floods from the Hunter seem to have the effect of contributing to block up the channel of Wallis' Creek—it is tending to that.
2503. And so far is deteriorating it as a channel for the discharge of its own waters? Yes.
2504. *Professor Pell.*] How do you account for these floods coming more rapidly? Ever since we had this artificial mouth cut. I was told by one of the sub-contractors, the people of Wallis' Creek would curse this cutting. The least fresh—7 or 8 or 10 feet of a rise—now floods land that would not be flooded by 20 feet of a rise years ago.
2505. *President.*] Was there any contraction at the inlet in former years compared to what it is now? The old inlet was the same as now.
2506. Was it as large as the present inlet or larger? I think it is smaller at the bottom. This new inlet is given to us at a particular point of the river where the water has more velocity than in other parts. At the old mouth of the creek the river is of considerable depth and runs very slowly, but it runs in at the new mouth with great force. I attribute the sudden rise of the water in that locality to this—I think this is the sole cause of it. The river is narrow in that particular part, and it seems to run much faster and bears dead against this new mouth.
2507. It would be higher at the old mouth? There is a little fall.
2508. And therefore you would fancy it would go in much faster, unless some contraction of the mouth had taken place? The old mouth was very narrow, much narrower than the new.
2509. It seems strange that if the water flows up faster it does not come down faster? It does seem strange.
2510. Are you quite certain of these facts? I am quite certain of it. I have seen the proof of it for many years.
2511. Have you compared the operation of these freshes in former times with those of late years, which do not run off so readily? I have compared it in proportion to the height of rise in the river.
2512. You may have a certain rise and the flood runs away very shortly, and you may have a rise that keeps up a long time—Have you any notes of the duration of old floods that drained off more rapidly as compared with recent floods that remain? When the river rises 18 feet or 19 feet we are flooded out. In former times we had only 2 feet of water.
2513. To what times are you referring? To floods before the new cut was made.
2514. *Professor Pell.*] Are you acquainted with the swampy lands about the head of Fishery Creek? Yes; I own land there.
2515. Not much of it is under cultivation? No, it is used more for grazing.
2516. Is it good land, if drained? There could not be better land in the world, if it were drained.
2517. It loses very much of its value by being subject to floods? It was cropped in former years, but since the flood of 1857 there has not been a crop grown on it. Many of the farmers have gone to Richmond River.
2518. About what extent of that kind of land is there? Several thousand acres—ten or twelve sections. All that land between Dagworth Swamps and the Buchanan Swamps—I should say about 6,000 acres.
2519. *President.*] What assessment do you suppose the land-owners would be disposed to submit to if any feasible project of drainage were proposed? I should say 5 per cent.
2520. On the annual value of the land? On the annual rental of land.
2521. *Professor Pell.*] What are these swamps worth an acre? Nothing; they are not worth 10s.

Mr. J. T. Dee.

12 April, 1870.

- Mr. J. T. Dec. 2522. What would they be worth if they were drained? They would be worth £3 an acre; if they were thoroughly drained they would be worth more than any part of Bolwarra.
- 12 April, 1870. 2523. How much do you say the owners would be willing to pay to get £2 10s. an acre more for it a year? I can't say. I would be willing to pay 5 per cent. for any portion of mine.
2524. Would you not pay more than that to increase its annual value by £2 10s. an acre? I would give one-half of the land away to secure the other half. It is no use to me at present. There is not finer land in the world than the Wentworth Swamps. If the flood-gates had stood, there would not have been one-half the water.
2525. *President.*] I see that you take no notice of the drainage from the land itself, but you all seem to attribute the water wholly to the floods of the Hunter? The cultivation ground would not be flooded but for them.
2526. Supposing that the whole area of these creeks is about 100 square miles, and suppose that 16 inches of water falls on that area,—what is to become of that water? Of all the water that I have seen fall for the last thirty years, I have never seen the cultivation land flooded; the swamps contain the whole of it.
2527. *Professor Pell.*] But when the river comes in you can't tell how much water comes down your creeks, and how much flows up them from the Hunter? No; after the river begins to rise you can give no certain idea.
2528. *President.*] Suppose you have 100 square miles of country, and that there are 10 square miles of it flooded land, that is one-tenth of the whole—if 16 inches of rain falls over the whole area, and drains down to the flooded land, you get 160 inches, or 13 feet or 14 feet of water over the flooded land? Yes.
2529. What is to become of that water? —
2530. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing those gates had stood, you would have had 13 feet of water on the average over the whole of this land? In some places you would.
2531. But 13 feet would be the average? On the whole area?
2532. Yes? But there are more than 10 square miles of area in this locality.
2533. We have the map here? I don't think we have a hundred miles of watershed.
2534. You see the extent of the watershed and flooded land on this map? I see by that that our flooded land is not one-tenth of the whole.
2535. *President.*] Take the watershed at 60 miles, would that be a fair estimate? I think that would be fair.
2536. If it is only 60 miles, that would give you an average of 7 feet over the whole? Our flooded area is greater than your area.
2537. *Professor Pell.*] You see by a calculation of this whole area, your watershed is ten times the area of this flooded part? It is not ten times—it cannot be.
2538. Look at it. There are 100 square miles of watershed? And how many square miles of flooded land?
2539. It looks to be 10 miles? It may be that.
2540. That would at least give you an average of 10 or 11 feet over the whole of the flooded land? Yes.
2541. That would fill you right up? It would in places in the Wentworth Swamps and the Buchanan Swamps; but the most valuable part of the cultivation land would not be flooded. The water would never injure the crops, allowing that enormous quantity of rain to fall, and none to go out before the river rose.
2542. Suppose you take the whole of that country from nothing to the deepest part, that being I suppose at the gates—say 25 feet—what would be the average depth over the whole of the flood when it is at its height? About 4 or 5 feet, I should say.
2543. Why half the rain that fell on your own area would have filled you up to the extent that it rose here? I do not see it. Before the flood-gates gave way there was scarcely a drop of water.
2544. That was in the earlier part of the flood? Yes.
2545. *President.*] There were 8 feet of water we are told? There were not 4 feet of water where I live.
2546. But there were 8 feet in the creek? At my place it was not more than 4 feet.
2547. *Professor Pell.*] What was the depth over the whole of the flooded area? There were scarcely 3 inches over Louth Park and Lochend when the flood-gates gave way.
2548. What was the average over the whole of the valley? I cannot say.
2549. It would not be more than 5 feet? I could not say.
2550. *President.*] You must make up your minds to get a great deal of water at times from your own watershed? We are prepared to put up with that if there is no other added to it.
2551. It would drown you? It would be impossible.
2552. If you had waited a few days longer, and these gates had stood, the water would have been just as high at the back as the front? It would have risen, but I think not in any such proportion.
2553. In the earlier part of that flood the rain was as nothing that fell along the coast compared with that which fell on the head of the Hunter. The heaviest rains were before we had any fall to speak of in the coast country, and at that time, during the very first fresh the river had risen, and when the gates gave way there were 8 feet of water inside them? We had a great deal of rain here. It was raining eight or nine days before the flood-gates gave way.
2554. But then the water had been discharging out through the flood-gates? Yes, it had been running out through the flood-gates.
2555. We know the rainfall and the area, and there can therefore be no doubt that the average depth of the flood would be 11 feet? The greater portion of the water that falls on our own area has drained off before the flood comes down. Theoretically you are speaking correctly. I should like to see a cutting made to take this water off before the flood comes down the river; that is, if it would do no injury to another part of the district.
2556. In all these discussions I think that the quantity of water that you have to deal with on your own area has been lost sight of? No. I have watched the creeks for many years. The water has been from Mulbring Creek, and it has gone off in a very few days.
2557. *Professor Pell.*] When the Hunter once flows up, you have no means of judging as to what comes down? No, we have no means of telling that.
2558. If the Hunter were shut out you would find it very different from what you expect, for the area of the watershed and the amount of the rainfall enable us to tell what comes down? Yes.

2559. And you have no means of ascertaining that by observation? No. If the flood-gates had not given way we should have had a very high fresh, but the crops would not have been injured. Mr. J. T. Dec.
2560. But that is merely a general impression? Yes. 12 April, 1870.
2561. Impressions, unless based on ascertained data, are likely to mislead. The impression that very little water comes down this creek seems to be common? Before the flood-gates gave way I had about 3 feet of water.
2562. Did you notice the height of the water at your place when you left? Yes, at about 8 o'clock.
2563. How much had it risen since the night before? At my place?
2564. Yes? Not above 6 or 7 inches.
2565. Within the twelve hours? Yes. The Mulbring Creek.
2566. It was rising then at about the rate of half an inch an hour? A little more than that I should think.
2567. How much was it rising? Nearly an inch an hour; about 2 feet in a day.
2568. When you came into town did you examine the height of the water as shown by the gauge on Belmore Bridge? I did not notice it when I came into town.
2569. You went straight to the flood-gates? Yes.
2570. And you remained there till they gave way? I came to the flood-gates at 12 o'clock, and I stopped there until they gave way.
2571. At what time did they give way? It was after 2 o'clock.
2572. And then you galloped straight up the Belmore Bridge? Yes.
2573. And you noticed that the water had fallen about half an inch? About half an inch.
2574. How did you know that—how did you compare it? By the numbers, and also by the settlement of the water.
2575. Might not that arise from the wash? I saw a certain portion of the number, and I could see a little more of it after the gates gave way. But in less than twenty minutes it was up again.
2576. But there was a perceptible draw when the flood-gates did give way? Yes.
2577. Did you go home immediately? I went home immediately.
2578. And you found that the flood had risen how much? About 1 foot.
2579. About how many hours was that from the time that you noticed it in the morning? About six or seven hours.
2580. Then the flood had risen at the rate of about 2 inches an hour? In the low portions. The bed of the creek is very narrow, and the water rises rapidly at the commencement. It rose very rapidly.
2581. How rapidly did it continue to rise after that? I stopped down the creek a few minutes after I got home, and after that the water came down very rapidly.
2582. The back water? Yes, the river water.
2583. *President.*] Did you notice the rate of rise after that? No, I was busy shifting things.
2584. After the gates gave way, do you think that the rise was about double what it had been before the gates gave way? More than five times the rate.
2585. *Professor Pell.*] You got home before the back-water reached you? Yes.
2586. *President.*] Whatever rise took place between the time of your leaving and coming back was due to your own water? Yes. I was not flooded until twenty-four hours after the flood-gates did give way. There was more water running up through the flood-gates than down our own watershed.
2587. What was the height of the rise in feet after the flood-gates gave way—From the height that you found the water on your return home, to what height did it rise by the next morning? I could not exactly say.
2588. I want to arrive at the ratio before the flood-gates went down and the ratio of the rise after they went down? It rose about 12 feet, over 12 feet.
2589. From what time? From the time the flood-gates gave way.
2590. Until what time? Until about 9 o'clock the next morning, and it spread over a great deal of country besides. I should not have had a drop of water in my place if it had not been for the flood-gates giving way, and I had over 17 feet in some places after they did give way.

Mr. Joshua Anderson was called in and examined:—

2591. *President.*] Do you reside in Maitland or the district? I have resided in Maitland and its vicinity for the last twenty-five years. Mr. J. Anderson.
2592. Where do you live now? On Campbell's Hill. 12 April, 1870.
2593. Does your observation of the floods extend more to the town or to the district? To the entire district. I have applied my mind most assiduously to the subject.
2594. Would you kindly favour us with your views on the matter? I shall be very happy to do that. I came here in 1844. I think that for two years before that it must have been dry, for the lagoons which have been filled with water since 1857 were then covered with a most luxuriant growth of grass. But I was told that in the year 1840 there was a serious flood. Then until 1855 there was no such thing as a flood, and the very lowest land would carry wheat. In those years there was an abundance of wheat and maize; although it was so very dry that cattle had to come in from Ravensfield and all round about to water in the Hunter. We had occasional showers; and with the exception of 1847 and 1848, which years were excessively dry, I do not see that we suffered at all in this district from drought. From 1855 to 1857 the river began to have freshes, but I never could have believed that we should have been so flooded as we were in 1857. Many of the farmers were forced to forego the little homesteads which they had purchased, and there was very great devastation indeed.
2595. Did the same thing occur again in 1867? Yes.
2596. And there was great loss and distress caused by the 1867 flood also? Yes, very.
2597. And the same with this flood? Yes.
2598. Could you estimate the money value of the damage done to the district by this flood? It would require that a list should be taken of the farmers to ascertain that accurately. I had a little farm of 87 acres in Dagworth that I formerly got £80 for, and now I may say that I have reduced the rent to £45.
2599. *Professor Pell.*] Flooded land? It is for the most part liable to be flooded, but there is some high grazing land not subject to flood.



- Mr. J. Anderson.  
12 April, 1870.
2600. How much could you get for it if it were free from the liability to floods? The cultivation land is excellent. It would be worth £2 5s. per acre. One-third only of it is grass land.
2601. It would be doubled in value? It would.
2602. *President.*] Supposing that it would be feasible to do anything to relieve the district from floods, what do you suppose the residents would be disposed to pay in the shape of an annual tax for the construction of the necessary works? I think they ought to be assessed considerably. I think that the whole district should be appraised equitably, and then be enabled by law to borrow money, and should pay an assessment on the rentage value for so many years.
2603. To pay off the interest and the principal? Yes; but a number of years should be given to pay off the principal.
2604. You think that if anything is done it should be met entirely by local taxation? I do think so. What right has the Government to do it?—They ought to enable us by law to borrow the money. If the floods continue for the next ten years as they have been for the last, the district will be in a great measure depopulated.
2605. Does your interest lie on the other side or on this? Up Wallis' Creek and Dagworth.
2606. You would be disposed to give the persons interested authority by Act of Parliament to effect such drainage and other improvements as they thought advisable? Certainly.
2607. And to give them authority to tax the whole of the district affected? Yes, with accurate appraisers sworn to do justice.
2608. You would not be disposed to come upon the inhabitants of other parts of the Colony to pay for your works? No. Why should we?
2609. And you are quite prepared to undertake them yourselves? As far as I am individually concerned; and I believe the land-owners and towns throughout the district, for all suffer directly or indirectly.
2610. Is there anything else that you would like to mention? I cannot but think that there may be many remedies to avert in a measure these floods. In 1857, when the whole district was under water, I could see from the height at the back of Dickson's that it was all surrounded by water.
2611. You would cut through the high land at the back of Mrs. Dickson's house? Yes.
2612. And lead a channel down through Bolwarra? Yes, bounded on the one side by the forest and on the other by the cultivation land. I propose that it should be taken to one of the bends of the river at Largs, and then on through Narrowgut to the Queen's Wharf at Morpeth.
2613. In point of fact you would make a fresh channel from Bolwarra House to Morpeth? Yes; but not have it so low as the bed of the river. Several other plans are proposed, mostly one and all of them practicable.
2614. I suppose that you have merely formed a general opinion, without going into any detailed calculation as to the quantity of water which the river brings down and which these respective channels would carry off? I have not.
2615. Do you not think that that is essential to arrive at any correct conclusion in reference to this important matter? I have had a practical knowledge of drainage works from infancy, and it is that on which I form my opinion. As Mr. Dodds has pointed out, the river is cutting its way and pointing out what is to be done. Nature will in a great measure do what is required in the next ten years. Maitland is in danger of being undermined owing to the action of the river. The sediment of the falls amounts to 6 or 7 feet, owing to the choking of the water there.
2616. A deposit forming on one side causes a falling away on the other? Yes.
2617. And you believe that Maitland is likely to be undermined by the river? Yes. I believe that we are not benefited here at all by floods. It will require now two years to bring the land into a similar state to that which it was in before the floods. The land is ill to work, and if there is a drought it will rise in lumps and be more difficult to work, and if the weather is showery it will be so sticky that it will be like working clay. It is sour from the inundation.
2618. Would not the land be exhausted in the absence of floods? One season's fallowing would do more than twenty years of floods.

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J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., was called in and examined:—

- J. B. R. Robertson, Esq.  
12 April, 1870.
2619. *President.*] You reside near Morpeth? No; on the Oakhampton Road, about three miles from here. I have had an opportunity of witnessing this last flood and several previous floods.
2620. Perhaps you will be so good as to mention any circumstance which may occur to you as being worthy of recording? I think that this flood has been as disastrous in its consequences as any that I have known since 1857. I believe that it is a great mistake to suppose that these floods do any good. They are too frequent, and I consider them an unmixed evil. If a flood were to come once in twenty years it might be beneficial, but as the floods come now every two or three years, or every two or three months, as they did in 1857, the land instead of being very much benefited is very much deteriorated in consequence for (say) twelve months, until the action of the atmosphere and tillage brings it into a fit state to produce crops. I think that these floods might be greatly obviated. It would be a dangerous thing to dam up the river, even to wall it up on both sides; for if the walls or embankments were to give way, the water would drown the people and wash the whole of West Maitland into the sea. Besides such a work would cost millions of money.
2621. To dam the river up near the township? I disapprove of embanking the town; but I think that we should try and assist all those low-lying places where the water goes over, by making cuttings deeper and wider than at present.
2622. You would improve the outfall of the river so as to carry away the flood-waters more rapidly? Yes. It is at Oakhampton that the first break occurs, but the first low place where the water comes over is the Horse-shoe Bend. I think that that should be deepened very considerably and widened.
2623. Which, at Oakhampton? Yes, the first break in the river bank.
2624. You think that the channel of the river should be deepened and improved there? Yes.
2625. Do you mean to open the place and let it out over the land? Yes, the natural channel.
2626. You approve of the swamps being retained still as a sort of safety-valve for the river? I will tell you presently how I propose to drain them. At this place at Oakhampton where the river breaks over it takes

takes a straight course. The channel of the river forms an angle at that place. The current strikes the mound, and then rushes with more impetuosity across the new channel over the land than it does in the middle of the river—that is, after it rises 31 feet at Maitland.

J. B. R.  
Robertson,  
Esq.

2627. Where does the overflow at Oakhampton go? Down by Scobie's, with a stronger stream than runs in the Hunter.

12 April, 1870.

2628. And thence over this flooded land here? Yes.

2629. Your idea is, that the embankment should be removed, and the water be allowed to flow in? Decidedly. But I think that the principal way of obviating floods would be to cut a canal from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens. I think that it might be done at an expense say of £50,000 or £60,000, because it is all low swampy land. In about half-way you come into the Tillegary Creek, which itself would be a channel for the water.

2630. That is your main project,—to let the water off from the lower part of the Hunter, below the Williams? Yes, by a canal from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens.

2631. Have you considered the size of the canal that would be of any use to relieve the Williams? No.

2632. The channel itself is unable to carry off the water? But this would assist it. It would be another channel to the sea.

2633. The channel must be of enormous magnitude to sensibly affect the flood? It would be deepened by the flood. The wider the better, of course.

2634. *Professor Pell.*] Do you know that country? I do not, excepting by report. I have never been over the ground. With reference to the good that some people imagine that these floods do, I find that I have some land in cultivation at Moore Park that is now too rich for wheat.

2635. How long do you think that this alluvial land could be cropped in the absence of floods and without manure? I should say from fifteen to twenty years, by ploughing a little deeper.

2636. Supposing that there had been no floods since this country was settled, do you think that this land about here would begin to be exhausted? I have no doubt about it; but I think that a flood oftener than fifteen or twenty years would be objectionable. Eleemosynary aid is now absolutely necessary for the farmers who cannot pay up their arrears of rent. I have lost thousands of pounds by remitting rents since 1857. At that time I used to get £4 an acre for land that I have now great difficulty in getting £2. This aid must be given, though no doubt it has a bad tendency.

2637. It pauperizes the people? Yes, it demoralizes them, but we cannot do without it. If it were possible to obviate the floods, the people would not be driven to this necessity.

2638. *President.*] Do you think that any relief given to the river so low down as Raymond Terrace would sensibly affect the floods about Maitland? Most decidedly.

2639. What intermediate arrangement do you propose? To cut through all these low places, and give the water full scope; have no embankments.

2640. And you suppose that to do that would prevent floods? I do. I think that it would in a very great measure, excepting in very extraordinary floods, prevent floods altogether.

2641. Have you arrived at that conclusion on any calculations as to the quantity of water that has really to be dealt with? Not as to an estimate in gallons, of course not.

2642. In cubic feet, or any other quantity? No; I speak merely from observations which I have made.

2643. Probably you are not aware of the fall of the river between West Maitland and Morpeth—the diminished fall in the tortuous channel of the river? No, I do not know what the fall is. I do not think that it can be very great, because I know that this level soil on the cultivated lands is from 15 feet, at Phoenix Park, to about 18 feet up here. At my place, at 18 feet I came to a bed of oyster-shells, showing that this has been an arm of the sea at some former period.

2644. If it should happen that it is really impossible by any such short cuts to carry off the flood-waters as fast as they come down, what then would you propose should be done? I know of no other plan—I can imagine no other.

2645. Supposing that it should happen that such is the case, would you be prepared to say that we had better let the whole thing alone, rather than attempt any partial relief? I say most decidedly that it is better to let the whole thing alone, than to commence a system of damming.

2646. That is, of banking the town? Yes; because in an extraordinary flood these embankments might give way and drown the people.

2647. There are many towns in the world embanked? Yes, but perhaps those towns are not in the locality of such an extensive district as this.

2648. *Professor Pell.*] The river is very uncertain? Yes. If we had had two more days' rain, I do not know what the consequences would have been. There would have been a roaring torrent through the town of West Maitland. A difference in the rise of the current 4 or 6 inches makes a wonderful difference in its impetuosity. There is another circumstance to which I attribute these floods, and that is, the filling-up of the bed of the river. I have observed the sand, at Oakhampton, in a moderate stream of clear water in the river, moving bodily along. There are places close by the rocks, where there were more than 35 feet of water, and now there are not more than 3 feet in ordinary times. The bed of the river has been filled up, and continues to be filled up, in a most extraordinary manner. Land-slips help to do it. I think that a system of dredging should be carried out.

2649. Right up the river? As far as Maitland.

2650. Certainly as far as the navigation goes? Decidedly.

2651. *Professor Pell.*] Supposing it should be impossible to prevent heavy floods from going over the land, but that it would be possible to prevent them from rising to such a great height, and to make the water run off more quickly,—would that be of much advantage? I do not think that the water would do much harm if we could get it away.

2652. If we could diminish the height a foot or two, would that be of much advantage? Most decidedly it would.

2653. In what way would it be of advantage? It would save the crops in a great measure. If the water only goes half way up the cornstalks, and goes away in a short time, it does not injure the crop, but if it lies long the crop perishes. It is a remarkable circumstance that less rain produces a flood now than it did some twenty years ago; and I cannot help but think that it is by the filling up the bed of the river.

John Mitchell, Esq., of Dunmore, was called in and examined:—

- J. Mitchell, Esq.  
 12 April, 1870.
2654. *President.*] Did you make any notes as to the height and duration of the flood about your place? No, I did not take notes as to the time, but I took notes of the effect.
2655. We consider it of very great importance to ascertain the length of time that the flood-waters remained up at Morpeth. Could you give us any information if you were to make further inquiries? I could get that. It was on and off twice.
2656. They had three floods at West Maitland—Which floods did they correspond with? Only two went over the banks.
2657. Which were those? The first and second went over the banks.
2658. The third flood was nearly the highest of the lot, was it not? We did not notice the fresh in the river; we did not consider that at all.
2659. Which was that? I think between the two there was a fresh. The waters of the first flood had just gone off, and I know that the river did rise a little, and rose quickly after that.
2660. Could you fix the dates of these rises? There was one flood before you went down to my place, and one after.
2661. Is there anything else that you think we ought to have recorded? I noticed the effect of the floods—the difference between the effect of this flood and former floods.
2662. What was that? It rose, as I imagine, from the river being banked all up here. I have seen every flood from that of 1857, and years before. Since the 1857 flood, I have noticed the difference in the action of the water, since Wallis' Creek and other places have been shut up.
2663. What do you consider the result of the embankment of the river, as far as it has gone? The effect has been very injurious upon us below.
2664. Does it send the water down with greater velocity? It sends the water down with greater velocity.
2665. And greater height? Yes, especially since the Wallis' Creek flood-gates were erected. I believe it has done more injury since than before.
2666. *Professor Pell.*] Before or after the flood-gates gave way? Up to the time that they gave way.
2667. *President.*] Was the water over the lower portion of this land, up to the time the flood-gates gave way? The lower portion of the Hunter had not gone over much.
2668. What do you call the lower portion of the Hunter? Near to Morpeth; before the junction of the Paterson with the Hunter.
2669. *Professor Pell.*] At what part of the river exactly were your observations made? Below Largs—where the water breaks across from the Paterson to the Hunter. But in this instance the water came round on to the lower portion of Bolwarra, and then flowed back, as it were, almost meeting the river again.
2670. The water is there still? Some of it is, but most of it has drained off now.
2671. *President.*] At what height, at West Maitland Bridge, do you consider the river inundates the general run of the country down below about Bolwarra and Phoenix Park? West Maitland Bridge?
2672. What height of water on the gauge of the Belmore Bridge at West Maitland do you consider a warning for you to clear out? When the river reaches to a height of 28 feet or 30 feet it is then time for us to look out. We may then expect the water over us in a short time.
2673. *Professor Pell.*] If the river did not rise above 28 feet, you would not be threatened? We should get a little of it, though not so much as if the river rose higher. 28 feet here would flood us.
2674. Did you notice what difference there was in the height of this flood compared with the flood of 1867 or that of 1857, at your place? There was about 2 feet difference between this flood and that of 1857.
2675. That is, the highest of these last floods was 2 feet lower than that of 1857? Yes, 2 feet lower than that of 1857.
2676. How much lower was it than the flood of 1867? I do not think it was any lower; very little lower if any lower; it may have been a foot perhaps. We have no particular gauges there. We go by certain landmarks, and they vary.
2677. Do you think that the difference in the height of this flood as compared with that of 1857 is sufficiently accounted for by the Paterson not being in flood? We had all the Paterson water down before the Hunter came down. The Hunter in both instances backed the water up the Paterson.
2678. But was the Paterson as much in flood on this occasion as in 1857? Not quite as much in the first portion of the flood, but the water backed up from the Hunter, and stuff was floating up the river instead of down for a considerable time. There are several dams on the Paterson River now which keep the water in the channel of the river. I have no doubt that there was a great deal more water in 1857; but we did not feel the effects so much because it was not banked in.
2679. Did this flood run away very rapidly from Morpeth? I think not.
2680. It hung in the river for a long time? I am quite sure that Morpeth is the place where the water to a very great extent is detained, because in the first flood the lower portions of the Hunter, about Miller's Forest, I believe were not flooded at all. It was perfectly dry in the first flood.
2681. That is the first flood of this year? Yes, the first flood of this year. I was told there was no water there at all until the Williams came down. In the first flood the Williams did not come down at all. When the water gets to Morpeth it seems to be blocked there. They seem to be flooded at Morpeth before we are at Dunmore. Before the embankments were made, the water used to run straight across Bolwarra, meet the Hunter at Largs, and get to Morpeth much quicker.
2682. You say that these embankments raise the height of the water in the river—Could you estimate the height to which in such a flood as this last the embankments have raised the water in the channel of the river? I could not come at it very closely, but I should imagine a great many feet. It must raise it a great many feet, because formerly the water rushed back and flowed into the swamps. The back-water was some time before it came to its height, and it gave the water in the river an opportunity to get away. I do not think that there was anything like the quantity of water fell in this flood that there was in 1857, that is, in the same time.

Mr. Michael Boland was called in and examined:—

Mr. M.  
Boland.

12 April, 1870.

2683. *President.*] Where do you reside? At Fairlie, on Fishery Creek.
2684. About how far up from the junction of Wallis' Creek, or of Mulbring Creek? About a mile and a half.
2685. Is your land subject to inundation by the floods? Yes.
2686. About what depth does the water lie on your land? At present there are about 8 feet of water on the lower paddocks. I have 90 acres of my own property, and 240 acres rented.
2687. The whole of the crops, I suppose, have been destroyed on your agricultural land? Yes; just now I can see the top of the corn stalks. I came into Maitland in a boat.
2688. Did you observe the water in Fishery Creek to be rising before the flood-gates gave way? Yes; the water in Fishery Creek will rise whenever the rain comes on heavily, but our cultivated land is never covered excepting when we get the water in the river. I have been eighteen years there, but I have never known the cultivated land to be flooded except from the river. But at the same time, whenever there is a break in the weather, we should have a reasonable flood on the low lands, without the water from the river.
2689. What do you call a reasonable flood—how high will it rise? If there is a rise of about 3 feet on Wentworth Swamps and Captain Hungerford's Swamps without the river, we never plough within the reach of it. At one time, when the swamps were dry, the water came down from the up-country and took our crops away, and there was no rain round about here at all.
2690. In cases of flood such as this, how long will the water remain? Until next November. The river must be tremendously low before the water goes away. I believe the Wentworth and Hungerford's Swamps are not far from being on a level with the bed of the river. If the flood-gates were securely made to protect us we should never lose a crop.
2691. The water does not drain freely back from your land into the river? Yes, it comes back from Fishery Creek, from Wallis' Creek into the Hunter.
2692. I want to know whether the water drains off freely? It goes away very quietly.
2693. *Professor Fell.*] It will not be off till next November, did you say? It will be next November when my swamps are dry.
2694. *President.*] There is a considerable extent of land injured by the floods there? Yes; we could take a boat and go fishing or fowling for miles on every side of us. I have 240 acres under water to-day, and the water has now gone down a considerable depth. I have had one crop this five years, and that was last year—the corn and pumpkins. In 1855 and 1856 I got excellent crops. In 1854 I bought 90 acres for £1,100, and in 1855 and 1856 I was able to pay the whole off; but in 1857 the flood came and took everything.
2695. Is there no high land where you could put your house on? Yes, my house is on the high land. I have 100 acres of dry ground now, but all the good land out there, where this flood goes, is useless.
2696. You believe that the best means of securing your land from floods is by putting up the flood-gates? That is the very remedy, the only remedy that I can see. I have been there sixteen years. We are able to bear the local rains—the swamps take the local rains—but the river is coming in upon us for five or six days, and it takes a week or more for the river to flow out. If the flood-gates had stood I could have come in with my cart to-day instead of having to come in in the boat. If Howe's lagoon were cut through, the back-water could be taken into the Hunter. The Dagworth, Louth Park, Buchanan, and Fairlie people would get their crops if the flood-gates were up.
2697. Do they think of reconstructing these flood-gates? I don't know; I paid £7 10s. as my part of the assessment. We are pressing them all our might.
2698. Have you ever considered the propriety of draining Wallis' Creek into Howe's Lagoon, and down to Morpeth? I am sure that is an excellently good plan; but without flood-gates we shall never be protected. We must bear the small floods, but we want to be protected against the heavy floods.

Tilmouth F. Dye, Esq., was called in and examined:—

2699. *President.*] Have you had opportunities of observing the floods of 1867 as well as these last floods? T. F. Dye, Esq.  
No, I did not know the district in 1867.
2700. Your observations extend to the last flood only? To the last flood only.
2701. Did you make particular notes as to the rise of the flood? I did.
2702. Your observations were taken at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf at Morpeth? Yes.
2703. Could you fix the date on which the water commenced to rise at Morpeth? It commenced rising slowly on the night of Tuesday, the 8th of March.
2704. About what time of the night? About midnight, as near as possible.
2705. Will you give us your observations as they went on? It rose pretty gradually until noon of Thursday.
2706. What height was it then? 4 feet 6 inches above high-water.
2707. All your measurements are taken from high-water-mark? From high-water-mark.
2708. Ordinary high-water-mark? Ordinary high-water-mark; not spring-tide. It then continued rising at the rate of half an inch an hour, as nearly as possible, until Friday afternoon.
2709. About what time on Friday afternoon? About 2 o'clock.
2710. About what height was it at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon above high-water-mark? I did not take the height then. It then rose for a short time about 3 inches per hour.
2711. For about how long? Four or five hours; and then it decreased in speed until Saturday at noon, at which time I took the height. It then stood still all Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Monday—it neither rose nor fell.
2712. Was there much current running down the river? Not a very great deal. It commenced falling about midnight on Monday. It fell gradually too. It kept on falling until Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, at which time it was only 2 feet above high-water level.
2713. That was on Wednesday morning? That was on Wednesday the 16th.
2714. Then in two days it had gone down? Yes; it then ceased falling, and stood until 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when it commenced rising slowly, increasing in speed, and was 4 feet 6 inches above high-

T.F. Dye, Esq. high-water by 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. It then rose tolerably steadily, at times as much as 3 inches an hour—sometimes not quite so much, at other times more—until Friday night at 10 o'clock. It was then 11 feet 6 inches above high-water; and from 10 o'clock on Friday night until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the 19th it rose nearly an inch an hour. During the next twelve hours it rose 8 inches, and from that time, Saturday night, until Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, it rose 4 inches. It then attained a height of 13 feet 6 inches above high-water.

12 April, 1870.

2715. Was there a rapid current in the river at that time? Then there was; a very strong current indeed.

2716. At about what height did you observe the rapid current to set in in the river? The strongest current, I think, was on the Saturday. At that time I was out in a boat at a point of the Paterson. I was for nearly a quarter of an hour in a smart skiff, with two pairs of sculls, and two good men, standing almost stationary, although they were pulling the hardest in their power to get from the Paterson to Phoenix Park.

2717. The water was then rushing from Phoenix Park? From Phoenix Park.

2718. Was there a very strong current in the river at that time? It was running nearly 5 knots.

2719. But the strong current you spoke of was from Phoenix Park? Yes.

2720. The water must have been lower in the river? I take it that it must have been, but it was not observable.

2721. Was there no perceptible drop from Phoenix Park to the river? None. There was a very perceptible current from the Paterson River on the eastern bank.

2722. How long did the flood remain up? It was quite stationary until the Monday at 2 o'clock a.m. It then commenced a scarcely perceptible fall, and by 6 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday morning it had fallen 12 inches. That would be the 22nd, I think.

2723. Was there still a rapid current in the river? Still a rapid current in the river. It then kept on falling pretty steadily until Friday the 25th, when at noon it was exactly 3 feet 6 inches above high-water; and from that time until the 31st it kept falling and rising almost like an ebb and flood tide.

2724. Did it seem to rise and fall with the tide? No, it seemed as if there were some other cause. The tide did not seem to have any effect on it. It was sometimes rising with the ebb tide, and sometimes falling with the flood tide. I noticed that particularly.

2725. Well? On the 31st, at 7 o'clock in the morning, it was falling slowly. It stood still for half an hour, and then commenced to rise; and it went up then for several hours at the rate of 6 inches an hour.

2726. I suppose that that was the last fresh they had here? That was on the 31st. I could compare it to nothing else but a force-pump. You could see it bubbling up, pumping up through the wharf. So suddenly did it come up that it was almost impossible to get the goods away which were close by the wharf. I had the "Coonanbarra" at the side, and commenced coaling her. Before they could put 10 tons into her bunkers the men were standing up to their knees in water, where it was dry before.

2727. How long? Six hours at that time.

2728. At what height was it? 6 feet 6 inches.

2729. That was on what day? On the 31st.

2730. Was there much current in the river then? Yes, there was a strong current.

2731. A strong current down? A strong current down. On the 1st of April it commenced falling; and was down by Sunday the 3rd to 3 feet above high-water. I have not taken any particular notes since then; but the river has been steadily falling, with a very strong current down at times.

2732. It is down to high-water-mark now? Yes, to the ordinary level. The current now at Morpeth is running down steadily at the rate of about a knot and a half an hour.

2733. Is it below high-water-mark at Morpeth now? The water rises now with the flood tide, and falls with the ebb.

2734. Does it fall below high-water-mark? At high-water it only comes up to the ordinary level. It does not go down quite so low as it generally does, but very nearly.

2735. *Professor Fell.*] What is the rise and fall there? The rise and fall at Morpeth is 2 feet 6 inches.

2736. *President.*] Of ordinary tides? Of ordinary tides.

2737. You did not notice when the river got down to high-water-mark again, did you? It has never been down as low yet as ordinary low-water-mark.

2738. But at high-water? At high-water the river does not exceed the ordinary high-water-mark.

2739. From what you observed of that flood, do you think that it would be possible to throw any considerably greater quantity into it without doing much damage to Morpeth? I doubt it very much.

2740. You think that if half as much water again were to be thrown into it, the effects would be serious? The effects would be very disastrous. There is no doubt about it in my mind. I may mention that there is a mark on the Company's wharf showing the height that the 1867 flood came to. I used the spirit-level, and I found that at the highest it was exactly 22 inches below the flood of 1867.

2741. About how much below the 1857 flood? I cannot tell. They have only the gauge of the 1867 flood; but there was not a wonderful difference between the flood of 1857 and the flood of 1867, at Morpeth,—there was very little difference indeed.

2742. Do you think that as much of the crops on the land under cultivation has been damaged as is generally represented? I take it that the whole of the crops on the land under cultivation that have been covered by water have been entirely destroyed. I know that there has been a great deal of hay saved. There had been very heavy crops; and in consequence of the low price of hay the farmers had been stacking it and storing it. In a great many instances a large quantity of hay has been saved; but I believe that the whole of the maize crop around Morpeth has been entirely destroyed. In fact I think that the farmers are not making any effort to take a cob away, for they find it perfectly useless. I think that if the maize could have been got off quickly—if they had had the means of getting into the fields and pulling the maize before the water had entirely subsided, and if they had had some means of artificially drying it—then I think that a good portion might have been saved. But there has been such a constant succession of wet weather, and the water has remained so long upon the land, that the farmers have been unable to do anything. The consequence is that the whole of the maize is growing in the cob, and the lucerne entirely destroyed—quite rotted in the ground.

WEDNESDAY, 13 APRIL, 1870.

Present:—

E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

P. F. ADAMS, Esq.,

PROFESSOR PELL.

Mr. Joseph Youdale was called in and examined:—

2743. *President.*] Where do you reside? In Maitland.

2744. In the town? Yes, in the town of West Maitland.

2745. Have your observations of the floods been confined principally to the town, or have they extended to the country? I was some years living out in the country, farming on Hungerford's Swamps.

2746. What matters in connection with the flood has your attention been principally directed to which it would be well to have recorded—Will you be good enough to mention such things as you consider worth noting? When I went out farming, it was in 1855. I took a lease of a 300-acre farm. I commenced operations, and before I had been there six months all my crops were covered with water. Such a thing had never been seen since I came to the country.

2747. *Professor Pell.*] What water was it flooded you out? The water which runs back up Wallis' Creek. When the river is 10 feet high it begins to spread over there.2748. *President.*] Did you ever observe during the floods which have occurred that the basin of Wallis' Creek, the watershed of that part of the country, had anything to do in causing floods there? Sometimes there has been an enormous quantity of water come down from the heads of Fishery Creek.

2749. And I suppose that there is a similarly large quantity comes down Mulbring Creek? Yes, a very large quantity of water.

2750. Have you ever seen large quantities of drift timber and other material brought down by the floods in Fishery Creek and Wallis' Creek? No, there never is.

2751. Your observation of the last flood has been confined principally to the town as to the height of the flood, has it not? Yes.

2752. Did you perceive any marked difference in the relative heights at different places in the town, of this flood and the floods of 1867 and 1857? I consider that the speed as it passed through Maitland here was higher, considerably higher than what we have been accustomed to see, from the quantity of water coming down from above.

2753. You think that the water was higher in proportion to the rainfall than it was in 1867? Yes.

2754. Do you think that the embankments had anything to do with that? The embankment at Hall's Creek I believe accounts for it.

2755. And the other embankments in the town, the High-street embankment? I observed the river when the flood-gates burst, but I could not see any difference.

2756. Had the water been rising, rising rapidly in the river before the flood-gates gave way? I cannot say.

2757. You do not know whether it had been rising or not? I believe it was rising.

2758. Do you know whether it was rising after the flood-gates burst? I think it did.

2759. When you say that you did not observe any difference, you mean that you did not observe any immediate and sudden fall in the river? Yes, that is just what I do mean.

2760. Is there anything else that you consider it right to mention? Yes, several things.

2761. Perhaps you will be so good as to mention them? In reference to keeping out the water by way of Wallis' Creek, I think that it is all important for the district, for the town and country, both for their sanitary and commercial interests that that should be done. I believe that if the flood-gates had been properly erected that that might have been done; but I consider that the way in which they were constructed was only like child's play—like children playing in the street with mud.

2762. *Professor Pell.*] Do you expect that much sickness will be caused by the flood? There was much sickness caused by the last flood, and I expect more from this.

2763. What sickness do you anticipate will arise from this flood? I believe that there is already influenza through it.

2764. *President.*] Have you heard of any instances of low fever amongst persons residing in the flooded part of the town? I have not as yet.

2765. What other matters would you like to mention? I believe that it is important to Maitland that these swamps should be made dry if possible; but they never will become dry for long together, if only for the rainfall, until Fishery Creek is cleared out.

2766. And the Mulbring Creek too? There is not nearly so much water in that direction as in the Hungerford Swamps.

2767. Would you confine the work of clearing out to the bed of Fishery Creek? From the Junction right down to the bridge the creek should be improved and cleared out. In years gone by, in dry seasons, people were accustomed to make short cuts through to the quarries, and when they came to a soft place in the creek they threw in stones and fallen timber. The bed of the creek has been raised very much. If a few hundred pounds were spent in draining that creek, these swamps would soon run dry.

2768. Even without flood-gates? Even without flood-gates.

2769. *Professor Pell.*] That would be a municipal work I should think? Yes.2770. *President.*] You are of opinion that it would be a great advantage if the beds of Fishery Creek and Wallis' Creek were cleared out, improved and straightened? Yes; if they were only cleared out, if the timber and other obstructions which have stopped up the beds, the swamps would soon run dry and the place would be much more healthy.2771. *Mr. Adams.*] Have you ever made any calculation of the effect of the local watershed of these creeks, or as to how high the water would fill these swamps if the Hunter were kept out? It is very trifling indeed. The water does fall off to some extent when the river is not up to prevent it, but still the width of the creek near Fonhill in some places is not greater than this table, and the creek is not above a foot deep there.Mr. J.  
Youdale.

13 April, 1870.

- Mr. J. Youdale.  
13 April, 1870.
2772. Where is Fonthill? At the commencement of the swamps, where the swamps open out.
2773. The Wentworth Swamps? The Hungerford Swamps.
2774. How high do you think the water must rise in the river before it backs up into these swamps? 10 feet. I have ridden over to Maitland and seen it coming over. There is an abundance of fall for drainage.
2775. What is the distance? I suppose about 3 miles.
2776. It would be more by the course of the creek? I mean by the course of the creek. 3 or 4 miles.
2777. That is when it would be flowing from the surface of the swamps? Yes.
2778. If that be the case, the natural drainage of the water must have been close up to the surface of the swamps when the flood-gates gave way, for we hear that the water was 8 feet high inside? I remember asking Mr. Hungerford the day before, and he said that they were all right.
2779. The day before the flood-gates gave way? Yes.
2780. Have you ever known the water of Mulbring Creek to back up Fishery Creek? I do not think it does. Very little water lies up there compared with other swamps.
2781. *President.*] When you speak of 10 feet high in the Hunter, do you mean above high-water or low-water? Low-water.
2782. *Mr. Adams.*] You mean 10 feet above tidal water? Yes.
2783. *President.*] That would be about 12 feet above low-water? I cannot say whether my observation was made after the tide was up or when it was down. Sometimes we have not a foot difference between high tide and low tide. I know that there is about 10 feet of a fall.
2784. *Professor Pell.*] When once the Hunter River begins to back up these creeks you cannot form any opinion as to how much water after that comes down the creeks? No, unless you are at the head of the swamps.
2785. The people generally living on these farms about here could not tell how much? I do not see that there could be any great amount of water, because it soon begins to fall back the other way to Wollombi.
2786. After the back-water comes up you have no means of judging how much comes down? No; it drives it back—there is a strong current. There are a few other observations respecting the river that I should like to make. I consider that we shall never be relieved from floods in Maitland, but that the river will continue to wash away the banks, until we get a short cut for the water across Bolwarra. I think that if there was a cut under Bolwarra House or behind it, a cutting 90 or 100 yards wide, to take off the water when it rose to about 12 or 14 feet that would effectually relieve us.
2787. It would relieve West Maitland, no doubt? I know there is an opinion that it would be injurious below, but I do not think that it would, and for this reason that the water would drain off so much sooner—twelve hours sooner it is estimated—and would be out to sea. The effect of this cutting would be felt all the way to Singleton. The water would never rise so high, and the cutting would invite it down.
2788. *President.*] We hear that these floods remain up a long time. Do you think that improving the fall for twelve hours would have any sensible effect on the flood when it got to its maximum? If you improve the discharge from here, you cannot get the water down before it comes here in a certain quantity, and from that it commences to rise very rapidly. I believe, as I have just stated, that having the flood so much earlier here, the water would come down more rapidly, and would not accumulate behind as it now does to a great extent.
2789. Have you based that opinion on any calculation as to the quantity of water you would have to deal with? As to the quantity, I think we may always expect as large a quantity as we have had and more.
2790. In dealing with channels, it is reasonable to suppose that when you make a cutting you make it to carry off some known quantity of water per minute, or hour, or day? No doubt.
2791. Supposing it should turn out, after you had made that channel, that you had not gone upon any reasonable data, and your expectations were upset,—would it not be rather a serious matter to discover the mistake then? The thing to be aimed at is to get rid of the water, and I am satisfied that it would do that to a very great extent.
2792. But you are not satisfied on any calculations? No; but this I know, that the water would have a straight course through which would deepen the channel, and very likely that straight channel would ultimately become the chief channel.
2793. Have you ever looked at the channel of the river at Singleton? I have.
2794. Have you ever formed any estimate of its capacity? It is roomy there.
2795. And very deep? Yes.
2796. The river rose there 46 feet in the flood of 1867? I think it did.
2797. Do you know the slope of the surface of the water at Singleton when the river is coming down in flood? No.
2798. Do you know what the fall there would be in the straight cut through Bolwarra to Morpeth? About 2 feet 6 of a fall, judging from the rise of the tides.
2799. That is in 4 miles, roughly speaking? What I was thinking of was that the cutting would only extend from Bolwarra to the crossing of the Largs Road.
2800. When you get to Largs, what do you propose to do with all the water you bring down that far—would it not get jammed by the smallness of the channel? Cut off the angle of the bend.
2801. You do not contemplate stopping at Largs? No; I think that something should be done below.
2802. How far down? To the wharf at Morpeth.
2803. Supposing it should happen that the river there when bank high in the highest flood is only carrying away one-third of the quantity of water which is passing down by Oakhampton in a given time—what would you do then? I do not see how that could be the case; because the river is very deep and very roomy there. We know that there are great uncertainties as to how it can behave down there on account of the Williams and the Paterson.
2804. *Professor Pell.*] They are not necessarily uncertainties. A great deal can be done by measurement and calculation? I do not think that it would raise the flood at Morpeth.
2805. *President.*] Suppose you find that there are 132,000 cubic feet of water passing Oakhampton every second, when the flood is coming down bank high, and suppose you find that at Morpeth there are only 32,000 cubic feet of water per second passing off—the balance being now taken up in inundating this country about here—if you carry on the 100,000 cubic feet per second more than the river at Morpeth is capable of discharging, what would be the effect produced at Morpeth? Of course the flood would be raised at Morpeth. That is a question affecting the flood-gates. 2806.

Youdale.

13 April, 1870.

2806. I am not referring to the flood-gates. If the water flowing down the river gets blocked at a certain point and cannot go further, is it not evident that it must spread out over the low country, which thus becomes a reservoir, until that smaller channel, acting for a longer time, carries the water away? The sectional area of the channel at Morpeth is not more than one-third what it is at Oakhampton, and the fall of surface, instead of being 1 in 2,000 is 1 in 9,000. If you were to bring all that water upon Morpeth which otherwise would be inundating this low country, what would be the effect on Morpeth? Whether the cutting were made for it or the water had to go as it now does, winding round with the channel or over the surface of Bolwarra, it still finds its way to Morpeth, and it would only find its way there by a shorter cut. A straight cut would send it forward a great many hours earlier.

2807. We find in the August flood of 1867, on the 21st, the quantity of water coming down the Hunter here was just as much as the Hunter could carry away at Morpeth, when bank high, up to the highest flood-mark. Well, between that and the 30th, the quantity of water coming down here was about double the quantity that the channel could carry away at Morpeth. You then had an accumulation of water during ten days, to the extent of double the quantity that the channel could carry away. In a case of that kind, what is to become of all that water? Provision must be made for easing it below Morpeth.

2808. Then you contemplate extending the same process below Morpeth? I think that that is quite necessary.

2809. Have you made any estimate as to how far down it would be necessary to operate on the Morpeth side? No.

2810. Have you seen the enormous quantity of deposit that is left after these floods, for instance that on the other side of the Belmore Bridge? I have.

2811. Supposing you were to shoot the whole of that onward by means of these short cuts, what would be the effect upon the channel of the river itself and upon the navigation of the river? I conceive that it would have very little effect, because the deposit is chiefly in still water.

2812. It is not still water at Belmore Bridge? There is a fence there where the mud has settled, and that has been caused by comparatively still water.

2813. When you get down to that flat country about Raymond Terrace where the fall is 1 in 9,000, would you have the same velocity of current as you have about here? No.

2814. If you had not the same velocity, would you not have the same deposit? There would be; but if the channel were banked, increased height would secure increased velocity, and carry the deposit out.

2815. You are convinced that this enormous deposit would be shot out to sea through Newcastle harbour? It would.

2816. What would be the effect upon the bar at Newcastle? There and all the way down to Raymond Terrace the tidal action would prevent the deposit from settling.

2817. But the tidal action is nothing in times of flood? It would be very likely to scour off by tidal action.

2818. We know as a matter of fact that the bar is seriously affected by every flood? Indeed, I was not aware of that.

2819. You must take into your consideration the effect of any proposal upon the whole river? There would be very little deposit if we had a more rapid current. There was very little above about Singleton.

2820. But in that part of the river you have a fall of 1 in 2,000, from here to Morpeth 1 in 6,000, and from Morpeth to Raymond Terrace 1 in 9,000, so that when you get to the flat country you must have a deposit—the stuff would be carried on and left at Morpeth? Unless provision were to be made there by embanking the river and deepening the channel.

2821. But would embanking the river and deepening the channel carry away the flood-water? If the embankments were carried high enough.

2822. Have you formed any estimate as to the height to which it would be necessary to carry them? No. But I have heard of embankments near Lincoln where a straight cut has been made, where the low land has been protected and been in fine cultivation for many years.

2823. Are you speaking now of rivers of the magnitude of the Hunter—is there a river in England of the same magnitude? I do not know.

2824. *Professor Pell.*] Do you know the difference between the rainfall in the valley of the Hunter and the rainfall in England? There is an immense difference. In connection with the cutting through Bolwarra, if that work could be done, I wish to mention that it would find employment for those who are now wanting bread. The work could be done with the plough and scoop.

2825. But the first thing to be done is to determine what is likely to be the effect of your cuttings? Yes.

2826. Is there not a considerable deposit on the land? Yes, in some places.

2827. *President.*] We are told by one gentleman that the depth of two fences has been covered over by this deposit? Indeed.

2828. *Mr. Adams.*] If these straight cuts are made, all the matter that is now held in suspension will be carried down the river, where it will impede the navigation? Yes.

2829. *President.*] In a great matter like this it will not do to look at one small portion of the district merely, but we must consider the effect of any works upon the whole district and upon the navigation of the river down to Newcastle—it will not do to look at the question merely from the Maitland point of view? I cannot see that it would produce any injury below Morpeth, excepting by the deposit; but if embankments were thrown up to prevent the water from spreading out, the deposit would be carried down and out to Newcastle.

2830. When the Williams is bank and bank, and the Hunter also comes down in flood, what will be the state of the river at the junction? I never witnessed it.

2831. That is a thing that will occur? I have observed the effects of the tides there. There is a tremendous whirl which has scooped out the land to an immense depth.

2832. If you get that process exaggerated during the flood, with the tremendous quantity of earthy matter held in suspension, do not you think that you will have a deposit to a very great extent? I think that down there, as regards the channel of navigation, that the tide would take away all deposit, and if it did settle, the tide would carry it all away.

2833. Supposing we find, as a matter of fact, that there is a bank at Raymond Terrace, and that deposits are constantly taking place on that bank,—what then would be the effect of the plan you propose? I suppose that if my views were carried out there would be more deposit there; but then the dredge could  
always



Mr. J.  
Youdale.

always remove that. The land about here is very valuable to the whole country for the growth of lucerne, since it cannot be grown on other rivers to the same perfection.

2834. If these deposits do take place in the bed of the river, the effect will be to raise the bed of the river, will it not? Yes.

2835. And as you raise the bed of the river you diminish its sectional area, and therefore its capacity for carrying off succeeding floods? I believe that with the increased velocity of the current the deposit will be carried forward.

2836. *Professor Pell.*] The channel at Morpeth at the top of the highest flood carries away 40,000 cubic feet of water per second. Suppose by these new cuts you send down 130,000 cubic feet per second—that is, 90,000 cubic feet more flowing down to Morpeth than can get away from Morpeth—what do you suppose would be the effect of that upon Phoenix Park? We should have to create the water in order to try the experiment.

2837. These are figures ascertained by measurement? But the cutting has not been tried. The water arriving here would have gone past Morpeth. It could never rise at such a rate.

2838. But if it comes here, it must go somewhere. We know that it comes here in a certain quantity, and that it passes Morpeth at a certain rate? I believe that with the increased velocity which it would acquire, that the river would never attain anything like the height either here or anywhere else.

## FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.

## APPENDIX.

[Report on the prevention of Floods in the Hunter, by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.]

Department of Public Works,  
Harbours and Rivers Branch,  
Sydney, 9th July, 1868.

Sir,

In attention to the verbal instructions of the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, that I would examine the subject of the overflows of the Hunter River at and about West Maitland, with the view of devising, if it be possible, some means of mitigating the injuries and losses they cause, I have now the honor to submit, for his consideration, the following Report, in which I have endeavoured to set forth such information as I have been enabled to procure bearing upon it, as well as the reasonable inferences as to the practicability of any drainage scheme which seem to be deducible therefrom.

The subject of the inundation of the low-lying lands of the Hunter has, since the formation of the Department of Harbours and Rivers, engaged my most serious attention; and I have from time to time collected and endeavoured to classify and arrange all the authentic information bearing on the matter that was procurable, and am thus in a position to give a brief outline of most of the floods which have occurred since 1820. I am mainly indebted to the columns of the local and metropolitan Press for my information; and would here, *in limine*, observe that, without the careful and patient search for facts which they have made, and the clear, correct, and valuable records they have preserved of each flood, any project of improvement must have been, to a great extent, based on conjecture.

Not that it can be asserted that we are now in a position to declare positively what amount of relief will result from any project of improvement that may be considered advisable; but, with a better knowledge of the nature and extent of the forces to be contended against, we can with a more reasonable prospect of success attempt to deal with them. The utmost uncertainty must always attend on attempts to curb and control great rivers, in order to bring them into subjection to what man may consider to be his interest or his comfort; and to look for perfectly certain results from any proposed scheme of improvement is futile. We can only look for approximations, and those none of the closest. Professor Robison, one of the ablest writers on this subject, says—"As to the uniform course of the streams which water the face of the earth, and the maxims which will *certainly* regulate them agreeably with our wishes, we are in a manner totally ignorant. Who can pretend to define the velocity of a river, of which you tell him the breadth, the depth, and the declivity? Who can say what levels will be produced in different parts of its course if a dam or weir were made across its stream, of any given dimensions, or a bridge be carried over it; or to what extent its waters will be raised by turning another stream into it, or how much sunk by diverting a branch for driving a mill? Who can say with confidence what must be the dimensions or slope of this branch in order to furnish the water that is wanted; or the dimensions and slope of a canal which shall effectually drain a fenny district? Who can say what form will cause or will prevent the undermining of banks, the formation of elbows, the fouling of the bed, or the deposition of sands? Yet these are the most important questions."

Every deep pool in a river's bed, every shallow and every bend, every contraction and every widening of its banks, affect more or less its velocity of discharge. Every whirlpool and eddy, every surge and wave on the surface of a swollen river, is evidence of the existence of some force which is retarding the onward passage of its waters. The flow of a river being due solely to the difference of level on its surface, we can easily calculate what its theoretical discharge, if influenced merely by the action of gravity, should be; but flowing in irregular and tortuous channels, trending now to the north, again to the south, the east, and the west, it can be readily understood how great and how many must be the retarding influences to which it is subject—influences which are sufficient to deflect the mass of its waters, destroy their momentum in one direction, and divert them into another. And when it is remembered that these retarding influences increase or decrease as the square of the velocity of the current, which is ever varying, it will easily be understood how impossible it is to attempt to estimate them exactly. The utmost we can hope to do, is to devise some means by which, knowing the depth of the channel of a river, and the rate of the fall of its surface, we can compute approximately the mean velocity of the whole of its waters.

This has been attempted by Dubuat, Venturi, Eytelwein, Robison, Young, Ellet, and a host of other writers on hydrodynamics, who have endeavoured to construct formulæ with which, having certain data given, such as the cross sectional areas of a river, its hydraulic mean depth, and the ratios of inclination of its surface, they professed to calculate, within moderate limits of error, its approximate mean velocity and discharge. But it is evident, from the very nature of things, that these formulæ, when applied to the ever-varying and endless irregularities of a natural river bed, must be received with a good deal of caution.

In each formula the retarding forces are represented by constants, which we know cannot be the case in nature, however accurate when applied to uniform channels.

Venturi has shown conclusively, that when water flows in a channel of irregular width, widening out at one place and contracted at another, the eddies and counter-currents produced by these irregularities greatly diminish the mean velocity of discharge, and maintain the water permanently at a greater height in the river than would be the case were the whole channel reduced to one uniform section of the area of its most contracted part; and as these contractions and enlargements are endless in their variety and dimensions, so must be their retarding influences.

We are, therefore, compelled to accept these formulæ merely as approximations, approaching nearer to, or being further from the truth, as the channel to which they are applied approaches nearer to or is further from uniformity of section.

In calculating the approximate discharges of the Hunter River at the different points in its course, from Oakhampton, above Maitland, to Newcastle, where cross sections have been taken, I have used the formulæ of Dubuat, Eytelwein, Ellet, and Rankine.

Ellet's formula, which was framed on the results of his measurement of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, gives lower velocities than that of either Dubuat or Eytelwein; but although in taking the extreme depth, instead of the hydraulic mean depth, his formula may be open to question, still, when applying the calculation to such rivers as the above, whose cross sections are uniform, and where, besides, the influence of the atmosphere on their broad surfaces may be supposed to form a larger item in the amount of the retarding forces than would be the case in rivers of less magnitude,—it is probably correct enough. I yet think that in the present calculations we are safer in using the formula of Dubuat, which is that generally relied on by engineers in calculations of this kind, as it has been found to give results approaching very closely to the velocity of the Po and other large rivers, as proved by actual measurement.

On looking at the accompanying plan and section, it will be seen that there is a fall of 18 feet in the general level of that part of the valley of the Hunter lying between West Maitland and Hinton. The fall on the surface of the river in times of flood is 17 feet, and the average fall of the land is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet per mile. The river it will be observed, in its windings, seeks every point of the compass; thus, whilst the general fall of the valley is from west to east at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet per mile, we find the river in places running in the very opposite direction. This makes but little difference while the flood-waters are confined within the banks, and are compelled to travel in the natural channel, having the effect of merely diminishing the ratio of fall, by distributing the actual fall over a greater length. But the condition of things is entirely altered when the river

river attains to such a height as to cause it to overflow the banks, which in very heavy floods it does, to the depth of from 4 to 6 feet. We then have this anomalous state of things:—A strong surface current, with a velocity due to its mean depth and inclination of surface, flowing down the valley from west to east, while in parts the under-current of the river proper is flowing in the very opposite direction, or nearly west. It is plain that at such times the river is, as it were, thrown out of gear, and its velocity of discharge considerably reduced.

The correct estimation of the value of this retarding influence is, in my opinion, the most difficult part of the problem, and yet on it depends to a great extent the question of the possibility of affording relief to Maitland and the surrounding country from inundations, because, necessarily, it must so materially affect the question of the mean velocity and discharge.

I think, indeed, that probably even Dubuat's formula may give too high a rate of discharge when applied to the Hunter; for although it was found to agree with sufficient closeness to the actual velocity as measured on the Po, still it must be remembered that that river for a considerable length of its course is confined within its banks by extensive levées, and that therefore it would not be subject to the same retarding influence which we find in operation on the Hunter, and which, I believe, militates very considerably against the easy discharge of the flood-waters.

It will be seen, when we come to examine more in detail the cross sections of the river, that many of those below Maitland are not half the area of those above the town; and with their diminished hydraulic mean depth and slope of surface they must be utterly inadequate to carry off the waters as fast as they come down in heavy floods; thus the waters are pent up until they break over the banks and inundate the low country, part flowing away into the swamps about Louth Park, Dagwood, and Hungerford Swamp on the one side, and Bolwarra on the other; while another large stream sweeps down towards Morpeth, Phoenix Park, and Dummore, over-running and, as I have said, partly neutralising the current within the channel proper of the river itself.

PART I.

THE earliest great floods in the Hunter of which we have received any authentic accounts seem to have been those which occurred between the years 1818 and 1820, the highest being that of 1820, a short account of which is given in the *Maitland Mercury* of 3rd September, 1857, from which I extract the following description, said to have been given by an eye-witness:—"A large portion of the present site of East Maitland, then a bush, as well as the country around, was flooded." "A small rise at the back of Ogg's was dry, and a small piece of the present Melbourne-street, near the Hunter River Hotel, was also just dry; but, with these exceptions, all the lower parts occupied by the present town were flooded."

"In West Maitland the only houses then existing were a hut nearly opposite the site of the present Waterloo Hotel; another hut, 'nearly on the site of Messrs. Dickson & Co.'s present stores, and a hut built in the rear of the present Angel Inn. The flood was up to the wall-plates of the first hut, touching the shingles, up to the window-sill of the second, and was in the third; but the top of Bourke land, and the high ground extending back from the river near the Fitz Roy Hotel towards St. Mary's Church, were dry," although Mr. Eckford (the gentleman from whom the information is derived) does not speak positively as to how broad or long the dry land was.

The next highest flood after this was that of 1832, which Mr. Eckford thinks attained a height of within 8 feet of that of 1820.

The article then goes on to say—"that if, as we believe, the present flood (*i.e.*, the great flood of August, 1857) was at West Maitland 29 feet above high-water-mark, the June flood (of 1857) was over 26 feet, the 1840 flood was about 26 feet, the flood of 1832 was 29 feet, that of 1826 was less than 29 feet, and the flood of 1820 was 37 feet." The respective heights of the above-named floods may be thus recapitulated, *viz.*:—

At Maitland—		
* 1857—Flood of August .....	29 ft. above high-water.	
"    Do. of July.....	26 ft. 8 in. to 27 ft. " "	
"    Do. of June .....	26 " "	
1840—Do. ....	26 " "	
1832—Do. ....	about 29 " "	
1826—Do. ....	less than 29 " "	
1820—Do. ....	nearly 37 " "	
At Morpeth—		
1857—Flood of June .....	10 ft. above high-water.	
"    Do. of August .....	14.9 " "	
1840—Do. ....	8 ft. " "	
1832—Do. ....	Not given.	

Proceeding with the extract, we find it stated—"every old resident we have conversed with is quite positive that more water came down in each of the 1857 floods than during any former flood within their remembrance; and they account for the lesser height of the river by the great extent of land now cleared as compared with the then densely wooded country, and by the river also being now more clear of obstructions in the way of snags, &c." This explanation of the probable cause of the river not attaining the same height now as formerly is perfectly reasonable, and may, no doubt, be received as correct. When the river now overflows its banks, it has an open valley to spread over; formerly, the dense growth of trees and underwood, bound together and intertwined in an almost impenetrable mass by the vines, offered a barrier to the waters on either side; so that the discharging section of the river being strictly confined to the channel proper, the waters were pent up until they attained such a height as was sufficient to restore the equilibrium. And, in point of fact, supposing the river to attain a height of 8 feet at Maitland above the flood of 1857, as the flood of 1820 is said to have done, and assuming that it rose to 5 feet above that of 1857 at Morpeth, which would be a fair allowance, taking into account the extent of the level country, I find that, with the increased area, hydraulic mean depth, and slope of surface thus allowed, the natural channel would be almost sufficient to carry off all the waters of a flood like that of 1857, as fast as they came, down to Maitland. The calculations give four-fifths; the remaining one-fifth would probably have drained back into the swamps of Bolwarra and Dagworth, as at present.

There is, of course, some difficulty, in the absence of actual measurements, carefully recorded, in determining the precise heights of former floods; but Mr. Eckford's reminiscences of the flood of 1820 may probably be relied upon; and, as referring to the highest known flood since the settlement of the Colony, are very important; because, if it can be shown, as has been asserted, that in the flood of 1857 more water came down in a given time when the flood was at its height than was the case in 1820, we have the experience of forty-seven years instead of ten to guide us in our computations. It is a consideration of very considerable importance in dealing with a subject of this kind, or when designing works on large rivers, to know what height has the highest known flood attained to—a question which we very often find it difficult to get satisfactorily answered.

We are in possession of very full information as to the height, duration, rate of rise and of fall of the more recent floods of 1857, 1861, 1864, and 1867; the last of which is generally admitted to have been amongst the highest since that of 1820. And it will be important, when we come to consider what would be the effect if the river were again rigidly confined within its banks by partial embankments, or by "levées," as they are technically termed, to have these accurate measurements as to floods, which there is good reason to believe have been the severest that have occurred within the last half-century.

Reverting to the accounts of floods as published in the *Maitland Mercury* and other local papers, we find that the years 1856 and 1857 were unusually wet, and that in the month of June in the latter year the Hunter River district was visited by the heaviest flood which had been seen since 1832. The rain commenced to fall heavily on Tuesday afternoon, June 17th, and continued falling during Wednesday. The water rose with unusual rapidity at West Maitland, "commencing at 1 or 2 feet above

* The correct heights, as given by subsequent measurements, are—	ft. in.
At Bolwarra ... ..	32 8
At the Bridge ... ..	30 0
At High-street ... ..	27 2
Mean height, say ... ..	29 10

above high-water-mark, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 18th June,—it reached 26 feet before 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, that is in little more than twenty-four hours." The current is described "as vastly more rapid and more sustained than in any previous flood, bringing down a considerable quantity of large timber, much exceeding the ordinary amount of flood timber."

After receding a few inches at West Maitland on Thursday and on Friday in the forenoon, it commenced to rise again on Friday afternoon, continuing until past midnight, when it attained to one inch higher than on Thursday.

By daybreak on Saturday it had again fallen from 1 to 2 inches; by Sunday morning it had fallen 2 or 3 feet; from which time it continued steadily falling till, on Monday evening, the waters had receded about 8 feet.

It may be as well to recapitulate here the substance of the information as above given in connection with the rise and fall of the flood of June, 1867,\* at West Maitland:—

On Wednesday, 17th June, at 5 a.m., flood-level above h.w., 2'. †

On Thursday, 18th June, at 5 a.m., level above h.w., 26'.

Friday, 19th June, say 25'.

Do., midnight, say 26' 1".

Saturday, 5 a.m., 25' 10".

Do., 6 p.m., say 23'.

Sunday, 6 a.m., 23' to 24'.

Monday, 22nd evening, 18'. ‡

The Hunter, the Paterson, and the Williams were all in flood about the same time, and the water attained its greatest height at Morpeth, namely, about 10 feet above high-water-mark, before 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The crest of the flood-wave would thus seem to have taken from twelve to fifteen hours to travel from Maitland to Morpeth, being at the rate of about one and a quarter mile per hour.

At Morpeth the water rose rapidly till 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th June. From 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. it rose 6 inches. From 10 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. on Thursday it rose 3 feet. From 4.30 a.m. to 6 a.m. it rose 8 inches, and continued rising throughout the day; at 8 p.m. commenced to recede, at 10 p.m. had lowered 2 inches; on Friday, at 10 a.m. had fallen 9 inches, at 3 p.m., 11 or 12 inches.

It was noticed that the more rapid rise took place between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. on Thursday, which was about the time, or shortly after, that the water had attained the greatest elevation at Maitland.

This rapid rise must, I think, be solely attributable to the flood-water; the backing up of the tide could have had very little (if any) influence on it, as the tides were at this time at the neaps, and it would have been low-water at Morpeth about 2 a.m., and high-water about 8 a.m.

By Monday afternoon the waters had receded at Morpeth to within about 2 feet of high-water-mark, spring tides.

It may be noted then, that on—

Wednesday, the 17th, the river was rising rapidly at Morpeth till 6 p.m.

6 p.m. to 10 p.m., it had risen 6 inches.

From 10 p.m. to

Thursday..... 4 a.m., 3 feet. 4 a.m. to 6 a.m., 8 inches; at 8 p.m., was 10 feet above high-water; commencing to recede. 10 p.m., had fallen 2 inches.

Friday ..... 10 a.m., 9' 3" above high-water.

3 p.m., 9' 1" above high-water.

Monday, 22nd ..... 2' above high-water.

Raymond Terrace was flooded, and the water rose to the floor of Mr. Portus' mill.

At Singleton, on Wednesday, the 17th,§ it was raining heavily; on Thursday the weather is reported as being fine, but the river was rising rapidly—on Thursday evening it had risen very high. Detailed measurements of the height of the flood at Singleton and the other towns on the Upper Hunter are not given.

On Thursday the Wollombi Brook was running fearfully high.

The foregoing dates and heights would afford the means of calculating approximately the amount of the water brought by the river down to West Maitland, as well as the amount discharged past Morpeth—the difference between the former and the latter being the quantity spilled over the banks between these places, and which went to inundate the adjoining low-lying lands; but I have not made these calculations, it being unnecessary to do so, as the subsequent flood of August, 1857, and the last flood of June, 1867, were higher, and we have more detailed information as regards their levels, velocity, and the quantity of water discharged.

At the time of which I am writing, but few attempts had been made to protect the town of Maitland from the effects of floods, and what had been done seems to have had but little effect, so that when the waters rose to about 20 feet, they commenced flowing in many places over the banks; and as the ground generally falls as it recedes from the river, the flood soon commenced to inundate the swamps and low ground at the back. The Horse-shoe Bend, it is said, was the first point submerged; next, the river overflowed the bank at High-street nearly opposite the Queen's Arms; and as it continued to rise, it found other outlets into the low land about the Racecourse and up the valley of Wallis' Creek.

By this flood a considerable part of West Maitland was laid under water, and nearly one half of the houses were more or less submerged, some having the water up to the eaves. The dam at Hall's Creek burst, allowing a large body of water to flow up that creek and flood the back land. By the waters flowing up Wallis' Creek "the whole of the flat lands on Louth Park, Dagworth, Hungerford Swamps, and for miles further up, were submerged; and so rapid was the inundation, that a great many persons were surrounded by water and cut off from all hope of escape."

At Bolwarra immense loss was sustained. The rapid inundation completely covered hundreds of acres; and while some families who were on the alert escaped, others were surrounded by the flood before they could do so, and were lost.

At East Maitland the damage done was comparatively slight; but from East Maitland to Morpeth the road is said to have been bordered on the left by an almost unbroken sheet of water, while at Morpeth the damage done was said to have amounted to £15,000.

Such is a short account of the first, or June flood of the year 1857, taken from the files of the *Maitland Mercury*, in which paper nearly every fact of interest or importance connected with the floods of the Hunter seems to have been carefully collected, and clearly and ably set forth.

The first rapid rise in the Hunter was clearly due to the flooding of the Wollombi and its other lower tributaries; for we find it bank high at West Maitland on Thursday morning, at which time it had only commenced rising rapidly at Singleton; but the second rise at Maitland at midnight on Friday was probably due to the arrival of the crest of the flood-wave which had culminated at Singleton on Thursday evening, and which had thus travelled down the river at the rate of about 1½ mile per hour.

The next flood in the Hunter was that of July, 1857. §

It commenced raining on Sunday evening, the 26th, continued raining all that night, the following day, and all Tuesday, and in the early part of Tuesday night came down in furious driving showers.

At 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 28th, the river stood at about 1 foot above high-water-mark;||—

By noon it had risen to 3 feet.

5 p.m., 10 feet, being at the rate of 17 inches per hour.

9 p.m., from 17 to 18 feet, or 22 inches per hour. ¶

11 p.m., to 19 feet, rising at the rate of 6 inches per hour.\*\*

Wednesday, July 29th, at 4 a.m. had risen to 23 feet.

7 a.m., 24 feet 6 inches.

Noon, 26 feet.

Thursday, July 30th, still rising.

Friday, July 31st, height 26 feet 8½ inches to 27 feet, at which level the water continued from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock. By 2 p.m. on Friday the water had fallen ¼ of an inch, by 5 p.m. 2 inches, by 9 a.m. on Saturday, 3 inches. During Saturday night the waters continued falling fast. From Sunday to Monday morning the fall was inconsiderable, and at noon of the latter day the river was almost at a standstill, there being scarcely any current. It

\* Full Moon, 8th June, 3.27 a.m. † Moon, last quarter, 15th June, 7.14 morning. ‡ New Moon, 22nd, 8.8 morning.

§ New Moon, 21 July, 4.17 a.m.

|| *Maitland Mercury*, 30 July, 1857.

¶ Broke over the low land at Horse-shoe Bend

\*\* Moon, first quarter, 29 July.

It was remarked that while this flood was at its highest, the rate of current was about 5 miles per hour at Maitland, which is a close approximation to the calculated velocity as given by Dubuat's and the other formulæ.

At Morpeth, at 12:30 on Wednesday, the 29th July, the river stood about 6 feet 6 inches above high-water. On Wednesday evening it had risen to 8 feet above high-water. On Thursday night it had attained its highest level, namely, 10 feet 7 inches above high-water. For a short time, about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the current at Morpeth was running (if anything) up stream, caused by the flood in the Paterson; but about 4 p.m. the greater body of water rushing down the Hunter bore the smaller stream before it, and re-established the downward current.

It will be observed here, that this flood attained its greatest height at Morpeth earlier than it did at West Maitland. This is, I think, to be attributed to the backing up of the Hunter by the Paterson in the early part of the flood.

In this, as in the former flood, I am unable to observe that the tides had any influence on the rise of the water or the time of the greatest height of the flood at Morpeth, as it would have been low-water of neap tides about 11:30 p.m. on Thursday (about the time that it is said the flood attained its greatest height), so that the flood was falling while the tide was rising.

I have been careful to see if there be any connection between the state of the tides and of the flood at Morpeth, but without being able to discover the slightest.

At Singleton, on Tuesday the river commenced rising; on Wednesday it continued to do so with great rapidity; on Thursday the 30th, at 8 a.m., it was at its highest, being 4 feet above last flood, and 5 feet below that of 1832. At 8 p.m. of the same day the river had fallen 4 feet, or at the rate of 4 inches per hour.

The crest of the flood-wave leaving Singleton at 8 a.m. on Thursday, arrived at Maitland on Friday between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m., showing its rate of descent to be nearly 2 miles per hour.

On the occasion of this flood the waters broke at West Maitland over all the points of overflow of the former flood, inundating the back country to a greater extent than had then occurred, the back water having reached to within 1 foot of the height of the river; and it is surmised that if the river had continued at its full height for another day, the backwater would have risen fully to its level.

On Wednesday morning the water had commenced to pour across High-street at various points, and continued running in a strong stream for two days, till, as we have seen, the back-water on Friday evening rose to within a foot of the level of the river, which at that time had receded 2 or 3 inches. We thus gain some idea of the enormous capacity of the flooded back-country as a compensating reservoir to the river.

In this flood the waters fell faster than they did in the June flood—the river continued falling at the rate of about 1½ foot per day; on Wednesday having fallen to 16 feet, on Friday, August 7th, to 19 feet, from the highest point attained, being then about 8 feet above high-water-mark. The back-water was then fast receding, being rapidly drained off by Wallis' Creek.

We now come to the August floods of the same year (1857), the highest by which the country had been visited since 1820, and which caused such wide-spread desolation over the Lower Hunter.

The rain commenced falling on Wednesday evening, the 19th August,\* on a country thoroughly saturated by the two preceding floods, which had filled every waterhole and swamp, and spread over every plain. Thus, all the natural reservoirs being already filled to overflowing, it is not to be wondered at, when the unusually heavy rainfall is considered, that this flood should have come down with unprecedented rapidity, and have attained to the extraordinary height it did. The flood diagram attached to this Report shows that the total quantity of water which passed down the river, from the commencement to the termination of the flood, amounted to over 88,000 millions of cubic feet, a quantity which would account for nearly 5 inches of rainfall over the entire valley of the Hunter. The total rainfall for the months of August and September was 6.1 inches.

It commenced raining, as I have said, on Wednesday evening, and continued through Thursday and Thursday night, raining heavily, and blowing a gale of wind from the south-east; but it was not till about sundown of the latter day that the river commenced to rise at West Maitland, and a gentle current was perceptible.

On Friday, the 21st, at daylight, the river was seen to be rising, but was not yet very high. At 7:30 a more rapid rise took place, the water being then 11 feet above high-water.

Continuing to rise rapidly, it had reached, by 11 a.m., 19 feet above high-water; by 12:30 it had risen to 22 feet; and by 2:30 p.m. it was about 25 feet. So rapid a rate of rise had never before been observed at Maitland.

Early on Friday, the 21st, the river had commenced flowing through Hall's Creek, on to the low lands on the south and west of the town, which were already partly submerged by the heavy rain. At about 5 p.m. on Friday, the water was running in a strong stream across High-street, opposite the Queen's Arms Hotel, the water being then 26 feet above high-water-mark; but the current in the river at this time was not so rapid as it had been during the June flood. By 7 p.m. the water was pouring into High-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel; by 8 p.m., still raining, though not so frequently, the water had nearly crossed the road; at 10 p.m. it had risen to the level of the July flood, namely, about 27 feet above high-water, and was still rising. On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, it had reached to 1 foot above the level of the July flood, or 28 feet above high-water, with a very rapid current in the river. A pause then occurred, and no perceptible rise took place for several hours, till about 5 p.m. on Saturday it commenced rising very slowly, and continued rising until Sunday evening about sundown, when it attained its greatest height, namely, 29 feet above high-water. Shortly after, or about 7 p.m. on Sunday, a slight decrease was perceptible; and by midnight it was obvious that the overflow had diminished. On Monday morning it had fallen 4 inches, and continued to fall steadily during that day and the next; and by Wednesday, the 2nd September, it had fallen 19½ feet from its highest point.

In this, as in the former floods, it was observed that, with a rise of about 20 feet, the water commenced to overflow at one or two points at the Horse-shoe Bend; at 24 or 25 feet, it commenced to overflow at High-street—first below the Rose Inn, then near Russell's; at 26 to 27 feet it commenced to overflow the dams or levées at the Falls, and the line of the bank along the Free Church street and at the foot of Hunter-street.

The points within the town of West Maitland where the overflow from the river was heaviest (sufficiently strong to sweep away houses) was at the Falls, at Russell's, at the Rose Inn, and at Wallis' Creek, where the current of the back-water overflowed and swept in a strong stream towards East Maitland.

About one-quarter of the town remained above water, namely, from a little above the Buck's Head Inn, on the one side, to the Northumberland Hotel on the other, and from the high bank of the river to the flat on which St. Mary's Church and Mr. Baldwin's house stands. A few other small patches were also dry; but the remainder of the town was under water to a greater or less depth.

The information thus collected of the August flood may be condensed as follows:—

	Wednesday evening (August 19th)—commenced raining.
	Thursday, at sundown ( „ 20th*) no signs of rise.
	„ „ gentle current perceptible in river.
Friday,	daylight—river rising.
„	7:30 a.m.—height, 11 feet; rising rapidly.
„	11 a.m.— „ 19 feet, or at rate of rise of 2 feet 3 inches per hour.
„	12:30— „ 22 feet; rate, 18 inches per hour.
„	2:30 p.m.—25 feet; rate, 18 inches per hour.
„	5 p.m.—26 „ „ 5 inches per hour.
„	6 p.m.—26 feet 3 inches.
„	7 p.m.—26 „ 9 „
„	10 p.m.—27 „
Saturday,	9 a.m.—28 „
„	forenoon, water stationary.
„	5 p.m.—recommenced rising.
Sunday,	at sundown, reached 29 feet.

The points where the water broke over the banks of the river, as well as the portion of West Maitland inundated by this and the other floods, as far as they can be ascertained from the accounts given in the *Mercury* newspaper, will be shown on the accompanying plan of the town.

At Morpeth, between 6:30 a.m. on Friday and 3 p.m. of the same day, the river rose 6 feet, being then about 7 feet 5 inches above high-water, and rising at the rate of about 8 inches per hour; the current was not very strong, in consequence,

as

\* New moon, 2:30 a.m., 20th August.

as was supposed, of the waters of the Paterson, as well as of the Williams, being both level with those of the Hunter. About 9 p.m. on Friday the river had risen to 10 feet 7 inches (the level of the last flood); it continued to rise rapidly during the night, and by Saturday morning the whole country on the opposite side to Morpeth was like one inland sea.

The Paterson had come down bank-high on Friday morning before the Hunter, and broke over Phoenix Park and Dunmore.

On Sunday at 11 p.m. the river was at its height, being 3 feet 8 inches above the last flood, and 14 feet 9 inches above high-water.

At 12 o'clock on Sunday night it commenced to fall slightly—by 8 a.m. on Monday it had gone down 2½ inches, by noon only 3½ inches.

The flood, as we have seen, attained its greatest height at West Maitland at sundown on Sunday, and at Morpeth reached its greatest elevation at 11 p.m.,—showing that the crest of the flood-wave took about 6 or 7 hours to travel from the former to the latter.

It was new moon on Thursday, August 20th, at 2h. 29m. 49s. a.m., so that it would have been high-water at Newcastle about 8.45 a.m., and at Morpeth about 3 hours later, that is, about 11.45 a.m., and on examining the state of the tides and of the river on the following day (on Monday at noon), when the water was still 13 feet 11½ inches above its ordinary high-water level, I am unable to perceive that there was any alteration of level which could indicate that the flood was at all affected by the tides; and we also find that lower down the river, at Raymond Terrace, Hexham, and almost as far as Newcastle, even the tidal action seems to be neutralised by that of the flood.

#### Recapitulation of rise and fall at Morpeth:—

Friday, Aug. 21—From 6.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. river rose 6 feet = 7' 5" above high-water.

Rate, 8 inches per hour. 9 p.m., 10' 7" above high-water.

Saturday.....Rising slowly.

Sunday .....11 p.m., 14' 9" above high-water. 12 o'clock, commenced falling slightly.

Monday .....8 a.m., 14' 6½" Noon, 14' 5½".

At Raymond Terrace this flood rose with unusual rapidity, and attained a height of about 5 feet above that of the last flood, or 7.82 feet above high-water.

Tracing this flood downwards from the head waters of the Hunter, we find that at Musclebrook the water reached its greatest height on Friday night at 10 o'clock. At Singleton, Thursday, August 20th, there was no appearance of rise in the river. On Friday, Aug. 21, the river had risen during the night with unprecedented rapidity, about 3 feet per hour. On Saturday it was still rising rapidly, the water breaking over the banks above the town. On Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, it attained its greatest height (46 feet above summer level), and commenced to fall. On Monday, at noon, the river was falling.

It would thus seem that the crest of the flood or wave was, at—

Musclebrook—on Friday, at 10 a.m.

At Singleton (about 85 miles)—on Sunday, at 4 a.m., having come down at the rate of about 2 miles per hour; the fall being say 3.8 feet per mile.

At West Maitland (49 miles)—on Sunday, at 5 p.m., about 3.8 miles per hour; fall being at the rate of 2.088 feet per mile.

Morpeth 17 miles—on Sunday, at 11 p.m., 2.8 miles per hour; fall, at rate of, say, 1 foot per mile.

Such are the salient features of the great flood of August, 1857, which I have dwelt on at some length, as it and the flood of 1867 form the ground on which I base my calculations as to the quantity of water to be dealt with in any scheme which may be proposed for abating the injuries done by these floods.

By these floods it was estimated that 35,000 acres of land were inundated, four hundred families reduced to destitution, and injury to the amount of £150,000 inflicted on the district, from loss of crops and stock and damage of various kinds.\* These last-named injuries and losses were not caused, however, by the floods alone, for it is pretty generally admitted that during wet seasons, even when there has been no flood of importance, that the rain falling on the surface, added to the drainage from the adjoining ridges, is sufficient to lay under water a considerable extent of the richest and best land in the neighbourhood of the Maitlands; the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the river having been raised by the alluvial deposits of ages to a higher level than that of the back lands, a feature of all large rivers, it follows that the drainage into the river from the back lands is rarely perfect in its natural or unimproved state.

From 1857 to February, 1861, there were occasional freshes in the Hunter, but nothing of sufficient importance to warrant further notice; but, on the latter date the Hunter was visited by another high fresh.

On Wednesday † and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of February, it came on to rain very heavily; and early on Friday night, February the 8th, the river commenced to rise; on Saturday morning, the 9th, at 6 o'clock, it had risen 8 feet above ordinary high-water-mark; by 6 p.m. it had risen to 12 feet. At 6 a.m. on Sunday morning ‡ it had risen to 15 feet, with a very rapid current, and by 2 p.m. on Sunday it attained its greatest height, being then about 16 feet above high-water. The water commenced to recede about 4 p.m., and by Sunday it had gone down about 4 inches.

At 6 a.m. on Monday the water had receded 3 feet, or to 13 feet above high-water, and on Monday evening it had gone down to 11 feet above high-water.

Little or no damage was done to the town by this flood, but a considerable extent of the low-lying land back from the river was inundated by the water, which for some two or three days continued flowing up Wallis' Creek.

We thus observed that a flood 16 feet in height, while it does no injury to the town, is capable of doing considerable damage to the crops on the low lands, in consequence of the absence of any proper system of drainage.

Early in the following month of March there was another fresh in the Hunter, which rose to 15 feet 6 inches above high-water. Commencing to rise on Friday at sundown, it attained its greatest height on Sunday the 3rd, about mid-day, § and commenced falling slowly about an hour or two after; it had gone down 6 inches by sundown, and 2 feet 6 inches by Monday morning. But a second rise took place during the day, and by sundown the river again stood at its highest point—15 feet 6 inches.

This second rise was attributed to the arrival of the flood wave of the Goulburn River—the largest tributary of the Upper Hunter.

The effects of this flood were similar to the last. The town sustained no damage, but the flat country towards the head of Wallis' Creek was again laid under water.

About the later end of April—barely two months after the last described fresh—the Hunter was visited by another flood.

There had been a good deal of rain for the preceding ten or twelve days; but on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th of April, ¶ it came down with great violence, still further flooding the low lands about West Maitland and Hexham, from which the water left by the flood of March had not drained off.

On Sunday evening, the 28th, the river shewed symptoms of a rise. After midnight it commenced rising rapidly; and by 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the 29th, it had risen from 13 to 14 feet above high-water. By noon on Monday the river had risen to 16 feet, and at about 8 p.m. it had risen to 19 feet, when it became stationary. It then commenced falling slowly, and by 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th, it had gone down nearly 2 feet. But about 9 a.m. it recommenced to rise, and at 2 p.m. had again risen to 19 feet, and continued rising slowly, with a rapid current carrying down much heavy timber, till about 3 a.m. on Wednesday, when it attained its greatest height of 21 feet above high-water. At this level the water remained stationary all day, and until about 7.30 p.m. (16½ hours), at which time it recommenced falling, and at 8.15 p.m. had gone down 1 inch.

On Wednesday night it fell 1 foot. By noon on Thursday it had fallen 2 feet; by sundown, 3 feet; and by daylight on Friday morning, nearly 6 feet; at 1 p.m., 7 feet; at sundown, 8 feet. The river being then confined within its proper banks, no further record of the rate of fall seems to have been kept.

It

\* See debate, Legislative Assembly.

† Moon in last quarter, 2nd Feb., 8.4 p.m.

‡ New moon, 10th, 9.8 a.m.

§ Moon in last quarter, 4th, at 5.20 a.m.

¶ Full moon, 25th, 8.28 a.m.

It was observed of this flood, that, although on all former occasions a rise of 21 feet would have seriously flooded the flat lands in and near the town on the right bank of the river, on this occasion, in consequence of the dams which had been thrown across the creeks leading into the back lands, comparatively little injury was caused by the river water, except by that which flowed up Wallis' Creek, and thence out over the low lands at its head.

On the left bank of the river it was different, the low lands about Bolwarra being all overflowed.

We thus find that at this time a rise of 21 feet in the river, although still inundating all the low-lying lands, had ceased to cause any injury to the town, in consequence of the measures which had been taken by the inhabitants to embank it out.

Some notice was taken of the time which the flood-waters took in travelling from Singleton to West Maitland on this occasion, and it was estimated that the rate of speed was from 3 to 5 miles per hour.

The first rise during this flood at Singleton stopped at 10 feet on Monday morning; but as the first rise at West Maitland culminated at 8 a.m. at 19 feet, it must have been caused mainly by the waters of the Black Creek, Anvil Creek, and other creeks joining the Hunter below Singleton.

The second rise at Singleton commenced on Monday afternoon, and continued until Tuesday morning the 30th. At 8 a.m. it was 18 feet above the usual height, and by 1 p.m. on the same day attained its greatest height.

The second rise at Singleton is attributed to the arrival of the flood-waters of the Goulburn, which passing on, also caused the second rise at West Maitland. The second rise, as we have seen, commenced at Singleton at about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and at Maitland at about 8 a.m. on Tuesday, or about 15 hours later, and attained its greatest height at Singleton at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, and at West Maitland about 3 a.m. on Wednesday—about fourteen hours later; which, the distance being, as I have said, about 49 miles, gives a velocity of about 3½ miles per hour.

It will be observed that in this flood, as well as in each of those of 1857, there was a second rise in the river after it had attained its first elevation and had commenced falling, and during this last-described flood it reached a greater height by 2 feet during the second rise than it did during the first.

The next flood that occurred during 1861 was that of July.

It commenced raining over the valley of the Hunter on Tuesday, July 23rd, \* and continued almost without intermission for the remainder of the week.

The immediate consequences of the local rain was the accumulation of sheets of water in all the hollows about the town, but the river itself did not show any symptoms of a rise till Wednesday night.

At 7 a.m. on Thursday it had attained a height of 7 or 8 feet above its ordinary high-water level; at about 3 p.m. it had risen to 10 or 11 feet, and early on Thursday night it had risen to 14 feet above high-water. During the night it continued to rise rapidly—3 to 6 inches per hour; and at 10 a.m. on Friday it had attained a height of 22 feet.

Continuing to rise slowly, at midnight on Friday it commenced flowing over the river bank at High-street, near Messrs. Hall and Co.'s stores; and by 5 a.m. on Saturday it had reached to 24 feet above high-water, and continuing to rise more slowly, it reached its maximum at about 3 p.m. on Saturday, when it stood at 25 feet 4 inches above high-water-mark, being nearly at the same level as the June flood of 1857.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Saturday it commenced to fall slowly at first, but then more rapidly. At 3 a.m. on Sunday it had receded 1 foot 4 inches; at 9 a.m. on Sunday it had fallen 2 feet 4 inches from its highest. At 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon it had gone down 8 feet, being then about 17 feet above high-water; and by Wednesday, August 6th, it had receded to within 4 or 5 feet of its ordinary level.

An unusual feature in this flood was the height attained by the river at so early a stage of the rain; and that, when it commenced falling, it went down almost as rapidly as it rose.

#### Heights at West Maitland.

1861—July 24—Wednesday,	river stood at h.w.*
„ 25—Thursday,	7 a.m., say at 7' 6"
„ 25—	„ 3 p.m., „ 10' 6"
„ 25—	„ 10 p.m., „ 14' 0"
„ 26—Friday,	10 a.m., „ 22' 0"
„ 26—	„ midnight „ 23' 0"
	(Over bank at High-street.)
„ 27—Saturday,	5 a.m., „ 24' 0"
„ 27—	„ 3 p.m., „ 25' 4"
„ 28—Sunday,	3 a.m., „ 24' 0"
„ 28—	„ 9 a.m., „ 23' 0"
„ 29—Monday,	5 p.m., „ 17' 0"
Aug. 7—Wednesday,	4 to 5 feet above h.w.†

#### Heights at Singleton.

July 25—Thursday,	4 a.m., river commenced to rise.
25—	„ Evening, had risen 12 feet; rising at the rate of 1 foot per hour.
26—Friday,	9 a.m., 18' 0"
26—	„ noon, 22' 0"
27—Saturday,	3 a.m., 26' 0"
27—	„ 10 a.m., 24' 0"
28—Sunday,	9:30 a.m., 14' 0"
29—Monday,	7 p.m., 4' 0"

#### Musclebrook.

July 26—Friday forenoon,	river at its greatest height.
26—	„ noon, had commenced falling.
27—Saturday,	10 a.m., fallen 12 feet.

#### Morpeth.

July 26—Friday morning,	river over Queen's Wharf.
27—Saturday,	midnight, 9' 0" above h.w.
28—Sunday,	subsiding rapidly.
29—Monday,	noon, 2 feet above ordinary h.w. springs.

This flood, which rose with unusual rapidity, subsided almost as quickly. This perhaps is in some measure attributable to the rain having ceased to fall heavily after Saturday morning, as well as to the circumstance of the Paterson and Williams being but slightly flooded, thus allowing the waters of the Hunter to drain off more rapidly than they would have done had they been pent up by the back water of those rivers, as occurred in some of the former floods.

The rapid subsidence of the water prevented much injury being done to the crops, "even the young wheat was in many cases saved." This fact should be borne in mind when we are considering the question of drainage.

The waters of the Hunter had not returned to their ordinary level after the flood of July, when they again commenced to rise. On Tuesday morning, August 6th,† it commenced raining slightly, gradually increasing to a steady continuous rain on Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Wednesday night, and the following day and night.

#### West Maitland.

August 7—Wednesday,	noon, the river commenced rising slowly, being then 4' or 5' above its ordinary level.
„ 7—	„ at sundown, it had risen to 5' 6".
„ 8—Thursday	morning, within 3' or 4' of the level of last flood, and rising 5" or 6" per hour.
„ 8—	„ 1 p.m., flowing over High-street.
„ 8—	„ at nightfall, rising very slowly—almost imperceptibly.
„ 8—	„ midnight, 25' 6" above ordinary level.

August

\* Full Moon at 8:10 a.m., 22nd.

† New Moon, 6th, 10:58 p.m.

- August 9—Friday, 6 a.m., commenced to fall at rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " per hour.  
 " 9— " 8 p.m., the water stood at 25' 2".  
 " 10—Saturday—morning, about 25'.  
 " 11—Sunday—River falling steadily and uniformly.  
 " 12—Monday—evening, about 13 feet above h.w.

*Singleton.*

- August 7—Wednesday, 5:43 p.m., river had risen 3 feet.  
 " 8—Thursday, 9:16 a.m., rising 1' per hour, was then 20' above ordinary level.  
 " 8— " 11:38 a.m., 21'.  
 " 8— " 5:52 p.m., rising 3" per hour.  
 " 9—Friday, 10:14 a.m., 24' 9".  
 " 9— " 4:55 p.m., commenced falling, having reached 25' above ordinary level.  
 " 9— " 5:47 p.m., 24' 8".

*Musclebrook.*

- August 7—Wednesday, 5:41 p.m., river risen 3' or 4'.  
 " 8—Thursday, 5:52 p.m., at standstill.\*  
 " 9—Friday, 10:14 a.m., falling.

*Morpeth.*

- August 9—Friday, 2 a.m., river had risen to 11' 2" above h.w., and then commenced falling.  
 " 9— " sundown, 10' 10" above h.w.

*Raymond Terrace.*

August 9—Friday, 2 a.m., river attained its greatest height, being 3 feet below flood of August, 1857—5' 7" above h.w.

By this, as by the preceding floods, the whole of the low land on both banks of the river were laid under water. Louth Park and Dagworth are described as seas, and Phoenix Park, Bolwarra, and Dunmore as being one sheet of water; considerable damage was done to the standing crops, and the town also suffered somewhat, the water rising to the eaves of many of the houses in John-street.

A considerable amount of damage was also caused by this flood to the residents of the Paterson and Williams, on both of which the alluvial flats were flooded.

The rains on this occasion seem to have been principally confined to the coast line and not to have extended very far or very heavily inland; hence, probably, the reason why we find the flood culminating at Maitland before it reached its highest at Singleton.

On this, as on the occasions of former floods, the state of the tides, whether at flood or ebb, springs or neaps, seems not to have had any influence on the height, duration, or rate of rise or fall of the flood-wave at Maitland or Morpeth. In fact, when it is remembered that at Newcastle, during heavy floods, the range of tide is only altered about 1 foot, it is difficult to imagine that it can have any influence on the height of the water at Maitland; and although there is a sensible increase in the velocity with which the flood-waters rush out through the narrows at the entrance to Newcastle at the latter part of the ebb, the tide is not found to affect very sensibly the level of the water as far up as Hexham and Raymond Terrace, between which places and the out-fall at Newcastle there are capacious areas for the water to expand over, afforded by the river itself, the low-lying land upon its margin, and the wide estuary of Fullerton Cove, all of which act as compensating or regulating reservoirs, and are capable of receiving many hours' discharge of the river without sensibly affecting its level.

It will be observed as an unusual thing in this flood, that the highest rise at West Maitland, Morpeth, and Raymond Terrace was almost coincident—the times being at Maitland, midnight, on Thursday, August 8th; at Morpeth, 2 a.m. on Friday; and at Raymond Terrace, the same as at Morpeth.

Such was the last flood of the year 1861; and from that till the year 1864 the district seems to have remained undisturbed by flood alarms.

In the early part of the year 1864 the cycle of wet seasons again came round, and the week previously having been showery, on Wednesday, February 10th, a close, steady rain commenced to fall, which soon made itself felt in the river. Towards the close of that day the water had risen about 1 foot, and continued rising at the rate of 1 foot per hour during the night.

By 9 a.m. on Thursday the river had risen 17 feet above its ordinary level, with a rapid current, bearing on the surface large quantities of heavy timber. The rise continued during Thursday at the rate of about 6 inches per hour, causing successive overflows of the lower portions of the banks and at Wallis' Creek. By Thursday evening it had broken over the bank at High-street. This overflow relieved the river and checked its rapid rise, but nevertheless the water continued steadily, though now slowly, to rise during Thursday night and Friday, and by Friday evening it had attained a height of 28 feet above its ordinary level, being then about 1 foot below the flood of August, 1857, still rising, but very slowly,—and running rapidly.

It was remarkable that some houses and some parts of the town which escaped in the great flood of 1857 were flooded on this occasion (though, as has been stated, the general level was 1 foot lower in this than in the former), and others which on both occasions suffered, were invaded at different periods, as regards the times at which the waters broke over the banks at High-street and at the Falls.

The water still continuing slowly to rise, by sundown on Saturday, the 13th February, the greatest height, namely 28 feet 4 inches, was attained, or 8 inches below the height of the flood of August, 1857.

On Saturday night the river commenced to fall, and continued falling through Sunday; and Sunday night the river again returned within its banks, and by 8 o'clock on Monday morning it had fallen fully 10 feet from the highest level. The fall continued to Wednesday, the 17th, when the water had receded 18 feet.

Although considerable injury was done in the town by the water flowing over the river-bank, and the low-lying lands in the vicinity of the river were submerged to nearly the same extent as during the great flood of 1857 (indeed, in some places of the Horse-shoe Bend it was said to have attained a greater height)—looking across over Phoenix Park from Morpeth, it is asserted that the water was seen, in an unbroken sheet, extending for 4 or 5 miles—yet the much dreaded backwater in rear and to the south of West Maitland did not rise to within some 4 feet of the level of that flood, in consequence of the empty state of the lagoons and swamps previous to the occurrence of this latter flood.

The following will show approximately the time at which the flood attained its maximum height at the undermentioned places:—

*West Maitland.*

- February 10th.—Wednesday afternoon. River commenced to rise, being then 1 foot above high-water-mark.  
 11th.—Thursday morning. River 17 feet above high-water; evening, breaking over High-street, 22 feet above high-water.  
 12th.—Friday evening. 27 feet above high-water.  
 13th.—Saturday morning. 27 feet 6 inches above high-water.  
 Do., about sundown. 28 feet 4 inches above high-water.  
 Do., at night. Commenced falling gradually.  
 14th.—Sunday night. Continued falling—the river being within its banks.  
 15th.—Monday, 8 a.m., it had fallen 10 feet, or 18 feet 4 inches from high-water-mark.  
 17th.—Wednesday, the river had fallen 17 feet, being about 11 feet 4 inches above the ordinary height.

*Singleton.*

\* This gave 8 8 miles per hour as the rate of the speed of the flood when between Musclebrook and Singleton.

† New Moon, 8th February.



*Singleton.*

February 10th.—Wednesday, 5:15 p.m. River rising 1 foot per hour.

11th.—Thursday, between 6 a.m. and 2:15 p.m. River which had risen at the rate of 2 feet per hour, had attained a height of 25 feet, and continued rising at the rate of about 1 foot per hour. 6:15 p.m., river rising at rate of 6 inches per hour.

12th.—Friday, 7:45 a.m. River within 2 feet of flood of August, 1857, or 44 feet 8 inches above ordinary level.

3:15 p.m. Risen 6 inches since morning, or within 18 inches of August flood, 1857—44 feet 6 inches.

6:47 p.m. River just commencing to fall, being within 16 inches of last-named flood, or 44 feet 8 inches above ordinary level.

15th.—Monday evening. River had fallen 35 feet.

*Musclebrook.*

12th.—Friday, 3 a.m. River commenced to fall, being then 1 foot above level of flood of 1857.

Had commenced to fall at Singleton, as before stated, at 6:47 p.m.

*Morpeth.*

13th.—Saturday, 12 p.m. River commenced to fall, having attained to within 2 feet of the height of the flood of August, 1857, or 12 feet above ordinary high-water, and 8 feet above the Steam Company's Wharf.

16th.—Tuesday. River had fallen 8 feet.

17th.—Wednesday. Fallen 11 feet, and continued falling steadily.

In the following month there was another flood in the Hunter. The river commenced rising on Tuesday, the 23rd March,\* and by Friday, the 26th, had risen to about 21 feet above its ordinary level.

On Wednesday, March the 30th, the river, which had receded to about 5 feet above its ordinary level, again commenced to rise, and by 7 p.m. on Thursday, 31st March, had risen 20 feet.

Another flood commenced in June of this year.

The rain commenced to fall on Thursday night, June 2nd,† and early on Friday morning, the 3rd, the river was found to have risen 6 feet above its ordinary level, and continued through the day rising at the rate of about 1 foot per hour; and on Friday evening it had reached to 20 feet above its ordinary level. Continuing slowly to rise, by 2 a.m. on Saturday it commenced flowing over the banks, and by noon it had reached its greatest height, and then stood at from 23 to 24 feet above high-water-mark; and the backwater continuing to rise, by Sunday evening it had spread over every acre of cultivation between Maitland and the range of hills to the southward. "From the Morpeth Road, on Saturday, an extensive view of the flooded land was obtained, the expanse of water gradually increasing as one approached Morpeth, whence for miles nothing but water and partly submerged houses could be seen."

On this occasion both the Williams and Paterson were likewise in flood, and the latter overflowed its banks at various points, submerging all the low lands.

At Morpeth, on Saturday at noon, the water had risen to within 14 inches of the February flood, or (say) 11 feet above high-water.

One of the peculiarities of this inundation was, the great length of time the water remained at its greatest height at West Maitland, namely,—from noon on Saturday, till near Monday morning, at which latter time it had fallen but 2 feet, and was then subsiding very slowly.

At Singleton the flood culminated at 9 p.m. on Saturday, when the river stood at 23 feet above its ordinary level.

The flood having reached its greatest height at West Maitland, 9 hours before it attained its full height at Singleton, shows that the rise at the former place was mainly due to the local rainfall, and the flooding of the Wollombi, and the creeks entering the river between those two places.

It was observed on the occasion of this flood, that the Paterson rose with a rapidity never known before. The river, which on Thursday evening was at its usual level, had risen about 17 feet on Friday morning, and continuing to rise during that day with fearful rapidity, by midnight it had attained its greatest height, and then stood at 40 feet above its usual level, or within 3 feet of the great flood of August, 1857. About two hours afterwards it commenced to recede, and at daylight on Saturday had gone down about 2 feet, and by the evening about 6 feet.

The flood in the Williams, on this occasion, rose to within 3 feet of the height of that of August, 1857.

On the following week to that referred to in the foregoing account, and before the river had had time to go down to its ordinary level, the district was visited by another flood, of even greater severity than the last.

At dawn on Saturday, June 11th, the river, which had subsided to within about 9 feet of its ordinary level, was observed to be again rising (having risen 2 feet during the night); it was then at 11 feet above its ordinary level. It continued to rise rapidly during Saturday. From 6 p.m. on Saturday to 10 a.m. on Sunday the river rose 3 feet 10 inches at the Wallis' Creek embankment; and from that time to 8 a.m. on Monday, June 13th, the river had risen 1 foot 10 inches—a mean average rate of 1 inch per hour. At 10 a.m. the river was 23 feet 6 inches above high-water-mark. At 4 p.m. it had risen to 24 feet 3½ inches, or at the rate of about 1½ inch per hour. At 9:30 p.m. it had risen to 24 feet 9 inches, or about 1 inch per hour. At 6:45 a.m. on Tuesday it had risen 7 inches more, or (say) to 25 feet 4 inches; from this time till about 9:30 the river remained stationary, but it then commenced to rise again at the rate of about ¼ inch per hour until 6 p.m., after which it continued to rise more slowly till at 6:30 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th, when the river stood at 26 feet above high-water.

Continuing still to rise very slowly, at a little before midnight on Wednesday the water was about 26 feet 2 inches above its ordinary level, being then about 2 feet 2 inches below the flood of 1864 (February), and about 2 feet 10 inches below the August flood of 1857. Shortly after midnight the waters commenced to recede.

At Singleton the river rose slowly till about Sunday evening, when it commenced to rise more rapidly; and at about 9 a.m. on Monday was rising at the rate of 1 foot per hour, being then about 34 feet above the usual level. At 1 p.m. it had risen to 36 feet, having been rising at the rate of 13 inches per hour. At 4 p.m. it was at 37 feet above the level, rising 4 inches per hour. At 7:3 p.m. it was 38 feet.

On Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. the river commenced falling, having reached to within 2 feet 8 inches of the February flood, or 41 feet 10 inches above ordinary level.

On Wednesday at 11 a.m. it had fallen about 3 feet.

At Musclebrook it had commenced falling on Tuesday morning; at Singleton, on Tuesday evening; at West Maitland, Tuesday midnight.

During this flood two houses at the Bend in High-street, which had been partially undermined by former floods, were swept away, the inmates of one just escaping, but those of the other house (Mr. Fairfield and his family) were swept away with their house into the swollen river. His wife and another woman were drowned; he himself, with two of the children, were rescued from the wreck, after the house had grounded among some trees.

Scarcely had the flood of June subsided, when, about the middle of the following month, another flood swept over the district.

On Friday, 15th July,‡ the river again began to rise, and continued rising slowly through Saturday, 16th; and about midnight on Sunday the flood attained its greatest height at West Maitland, being then about 25 feet above high-water-mark. For about two hours it remained at that level, and then commenced slowly to recede.

Again, in the following month occurred another flood, though not so severe a one as the last.

On Tuesday morning, August 9th,§ the river began to rise at the rate of about 11 inches per hour. By Wednesday morning, the 10th, it had risen to 19 feet, and by Thursday evening reached to 24 feet above ordinary high-water-mark, and continuing to rise slowly till Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when it reached to within a few feet of the height of the last flood, or about 24 feet 9 inches above high-water.

At Singleton, at 11:45 a.m., the river had risen to 36 feet above its ordinary level, and shortly afterwards commenced falling.

It was my intention to have given a brief summary of all the important floods which have occurred in the Hunter River since the year 1857, at which time public attention began to be drawn to the subject, but I find that my space will not permit me to do so; and as the year 1865 and the following year were comparatively dry—no serious flood occurring until the last year of 1867—I shall pass them over, and come to the last flood of June of that year, which, for height, duration, and

\* Full Moon, 23rd. † New Moon, 4th  
‡ Moon, first quarter, 12th. § Moon, first quarter, 11th.

and amount of injury inflicted, has only been equalled by the great flood of August, 1857. And it is a curious coincidence, that the decennial periods of 1857 and 1867 should be marked by floods of unusual severity, number, and magnitude.

On Monday evening, June 17th, it commenced raining slightly, and continued falling with increased force throughout Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. During Thursday night and Friday morning the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a heavy south-easterly gale.

Up to Wednesday evening there was little apparent change in the river at Maitland, but on Thursday morning it was found to have risen 9 feet, and at 4 p.m. on the same day had reached to 18 feet above tide level, and at the same hour on Friday afternoon the river had attained a height of 27 feet above its ordinary high-water-level; it was then rising at the rate of about 3 inches per hour, and continued to do so till about 7 a.m. on Sunday, when it reached its greatest height, being then generally about 4 inches above the great flood of August, 1857, or say generally 30 feet above ordinary high-water; in some places it was considerably more, in others less.

It then, after remaining stationary for some time, commenced falling slowly. By 11 a.m. the water had fallen  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; at 1 p.m. it had fallen  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; at 8 p.m. 4 inches, and by 8 a.m. on Monday had fallen about 10 inches.

All this time the river continued steadily pouring over the levées which had been erected at various points to keep it out, deluging the town, and steadily adding to the great backwater which covered the country to the south, on both sides of Wallis' Creek.

Many causes, such as the great height it attained, the rapidity of its rise, the peculiar inclemency of the weather, and the prevalence of sickness amongst many of the poorer inhabitants of the town and surrounding district, combined to render the effects of this flood peculiarly disastrous. It was likewise marked by an unusual amount of injury done to the banks of the river, the caving or slips, from the Falls downwards, being frequent.

At Singleton, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 20th, the river had risen 12 feet; at noon, 13 feet 6 inches; at 3 p.m., 14 feet 9 inches; at 6 p.m., 15 feet. At 8 a.m. on Friday, 30 feet; at 12:20 p.m., 37 feet above the ordinary level; at 5 p.m., the river still rising 9 inches per hour; 9 p.m., rising slowly. On Saturday, at 7 a.m., rising 4 inches within the hour, being then above the level of the flood of 1857. About noon on Saturday it must have attained its maximum, when the water stood at 1 inch above the last-named flood.

At Dunmore, on the Paterson, this flood was stated to have risen to a height of 15 inches above the flood of August, 1857; and at Raymond Terrace, to 8 inches above the same flood.

When a river breaks over its banks it leaves the heaviest particles of the drift mud and debris on the immediate banks; and it is only the lighter matter which passes on into the swamps and flat lands in rear. Thus the river banks are always receiving addition to their height in a more rapid ratio than the back lands. Whence it is that large rivers in a flat country are generally bordered by extensive tracts of swampy land, more or less under water after each flood. In such cases the mere banking out of the river is not sufficient; it becomes necessary to have recourse to some system of artificial drainage to facilitate the discharge of the water, whether received from the river or from the smaller creeks. And if a judicious system of local drainage be undertaken, I can imagine that, so far from the inundations caused by overflows of the river being injurious, they would, on the contrary, be in the highest degree beneficial. By the flood deposits those rich alluvial soils have been in the first instance formed, and it is by this same process only that their richness can be maintained. The banks of the Nile, without their annual inundation, would soon be reduced to a desert; and the height of the river in times of flood has for ages been the measure of the favourableness or otherwise of the season, of plenty or scarcity to the people.

In many parts of England the most careful arrangements are made to admit the mud-charged water of the floods to the low lands, where it is allowed to stand until it has deposited the alluvial matter held in suspension, and is then permitted to drain off. There is no reason why the same thing should not be done on the rich alluvial lands of the Hunter; it is the only means by which their extraordinary fertility can be preserved, and, if judiciously carried out, the whole of the advantages of this natural process of "top-dressing" may be secured without very much injury to the growing crops.

On the flood plan of the Hunter, which accompanies this Report, I have sketched out generally the system of drainage I would recommend. It is only a sketch, and does not profess to lay down the exact direction, number, or capacity of the subordinate drains, as I am not in possession of sufficiently detailed information as to the levels of the various parts of the country to enable me to do so.\*

The urgent necessity for some such system of drainage will become obvious on examining the flood plan made immediately after the flood of 1857, by Mr. Adams, who reported the feasibility of preventing a recurrence of the inundations, by excavating a canal which should divert the course of the Hunter through the Bolwarra Estate, and discharge the water again into the river at Largs. I do not question that such a canal might in a slight degree relieve the upper parts of the river, but the extent of relief it would afford is, as I shall endeavour to show when I come to that part of the subject, much over-estimated.

## PART II.

HAVING in the foregoing pages given a brief history of the different floods which have devastated the lower portion of the valley of the Hunter, as far as the facts can be collected from the only records I have been enabled to obtain access to, I shall now pass to the consideration of that branch of the subject which more immediately concerns the object of this Report,—namely, as to the quantities of water passing different sections of the river in given times, and also, as nearly as it can be estimated, the total quantity of water discharged by the river during flood. It is only by a careful consideration and comparison of these that we shall be enabled to gain any clear ideas as to the practicability of applying any remedies to lessen the inundations, as well as of the nature and extent of such remedies.

The quantities of water passing down the river per second at different places, commencing at Singleton and terminating at the entrance of the harbour of Newcastle, during the great floods of 1857, 1861, and 1867, carefully computed by the different formulæ of Dubuat, Eytelwein, and Ellet, will be found in the accompanying tables.

The floods of 1857 and 1867 are so nearly of the same height (as may be seen on the longitudinal and cross sections), that the calculations of the quantities for the former may, without sensible error, be taken as well for the latter; I have therefore only given one column for both.

Commencing at Singleton, which is the highest point of the river at which I have been enabled to obtain any authentic measurement as to its cross section, the height of the floods, and the rate of fall of the surface of the water, I am enabled to get the discharge per second with considerable accuracy. Dubuat's formula gives 131'416 cubic feet per second; by that of Eytelwein it would be 132'260 cubic feet per second; and by Ellet's, 141'819 cubic feet per second.

On the last-named formula I do not, as I have before stated, place much reliance; as, although it may have been found to approximate very closely to the observed velocities in such large rivers as the Mississippi and Ohio, it does not contain the corrections which Dubuat found it necessary to introduce when seeking a formula for smaller rivers, such as the Po, which, in some respects, resembles the Hunter in its lower parts; indeed Ellet himself states that he found it necessary to modify Dubuat's formula, as he has done, to suit the case of such rivers as the Mississippi and Ohio. In this Report I shall therefore continue to use Dubuat's formula, as probably giving the closest approximation to the actual discharges.

I may here observe, that the flood of 1861 afforded a very interesting confirmation of the accuracy of this formula. During that flood I caused very careful measurements to be made of the surface velocities, by means of floats, which gave velocities varying from 6'88 to 8'30, or a mean of (say) 7'60, at the site of the Bridge of West Maitland and a little above; lower down, where the channel widens, the velocity was found to diminish. Dubuat's formula, with the observed fall and hydraulic mean depth, gives 7'97 feet per second for the mean velocity, say  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles per hour—which is a sufficiently close approximation to the measured velocities.

The tables and diagram accompanying the plans, which have been constructed from the admirable records contained in the *Maitland Mercury*, show the rate of rise, duration, and rate of fall, of the flood of August, 1857. From these I have had an approximate calculation made of the whole amount of water discharged during any given time, from the commencement to the termination of the flood at Singleton, Maitland, and Pittwater.

The

\*The necessity for some such system of local drainage is indicated by the following remarks in the *Maitland Mercury* of the 29th October 1858:—"It has now, we imagine, been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, that nearly all the low lands in the Hunter River district are flooded, more or less, after rainy weather, and that a few days' rain only has the effect of turning many localities, containing some thousands of acres of crop, into large inland seas, and this irrespective of any addition which may be received from the rivers in times of high flood. It is, therefore, highly necessary, if the district is to be an agricultural one, and its rich soil is to be tilled by the industrious settler, that some scheme of drainage should be devised."

The water commenced to rise at Singleton about mid-day of August, the 20th; it attained its greatest height at 7 p.m. on the 23rd, having risen 46 feet. The calculation makes the total quantity of water discharged up to that time about 26,000 millions of cubic feet.

The water did not recede to its ordinary level until about the last day of September, and the total quantity discharged up to that date is shown to be about 88,000 millions of cubic feet.

At Maitland Bridge section the river commenced to rise on the evening of the 20th August, at 7 o'clock; on the 23rd it had attained its highest, and to that time the calculation shows that about 18,500 millions of cubic feet of water had passed down. The difference between these estimates, namely, about 7,500 millions of cubic feet being taken up partly in filling the channel of the river, which would absorb about half the quantity, or say 3,500 millions of cubic feet,—the remainder, 3,500 or 4,000 millions of cubic feet, being lost by overflow of the banks. This latter quantity would give a depth of about 3 feet over the whole of the flooded lands on Wallis Creek and in the flat country between Maitland and Morpeth.

From August 23rd, when the flood began to fall, until the last day of September, when it had returned nearly to its ordinary level at Maitland, the total quantity of water which had passed down the river was about 56,500 millions of cubic feet, showing that in the first three days of the flood about one quarter of the whole quantity, which amounted to 75,000 millions, had run down.

The total drainage area of the Hunter and Goulburn is 7,320 square miles, and the discharge of the river at Singleton, during the flood, which, as I have shown, amounts to about 88,000 millions of cubic feet of water, would represent a rainfall of about 5 inches over the entire area.

The rainfall of the months of July, August, and September, for that year (1857) was 11½ inches; and, as the rains of July, when there was also a flood, would have thoroughly saturated the country and filled up the water-holes and river-channel, it would seem as if nearly the whole of the rainfall of August and September, or (say) five-sixths of it were carried away by the river during those two months.

Using Dubuat's formula, we find that the quantity of water passing down the Hunter at Singleton, when the flood is at its highest, is, as I have stated, 131,416 cubic feet per second; and coming down the river to Oakhampton, the place where the next section was taken (about 2 miles 34 chains above the site of the new bridge), the quantity of water discharged per second is found to be 132,283 cubic feet, being but a very slight increase (867 cubic feet, or (say) .066 per cent.) in the quantity found passing Singleton Bridge. The accessions which the river receives between those places from tributary creeks would seem to be small, and to be nearly balanced by the overflow which takes place about a mile above Oakhampton, on the south side.

At the next section of the river, at Bolwarra House, one mile lower down, the discharge per second is 123,664 cubic feet, showing that between the former and the latter points 6,619 cubic feet of water per second have been spilled over the banks. The overflow would seem, from Mr. Adams' flood survey, to take place principally on the south side of the river; and most of it, no doubt, goes to form the much dreaded backwater which causes so much injury on the low-lying lands on the south of the town.

Coming down to the falls, at the site of the bridge, I find the quantity discharged by the river to be 105,626 cubic feet per second, showing that between Bolwarra House and this point 20,038 cubic feet of water per second had overflowed the banks and passed away into the flooded lands, partly towards Bolwarra, and partly by Hall's Creek towards Dagworth and Louth Park. A reference to the plan will show the great extent of the flooded land in this direction.

The sections from Maitland down to Morpeth have been taken at distances of about a mile apart, in order to show approximately the quantities of water spilled over the banks at the intervals between them, so that the heights and distances back from the banks at which levées or other protective works (if such be undertaken) must be formed, may be determined.

At section 6, which is opposite the High-street embankment, the discharge per second is 74,682 cubic feet, showing a loss between the bridge and this of 30,944 cubic feet per second; and at section 7, which is about a mile below Wallis' Creek, the discharge per second is given at 68,013 cubic feet; the difference, namely, 6,669, being probably the quantity which is received up the channel of Wallis' Creek, directly from the river. To this extent, that is, about one-tenth of the discharge, Wallis' Creek would seem to act as a sort of safety-valve to the lower parts of the river; and if the project be carried out which has been suggested, of shutting out the floods from Wallis' Creek by means of gates, the effect will be that one-tenth more water will have to be discharged by the river below the junction. I shall refer hereafter more particularly to this part of the subject, and consider more in detail the probable effects of this augmentation, as well as of that which would result from wholly excluding the water which finds its way into the Wallis' Creek basin by other channels.

Proceeding downwards from section No. 7, it is found that, with three exceptions (Nos. 11, 12, 13), there is a steady and very rapid diminution in the cross sectional areas of the river, and in the estimated values of their discharges. At Pitnacree Bridge the sectional area of the river is reduced to 6,516 feet—about half what it is at Singleton Bridge and West Maitland Bridge; and the ratio of fall of the surface of the water, which in the two former were 1 in 2,495 and 1 in 3,246 respectively becomes reduced to 1 in 9,359—not quite 7 inches to the mile; and the discharge per second has fallen from 131,416 and 105,626 to 26,129 cubic feet, or to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole quantity of water brought down the river.

This is a fact which must be kept prominently in mind, when considering any scheme for the partial protection of the flooded lands above this point; and care must be taken that, when adopting any measures for their relief, proper provision has been made for carrying off from the lower lands the additional quantity of flood water which will thus be sent down on them, or the consequence to the latter must be most disastrous.

Probably the reason why sections 11, 12, and 13 are greater than the others immediately above and below, is that the water which at other places had spread over the banks is partly confined at these points to the channel, by the piece of high ground which is shown on the plan as extending along the right bank; and the increased scour thus created would seem to have produced a corresponding increase in the capacity of the channel.

At Pitnacree Bridge, as I have stated, we find that not only is the sectional area of the channel reduced to less than half what it is at Oakhampton, but the inclination of the surface of the water, which at the former place was 1 in 2,500, or about 24 inches to the mile, at the latter has been reduced to 1 in 9,359, or about 7 inches to the mile; and as a consequence of this diminished sectional area and rate of inclination, the quantity of water discharged per second is reduced from 132,283 cubic feet at the former to 26,129 at the latter; or (say) about one-fifth of the quantity of water which passes down the river at Oakhampton is carried away by the channel at Pitnacree, the remaining four-fifths having overflowed the banks between these points.

Continuing still further down, we find that section No. 21, at Narrowgut, is only 4,417 feet, or about one-third of that at Oakhampton; so that not more than one-seventh of the quantity of water running down every second of time past Oakhampton is carried off by the channel of the river at Narrowgut.

From Narrowgut down to Morpeth, and thence onwards to Newcastle, with a few unimportant exceptions, the capacity of the channel steadily and almost uniformly increases, caused of course by the tidal action.

At Morpeth the sectional area will be seen to have increased to nearly double what it was at Narrowgut, and to be about one-third greater than it is at Pitnacree, the discharge of water per second, which is proportionally augmented, has increased to 33,161 cubic feet. I wish to draw particular attention to this, as the capacity of the channel for discharging the flood water at Morpeth should be the limit of improvement sought for the upper parts of the river. It would of course be quite possible to relieve Maitland wholly from danger of floods, if a channel sufficiently wide, straight, and deep, could be made to carry off the whole of the flood as rapidly as it is brought down; but then, unless the channel at and below Morpeth be sufficient also to carry it off, we should merely transfer the evil from the former to the latter; and while relieving Maitland should be swamping Morpeth.

It may be said that even now Morpeth is sufficiently afflicted, and that the people of that district should therefore oppose any projected improvements to the river above them, until a corresponding degree of improvement shall have been effected in the river below, so as to ensure the discharge of the additional quantity of water which will thus be brought down on them; and I quite hold with their view, for I believe that any straightening of the channel above Morpeth must have the effect of raising the flood-level there, more or less; and it becomes a question of the balance of interest between the two places, as to how far, while seeking to lower the flood-levels at Maitland, it will be safe to raise them at Morpeth. It must result from straightening the channel, that there will not be a damming up of the water at Maitland to the same extent as at present, and Maitland would probably be relieved to a greater extent than Morpeth would be injured by such works; nevertheless, as I have said, some increase in the height of the floods must be looked for at Morpeth, which, unless protective measures be adopted, such as the construction of levées and the deepening of the river, must be attended with more or less injury to the town as well as the adjoining low lands.

The probable increase of height for any given amount of discharge may be calculated, but I must again guard myself against being supposed to give exact results. The question is not one capable of mathematical accuracy, and I only profess (and no one can do more) to answer it approximately.

At section 31, a short distance below the junction of the Paterson with the Hunter, the capacity of the channel is still not equal to that of the Hunter at Oakhampton, and with an inclination of only 7 inches to the mile. Hence, the channel being still unable to discharge the floods brought down by both rivers, the waters rise above the banks, and inundate the country for miles on either side.

Coming on down to Raymond Terrace, at section 34 where the river has widened considerably, it will be seen that even here the discharge per second, after the water of the Williams has been received, is less than the quantity passing Oakhampton.

From Raymond Terrace down to Hexham, and thence to Newcastle, the river widens and deepens considerably, and branches at below Hexham into two considerable channels. The sectional area has increased to 18,438 feet, and the discharge per second to 67,751 cubic feet; so that from this latter point to the sea, the channel may be considered of sufficient capacity to carry off the floods, if moderately improved by dredging. I may here observe, that the dredging operations, which for some years past have been going on in the Hunter, in removing the shoals at Morpeth, Eales' Flat, Raymond Terrace, and the lower flats, have materially contributed to the freer discharge of the floods, and in so far have been productive of much good in this respect, irrespective of the benefits resulting to the navigation.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that at no part of the river between Oakhampton and Hexham is the channel of sufficient capacity to discharge the whole of the flood-waters as rapidly as they are brought down; hence their overflow of the banks, and inundation of the flat lands on either side.

West Maitland may be considered to be at the head of the delta of the Hunter. The fall of the river, when in flood, from Singleton to Bolwarra, is 102.33 feet. The distance being about 49 miles, gives an inclination of 2.088 feet per mile. At Bolwarra the fall per mile rapidly diminishes to 1.63 feet, and to 0.56 feet per mile where the river is most tortuous, between West Maitland and Morpeth. Below the junction of the Paterson, and between it and the junction of the Williams, the fall per mile again increases to 0.78 feet.

The rapid decrease in the slope of the river below Bolwarra accounts at once for the rapid contraction in the sectional area of the channel. The tidal action is not sensibly felt so far up, and the greater abrading action of the water in the higher parts, due to the velocity acquired from its more rapid fall, which had cut away the sides and bottom of the channel till it established a fixed regimen, or in other words, an equilibrium between the action of the water and the resistance of the channel here ceases. Below Bolwarra, therefore, the sudden diminution of fall is followed by a corresponding diminution in the velocity and scouring power of the water; and being no longer able to excavate a channel sufficient for itself, every obstruction, however slight, tends to divert the current to one side or the other, till ultimately the channel becomes so tortuous as in many parts to be running in a direction opposite to that of the fall of the country. Hence it is, that in high floods which rise much above the banks, the main upper current, which flows over them and across the bends, is, in many cases, in direct opposition to the under-current in the bed of the river. The river is thus neutralised; and it is obvious that, at such times, the waters must rise until the flat country becomes submerged, and the whole valley is converted into a broad shallow river. That this process has been going on for ages is obvious from the depth of the alluvial deposit about Maitland and on the lower parts of the Hunter; and that such must continue to occur, from time to time, and for all time, is, I think, equally certain.

It has been sought to attribute the great height of some floods to the action of the tides and wind on the lower parts of the river; but it will have been observed that even at Morpeth and Hexham the rise seemed to be independent of the state of the tide—that the floods rise as rapidly on the ebb as on the flood, and fall as slowly during one state of the tide as in the other. The great loss of fall and of sectional area of the river below Maitland are of themselves quite sufficient to account for the damming up which takes place, and we need seek for no other cause; however we may improve the river, this damming up must take place to a greater or less degree, unless indeed the whole course of the channel from Maitland to Hexham were widened, straightened, and deepened to a sufficient extent to carry off the whole of the flood-water—a project which, on account of the enormous cost, it is useless here to discuss.

Some of the evil effects of the floods may, as I shall endeavour to show, be greatly mitigated; but to prevent inundation wholly I look upon as impossible, even if it were desirable, which I do not consider it would be. Without these inundations the rich alluvial lands of the Hunter had not existed; and without their occasional recurrence the wonderful richness of the soil could not be preserved. The question then would seem to be how far is it practicable to diminish the evils produced by the floods, while retaining the benefits derived from their fertilizing action on the land?

In reference to this part of the subject, I think it may be laid down,—

1st.—That as respects the town of Maitland it is indispensable, on every consideration of the welfare, health, and comfort of the inhabitants, that the flood-waters be excluded from the houses and streets—in fact, from the entire inhabited area of the town.

2ndly.—That measures should, if possible, be taken to diminish the height and duration of the floods, so that the backwater may not rise so high, or remain so long on the submerged land.

3rdly.—That proper means be taken to facilitate the drainage of the submerged land as the floods subside, so that the water shall not be allowed, as at present, to stand for months on the flats, generating malaria, destroying the crops, and rendering the land useless while it remains on it.

With reference to the first part of the question, it will be necessary to consider what will be the effect upon the river of damming back, by means of *levées*, the large body of water which has hitherto found a vent at this part. Between Bolwarra House and Wallis Creek, a distance of about 3 miles, the river loses 50,982 cubic feet of water per second. I have no means of estimating the proportion of this which used to overflow, or still does overflow on the Maitland side; but judging from the circumstance of its having cut a channel for itself at Hall's Creek, I think we shall not be far wrong in estimating that at least half the above quantity overflowed on that side. If, then, by the construction of *levées* along the right bank, it be sought to exclude the water from the town, it is evident that, unless proper provision be made for its discharge by the river, by so much must it increase the flooding at other places. If to the 25,400 cubic feet of water be added the amount received up Wallis Creek, 6,670 cubic feet, we would have in the river an additional discharge of 32,070 cubic feet per second to be provided for,—a quantity considerably greater than that which passes under Pittacree Bridge at present, and nearly double the quantity passing Narrowgait. These figures will give some idea of the danger of attempting any partial measures, such as those which have been suggested for placing flood-gates at Wallis' Creek, and erecting *levées* along the whole river bank at Maitland. If anything effectual is to be done, it must be dealt with as a whole; and before embanking off the water to any considerable extent from one part, care must be taken that provision has been made for the discharge, in the proper channel of the river, of the additional quantity which will thus be thrown into it. If such be not done, the water so excluded must find an outlet in some other direction, and perhaps cause as great evils as those which it has been sought to prevent.

That these objects may be attained to some extent (not a very great one, however), I am led to think, from one leading peculiarity of the floods in this river.

On reading over the accounts given in the early part of this report, of the great floods of 1857, 1861, 1864, and 1867, it will be seen that in every instance the flood consisted of two distinct waves, the first being due to the lower tributaries—the Wollombi Creek, the Black Creek, Cockfighter's Creek, &c.—which rising nearer the coast, get the rains sooner than the upper heads, and having shorter courses to run, send down their water with greater rapidity. They produce the first flood-waves, which, though rising sometimes very quickly, rarely attain a dangerous height, and soon commence to subside; but before they have had time to flow away, through the contracted and tortuous channel below Maitland, they are overtaken by the second waves coming down from the main heads of the river,—the Goulburn, the Hunter, and the Dart. The result is, that the already gorged channel is utterly inadequate to carry off their united waters; and hence the second rapid and great rise which is observed, by which the banks are everywhere overflowed, and the river channel rendered still less capable of performing its duty. The height to which the waters must rise is simply a question of the continuance of the rains; for the higher the water rises over the banks the more completely does the channel proper of the river become neutralised and inoperative. In this view it would be clearly beneficial, as far as Maitland is concerned, to straighten and shorten the channel, so that it may act as perfectly as possible at all heights of the flood, and get the first flood-wave away, as far as it may be practicable to do so, before the second comes down. It is mainly owing to this circumstance of the whole of the flood-water not coming down in one wave, that we may look to being able to effect any beneficial results by straightening and shortening the channel. The quantity of water passing by Singleton per second, and arriving at Oakhampton, being as I have shown more than the channel

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can discharge in the flat country of the delta, the surplus must find vent somewhere. It must be allowed partly to escape as at present, but it may I think without much risk be excluded from the space occupied by the Town of West Maitland, if we facilitate the discharge of the remainder by cutting off some of the bends, so as to diminish the danger of the overflow to the inhabitants of low-lying land on the river banks.

## PART III.

ASSUMING, then, that the cuts-off before spoken of, and which will be hereafter described more in detail, have been in the first instance completed, and that due provision has thus been made for discharging safely the additional body of water which may be confined within the channel by levées, we come to the consideration of the best means of excluding the flood-waters from the entire area of the town. In this the people of Maitland will have to follow the example set by the inhabitants of many towns and villages of the Netherlands, as well as of the Mississippi, Po, and other large rivers subject to similar inundation. As regards Maitland, nature has very clearly indicated the line of circumvallation. A reference to the map will show that the town is almost wholly surrounded by water, having the Hunter on the north and north-east, Wallis' Creek on the east, south, and south-west, and Hall's Creek on the north-west. The line of the river frontage is even now protected to a considerable extent by the levées thrown up by the Corporation. These will probably require to be raised, strengthened, and puddled at such places as the currents impinge upon. They should be kept as far back from the margin of the channel as circumstances will admit, so as not unduly to contract the available sectional area of discharge. The channel of Wallis' Creek should be straightened, deepened, and brought to a more uniform section, to facilitate the more rapid and free drainage of the lands on its banks on the subsidence of the floods. The material excavated in improving the channel should be formed into a substantial levee along the left bank, or that next the town.

The line of circumvallation will, therefore, be somewhat as follows:—Commencing at the upper end of the town, where Hall's Creek joins the river, the line of the levée would follow the right bank of the Hunter down to the junction of Wallis' Creek, thence crossing the railway and running up the left bank of Wallis' Creek to the junction of Fishery Creek, and continuing along the left bank of Fishery Creek to the point where George-street crosses it. Here it might leave the creek and follow the line of George-street, which might be formed into a raised causeway for the purpose, to the head of Hall's Creek, thence down the right bank of Hall's Creek to the starting point at its junction with the Hunter. It may be that the space here proposed to be enclosed is unnecessarily large; but besides the advisability of having ample room for the future extension of the town, it would probably be found that the facility for procuring material to form the embankment or levée which would result from the deepening and improving of the channel of the creek, would render it cheaper if the two works were combined, than would be the enclosure of a smaller area without these advantages. The surface drainage of the town might be discharged either direct into the river, or, following the natural slope of the ground, into Wallis' Creek, if found safer and more convenient; but in either case, the greatest care should be taken in the construction of the outlet sluices through the levées, so that there should be no risk of leakage or of bursting up under the pressure of the floods. As the only material obtainable for the levée is a loose friable alluvium, care should be taken to have a core or wall of well puddled clay in the centre of each, which should be carried down to such depth in the natural soil as may be deemed sufficient. The line of the levées and the space proposed to be enclosed by them, are shown approximately on the accompanying plan. I am not in a position, nor do I profess to give the exact lines the levées should follow, that being a question which must be determined hereafter on more careful detailed surveys of each locality than I am in possession of. I merely venture to indicate, generally, the directions I think they should take.

I have before shown that there is a difference of between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic feet per second in the quantities of water passing those sections of the river next above and next below the Junction of Wallis' Creek, the discharges being 74,682 cubic feet and 68,013 cubic feet, respectively, per second; and that it acts fully to that extent as a sort of safety-valve or compensating reservoir to the river, is shown by the circumstance of the water always flowing up the channel of the creek for two or even three days during heavy floods. The 6,000 or 7,000 cubic feet of water received by Wallis' Creek per second might not, perhaps, of itself very materially raise the level of the water in the river if confined to it by the proposed flood-gates; but, if to it be added the 25,400 cubic feet which it has been estimated is now spilled over the south bank of the river between Oakhampton and it, the effect on the height of the already swollen river will be very great. Greater height implies greater velocity—not only must the water rise higher, but it must flow faster in the channel and over the other submerged lands; and this, as I have said, unless means shall have been adopted in the first instance to secure the discharge of this additional body of water by the channel proper, must find its way by a more rapid and deeper current over the surfaces of the already submerged land. A complete change in the existing regimen must follow; new channels will be formed, lands which are now enriched by the deposition of alluvium will have their soil swept away or be destroyed by a deposit of sand or gravel, the whole condition of things along the banks of the river will undergo a complete revolution. A slight difference in the velocity of the water flowing over the land makes a most material difference in the character of the deposit, a few feet per second making the difference of fine sand, coarse sand, or gravel. I would again observe that too much caution cannot be observed in dealing with this branch of the subject; the equilibrium which nature has established should not rashly be disturbed; if the swollen river cannot find the outlets it has hitherto used, we must be careful to provide others in their stead, or it will take the matter into its own hands in a way that perhaps we should not like, and end by causing incalculable mischief.

Maitland being protected, I repeat that I think Wallis' Creek should still continue to act as a relieving channel to the river; and that the low lands of Dagworth, Louth Park, Hungerford Swamp, and Booth's Swamp should still receive its mud-charged waters. With a proper system of drainage, so far from the floods doing injury, I believe that they would be attended with considerable benefit. What is required is, that on the subsidence of the floods the water shall drain freely and rapidly away—with proper drains they need never be submerged more than a few days at a time; and I believe I am correct in stating that few crops would be injured by a few days submersion, while the soil would in nearly every case be benefited and enriched.

Towards a proper system of drainage the first step would be the improvement of Wallis' Creek and its outfalls, straightening, deepening, and bringing it to a uniform cross section, and next the formation of such secondary drains as may be required thoroughly to relieve the land; these latter I have approximately sketched on the flood plans, but I do not profess to give either their size or exact number or direction, not being in possession of the detailed levels and other information necessary to do so; these details are besides better left for settlement to the local bodies which under the Drainage Act would have the control of such local works.

I now come to the consideration of that part of this question on which everything may be said to depend, namely, as to the best means of improving the channel of the river itself at those places where it is now so contracted and tortuous as to be unable to carry off the water with sufficient rapidity to prevent its overflowing its banks. Various suggestions have been made to this end which I shall now shortly refer to, setting forth as clearly as I can their merits or demerits, their practicability or otherwise.

The first and boldest, and at the same time the least practicable, is that of cutting a new channel from Singleton to Lake Macquarie; a glance at the map of the County of Northumberland will show what such a work would involve. Leaving the Hunter at Singleton, the new channel would have to be excavated through at least five ranges of mountains, forming the watersheds of as many creeks—first through the ridges separating the waters of Munnimba and Jump-up Creek from Black Creek; thence across the valley of Black Creek, which would be throughout on a higher level than the new channel; and on through the range separating the waters of Black Creek from those of Wallis' Creek, across the Wallis Creek Valley, through the Sugarloaf Ranges, and so down into Lake Macquarie. It will be readily admitted that the cost of cutting a new channel of (say) the same size as the Hunter at Pitnacree, for about 50 miles, through ranges of mountains from 500 to 1,000 feet in height in many places, is very much more than the country could afford; and were there not, as there are, other almost equally insurmountable difficulties in the way, such as the disposal of the drainage of the intervening country, the scheme might still be pronounced impracticable.

The next project is that of cutting a subsidiary channel from some point on the river above Maitland to Hexham, leaving the channel at Oakhampton or Bolwarra, and sweeping round to the southward of the town, across the low lands bordering Wallis Creek, and on through the range dividing that creek from Hexham, finally entering the river at the latter point. This scheme, at first sight, has the apparent merit, which some others have not, of supplementing the natural channel where it is deficient in sectional area; but then again, the consideration of cost, as well as the effect on other places, comes in the way. To afford any sensible relief to the river, the new channel would require a sectional area and hydraulic mean depth of 9,600 feet and 27ft. 4in., respectively, for a distance of about 11 miles. Assuming that the level of floods be raised 4 feet at Hexham (which must be done to enable the channel at this point to discharge the whole of the flood-waters of the Hunter,

Paterson,

Paterson, and Williams), we should have a fall from Bolwarra by the new channel of about 24 feet, or say 1 in 2,031, and should require, as before stated, a sectional area and hydraulic mean depth of 9,600 and 27.4, respectively, to carry off the difference between 125,664 and 17,623, the discharges per second at Bolwarra and Narrowgut, that is, in point of fact, to carry off the flood-waters of the Hunter as rapidly as they come down, and prevent accumulation. But then we must consider what would be the effect of this altered condition of levels on the other rivers. If the present flood-level were to be raised 4 feet at Hexham, the effect would be to pen back the Williams and the Paterson to nearly the same extent; so that the inundations which at present occur on the banks of those rivers must be proportionally augmented, and they again would react on the natural channel of the Hunter about Morpeth, and raise the flood-levels there to a greater height than at present. The height to which such a flood as that of 1857 would be raised at Raymond Terrace, would be about 4 feet higher than it then reached, and about the same at Hinton and Morpeth. I have only gone into the calculation of the heights to which the waters would be dammed back, if this scheme were carried out, approximately, the objections to it being so patent as to prevent its ever being attempted, to say nothing of the cost, which could not be estimated at less than 2½ or 3 millions sterling. It will be seen from the foregoing, how dangerous are all partial measures in so-called river improvements; that the effect of shortening and straightening the channel by cutting off bends, is simply to bring down into the lower reaches of the river a greater body of water in a given time than was the case before, and unless those lower reaches are sufficiently capacious to carry it off, the inundations will be merely transferred from one place to another. Hence it is, that in all river improvements, operations should be commenced at or as near the outfalls as may be necessary, and be thence continued upwards, taking care that the lower section shall be sufficient to carry off without injury the waters which would be brought down more rapidly by improvements in the upper parts.

A third plan I have heard suggested, is that of cutting a branch channel from Bolwarra to Largs, or somewhere thereabouts; but this, as I have endeavoured to show, would be merely to partially relieve Maitland at the expense of the country about Largs. The tables of discharges show that in the 1857 flood, while the river at Largs was discharging 31,368 cubic feet of water per second, at a place lower down, called Fisherman's Point, the discharge was reduced to 27,181 cubic feet—so that, if to the 31,368 cubic feet any considerable quantity be added by means of the proposed cut, the overflow at Fisherman's Point and lower down must be proportionately increased. It will be obvious from this, that the new cut to be of any avail must be carried to some point lower down, where the channel will be of sufficient capacity to carry off the water brought down by the new cut as well as by the present channel, regard being had to the difference of level which would result from the change; and, as the table of discharges will show, we shall have to go a long way down before we reach such a point in the river as will meet this condition.

Other suggestions have from time to time been made, with a view to diminish the injury arising from the floods, but they are not, I think, of sufficient importance to require further notice. I now, therefore, come to the consideration of how far it may be possible to effect that object at all.

Referring to the tables of discharges, we find that while 132,283 cubic feet of water per second was coming down past Oakhampton, not more than 37,730 cubic feet per second was flowing away past Morpeth, the difference having been spread over the flat country; and it is obvious that, without raising the flood-level to a dangerous height at the latter, we cannot expect sensibly to lower it at the former. Morpeth is clearly interested in having the river allowed to remain as it is, unless the channel below it be improved to the full extent of any relief afforded to Maitland; and for this reason as little interference with the river as possible should be permitted, and the operations at Maitland should be purely confined to the protection of the town, which alone will throw some 25,000 cubic feet of water per second into the river. This, if the channel between the two be rendered capable of carrying it, will increase the discharge at Morpeth to 62,730 cubic feet per second, which would, probably, if all confined to the channel, raise the level of such a flood as that of 1857 or 1867, about 3 feet. It is a subject for very serious consideration whether this can be safely allowed. The channel below Morpeth is of course capable of improvement, and the dredging operations which have been occasionally undertaken, by removing the shallows and sand-bars, have been so much in the right direction, but they have not, and could not have been sufficient to make up for the increased quantity of water which would be confined in the river by the circumvallation of Maitland. On the supposition, however, that the river below Morpeth shall have been improved to a sufficient extent to warrant the undertaking, and that levees and such other protective works as may be made have been completed, the works I would propose for the intermediate section of the river are as follows:—

The first cutting would commence at Morpeth, a little above the Queen's Wharf, and be continued nearly in a straight line to the Ten-mile Bend, below Pitnaerree; then the present channel of the river would be followed, widening and deepening it where required, to the bend just above the Pitnaerree Bridge; from this a new cut would be made through the narrow neck of land below Mr. Macintyre's house; thence, following again the natural channel to No. 12 section, the new channel would be taken in a gentle curve to the lower part of the Horse-shoe Bend, crossing the river about half a mile below Wallis' Creek. The length of new channel required would be about 1 mile 30 chains; and the total length by river between Oakhampton and Morpeth would be reduced from 16 miles 65 chains to 6 miles 12 chains, effecting a saving of 10 miles 53 chains in the length of the channel.

Another plan by which the shortening of the channel may be effected differs but slightly from that just described; it also would commence at the upper end of the Morpeth reach, but would be carried direct to the Nine-mile Bend, just below the Pitnaerree Bridge; thence upwards the new cuts would be similar to those of the first plan. The length of cuttings would be 1 mile 74 chains, the length of river from Oakhampton to Morpeth would be 5 miles 76 chains, and the distance saved would be 10 miles 69 chains. This plan would be more expensive than the first, as it would involve about half a mile more cutting for the new channel.

A third plan would, at the lower part of its course, be somewhat similar to the first, but would differ materially in the upper portions. It would involve considerably more cutting, and a much greater interference with the natural course of the river. By it the length between the points before referred to would be reduced to 5 miles 71 chains, the distance saved would be 10 miles 74 chains, and the length of new channel would be 1 mile 67 chains.

A fourth plan would be a combination of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The distance saved would be somewhat greater than by any of the foregoing, but the length of cutting for the new channel would be 2 miles 31 chains.

Two other means are shown on the accompanying plan by which the channel might be shortened, but they would both involve considerably more cutting than Nos. 1, 2, besides necessitating the construction of new bridges at Pitnaerree.

Plan No. 1 is that which seems to combine the greatest number of advantages with that of being the least costly. Taking the floods of '57 and '67, and assuming that the natural channel and the new cuts were made equal in section to that at Pitnaerree, I find that the new channel would, with the increased rate of inclination which would result from shortening it by 10 miles 53 chains, be capable of discharging about 61,800 cubic feet per second, thus more than doubling the present rate of discharge at Pitnaerree, and bringing up the capacity of the channel from 26,129, or (say) under one-quarter, to nearly one-half the whole quantity of water passing Oakhampton. The effect at Pitnaerree Bridge would be to raise the flood-levels about 3 feet 6 inches, and at Morpeth about 3 feet. Supposing the channel then to remain unaltered at Dale's Flat, a rise of about 6 inches above the present flood-level would probably take place. As was shown in a former part of this report, 61,800 feet per second is about the additional quantity of water which will be confined to the river by the embankment of Maitland, and is the full extent to which, in my opinion, relief should be attempted; but we must not forget that the increased rate of fall in the channel which would tend to drain away the water more rapidly from Maitland, would also the more rapidly precipitate it on to the low country near Pitnaerree and Morpeth, unless the increased height attained at these latter places should in their turn so increase the rate of fall from them onwards, as, coupled with the greater sectional area and hydraulic mean depth, would enable them in their turn to carry off the increased quantity brought down from above; in other words a more rapid and at the same time more uniform rate of slope would be established from some point on the river near Oakhampton, in fact, as high up as the improved drainage would be felt, to some other point on the river lower down, where the greater capacity of the channel would enable it to carry off, without sensible increase in height, the additional body of water brought down. This, on the plan I have sketched, may be considered to be about Hexham.

The flood would be lowered by about 6 inches at Maitland, and the town saved from inundation, but the country between it and Hexham must be inundated to a greater or less degree as a consequence, probably, however, not more than I have stated.

The probable cost of shortening the river by the cuts-off shown on the first plan, may be estimated at about £137,000, and for the second plan about £192,000.

In these amounts are not included the cost of the general scheme of minor drainage, which I have described as being necessary to carry away the flood-waters from the submerged lands on Wallis' Creek on the subsidence of the floods, and which should

should, in my opinion, be immediately commenced; their cost would be inconsiderable, and the benefit to the land would be certain and immediate. I have not gone into the details of this scheme, believing it, as I have before stated, to be more a matter for local or municipal action than for the central Government; but if it be desired by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, with the information now at my disposal, and a few more levels, I could do so.

In conclusion, I would again observe that, in contemplating changes, we must not lose sight of the fact that any violent interference with the regimen of the river above Morpeth must materially alter the existing condition of things, certainly as far down as Hexham, and that no one can predict with certainty what those alterations will be. We must anticipate that the sand-bars at Morpeth and Eales' Flat will be shifted further down, as will probably be also that at Raymond Terrace; but no one can undertake to say positively where they may be redeposited; and one thing is certain, if the cuts-off I have described are made, that we must be prepared for steady and continuous dredging for many years to come, until the river shall have re-established itself. Indeed the whole subject is one of extreme difficulty; no problem in engineering can perhaps be more so. Once we interfere with the existing order of things, we call into operation forces and causes, the effects and consequences of which may be so varied, and at first sight apparently contradictory, as to be difficult of explanation, and impossible of certain prediction.

These observations must be taken as only applying to the very highest floods. In floods of moderate height the relief which would be afforded to Maitland would probably be unaccompanied by very serious, if any, injury to Morpeth; as the first flood-wave being enabled to get away before the second should come down, by reason of the increased discharging capacity of the improved channel, that penning up of the waters which now takes place would not occur. And as the smaller floods are almost annual, while those like the August '57 or '67 are of rare occurrence, I think a case may be considered as made out in favour of undertaking the works referred to. But I have considered it to be my duty to point out as clearly and fully as I could, what would probably be their effects during very great floods; as were they rashly undertaken, without due regard to the precautions which are necessary to guard against or mitigate the dangers which they may occasion, the consequences may be very disastrous.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your very obedient Servant,  
 E. O. MORIARTY,  
 Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

FLOODS—1857 and 1867.

TABLE showing the calculated velocities and quantities of discharge in feet per second, during the extreme height of the Flood of 1857, at the various cross-sections of the Hunter River, between Singleton and Newcastle, according to the formulae of the following authorities.

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{ng} (\sqrt{d}-0.1)}{\sqrt{s-L} (\sqrt{s}+1.6)} - 0.3(\sqrt{d}-0.1) \quad \text{DUBUAT.}$$

$$V = 0.9 \sqrt{ds} \quad \text{EYTELWEIN.}$$

$$V = 0.8 \left( 0.8 \sqrt{df} + \frac{df}{20} \right) \quad \text{ELLET.}$$

No. of Sections.	Distance.		Area of Sections.	Wet Perimeter.	Hyd. Mean Depth.	Inclination of Surface.	Mean Velocities.			Quantities of Discharge.			Remarks.
	Miles.	Chains.					Dubuat.	Eytelwein.	Ellet.	Dubuat.	Eytelwein.	Ellet.	
0	49	...	13,168	440	29.9	1: 2,495	9.98	10.12	10.77	131,416	133,260	141,819	Singleton Bridge.
1	1	...	13,335	450	29.5	1: 2,500	9.92	10.05	11.63	132,283	133,883	155,085	Oakhampton.
2+	...	...	13,996	440	31.8	1: 3,246	8.93	9.15	8.46	125,664	128,063	118,406	Bolwarra House.
3	1	34	12,665	460	27.5	1: 3,246	8.34	8.51	9.06	105,626	107,779	114,742	West Maitland Bridge.
4	2	10	13,447	500	27.0	1: 3,246	8.27	8.44	8.06	111,206	113,492	114,744	M'Dougal's House.
5	2	65	11,152	560	19.9	1: 3,246	7.99	7.24	7.31	79,067	80,749	81,521	Point of Horseshoe Bend.
6	3	39	9,347	370	25.2	1: 3,246	7.99	8.15	8.73	74,682	76,178	81,599	{ High-st. Embankment, Wallis' Creek, between sections 6 and 7.
7	4	59	9,958	540	18.4	1: 3,246	6.83	6.96	5.84	68,013	69,307	58,155	
8	5	...	9,900	610	16.2	1: 3,246	6.31	6.53	6.53	64,549	64,757	65,142	
9	5	23	6,855	275	22.0	1: 3,246	7.47	7.61	6.94	45,230	46,078	42,021	
10	6	49	6,106	310	19.9	1: 3,246	7.09	7.24	6.23	43,929	44,659	38,601	
11	6	55	11,135	460	24.2	1: 3,246	7.82	7.99	5.66	87,075	88,968	93,024	
12	6	65	7,152	259	28.6	1: 3,246	8.49	8.68	7.06	60,719	62,079	50,493	
13	6	49	7,453	310	24.0	1: 6,332	5.33	5.70	4.62	39,751	32,510	34,455	West of Rev. M'Intire's house.
14	8	25	6,876	395	17.4	1: 9,359	3.64	3.98	3.59	25,028	27,366	24,684	
15	8	65	6,333	285	22.2	1: 9,359	4.10	4.51	3.73	25,965	28,561	23,622	Pitnerec Ferry, east of Rev. M'Intire's house.
16	8	73	6,516	310	21.0	1: 9,359	4.01	4.38	5.67	26,129	28,540	36,945	Pitnerec Bridge.
17	9	45	5,512	270	20.4	1: 9,359	3.92	4.32	3.22	21,607	23,811	17,748	{ Bekford's Scrub.
18	9	70	6,666	310	21.6	1: 9,359	4.05	4.44	4.26	27,118	29,730	28,524	
19	10	35	4,899	255	19.2	1: 9,359	3.82	4.19	4.58	18,714	20,526	22,432	
20	10	50	5,879	263	22.1	1: 9,359	4.10	4.49	3.25	23,858	26,127	18,911	
21	11	46	4,417	210	21.0	1: 9,359	3.99	4.38	3.54	17,623	19,346	15,636	Narrowgut.
22	12	65	7,522	330	22.8	1: 9,359	4.17	4.56	4.16	31,366	34,300	31,291	Largs, Knockhandy Point.
23	13	22	7,500	340	22.0	1: 9,359	4.10	4.48	3.48	30,750	33,600	26,100	Knockhandy Point.
24	13	55	6,804	320	22.5	1: 9,359	4.14	4.54	3.40	28,168	30,890	23,133	Narrowgut, Largs Point Ferry.
25	14	...	7,615	380	20.0	1: 9,359	3.89	4.28	3.18	29,622	32,592	24,215	
26	15	20	6,814	323	21.0	1: 9,359	3.99	4.38	3.49	27,187	29,845	23,780	Fisherman's Point.
27	16	18	7,918	320	24.7	1: 9,359	4.33	4.75	3.74	34,284	37,610	29,613	
28	16	72	9,160	378	24.2	1: 9,359	4.29	4.70	3.44	39,296	43,052	31,510	Ferry, Queen's Wharf, Morpeth.
29	17	8	9,800	500	19.6	1: 9,359	3.85	4.23	3.55	37,730	41,454	34,740	Morpeth.
30	18	10	8,049	360	22.3	1: 9,359	4.12	4.52	3.95	33,161	36,381	31,793	{ Phoenix Park, near junction of Paterson River. Paterson River, between sections 30 and 31.
31	18	40	12,734	539	24.0	1: 9,359	4.27	4.68	3.73	54,374	59,595	47,497	Hinton.
32	20	...	16,240	775	20.9	1: 6,751	4.80	5.15	3.73	77,952	83,636	60,575	Kales' Flat.
33	27	46	11,794	455	25.0	1: 10,000	4.26	4.71	3.52	50,442	54,549	41,514	Williams River, between sections 33 and 34.
34	28	36	21,677	840	25.8	1: 11,994	3.83	4.31	2.87	83,022	93,427	62,213	Raymond Terrace.
35	29	56	28,040	1,100	26.3	1: 11,994	3.87	4.35	2.86	111,997	125,889	82,768	Below Windycr's Island.
36	35	...	18,438	770	23.9	1: 11,994	3.68	4.14	3.56	67,751	76,333	65,639	Hexham (1).
37	36	10	17,550	775	22.0	1: 10,958	3.76	4.23	3.48	65,985	73,710	61,074	" (2).
38	37	10	18,981	1,025	18.5	1: 10,958	3.41	3.80	3.64	64,723	72,127	69,090	" (3).
39	45	...	35,249	1,900	19.1	1: 9,962	3.66	4.05	3.11	129,145	142,750	109,666	Bullock Island.
40	46	...	25,439	935	27.2	1: 5,280	6.28	6.64	5.74	159,680	168,870	145,920	IV Newcastle Survey, between Breakwaters.

FLOOD—1861.

TABLE showing the calculated velocities and quantities of discharge in feet, per second, during the extreme height of the Flood of 1861, at the various cross-sections of the Hunter River, between Singleton and Newcastle, according to the formulæ of the beforonamed authorities.

No. of Sections.	Distance.		Area of Sections.	Wet Perimeter.	Hyd. Mean Depth.	Inclinations of Surface.	Mean Velocities.			Quantities of Discharge.			Remarks.
	Miles.	Chains.					Dubuat.	Fyctelwein.	Fillet.	Dubuat.	Fyctelwein.	Fillet.	
1	1	...	11,655	430	27.1	1:3,122	8.42	8.62	9.24	98,135	100,465	107,692	Oakhampton.
2	...	...	12,368	420	29.4	1:3,122	8.78	8.98	8.29	108,591	111,064	102,530	Bolwarra House.
3	+	34	10,445	430	24.2	1:3,122	7.97	8.14	8.76	83,246	85,022	91,498	West Maitland Bridge.
4	2	10	11,607	475	24.4	1:3,122	7.98	8.18	7.96	92,623	94,945	92,392	M'Dougal's House.
5	2	65	9,028	550	16.4	1:3,122	6.55	6.70	6.51	59,133	60,487	53,772	Point of Horseshoe Bend.
6	3	30	7,987	346	20.2	1:4,081	6.23	6.51	7.17	49,759	51,994	57,267	High-street embankment, Wallis' Creek, between sections 6 and 7.
7	4	50	8,330	500	16.6	1:5,040	5.04	5.31	5.18	43,999	44,232	43,149	
8	5	...	8,070	550	14.5	1:5,040	4.70	4.96	4.74	37,929	40,027	38,252	
9	5	20	5,293	260	20.3	1:5,040	5.57	5.89	4.96	29,482	31,175	26,253	
10	6	40	5,734	300	19.1	1:5,040	5.41	5.69	4.60	31,020	32,626	26,376	
11	6	55	10,182	450	22.6	1:5,040	5.89	6.19	5.18	59,971	63,026	52,742	
12	6	65	6,708	240	27.9	1:5,040	6.55	6.88	6.49	43,937	46,251	43,530	
13	7	40	6,870	300	22.9	1:5,040	5.93	6.23	5.05	40,739	42,800	34,693	West of Rev. M'Intire's house.
14	8	25	5,959	395	16.3	1:5,040	4.99	5.26	4.96	29,735	31,344	29,556	
15	8	65	5,687	270	21.0	1:5,040	5.69	5.97	4.68	32,359	34,351	26,615	Pituaeree Ferry, east of Rev. M'Intire's house.
16	8	75	5,969	300	19.8	1:5,613	5.17	5.49	7.82	30,859	32,769	46,677	Pituaeree Bridge.
17	9	45	4,938	260	19.0	1:6,187	4.78	5.13	4.02	23,603	25,331	19,850	Eekford's Scrub.
18	9	70	5,814	297	19.5	1:6,187	4.84	5.19	4.41	28,139	30,174	25,699	Do.
19	10	35	4,208	239	17.6	1:6,187	4.60	4.99	4.84	19,356	20,997	20,356	
20	10	50	5,087	252	20.1	1:6,187	4.92	5.27	3.99	25,028	26,808	20,297	
21	11	46	3,862	202	19.1	1:6,187	4.79	5.14	4.32	18,498	19,850	16,683	Narrowgut.
22	12	65	6,344	306	20.7	1:7,785	4.38	4.77	4.34	27,786	30,260	27,532	Largs, Knockhandy Point.
23	13	22	6,534	320	20.4	1:9,383	3.91	4.31	3.29	25,547	28,161	21,496	Knockhandy Point.
24	13	55	5,754	302	19.0	1:9,383	3.77	4.16	3.12	21,692	23,936	17,952	Narrowgut, Largs Point Ferry.
25	14	...	6,712	360	18.6	1:9,383	3.73	4.12	2.95	25,035	27,653	19,800	
26	15	20	5,761	307	18.7	1:9,383	3.74	4.13	3.30	21,546	23,792	19,011	Fisherman's Point.
27	16	18	6,882	395	22.5	1:9,383	4.11	4.53	3.54	28,285	31,175	24,362	
28	16	72	8,658	365	23.7	1:9,383	4.22	4.65	3.27	36,536	40,259	28,311	Ferry, Queen's Wharf, Morpeth.
29	17	8	8,594	470	18.2	1:9,383	3.69	4.07	3.34	31,711	34,977	28,703	Morpeth.
30	18	10	6,873	347	19.8	1:9,383	3.85	4.25	3.75	26,461	29,210	25,773	Phoenix Park, near junction of Paterson River, Paterson River, between sections 30 and 31.
31	18	40	11,974	510	23.4	1:9,383	4.19	4.57	3.45	50,271	54,721	42,310	
32	20	...	14,107	757	18.6	1:9,344	3.77	4.30	2.82	52,283	60,660	39,781	Eales' Flat.
33	27	46	10,782	430	25.0	1:9,344	4.38	4.78	3.82	47,025	51,537	41,187	Williams River, between sections 33 and 34.
34	28	36	19,196	815	23.5	1:9,344	4.25	4.64	3.12	81,583	89,069	59,891	Raymond Terrace.
35	29	56	26,178	1,030	25.4	1:9,344	4.42	4.82	3.17	115,706	126,177	82,984	Below Windeyer's Island.
36	35	...	16,233	760	21.3	1:9,344	4.04	4.42	3.10	65,581	71,749	50,322	Hexham (1).
37	36	10	15,414	760	20.2	1:9,344	3.94	4.30	2.82	60,731	66,280	43,467	Do. (2).
38	37	10	15,702	1,015	15.4	1:9,344	3.43	3.75	3.91	53,857	58,882	61,394	Do. (3).
39	45	...	33,358	1,900	17.6	1:9,344	3.65	4.02	3.16	124,360	136,700	107,624	Bullock Island.
40	46	...	24,509	930	26.4	1:9,344	4.47	4.92	3.94	109,675	120,485	96,664	IV Newcastle Survey, between Breckwaters.



HUNTER RIVER FLOOD, 1857.

TABLE showing approximately the quantities of Water discharged within certain periods of time.

Number of Sections.	1857.		Number of Hours.	Days, Total number of Days and Hours since commencement of Flood.	Singleton Bridge.							West Maitland Bridge.							Pitnacree Bridge.						
					Area of Sections in square feet.	Hyd. mean depth.	Inclination of surface of water, 1 : 1.	Velocity in feet per second.	Quantity in cubic feet per second.	Quantities discharged within certain periods, in cubic feet.	Total quantities discharged since commencement of Flood in cubic feet.	Area of Sections in square feet.	Hyd. mean depth.	Inclination of surface of water, 1 : 1.	Velocity in feet per second.	Quantities in cubic feet per second.	Quantities discharged within certain periods, in cubic feet.	Total quantities discharged since commencement of Flood, in cubic feet.	Area of Sections in square feet.	Hyd. mean depth.	Inclination of surface of water, 1 : 1.	Velocity in feet per second.	Quantities in cubic feet per second.	Quantities discharged within certain periods, in cubic feet.	Total quantities discharged since commencement of Flood in cubic feet.
	From	To																							
1	20 Aug.	0 p.m.	...	...	148	1 72	2923	2'24	331	.....	.....	2517	11'87	125861	0'90	2255	.....	.....	1300	5'75	448800	0'30	429	.....	.....
2	20 Aug.	0 p.m.	7	7	298	2'05	2917	2'44	730	18390000	18390000	2724	12'61	51325	1'45	3939	99274000	99274000	1412	6'22	99733	0'72	1029	25926000	25926000
3	20 "	7 "	20	12	958	4'45	2812	3'67	3043	54772000	73162000	2850	13'01	33934	1'83	5218	93937000	193211000	1479	6'49	63257	0'93	1381	24872000	5079000
4	21 "	0 a.m.	21	1	2090	9'33	2670	5'45	11399	41035000	214197000	2998	13'50	23775	2'20	6592	23732000	216943000	1548	6'76	44880	1'13	1752	6310000	57108000
5	21 "	1 "	21	2	2773	11'85	2505	6'22	17254	62114000	176311000	3104	13'86	20002	2'43	7537	27136000	24407000	1583	6'91	37400	1'25	1985	64256000	67150000
6	21 "	3 "	21	3	3408	13'85	2549	6'80	23180	83449000	25976000	3255	14'34	15752	2'78	9060	32500000	276669000	1631	7'09	28955	1'44	2354	8477500	72733500
7	21 "	5 "	21	4	4131	16'14	2495	7'42	30652	11034000	37010000	3409	14'82	13377	3'07	10469	37696000	314365000	1708	7'40	24259	1'59	2719	9790600	82524000
8	21 "	7 "	21	5	4804	19'24	2450	7'90	38694	13930000	50940000	3649	15'66	10981	3'49	12714	45770000	360135000	1825	7'73	19513	1'84	3351	12067000	94591000
9	21 "	9 "	21	6	5750	22'06	2416	8'33	47897	17243000	68183000	4010	15'54	8688	3'99	15648	56330000	41668000	1964	8'12	14960	2'15	4220	13857000	108448000
10	21 "	11 "	21	7	6533	24'01	2402	8'62	56363	20291000	88474000	4532	16'48	7106	4'44	20136	72439000	488957000	2174	8'84	11810	2'53	5486	16752000	128200000
11	21 "	1 "	21	8	7237	26'06	2405	8'84	63960	23025000	111499000	5140	17'25	6081	4'91	25250	90922000	579879000	2493	9'93	9756	2'94	7338	26419000	156190000
12	21 "	3 "	21	9	7978	28'19	2409	9'05	72221	26000000	137499000	5849	17'94	5399	5'32	31108	11200000	69187000	2792	10'90	8389	3'33	9287	33437000	188056000
13	21 "	5 "	21	10	8582	24'11	2423	9'20	78985	28435000	165334000	6589	18'83	4890	5'72	37719	13579000	827669000	3120	11'95	7357	3'72	11603	229826000	1229620000
14	21 "	7 "	21	11	9173	24'93	2438	9'33	85566	30804000	190738000	7427	19'66	4495	6'15	45667	16440000	992069000	3480	13'08	6552	4'13	14547	5165000	281476000
15	21 "	9 "	21	12	9707	25'61	2459	9'41	91394	32992000	22694000	8201	21'70	4162	6'64	55107	19839000	119045000	3813	14'07	5905	4'50	17172	61818000	343294000
16	21 "	11 "	21	1	10062	26'06	2480	9'47	98253	34291000	263913000	8986	23'10	3993	7'02	63959	22701000	1417469000	4080	14'78	5507	4'67	19050	68613000	411907000
17	21 "	1 p.m.	21	2	10396	26'45	2482	9'49	96373	34694000	298625000	9649	24'43	3753	7'44	71821	25856000	1676929000	4350	15'48	5024	5'06	22047	70374000	491281000
18	21 "	3 "	21	3	10658	26'91	2517	9'54	101690	35697000	335232000	10080	24'46	3711	7'47	75373	27135000	1947379000	4536	16'03	4905	5'20	23923	80123000	577404000
19	21 "	5 "	21	4	10810	27'03	2524	9'55	103200	37150000	372383000	10443	25'66	3714	7'67	80082	28829000	2235669000	4999	16'43	4905	5'34	25092	90329000	667773000
20	21 "	7 "	21	5	11039	27'26	2522	9'59	105890	38119000	410502000	10643	26'02	3754	7'86	83657	30117000	2536839000	4911	16'93	4987	5'38	26404	95053000	762786000
21	21 "	9 "	21	6	11307	27'65	2522	9'66	109230	19661000	69112000	10669	26'63	3855	7'67	84102	151409000	4999339000	5266	17'78	5180	5'40	28441	51195000	1274736000
22	21 "	11 "	21	7	11856	28'30	2514	9'79	116040	45952000	1066332000	11379	27'29	3993	7'63	86787	343679000	4999339000	5749	19'03	5473	5'44	31281	12387000	2513436000
23	22 "	1 p.m.	22	8	12180	28'73	2507	9'88	120290	34644000	1411272000	11667	27'84	4120	7'59	88491	1663699000	6068	19'77	5734	5'43	32917	94802000	3461456000	
24	22 "	3 p.m.	23	9	12431	28'98	2505	9'92	123359	62167000	2034442000	11875	28'21	4186	7'58	86934	45327000	1456879000	6304	20'33	5867	5'43	34238	17256000	5187056000
25	23 "	5 a.m.	23	10	12866	29'64	2497	10'05	129339	55870000	2593142000	12084	28'57	4222	7'59	91749	39627000	18531439000	6512	20'87	5944	5'47	35600	153800000	6725056000
26	23 "	7 p.m.	23	11	12823	29'62	2497	10'05	128840	231900000	2825042000	12084	28'57	4222	7'59	91749	165110000	20182539000	6512	20'87	5944	5'47	35600	64081000	7365866000
27	23 "	9 "	23	12	11933	28'34	2519	9'79	116780	109000000	3834042000	11544	27'75	4333	7'39	85233	73642000	27546739000	6276	20'25	6148	5'29	33227	287100000	10236966000
28	23 "	11 "	23	13	10555	26'72	2539	9'47	90997	86320000	4697242000	10506	25'75	4775	6'77	71179	61499000	3369669000	5775	19'79	7012	5'82	27871	24080000	1264466000
29	24 "	0 a.m.	24	1	8056	23'22	2681	8'59	69157	59751000	5294752000	8712	22'49	5455	5'91	51488	44485000	39145139000	4882	16'84	8235	4'17	20365	17595000	14404366000
30	24 "	2 "	24	2	6341	20'45	2651	8'10	51399	44401000	5738762000	7427	19'99	6203	5'23	38874	33587000	41508339000	4277	15'28	9736	3'65	15613	1340000	1575366000
31	24 "	4 "	24	3	5390	19'06	2673	7'79	42924	37086000	6106622000	6710	18'85	6900	5'45	30546	31575000	44661339000	3947	14'40	10946	3'65	12610	11414000	16894766000
32	24 "	6 "	24	4	4866	17'89	2698	7'51	36558	31860000	6425482000	6236	18'56	7333	5'21	32476	28660000	47467339000	3687	13'60	11968	3'11	11468	99082000	17885866000
33	24 "	8 "	24	5	4449	17'14	2715	7'33	32552	28124000	6707622000	5911	18'41	7769	4'29	25550	29939000	49761239000	3502	13'12	12823	2'95	10333	80820000	18783866000
34	24 "	10 "	24	6	4155	16'23	2720	7'12	29690	25539000	6963452000	5606	18'20	8264	4'33	24276	20974000	5189639000	3349	12'69	13800	2'80	9364	80912000	19587506000
35	1 Sept.	0 "	1 Sept.	1	3754	15'02	2741	6'83	25636	22159000	7184952000	5286	17'74	8850	4'13	21833	18864000	53745039000	3167	12'60	14960	2'62	8395	17176000	20395116000
36	2 "	2 "	2	2	3463	14'04	2749	6'60	22874	10763000	7382532000	5035	17'48	9389	3'99	20055	17319000	55476939000	3043	11'66	16029	2'48	7571	65421000	20099326000
37	3 "	4 "	3	3	3165	13'13	2764	6'36	20127	17390000	7556432000	4835	15'15	10012	3'82	18461	15950000	57071939000	2892	11'16	17261	2'36	6786	58633000	21545646000
38	4 "	5 "	4	4	2912	12'29	2776	6'14	17874	15443000	7710912000	4659	16'70	10547	3'67	17110	14782000	59550139000	2792	10'90	18318	2'25	6285	54305000	22688696000
39	5 "	6 "	5	5	2707	11'57	2785	5'95	16597	13907000	7849942000	4531	16'48	11149	3'56	15984	13909000	59941039000	2692	10'53	19513	2'15	5788	50011000	23588806000
40	6 "	7 "	6	6	2512	10'92	2794	5'75	14490	12520000	7975182000	4393	16'30	11834	3'43	15087	13035000	61244539000	2594	10'26	20874	2'12	5485	47399000	23662796000
41	7 "	8 "	7	7	2191	9'70	2809	5'44	11875	9950000	8180382000	4131	15'33	13215											

FLOODS IN THE HUNTER.—APPENDIX.

I.

RAINFALL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1840	South Head.....	.....	.....	.....	2.61	16.30	3.93	7.01	0.89	4.87	1.75	1.95	4.94	44.250*
1841	"	5.63	0.53	3.83	25.43	6.73	1.73	11.11	1.47	4.20	7.05	4.35	4.25	76.310
1842	"	5.82	11.06	3.07	7.84	5.51	0.27	6.60	3.80	1.10	0.07	0.14	3.04	48.320
1843	"	1.58	12.33	5.36	7.86	0.67	3.01	4.18	12.77	3.36	1.10	0.75	3.54	62.780
1844	"	0.88	1.88	2.28	1.31	1.95	10.04	2.89	2.94	3.72	24.69	4.51	4.57	70.670
1845	"	4.86	4.67	3.46	16.40	9.64	3.42	4.91	0.60	3.62	1.89	0.30	7.74	62.025
1846	"	1.00	5.91	2.69	1.85	1.43	5.61	2.31	5.48	5.94	2.75	3.97	5.48	43.833
1847	"	10.68	6.12	2.49	7.35	6.18	2.84	0.79	0.84	1.19	1.20	1.59	1.54	42.810
1848	"	8.03	2.55	13.85	2.78	0.85	5.47	11.63	1.80	3.37	5.35	0.48	2.02	59.170
1849	"	0.57	0.81	1.18	1.13	5.61	1.80	3.48	1.66	1.33	1.95	1.56	0.41	21.490
1850	"	1.37	1.73	4.80	4.27	1.22	3.52	10.16	1.44	4.50	8.66	1.69	1.52	44.875
1851	"	1.74	6.17	1.79	5.60	2.27	1.55	2.02	2.99	0.58	4.32	2.50	3.61	35.135
1852	"	3.39	0.87	5.17	1.25	5.41	10.30	0.39	5.05	3.17	2.28	4.80	1.51	43.775
1853	"	4.45	0.16	3.00	1.85	3.90	14.25	2.33	7.00	0.12	2.71	4.48	1.78	46.105
1854	"	3.09	0.11	4.67	3.40	0.89	8.46	1.64	1.52	2.50	1.08	1.54	0.39	29.275
1855	"	2.53	4.34	7.58	10.24	7.10	2.17	2.96	0.59	5.35	2.38	2.35	5.27	52.850
1856	Petersham .....	3.52	2.31	3.91	4.67	3.73	0.46	3.41	0.65	2.20	2.55	11.13	4.77	43.310
1857	"   to March, .....	3.02	6.66	4.39	6.04	5.74	5.39	5.55	4.56	1.54	5.26	1.51	1.26	50.920
1858	"   then, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	Double Bay to June, .....	1.16	1.31	3.74	5.02	11.85	5.94	0.61	0.79	1.42	3.72	2.48	2.10	40.140
1858	"   then, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	Sydney .....	6.99	7.22	1.02	0.44	0.97	4.33	4.67	0.29	10.90	0.30	1.31	3.62	42.044
1860	"	6.57	10.87	5.23	20.02	0.18	2.81	11.95	9.48	2.58	4.08	7.29	1.75	82.801
1861	"	3.39	3.37	4.40	24.49	1.57	1.84	4.77	7.72	1.77	2.71	1.62	0.61	58.360
1862	"	3.72	4.74	1.90	1.39	1.47	3.32	0.12	1.95	0.63	0.72	1.03	2.99	23.980
1863	"	6.45	6.31	5.64	6.30	0.40	5.85	1.41	6.39	3.27	3.48	0.68	0.91	47.080
1864	"	1.10	7.19	11.68	7.46	4.03	15.33	8.02	3.03	1.14	5.41	1.25	3.42	72.120
1865	"	5.07	3.94	0.95	2.40	1.05	5.30	1.89	2.99	1.10	0.92	9.88	0.77	36.278
1866	"	4.10	3.95	2.70	1.02	3.26	8.89	4.42	1.07	0.14	1.39	3.61	2.26	36.799
1867	"	1.73	3.69	12.05	17.48	3.83	12.64	8.62	0.98	3.35	0.21	.....	.....	58.510
Sums.	.....	111.64	120.70	122.92	197.31	119.74	150.52	124.05	90.83	78.99	99.98	79.25	76.90	1,376.015
Means.	.....	4.135	4.470	4.553	7.047	4.277	5.376	4.430	3.244	2.821	3.571	2.935	2.844	49.143

\* Nine months. Observations of Rain were begun at South Head in April, 1840.

II.

NUMBER of Rainy Days in New South Wales.

Year.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
1840	South Head.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16	15	13	6	14	13	7	11	108*
1841	"	17	6	18	13	12	7	14	7	10	10	14	14	142
1842	"	12	14	14	9	9	8	9	15	14	11	8	15	137
1843	"	14	17	20	13	17	18	13	16	11	10	10	8	168
1844	"	17	16	5	14	10	12	14	17	12	15	15	9	157
1845	"	11	14	10	15	15	9	12	7	8	14	4	14	132
1846	"	6	9	15	9	8	12	10	14	18	16	10	12	139
1847	"	17	12	16	14	13	9	10	11	13	10	11	6	142
1848	"	18	14	10	14	10	8	15	15	7	17	10	17	155
1849	"	11	15	4	10	13	11	14	11	15	10	15	11	140
1850	"	12	17	12	12	11	15	22	10	14	17	9	6	157
1851	"	8	12	12	17	14	12	15	10	6	11	15	10	142
1852	"	12	8	17	7	13	11	10	16	12	13	14	10	143
1853	"	16	9	13	10	9	13	11	10	7	9	14	9	130
1854	"	14	10	16	12	9	19	6	11	10	8	13	8	136
1855	"	12	10	15	17	7	10	13	4	12	13	16	19	138
1856	Petersham .....	13	13	12	11	9	6	9	5	8	9	12	9	116
1857	"   to March, .....	10	12	13	16	15	12	8	12	7	14	8	8	135
1858	"   then, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	Double Bay, to June, .....	6	8	12	13	12	14	11	9	9	16	14	15	139
1858	"   then, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	Sydney .....	18	10	12	4	6	13	9	6	18	6	11	15	128
1860	"	8	17	17	14	6	9	18	19	19	19	17	19	182
1861	"	15	16	19	17	10	11	12	18	6	13	10	10	157
1862	"	13	9	13	13	7	10	4	9	7	10	9	7	111
1863	"	14	14	16	14	10	19	8	14	10	16	6	11	152
1864	"	11	16	23	19	20	14	10	15	12	17	8	12	187
1865	"	14	9	11	11	14	11	12	10	8	7	12	9	128
1866	"	17	17	15	7	14	17	14	11	5	17	13	10	149
1867	"	10	13	14	23	15	12	7	7	14	4	.....	.....	119
Sums.	.....	346	337	374	361	324	337	323	315	306	338	295	304	3,669
Means.	.....	12.8	12.5	13.9	12.9	11.6	12.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	12.1	10.9	11.3	141.8

\* Nine months.

These Tables were furnished to the Sydney Water Commission by G. R. Smalley, Esq., Government Astronomer.

REPORT showing amount of Rain and Evaporation registered at South Head and Sydney, during the period between 1852 and 1867, October 14, inclusive.

Year.	South Head.		Sydney.			Remarks.	
	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Evaporation.		
1852	inches. 43·775	143	inches. .....	.....	.....	Observations at South Head were discontinued from 1856 to 1865 inclusive.	
1853	46·105	130	.....	.....	.....		
1854	29·275	136	.....	.....	.....		
1855	52·850	138	.....	.....	.....		
1856	.....	.....	43·300	*	.....		*No record of the number of days.
1857	.....	.....	50·950	136	.....		
1858	.....	.....	39·595	130	.....		
1859	.....	.....	42·044	128	.....		
1860	.....	.....	82·301	182	41·183		Observations of evaporation were not taken until the middle of 1859.
1861	.....	.....	58·360	157	49·520		
1862	.....	.....	23·980	111	76·820		
1863	.....	.....	47·080	152	58·819		
1864	.....	.....	72·120	187	50·564		
1865	.....	.....	36·260	128	52·656		
1866	38·509	93	36·799	149	46·206		
1867	50·230	67	58·406	114	29·351		
Sums...	260·744	707	591·695	1,574	405·119		
Means..	43·457	118	49·308	143	50·640		

[Report from the Secretary on the loss of crops by floods in the Hunter River, from Oakhampton to Tomago.]

Public Works Office,  
Sydney, 28 July, 1870.

To the President of the Hunter River Floods Commission.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received at a meeting of the Commission held April 11th, 1870, I have the honor to submit herewith a volume containing information relative to the loss of crops, &c., by floods in the Hunter River, under the following heads:—Name of owner; name of occupier; total area of farm, in acres; total area of flooded land, in acres; amount of rent; area of flooded land under crop, in acres; nature of crop; amount of injury done to crops; other losses; how often flooded since 1857.

I have personally collected the statistics in that tract of country extending from Oakhampton to the boundary of the Raymond Terrace district, together with the Paterson as far as the township. Mr. Bolding, P.M., kindly assisted by obtaining similar information in the Raymond Terrace district.

By reference to the volume containing the particulars of the damage done, it will be observed that the produce of the districts about Maitland, Morpeth, and the Paterson, consists chiefly of maize, lucerne, and potatoes; that 9,208 acres of cultivation land were submerged during the height of the floods, and that 8,357 acres of crop were destroyed; the difference being attributable to the fact that a portion of the land was under water for so short a time that the crops received little or no injury therefrom.

Whilst procuring the above information, I found, from careful inquiries, in which the quantities given varied, according to the locality and nature of the soil, from 25 to 80 bushels, that the average yield of maize per acre for the whole district is 45 bushels; of potatoes, 5 tons; and that lucerne produces 1 ton per acre for each cutting, and may be mown from four to five times a year.

Taking these averages as my basis, I find that the special damage to each species of crop in the districts above Raymond Terrace is as follows:—Maize, 3,709 acres, the value of which, allowing 45 bushels to the acre and 2s. 6d. a bushel, is £20,863; potatoes, 686 acres, at 5 tons to the acre, and at £3 a ton, is £10,290; lucerne, 3,964 acres. The damage to this crop is not merely the loss of one cutting, for the roots being in most instances entirely destroyed, the land has to be ploughed up and resown, after which the lucerne is not fit to mow for some months; the farmer therefore loses several cuttings, besides the expense of resowing. I shall not then, I think, be wrong in reckoning the injury as equivalent to the loss of five cuttings, which at the average above mentioned, and at £2 a ton, will be £39,640.

Besides the growing crops, 2,390 tons of stacked hay have been destroyed, which, at an average value of £3 a ton, will amount to £7,170. The damage done to houses and fencing I have estimated to be £3,200; shewing a total of £81,163 for the districts above Raymond Terrace (this does not include the town of West Maitland).

In the districts extending from Raymond Terrace to Tomago, the total area of occupied land under water during the height of the flood was 11,071 acres, of which 4,862 were cultivated. The total value of crops lost is £35,799; of stacked hay, £1,095; and the loss of stock, damage to houses and fencing, is estimated at £529 more, giving a total for these districts of £38,683. The total loss from Oakhampton to Tomago is therefore about £119,846. The loss of live stock has been very trifling, but in the Lower Hunter the destruction of poultry, from which considerable weekly profit was obtained, has been very great. The houses damaged were chiefly slab huts of an inferior description and of slight value.

With reference to the loss of hay, with forms a large item in the total, great neglect has been shown in not providing raised stages; for in many instances, if the hay had been placed on trestles a few feet above the ground it would have been saved, and the increased value would in some measure have compensated for the loss of growing crops.

A considerable portion of the flooded area consists of grazing land, the damage to which it would be difficult to estimate in money; but the grass being destroyed, many of the farmers are put to much expense in buying food for their cattle and horses.

The loss recorded represents only the immediate injury done, as it would be quite impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the loss suffered by the farmers through the *souring* of the land, through being compelled to resow or in some instances being obliged to leave their farms unbilled for months until the land becomes sufficiently dry for cultivation, and indeed many having lost their crops have not even the means of buying seed, and therefore the land must remain uncultivated.

I have observed that the "planter's friend" receives little or no injury from the water, and am told that many farmers purpose sowing a few acres next year. If they are successful, no doubt in a few years sugar-growing will be extensively carried on in these districts.

The rent *nominally* paid by tenants, for cultivation land in the Upper Hunter, varies from £1 to £5 an acre; in a few cases more, a fair average would be about £2 5s. On the Lower Hunter a large proportion of the land is not cultivated, but used for grazing, and is let for a lump sum. The average yearly rent is about 17s. an acre. Except in the higher parts of the flooded land, I am informed that after high floods the landlords (with a few exceptions) remit a considerable portion of the yearly rent.

I have not been able to obtain any reliable information as to the number of times that farms in different localities have been flooded since the year 1857. Some of those on low lands are inundated by nearly every *fresh*, whilst others situated on the higher portions are submerged only during extremely high floods, but even in these cases the information to be obtained is vague and uncertain. The farmers generally agree that the floods of 1870 have caused more damage than any previous inundations, owing principally to their occurrence at the time of the year when crops were just fit for harvesting, and from the succession of floods and the length of time over which they spread; for not only have the farmers lost their summer crops, but have been prevented from putting in their winter crops, which I am informed in many cases are the most remunerative.

The returns which I have collected, extending from Oakhampton to Tomago, show the total area of *occupied land* subject to floods to be 26,965 acres, whereas the actual *flooded area* between the same points, calculated from the plan (showing the extent of land inundated), is 47,276 acres, leaving a balance of 20,311 acres of unoccupied land, probably mainly situated in the Hexham Swamps and the swamps at the head of the Wallis' Creek waters.

It will be observed that the accuracy of the information recorded depends upon the truth of the statements made by the farmers; but I have no reason to suppose (except in a few cases) that they have exaggerated their losses; I think therefore, that the above estimate may be taken as tolerably correct.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. E. FAITHFULL,  
Secretary.

[*Report upon a scheme of relieving the channel of the Hunter during floods by a cutting from Oakhampton to Hexham, forwarded to the Commission by A. Dodds, Esq., M.L.A.*]

One of the causes of the flooding of the Hunter is the winding and tortuous character of the channel of that river in its passage from West Maitland to Morpeth; and another and more serious one is the choking up of the passage at the confluence of the Paterson and Williams Rivers. These two rivers are generally in flood and fill the channel before the main body of the Hunter reaches the junction, and the surplus waters are thus dammed up. To avoid the blocking up of the outlet by the meeting of the three rivers, and to provide an extra and practicable run for the surplus waters, one calculated to do the work required effectively is the scheme here proposed.

The route pursued is indicated in the accompanying plan\* of the locality. When the Hunter attains a certain height during flood, a cutting commencing at the bend of the river near Oakhampton, passing along through low lands subject to flood, under the long bridge at West Maitland into the Fishery Creek; thence into Wallis' Creek to Rathluba; at this point a tunnel will be required of say a quarter of mile in length; thence into Quart Pot Creek; thence into the swamps at Hexham; and finally into the Hunter again near Hexham, where the channel is so made that the flood-waters make no perceptible difference in the discharge.

\* Separate Appendix B.

The estimated length is about 10 miles, the cutting to be 100 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, the earth taken from the cutting to be placed along sides, so as to raise the banks that the whole depth may be 10 feet. Such outlet will be sufficient to allow the surplus waters to escape, flowing steadily and without interruption, easing the true channel, and benefiting the low lands through which the cutting passes.

No levels have yet been taken, nor trial sections made, but a rough calculation of the estimated cost is as follows:—Allowing 2s. 6d. per yard cubic for the excavation, there will be in each mile 117,333 cubic yards; or, in round numbers, say 120,000 yards, which at 2s. 6d. will be £15,000 per mile, and for ten miles £150,000.

In this estimate no allowance is made for bridges over roads, but these will be but few. 1st, the Oakhampton Road, a bridge will be required; 2nd, main road to Singleton—here it will pass under the long bridge, requiring no other; 3rd, the railway, a more serious matter; 4th, the Mount Vincent Road—here the channel will be through a tunnel, obviating the necessity for a bridge; 5th, the Maitland and Nowcastle Road, requiring a large bridge; 6th, the railway, again requiring another bridge; but with all these requirements the scheme is the best and cheapest yet submitted to the public, and the trial sections might have the effect of lessening the cost just mentioned—at least the matter is worth a trial.

I have, &c.,  
J. M. MACKAY,  
Council Surveyor,  
Newcastle.

A. Dodds, Esq., M.L.A.

[*Letter from Mr. Creeer to the Commission, on the subject of straightening the Hunter River between West Maitland and Morpeth.*]

To the Hunter River Floods Inquiry Commission.

Gentlemen,

I desire to offer a few additional remarks as evidence on the subject of flood prevention, which have suggested themselves to my mind from the various questions placed before me when giving my former evidence before the Commission. It appeared to me, after my examination, the principal questions involved were,—the effect of any improvements above Morpeth that would tend to shorten and straighten the river, and thus let the flood-waters down quicker on the lands above and below Morpeth, and whether the district is of sufficient importance to justify the cost of such an undertaking.

1st. I would remark that any improvement that will tend to shorten and straighten the river at any particular point, so as to shorten the distance to the sea, will be a benefit to the whole district, both below and above Morpeth.

I will try and demonstrate this by showing the effect of straightening and shortening that part of the river between Maitland and Morpeth, with which I am better acquainted; and if it can be shown that it will have a good effect in this instance, I take it for granted it will have the same good effect on any other part of the river.

The length of the river at present from the Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland, to the Morpeth punt, as marked on Mr. Moriarty's plan—commencement of first cut—is about 18 miles; and it is admitted, I think, by the Commission, that this distance, by straightening the river, can be reduced to 3 miles. Suppose yourself then to be standing at that point at the Horse-shoe Bend, and you observe the first flood-wave begin to rise, and you throw on the head of the wave a float—how far below Morpeth would the float be, having only 3 miles to travel, instead of travelling 18 miles, as at present, before it reached Morpeth? Would it not naturally be 15 miles below Morpeth, even allowing the 3 miles to be in proportion as crooked as the present 18 miles. Then add to this the increased velocity of the stream, through giving the whole of the fall now in the 18 miles of the most serpentine and crooked river in the Colony into 3 miles of straight running. This then, added to the 15 miles already saved in distance, would I believe send the head of the first flood-wave at least 30 miles below Morpeth in the same time as, under existing circumstances, would be entering Morpeth. Here then is 30 miles of distance from Maitland to the sea, in the length of river, and the beneficial effect of this in preventing floods I think none will deny. Of course the river would require improvement below Morpeth, as far down as Hexham, such as I have already mentioned in my former evidence when before the Commission.

Then again, it has, from observation, always appeared to me that when the river is in flood, that the current or stream of water travels a much greater distance than the usual channel of the river, because of the channel of the river being so very crooked.

When the river is in flood, I have noticed that the timber and debris coming down with the current or stream, instead of following the centre of the channel of the river, keeps travelling in a diagonal course across the river, and bounds from bend to bend, and bank to bank, in its downward course. This is the case more particularly on that part of the river I have been referring to, between Maitland and Morpeth; and thus, in consequence of the channel being so very serpentine and crooked, the progress of the flood waters is very much retarded in its course to the sea; while at the same time the stream, travelling in this diagonal course, adds considerably to the distance it has to travel; so much so, that instead of it having to travel 18 miles, it travels something like 25 or 30 miles.

If all this distance, then, can be reduced to 3 miles of straight running, and all the fall of 18 or 20 miles given to 3 miles, adding to this the increased velocity of the stream—if all this can be established (and I think it can) very much has been done with a view to prevent floods in the Hunter River District.

If the scheme I have already pointed out was adopted, viz., shortening and straightening the river, with these additional suggestions, I conscientiously believe that Maitland, Morpeth, and the lands below Morpeth, would be to a very great extent if not altogether free from floods; because the first flood-wave in the same time it now enters Morpeth would be down very near as far as Hexham, and instead of the river rising to the height it does now in time of floods, simply because the water cannot get away, with the improvements suggested, as the flood waters came down the river would empty them into the sea.

With reference to the cost, you will see how I proposed to raise the money, in the report of a lecture I delivered on this subject, and which I handed to the Commission when giving my former evidence.\*

With reference as to whether the district is of sufficient importance to justify the cost of such an undertaking, I need scarcely say that the importance of the Hunter River District is well known and admitted throughout the Colony; it has for years been the principal source of supply to Sydney, and the revenue derived from its import and export trade with Sydney and the northern districts is larger perhaps than that of any other district in the Colony; so that this district is justly entitled to the favourable considerations of the Government. And it will be obvious to all having the interests of the Colony at large, that any steps that may be taken to prevent floods in this district, and thus confer a direct benefit on this district, will at the same time be conferring a benefit on the Colony at large. I have already pointed out to what extent I think the district ought to contribute; but the Government ought to undertake the work, and I am sure the Hunter River District will do their part. I might, in conclusion, just draw your attention to the losses suffered by the Government by floods in this district, in having, from time to time, large quantities of the railway lines and bridges washed away.

May I therefore express a hope that the Report of the Commission will be of such a character as will point out and show the necessity for the Government to undertake a general scheme of flood prevention for the Hunter River District,—

And remain,

Your humble servant,

JOSEPH CREER.

[*Letters from Mr. Dangar, Singleton, to the Hunter River Flood Commission.*]

Nootsfield, 23 September, 1869.

Sir,

I enclose you, as desired, an epitome of the weather report kept by me since January.

In answer to Mr. Moriarty's question as to the amount of land which might be irrigated, and its value increased thereby, on both sides of the Hunter, from Maitland to Aberdeen, I think about 142,000 acres would be near the thing—averaging the good land at one mile wide.

I might observe that as we have not yet had a simultaneous flood in the Goulburn and Hunter we can only assume that if such occurred the rise would of course be much higher than we have seen it.

I think also that a flood caused by the Goulburn and Cockfighters Creek is quicker in coming down than one from the heads of the Hunter.

I remain,

Yours truly,

W. J. DANGAR.

G. E. Faithfull, Esq.

Weather report, Nootsfield, from 1st January, 1869, to 27th September, 1869.

	Inches.		Inches.
January 1 .....	0·05	April 9 rain .....	0·09
2 to 5 dry .....	...	10 do. ....	1·02
6 .....	0·08	11 & 12 dry .....	...
7 to 9 dry .....	...	13 rain .....	0·10
10 rain .....	0·18	14 dry .....	...
11 do. ....	0·04	15 rain .....	0·30
12 to 20 dry .....	...	16 to 29 dry .....	...
21 rain .....	0·51	30 rain .....	0·23
22 to 29 dry .....	...	May 1 to 3 dry .....	...
30 rain .....	1·33	4 rain .....	0·12
31 do. ....	0·98	5 rain .....	0·15
February 1 to 7 dry .....	...	6 do. ....	0·34
8 rain .....	0·48	7 dry .....	...
9 to 10 dry .....	...	8 rain .....	0·42
11 rain .....	0·22	9 to 18 dry .....	...
12 dry .....	...	19 .....	0·40
13 rain .....	0·15	20 to June 9 dry .....	...
14 light showers .....	0·03	June 10 rain .....	0·20
15 do. ....	0·08	11 & 12 dry .....	...
16 do. ....	0·15	13 rain .....	0·25
17 to 19 dry .....	...	14 & 15 dry .....	...
20 rain .....	0·07	16 rain .....	1·43
21 to March 7 dry .....	...	17 dry .....	...
March 8 .....	0·27	18 rain .....	0·75
9 to 17 dry .....	...	19 to 22 dry .....	...
18 rain .....	0·28	23 rain .....	0·15
19 do. ....	1·52	24 to July 18 dry .....	...
20 do. ....	0·03	July 19 heavy rain .....	2·30
21 & 22 .....	0·80	20 to 27 dry .....	...
23 to 25 dry .....	...	28 rain .....	0·50
26 rain .....	0·14	29 to August 22 dry .....	...
27 dry .....	...	August 23 rain .....	0·30
28 rain .....	0·27	24 to September 9 dry .....	...
29 to April 1 dry .....	...	September 10 rain .....	0·45
April 2 rain .....	0·37	11 to 17 dry .....	...
3 do. ....	1·55	18 rain .....	0·40
4 do. ....	1·14	19 to 27 dry .....	...
5 do. ....	0·11		
6 do. ....	0·09	Total .....	20·82
7 & 8 dry .....	...		

Rain fell more or less on forty-five days; the greatest fall being on 19th July (2·30), which rose the river considerably.

W. J. DANGAR.

Nootsfield,

\* (*Extract from Report*).—As regards the funds necessary to perform the works he had suggested, he did not pretend to be a financier, but he would give his ideas as to how the money might be procured. An Act of Parliament would have to be obtained forming a River Corporation for the term of ten years, after which period he believed the revenue derived from the navigation of the river would far exceed the expenditure. According to Mr. Moriarty's report 35,000 acres of land were flooded in this district; this, taxed at 2s. per acre, would in ten years yield £35,000. A tax of 5 per cent. on the three towns and house property in the district would bring in another sum of £35,000. If this were supplemented to an equal extent by the Government we should have £140,000, which he believed would exceed the sum required to carry out the improvements he had named, and he believed that in a few years the Government would receive back treble the amount they expended in revenue.

Neotsfield, Singleton, 21 May, 1870.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a copy from my book of the rainfall here, from September 1869 to date, as desired by you.

I remain,

Yours truly,

W. J. DANGAR.

RAINFALL registered at Neotsfield, from 27th of September 1869 to 20th of May 1870.

Inches.		Inches.	
5th October .....	0.65	2nd and 3rd November .....	0.14
6th cloudy, shower .....	0.10	5th muggy, W. to E. storm .....	0.72
16th and night of .....	0.75	13th W. to E. storm .....	0.65
18th muggy, S.E. ....	0.24	19th W. to E. storm .....	0.95
Night of 18th, and 19th .....	0.60	20th W. to E. showery .....	0.04
20th S.E. ....	0.30	22nd E., part last night .....	1.19
23rd muggy, storm .....	0.25	23rd showery .....	0.14
28th and 29th storm .....	0.18	24th W. ....	0.48
31st and 1st November, showery, light.....	0.38	1st December W. to E. ....	0.06
8th storm .....	0.17	Night of 17th 1.03, on 18th '33.....	1.36
23rd December showery .....	0.80	Do. 18th '34, and 19th '6 .....	0.40
24th and 25th storms .....	0.35	Do. 19th '25, on 20th '8 .....	0.33
27th N.W. storm .....	0.43	Do. 20th '27, on 21st '4.....	0.31
28th W. to S. do. ....	0.47	Do. 28th .....	0.42
3rd and 4th January, 1870.....	0.60	29th .....	0.50
15th S. to S.E. ....	1.90	30th, and night of .....	1.54
19th S.E. ....	0.56	31st .....	0.17
27th S.E. ....	1.20	Night of 4th April .....	0.70
28th W. to E. ....	0.04	6th .....	0.10
25th February .....	0.33	14th April, night of, and morning of 15th	0.27
26th S. ....	0.90	Night of 21st 1.50, on 22nd '7 .....	1.57 Flood.
1st March showers S. ....	0.30	Do. 22nd .....	0.20 "
Night of 1st .....	0.38	Do. 23rd .....	3.63 "
Do. 2nd '80, on 2nd '15.....	0.95	Do. 24th .....	0.48 "
5th and night of 4th .....	1.70	1st May.....	0.03 "
Night of 5th '50, and on 6th '32 .....	0.82	4th .....	0.06
Do. 7th and on 8th .....	0.55	11th, night of .....	1.35 "
Do. 8th '85, and 9th '70.....	1.55	12th .....	1.58 "
Do. 9th '98, and 10th '14 .....	1.12	13th, showers yesterday .....	0.21 "
Do. 11th March, and on 12th .....	0.90	Night of 19th .....	0.60 } No rise
Do. 12th S.E. ....	0.40	20th .....	0.17 } in river.
15th showers .....	0.15		
Night of 15th '36, and on 16th '85 .....	1.21	Total .....	42.90
Do. 16th '75, and on 17th '64 .....	1.39		

Heaviest falls on nights of 17th March and 23rd of April.

Fifteen inches fell from 25th of February to the 21st of March, but did not cause such a flood as the four days in April, and a day and night in May.

Three (3) inches of rain in 12 to 18 hours, if general, would now cause a flood, but four inches in double the time or a little more hardly would I think.

On the 12th and 13th May the Cockfighter was very high, and the rain very general.

W. J. DANGAR.

[Letter from Mr. Fountain to the Commission, on the subject of Floods in the Hunter River.]

Mr. Faithfull,  
Sir,

5 October, 1869.

Seeing a notice in the paper wishing for information respecting the floods in the Hunter River District, I have witnessed too many to my sorrow; I was nearly ruined by them, and I think that it is my duty to give you my opinion, as living at Raymond Terrace upwards of fifteen years, and through industry and hard work saved a little money and took a farm on the junction of the Williams River to the Hunter, Raymond Terrace, and the floods came and swept off our crops. Now my belief is if there was a channel cut, beginning at or near Myers, at Salt Ash—from there through the moors to Morpeth Swamp, Port Stephens—from there to Duckhole Swamp—from there to the Williams River, about a mile above Raymond Terrace—from Williams River through Mr. Scott's Swamp—from there through large swamp above Dummoro Bridge, through the Paterson River, to an elbow in the Hunter, a little above Mrs. Dickson's house—that will relieve all the rivers I think; that would be improving thousands of acres of land that is useless now. At the time of the flood of 1867 my attention was drawn to the coves I thought the water ought to go. I have taken a farm for my son on Bolwarra, and I have been over the ground near which my proposed line runs, and if any one wishes me I would be most happy to point it out to them, as I have got horses at Bolwarra. I think the interest of the Williams River and the Paterson and the Lower Hunter ought to be considered as well as the Maitland; and if that my information and proposed line is taken, that will relieve all the rivers; more than that, it will take the water from Cabbage-tree and Prayden Groves instead of flooding them. I am satisfied that would not take but a very little good land, but be the means of making thousands of acres of swamp land into grazing land; I am fully convinced that it can be done; I gave an essay on it some time ago; I propose a part of it could be done by prison labour, but that I leave to higher power.

I remain yours,  
HENRY FOUNTAIN,  
Market-square, Newcastle.

[Letter from Mr. Scobie to the Commission, on the subject of floods in the Hunter River.]

To the Hunter River Floods Inquiry Commission.  
Gentlemen,

West Maitland, 29 October, 1869.

In accordance with your invitation I venture to address you in reference to floods in the Hunter, with a view to their mitigation. In looking over Mr. Moriarty's able Report on Floods in the Hunter, the third plan mentioned on page 30 does not appear to me to have had the attention bestowed on it that it deserves, as it has several advantages over the other plans suggested. It is the shortest way to Morpeth, it would leave the river at a place where the water in great floods would be several feet higher than at the Horseshoe Bend; it would relieve the river from a point where flood damage begins to be most serious; it would lessen the current in the river at West Maitland, and thereby lessening the destruction of town property along its bank, which the other plans, beginning lower down, would increase, in consequence of the greater rapidity of the stream; its influence would be felt higher up the river, where considerable damage is done, and levées could be made along the course of the river from the first point of overflow, with more safety at least to the place the other plans begin at.

In addressing you now my object is to get a survey and estimate of the cost of a channel by the way I will try to point out, and if after consideration you do not see more serious objections to this than to other plans that may be proposed. The channel I propose should leave the river a little below Graham's on the Durham side, or close to Pearse's house, where the bank is probably about 35 feet above summer level for a short distance only; thence into a lagoon about 600 yards long; then up a gully to the Paterson Road, where the fence on the right hand side going to the Paterson terminates across this road;

road; then down a gully terminating near McFaden's house; from the lagoon to this point is forest land, and some of the cutting would be deep, distance about 900 yards; from McFaden's to the river at Largs, a distance of about 2,100 yards, by a hollow bounded on one side by high forest land, and on the other by cultivation land, with a depth of probably not more than 10 feet above high-tide mark at Largs; then on by the river to near the Largs Ferry; then across a neck of land to near section 16 as marked on plan; then on by the river to Morpeth, a distance altogether of probably less than 4 miles and a half.

If the bottom of this channel on leaving the river was 10 feet above summer level, and of sufficient capacity to carry off say 2 or 3 feet of the extreme height of great floods, then levées could be made with a large degree of safety, for the protection of all property from the point of commencement to above Largs; the river would also require to be widened from Largs downwards, and the material removed in so doing formed into levées for the protection of the adjacent property. In the absence of the necessary knowledge which an accurate survey would supply, I cannot give anything like an approximate idea of the cost of the plan sketched out, but I think it would be less than the others, owing to the less distance to run and the greater height of the water at the entrance; a smaller cut would suffice to carry off the same amount of water than by the more level and longer routs. There would be the cost of bridges, land taken, severance, &c., which would be items in any plan of canals, but probably less by this than any other plan yet proposed. All levées or banks exposed to currents should have a very gentle slope, say 1 in 3 or 4, and be well grassed with small couch grass, and seeping water would not be permanent from the beginning to Largs, most of it, channel and levées included, would be excellent grazing land.

Some objections can be urged against this plan and likely any other that can be proposed. It may be said that the stream would be so rapid that it could not be controlled, and that it would be do much damage to the banks at its outfall in the river; but I would ask your attention to a stream somewhat similar in very high flood, which does little damage in its course if we except the railway, which was built across it; I refer to the overflow from Wallis' Creek through East Maitland, and on into the river just above Morpeth, augmented in its course by overflows from the river. I have reason to believe that this stream in some conditions of floods is equal in volume to all the overflow over the West Maitland side of the river, including also Wallis' Creek. These conditions are when floods are of long duration, at or about their greatest height, the back hollows then become full, and the whole of the overflow upwards escapes by the way mentioned. Mr. Alexr. Wilkinson, who has had perhaps more boating experience during floods than any one else here, states this in great floods to be the most rapid stream about Maitland, still we see no tearing up of the soil in its channel.

Then again it may be said that it will precipitate the water in much greater quantities than would otherwise take place on to the lands about Morpeth. Now, if the object is to prevent the flooding of the lands, and the whole of the water is to be conveyed to the sea, it is for you gentlemen to say what the difference will be, if say two-thirds is conveyed by one channel and one-third by another, or if the whole be conveyed by one.

But putting aside all other considerations, there is one of great weight in reference to the flooding of Morpeth, which is, in these floods which are most dreaded, those of great height and long continuance, when all the hollows upwards are filled, and the whole flood-waters are rolling on to the sea, I say no contrivance of canals upwards could make Morpeth worse.

The protection of the country from Morpeth downwards will have to be accomplished principally by dredging and levées. Levées would not require to be of great height downwards, and ought to be of great use in giving scouring action to flood waters, and help both the navigation and discharging power of the river. Those living down the river object to those above them using means for their protection, while it is as open for those down as for those up to protect themselves. Now floods are destructive to both lives and property, and all should be able to make use of the river in sending flood-waters by it, and thereby protect themselves. We are something like a community living in a country frequented with tigers, where nobody would be allowed to put up protections for their stock or shut their door to save themselves, for fear by so doing the tiger might go further and take some bodies, or somebody else.

I think the discharging capacity of the navigable part of the river is very much under-estimated as compared with the discharging capacity say at Singleton Bridge, where there is a large escape of water at the back of the town and down by Neotsfield; the discharge is not so great at below Windeyer's Island after having received the Paterson and Williams according to the report, while I have tried to show that the full height of the Hunter's flood passes on to the sea in some conditions of floods, and about the conditions that the report professes the discharges to have been taken. When I was examined before the Commission at Maitland, a great deal of weight was attached to the fact that a considerable diminution of fall takes place from Oakhampton downwards; now, while I think that a drawback, I do not think it is so to the same extent where there is constantly deep water in the channel as where it is shallow; where water is deep it does not require so much fall to enable it to discharge at the same rate as if shallow. I will now take the liberty of copying part of an article on rivers from the *Oxford Encyclopedia* which seems in harmony with what we observe. Speaking of the velocities of flowing waters, it states—“That their velocities depends much more on the quantity and depth of the water, and on the compression of the upper waters on the lower, than on the declivity of the bed; consequently, whenever the bed of a river or canal is to be dug, the declivity must not be distributed equally throughout the whole length, but, to give a swifter current to the water, the declivity must be much greater in the beginning of its course than towards its end, where the declivity must be almost insensible, as is the case in all natural rivers; for when they approach the sea their declivity is little or nothing, yet they flow with a rapidity so much the greater as they contain a greater volume of water; so that in great rivers, although a large extent of their bed next the sea should be absolutely horizontal, yet their waters do not cease to flow, and to flow even with greater rapidity, both from the impulsion of the back waters, and from the compression of the upper waters on the lower in the same section.”

I am, &c.,

ROBERT SCOBIE.

P.S.—Sufficient stone would have to be passed through to regulate the quantity of water thought desirable to pass by the proposed channel. Excuse errors, as I am more accustomed to farming than writing.—R.S.

[*Letter from Mr. Shaw to the Commission, on the subject of cutting a canal from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens.*]

To the Flood Committee,  
Gentlemen,

Raymond Terrace,  
4 April, 1870.

Having been a resident at Raymond Terrace for upwards of twenty years, I trust I may be pardoned for submitting a plan I think feasible for easing the Rivers Hunter and Williams in time of flood, the cost of which would not be very large when compared with other projects propounded. The Lower Hunter has but little to fear excepting when the Williams is in flood, and comes down at same time—when both rivers meeting at right angles, both tend to keep each other up, consequently, the low lands get flooded. My proposal is to cut a canal at the Terrace, through a gap at the back of the town, between Muree and the Quarry Hill, and so reach the sea at Port Stephens, *via* Tillegary Creek, which creek is very wide and salt water—the distance being about 9 miles; whereas the water has now to flow 21 miles to Newcastle before it can relieve itself. The country on the other side of the Quarry Hill is very low and swampy—of no value whatever, consisting of boggy sandy soil, unlocated, and during winter mostly under water. The cuttings would be very slight, not averaging above 8 feet cutting excepting at the Terrace, where the gap would be about 30 feet deep. Nature seems to point out the course, as all the waters on the other side of the Grahamstown Swamp fall eastward.

I have subjoined a rough sketch\* of the course I propose on the other side.

Apologizing for thus long intruding,  
I have, &c.,

W. B. SHAW.

\* Separate  
Appendix A.

[*Appendix to Mr. E. O. Middleton's evidence, read before the Commission, April 11th, 1870.*]

The subject of preventing by artificial means the recurrence of such floods as have lately devastated the Hunter River District has been so often written upon, and so many theories have been propounded, that it will help to explain what my own views are if I first offer objections to those of others.

One favourite idea is that by cutting a canal in this or that place, so as to make the run of the water as short as possible, it would get away more quickly, prevent accumulation, and consequent flood. This is a very plausible theory, but I think in practice would be found entirely futile for the intended purpose. There are places where by making one or more inlets from the

the river to the low-lying portions of the area which eventually receives the overflow waters of the river, that would be benefited by so doing, but at the expense of those upon whose lands such waters would be discharged, but in some instances the effect would be most disastrous.

It has been urged that a canal from the Hunter near Bolwarra House, running through the low-lying portions of that estate, and again communicating with the river below the township of Largs, would act beneficially. So it would at times, to those above and about the point of divergence, but what would be the effect upon those lands favoured with the premature visitation? I will try to point out. By those who have carefully considered the question it will have been seen that there are numerous depressions in the banks of the river, where the rising waters find means of escape from the river channel, the natural tendency being to diffuse it as widely as possible. Hall's and Wallis' Creeks are notable examples of these channels of escape for the waters of the river channel, and the receptacle for them is the vast area at the back of West Maitland. Now to close these two places—part of the Bolwarra canal plan—and cast the additional burden of reception upon Bolwarra, would ruin it as an estate, and Dunmore, Phoenix Park, and adjacent lands, would share in the desolation involved. I am led to these conclusions from the consideration of many facts—among them that while in West Maitland during last flood the maximum of elevation was 30 feet, it was but 15 in Morpeth, and as the distance in a direct line is less than 4 miles, and as it takes several days to attain the greatest elevation, it is clear that the creeks and inlets named, with numerous others of less moment, form safety-valves for the whole district below them.

The temptation to close these places is however ever before the eyes of those who live on the West Maitland side of the river, inasmuch as it is doubtless quite possible by so doing, aided by embankments of no great magnitude on the river bank, to prevent any but high flood water reaching the huge natural receptacle alluded to at the back of West Maitland, and very considerable benefit would be the result to a large section of the community, but it would operate most injuriously to a much larger section, and consequently such propositions are naturally dreaded by those likely to suffer.

To make any inlet from the river is to bring about at once there what might not otherwise arise—a flood; and to close any natural one is to add to the evil elsewhere.

What then is to be done? Is there any means of preventing these visitations? I assert most unhesitatingly there is not any, unless a new channel is sought to the right or left of the present space which conveys the whole body of the water, in flood time, of the Hunter and its tributaries. It is to me quite evident that that space is too limited to admit of any engineering operations which would prove successful, and I will offer the following fact as a proof:—When the whole extent of surface comprised within the high land on the right bank of the Hunter at Morpeth, and the high land opposite on the left bank of the Paterson River at Bowthorne, more than two miles in width, is covered, and with an average depth last flood (June 1867) of probably 8 feet, in many places 12 feet deep, with the channels of both rivers included, flowing with a depth of about 25 feet, it was still insufficient, for the water still rose, and rose long after every spot of earth was covered; and this is the narrowest part which can be found above Hinton, from the point of contact of the waters of the two rivers.

[*Letters from Mr. Wyndham to the Hunter River Flood Commission.*]

Dalwood, 14 April, 1870.

My dear Sir,

I send you some extracts (in two envelopes) from my record of rainfalls and floods. I fear our low-living friends must be content to be visited by water in rainy times. The remedy most in favour about here is to get upon high ground.

My dear Sir,

Truly yours,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

1856.

1st November about—We had a week's rain, which filled my lagoon, having been dry for years, and washed away the Lochinvar low-level Bridge. The fresh in the river was about 17 feet deep.

28th December to 31st—Heavy rain.

1857.

Jan.—A deal of rain.

Feb.—Very wet.

March—Wet. River always in strong fresh.

April—A week's rain. My creek poured a mill stream to the river for ten days. About this time the *Mercury* came out with an article assuring the low-livers down there that there was no fear of a flood. "Floods were once, no doubt—Troy was for that matter, but never would be again. Mr. Surveyor White was a very respectable gentleman, but he was not the only oracle—there were others, and they sang in a very different key."

June 18—My flat under water; river's maximum, 37 feet.

July 27—Heavy rain; at Parramatta there fell six inches in the two days.

" 28—My creek a great stream—up to the bridge. We drive the milkers across to this side—they swam it.

" 29—Flat under water at sunrise; rose slowly all day.

" 30—Still rising.

" 31—At sunrise had fallen 4 inches; maximum attained, 42 feet.

August 20—Light rain; became heavy at night.

" 21—Heavy rain; creek full bore; river backing up fast; at noon reaches 37 feet; at 2-30 43 feet—rising fast.

canoe. " 22—At sunrise about 50 feet; remains at that till noon; all p.m. rising; we get off Bevis and family in the

" 23—At sunrise 56-4; keeps at that till noon, when it had certainly turned.

" 24—River falling.

" 25—Sunrise, 36 feet, and before nightfall was within the creek; and so ended the river's comment No. 3 upon the *Mercury's* assuring article.

I had not set up a rain-gauge in these days.

At Aberdeen the river was not more than 7 or 8 feet deep; our John crossed it July 11. The Goulburn lower than that, or quite fordable (so we heard.) In August, 1857, there was a great fall of snow, about Mount Royal and Krauni, before August 20; so when the rain began on that day the rainfall and the melting snow all flowed away together. Happily for Maitland, the Mt. Royal waters *via* the Paterson and Allyn had got to the sea before those by Musselbrook got to Hinton, so these last, the channel being unoccupied, could pass on.

1864.

Feb. 11—Creek runs full bore.

p.m.—River is backing up creek.

Feb. 12—River reaches 42 feet; Feb. 13, 46 feet.

May 1 and 2 our creek a full stream.

June 4—River 32 feet at my ford.

12— 30 "

13— 35-6 "

15—The maximum 42-6 feet at my ford.

Then fine weather till July 12.

July 15—Our creek runs full bore.

Wind N.E. and very warm. Our full casks in the cellar drip with condensed moisture.

July 16—S. gale arose; river 35 feet.

17— 35 "

being 2 feet higher than flood of '40.

August 7 and 8—

9—Our creek runs strong.

11—River backing up the creek.

12—River 35 feet; exactly equals flood of last month. So a flood 2 feet higher than the flood of

1840 may be caused by 4 inches of rain, the creeks being full, *i.e.*, the waterholes.

Rainfall—



*Rainfall—*

January .....	3.22
In February .....	8.25
In March .....	7.37
May .....	4.00
June 2 and 3 .....	5.00
10 and 11 .....	1.96
12 and 13 .....	1.38
14, 15, and 16 .....	2.42
July 12 and 13—Rainy days .....	0.72
15— .....	1.15
	1864.
* August 7 and 8 .....	0.50
9 and 10 .....	1.17
11 .....	1.32
12 .....	1.03
	-----
Rainfall of August .....	4.02

1867.

June 20—Creek full bore.  
 21—River 37 feet.  
 22—At sundown, river 53 feet.  
 23—At daylight had fallen 3 inches.  
 24—At 9 a.m. had fallen 8 feet.  
 25—At sunrise, water within the creek.  
 Maximum attained here, 55 feet 6 inches; 10 inches lower than August, '67.

*Rainfall—*

January .....	2.25	
February .....	6.07	
March .....	2.15	
April .....	10.38	Ten inches in one month, yet caused no flood here.
May .....	4.20	
June .....	8.86	
June 1 .....	0.02	
9 .....	0.22	
18, 19, and 20 .....	2.50	
21 .....	3.37	
22 .....	2.73	

The flood of '67 was caused by the Wollombi, Falbrook, Glendonbrook, Black Creek, &c.; the Hunter Upper and the Goulburn had little to do with it; the creeks hereabouts were very high, and they getting down to the tidal part of the river, already occupied by the Paterson, could not escape, except by the safety-valve, Wallis Creek and those lagoons. Any canal dug down there would be usurped by the Paterson, so would relieve Maitland sometimes—sometimes not.

Dalwood, 6 May, 1870.

My dear Sir,

I sent you some time ago two envelopes full of papers with flood-heights, &c. (ten penn'orth of postage, so I hope you received them). I now send you some heights of the last.

Our good Parson Glennie has lately published in the *Singleton Times* (has been copied by the *Mercury*) extract of a letter from his brother, James Glennie, who witnessed the flood of '26 at Glendon—the flood which I have no doubt, deposited "my drift-stuff." The letter states that he went across to Mr. Dangar's cottage (still in existence), and was shown the height the flood attained to; and Mr. Dangar showed him drift-stuff so many feet higher. I forget the figure, 9, 10, 12; but it is plain that the floods we have seen are mere babies. No doubt "competent engineering skill" and money enough might save Maitland, M. de Lesseps, and ten millions sterling; but practically the only way to save Maitland is to remove it to higher ground.

My dear Sir,  
 Truly yours,  
 GEO. WYNDHAM.

April 1870 Flood.

23, Saturday evening, at 9 p.m.....	7 feet deep.
24, Sunday, at 9 a.m. ....	34 "
at 10 .....	35 "
at 11.30.....	36 "
at 12.30.....	37 "
Hall's mound awash at 2 .....	38 "
at 5 .....	40 "
25, Monday, a.m.—The knoll awash at 10.45. At midnight, 1'6 higher than '57 flood. (At sunset, equalled the '57 flood.)	
26, falling slowly; about 8 p.m. knoll appeared.	
27, at 8 a.m., Hall's Mound showed 33 ft.; cold blow; we hear the sea roar.	
33 feet deep—Hall's mound was under for 66 hours; in August '57 was under 90 hours; in July '57 was under 48 hours	
Rainfall of March, '70 .....	17.52
April .....	8.52
May 5 .....	0.31

Summary showing heights of Floods at my ford, Dalwood.

Floods of 1831 & 1832 .....	41 feet deep at my ford.
1840 .....	33 do.
1857, June.....	37 do.
1857, July.....	43 do.
1857, August .....	56.4 do.
1861 .....	Was only a fresh—i.e., under 30 feet.
1864, February.....	46 feet deep at my ford.
1864, June .....	42.6 do.
1864, July = '64, August .....	35 do.
1867, June .....	55.6 do.
1870, March.....	42 do.
1870, April .....	58 do.

The highest I have seen.

Dalwood, April, 1870.

GEO. WYNDHAM.

RAINFALL AT DALWOOD, NEAR BRANXTON.

(Return furnished to the Hunter River Flood Commission by Mr. Wyndham.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
1867.....	2.25	6.07	2.15	10.38	4.20	8.86	1.37	1.06	1.43	0.70	0.44	2.65	41.56
1868.....	4.80	6.50	0.16	0.30	0.87	1.96	2.59	3.55	1.24	0.63	2.63	1.01	26.24
1869.....	2.02	1.90	3.08	5.81	1.68	2.91	2.43	0.20	0.81	4.30	4.61	1.93	31.38
1870.....	3.70	1.60	17.52	8.52	7.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.07

In 1826, when I came here, there was drift-stuff in a tree, showing a flood 65 feet deep at my ford, left there by the flood of 1826 I suspect—(the one witnessed by James Glennie at Glendon).

PARTICULARS of Rainfall for the months of March, April, and May, 1870, and depth of Water at the Dalwood Ford.

		River depth at Dalwood Ford.	
March 1	0.04	} River fordable.	
2	0.85		
3	0.14		
6 and 7	2.17		
10	2.20		
10	0.89		
12	1.91		36.6 feet
14, 15, and 16	2.83		River falling to 15 "
18	2.25		River rose to 37 "
19	0.25		" 42 "
20, 21	0.87	" 42 " maximum.	
29	1.43	River below 30 " That is off my flat, and I do not notice it.	
30	0.89		
31	0.69		
	17.51		
April 1 and 4	0.03		
5 and 6	1.79		
12	0.06		
15	0.52		
22	1.97	River all but fordable.	
23	0.16	At 9 p.m. 7 feet.	
24	3.44	At 9 a.m. 34 "	
25	0.55	At 12 p.m. 58 " maximum. The highest I have seen, and caused by 3.44 of rain (18 inches higher than in August '57.)	
	8.52		
May 1 to 5	0.35		
10	0.10		
11 and 12	3.25	My creek full bore.	
		May 13—7 a.m., river at 34 feet	
		" 14—At noon, " 41 "	
		" 15—At sunrise fallen to .. 34 "	
17 and 18	0.18		
20	1.02		
23	2.70	" 24—River 33 "	
25	0.05	" 25—River 33.6 "	
29	0.08		
Rainfall of May	7.73		

NOTE.—It is important that the small rainfall of April last be distinctly set forth, for it shows how little rain, when the earth is previously well soaked, will produce a high flood—the highest in fact that I ever saw.

Floods, and Singleton Bridge.

My dear Sir,

In the higher floods all the water of the river does not pass under the Singleton Bridge; a portion of it escapes over a low place at Glenridding, a mile or two above the bridge on the right bank, and finds its way into Munimba Brook, in front of Larnach's house, and so to the river again,—a fair 5 miles from where it broke over. Now I think by a little artifice, and without a navy, the river could be coaxed into making for itself an *ana-branch* at this place.

The *modus operandi*:—First get possession of the suitable strip of land, and let it out to husbandmen, who should plough deep; it is all good maize land. In ordinary seasons they could grow fine crops; and whenever a flood came, away would go the surface-soil. Repetitions of the process might be expected to form an *ana-branch*, and that fine bridge (most important to the district) be placed in comparative safety.

The embankment by which the bridge is approached adds very much to the danger of the bridge, by diminishing the waterway; however, it is an element of safety to the town, and will help in the formation of our *ana-branch*, which last would help the town as well as the bridge—and Singleton is in quite as much danger as Maitland is. The *habitans* do not cry out, because they don't wish to call attention to the danger of the building allotments which they have for sale.

*An ana-branch for Maitland.*

Might not a similar process be set agoing through Bolwarra, &c.? No doubt "Maitland should be saved, and the High-street through it," if it can be; but your navy is a costly gentleman—as little of him as possible. If we could so direct his labour that he should give the river a right direction perhaps Maitland, &c.; otherwise, we may fear the exchequer will fail, and Maitland find itself in the position of many a town on the Indus, *i.e.*, on the contrary side to what it used to be.

Perhaps no evidence as to our highest floods has reached you officially. It is to be had I am sure, provided it were set about cannily. Meanwhile, will you think of the ana-branches?

E. O. Moriarty, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. WYNDHAM.

Dalwood, May 23, 1870.

My dear Sir,

Your being Engineer-in-Chief of Rivers must be my apology for troubling you with these most unofficial thoughts. I suspect the authorities are not aware of the trial the Singleton Bridge may be put to—that is, a stream quite 10 feet higher than flood of April last, and that would bring the drift-stuff against the horizontal beams of the bridge, giving a lifting power and a pushing power that the architect did not count upon. The country is full of water—every valley has a trickle running down it. 12 hours' fast rain would leave the valley a wreck.

[*Letter from the Under Secretary for Public Works to the Commission, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. E. C. Close, protesting against any alteration being made in the course of the Hunter River.*]

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 31 May, 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to enclose herein a copy of a letter from Mr. E. C. Close, protesting against any alteration being made in the course of the Hunter River.

The Secretary to the  
Floods Prevention Committee.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAJE.

Mr. E. C. Close to the Colonial Secretary.

Ellalong, 14 May, 1870.

Sir,

Owing to the constant recurrence of floods on the Hunter during the present year, I am aware that great pressure is being brought to bear on the Government by the people of W. Maitland, in order if possible to promote flood prevention there. I acknowledge that in that locality a large population is settled, and that therefore any requirement emanating from them should receive consideration; yet, while I so far admit their claim, and sympathize with them in their calamity, the public are still aware that none of those persons locating themselves on the site of that township were ignorant of its liability to be flooded, but that they settled there with their eyes open, while there were many situations for building purposes safer open to them.

I am also aware proposals are being made wherein straightening the course of the river is advocated, and many are desirous of imposing a tax on the whole Hunter District in order to effect it. Now, as I possess valuable property in a direct line between W. Maitland and Morpeth, and as the proposed straightening tends in that direction, I emphatically protest against any measure which will allow any cutting to be made through it; and I also beg of the Government not to tolerate any proposal which will impose an unjust tax, and a destruction of property on any individual for the benefit of those who have erected, and may still voluntarily erect, dwellings and business premises in a spot well known to be subject to inundation.

I should not so strongly object, had I the smallest hope that the district generally, and Maitland in particular, would benefit by such a process as straightening the river from thence to Morpeth, but from my personal knowledge of the force and volume of the current, I feel justified in saying that two rivers of the size of the Hunter would prove ineffectual in carrying off the superabundant waters in time of flood, were their courses straight from W. Maitland to Nobby's.

If the people of W. Maitland were desirous of building embankments for the protection of their town, and submitting to local taxation for them, then there would be something self-assisting, useful, and independent in their purpose; but the desire with some that the whole Hunter District should be taxed for the protection of W. Maitland would, in my opinion, be both imprudent and unworthy.

I know of no other means of protecting myself than addressing you, and therefore beg of you to place on record this my protest against any interference with the natural course of the river, as well as my protest against any taxation consequent thereon. In objecting I feel satisfied my sentiments will be indorsed by every landholder and owner below Morpeth, on either bank of the Hunter; and further, I need not tell you that if the course of the river is left intact, it will prove a safeguard; interfere with it, and there is no knowing what evils may be the result, and what compensation may be required to compensate.

I have, &c.,  
E. C. CLOSE.

Tilmouth F. Dye, Esq., to G. E. Faithfull, Esq.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company,  
Morpeth, 22 June, 1870.

My dear Sir,

Herewith I beg to hand you Register of Flood in April and May last, taken at the Company's Wharf. I regret I should have been so long sending it, but in the first place having been very busy I forgot all about it, and after receiving your note I could not possibly attend to it just then.

Yours very truly,  
TILMOUTH F. DYE.

FLOOD Register at A.S.N. Company's Wharf, Morpeth, commencing 23rd April, 1870.

Date.	Hour.	Height above ordinary high-water.*	Rate of Current.	Wind.	Barometer.
1870.					
April 23	Midnight	S scarcely perceptible rise.....	.....	Westerly .....	29.60
" 24	5.30 a.m.	2 feet 10 inches .....	4 knots .....	" .....	"
" "	7 "	4 6 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	11 "	7 6 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Noon	8 2 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	2 p.m.	9 1 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	4 "	10 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	5 "	10 5½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	6 "	10 11 .....	" .....	Southerly .....	29.70
" "	7 "	11 3 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	10 "	12 6 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 25	7 a.m.	13 7 .....	5 knots .....	S.W., light.....	"
" "	1 p.m.	13 8½ .....	" .....	S.E. G. ....	29.80
" "	4 "	13 11½ .....	" .....	" .....	29.90
" "	9.45	14 11 .....	" .....	Westerly .....	"
" "	Midnight	15 2 .....	" .....	" .....	30.
" 26	1 a.m.	15 3½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	2 "	15 4½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	3 "	15 6 .....	" .....	West, strong.....	"
" "	4 "	15 7½ .....	" .....	" .....	29.90
" "	5 "	15 8 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	6 "	15 8½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	15 9½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	10 "	15 10½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Noon	15 10½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	2 p.m.	15 10½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	4 "	15 10 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	5 "	15 9½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	7 "	15 9 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	15 8½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Midnight	15 4½ .....	" .....	Westerly .....	29.80
" 27	4 a.m.	15 0½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	14 8½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Noon	14 4½ .....	4 knots .....	S.W., fresh—rain.....	29.90
" "	4 p.m.	14 0½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	13 5½ .....	" .....	South—rain .....	30.
" "	Midnight	12 9½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 28	4 a.m.	12 1½ .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	11 5½ .....	3 knots .....	Southerly, light .....	30.10
" "	Noon	10 9½ .....	" .....	Squally .....	"
" "	4 p.m.	10 1½ .....	3½ knots .....	Southerly, very light .....	30.20
" "	Midnight	9 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 29	4 a.m.	8 8 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	8 "	8 3 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Noon	7 10 .....	3 knots .....	Westerly, light—fine .....	30.
" "	Midnight	6 4 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 30	8 a.m.	5 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Noon	4 5 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Midnight	4 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
May 1	Noon	3 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" "	Midnight	2 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 2	Noon	1 0 .....	" .....	" .....	"
" 3	Noon	Stationary at about ordinary high-water level.	" .....	" .....	"

21 June, 1870.

TILMOUTH F. DYE.

\* NOTE.—High-water at Morpeth is 47.62 feet above the datum referred to in the plans accompanying the Report.—G. E. F.

[Memo. from Mr. John Wyndham to the Hunter River Flood Commission.]

FLOODS IN THE HUNTER RIVER.

1. It is a fact that the flood of 1826 was higher than is stated by the *Maitland Mercury*. (See the tabular list printed with the heights given by my father, Mr. Wyndham, senior.)
2. Mr. G. B. White witnessed this flood, and marked the height of the water on the hill at East Maitland, near Mr. Day's old house, and he stated to me that this fact is recorded in his old journal, &c.; and I understand that his evidence some time ago was that the 1826 flood was 11 perpendicular feet higher than the highest 1857 flood, i.e., about 10 feet higher than the great flood of April, 1870. Mr. White stated to me that in 1826 there were six consecutive days' heavy rain such as he has never before or since seen during his residence in this Colony.
3. J. Crane witnessed the flood of 1826; he was at Corinda at the time, and saw the waters at Maitland also. He stated to the Rev. Mr. Glennie, of Lochinvar, the other day, that the flood-waters very nearly met across the Great Northern Road (then a track) at the dip in Campbell's Hill, where Turner and King's Tannery now stands.

4. At Maitland agricultural meeting this month, Mr. Carmichael stated to Mr. Nowlan, M.L.A., Mr. Keene, myself and others, that there is an old man now residing up on the Williams River who also witnessed the 1826 flood at Raymond Terrace, and that he states that the flood-waters were high up on the hill where Holdstock's public-house now stands, that the ground where this inn now stands was all under water; and Mr. Keene then said that at that rate his cottage at Raymond Terrace would be entirely under water. (I believe 1857 flood was only 2 feet deep in this cottage.)

5. Lastly, at this place Dalwood, the levels taken in 1831, by Mr. Wyndham, senior, of fresh drift in a tree, evidently of 1826 flood, and this is some 7 or 8 feet higher than any flood since seen. There is also other evidence given of the great height of 1826 flood,\* but this is not all, for there is evidence of another of still greater magnitude.

6. The late Mr. Cunningham, botanist, &c., camped upon the East Maitland Hill in the year 1819 (where Mr. G. B. White afterwards camped in 1826), and witnessed a most terrible flood. He told Mr. White it was far above the 1826 flood, when they were speaking together about it; now we may gather the terrible height of this flood from marks found at other places.

7. Old Mr. Singleton, when he came over from the Hawkesbury, about the year 1819, and before 1826, settled upon Patrick's Plains (now Singleton), and he found fresh drift, logs, &c., up a tree, in the hollow near where Halstead's old inn now stands; and he measured, and found the drift 16 (sixteen) feet above the ground. Young Mr. Singleton told Dr. Glennie and others this as a fact, when taking refuge on Flowerbank Hill, in the high flood of 1857. Arthur Glennie, now at Australian Joint Stock Bank, Newcastle, and others, were present and heard this stated. I was at Flowerbank immediately after this flood in 1857, and hearing this report at once measured the marks in this hollow, about Halstead's (also Holcombe's) old inn, and found that the water did not exceed 18 to 20 inches in depth anywhere, say 2 feet, and this would make the 1819 flood full 14 feet higher than the highest flood of 1857.

8. Many old residents—the late Mr. Larnach of Rosemount for one, and I believe old Mr. Howe and others—have been heard to say that when they came to Singleton there were drift and flood marks round the trees on the tops of both M'Dougall's and Howe's Hills at Singleton, as if the water had been several feet over the highest part of both of them, and see Mr. James Glennie's letter also, the log shown to him by Mr. Dangar at Scotsfield, 11 feet above 1826 flood.

9. The old blacks also bore the same testimony, and it is well known that some of the old blacks of Singleton have stated that they were camped upon these two hills (part of the tribe on each), and that they had to take refuge up the trees on the top of these hills, and that they had to remain in the trees for several days. This was before the white man came there.

10. The blacks also told the late Mr. Robt. Scott and others, that before the white man came they saw a terrible flood that ran over all the river banks, and the high terrace on which Glendon House and stables were built, and that there was only a small little spot out of water. The river drift sand in front of the old stable at Glendon is a witness and further proof of this.

11. Lower down the river, near Corinda, was a drift log up in a large dead gum-tree, which Mr. Bell, M.L.A., tells of, and he says this drift he is sure was about 15 feet above the highest 1857 flood. We have lately looked for this drift-log and tree, but it appears to have been long since burnt down and destroyed, which is unfortunate.

12. The river-marks at Dalwood, at the back of our tenants' farms (Campbell's and Russell's), show that the river has run strong over the high terrace there and down the hollow, within the last sixty years, to all appearance, judging from the age of the trees that must have been bent when saplings.

13. Lastly, there is the blacks' testimony that before the white man came, or thereabouts, there was a terrible flood at Maitland, which drowned all the kangaroos and emus that had been shut in upon the high ground where Wolfe & Gorrick's, and Owen & Beckett's stores are built; and this is evidence that the waters must have been 3 or 4 feet deep at this spot at least, for both kangaroos and emus can still manage to move about in water 2 or 3 feet deep. The very cuts through the high land at back of Baldwin's cottage, near the railway station at Elgin-street, show a deposit or several deposits of alluvial upon the top of the highest point of this hitherto considered dry ridge at Maitland, and such deposits are seldom made except where there are many feet of flood water.

14. I would suggest that before the Commissioners' Report is sent in, that it would be well to try and see old Mr. White, the man Mr. Carmichael mentions, and also that pains be taken to get Mr. Singleton's evidence, and Crauc's evidence, that the Flood Commission may have the benefit of their actual testimony.

JOHN WYNDHAM.

Dalwood, 15th June, 1870.

The Rev. Alfred Glennie to The President.

The Parsonage, Lochinvar,  
26 July, 1870.

Sir,

At the request of Mr. John Wyndham, I beg to send you a few particulars of the Hunter River flood of 1826, which I have gathered from three persons who were eye-witnesses of that great flood.

(1.) The first is the testimony of my brother James (now in Queensland), who was then living at Dulwich, on Falbrook, about 8 miles beyond Singleton. In the month of March last I wrote to ask him if he could give me any particulars, from recollection, of that flood. On the 17th April he wrote to me in reply, as follows:—

"I do not recollect much about the great flood of 1826. I was at Glendon at the time. The ground the cottage stood on, and along as far as the terrace cottage, and the garden and stables, was an island. Corinda, and all the country on the other side, was under water; and after I got away, and went over to Mr. Dangar's, I found the water had been up to the verandah of the hut Mr. William Dangar lived in, and had been all round it; and Mr. Dangar showed me drift wood in a gum-tree in front of his door 11 feet higher than the water had been then. The water was all over Singleton, and the people living there moved off to Mr. A. M'Dougall's hill."

(2.) In reply to a similar inquiry I made of Mr. Helonus Scott, Police Magistrate of Newcastle, he kindly gave me the following information, in a letter dated the 20th May last:—

"The first thing we observed about the floods, and which I recollect distinctly, was seeing, on the first year of our arrival, drift from the river on a small tree 15 to 20 feet high, lodged between the branch and the stem; and I have never seen the flood to the butt of that tree, say within 5 to 6 feet. This was perhaps in a flood in '19 or '20. The drift consisted of dried reeds, leaves, and the roots of a rush, when cut resembling coarse cork. The wind soon carried this drift away. The flood must of course have been higher than the fork of the tree, and probably 20 to 25 feet higher than any flood I have seen. I do not recollect much of the flood of 1826, but I think your brother James' account to be correct, except that Glendon homestead was not an island, but a point; the river forming a boundary, and on the other side the Wattle-ponds extending far up."

I may here mention that I believe the Messrs. Scott settled at Glendon about the year 1822.

(3.) My third informant is Mr. John Crane, a settler now residing on what is commonly termed "the old line of road," near Black Creek. He also was an eye-witness of the flood of 1826, at Maitland. On Wednesday last, the 20th instant, he repeated to me what he had told me on a former occasion, namely, that at the dip in the road on Campbell's Hill, where Turner and King's tannery now stands, the flood-waters nearly met across the road. On asking him what I was to understand by this word *nearly*, he replied that the distance from the road to the water on either side was about the width of the road itself, thus making the whole distance between the waters equal to about three times the breadth of the road. He said, moreover, that if he were on the spot he could point out, within a foot or two, the exact height to which the waters rose.

I am, &c.,  
ALFRED GLENNIE.

\* Bell's drift log in a tree near Corinda, &c.  
† MEMO.—My father believes that the flood of 1819 was fully 18 feet higher than the highest flood of April, 1870; i.e.—in 1870, river at Dalwood ford 58 feet; add 18 feet for 1819; total, 76 feet.

J. Eckford, senr., Esq., to The Secretary to the Flood Commission.

East Maitland,  
12 August, 1870.

Sir,

Mr. John Eckford desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, and to convey to you his replies to your questions contained therein.

1st. Were you residing at Maitland during the flood of 1826? Yes.

2nd. If so, was it a very high flood? Not so high by some feet as the flood of 1820.

3rd. What was the difference in height between the flood of 1820 and that of 1826—say at the Angel Inn, or Victoria Bridge? Have no mark to enable me to state with exactness the difference in height, but that the one of 1820 was the higher of the two I am quite certain. The height of the water, in 1820, at the Angel Inn was up to the back door; at the Victoria Bridge the water, in 1820, was 10 feet over the ground on the spot where Mr. Cliff's house now stands.

Trusting the above replies will be intelligible to you,—

I remain, dear Sir,  
(For JOHN ECKFORD, senr.),  
JOHN LEE.

TABLE showing rise and fall of Water in the Hunter River, during the Floods of March, April, and May, 1870, at Singleton, Maitland, and Morpeth, compiled from the most authentic information.

Date.	Time.	Singleton.		Maitland.		Morpeth.	
		Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.*	Height above Summer level, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.
1870.				1ST FLOOD.			
1 March	9 a.m.	.....	.....	.....	Raining	.....	.....
2 "	"	.....	.....	.....	Calm	.....	.....
3 "	"	.....	.....	.....	Cloudy	.....	.....
4 "	"	.....	.....	.....	Rain	.....	.....
5 "	"	137.35	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 "	"	139.35	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 "	"	146.35	10.00	50.54	5.00	.....	.....
7 "	5.30 p.m.	.....	.....	57.04	11.50	.....	Began to rise.
8 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	60.54	15.00	.....	.....
8 "	Noon	.....	.....	59.79	14.25	.....	.....
9 "	Morning	147.35	11.00	59.04	13.50 had	.....	.....
9 "	8 a.m.	.....	.....	57.54	12.00	.....	.....
9 "	Noon	149.35	13.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 "	Evening	152.35	16.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 "	5 p.m.	.....	10 inches an hour.	60.54	15.00	.....	.....
10 "	8.30 a.m.	154.35	18.00	67.87	22.33	.....	.....
10 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	68.04	22.50	.....	.....
10 "	2.30 p.m.	157.35	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 "	9 p.m.	162.35	26.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 "	10 p.m.	.....	6 inches an hour.	71.54	26.00	.....	.....
10 "	11.30 p.m.	165.35	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	12.30 a.m.	.....	.....	72.79	27.25	.....	.....
11 "	.....	169.02	32.67 rising	.....	.....	55.54	11.75
11 "	.....	.....	2 feet an hour.	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	7.30 a.m.	.....	.....	73.79	28.25	.....	.....
11 "	8 a.m.	.....	.....	73.54	28.00	.....	.....
11 "	Noon	.....	Stationary	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	2 p.m.	.....	Falling	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	3.30 p.m.	168.85	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	5 p.m.	.....	.....	74.54	29.00	.....	.....
11 "	5.30 p.m.	167.51	31.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 "	8.30 p.m.	166.02	29.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 "	8.30 a.m.	.....	.....	73.70	28.16 rising	.....	.....
12 "	9.30 a.m.	.....	.....	75.04	29.50	.....	.....
12 "	1 p.m.	.....	.....	74.79	29.25	.....	.....
13 "	4 p.m.	160.35	24.00	72.29	26.75	.....	.....
14 "	10 a.m.	.....	.....	73.29	27.75	.....	.....
14 "	5 p.m.	.....	.....	72.29	26.75	.....	.....
15 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	68.54	23.00	.....	.....
16 "	8.30 a.m.	143.35	7.00	63.54	18.00	.....	.....
16 "	11 a.m.	.....	.....	63.54	18.00	.....	.....
				2ND FLOOD.			
16 March	Evening	.....	.....	63.54	18.00	.....	.....
17 "	6 a.m.	.....	.....	67.54	22.00	.....	.....
17 "	9 a.m.	148.35	12.00	68.64	23.10 rising	.....	.....
17 "	11 a.m.	.....	.....	69.54	24.00	.....	.....
17 "	4.30 p.m.	.....	.....	70.64	25.10	.....	.....
17 "	9 p.m.	150.35	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 "	"	162.35	26.00	73.29	27.75	55.54	11.75
18 "	10 a.m.	164.35	28.00	73.79	28.25	.....	.....
18 "	1 p.m.	166.85	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 "	2.30 p.m.	.....	.....	74.54	29.00	.....	.....
18 "	3 p.m.	167.85	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* NOTE.—Datum is 74.75 feet below B. M. E. on base course of brick house near the Falls, West Maitland.

Date.	Time.	Singleton.		Maitland.		Morpeth.	
		Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Summer level, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.
1870.				2ND FLOOD— <i>contd.</i>			
18 March	5:30 p.m.	174.10	37.75	75.04	29.50	.....	.....
18 "	Midnight	172.60	36.25	75.29	29.75	.....	.....
19 "	6:30 a.m.	.....	.....	76.04	30.50	.....	.....
19 "	9 a.m.	174.10	37.75	76.29	30.75	.....	.....
19 "	4 p.m.	173.10	36.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 "	9 p.m.	169.35	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 "	.....	.....	.....	76.54	31.00	63.54	19.75
20 "	9 a.m.	162.02	25.67	76.54	31.00	.....	.....
20 "	3 p.m.	157.10	20.75	76.79	31.25	.....	.....
20 "	5:30 p.m.	154.85	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 "	Morning	.....	.....	74.79	29.25	.....	.....
21 "	Noon	.....	.....	74.04	28.50	.....	.....
21 "	0:30 p.m.	159.68	23.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 "	5 p.m.	.....	.....	73.54	28.00	.....	.....
21 "	6 p.m.	162.35	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 "	.....	.....	Begins to fall	74.04	28.50	.....	.....
23 "	7 a.m.	.....	.....	73.54	28.00	.....	.....
23 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	73.04	27.50	.....	.....
23 "	Noon	.....	.....	72.29	26.75	.....	.....
24 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	68.54	23.00	.....	.....
25 "	Morning	.....	.....	63.54	18.00	61.54	17.75
28 "	.....	142.35	6.00	59.54	14.00	.....	.....
				3RD FLOOD.			
29 March	9 a.m.	.....	.....	60.54	15.00	.....	.....
30 "	"	.....	.....	65.04	19.50	.....	.....
31 "	"	.....	.....	65.54	20.00	55.04	11.25
1 April	Morning	.....	.....	69.04	23.50	.....	.....
2 "	"	152.35	16.00	65.54	20.00	.....	.....
7 "	"	.....	.....	66.54	21.00	.....	.....
8 "	"	.....	.....	62.54	17.00	.....	Rose between 6 and 7, then fell again.
13 "	"	.....	.....	55.37	9.83	.....	.....
21 "	"	.....	.....	50.54	5.00	.....	.....
				4TH FLOOD.			
22 April	5 p.m.	.....	.....	58.29	12.75	.....	.....
23 "	.....	146.35	10.00	.....	.....	Scarcely perceptible.	.....
24 "	9 a.m.	169.35	33.00	71.04	25.50	56.78	12.99
24 "	11 a.m.	.....	.....	72.79	27.25	55.12	11.33
24 "	3 p.m.	174.35	38.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 "	5 p.m.	176.35	9 inches an hour.	.....	.....	58.08	14.29
24 "	8 p.m.	179.35	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 "	9:30 a.m.	.....	43.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 "	10 a.m.	.....	6 inches an hour.	77.29	31.75	.....	.....
25 "	1 p.m.	.....	.....	77.54	32.00	.....	.....
25 "	2 p.m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.29	17.50
25 "	3 p.m.	.....	.....	77.79	32.25	.....	.....
25 "	3 p.m.	.....	.....	78.29	32.75	.....	.....
25 "	8:45 p.m.	.....	.....	78.87	33.33	.....	.....
25 "	11 p.m.	.....	.....	79.54	34.00	.....	.....
26 "	1 a.m.	.....	.....	79.91	Maximum 34.37	62.87	19.08
26 "	Noon	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.49	Maximum 19.70
26 "	8 p.m.	.....	.....	78.54	33.00	63.33	19.54
27 "	8 a.m.	.....	.....	76.37	30.83	62.33	18.54
27 "	8:30 a.m.	.....	.....	75.54	30.00	.....	.....
27 "	Noon	.....	.....	75.37	29.83	61.95	18.16
27 "	4:45 p.m.	.....	.....	74.04	28.50	.....	.....
28 "	Noon	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.37	14.58
29 "	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.45	11.66
30 "	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.03	8.24
1 May	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.62	6.83
3 "	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.62	3.83
				5TH FLOOD.		stationary at ordinary high-water level.	
11 May	.....	.....	.....	54.54	9.00	.....	.....
12 "	1:30 p.m.	.....	.....	60.04	14.50	.....	.....
12 "	2:30 p.m.	145.35	9.00	61.54	16.00	.....	.....
12 "	8:30 p.m.	158.35	22.00 rising	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 "	9 a.m.	170.35	2 feet an hour.	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 "	10 a.m.	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 "	11:30 a.m.	.....	.....	73.54	28.00	.....	.....
13 "	Noon	175.10	38.75	73.79	28.25	.....	.....
14 "	7 a.m.	173.10	36.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 "	9 a.m.	.....	.....	75.54	30.00	.....	.....
14 "	10 p.m.	.....	.....	76.54	31.00	.....	.....

Date.	Time.	Singleton.		Maitland.		Morpeth.	
		Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Summer level, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above Datum, in feet and decimals.	Height above Low-water, in feet and decimals.
1870.				5TH FLOOD— <i>contd.</i>			
14 May	Midnight			77.04	31.50		
15 "	1 p.m.			72.54	27.00		
15 "	4 p.m.			71.54	26.00		
15 "	5 p.m.	148.10	11.75				
16 "	8 a.m.			67.54	22.00		
16 "	9.30 a.m.			66.54	21.00		
16 "	5 p.m.			65.54	20.00		
17 "	8 a.m.			64.20	18.66		
18 "	9 a.m.			62.29	16.75		
20 "				58.54	13.00		
				6TH FLOOD.			
21 May				62.54	17.00		
22 "				61.04	15.50		
23 "	10 a.m.			63.04	17.50		
24 "	7 a.m.			69.04	23.50		
24 "	9 a.m.	159.68	23.33				
25 "	8.30 a.m.	164.35	28.00				
25 "	9 a.m.			73.04	27.50		
26 "				73.21	27.67		
27 "				68.54	23.00		
28 "				65.54	20.00		
30 "				61.37	15.83		
31 "				60.54	15.00		
2 June				59.04	13.50		
5 "				60.54	15.00		
20 "				51.79	6.25		
23 "				54.54	9.00		
27 "				52.79	7.25		
11 July				51.04	5.50		

TABLE showing heights of Floods of 1820, 1826, 1857, 1867, and 1870, above summer level at Singleton and Dalwood, above low water at Maitland.

Locality.	1820.	1857.	1867.	1870.	Remarks.
	Height above low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above low-water, in feet and decimals.	Height above low-water, in feet and decimals.	
Singleton Bridge	57.01	46.05	45.91	46.75	} Above summer level—no tidal action.
Dalwood		56.30	55.50	58.00	
Dip, Great Northern Road, Campbell's Hill				26.96	
Long Bridge				27.65	
Belmore Bridge			33.16	34.37	
St. Mary's Church				26.91	
Elgin-street Station			28.48	26.98	
St. Paul's Church			28.48	26.98	
Mercury Office			29.61		
Angel Inn	37.01				
West Maitland Embankment			28.54	29.87	
Opposite McDougall's				31.28	
Victoria Bridge	35.14	27.82	27.96		
M'Cullum's, East Maitland	31.23		26.54		
Old Lock-up, East Maitland				27.01	

[12 plans.]

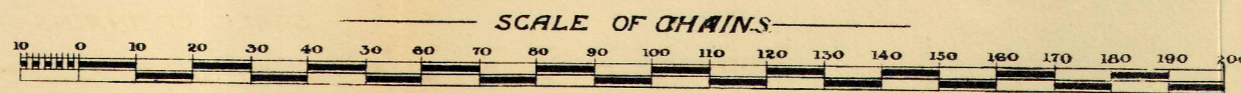




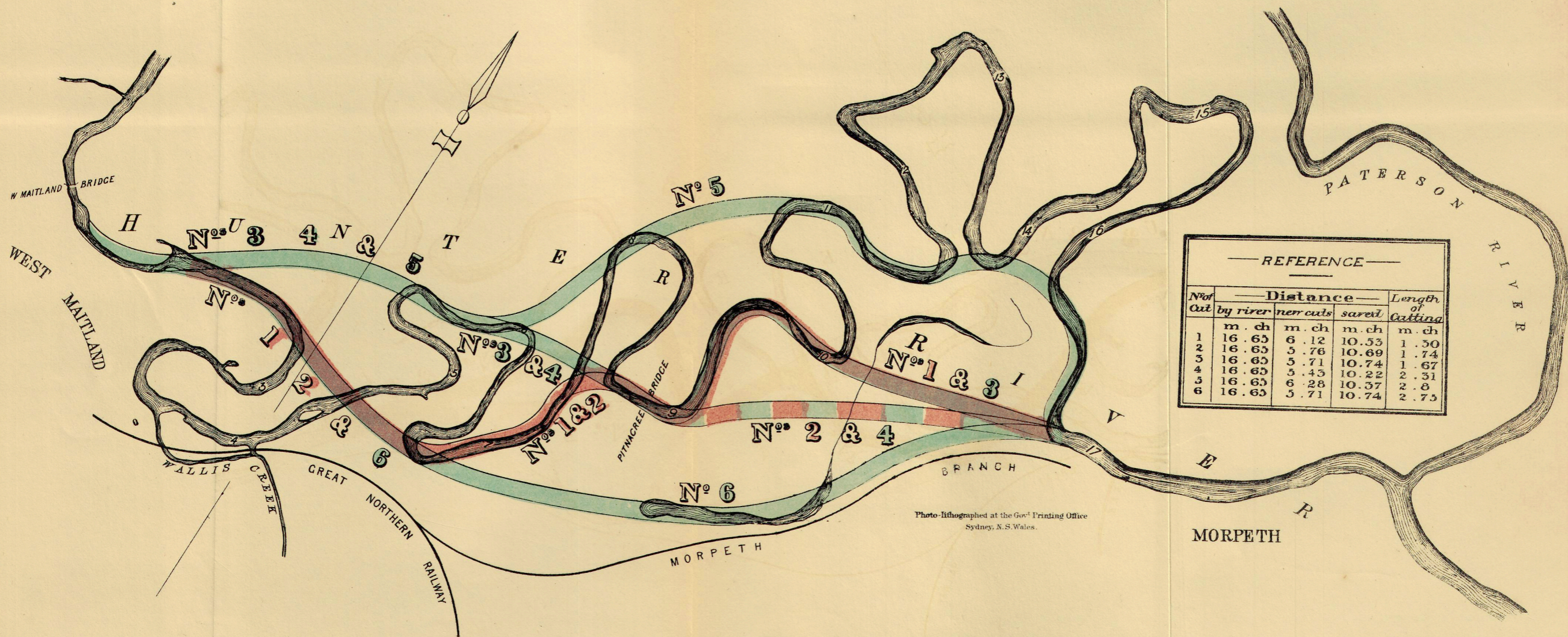
# H. R. F. C.

## PLAN

Shewing the various schemes for shortening the Hunter River as referred to in my report of 12 January 1869.



*J. Moriarty*



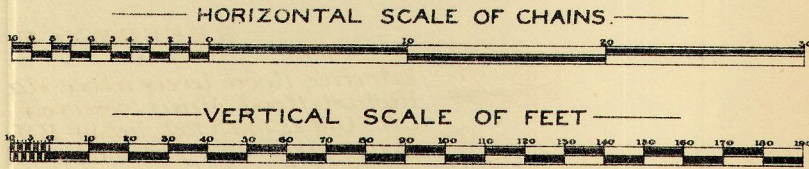
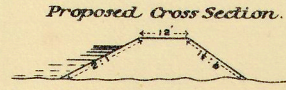
— REFERENCE —

No of Cut	Distance			Length of Cutting
	by river	new cuts	saved	
	m. ch	m. ch	m. ch	m. ch
1	16.65	6.12	10.53	1.50
2	16.65	5.76	10.69	1.74
3	16.65	5.71	10.74	1.67
4	16.65	5.45	10.22	2.31
5	16.65	6.28	10.37	2.8
6	16.65	5.71	10.74	2.75

Photo-lithographed at the Govt Printing Office Sydney, N.S. Wales.

# H. R. F. C.

## Section of Site of Proposed Embankment, round the most densely populated portion of West Maitland.



### REFERENCE.

**(77.68)** '67 --- Extreme flood levels above datum, and year of flood.  
Highest flood limit, observed since the year 1820.  
DATUM is 74.75 feet, below B.M. on base course of Brick  
House, near the Falls at West Maitland;  
or 48.75 feet, below High Water at Newcastle.

(H.R. Dep. Sept. 1870.)

*J. Mosiarty*

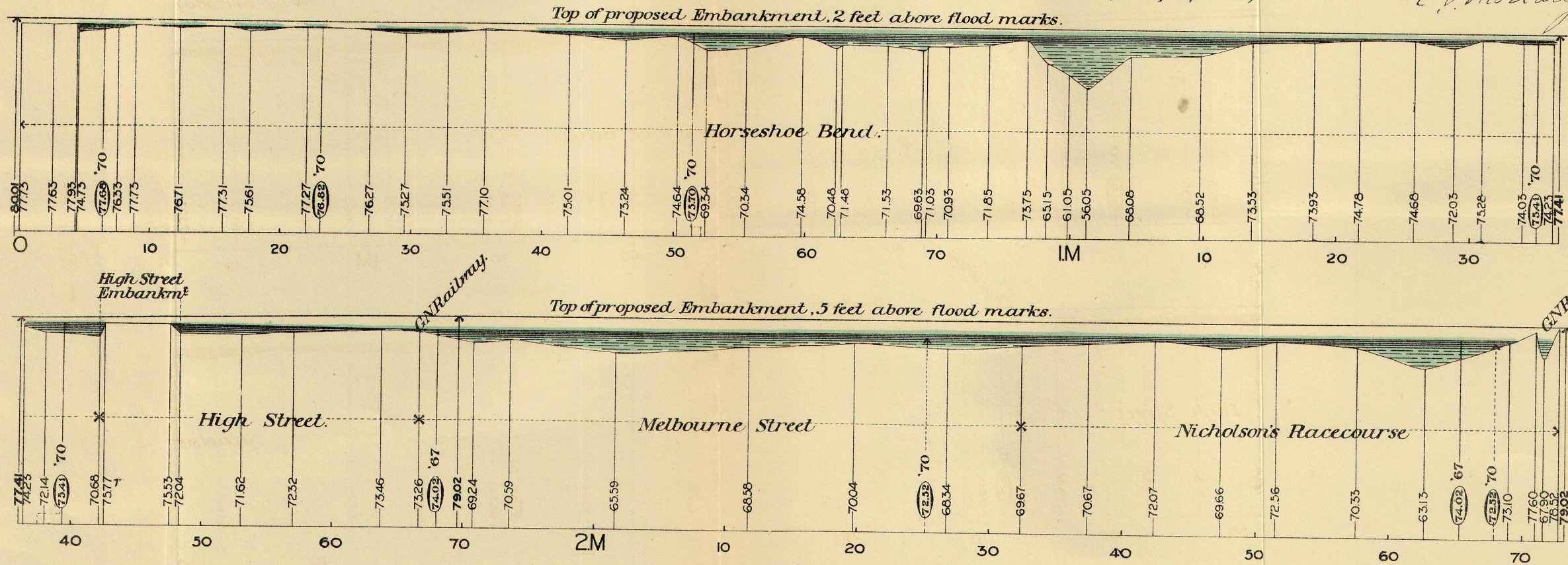
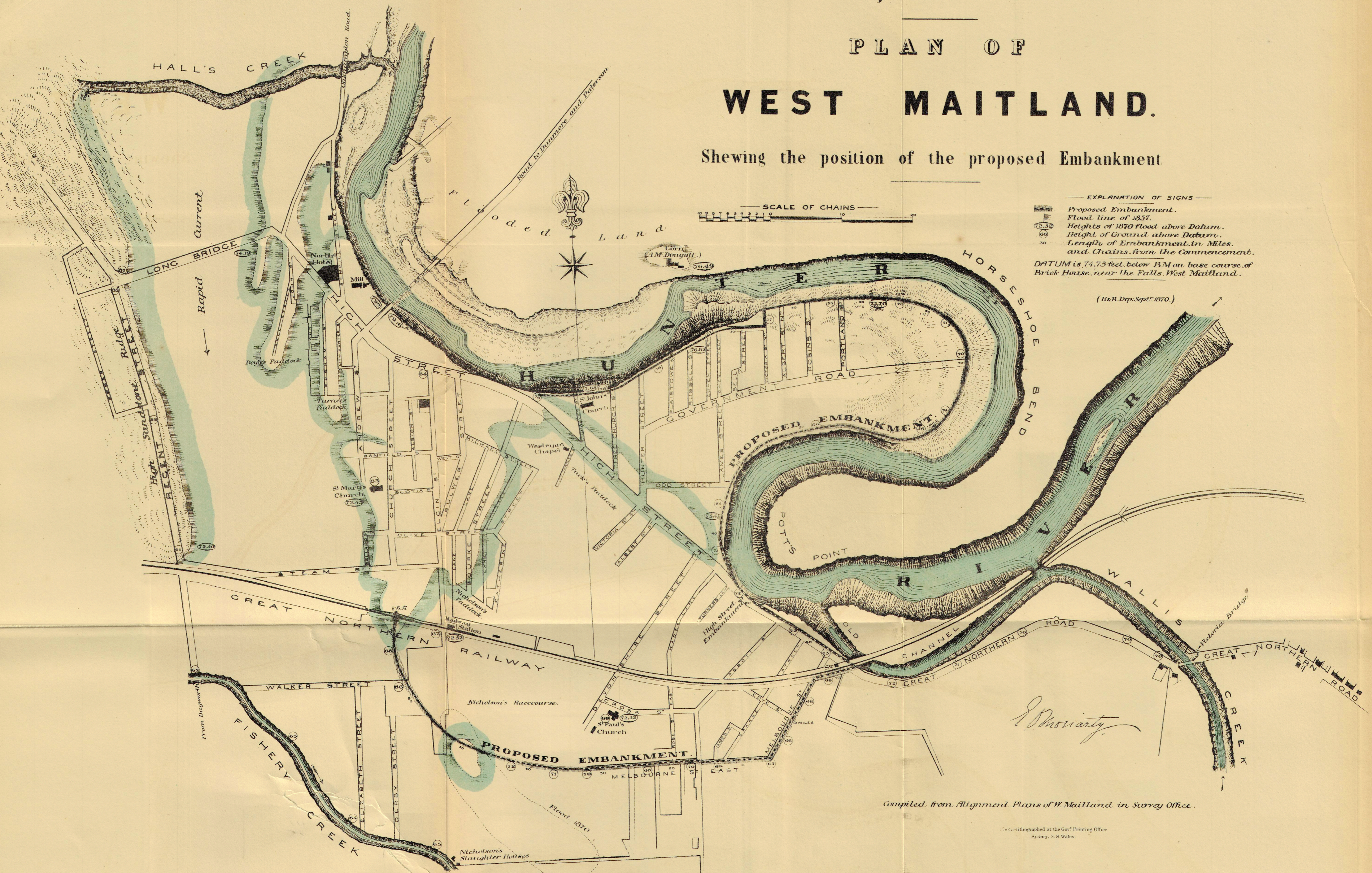


Photo-lithographed at the Gov. Printing Office,  
Sydney, N. S. Wales.

H. R. F. C.

PLAN OF  
WEST MAITLAND.

Shewing the position of the proposed Embankment



EXPLANATION OF SIGNS  
Proposed Embankment.  
Flood line of 1857.  
Heights of 1870 flood above Datum.  
Height of Ground above Datum.  
Length of Embankment, in Miles.  
and Chains from the Commencement.  
DATUM is 74.75 feet below B.M. on base course of  
Brick House, near the Falls West Maitland.

(H.R. Dep. Sept. 1870.)

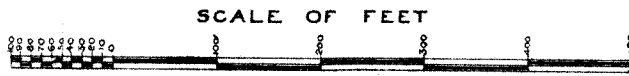
*R. Moriarty*

Compiled from Alignment Plans of W. Maitland in Survey Office.

Lithographed at the Gov. Printing Office  
Sydney, N.S. Wales.

# H. R. F. C.

Plan shewing alteration in bank of  
River at West Maitland since 1861.



Note-Dotted line shews survey of 1870.

*J. Moriarty*

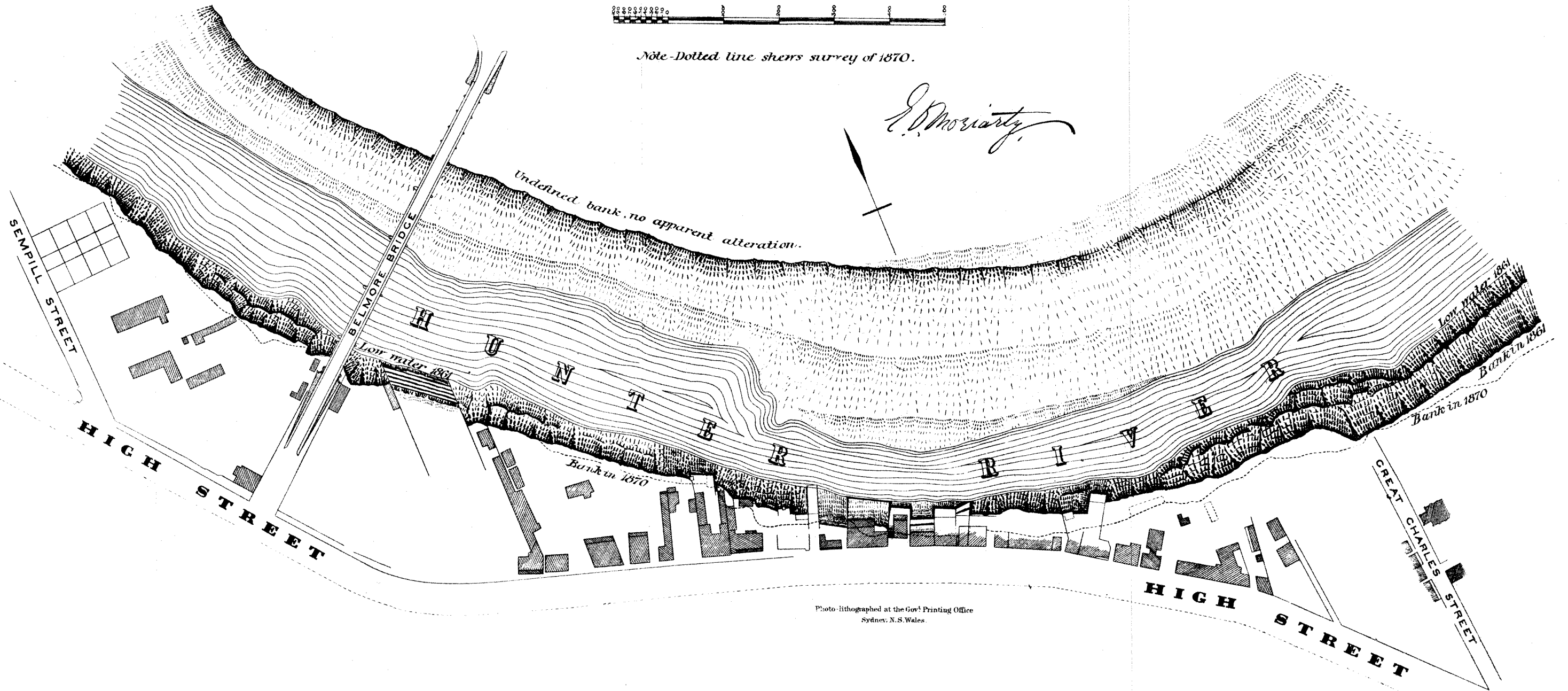


Photo-lithographed at the Govt Printing Office  
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# H. R. F. O.

SHEET N<sup>o</sup> 4.

OF

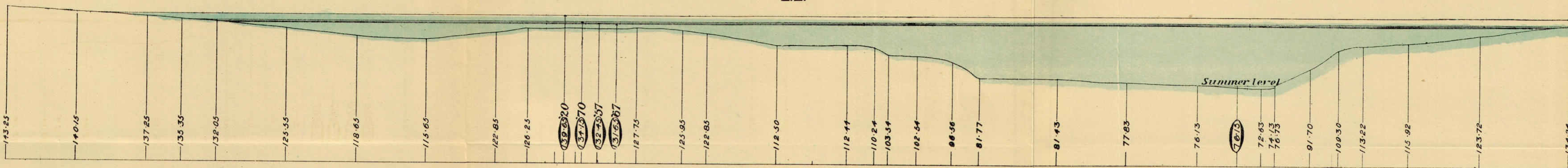
## CROSS SECTIONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

### REFERENCE.

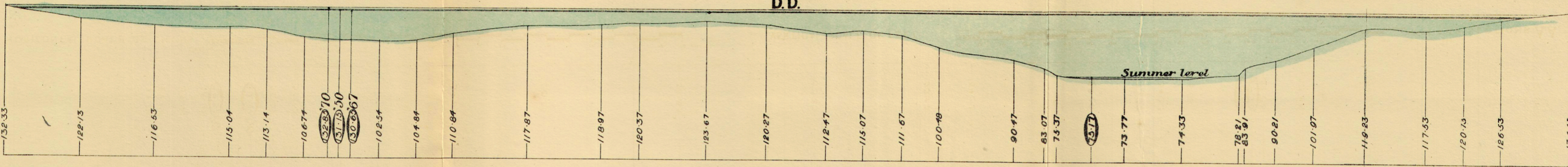
55.00 70 Denotes the height of flood above Datum, and year in which that flood occurred. Dotted lines denote level to which flood had fallen, on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1861. Datum, 74.75 ft. below B.M. on base course, Brick House, near the Falls, West Maitland.

*J. Mosiarty*

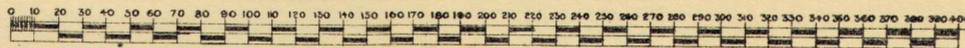
### DALWOOD E.E.



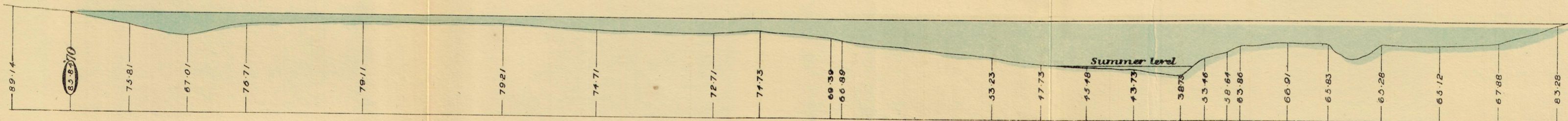
### DALWOOD D.D.



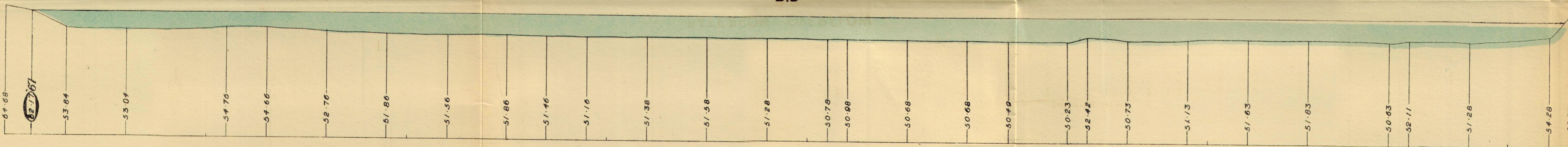
SCALE OF FEET FOR SECTIONS C.C.-D.D.-E.E.



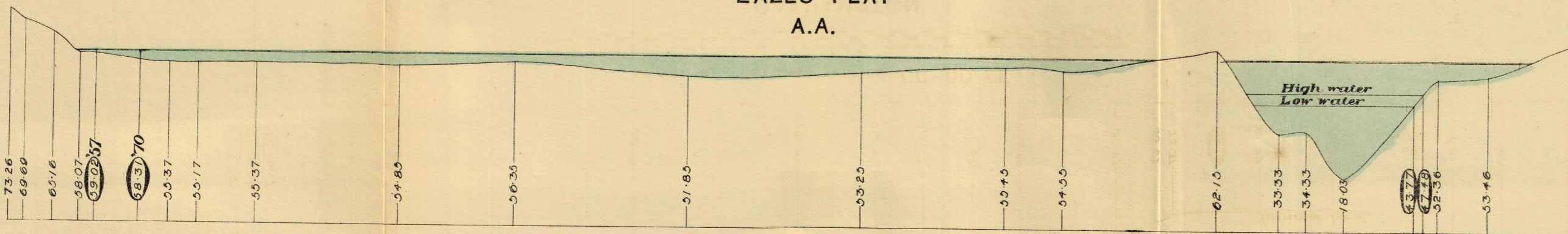
### OAKHAMPTON C.C.



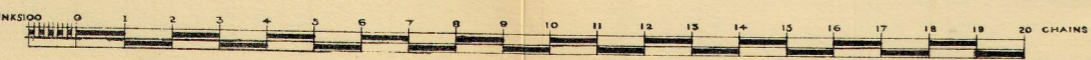
### PATERSON OVERFLOW B.B.



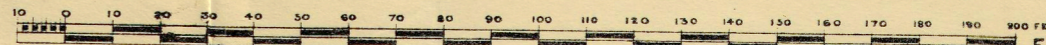
### EAL'S FLAT A.A.



HORIZONTAL SCALE OF CHAINS



VERTICAL SCALE OF FEET



FOR SECTIONS AA.-BB

H. R. F. C.

SHEET N°3.

OF

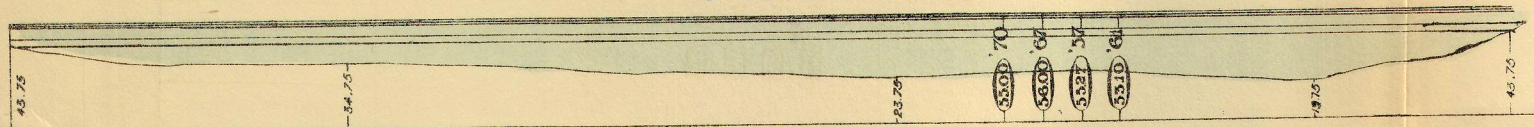
# CROSS SECTIONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

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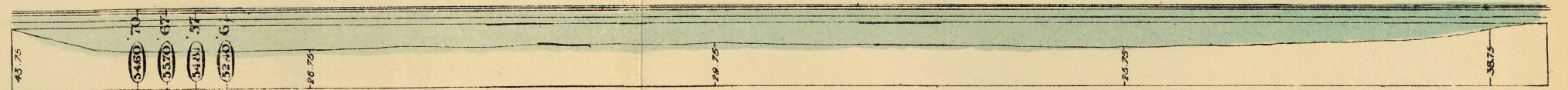
5500 70 Denotes the height of flood above Datum, and year in which that flood occurred. Dotted lines denote level to which flood had fallen, on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1861. Datum, 74.75 ft. below B.M. on base course, Brick House, near the Falls, West Maitland.

*J. Moriarty*

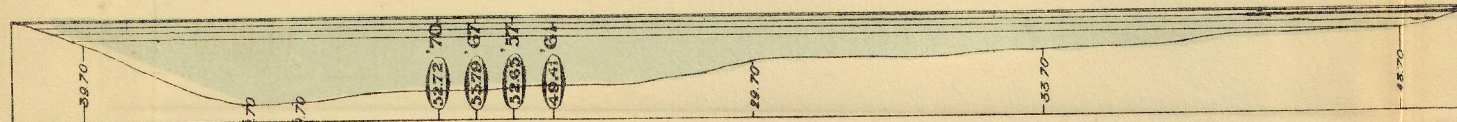
N° 34  
RAYMOND TERRACE  
28 M. 36 C.



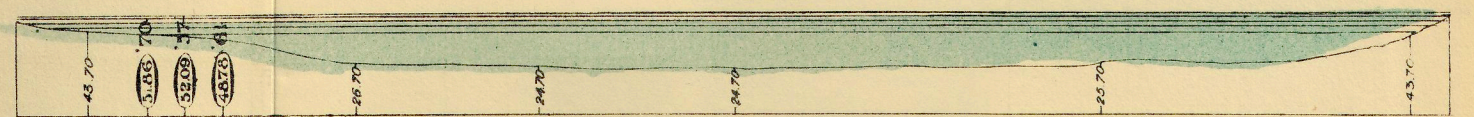
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29 M. 56 C.



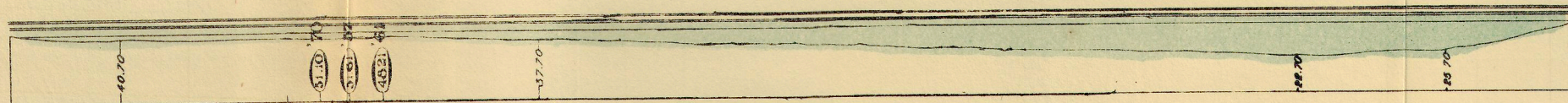
N° 36  
HEXHAM  
35 M.



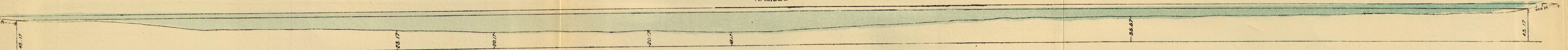
N° 37  
HEXHAM  
36 M. 10 C.



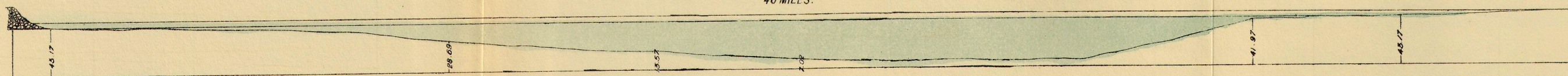
N° 38  
HEXHAM  
37 M. 10 C.



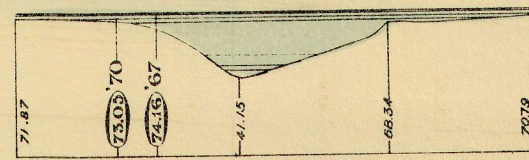
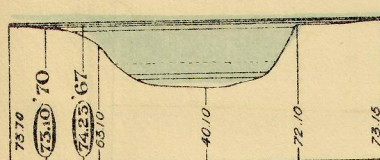
N° 39  
NEWCASTLE  
BULLOCK ISLAND TO NORTH SHORE  
45 MILES



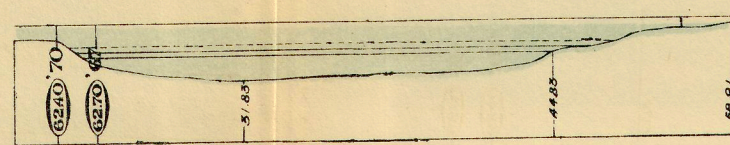
N° 40  
NEWCASTLE  
SOUTHERN TO NORTHERN BREAKWATER  
46 MILES.



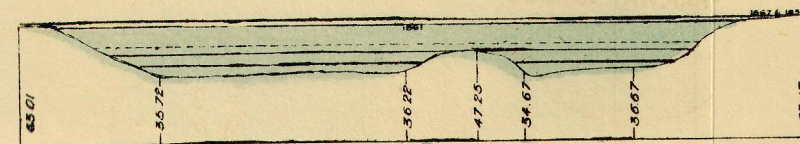
AT RAILWAY BRIDGE  
WALLIS' CREEK  
151 FEET UP CREEK



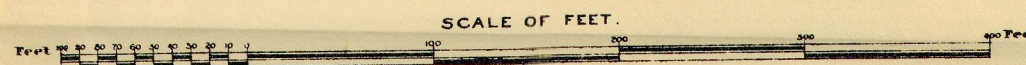
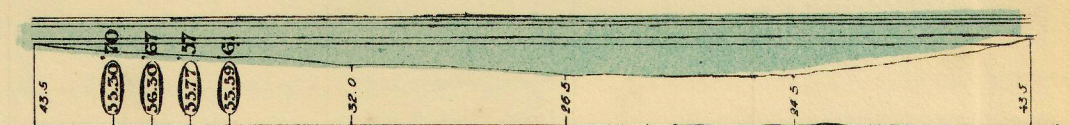
JUNCTION OF PATERSON AND HUNTER RIVERS



DUNMORE BRIDGE PATERSON RIVER



JUNCTION OF WILLIAMS AND HUNTER RIVERS

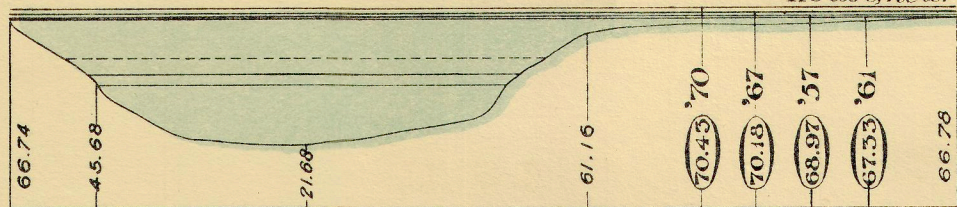


## CROSS SECTIONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

REFERENCE.

N<sup>o</sup> 12

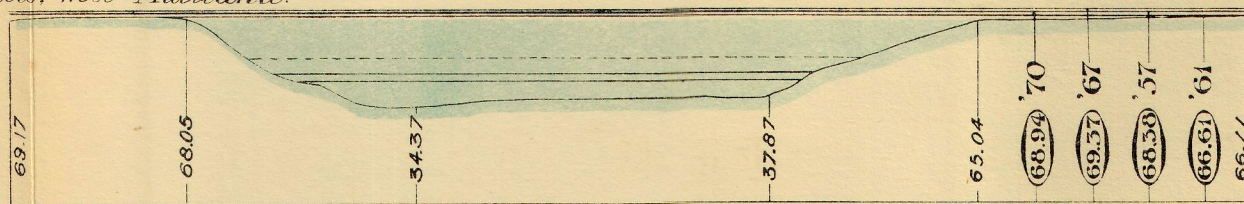
6 M. 65 C.



55.00 70 Denotes the height of flood above Datum, and year in which that flood occurred. Dotted lines denote level to which flood had fallen, on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1870. Datum 74.75 ft. below B.M. on base & arse, Brick House, near the Falls, West Maitland.

N<sup>o</sup> 13

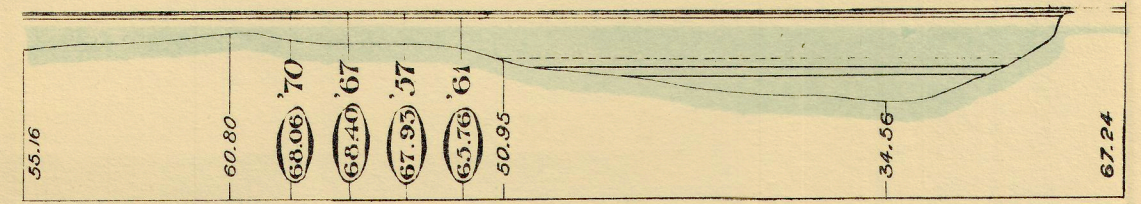
7 M. 40 C.



*J. Mosiarty*

N<sup>o</sup> 14

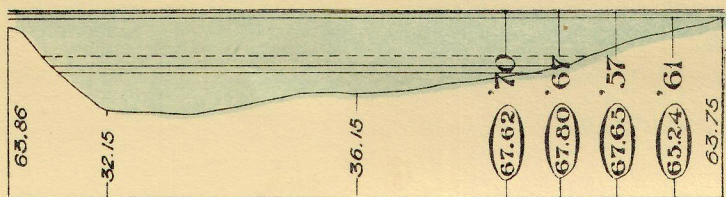
8 M. 25 C.



### PITNACREE BRIDGE

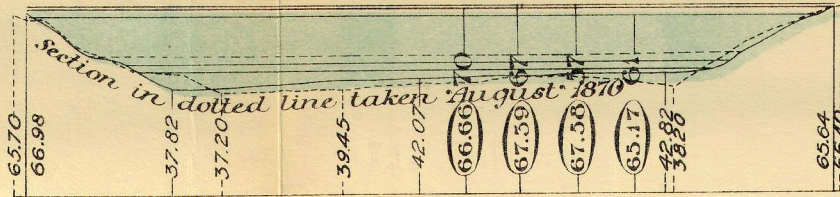
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8 M. 65 C.



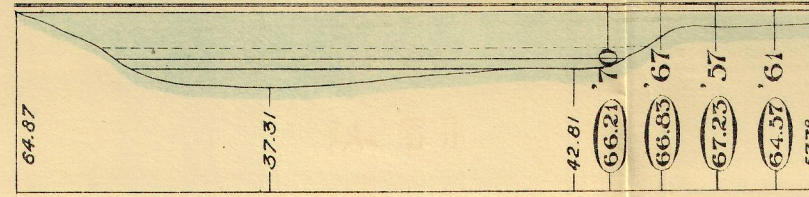
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8 M. 75 C.



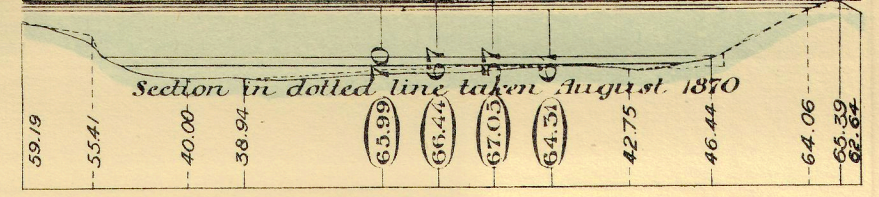
N<sup>o</sup> 17

9 M. 45 C.



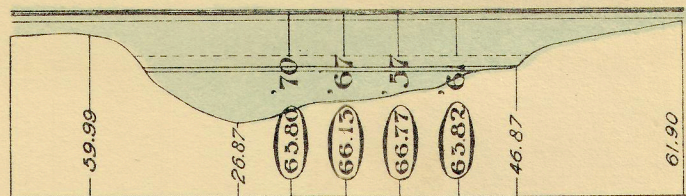
N<sup>o</sup> 18

9 M. 70 C.



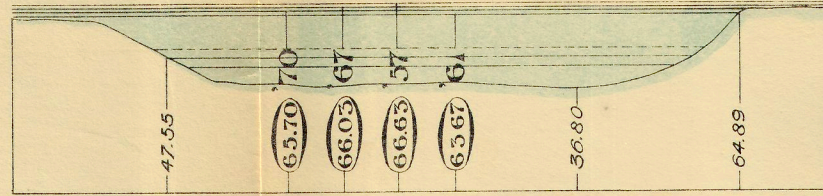
N<sup>o</sup> 19

10 M. 35 C.



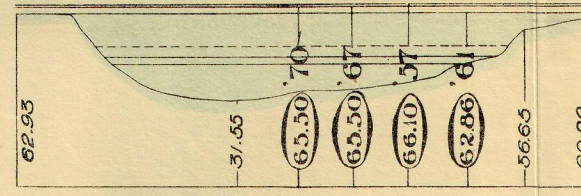
N<sup>o</sup> 20

10 M. 50 C.



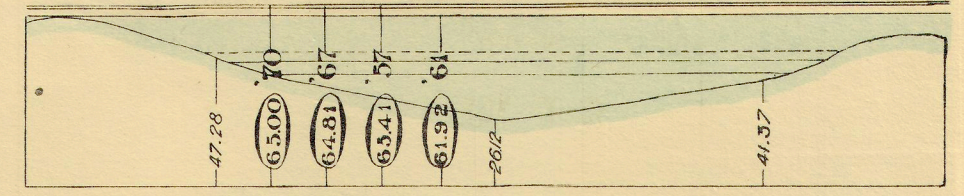
N<sup>o</sup> 21

11 M. 46 C.



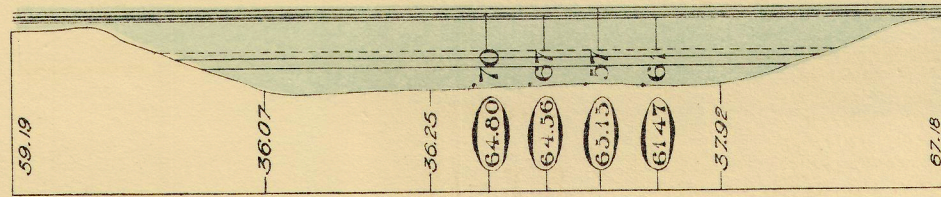
N<sup>o</sup> 22

12 M. 65 C.



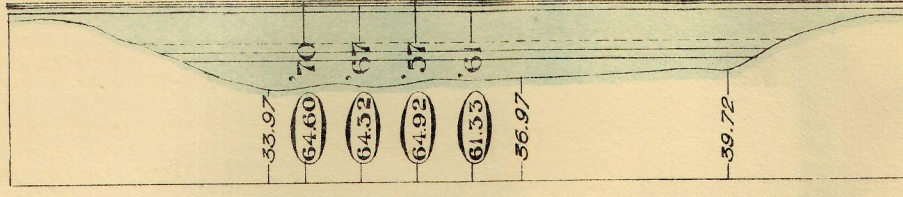
N<sup>o</sup> 23

13 M. 22 C.



N<sup>o</sup> 24

13 M. 55 C.



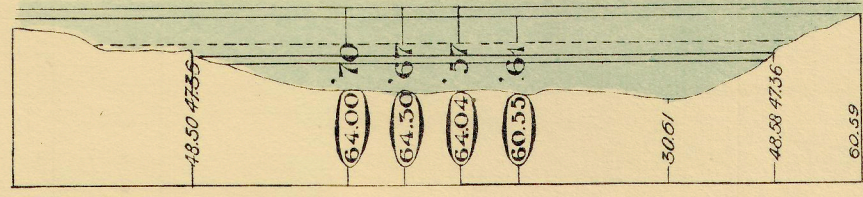
N<sup>o</sup> 25

14 MILES



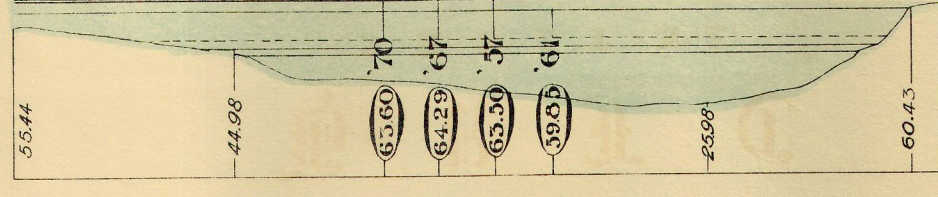
N<sup>o</sup> 26

15 M. 20 C.



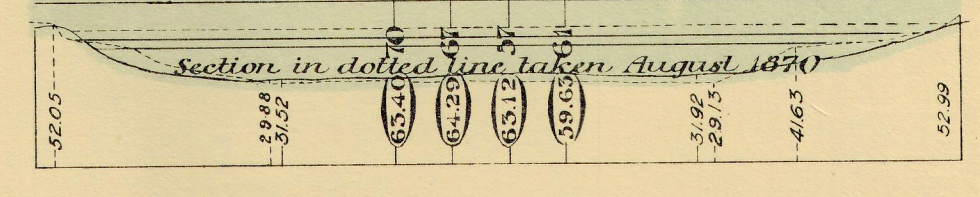
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16 M. 18 C.



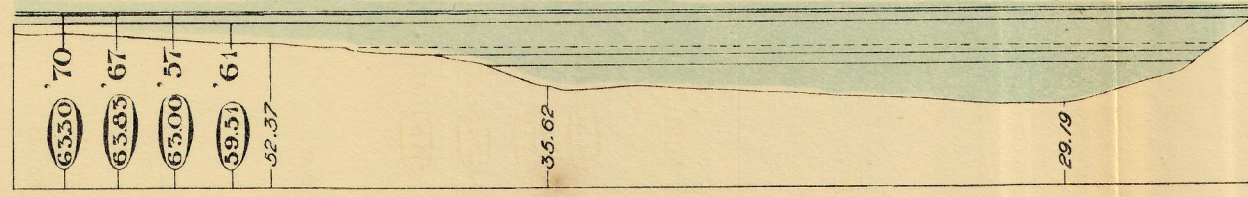
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16 M. 72 C.



N<sup>o</sup> 29

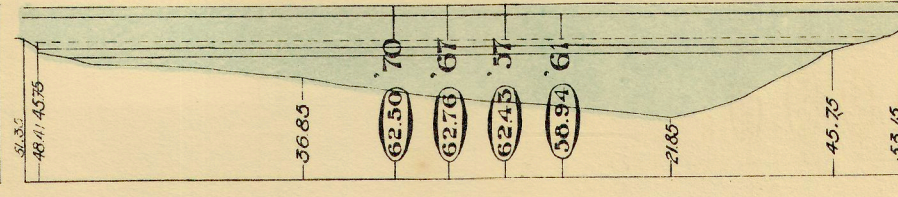
17 M. 8 C.



### HINTON

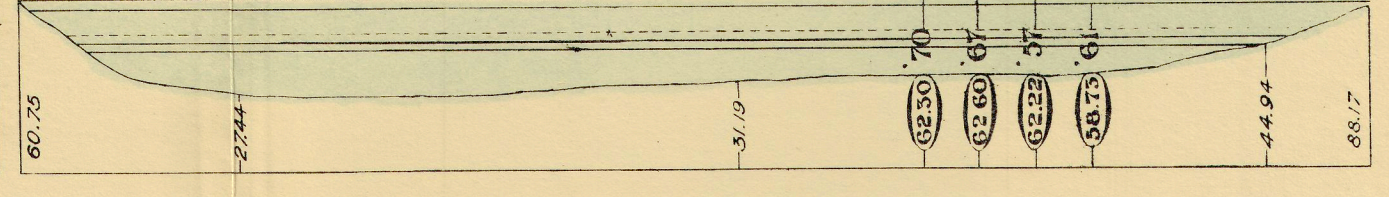
N<sup>o</sup> 30

18 M. 10 C.



N<sup>o</sup> 31

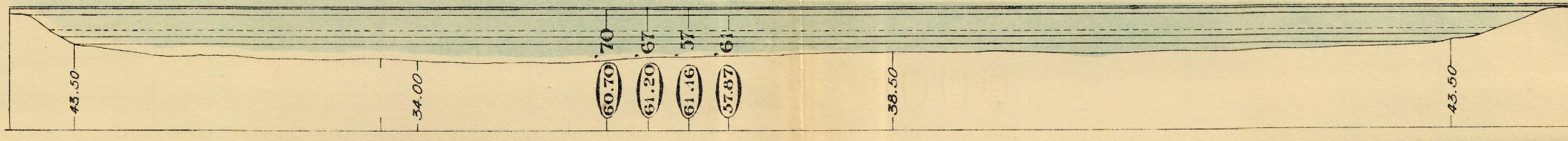
18 M. 40 C.



### EALES' FLAT

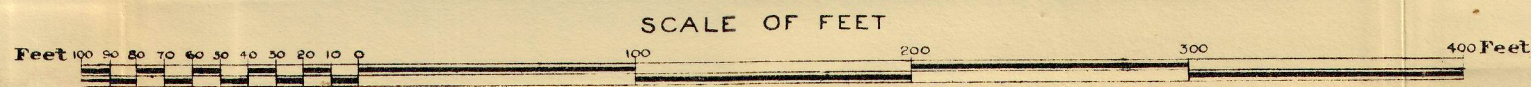
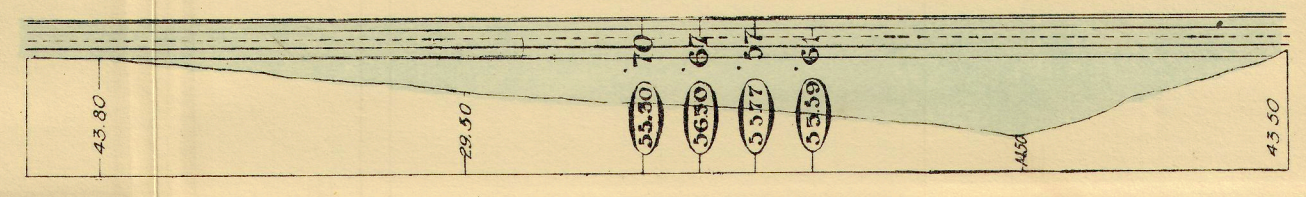
N<sup>o</sup> 32

20 MILES



N<sup>o</sup> 33

27 M. 46 C.



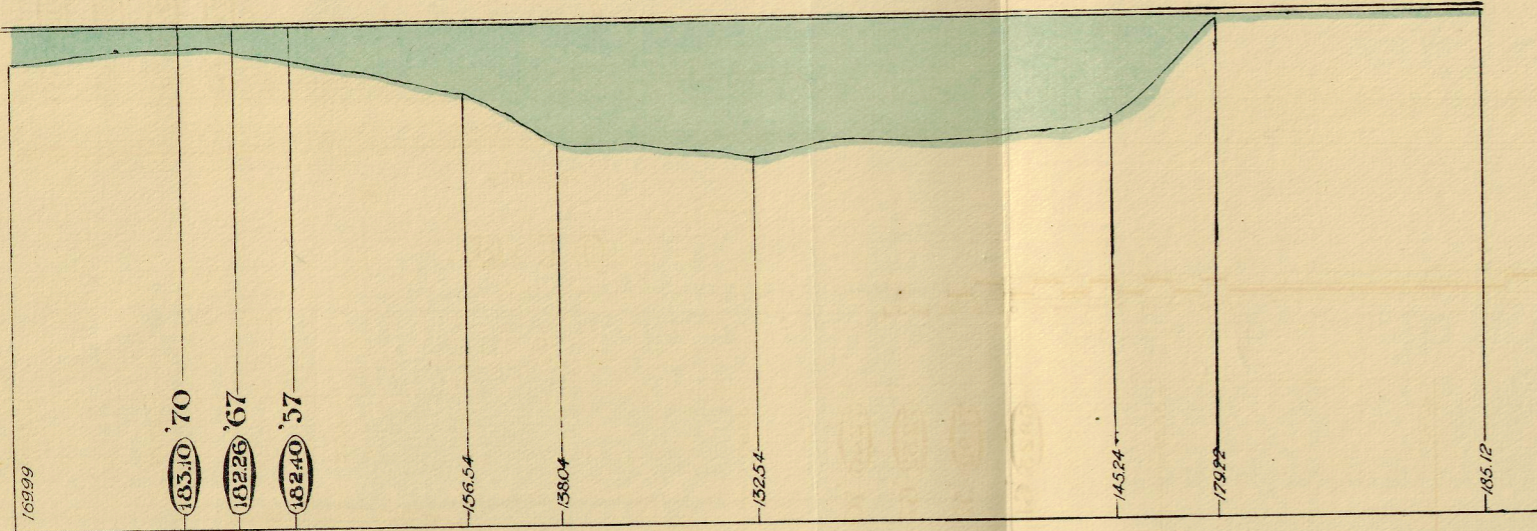


# H. R. F. C.

SHEET N<sup>o</sup> 1  
OF

## CROSS SECTIONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

SINGLETON BRIDGE



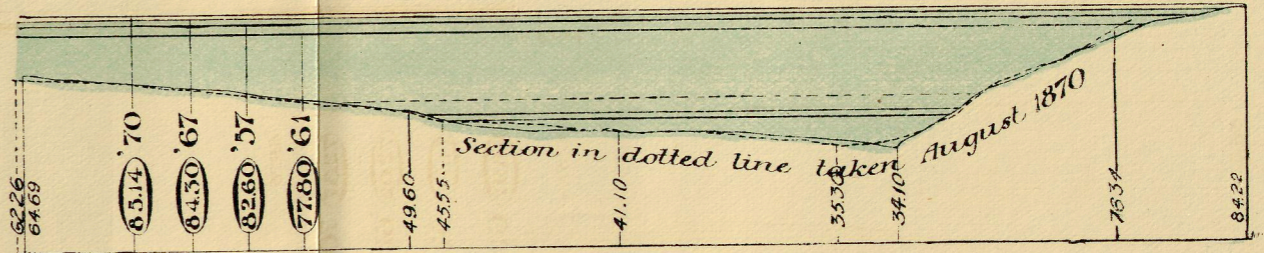
REFERENCE

70 Denotes the height of flood above Datum and year in which that flood occurred. Dotted lines denote level to which flood had fallen on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1861. Datum 74.75 ft below BM on base course Brick House near the Falls West Maitland.

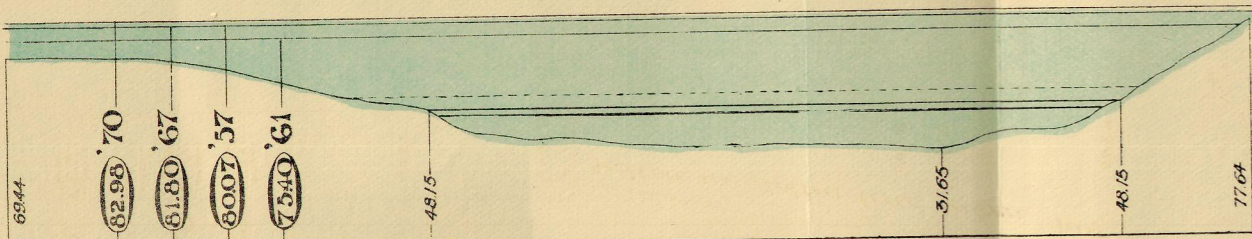
*E. Moriarty*

N<sup>o</sup> 1

OAKHAMPTON

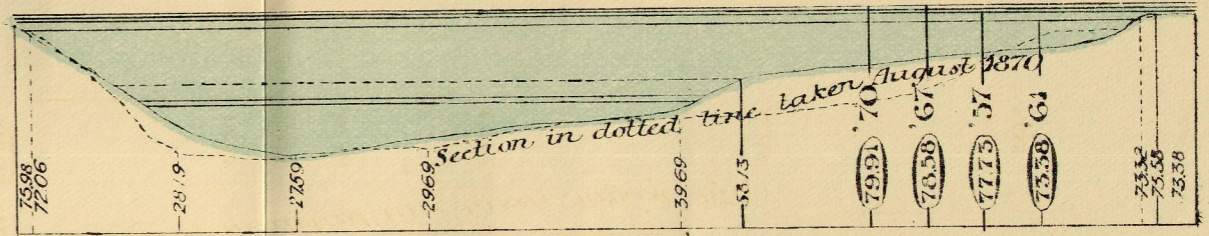


N<sup>o</sup> 2  
BOLWARRAH HOUSE



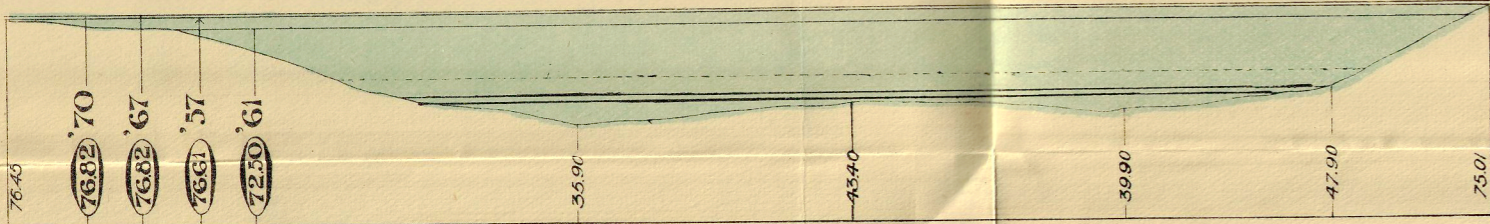
N<sup>o</sup> 3  
WEST MAITLAND BRIDGE

1M. 54C.



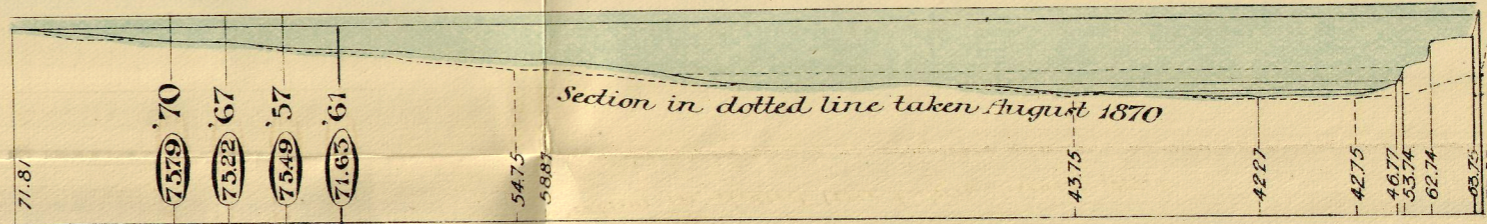
N<sup>o</sup> 4

2 M. 10C.



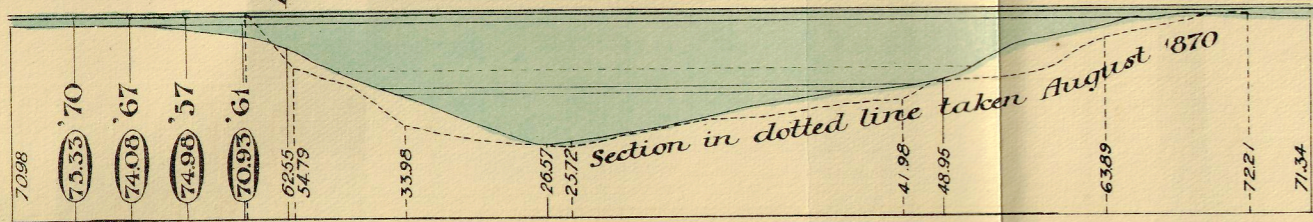
N<sup>o</sup> 5

2 M. 65C.



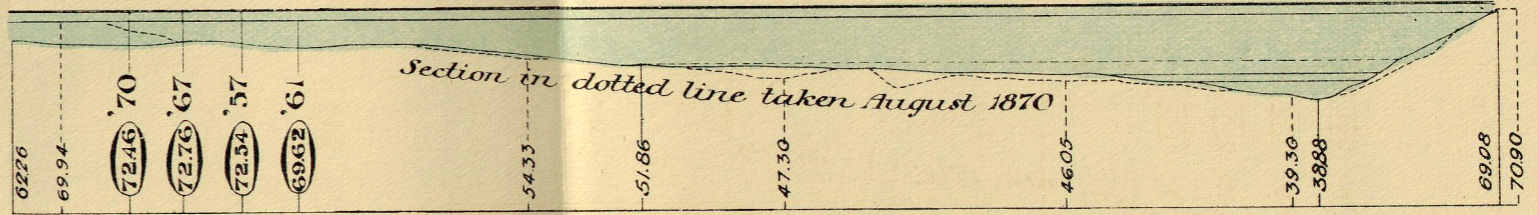
N<sup>o</sup> 6

3 M. 30C.



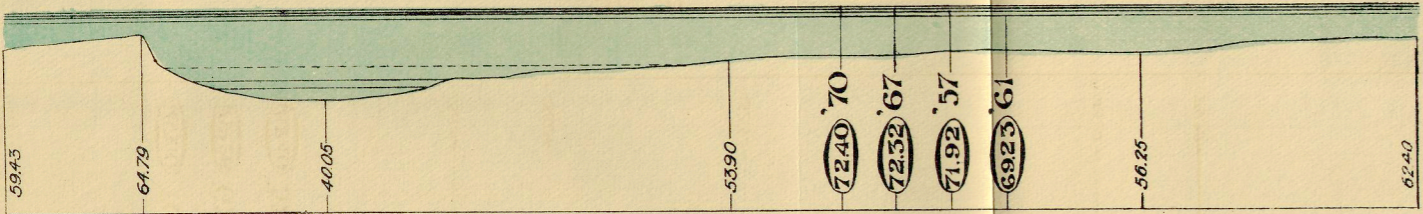
N<sup>o</sup> 7

4 M. 50C.



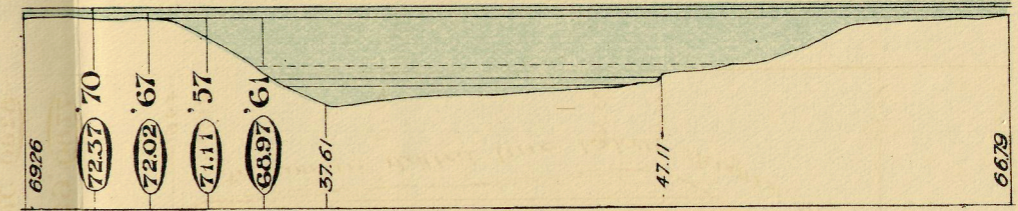
N<sup>o</sup> 8

5 MILES



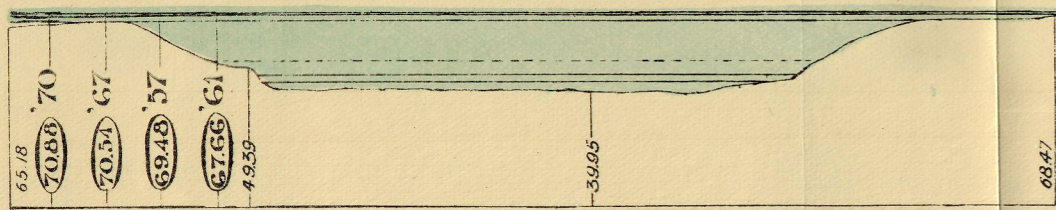
N<sup>o</sup> 9

5 M. 20C.



N<sup>o</sup> 10

6 M. 40C.



N<sup>o</sup> 11

6 M. 55C.

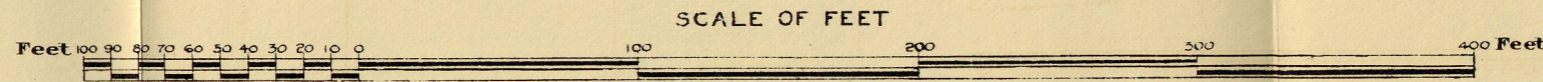
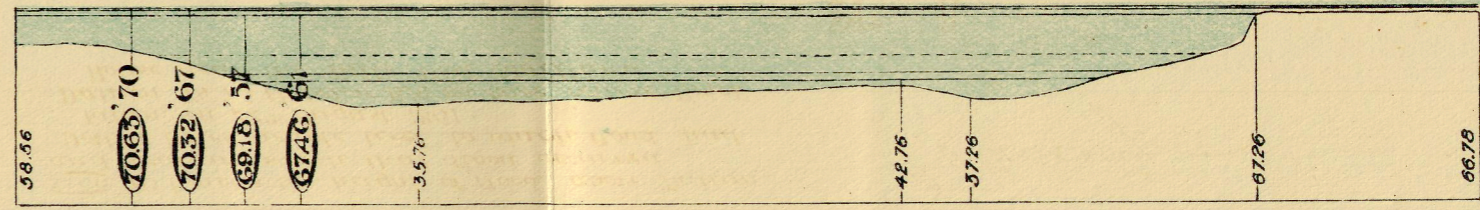


Photo-lithographed at the Govt. Printing Office, Sydney, N.S. Wales.

CROSS SECTIONS OF THE HUNTER RIVER

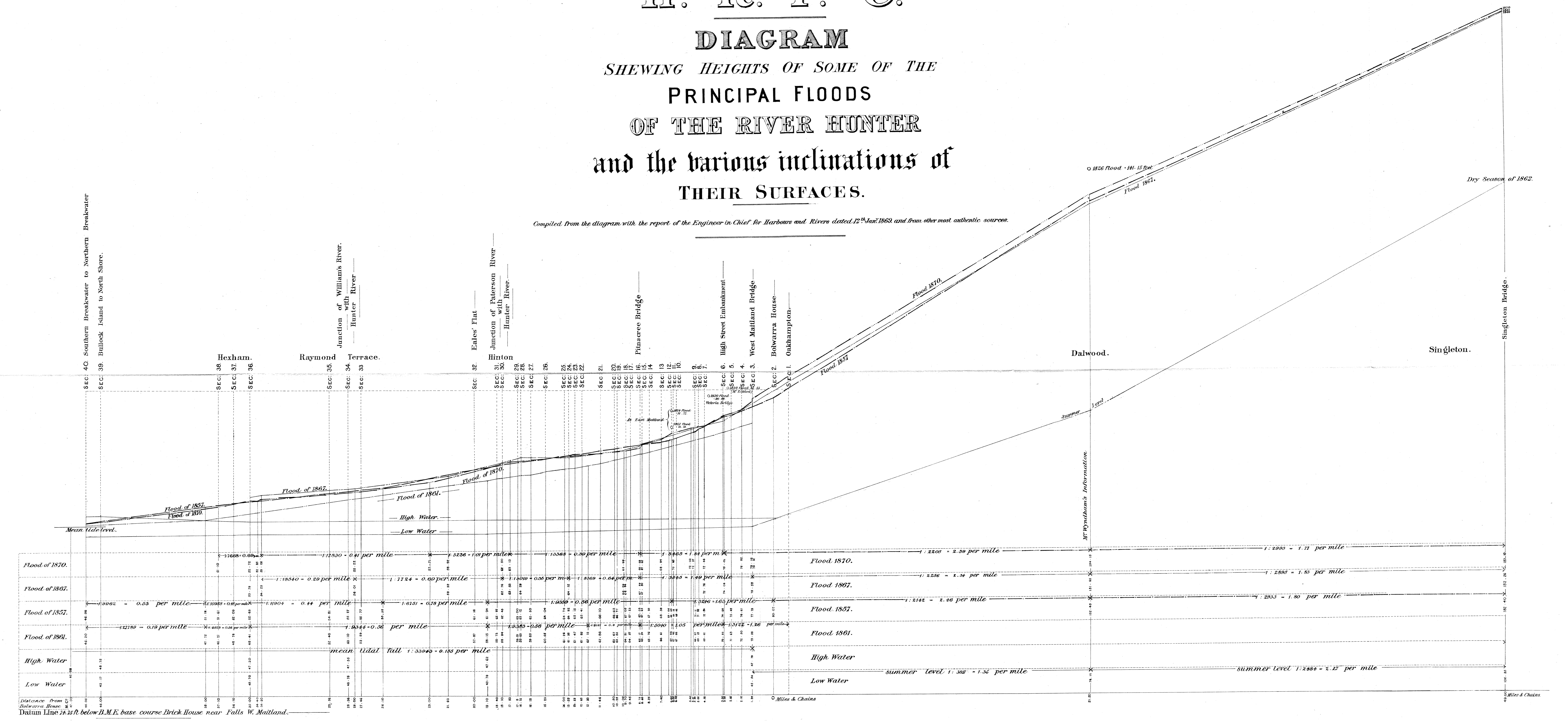
H. R. F. C.

# H. R. F. C.

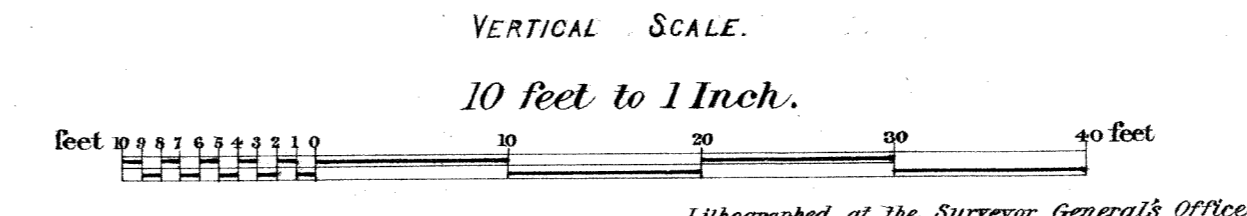
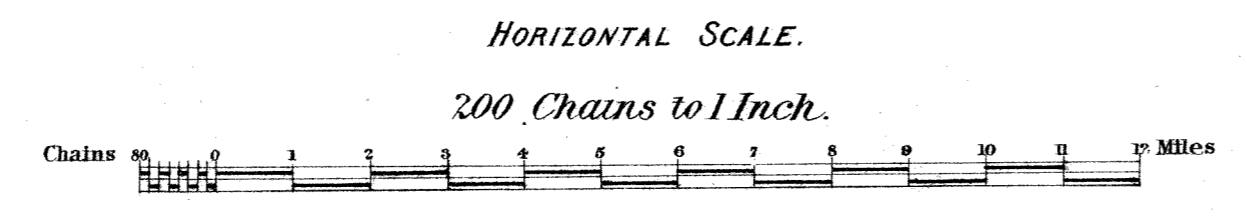
## DIAGRAM

### SHEWING HEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOODS OF THE RIVER HUNTER and the various inclinations of THEIR SURFACES.

*Compiled from the diagram with the report of the Engineer in Chief for Harbours and Rivers dated 12<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1869, and from other most authentic sources.*



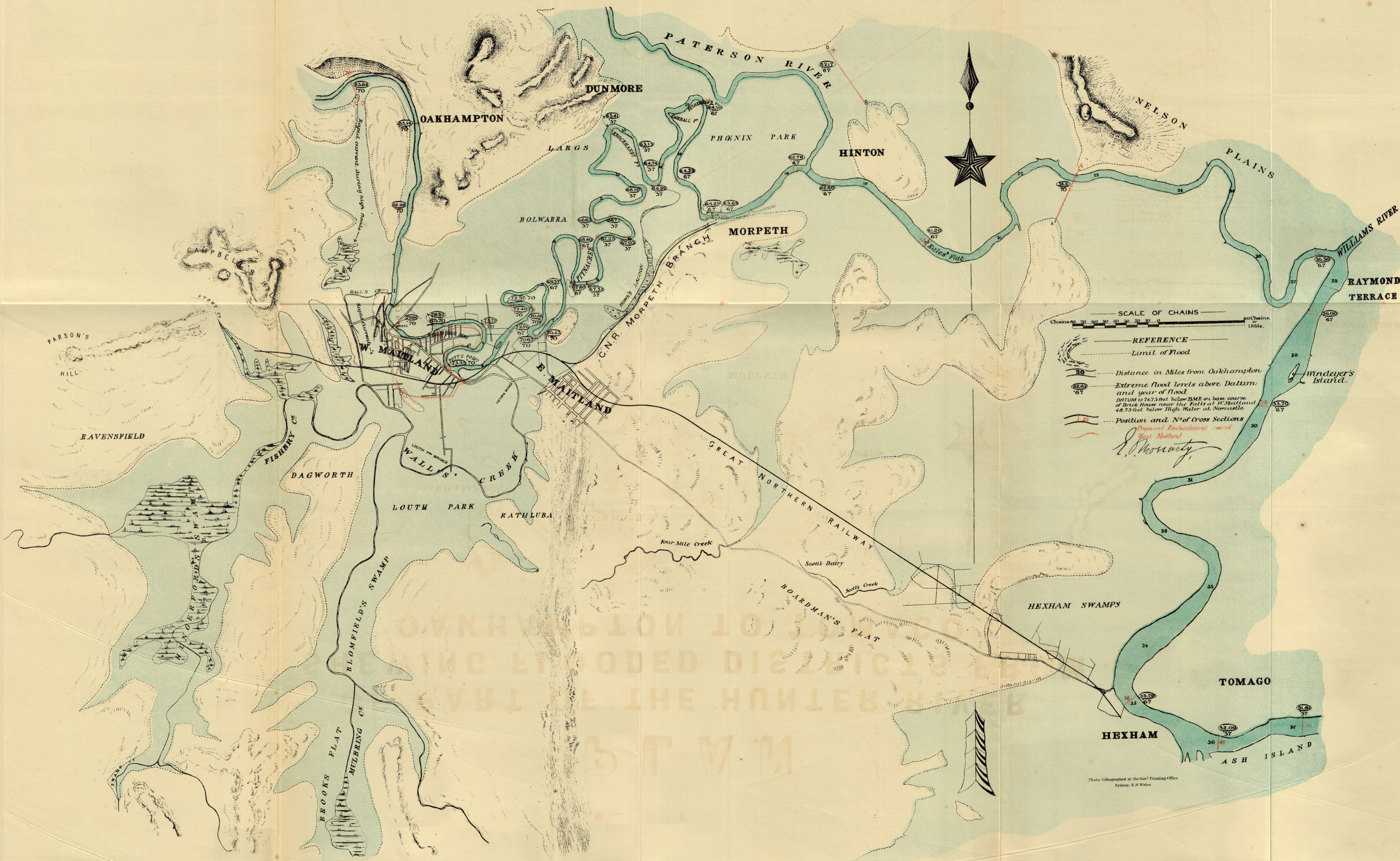
Distance from Bolwarra House  
Datum Line 7.75 ft. below B.M.E. base course Brick House near Falls W. Maitland.



*Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, August, 1870.*

# PLAN

## OF PART OF THE HUNTER RIVER SHEWING FLOODED DISTRICTS FROM OAKHAMPTON TO TOMAGO



SCALE OF CHAINS  
 Chains 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 1 Mile

REFERENCE  
 - - - - - Limit of Flood  
 20 Distance in Miles from Oakhampton  
 65.0 Extreme flood levels above Datum  
 07 and year of flood  
 DATUM is 74.75 feet below B.M.E. on base course  
 of brick house near the Falls at Hinton and  
 48.75 feet below High Water at Newcastle  
 - - - - - Position and No. of Cross Sections  
*D. Morarty*

Photo lithographed at the Govt. Printing Office  
 Sydney, N.S. Wales

HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION.

N.S.W.

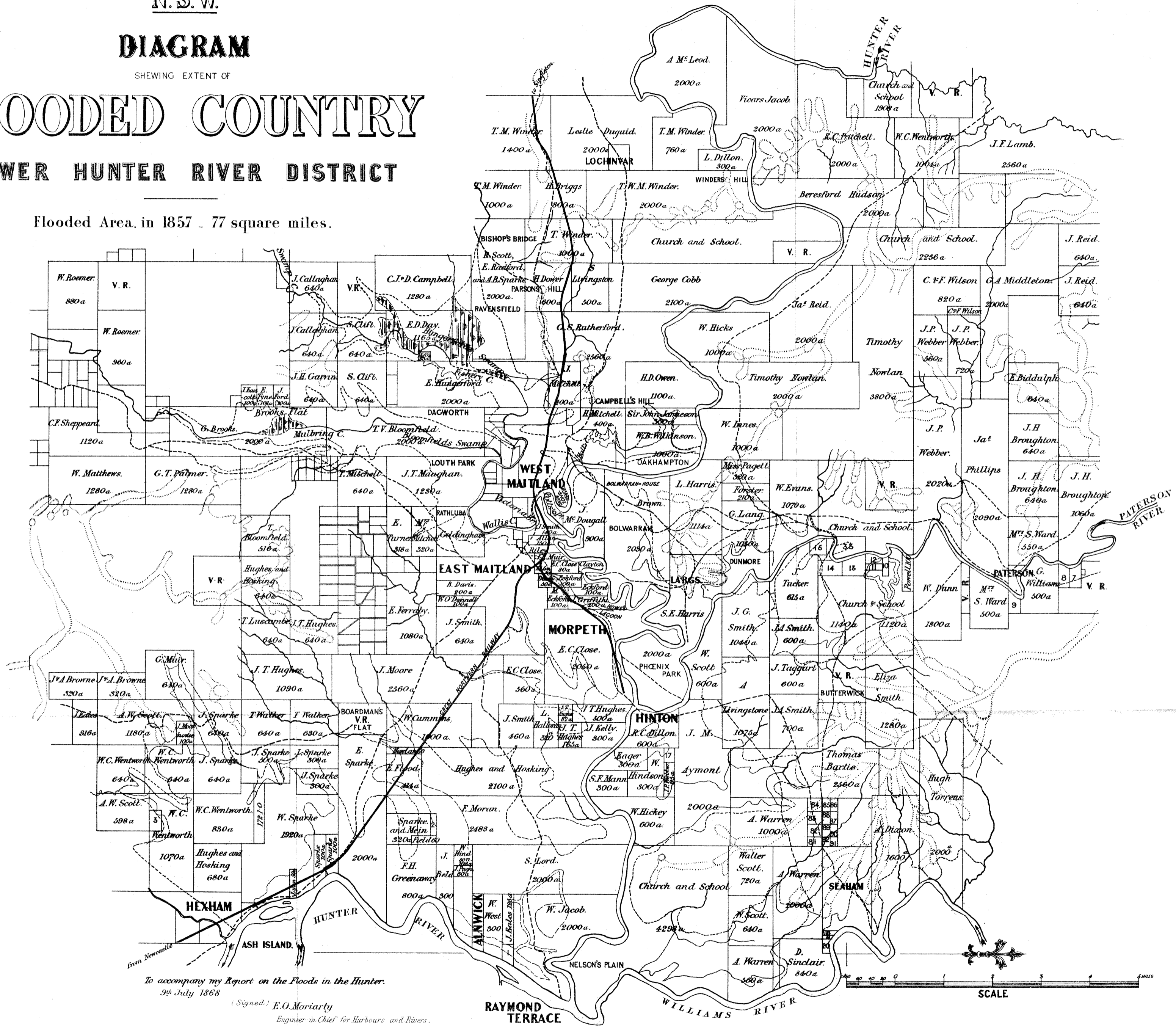
DIAGRAM

SHOWING EXTENT OF

FLOODED COUNTRY

LOWER HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT

Flooded Area in 1857 - 77 square miles.



To accompany my Report on the Floods in the Hunter.  
9th July 1868

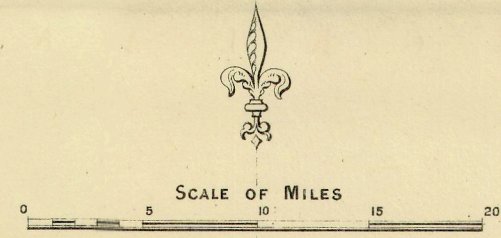
(Signed) E.O. Moriarty  
Engineer in Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

HUNTER RIVER FLOOD COMMISSION.

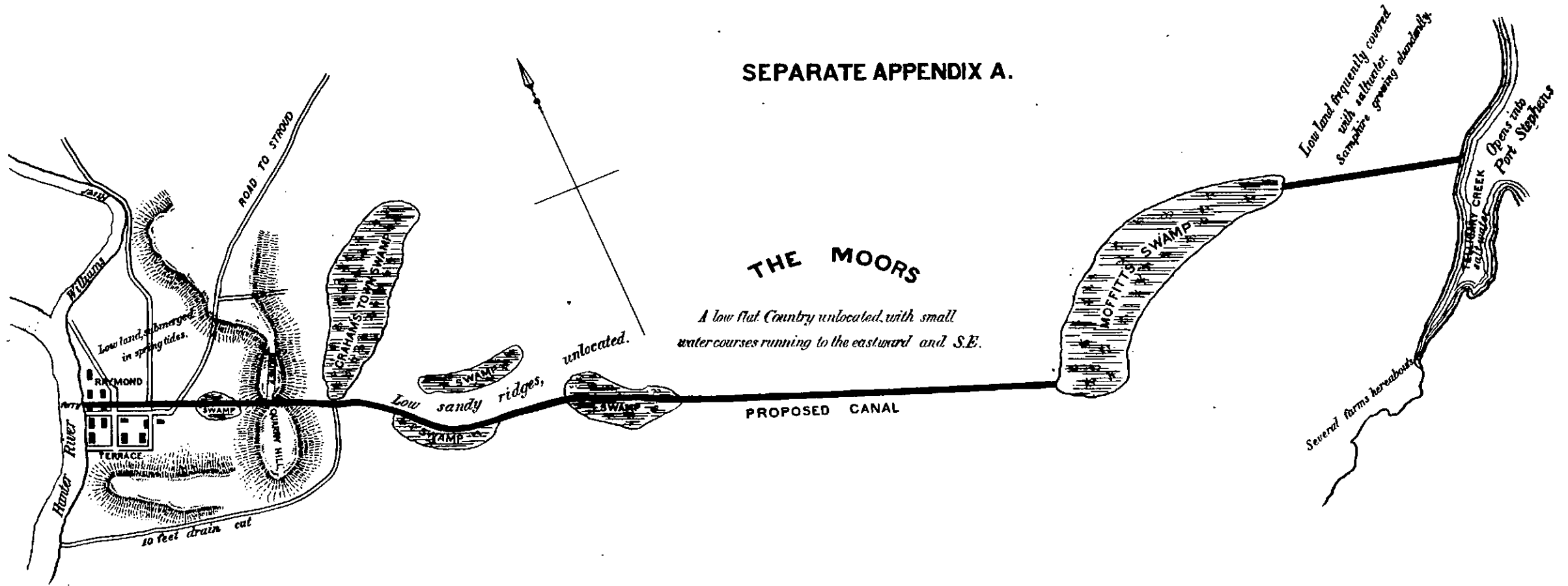
MAP

showing the drainage areas of the Hunter River and principal Tributaries

1870



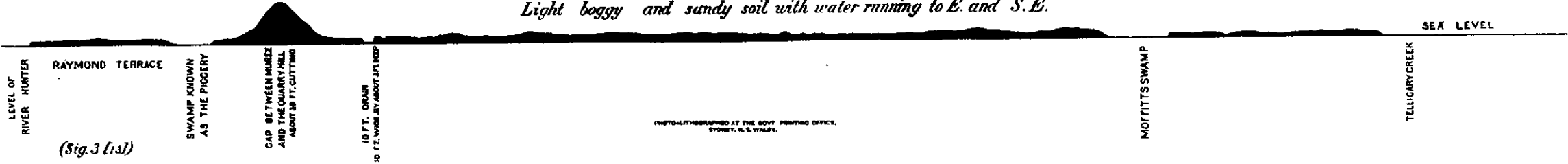
SEPARATE APPENDIX A.



**THE MOORS**  
*A low flat Country unlocated, with small water courses running to the eastward and S.E.*

SECTIONAL VIEW. DISTANCE ABOUT 9 MILES.

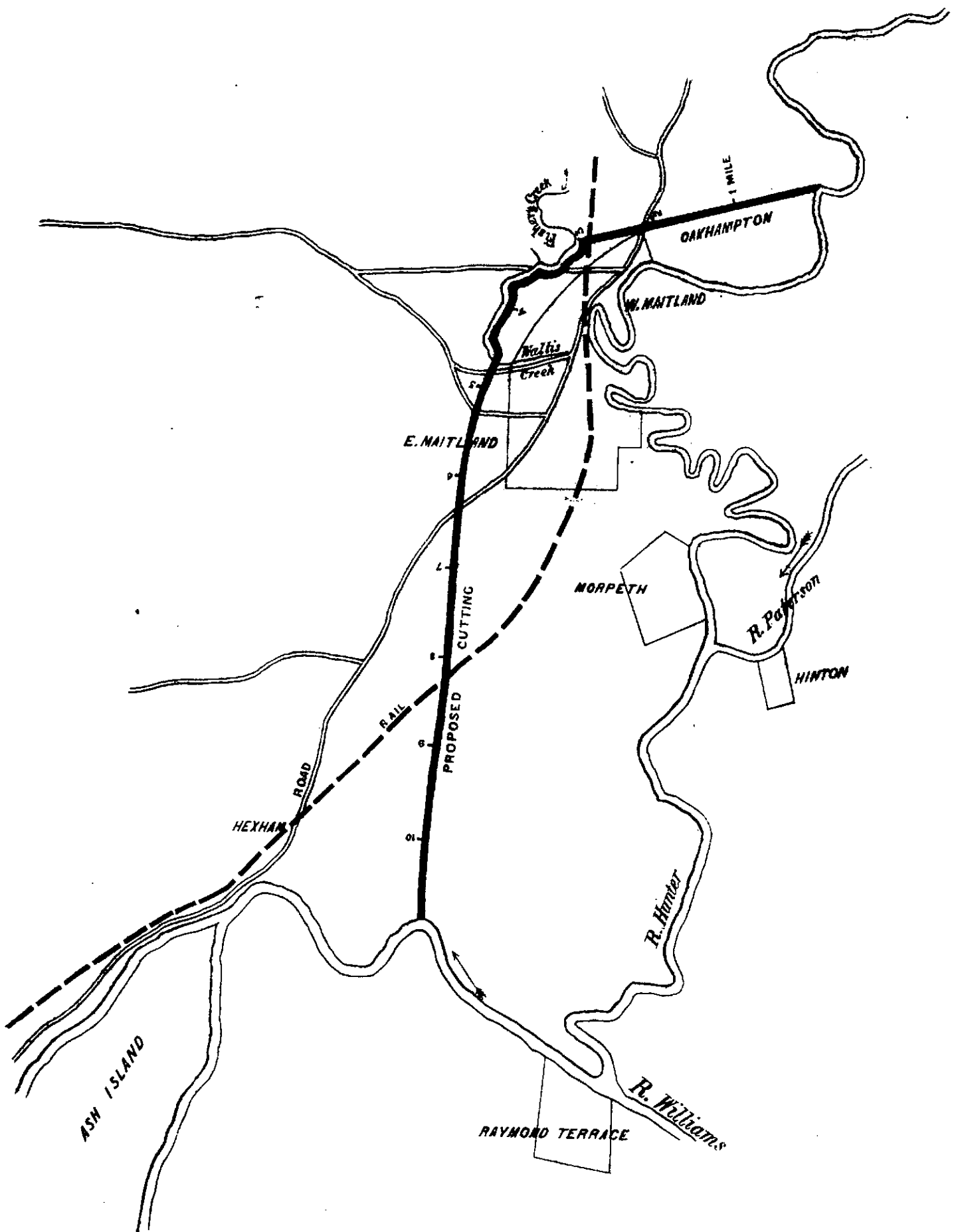
*Light boggy and sandy soil with water running to E. and S.E.*



(Sig. 3 (1st))

ENGRAVED AND LITHOGRAPHED BY THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, N. S. W. AUSTR.

SEPARATE APPENDIX B.



(Sig. 3[13].)

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**WELLINGTON CAVES.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EXPLORATION OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

**SCHEDULE.**

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Professor Owen to Colonial Secretary. 23 February, 1867 .....	2
2.	Colonial Secretary to Professor Owen. 16 June, 1869 .....	2
3.	Principal Under Secretary to Trustees of Australian Museum. 16 June, 1869 .....	2
4.	Curator to Principal Under Secretary. 4 July, 1869.....	3
5.	Ditto to Colonial Secretary. 16 August, 1869.....	3
6.	Principal Under Secretary to Curator. 25 August, 1869 .....	3
7.	Curator to Principal Under Secretary (Extract). 3 September, 1869.....	3
8.	Professor Owen to Colonial Secretary. 18 August, 1869 .....	4
9.	Curator to Colonial Secretary. 4 November, 1869 .....	4
10.	Colonial Secretary to Professor Owen. 21 March, 1870 .....	6
11.	Principal Under Secretary to Curator. 21 March, 1870 .....	6
12.	Curator to Colonial Secretary. 10 May, 1870.....	7
13.	Colonial Secretary to Professor Owen. 28 May, 1870 .....	12
14.	Professor Owen to Colonial Secretary. 20 May, 1870 .....	12
15.	Principal Under Secretary to Colonial Agent in London. 15 June, 1870 .....	12



## EXPLORATION OF WELLINGTON CAVES.

### No. 1.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

London British Museum,  
23 February, 1867.

SIR,

The enlarged and liberal views of your Administration embolden me to suggest that a careful and systematic exploration of the limestone caves of Wellington Valley, discovered by the Colonial Surveyor in or about 1832, would be a work worthy of your encouragement.

The fossil remains which were then obtained from the caves revealed the important and suggestive fact that the marsupial type of structure prevailed in the ancient and extinct, as in the existing quadrupeds of Australia. Besides the great accession of such evidences as would accrue to the Museum at Sydney from such exploration, most instructive evidence may be expected, bearing upon the antiquity and origin of the aboriginal races of Australia.

Such contribution to human knowledge, initiated and supported by New South Wales, would be gratefully appreciated by all who, in this hemisphere, are devoted to the progress of science, and would redound to the honor of your present Constitutional Government.

I would willingly devote time to the determination and description of such specimens or duplicates as, so acquired, might be transmitted to me for that purpose, or be liberally sent for deposition in the British Museum; and these descriptions would be punctually transmitted to the Museum at Sydney, as materials of its catalogue, or to such address as you might please to indicate in reference to a systematic description of the Wellington Valley Bone Caves.

I feel confident, from personal conference on the subject with the late Sir Thomas Mitchell—who confided to me the fossils he was able to bring over for description in his work, published in 1838—that the results of the proposed exploration, in the hands of one qualified, would amply repay a grant, say of £200 or £300, if placed on the Estimates and sanctioned by the Assembly.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

### No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, New South Wales,  
16 June, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 23rd February, 1867, recommending that the Government of this Colony should cause a careful and systematic exploration to be made of the limestone caves of Wellington Valley, I have now the honor to inform you that the sum of £200 has been voted by the local Parliament for carrying out your suggestion, and that the Curator of the Australian Museum has been charged with the duty of making the necessary exploration.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

### No. 3.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16 June, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Professor Owen, recommending that the Government of this Colony should cause a careful and systematic exploration to be made of the limestone caves of Wellington Valley, I am directed to inform you that the sum of £200 has been voted by Parliament for that purpose, and that the Colonial Secretary approves of the duty being entrusted to the Curator of the Australian Museum, and to request that you will be good enough to instruct Mr. Krefft accordingly.

2. In carrying out the suggestion of Professor Owen, due care should of course be taken that the interests of the institution under your charge, in respect to obtaining fossil remains, &c., are not lost sight of.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

3

No. 4.

THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th June, transmitting copy of a letter from Professor Owen, recommending the exploration of the Wellington Caves, and informing the Board that the sum of £200 has been voted by Parliament for that purpose, and that the Colonial Secretary approves of the duty being entrusted to the Curator of the Australian Museum.

In reply, I am directed by the Trustees to inform you that the Trustees will give the necessary instructions to Mr. Krefft to carry out a systematic exploration of the Wellington Valley Caves.

I have, &c.,  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

No. 5.

THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 16 August, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply on behalf of the Board of Trustees for permission to include the Rev. W. B. Clarke and Dr. Thomson (if either or both can make it convenient) to join the expedition to the Wellington Caves, for which as you inform the Board a sum of £200 has been voted by Parliament. I beg to refer you to your letter dated June 16th, and to my reply, by direction of the Board, of July 4th, 1869.

I have, &c.,  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Sydney, 25 August, 1869.

SIR,

Having laid before the Colonial Secretary your letter of the 16th instant, applying on behalf of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for permission to include the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Dr. Thomson, or both, if they can make it convenient, in the expedition to explore the caves of Wellington Valley, I am directed to state that Mr. Robertson approves of one or both of the abovenamed gentlemen accompanying you; but it must be understood that no more money must be expended than that voted by the Legislature for the above purpose.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

[Extract.]

THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 3 September, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th August, informing the Board of Trustees that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has granted permission to include the Rev. W. B. Clarke and Dr. Thomson in the expedition to explore the caves at Wellington Valley, with the understanding that no more money must be expended than that voted by the Legislature for the above purpose.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the sub-committee appointed to consider the exploration of the caves have brought up their report, which has been adopted by the Trustees, and Mr. Krefft and Dr. A. M. Thomson, accompanied by one of the skilled workmen of the Museum, will start as soon as the necessary funds are available.

The instructions given in a former letter (June 16th), "That in carrying out the suggestion of Professor Owen due care should be taken that the interests of the institution under the charge of the Trustees, in respect to obtaining fossil remains, &c., are not lost sight of," will be carried out, and all specimens collected are to be deposited in the Australian Museum.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

No. 8.

No. 8.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

British Museum, London,  
18 August, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 16th June, 1869, informing me that the sum of £200 has been voted by the Local Parliament for carrying out the exploration of the limestone caves of Wellington Valley, and to express my deep sense of the honor done to me by the favorable consideration which the Parliament has been pleased to give to my letter on that subject of the 23rd February, 1867. The successful fulfilment of its aim may be confidently expected, from the fact that the experienced Curator of the Australian Museum has been charged with the duty of making the necessary explorations.

I beg to repeat my pledge to give immediate attention to the study and description of whatever specimens may be transmitted to me, either temporarily, or with a view to being returned, named, to the Australian Museum, or as duplicates to be deposited in the British Museum. I may be permitted to add, that I regard this vote as of more importance to the advancement of science than the greatest success in its immediate application, in its relation, namely, as a precedent and example of a recognition by a Parliament of the value of abstract truth irrespective of direct application to material profit.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHARD OWEN.

No. 9.

THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, a copy of the Curator's report of the examination of the caves at Wellington Valley, accompanied by a series of photographs, forty-four in number, representing the most interesting of the remains discovered.

I am also directed to inform you that a trustworthy person is still at work at the caves, and that some very valuable specimens have been received during the last few weeks.

A full report, illustrated by lithographic plates, will be prepared and submitted to you as soon as all the specimens have been thoroughly examined.

I have, &amp;c.,

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

[Enclosure in No. 9.]

REPORT of the Curator of the Australian Museum regarding the examination of the caves of Wellington Valley.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your direction, I proceeded, accompanied by Dr. A. M. Thomson and Henry Barnes, to Wellington, to examine the limestone caves of Wellington Valley.

There are four caves in all; but one only contains loose bone breccia, and this cave was thoroughly examined.

Since my last visit to this cave about three years ago, the ground had been much disturbed by stalactite hunters and amateur geologists, but some good ground was at last discovered and a considerable quantity of fossil remains secured.

A shaft was sunk in one of the inner chambers of this cave to a depth of 16 feet without reaching the bottom, and fossil teeth and bones were observed to that depth in small quantities; the attempt to reach the solid rock failed however, owing to the difficulty of disposing of the earth so removed.

We tried, but in vain, to take the breccia in bags to the surface; the approach to the shaft was too difficult, and the result of several days labour was only a few cart-loads of stuff.

After this effort we began sifting the deposit, and thus obtained many valuable specimens.

We continued our labours during a period of fifteen days, banking up the earth as we proceeded, and excavating nearly all the shallower fissures to the bottom rock.

The loose deposit in the cavern is however a great drawback, and to give some idea of the quantity, I may state that Dr. A. M. Thomson, after careful measurements, estimated the quantity at 250 tons.

We obtained many valuable and rare specimens, some quite new to science, consisting of the remains of mammals, birds, and reptiles, which I have the honor to lay before you.

The largest bones and teeth (those of the now extinct *diprotodons* and *nototheriums*) are of a size equal to those of a full grown elephant, others do not exceed those of a mouse.

After completing the examination of the remaining caves in the valley, we put down a shaft in front of the Breccia Cavern, and after a few feet reached the limestone rock.

We then proceeded *via* Molong to Boree. At Molong some fossil shells and corals were obtained; similar specimens we collected at Boree, but we did not meet with the peculiar red bone earth which was observed in the Breccia Cave of Wellington.

I hope to be able to give a more detailed report of the remains discovered, illustrated by photographs or lithographs; and Dr. Thomson has promised to add a full account of the geological character of the country examined by him. I beg to state, that a trustworthy person has been left in charge of the Breccia Cave at Wellington, who will continue to forward the specimens which he obtains from time to time.

I have, &amp;c.,

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 October, 1869.

## List of Photographs of Australian Fossils, for transmission to Professor Owen, F.R.S.

## PLATE I.

1. Left mandible of a *Nototherium*.
2. Sacral vertebra of a *Diprotodon*.
3. Skull from above, *Zygomaturus*.
4. Skull showing palate, *Zygomaturus*.
5. (a) Right mandible, *Sarcophilus*.  
(b) Molar tooth and portion of jaw of a new species of *Diprotodon*.  
(c) Left mandible, *Sarcophilus*.
6. Seven fragments of the lower jaw of several species of Kangaroos, *Macropus* and *Halmaturus*.
7. (a) Right mandible of a new species of Wombat, *Phascolumys*.  
(b) Right mandible of an extinct species of Kangaroo (*M. atlas*).
8. Fragments of jaws of various species of Kangaroos.

## PLATE II.

1. Left side of skull a gigantic Kangaroo, *Halmaturus gigas*.
2. Six fragments of the arm-bone (ulna) of various species of Wombats; the small figures are those of Wombats of the ordinary size.
3. Two phalanges of the foot and six nail-bones (terminal phalanges) of new Australian animals.
4. Three phalanges of the foot, the last of a recent *Macropus major*, and a fractured left upper premolar tooth of a *Thylacoleon*.
5. Six phalanges of the foot of various species of Kangaroos. Large nail-bone of a new animal, seen from below. Side view of another nail-bone, indicating the existence in Australia of a Sloth allied to the American genus *Myiodon*.
6. Phalanges of various species of Kangaroos, Wombats, *Thylacines*, &c.
7. Five phalanges of the hind foot of various species of Kangaroos, and three (first) metatarsal bones indicating a new animal belonging to the Phalanger family, in all probability the thumb-bones of a *Thylacoleon* or a *Plectodon*.
8. Seven terminal phalanges of the hand belonging to various Kangaroos, and eight undetermined metatarsal bones; also the 5th metatarsal bone of a man (recent).

## PLATE III.

1. Right lower jaw, *Diprotodon* (outer view).
2. Right lower jaw, *Diprotodon* (inner view).
3. Femur of gigantic Moa-like bird from the Leichhardt Downs, Queensland.
4. Left side of the skull of a gigantic Kangaroo.
5. Left lower jaw of *Halmaturus Thomsonii*.
6. Fractured left lower jaw of a *Diprotodon*.
7. Fractured arm-bones (ulna) of Wombat and Tasmanian Tiger (*Thylacinus*).
8. Left lower jaw of a *Nototherium*.

## PLATE IV.

1. Large lower incisor of a *Diprotodon*.
2. Right mandible of a gigantic Wombat.
3. Right lower jaw of an extinct Kangaroo, *Halmaturus Scottii*.
4. Palate of a new species of *Zygomaturus*, *Z. Macleayi*.
5. (a) Palate of a large Kangaroo.  
(b, c) Two views of upper rami of extinct Kangaroos, showing the permanent premolar tooth in its alveolus.  
(d) Premolar of an undescribed species of Wombat.
6. Right lower jaw of a gigantic Wombat.
7. (a, b) Two fractured lower incisors of *Diprotodon*.  
(c) First upper incisor, *Zygomaturus*.
8. Sacral vertebra of a gigantic marsupial, *Diprotodon* or *Zygomaturus*.

## PLATE V.

1. Skull of a *Zygomaturus trilobus* with the zygomatic arch removed to show the infra-orbital foramen (bristle passed through).
2. Mandibles of small marsupials.
3. Fractured carapace of a Tortoise allied to *Chelodina longicollis*.
4. (a) Right upper ramus of a gigantic Kangaroo.  
(b) Upper incisor of a species of *Diprotodon*.  
(c) Upper incisor of a gigantic Kangaroo.
5. Left mandible of a *Nototherium*.
6. Fragments of skull of a *Thylacoleon*.
7. (a) Fragments of an arm-bone (ulna) of a Wombat.  
(b) Two nail-bones of a Kangaroo.  
(c) Fractured left mandible, *Sarcophilus*.  
(d) Two molar teeth and right lower jaw of a dog, *Canis dingo*.
8. Fractured rami of gigantic Kangaroos.

## PLATE VI.

1. Fractured rami and teeth of ten species of Wombats, and of a Wombat-like Kangaroo, *Halmaturus Thomsonii*.
2. Rami of small marsupials of the genus *Dasyurus*, *Bolidens*, *Perameles*, and *Peragalea*.
3. Marsupial bones (Wombats and Kangaroos), four fractured collar-bones of Wombats; articulating condyle, fractured scapula and portion of the zygoma of a Wombat. Portions of the sternum, fractured incisor, and tarsal bone of a Wombat.
4. Nineteen fractured rami of a Kangaroo-rat of the genus *Bettongia*, and upper incisor and six lower ones of the same species of Kangaroo-rat.
5. Palates of two species of Wombat.
6. Lower jaw and teeth of gigantic Wombats.
7. Lower incisors of Kangaroos.
8. Terminal phalanx of some unknown animal and teeth of various gigantic marsupials.

## PLATE VII.

1. Femur of a Moa-like bird from Leichhardt Downs, Queensland.
2. Femur of a Moa-like bird from Leichhardt Downs, Queensland.
3. (a) Fractured skull of a *Sarcophilus*.  
(b, c) Upper molar, *Diprotodon* (new species).  
(d) Right mandible of Thomson's Kangaroo, *Halmaturus Thomsonii*.
4. (a) Premolar and molar of the upper jaw, *Diprotodon*.  
(b) Scalpiform incisor tooth of a new animal allied to *Diprotodon*.  
(c) Side view of a terminal phalanx or nail-bone (with the protecting hood removed) indicating some unknown animal allied to the extinct *Edentata* of South America.
5. Fractured skulls of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*.
6. (a) Fractured rami (3), *Sarcophilus*.  
(b) Molar teeth of a gigantic Kangaroo.
7. Lower jaw (left) of *Sarcophilus*.  
(a, b, c) Three fractured mandibles of a large Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger.
8. (a) Lower jaw of Creed's Notothere, *Nototherium Creedii*.  
(b) Left mandible of a *Thylacinus* (recent).

## PLATE VIII.

1. Various bones and teeth of a species of *Thylacine*.
2. Five bones of the leg (tibia 3, femur 2) of a kangaroo-rat of the genus *Bettongia*.
3. (a) Proximal portion of a large rib.  
(b) Upper molar of a gigantic Kangaroo.  
(c) Third tarsal bone of a large Kangaroo.
4. (a) Portion of lower jaw of a species of Kangaroo.  
(b) Left lower jaw of a Kangaroo, *Halmaturus Thomsonii*.
5. Four fractured mandibles of Kangaroos.
6. Left lower jaw of a gigantic Wombat, *Phascolumys gigas*.
7. Teeth of various marsupials, *Diprotodon*, *Nototherium*, *Zygomaturus*, *Macropus*, *Halmaturus*, *Phascolumys*, and *Dasyurus*.
8. (a) Fractured fibula of a Wombat.  
(b, c) Distal fragments of tarsal bone, *Macropus*.  
(d, e) Third tarsal bones (perfect), *Macropus*.

PLATE

## PLATE IX.

1. Fractured lower jaw of a new species of *Nototherium*.
2. Right ramus, upper jaw, of a new species of *Zygomaturus*.
3. Lower jaw of *Nototherium*.
4. Palate of *Zygomaturus Macleayi*.
5. Fractured left lower jaw, *Nototherium*.
6. Fractured lower jaw, *Diprotodon*.
7. Right lower jaw, *Diprotodon*.
8. Right lower jaw, *Diprotodon*.

## PLATE X.

1. Palate of *Zygomaturus Macleayi*.
2. Left lower jaw, *Nototherium*.
3. Fractured ulna of a new animal.
4. (a) Upper molar, *Halmaturus Scottii*.
- (b) First tarsal bone, *Thylacoleo*.
- (c) Last molar (lower jaw) of a new genus of the Kangaroo tribe (reversed).
- (d, e) Much worn upper incisors (1st) of *Thylacoleo*.
- (f) Canine *Thylacinus*.
5. Upper incisors of various Kangaroos.
6. Remains of Wombats, *Phascolumys*.
- (a) Lower incisor, *Phascolumys*.
- (b) Fractured mandible, *Phascolumys*.
- (c, d) Molar teeth, *Phascolumys*.
- (e) Premolar of a new species of Wombat, *Phascolumys*.
- (f) Fractured right upper incisor of a gigantic Wombat, *Phascolumys gigas*.
- (g) Fractured left upper incisor, *Diprotodon*.
- (h) Portion of skull and upper incisor, *Phascolumys*.
7. (a) Upper molar, *Diprotodon*.
- (b) Upper molar, *Diprotodon* (new species).
- (c) Palate of a Wombat, *Phascolumys*.
- (d) Left mandible of a Kangaroo, *Macropus ocydromus*.
8. Three fractured mandibles of gigantic Kangaroos.

## PLATE XI.

1. Fractured lower jaw of a *Diprotodon*.
2. Right (fractured) mandible, *Nototherium*.
3. Right (fractured) mandible, *Nototherium* (front view).
4. Ulna of a gigantic Wombat (*Phascolumys gigas*), and above it the ulna of a recent species.
5. Molar teeth of two species of *Diprotodon*.
6. (a, b, c) Molars of *Diprotodon*.
- (d) Molar, *Nototherium*.
7. (a) Left mandible, *Sarcophilus*.
- (b) Molar teeth, *Diprotodon*.
8. Shaft of the humerus or arm-bone of two gigantic animals, with figure of the same bone of a recent *Phalanger*.

## PLATE XII.

1. (a) Fractured mandible and premolar tooth, *Thylacoleo*.
  - (b) Much-worn premolar, showing that this animal could not have been a carnivore or flesh-eater; the surface is flat and not adapted for cutting (*Thylacoleo carnifex*).
  2. Six incisor teeth, *Thylacoleo*. These feeble teeth, with their compressed fangs or roots and but partly enamelled inner surface, are the teeth of a gigantic *Phalanger* closely allied to the genus *Belideus*.
  3. (a, b, c, d, e) Incisor teeth (3rd upper), *Thylacoleo carnifex*.
  - (f, g) Incisor teeth (2nd upper), *Thylacoleo carnifex*.
  - (h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p) Canine teeth (upper series), *Thylacoleo*. These teeth are functionless and never worn, the animal could consequently not be highly carnivorous.
  - (q, r, s) Lower incisors.
  4. (a) Lower premolar.
  - (b, c, d, e, f, g) Upper premolars, *Thylacoleo*.
  5. (a) Portions of palate with two molar teeth and a peculiar tubercular premolar of a Kangaroo.
  - (b) Portion of mandible of a Kangaroo, showing the permanent premolar.
  - (c) Lower incisors, *Thylacoleo*.
  - (d) Portion of palate, *Sarcophilus*.
  - (e, f) Upper incisor, *Thylacoleo*.
  6. (a) Much-worn lower premolar, *Thylacoleo*.
  - (b) Canine and upper premolar, *Thylacoleo*.
  - (c) Upper premolar, *Thylacoleo*.
  7. Dentition of *Thylacoleo*, except the last upper and lower molar tooth. The small tubercular teeth representing the canine and the two first premolars in the lower jaw, are covered by the premolars; the upper 1st and 2nd premolars are also missing.
  8. (a, b, c, d, e) Third upper incisors of a Kangaroo, *Macropus*.
  - (f, g, h, i, k) Third upper incisors of a Wallaby (*Halmaturus*).
- In comparing these teeth, it will be observed that they differ much, and that they are well adapted as distinguishing characteristics between the two animals, the Kangaroo and Wallaby.
- (l) Upper incisor of a gigantic Kangaroo.
  - (m, n, o, p, q) Lower incisors of several species of the new genus *Plectodon* (Krefft), lately discovered at Wellington.
  - (r) Upper premolar (1st), *Plectodon* (?)
  - (s) Upper incisor (1st), *Plectodon* (?)
  - (t) Premolar, *Plectodon* (?)

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 7 October, 1869.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

## No. 10.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 21 March, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 18th August last, and previous correspondence, relative to the project of exploring the limestone caves at Wellington Valley, I have now the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the report of Mr. Gerard Krefft's exploration of the caves, as addressed by him to the Trustees of the Australian Museum, together with a series of photographs representing the most interesting of the remains discovered.

2. A further report, which has been promised by Mr. Krefft, will be communicated to you when received; and that gentleman has been asked to furnish a list of such of the specimens obtained by him as can be spared for transmission to you, for deposit in the British Museum.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER.

## No. 11.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 21 March, 1870.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th November last, transmitting a copy of the report of your exploration of the limestone caves at Wellington Valley, addressed by you to the Trustees of the Australian Museum, together with a series of photographs (plates 1 to 44), representing the most interesting of the remains discovered,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will favour me with the further report therein promised, and that you will also be so good as to furnish a list of such of the specimens obtained by you as can be spared for transmission to Professor Owen for deposit in the British Museum.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

THE CURATOR AND SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Australian Museum,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my preliminary report of the exploration of the Wellington Caves, I have the honor to inform you that the joint labours of Professor Thomson and myself have been brought to a close, and that the specimens collected have been examined and a series of duplicates put aside for presentation to the British Museum.

These duplicates comprise specimens of almost every genus observed, and I cannot do better than present to you a catalogue of the collection, which will enable Professor Owen to form some idea of the animals which inhabited the Wellington district during the post-pleiocene period.

I add a description of the caves and the surrounding district by Professor Thomson, in whose opinion regarding the probable death of the animals at the caves I concur. It would have been impossible for the few carnivorous species, such as the dog, thylacine, or sarcophilus, to have brought all these bones together, as their habits are not gregarious. The fossil remains are arranged in the following order:—

## CLASS—MAMMALIA.

## Section—Placentalia.

## ORDER—CARNIVORA.

Genus—*Canis*.

1. Canine of a dog (*Canis*).
2. Molar of dog.

## ORDER?

*Myloodon (?) Australis* (Krefft).

A distal or ungual phalanx of some unknown animal, resembling the same bone of a *Myloodon* (the distal phalanx of the pollex).

The specimen referred to is quite unique, and proves the existence in Australia of a large sloth not unlike the South American genus *Myloodon*; the size of the bone is about 1 inch and 2 lines in length. Another much smaller distal phalanx, also covered by a "hood," is in the collection, but this belongs evidently to either a dog or cat like creature.

## ORDER—RODENTIA.

Genus—*Mus* or *Hapalotis*.

The rats and mice are well represented by numerous bones and teeth, some of which resemble the teeth of living species; vast quantities of red earth, impregnated with the remains of rodents and lizards, occurred in almost every part of the caves, but more so in one crevice where thousands of leg-bones might have been picked out.

It is impossible to distinguish the exact number of species, but they have been estimated at from four to ten. The remains of the Australian beaver-rat of the genus *Hydromys* were not found, though the genus is peculiar to this country at the present day.

## Section—Implacentalia.

## ORDER—MARSUPIALIA.

Family—*Phascologyidæ*.Genus—*Phascologyus*.

The wombats have left many remains, consisting principally of fragments of jaws, loose teeth, and the larger bones of the extremities. The most common fossil species is the western wombat (*Phascologyus latifrons*), now restricted to South Australia, whilst the well-known New South Wales wombat is comparatively rare in the collection.

The total number of species at Wellington is estimated at about ten. Two of these are twice the size of the *Phascologyus platyrhinus*.

Family—*Phalangistida*.Genus—*Phascolarctos*.

*Phascolarctos cinereus*? (Koala):—Of this animal a single first upper incisor tooth was found.

Genus—*Phalangista*.

*Phalangista vulpina*? (Common or Vulpine Phalanger):—Of this species remains are also rare; a few fractured lower jaws is all we obtained.

Genus—*Belideus*.

*Belideus*, spec.? (Sugar Squirrel):—The single specimen found consists of the anterior portion of the lower jaw, indicating a small species.

I class the gigantic extinct marsupials of the genus *Diprotodon*, *Zygomaturus*, *Nototherium*, &c., with the phalangers, because their incisors resemble the teeth of the phalanger more than those of the kangaroo, and because their lower jaws are deficient of the wide excavation at the base of the coronoid process so conspicuous in the jaws of all kangaroos.

The structure of the feet of these large animals will probably be found (when the missing bones are discovered) to have resembled that of the still living phalangers, such as the *Phascolarctos* and *Phalangista*, or the wombats.

Genus—*Zygomaturus*.

A few broken teeth prove the presence of this interesting form at Wellington:—

No. 1 is part of a second upper molar, with slight talon at the base of the posterior eminence.

No. 2 is a right upper premolar, with two long fangs, sharp, triangular, front eminence, with depression behind and the trace of a talon on the side.

There is in the Museum collection a splendid series of fossil remains indicating at least two new species of the above genus, but as the list comprises Wellington specimens only they are not enumerated here.

Genus—*Diprotodon*.

Of this, the largest fossil genus, several species occur at Wellington, but only two portions of jaws with perfect teeth were secured. The other remains are very fragmentary.

After careful examination of the diprotodontoid remains, I have come to the conclusion that three species existed—one identical with *Diprotodon Australis*, and two others smaller in size and new to science.

Genus—

Genus—*Thylacoleo*.

The true position of this interesting animal among the phalangers was pointed out by me some years ago, and the large series of teeth and mandibles discovered during the last exploration of the caves corroborate my former statement. The following specimens are in the collection :—

- A portion of the anterior part of the skull of the right side, with perfect canine (the enamelled surface of which is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch in length), broken off first and second premolars, and perfect third premolar  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide.
- A perfect third premolar tooth (left upper), with portions of bone adhering to it; greatest width,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- A portion of the skull (left side), with perfect and much worn third premolar and molar; the worn surface is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch in width in its broadest part.
- A very fine right upper premolar imbedded in hard breccia, but without the posterior fang; this tooth belonged to a young animal and shows little wear.
- Three right upper premolars of young animals without fangs; one of these teeth must have been just cutting the gums, as it is still hollow.
- A fractured much worn upper third premolar of the right side.
- A nearly perfect upper third premolar of the right side, with crown perfect but fractured fangs.
- The anterior half of a left upper premolar without fang.
- A fractured left lower premolar.
- A much worn left lower premolar, with a portion of the jaw adhering to it.
- A fractured right mandible with almost perfect dentition; that is, incisor, sockets of canine, first and second premolar, perfect third premolar, perfect molar, and socket of second (and last) molar.
- A fractured mandible of the left side with socket of incisor, canine, first and second premolar (all very small, occupying only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch in length and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width), perfect third premolar, molar, and tubercular last molar. The length of space occupied by the great premolar and two molars is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The permanent premolar and molar are much worn, and are smaller than other specimens obtained in the same cavern. It is undoubtedly the type of a new species.
- A fractured mandible of the right side with third premolar and molar (not perfect).
- A fractured mandible of the right side with perfect premolar and molar and sockets of the missing teeth.
- A cast of a right lower incisor fitting into the empty socket of the above specimen prepared before any authenticated incisors of *Thylacoleo* were discovered.
- Three fractured lower incisors of the right side.
- Four fractured lower incisors of the left side.
- Two perfect left upper first incisors.
- Three fractured right upper incisors.
- A much-worn right lower third premolar, with portion of the jaw.

The following teeth were found together. They formed part of a skull and lower jaw, injured in being exhumed; they belong to the right side :—

- A fractured third premolar of the upper series, a canine, and three upper incisors. A lower incisor, third premolar, and molar.
- A very large upper canine of probably a distinct species of *Thylacoleo*.
- A second upper incisor.
- Three fractured lower incisors and a perfect one of a very young animal.
- Seven canines of probably several species (upper).
- Two second incisors (upper).
- Six third incisors (upper), some of which are fractured.
- The crown of a lower molar.
- The crown of a lower molar, much worn.
- A tooth, which in all probability will prove to be one of the upper premolars of the *Thylacoleo*; this tooth is not yet known, but its fang resembles the broken off teeth in some of the Museum specimens.
- Four upper molars of various species of the genus *Thylacoleo*.

Some lower incisor teeth of another new animal allied to the *Thylacoleo* have been found, for which I have proposed the generic term of—

*Plectodon*.

These much fractured teeth are distinguished by a dental fold on the inner side, raised in one specimen about 2 lines above the other portion of the tooth (at the tip), and gradually diminishing. The outer surface is marked by a shallow groove in the middle. The enamel is rugged, resembling the worn-eaten appearance exhibited by the molars of the *Diprotodons*, but the marks are not so deep. The other specimens are very fragmentary, but the commencement of the fold is well marked in each. Besides these relics, a few shaft bones belonging to the first or inner toe of a large phalanger have been obtained, which are referable to either the *Thylacoleo* or *Plectodon*.

## FAMILY—MACROPODIDÆ.

No other group of Australian mammals exhibit so great a difference between the size of the male and female, or so great a change in dentition, as kangaroos at various periods of their existence. It is obvious therefore, that many specimens of teeth would be required (particularly of the front upper incisors), before any supposed new species could be satisfactorily established. Under these circumstances, it will be well to enumerate only the very best and most characteristic examples of the genera discovered, and to reserve the full account of the group till all the specimens from other parts of Australia have been compared with the still living species, of which the Museum collection contains a fine series of skulls and skeletons.

The Wellington relics will be arranged as follows :—

Genus—*Bettongia*.

Numerous remains, including some crushed but otherwise perfect skulls, have been found of perhaps two species of bettongs or kangaroo-rats, the greater portion of which appear identical with the common bettong still living in New South Wales (*Bettongia rufescens*).

Genus—*Ilypsiprymnus*.

The kangaroo-rats proper of this genus are not so common as others; a few lower jaws comprise all the specimens obtained.

Genus—*Halmaturus*.

This term has been adopted for those kangaroos which have a large, compressed, and permanent premolar tooth in each ramus. The following are some of the best specimens in the collection :—

*Halmaturus*, spec. ?

- The left anterior portion of the skull of a large halmaturus with much worn dentition. The first upper incisor is very large—about the size of a (small) horse's upper front tooth; the second incisor is one-third of the first, and the last has been broken off. The space which the dental series occupies is nearly  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. The premolar is  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch long.
- The anterior portion of the skull of a gigantic halmaturus, with perfect incisors, except the first one of the right side which is broken off. The first is the largest, the second half its size, and the third slightly larger than the second. The two posterior teeth are marked by the deep fold so well exhibited in the common black wallaby (*H. ualabatus*).
- The following series of teeth may be referred to gigantic wallabies of the genus *Halmaturus*. They are mounted on a card (No. 3), and exhibit the characteristic forms of the extinct wallabies' incisor teeth exceedingly well. Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 12, and 13 are first upper incisors, and probably all of different species; No. 12 is the largest, still imbedded in breccia, and measures  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch in its widest part; the enamelled portion is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length.
- Nos. 2, 7, 8, are second upper incisors (No. 7 much worn) also of large size animals. No. 3 is a third upper incisor; and Nos. 9, 10, 14, and 15, are first upper incisors of animals half the size of the previous ones.

Plate 4. Nos. 13, 14, 18, are three molar teeth of large wallabies, more or less fractured.

Plate 8. No. 7 is the distinguishing type of the largest of these molars. It is an upper one of the right side, and the worn surface of the anterior lobe is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide.

Five fractured teeth as large as the previous one.

One upper molar with median ridge between the two lobes, and strong talon at the base nearly surrounding the whole tooth; extreme length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. This large tooth, though at present arranged with the genus *Halmaturus*, may prove eventually to belong to a new species of *Diprotodon* or *Nototherium*.

Two portions of the lower jaw of a large *Halmaturus*, with two perfect molars.

Genus—*Macropus*.

This genus comprises the kangaroos proper, with feebly developed premolar teeth which are soon shed. True kangaroos with the above dentition were as rare during the post-pleiocene period as they are at present, and the remains appear almost identical with those of the common kangaroo (*Macropus major*), the western kangaroo (*Macropus ocydromus*), the wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*), and the red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*).

The following are the best specimens in the collection:—

*Macropus*, spec. ?

1. Four (third) upper incisors.
2. Portion of the palate of a gigantic species, with complete dentition on the right side and the two first molars on the left. The premolar has been shed. The space occupied by the four right molars is rather more than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; and between the second molars the palate and teeth measure the same distance across.
3. Portion of the right ramus of the upper jaw of a young animal, with the three first molars, spurious premolar, and the permanent premolar above it.
4. This specimen is distinguished by a very small conical premolar in front of the first and second molars. All the teeth are worn, though not to such a degree that the animal would be classed as aged. Conical, and more or less permanent premolars have not been noticed before in this group of animals. There is a possibility that the form of the tooth is accidental, and the specimen will be classed with those allied to *M. major*.
5. A portion of the right ramus of the upper jaw, with the permanent premolar just breaking through and the three first molars. Allied to *M. rufus*.
6. Portion of the right mandible of the lower jaw, with premolar (not quite through) and three first molars. Closely allied to *M. ocydromus*.

The collection contains many loose teeth and bones supposed to be those of various species of kangaroos, but which it is impossible to distinguish with certainty as such. The permanent incisors and the premolar teeth are the only characteristics on which we can depend, in classifying this group of animals into the two sections of wallabies or *Halmaturi* and kangaroos or *Macropodida*. These specimens only as to which no doubt can arise are mentioned in this list.

Genus?—(Wombat-like kangaroos).

The last group of the series is composed of those animals which have very short heads, broad and powerful promolars, strongly ankylosed mandibles, and feeble lower incisors more vertically inserted than those of the other genera mentioned.

*Halmaturus* (?) *Thomsonii* (Krefft).

This species was obtained at the first examination of the caves in 1866. The typical specimen consists of the anterior portion of a left mandible with perfect first and second molar. The premolar is broken off, and the remaining sockets show that it was a compact powerful tooth. The median ridge of the molars is thin, with many folds on the inner side. The hind part of the second lobe is also strongly ridged or folded, and has a central triangular mark in the middle of the two last molars. The articulating symphysis shows that the mandibles were closely united together, and that the action peculiar to the incisors of modern kangaroos must have been altogether wanting. The fang of the incisor is of moderate size, with the crown tapering, and probably slightly incurved at the tip; the tooth is too much fractured to give a correct description of it.

2. The second specimen consists of a fractured right mandible, with four perfect molars and spurious premolar; the incisor is missing, as is also the permanent premolar, which, judging from the size of the empty socket below the spurious tooth, must have been large and compact.

*Halmaturus* (?) *Scottii* (Krefft).

1. This is an allied species of much larger size, but with a smaller and more compressed premolar which is still imbedded in its alveolus and resembles in form the premolar of *H. atlas*. The specimen referred to is a fractured mandible of the left side, with the last molar breaking through, the three first grinders perfect, and a fractured portion of the spurious premolar; the permanent tooth is exposed beneath.
2. A much-worn molar of the upper series; no other teeth of the upper portion are known to us.

FAMILY—PERAMELIDÆ.

The bandicoots appear to have been identical with the still living species. The few remains in good preservation prove the existence of a bandicoot allied to *Perameles nasuta*, and of another the size of *Perameles obesula*, while a third species is doubtful. Though fractured rami and teeth are scarce in the collection, many bones of *Peramelida* occur; it is impossible however to say more about them as the difference between the two or three species obtained is but very slight.

Genus—*Peragalea*.

This singular genus has not been observed before in any collection of fossils; and only one species occurs, which is larger and probably otherwise differs from *Perameles lagotis*. Of it we obtained only a few teeth and fractured mandibles.

FAMILY—DASYURIDÆ.

Genus—*Antechinus*.

A perfect ramus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length represents the insectivorous section of the genus *Dasyurus*. No other fragments have been found, but owing to the small size of these animals they may have been overlooked. Remains of the genus *Antechinus* have never been observed before.

Genus—*Dasyurus*.

*Dasyurus viverrinus*?—(Native Cat).

Bones and teeth of a small dasyure, probably identical with the present *Dasyurus viverrinus*, have been collected.

*Dasyurus maculatus*.

Larger remains referable to the so-called "Tiger-cat," or Spotted-tailed Dasyure, also occur.

Genus—*Sarcophilus*.

*Sarcophilus ursinus* (Tasmanian Devil).

The remains of the "devil" observed at the caves are identical with the still living black dasyure of Tasmania; a larger species also occurs for which the name of *S. lanarius* has been proposed by Professor Owen. It would be useless to enumerate all the specimens of teeth and bones collected, as they are very numerous and comprise almost every portion of the skeleton of either *D. ursinus* or *D. lanarius*.

Genus—*Thylacinus*.

Of the thylacine or tiger we also noticed two kinds, one about a third larger than the other (Owen's *Thylacinus spelæus*); the smaller one is identical with the still living *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the tiger or hyena of Tasmania.

These rapacious animals were probably destroyed by the dog as very few of their remains have been discovered. They may have found shelter in Tasmania shortly before volcanic disturbances prevented the passage of their enemies (the dogs) across the Straits. It is a singular fact, corroborating this supposition, that the dog was not known to the natives of Tasmania, and that no remains of such an animal have yet been found there.



## ORDER—MONOTREMATA.

Of the two singular genera belonging to this strictly Australian order, very few remains have been discovered, and none as yet of the *Ornithorhynchus*. The echidna or ant-eater has been observed before, and is represented by a fossil arm bone from Queensland. The caves of Wellington yielded a fractured femur of a species larger than our present *Echidna hystrix*.

## CLASS—AVES.

Remains of birds are so scarce that the genera and species to which they belong cannot now be determined. No flightless bird as large as the *dinornis* of New Zealand has left its bones in the neighbourhood of the caves (judging from our very limited survey of the district), and the greater number of specimens collected indicate species which do not exceed the common bustard (*Eupodotis Australis*) in size. I have noticed emu bones (*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*) from other localities, and have examined a sacrum of such a bird, in the possession of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., which looks as if it had been found at Wellington, but no further traces of large birds have come under my notice. It may be as well to mention, that a large femur of a bird the size of a moa (*Dinornis robustus*) was found not long ago in Queensland, at a depth of 188 feet below the surface. It is the first specimen of the kind noticed in Australia, and is deposited in the Australian Museum.

## CLASS—REPTILIA.

The bones and teeth of small reptilian animals were numerous in some parts of the cave, but very few specimens are indicated exceeding in bulk our common *Hydrosaurus varius*.

The reptiles noticed belong to the following groups :—

## ORDER—CATAPHEACTA.

Being fragments of bone and the broken carapace of a river tortoise (*Chelodina*).

## ORDER—SAURIA.

The remains of lizards are referable to the

- Genus *Hydrosaurus*.  
 „ *Cyclodus*.  
 „ *Trachydosaurus*.  
 „ *Hinulia*.

## ORDER—OPHIDIA.

A few small vertebra afford the only evidence of the existence of snakes that could be obtained.

This closes my account; and I now add the report of Dr. A. M. Thomson, Professor of Geology at the Sydney University, which will be found of great interest to geologists and others, not only in the Colonies but also in other parts of the world. Dr. Thomson has re-visited the caves since our exploration, for the purpose of preparing a correct plan, and to inspect the excavations of George Porter the miner left in charge. Dr. Thomson expresses himself much pleased with Porter's work, and as I can testify that Porter has discovered many very valuable specimens, it would be well to appoint him to take charge of the caves at a small salary. Professor Thomson remarks as follows :—

“A very full account of the Wellington Caves has been already given to the public by Sir Thomas Mitchell in his ‘Three Expeditions’; still it may be well to add here a few further notes on the subject, chiefly in reference to the recent explorations. The caves are situated on the right bank of the Bell tributary, about six miles south of its confluence with the Macquarie River. They occur in the low ground of the valley, in a stratum of limestone which strikes in a southerly direction, and may be traced up the stream for many miles. The limestone is hard and finely crystalline, of a pale blue colour, and mostly massive, weathering into huge rounded blocks which are minutely furrowed and fluted on their exposed surfaces by the weather, thus giving rise to an appearance which Sir Thomas Mitchell has well described as like half dissolved ice. In places, however, it presents thin and well-defined stratifications, generally with a high dip; and where these crop out at the surface they run for a long distance in parallel lines, like the furrows of a plough. The limestone at Wellington exactly resembles the rock of many other limestone districts of New South Wales, where caves and ‘swallow holes’ are of common occurrence. Though the formation at Wellington exhibits flexures and irregularities in its stratified portions, which stand in the way of measuring its thickness, yet, on the whole, it can be observed to possess a general dip to the west, on which side it is overlaid by quartzite, passing upwards into a vast deposit of hard red conglomerate. This conglomerate is one of the most conspicuous geological features of the district; it forms a rugged and lofty range, extending from Mount Arthur, near Wellington, in a southerly direction, to the Catoubal Hills, and forming the western boundary of the valley of the Bell; its dip is to the west; about three miles west by north of the caves it is overlaid by fossiliferous limestone similar to that beneath it. Excepting a few obscure corals and encrinural stems the limestone at the caves is destitute of fossils. On travelling eastwards from the caves the rocks passed over are vesicular basalt, felspar porphyry, trappean conglomerate, and ash beds, quartzite, and limestone of the same character as at the caves. All these rocks strike north and south. The conglomerates and ash beds indicate that the igneous rocks were originally poured over the sedimentary deposits and contemporaneously interbedded with them. The basalt may be an overlying deposit of a much more recent date. All the sedimentary rocks of the district have a semi-metamorphic character; the limestone fossils comprise *Stromatopora*, *Rospectaculites*, *Favosites*, *Halysites*, *Heliolites*, *Cantites*, *Tentaculites*, *Pontamerus*, *Rhynconella*, *Orthis*, *Spirifer*, *Athyra reticularis* and others, *Strophomena*, *Pterinea*, *Grammysia*, *Loxonema*, *Euomphalus*, *Orthoceras*, *Lituites*; thus indicating that the series at Wellington forms a part of the wide-spread formation which ranges in a meridional direction through New South Wales, and which is referable either to Upper Silurian or Devonian Age.

“The caves at Wellington are about half-a-mile from the river, and their entrance a hundred feet above it. The principal attraction to visitors is the ‘Great Cave,’ which has a steep and rugged entrance leading into a spacious and lofty vaulted chamber, ornamented by one grand stalactite. The floor of the cave is covered to some depth with loose dry red earth; in one spot Sir Thomas Mitchell describes a dry white ashy dust, into which one of his party sunk up to the waist; this is still to be found in a corner behind the stalactite. At the same spot the limestone walls show a fine section of thin flexuous stratification. Elsewhere in the cave the walls and roof are massive and unbroken, and suggest that the whole structure has been excavated out of the solid rock. In 1852 the late Mr. Stutchbury, Government Geologist, examined the caves, but he adopted a view which would not now find support—that the limestone corresponds to an ancient coral reef in which the cave was a space left naturally vacant. The sound and sculptured walls and roof, as well as the arches, pillars, and buttresses of rock which remain, preclude the notion entertained by some observers that the cave is the result of disruption and subsidence, but offer no difficulty to the commonly received opinion that such structures are caused by the dissolving action of carbonic acid water, which has the power of gradually wasting away limestone rocks.

“The dimensions of the Great Cave may be gathered best by reference to the plans given in Sir Thomas Mitchell's work, where all the other features of interest are also shown. Though a few fragments of bone have been found in the Great Cave, no discovery of importance has yet been made there.

“The cave at Wellington, which possesses such great scientific interest, is the ‘Breccia Cave,’ of which the general configuration may be seen on the accompanying plan. Its entrance is a few yards west of the Great Cave. It has more the appearance of a pit or well; from its difficulty of access and very small size, it is much less frequented than the Great Cave. Its mouth is surrounded by masses of limestone, which appear like detached blocks; but this is owing to the peculiar mode in which the comparatively soluble stone wastes away, and not to any former violent disruption such as some observers have considered requisite. A hard red breccia, full of white bones, fills the spaces as if it were a cement, which served to bind the rock-masses together. The cave is entered by a nearly vertical pit, the walls of which present the appearance just described for a depth of 17 feet, where the first landing-place is reached. From this the next descent is for 11 feet, between two nearly vertical walls of rock, landing midway in an irregular fissure extending about north and south. The floor of the fissure slopes away from the entrance in both directions, and consists of loose stones and red earth which have fallen down or been washed in from above; the fissure is roofed in by the irregular rock-masses which form the surface of the ground.

“Leading off this fissure at the south end there is a narrow passage or tunnel in the solid rock, through which it was only possible to crawl; it conducts to a small cavern about 12 feet high, entirely cut out of the solid limestone. Its floor consists of loose dry red dust, in which bones were plentiful, and could be obtained by sifting or washing; several cart loads of it were hauled to the surface under great difficulties, and subsequently washed; under-ground it was sifted and picked through for

a depth of about 4 feet; holes were also sunk in it, so as to test it at various depths; one hole was put down 15 feet, and even then a boring rod could be pushed much further; but as no bones were found at this depth, and the difficulty of preventing the earth falling in increased, the sinking had to be given up. The red earth at this level, which was 53 feet below the surface, was moist, but of the same character as the rest of the deposit. The small cavern was thus proved to be part of a lofty cave, which was filled nearly to the roof with red earth. The passage leading to this cavern was made easier of access by removing the red earth, which covered its floor for a foot or two deep, and in this some good specimens were found. A shaft was also sunk in the floor, at the south end of the fissure, which led to the discovery of the carapace of a tortoise, also some fine jaws of the *Thylacoleo*, with the long-missing incisor teeth. At about 12 feet the sinking was interrupted by large boulders, but the supply of bones had already fallen off. In one part of this shaft a remarkable abundance of small bones in a very perfect condition was met with, a single spadeful of earth affording several hundred rib, thigh, and jaw bones of small rodents and kangaroo rats. From this shaft the rest of the earth in the fissure was dug through and examined as far as practicable. In the north end of the fissure a slight recess in the rock led off on the west side, and terminated in a window-like opening barely large enough to admit the body; this recess opened into the upper part of a small arched cavern; on the inside of the window there was a perpendicular descent of 11 feet before reaching the floor. This cavern contained loose red earth, but much damper than usual, owing to water which was trickling in from the roof. The appearance of this small cavern has been much altered by the necessary excavations; the window by which it is gained has been enlarged by cutting away a stalagmitic crust and an underlying deposit of red breccia. After searching the floor of this cavern with very fair results, though without being able to penetrate through the red earth, a drive was next cut in a mass of red clayey breccia on the south wall; owing to the confined space and the irregularities of the rock it proved a work of some difficulty, but many of the choicest specimens were discovered in this situation. The earth thrown out of the drive has so filled up the cavern that it is now possible to step directly from the entrance window on to the floor. On breaking open a small roundish stalactite upon the roof of this cave it was found to be a mass of the red breccia encrusted with carbonate of lime.

Viewed as a whole the Breccia Cave has the appearance of being an irregular chasm, extending downwards into the earth and filled up for the most part with loose red earth or solid breccia. Near the surface we find hard red breccia, in which bones are exceedingly abundant, but perfect specimens cannot be detached owing to their brittle state and the toughness of the matrix. But underground the deposit is loose and forms either a dry red powder from which the bones can be sifted clean, or else a slightly tenacious clay in which the bones are covered with a hard reddish calcareous crust. On the whole, the bones are more plentiful in the upper portions, and become scarcer as the depth increases, which would lead to the supposition that they were originally deposited near the surface, and there are other appearances which favour this view. Within a few feet of the mouth of the Breccia Cave there lies a circular mass of carbonate of lime, quite different in appearance from the other limestone rocks. Two similar masses also occur 30 yards to the south; their coarsely crystalline texture, white colour, and rounded form, make them resemble the base of an old stalagmite; and if this is really the case, what is now the surface of the ground has formerly been the floor of a cave. It is reasonable to suppose that in this ancient cave, the upper part of which has been entirely swept away, the organic remains may have accumulated; and as the demolition went on, the osseous floor, which was being gradually undermined by the galleries and chambers now forming the Breccia Cave, has either fallen in or been washed down to lower levels mingled with red earth. Such a slight degree of removal would account both for the position now occupied by the breccia, filling up as it does the spaces between the rocks, as well as for the scattered and fractured condition of the bones and their freedom from all water-worn appearance. In the breccia large and small bones are mixed up indiscriminately together, lying in all sorts of positions; there are no signs of stratification; the large bones are mostly fractured but never water-worn; many of the smaller bones and sometimes the minutest processes of the bones are undamaged. In no case were the various bones of a limb, much less those forming an entire skeleton, found lying together in a natural position, though it often happened that several bones belonging to one and the same organ were discovered not far apart. The red earth in which the bones are imbedded is partly composed of the soil of the neighbourhood, which is derived from the hills of trap rock rising immediately to the east of the cave; the rock affords by its disintegration a deep red soil, which is the only kind to be found within a considerable distance of the caves. But a similar red earth containing fossil bones is found in the limestone caves of Molong, Boree, the Coodradigbee River, and other places where the surrounding soil is probably of a very dissimilar character. A large proportion of the earthy accumulation in both the Great and the Breccia Cave is undoubtedly soil which has been washed in.

The removal of the upper part of a limestone cave no doubt implies a great amount of waste, but it is easy to show by reference to other phenomena in the neighbourhood, that denudations of equal magnitude have occurred possibly within similar limits of time. A striking instance of this can be seen in the Cudgegong, an affluent to the Macquarie from the east, and joining the river only 14 miles in a direct line higher up than the Bell. In the valley of the Cudgegong the gravels which mark the former course of the stream, and which now form the "leads" of the gold-digger, deviate widely from the present water channel; for instance, at Two-mile Flat, some distance below Mudgee, the old river described an elliptical course of at least 3 miles round the flat, but having now cut through the barrier of greenstone rock which formerly diverted its course, it makes the same descent in half-a-mile; but what is more to the point, is the occurrence along this river valley of outliers or detached areas of basalt. These have been sunk through and tunnelled under by the gold and diamond miners, and in all cases the igneous rock is found to be an overspreading sheet which covers an old river gravel, and abuts against the rocks which bounded the ancient valley. The basaltic outliers are traceable for a distance of at least 17 miles, though the site of the volcano whence they were poured forth has not been discovered. The thickness of the igneous masses, wasted as they now are, exceeds in many places 30 feet. It is evident that an enormous volume of lava must have poured down this valley in times gone by, to form a continuous sheet even of the limited dimensions which are still traceable. But now all that remains of this once extensive flow are some fragmentary patches of a few acres, each several miles apart. The old gravel which these basaltic outliers overspread rests about 40 feet above the bed of the river, but unfortunately no fossils have yet been found to indicate its exact age.

This illustration may help to show that the changes supposed to have occurred at the caves are paralleled if not exceeded by the denudations in the neighbouring valley of the Cudgegong. Patches of basalt occur at various points along the course of the Bell and even on the Macquarie River below the confluence of the former. It is highly probable that they are the remnants of some late tertiary lava stream which once swept down the Bell valley; though to establish such a point, further investigation would be needed. About half-a-mile east of the caves the rocks consist of vesicular basalt. To the south of the sources of the Bell lie the lofty ranges of the Canobolas, attaining an elevation of 4,600 feet, and forming part of the watershed between the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers. This mountain, which rises 50 miles south of the caves, is a mass of basalt, and the country around its base is overspread by the igneous rock for many miles. Numerous hills, composed mainly of Silurian rocks, present on their summits a horizontal capping of basalt. A hill of this description can be seen about 5 miles S.S.E. of the caves. One of the most striking features of the Geology of New South Wales consists in the enormous areas which are covered by an overflow of basalt; this igneous material occurs on some of the most elevated parts of the country, capping lofty isolated hills, and whatever its age may prove to be, it must have originated before the existing river system was established. In a few instances basalt is found in the river valleys overlying ancient gravels, and probably derived from some much more recent flow, but the latter mode of occurrence is by no means so general as in Victoria, neither can we here discover the volcanic craters or points of eruption as in the neighbouring Colony. But to pursue this subject further would be irrelevant to this report. I am of opinion, however, that these considerations have the greatest import in connection with the Tertiary Geology of New South Wales.

It has been already stated that the Breccia Cave is now 100 feet or so above the river, and half-a-mile away from it; but at the time when the bones were accumulating the river probably ran much nearer the cave, and the valley wore a different aspect. The caves may have served as slight drainage channels for the rain which fell within a short space around, like many similar hollows in limestone rocks; rainwater now washes into some parts of the caves. A cave situated near the bank of a river which is liable to sudden floods, would not be an unlikely spot to receive such an accumulation of bones as we now find. Animals which had taken refuge in it may have been hemmed in by the waters and drowned. At times too, it may have served as a den for the carnivorous *Thylacines*, whose remains are mingled in abundance with those of extinct wombats and kangaroos, the herbivorous forms on which they preyed. Several bones have been found which showed distinct marks of having been gnawed by a carnivorous animal. Fissures and openings, such as are common in limestone rocks, often serve as pitfalls for the larger animals, but would have proved no source of danger to the smaller creatures whose remains occur here in such abundance. The breccia in its present condition does not afford any clue to the original cause of the accumulation. One supposition which may be mentioned is, that the animals were poisoned by carbonic acid or some other deleterious gases issuing from

from the ground. In a cave or any other confined space, the gas would be even more dangerous than in the open air. In this case the emanation may have risen through the fissures of the hard crystalline limestone. The escape of such gases from the soil is mostly limited to volcanic countries; but in late tertiary times this part of Australia did not possess the same repose from volcanic action as at present. The basalt in the valley of the Cudgong at least shows this. In other parts of Australian animal remains have been found buried in alluvial soil and concentrated in great abundance within a very limited space; this mode of occurrence has given rise to the notion that the area once formed a lake, and the creatures were either drowned there or their carcasses washed into it. Still, the escape of poisonous gases from the spot might equally well explain the occurrence.

"In the caves at Wellington no vestiges of man, whether in the shape of bones, weapons, or works of art, have been discovered.

"In addition to the two caves already mentioned (the Great Cave and Breccia Cave) there are no others, except a few small holes and cavities which are seldom or never entered.

"A little breccia occurs in one of these, situated 50 yards south-east of the Breccia Cave; but no fossils of any importance have been obtained there. There was nothing to be found in the sloping subterranean channel between the Breccia Cave and the river which Sir Thomas Mitchell alludes to in his work."

A large number of duplicates, including 1,000 partly determined specimens, have been dispatched to Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., for the British Museum; and when all these objects have been examined by the great anatomist, new facts will probably be brought to light, and Australia will maintain its reputation as the "Land of Wonders."

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

LIST of Specimens collected by order of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, at the Limestone Caves of Wellington, New South Wales, and forwarded to Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., British Museum, London.

<i>First List, per Mail.</i>	
No. 1. Lower jaw, <i>Sarcophilus</i> . 2. Part of upper ditto. 3. Part of upper ditto. 4. Left upper incisor, <i>Thylacoleo</i> . 5. Left lower incisor, ditto. 6. Right lower incisor, ditto. 7. Third upper incisor, ditto. 8. Third upper incisor, ditto.	No. 9. Third upper incisor, <i>Thylacoleo</i> . 10. Third upper incisor, <i>Halmaturus</i> . 11. Third upper incisor, ditto. 12. Right lower incisor, ditto. 13. Left upper incisor, <i>Platifrons</i> . 14. Right upper incisor, ditto. 15. Right upper incisor, ditto. 16. Left lower incisor, ditto.

Sydney, March, 1870.

GERARD KREFFT,  
Curator and Secretary.

### No. 13.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S.  
New South Wales,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 May, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 21st March last, and previous correspondence, relative to the exploration of the Limestone Caves at Wellington Valley, I have now the honor to forward a copy of the further report which has been furnished by Mr. Gerard Krefft, Curator of the Australian Museum, together with its enclosures, comprising a copy of Dr. A. M. Thomson's report on the caves, a further series of sixty-two photographic plates of the specimens collected, and a catalogue of duplicate specimens set apart by Mr. Krefft for presentation on behalf of this Government to the British Museum.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,  
For the Colonial Secretary.

### No. 14.

PROFESSOR OWEN, F.R.S., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
British Museum, London,  
20 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st March, 1870, enclosing the report of Mr. Gerard Krefft's exploration of the Limestone Caves at Wellington Valley, the locality referred to in my letter of 18th August, 1869, and under separate cover a series of photographs representing the most interesting of the remains discovered in those caves.

The results of the exploration conducted by Professor Thomson and Mr. Krefft, as given in the report, and illustrated by the photographs, in regard to novelty, instructiveness, and number of specimens, surpass my expectations, and afford good ground for continued support and encouragement in the exploration of limestone caves both in Wellington Valley and in other localities of Australia.

Mr. Krefft's collections will form an important element in working out the ancient history of the forms of animal life peculiar to the Australian Continent, and I cannot sufficiently express my grateful sense of the prompt and liberal response made to my original appeal, and for the generous intention to transmit for deposition in the British Museum such specimens as the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History of Sydney may be pleased to spare.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD OWEN.

### No. 15.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL AGENT IN LONDON.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, New South Wales,  
15 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a bill of lading for two cases shipped to your address on board the mail steamer "Malta," and to state that the case containing fossil specimens is intended for Professor Owen, British Museum.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

1870.

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 NEW SOUTH WALES.
 

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**WELLINGTON CAVES.**

(FURTHER LETTER FROM PROFESSOR OWEN, RELATIVE TO EXPLORATION OF.)

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 Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.
 

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PROFESSOR OWEN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

 London, British Museum,  
 27 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May, 1870, and also of the further Report by Mr. Gerard Krefft to which it refers, together with the enclosures, comprising a copy of Dr. A. M. Thomson's Report on the Caves, and a further series of sixty-two photographic plates of the specimens collected, and a catalogue of duplicate specimens set apart by Mr. Krefft for presentation, on behalf of your Government, to the British Museum.

I have the further pleasure to announce the safe reception of that valuable series of specimens corresponding with Mr. Krefft's list, all which will be submitted by me to the next meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum. I shall at the same time report to them the wishes of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney, in regard to specimens for that Museum, notified to me by Mr. Krefft. In the meanwhile I beg to repeat the deep sense which I entertain of the service to science rendered by Dr. Thomson and Mr. Krefft, in their very able reports and explorations, and my obligations for the valuable materials so contributed towards the History of the Fossil Mammals of Australia, to which I am applying all the leisure at my command.

 I have, &c.,  
 RICHARD OWEN.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BASE LINE FOR TRIANGULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(REPORTS FROM SURVEYOR GENERAL, RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 May, 1871.*

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Lake George,  
5 November, 1870.

SIR,

In pursuance of instructions to take charge of the above-mentioned work, in consequence of the death of the late Government Astronomer, G. R. Smalley, Esq., I arrived here on the 13th September, and proceeded to inspect the line, as marked upon the ground and cleared of timber,—also the instruments, tents, and equipment generally.

With reference to the Base Line itself, I found that the country had been recently devastated by the greatest flood heretofore known; and the bridges, which had been erected over Butmaroo and Terrilla Creeks, had not only been destroyed, but in both cases the bed of the creek had been changed and enlarged by the torrent; further, the waters of the lake had risen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet over the northern extremity, submerging about one and a half mile of the line. With these facts before me, I found myself obliged to alter the bearing of the line from its southern extremity in a more easterly direction, crossing the creeks higher up their course, and at more favourable sites for the erection of bridges. I made the alteration with some reluctance, as the original line had an advantage in better condition of the triangles over the new one, and because considerable expense had been gone into in the clearing of the old one. As it would have cost more to re-erect the bridge over Butmaroo than the clearing of the new line, I called for tenders (after having cleared about half a mile by day labour), and finding that of Wm. Mainwaring the most reasonable—£13 per mile—I accepted it.

To return to the inspection of the equipment. I found the tents in a more dilapidated state than I had even supposed possible; for the continued wet weather had so affected them that all that were standing were, the large tent erected for the accommodation of Mr. Smalley, and four sections of the measuring tents. The men in charge were living in a bark hut that had been erected, in the winter, for a kitchen. In the large tent were deposited all the instruments. The two theodolites—borrowed from the Royal Society of England, and which it may be remembered were, on their arrival in Sydney Harbour, sunk in the ship "John Duthie," but afterwards recovered—I found in a very bad state from corrosion, arising from that cause, especially so the smaller one by Ertel, a very valuable instrument, of which the principal bearings are of steel. I have therefore determined on returning both these instruments to the Observatory, and sending to Sydney for the largest theodolite in my department—a  $13\frac{1}{2}$ -inch instrument, imported under the auspices of Sir W. Denison. The portable transit, lent to the late Astronomer from my department, was in good order, and I depend on it for accuracy in the straightening and laying down the new line; also for the subsequent astronomical observations necessary to determine the true position of the Base Line upon the earth's surface.

I found the horses in good condition; some of them very serviceable animals.

The waggon is entirely unsuited to the work, and I seek authority to dispose of it, with the harness belonging to it, by sale by auction at Goulburn, together with any other articles that may not be required. There is also an old cart, which only requires some repairs to make it last out the work.

To reconstruct the tents, I ordered from Sydney some 400 yards of canvas, which I obtained at a reduction on the Government contract price, together with some other materials necessary for their reconstruction, and for making a portable observatory, which I found indispensable,—there being nothing at all suitable for the purpose beyond an umbrella tent, which was entirely rotten, and never could have been suited to the work.

On the 15th Mr. Surveyor Betts and his party arrived from the Murrumbidgee District,—he having been instructed to meet me on the ground, and carry out the measurement under my direction.

As soon as the supplies arrived from Sydney, every available person in camp was employed in making up the new tents, moving the old camp to a spot more convenient to the commencement of the work, and in the removal of one of the stone pillars from the old to the new line, and erecting it at the spot fixed upon for the site of the observatory.

On the 28th I was obliged, through the serious illness of Mr. District Surveyor Twynam, who had taken charge of the department in my absence, to return to Sydney; and it was not until the 6th ultimo that I was able to revisit the camp, when I found that the construction of the tents, &c., had so far progressed that those intended for covering the measuring bars while at work, and for the accommodation of the officers and men, had been put up; and that the work of comparing the measuring bars with the standard I had brought with me from Sydney could be commenced as soon as the state of the weather would allow, which however did not occur for several days; and it then appeared that the machines for supporting and giving slow motion to the bars while in the act of measuring was out of repair, and four days were spent in putting them in order and adjusting them. I had fortunately brought with me a number of tools and appliances, in case of accident to any of the instruments, but it was not until the 11th that a comparison could be got, and the result was rather disheartening; for such startling discrepancies appeared between the measuring bars and the wooden standard that I found it necessary at once to despatch Mr. Betts to Sydney with all the bars, in order that the discrepancies might be tested by reference to the iron standard sent from England, and now deposited at the Observatory. During this period, the construction of a little observatory, 7 feet in diameter, of angle-iron, wooden bows and corners, was proceeded with, and the stone pillar prepared for the reception of the transit instrument.

It is my intention to transfer this observatory to the extremities of the line, and to the secondary points or terminals of the first computed base on the hills upon which stone towers have already been erected. The whole can be packed up into parcels weighing only a few pounds each.

On the 15th Mr. Betts returned, reporting that the measuring bars, which are also of wood, and thirty years old, had expanded since they were sent from the Observatory, two years since. I attribute such expansion to the bars having been stowed in a tent; covered from atmospheric influence, but not protected from the exhalations of the earth. This being the case, and a corresponding decrease in length to be expected after exposure to the atmosphere, and uncertain both in ratio and extent, I saw that there was no possibility of ensuring accuracy and certainty short of transporting the iron standard bar to the work; and notwithstanding the danger—the bar being of cast-iron—I determined on doing so, and at once began the construction of an underground vault for its reception; which was absolutely necessary, the bar being so massive that it required several hours of an even temperature of air to bring the same to an equilibrium. This work has occupied many days; but as it has happened, the continued rain would not have permitted the opening out of the measuring bars.

It was not until the 31st ultimo that we were permitted to make a commencement on the line itself in laying the bars.

I enclose extract from my Journal for the following days, *i.e.* :—

“Measured 40 feet and returned to the same point, not succeeding however to our satisfaction.”

“Nov. 1.—At the bars again, measured and retraced 40 feet with the utmost care, and then discovered that the error arose from the bar shifting slightly in the box surrounding it, the referring telescopes being attached to the box. Took the box to pieces and screwed the telescopes to the bar itself, where they had been formerly attached.”

“To-day the men completed the external work of the vault.”

“Nov. 2.—Tried the bars again by measuring and retracing; result better, but not satisfied yet; determined not to adopt any of this day's work for good.”

“Mounted 8-inch transit for aligning bars; carpenter completed observatory.”

“Nov. 3.—Measured outwards 150 feet with greatest care, and moved small transit to a point at right angles to bars, and laid terminal point, discarding referring telescopes. Designing an instrument to assist in dropping vertically from dot on bar to point-carrier.”

“Nov. 4.—Remeasured yesterday's work, intersecting precisely upon the dot of the point-carrier laid yesterday. Completing instrument for intersecting.”

“Nov. 5.—Endeavouring to extend measurement (and verification) to end of first trench, and fix a dot on stone; prevented by heavy rain; designing screw-pile for point-carrier; made clamp to steady microscope on bar; carpenter made pattern for iron screw-pile. Progress report.”

I have entered to a greater length into particulars than I otherwise should have done, in case the question may arise as to how all the time had been employed between the time of my taking charge of the work till the first day that I was in a position to report the performance of any of the actual measurement. Had the last day continued finer, the first section—200 feet—would have been completed and permanently marked.

Notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to contend with, I have never lost hope of complete success and of a fair progress when all the members of the party have learned their work.

I think 1,000 feet per week will be attained.

I believe that the reading microscopes originated by Mr. Smalley will prove very successful, and far better practically, though not theoretically so good as the method used in the measurement of the Board of Ordnance Survey of England, or the graduated wedge method adopted by Captain Clark in the measurement of the Victoria Base. The advantage is entirely practical, and the errors not being cumulative are therefore likely to balance each other. The extreme errors arising from the theoretical defect are shown by experience to be within  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch per mile; I am therefore satisfied that if there is any failure of accuracy it will not be traceable to this source.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

Submitted, 19th Nov.      Seen.—JOHN R.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 18 May, 1871.

SIR,

Since the date of my last report, 5th November, 1870, the progress made in this work has not been satisfactory, in consequence of the unprecedented rainfall; so much so that I have for the present season abandoned further measurement, finding that the cost was so much in advance of what it could have been

been done for in an ordinary season. The number of days on which rain has fallen at Lake George this season must have exceeded that of any other part of the Colony, as it amounted to forty-five out of 110, and only on forty-two days was it at all possible to measure; and the results of many of these days have been found practically useless, from the instability of the ground affecting the position of the bars under the microscopes. Some further loss of time, and also of expense in repairs, arose from the destruction of the framework of the measuring tents, and injury to some of the instruments, in a sudden squall of extraordinary violence. On referring to the Camp Journal, which I supply as an Appendix, it will be seen that notwithstanding the amount of wet weather there has always been employment for the party.

Returning to my report of the 5th November, and reviewing the details of work performed, I find that I omitted to mention the error of the wooden measuring bars, ascertained, on the 13th October, at the Sydney Observatory. The mean error of a 10-foot bar was  $+0.014470$  of an inch; or in other words, the bar was  $\frac{1}{70}$  of an inch longer than it should have been; affecting the length of a measured mile a little more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The bridging of the Turalla Creek proved a more formidable work than was at first anticipated, as it was found absolutely necessary to drive a third row of piles to carry the gangway and make it independent of the other structure. The bridge was 240 feet long, supported on sixty-nine piles. The superstructure is removed, and available for the bridge over Deep Creek, which I purpose erecting by contract. Many persons not acquainted with the subject have blamed Mr. Smalley for the construction of bridges which were swept away by flood; but I can testify that for rigidity they must have been fully equal to, if not better than mine; and, after I found it necessary to drive the third row of piles, the obstruction to flood-waters was so great that mine would have shared the same fate under similar circumstances.

On the 29th November the vault for the reception of the standard bar was completed, and next day ten comparisons were made, showing, as I had anticipated, a great reduction in the length of the measuring bars, caused by the drying up of the wood; the error being then reduced to  $+0.008575$  of an inch per 10 feet, or  $+0.025726$  per series, affecting the length of a measured mile only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. From the magnitude of the original error, and the period (49 days) which elapsed without a comparison with the standard, and the fluctuations since observed in the length of the wooden bars, I have been obliged to reject 1,200 feet out of the 2,200 feet measured during the interval; and should prefer at some future time remeasuring the remainder, notwithstanding the fact of first and second measurements agreeing very fairly. In spite of this partial failure in the commencement, it is reassuring to find that the normal condition of the bars is nearly standard length, thereby lessening the liability to error in the total result by reason of large corrections.

I do not in this report propose to enter fully into the details of either comparisons of bars, computations, or measurement; as, in the first instance, I submit diagrams, one recording in a simple form the actual variations of the iron standard through change of temperature (the corrections for change of temperature were computed in England), and showing also the actual length of each measuring bar at the time of comparison, minus or plus the standard; the other diagram is a record in curves of the deviation of the wooden bars extending over 134 days. This latter was worked out in an endeavour to ascertain if any rate of expansion could be arrived at for either temperature or atmospheric change; but so far nothing at all reliable has been arrived at; however, I propose to continue this investigation, when the measurement is resumed, with addition of a record of wet bulb thermometer, which instrument I did not procure till too late.

It is evident that the changes of condition in the wooden bars are but little due to heat,—the hygro-metric changes of the atmosphere from dryness to moisture being the chief cause; and although much has been done, there is more still to be learned in determining the best times to make the comparisons, in order that the measurement and remeasurement may coincide. The computations will be found on a sheet also showing the comparative results of measurement and remeasurement. The details of the actual measurement are comprised in the field books, certified copies of which are herewith.

Up to the present time 6,796 feet have been completed, in seven sections of varying length, and the difference between measurement and remeasurement in these sections varies in ratios from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to the mile, the total distance checks to 2,485, or at the rate of rather less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch per mile.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, I submit that the result is satisfactory; and that the cost, compared with that of similar work in other countries where labour is cheaper, will be found reasonable. I however anticipate that the remaining three-quarters of the work will be completed at less than the first quarter. It must be borne in mind that the measurement of a Base Line, like a new industry in the hands of persons who have not practical experience, cannot be carried out without losses in the outset.

The work commenced in May, 1868, under Mr. Smalley, who expended £2,328; his party averaged five men, at 38s. 4d. each per week.

Under my supervision, an average of eight men have been employed, at 30s. 11d. each per week, and £1,060 spent.

The total cost of the work up to date has been £3,389.

In 1865 I had occasion to invite the attention of the Government to the state of the public surveys, and especially to the impossibility of producing correct general maps, under the present system; and pointed out the necessity for a general triangulation, such as, I believe, will be found in every other British Dependency except New South Wales and Queensland. And though I have no reason to modify the views therein expressed, the depressed state of the Colony appears fatal to any movement sufficient to cope with the entire evil; I must therefore confine my recommendations to something possible, and at the same time capable of expansion should circumstances permit.

The Colony is still without a map of the country surrounding the metropolis; and no attempt can be made to compile an authentic one out of the existing data. At the same time, nearly £2,000 per annum is being spent in surveys within that area, which might be utilized and worked into a triangulation. I would therefore call attention to the desirability of completing the measurement of the Base Line, and extending the general triangulation into the County of Cumberland by the most direct method consistent with accuracy, and making practical use of it as quickly as possible.

I believe that this could be done in two years, at a cost of £2,500 per annum; and if the main points were once fixed, the detail of connecting existing and future surveys could be done by the officers of this department, with only a trifling addition to the cost of the present desultory system: I may say worse than desultory; for, without something definite to refer to, the rarity of coincidence between the work of any two surveyors is well known to most people who have had experience in surveys.

The



The City Survey as a nucleus, and the numerous surveys, from time to time made, for the alignment of suburban municipalities, would, if connected together, soon produce a very valuable map; and one capable of being added to continually, without the uncertainty that now prevails, in the absence of either a unit of measure or standard points of reference.

The actual detail, of both measurement and computation, has been carried out by Mr. Surveyor Betts, assisted by Mr. F. Russell. The computations are almost exclusively the work of Mr. Betts, who has succeeded to my entire satisfaction, although he has had no previous experience in work of this kind.

I cannot close this report without bringing under the notice of the Government that the measurement has been made on the landed property of Messrs. Osborne and Powell; and although the camp has been, from first to last, on Mr. Osborne's property, for nearly three years, no charge has ever been made for grazing of some five or six horses; and, on all occasions, he has offered every facility in his power towards the progress of the work. Mr. Powell has been equally obliging, but the trespass in his case has not been so great.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor General.

1870-71.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MARINE BOARD BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED.

17 *March*, 1871.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

1870-71.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 15. THURSDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

14. Marine Board Bill:—Mr. Cowper moved, That this Bill “be” now read a second time.  
Mr. Samuel moved, That the Question be amended by omitting all the words after the word “be” with a view to inserting in their place the words “referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.”  
“(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. King, Mr. Parkes\*, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Wilson†, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Church, Mr. Hill, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Alexander, and the Mover, and have power to send for persons and papers.”  
Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.  
Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted, be so inserted,—put and passed.  
Whereupon Question,—(1.) That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. King, Mr. Parkes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Church, Mr. Hill, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Alexander, and the Mover, and have power to send for persons and papers,—put and passed.

\* Resigned his Seat in the House, 18 October, 1870;

† Seat declared vacant, 24 December, 1870; re-appointed, 31 January, 1871.

VOTES No. 103. FRIDAY, 17 MARCH, 1871.

4. Marine Board Bill:—Mr. Samuel, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 8th September, 1870.  
Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	2
Report ... ..	3
Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	4
List of Witnesses ... ..	6
Schedule of Amendments ... ..	7
Minutes of Evidence ... ..	1

1870-71.

## MARINE BOARD BILL.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 8th September, 1870, "*The Marine Board Bill—with power to send for persons and papers*"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the list,\* and carefully considered the Bill referred to them, in which it was deemed necessary to make the Amendments shewn in the accompanying Schedule.

\* Vide list of Witnesses, p. 6.  
Vide Schedule of Amendments, P. 6.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

SAUL SAMUEL,

Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 16 March, 1871.

JW

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel,		Mr. Wilson,
Mr. King,		Mr. Brookes,
Mr. Alexander,		Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Parkes.		

Mr. Samuel called to the Chair.  
 Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
 Printed copies of Bill *referred* before the Committee.  
 Committee deliberated.  
*Ordered*, that Captain Burns, Captain Trouton, and Captain Shoobert be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

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TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,		Mr. Hill,
Mr. Wilson,		Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. King.		

Captain Trouton (*Manager of the A. S. N. Company*) called in and examined.  
 Witness withdrew.  
 Committee deliberated.  
*Ordered*, that Captain Burns and Captain Gibbons be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Brookes,		Mr. Hill,
Mr. King,		Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Lloyd,		Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Wilson.		

Captain Burns called in and examined.  
 Witness withdrew.  
 Committee deliberated.  
*Ordered*, that Captain Burns and Captain Gibbons be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

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WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Brookes.

Captain Gibbons (*Commander of the ship Constance*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Burns called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*, That Captain Fox and Captain Smith be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Church, | Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Wilson.

Captain Smith called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*, That Captain Fox and Captain Norie be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1870.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Hill, | Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. King.

Committee deliberated.

Captain Norie called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Samuel in the Chair.

Mr. Hill, | Mr. King,  
Mr. Brookes.

Committee met to consider the Bill.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, read and *agreed* to.

Clause 4 read, amended\*, and *agreed* to.

Clause 5 read and *negatived*.

New clause 5\* submitted by Chairman, read and *agreed* to.

Clause 6 read and *agreed* to.

New clauses 7 to 16\* inclusive, submitted by Chairman, read and *agreed* to.

Clauses 7 to 18 inclusive, to follow new clause 16, and stand 17 to 25 of the Bill,—read and *agreed* to

Clause 19 to stand clause 29 of the Bill, *read*, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 20 to stand clause 30 of the Bill,—read and *agreed* to.

Clauses

Clauses 21 and 22 to stand clauses 31 and 32 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 23 to 26 inclusive, to stand clauses 33 to 36 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 27 to stand clause 37 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 28 to 31 inclusive, to stand clauses 38 to 41 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 32 to stand clause 42 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 33 to 43 inclusive, to stand 43 to 53 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 44 to stand clause 54 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 45 to 71 inclusive, to stand clauses 55 to 81 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 72 to stand clause 82 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 73 to 84 inclusive, to stand 83 to 94 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 85 to stand clause 95 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 86 to 96 inclusive, to stand clauses 96 to 106 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 97 to stand clause 107 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 98 to 115 inclusive, to stand clauses 108 to 125 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 116 to stand 126 of the Bill,—read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 117 to 128 inclusive, to stand 127 to 138 of the Bill,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Schedules A and B read and *agreed to*.  
 New schedule\* BB, submitted by Chairman,—read and *agreed to*.  
 Schedules C to H inclusive, read and *agreed to*.  
 Motion made (*Mr. King*) and *Question* put,—That the Chairman report the Bill as *amended to* the House,—*agreed to*.

\* Vide Schedule of Amendments.

#### LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Burns, Captain H. ... ..	5 & 11
Gibbons, Captain J. H. ... ..	9
Norie, Captain W. F. ... ..	18
Smith, Captain C. ... ..	12
Trouton, Captain F. H. ... ..	1

#### SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 4, line 32. *After* "Steam-tug" *insert* "Provided that every such ship which shall be employed in trading between any ports of adjacent Colonies shall be deemed to be a Coast-trade ship for the purposes of this Act."

Page 3, clause 5. *Omit* clause 5 *insert* the following new clause instead thereof:—

"5. It shall be lawful for the Governor by letters patent under the Seal of the Colony to incorporate a Board by the name of the 'Marine Board of New South Wales' to consist of *seven* Members that is to say a President and *six* Wardens of which Wardens three may be elected in manner hereinafter prescribed by the owners of Foreign-going and Coast-trade ships registered in the Port of Sydney and the remainder shall be appointed by the Governor Provided always that in the event of no election taking place within the period of *one* calendar month after the time appointed for the holding of such election (which time shall be fixed by the Governor and published in the *Gazette*) it shall be lawful for the Governor to nominate and appoint three persons to be Wardens of such Board And any extraordinary vacancy occurring in the number of the said elective Wardens whether by death resignation disqualification or otherwise shall be filled up within *one* calendar month after it occurs And if any such vacancy shall not be so filled up as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person to be a Warden of the said Board And the present Superintendent of Pilots shall be appointed by the Governor as the first President of the said Board and every succeeding President shall be appointed in like manner."

Page 3, after clause 6. *Insert* the following new clauses:—

"7. Any *three* members of the said Board shall be a quorum.

"8. The Wardens of the said Board shall be entitled to receive for their services any annual or other remuneration not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of £500 per annum.

"9. The first election of Wardens under this Act shall take place on the *second* day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and *seventy-one* and thereafter every election of Wardens shall take place on the *first Monday of October* in every *third* succeeding year and the Governor shall fix the place and mode of conducting all such elections as aforesaid and also in the case of any vacancy the day of election and not less than *ten* days notice of such day shall in every case be given and published in the *Gazette*.

"10.

Incorporation  
and Constitution  
of Marine Board.

Three to form a  
quorum.  
Remuneration of  
Wardens.

Election of  
Wardens.

" 10. Owners of Foreign-going ships and of Coast-trade ships registered at the Port of Sydney shall have votes at the election of Wardens of the said Board according to the following scale that is to say—Every registered owner of not less than *one hundred tons* in the whole of such shipping shall at every election have one vote for each Warden for every *one hundred tons* owned by him but the votes of such owner for any one Warden shall not exceed *ten* and for the purpose of ascertaining the qualification of such electors the following rules shall be observed that is to say— In the case of a ship registered in the name of one person such person shall be deemed to be the owner and in the case of a ship registered in distinct and several shares in the names of more persons than one the tonnage shall be apportioned among the owners as nearly as may be in proportion to their respective shares and each of such persons shall be deemed to be the owner of the tonnage so apportioned to him And in the case of a ship or shares of a ship registered jointly without severance of interest in the names of more persons than one the tonnage shall if it is sufficient either alone or together with other tonnage (if any) owned by such joint owners to give a qualification to each of them be apportioned equally between the joint owners and each of such joint owners shall be deemed to be the owner of the equal share so apportioned to him but if it is not so sufficient the whole of such tonnage shall be deemed to be owned by such one of the joint owners resident or having a place of business at the said port of Sydney as is first named on the register And in making any such apportionment as aforesaid any portion may be struck off so as to obtain a divisible amount and the whole amount of tonnage so owned by each person whether in ships or shares of or interests in ships shall be added together and if sufficient shall constitute his qualification.

Qualification of electors.

" 11. The Collector of Customs shall on or before the *first* day of *August* in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in every third succeeding year make out an alphabetical list of persons entitled to vote by virtue of this Act at the election of Wardens of the said Marine Board containing the Christian name surname and residence of each such person and the number of votes to which he is entitled and shall sign such list and cause a sufficient number of copies thereof to be printed and to be exhibited in some conspicuous place at the Custom House for *two* entire weeks next after such list has been made and shall keep true copies of such list and permit the same to be perused by any person without payment of any fee at all reasonable hours during the period last aforesaid.

List of voters to be made out.

" 12. The Colonial Treasurer shall within *twenty-one* days after the *first* day of *August* in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in each succeeding *third* year nominate two Justices of the Peace to revise the said lists and such Justices shall between the *twenty-first* day of *August* and the *first* of *September* both inclusive in the year in which they are so nominated revise the list described in the next preceding section hereof at the Custom House or in some convenient place near thereto to be hired if necessary by the said Collector and shall give *three* clear days notice of such revision by advertising the same in the *Gazette* and one or more of the daily newspapers and by affixing a notice thereof on or near to the doors of such Custom House and shall make such revision by inserting in such list the name of every person who claims to have his name inserted therein and gives satisfactory proof to the said Justices of such his right and by striking out from such list the name of every person against the insertion of whose name therein a satisfactory objection shall have been established by proof to the said Justices adduced by any other person named in such list and the decision of the said Justices with respect to every such claim or objection shall be conclusive And the said Justices shall immediately after the completion of such revision sign their names at the foot of the list so revised and such list so revised shall be the register of voters at elections of Wardens of the said Marine Board for *three* years from the *second* day of *October* then next ensuing inclusive to the *first Monday* of *October* in the *third* succeeding year and the said revised list when so signed shall be delivered to the Colonial Treasurer who shall if necessary cause a sufficient number of copies thereof to be printed and shall cause a copy to be delivered to every voter applying for the same.

Revision of Lists.

" 13. The said Collector of Customs if required shall for the assistance of the said Justices in revising the said list produce to them the books containing the register of ships registered at the Port of Sydney and the said Justices may likewise require the production before them for the like purpose of such other registers books or documents in the possession or control of any public officer as they may deem necessary.

Registers to be produced.

" 14. Every person whose name is contained in such revised list shall be qualified to vote at the election of Wardens of the said Marine Board.

Persons named in revised list qualified to vote.

" 15. Every person whose name is contained in such revised list and no other person shall be qualified to be elected a Warden of the said Marine Board and if any person after having been so elected shall after such election at any time cease to be an owner of such quantity of tonnage as would entitle him under the provisions of this Act to a vote at elections as hereinbefore described such person shall be deemed and taken to have resigned and vacated his seat at the said Board and thereupon another member shall be elected in his place.

Qualification of elective Wardens of Marine Board.

" 16. No act matter or thing done or commenced by the said Marine Board shall be invalidated or otherwise prejudicially affected by reason of any irregularity or informality in the election of any Warden of such Board or of any error in the list of voters hereinbefore mentioned or any irregularity in the making or revising of such list or by reason of any person acting as a Warden of such Board who is not duly qualified as hereinbefore directed."

Error in election not to vitiate Acts of Marine Board.

- Page 6, clause 19, line 28. After "may" insert "at all reasonable times"
- Page 7, clause 19, line 4. After "may" insert "with the sanction of the President"
- Page 8, clause 21, line 11. After "shall" insert "during the actual employment of such ship in that capacity"
- " " line 35. Omit "law" insert "Act or Statute"
- Page 9, clause 22, lines 9 and 10. Omit "of six months preceding date"
- Page 11, clause 27, line 33. Omit "two" insert "three"
- " " line 34. Omit "two" insert "three"
- " " line 35. Omit "three" insert "five"
- " " line 36. Omit "three" insert "five"



- Page 12, clause 32, line 39. *After "Colony" omit "at"*  
 " shall visit" *After "which" omit "he can conveniently so do"; insert "such steam-ship"*
- Page 13. At end of sub-clause (III), *add "or who having got on board such steam-ship without the permission of the master or other officer in authority shall refuse to leave such steam-ship after being requested to do so by such master or officer"*
- " clause 32, line 36. *After "fare" insert "lawfully"*
- Page 16, clause 44, line 22. *After "foreign" omit "going"; insert "owned"*  
 line 30. *After "marked" insert "BB"*
- Page 25, clause 72, line 6. *After "tonnage" omit "exceeding"; insert "of or above"*  
 " " line 11. *After "tonnage" omit "not exceeding"; insert "under"*  
 " " lines 16 and 17. *Omit "one hundred" insert "fifty"*
- Page 25, clause 72, line 20. *After "certificate" insert "Provided always that the holder of any unexpired certificate of competency of service granted to him in accordance with the provisions of any Act or Statute in force for the time being in Great Britain or in any of the British Colonies shall be taken to be for the purposes of this Act the holder of a valid certificate"*
- Page 30, clause 85, line 34. *After "seventy" insert "one"*
- Page 34, clause 97, line 20. *After "ships" insert "and of all lighters and punts whatsoever constructed or employed for the purpose of carrying wool or other produce"*  
 " line 21. *After "ship" insert "lighter or punt"*
- Page 40, clause 116, line 19. *Omit "or" at beginning of line; after "loading" insert "or unloading"*  
 " sub-clause (II), line 22. *After "vessel" insert "so"; after "employed" omit "in ballasting or loading ships"*
- Page 41, sub-clause (VII), line 7. *After "master" omit "or"; after "owner" insert "or charterer"*
- Page 46. *Before Schedule C insert the following new Schedule:—*

### SCHEDULE B B.

*Form of Bond to be given by Owner or Charterer and Master.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That we \_\_\_\_\_ are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid to Her said Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and every of us jointly and severally for and in the whole our Heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our seals  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Now the Condition of this obligation is such that if the Steamship \_\_\_\_\_ whereof is Master is in all respects seaworthy and if all and every the requirements of the Marine Board Act of \_\_\_\_\_ and of any Regulations made by the Marine Board of New South Wales have been and shall be well and truly fulfilled and performed and if the Master for the time being of the said Ship shall submit and conform himself in like manner as a British Subject being the Master of a British Passenger Steamer to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Magistrates in Her Majesty's Possessions which are by the said Act empowered to adjudicate on offences committed against the said Act and the said Regulations and if moreover all penalties fines and forfeitures which the Master of such Ship may be adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or non-fulfilment of any such requirements as aforesaid shall be well and truly paid then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-bounded in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the above Bond was duly signed sealed and delivered by the said Master of the said Steamship \_\_\_\_\_ and by the said \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

(Date)

{ Chief Officer of Customs  
 { of the Port of \_\_\_\_\_

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MARINE BOARD BILL.

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. HILL,	MR. PARKES,
MR. KING,	MR. SAMUEL,
MR. LLOYD,	MR. WILSON.

THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Frederick H. Trouton, Esq., Manager of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you perused the Bill, which has been referred to this Committee, to incorporate a F.H. Trouton, Esq. Board to be called the Marine Board of New South Wales? I have.
2. Will you state what your views are with regard to a measure of this kind? I may state that I believe thoroughly in the principle, and that it is highly necessary that such a Bill should be passed. I think my actions in past years would go to prove that; and I may refer, as an illustration of the necessity for such a measure, to the difficulty I had in getting an inquiry into the loss of the steamer "Telegraph," a few years ago. I represented at the time, I think, that this was the only spot in Her Majesty's dominions in which a catastrophe of that nature would not be officially inquired into. The Attorney General of the day stated that it could not be done, although in the other Colonies, on both sides of us, such inquiries were constantly being held,—both in New Zealand and Victoria. I may say that I believe in the Act in its main feature; but I think it requires alteration in many instances.
3. You have had considerable experience in connection with the Steam Marine of this port? Yes; and of the other Colonies too.
4. You say you think the Bill capable of improvement;—will you state in what way? I have made some marginal remarks upon the Bill, and I will take them in order. In the first place I think if there are to be four wardens—and I would not wish to go to the expense of appointing a greater number—two of them should be elected by the shipowners of the port.
5. You prefer a partially elected Board to a nominated Board? I do;—I think it highly desirable that there should be members upon it to represent the shipowners.
6. Will you state any reason for that opinion? Because I think the requirements of the shipowners will be better represented at the Board by two of their own body; their grievances would be better attended to. I think that if the Board were nominated it would be too political.
7. Have you considered what should be the qualification for voters in electing members of this Board? I would follow entirely the principle adopted at Home, that the vote should be ratably to the amount of tonnage the shipowner holds.
8. Would you have the representatives of the shipowners [to sit on this Board shipowners themselves? It would not be necessary that they should be shipowners, but they would no doubt be practical men having a knowledge of their business. I do not suppose there are Marine Boards anywhere in existence where shipowners do not sit on them.

- F. H. Trouton, Esq. . . . .  
 20 Sept., 1870.
9. You recommend adhering to the same principles as those embodied in the English Act? I do not know that the principle of the English Act requires that those Boards should consist of shipowners, but I am aware that they are principally composed of such.
10. You are aware that this Board is intended to control the shipowners somewhat? Yes.
11. Do you think the system that prevails in other places, of examining masters and mates, and making them take out certificates of competency, is one that it is desirable to introduce here? Most distinctly.
12. And the same with engineers? Yes. I am so far of that opinion that I send my officers to other ports to get certificates which they cannot obtain here.
13. There is a provision in this Bill for permitting certificates from Marine Boards in other Colonies to have force in this;—do you think that will work beneficially? I do.
14. At present a certificate issued by the Marine Board of Victoria has no force here, but our certificate has force in the other Colonies? I am aware of that. I think there should be reciprocity. But our engineer surveyor should have a right to go on board a vessel at any time, and withdraw the certificate should her equipment not be in accordance with the Act, so that there could be no danger arise on this account.
15. Are there any other portions of this Bill that you object to? The next matter is clause 8, which says that the Marine Board shall be subject to the supervision, control, and direction of the Colonial Treasurer for the time-being. I think the use of the word "control" objectionable; the Board might be under the supervision of the Treasurer without being under his control.
16. In England the Marine Board is subject to the Board of Trade? Yes.
17. This Bill does not propose to establish any Board of Trade? No; but it proposes to put the Board under the control of an individual, which is worse.
18. An individual responsible to Parliament? Yes; but still I think the use of the word "control" is not correct.
19. Have you observed how the duties of the Board are defined? That is in clause 10—"The Marine Board shall be subject to the control aforesaid," and so forth. That also I should strike out. This clause invests the Board "with full powers to carry out the provisions of this Act relating to steam navigation"; I should strike out the word "steam," and make it general.
20. I think that word is in the English Act? I think we should try and improve upon the English Act. I think the functions of the Board should extend over all navigation. I think it very necessary also that this Board should have control over the licensed watermen of the harbour. I find that many lame men take to this occupation now, and I have witnessed myself very many narrow escapes from the inefficiency of watermen; then clause 11 says that the power of the Board shall extend one league to seaward; I should recommend that it should be two leagues. I think at the lesser distance there would be many disputes as to being within jurisdiction. I have nothing to say till we come to clause 19, the first part of which says that every member of the Marine Board and every inspector and surveyor may go on board any ship or vessel for the purpose of examining the hull and machinery, or the boats and equipments. I would recommend following the English and Victorian Acts, that he should only do so at all reasonable times and during daylight, and not within two hours after or two hours before the arrival or departure of any ship, unless he has a special order from the Marine Board, which he must produce to the commanding officer. I have known a surveyor in these Colonies come on board a ship at 11 o'clock at night, just at the very moment the ship was going out, and domineeringly say to the officer, "Take those covers off, and show me your boats," just when the officer was busy receiving passengers' luggage, and so on. I think he should come, as the English Act states, at a reasonable time, and during daylight. If the inspector has any reason to suspect, or has been informed in any way, that the ship, boats, &c., are not in order, he can very easily make such suspicion known to his Board, and procure the special order; but by coming on board at inconvenient times he may disorganize the arrangements of the ship, and prevent her getting to sea with due despatch. I have now in my office written complaints from masters and mates on this very subject.
21. Is it not possible that a steamer might arrive after dark, and start again before daylight? She cannot; she has to deal with the Customs.
22. Does that apply to all steamers? Yes; they cannot come and go as they like.
23. *Mr. Hill.*] It is very often done—is it not? No.
24. *Chairman.*] Do not small coasting steamers very often come in in the evening and go out again the same night? No, they must go and enter their names at the Customs.
25. *Mr. Parkes.*] Does not the steamer "Hunter," running to the Clyde, often come in and go out again almost immediately? I do not think so.
26. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you never known the Hunter River boats to arrive at 4 or 5 in the afternoon and go out again at 11? No, I do not think that is the practice.
27. *Mr. Parkes.*] Have you never known a boat to arrive at 8 and go out at 11? There have been cases where they have been cleared by special order of the Collector. I have myself sometimes gone to the Collector at his house to get a special order; but I am speaking of the general rule. I know it is the custom that a steamer must appear in the Customs' books.
28. But there are circumstances in which a special order can be obtained from the Customs' to admit of a vessel proceeding to sea again immediately? Yes, there may be exceptions; but I think such a time is not a suitable one for the inspector to come on board. I speak more of our own boats running to coast ports. I know it is not the fact that they are at liberty to arrive and depart again the same night; if it was the fact I should not have been under the necessity, as I have been on special occasions, of going to the Collector for permission. I have individually got into a cab and driven out to the Collector's house to get his permission.
29. *Chairman.*] No doubt you cannot do it without the permission of the Customs' authorities; but that permission is very readily granted in the case of steamers. Does not this occur, that very often, when a steamer is expected, permission is asked in anticipation of her arrival, to allow her to discharge and take in cargo after the usual hours? That is the exception, perhaps in the case of a vessel going out with the mail. But we are talking of the custom. I have gone so far as to send a vessel away without a clearance at all. I went to the Collector at midnight, and got permission to send the ship away with the Queensland mails which had missed the ocean steamer, and sent a telegram to the Collector at Melbourne to say she had gone. But that is the exception, and we are talking of the rule. And that, I submit, is an unsuitable time for the inspector to go on board. The captain is under heavy penalties to keep his boats and gear in order, and that should be sufficient to provide for these exceptional cases. I have known an inspector of engines to pop down into the engine-room at the last moment, and ask to have the engines disjoined; and  
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this was, I understood, because he had a pique against the engineer in private life; and if such an order should not now be carried out the engineer might be taken by the collar, like a pickpocket, and hauled off to gaol.

F.H. Trouton,  
Esq.

20 Sept., 1870.

30. Have you any other suggestion to make? By the same clause 19, "he may by summons under his hand require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, and examine upon any inquiry authorized by the said Board," and so on. I should say that power should not be granted to an inspector; I think such a summons should only be granted by the Board, and signed by the secretary, under the direction of the Board.

31. He cannot do that, excepting on inquiries authorized by the Board? I think such inquiries should be carried on by the full Board—that no inspector should be permitted to carry on inquiries of so great importance. The wheel of fortune may so turn that we may see a man who is one of my junior engineers to-day, the Board's inspecting engineer to-morrow; and with his change of circumstances he may wish to lord it over those who are now his superior officers, which the possession of the powers given by this clause will enable him to do. I think the powers given here to the inspector should only be exercised by the Board. Then the clause goes on to say, that any person who shall wilfully impede any member of the Board, or the inspector in the execution of his duty, and all persons aiding or abetting therein "may be apprehended and detained by such member, inspector, or surveyor, or by any person called to his assistance until such offender can be conveniently taken before a Justice." I do not see the necessity for arresting a man as if he were a pickpocket. He is in the service of a citizen of the town, and who can always be found, and there being a heavy penalty imposed for the offence, I do not see the necessity for this power of immediate arrest, nor have I found it in any other Act. I think it very arbitrary, especially when you consider the class of men in whose hands you place this authority. If they were always men of education and position I would not mind.

32. You say there is no such clause as this in other Acts of this kind? I am not aware of it. I have had a copy of a Bill which has been prepared in Melbourne, sent to me, and it does not appear in it.

33. Have you looked at the English Act? I have not got the English Act, but I have the instructions to surveyors from the Board of Trade, and I do not see this power of arrest mentioned.

34. What would you suggest in lieu of this? Simply, that an offender should be proceeded against by summons. Where is the necessity for taking the chief engineer out of the "Coonaubara" for instance, when she is on the point of sailing, because a row occurs between him and the inspector? I could understand such a thing in Portugal or Turkey, or some of those places, but not in an English colony. You will recollect that this Act empowers the inspector to walk to the companion and take down the certificate, and the ship cannot go to sea. That is quite enough punishment for the owner. I would also suggest a proviso to the effect that persons summoned as witnesses should not be obliged to remain, if it should cost them the loss of their situations by reason of their ships sailing before or during any inquiry, but that their evidence may be taken *de bene esse* and upon oath by the Inspector or Member of the Marine Board. I have known an instance where a chief officer was out of employment for many months in consequence of his being required to attend an inquiry, and his ship sailing to London without him. Then clause 21 says that "the owner of every steamship constructed or intended to carry passengers shall cause such steamship to be surveyed twice at least in every year"—I would say "when employed." As the clause stands it would necessitate the survey twice a year of all the vessels I have laid up. Then I think clause 22 should be expunged altogether. The object and history of that I think I may state is that our late surveyor was anxious to get all the surveys done in this port. If a ship went out, say on the 15th June, and was not back until the middle of July, she fell into the hands of the surveyors of other Colonies. But he wished that if she were going away just before the expiry of her certificate she should be fresh surveyed, so that the survey-fee would fall into the hands of the surveyors here.

35. Anticipating the period of its expiration? Quite so.

36. If a vessel were going a long voyage, would it not be desirable if her certificate were expiring, that she should have a fresh certificate—say a voyage to San Francisco? That would be an exception; but if she were going to the Sound, or to Melbourne, there would be no necessity for it. In clause 23, line 36, it says that a certificate may be signed by the Secretary or President of the Marine Board. I would wish to have it so that it might be signed by any member of the Board, with the secretary; for we find great difficulty in getting our certificates signed in the case of ships that come in to-day and are away to-morrow.

37. In the absence of the President some one else might be delegated to do that duty? Yes, that is what we want. Then in clause 25, line 5, referring to the same matter, it gives power to the President or Vice-President of the Board to exercise in cases of emergency all the powers with respect to the grant and issue and suspension of certificates as are conferred on the Board. I think certificates of competency should be excepted. I do not think the suspension of a man's certificate, and the consequent taking away of his occupation should be dealt with in that way. Clauses 23 and 24 refer to ships' certificates, and I think it has been overlooked by the draftsman that the word "certificate," in clause 25, may be applied to officers' certificates of competency.

38. Do I understand you that clause 25 should be made to apply to the ship and not to the officers? Quite so. I think the draftsman meant to apply it so, and not to masters' and mates' certificates.

39. Might it not happen in cases of emergency, when a certificated master or engineer was not at hand, that it might be advisable to issue a certificate to some other person as provided for by the Bill, subject to confirmation by the Board afterwards? No; no man should have a certificate granted to him without undergoing a proper examination. If this Bill be passed there will never be any want of certificated officers. Clause 26 I would expunge altogether, and I would simply refer you to clauses 16 and 20 of the Victorian Bill I have before referred to.

40. Why do you propose to strike that out? It is not necessary in any way. You have simply stated elsewhere that the certificate will be issued for six months, and imposed a very heavy penalty for going to sea when it expires; and I think that is quite sufficient. Throw the penalty on us for sailing without a certificate and I will guarantee we will keep clear of it. With reference to clause 27, I think the fees are very moderate and correct. Clause 31: Penalty on owners for overcrowding passengers. I do not think it is severe enough. I propose making the clause as it stands apply to passengers carried within the limit of a harbour, and imposing a penalty of £50, with a further penalty of 20s. per head for every person carried outside a harbour. I think the penalty here is sufficient for harbour steamers, but if I am getting £10 a head for running passengers to Cleveland Bay, I can quite afford to pay you 5s. a head, and rush off any quantity. Then I would strike out the word "conveniently" in the 2nd section of the 32nd clause, as

to

F.H. Trouton, Esq.  
20 Sept., 1870.

to landing any passenger who may be drunk or disorderly "at any place in the Colony at which he can conveniently so do." That word will only leave an opening for a lawyer to raise an argument. I think also, with reference to the last part of the same clause, that the master should have the right of detaining a passenger's personal effects until his passage money be paid.

41. Is there no power to detain luggage? No, none that I can see. Then there is another important matter that I do not see provided for,—that persons coming on board a ship against the orders of the officers should be fined.

42. Surely there is a provision of that kind? I do not think there is. I think it exists in one of the Acts which this repeals. What I want to provide against is the runners for boarding-houses coming on board, when a steamer comes to the wharf, and upsetting the sailors making fast the ropes. We have had an instance of a man's leg being broken by a warp in consequence. It might be brought under the clause as to anyone impeding the crew; but I think it should be more plainly stated that anyone coming on board against the instructions of the officers should be fined. The next matter is in clause 46. I think a ship should only be compelled to pay pilotage, on her return to port after having put to sea, when she comes back under the guidance of a pilot. I think it very hard that if circumstances necessitate a ship's return to port, she should be compelled to pay pilotage again, after the master has closed his accounts. Rather than do so the master may be disposed to keep to sea when prudence would counsel his return to the shelter of the port; and this may be the last straw that breaks the camel's back; it may cause the loss of the ship. If a man comes in without the aid of a pilot it is a great hardship to make him pay for one. As to clause 47, so far as it refers to whalers, I would have them come free into the port. It would be the means of bringing a great deal of trade to the port, in supplies, whaleboats, cooper's work, and so forth.

43. *Mr. Hill.*] How is it in Hobart Town and New Zealand? They are perfectly free.

44. *Chairman.*] The port charges here are very small, are they not? They are certainly. Then in line 14 of the same clause I would make it necessary to hoist the distinguishing flag when a vessel comes within two leagues, the distance to which I propose that jurisdiction should extend, not *three*, as specified. I have no further remarks to make until we come to clause 93, which provides that in case of collision, ships shall assist each other, and that in case the master of either ship "fails to do so, and no reasonable excuse for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default. I see this is in the Imperial Act, but I think it is very dangerous law. The master may be timid or cowardly, and he may run away without making any effort to render any assistance to the other ship, and for that he is to be held in fault for the collision, although it may have been the other vessel which ran direct into him. I think that because the master is weak in that respect that is no reason why the owners should be the sufferers.

45. But you think the Board should have the power to treat it as misconduct? Quite so, but not to touch the pockets of the owners for the master's default in humanity or courage. If A runs into B, and damages B, why, because B runs away, should his owners be cast in damages, perhaps to a large amount? As to clause 94 I would prohibit passenger ships from carrying dangerous cargo at all. I may state that our Company, in their instructions to masters, direct them not to carry any dangerous goods, such as are referred to in this clause.

46. They are expressly prohibited in steamers—this only applies to sailing ships? In what clause?

47. *Mr. Hill.*] Do I understand that you approve of this clause? I more than approve of it. I think these articles should be absolutely prohibited in passenger ships. I know steamers do carry gunpowder now, and we ourselves did so up to the last eighteen months. We have carried it for this Government and for other Governments.

48. *Chairman.*] We must have provision for sailing ships to carry it under certain regulations? I would say passenger ships, not "steamships"; steamships may go off without any passengers at all. Clause 95 is, I think, objectionable, and I would substitute clause 20 of the old Steam Navigation Act of 1852, 16 Vict., No. 46, as a great deal more suitable, practically, to the trade of the port. As to the provision in clause 96, for the swinging of ships, in order to ascertain the deviation of the compasses, I think it is practically useless, excepting in a new ship, or a ship that has had very material alterations. As to swinging the "Collaroy," or any ship of her age, you might just as well swing any wooden ship. I can assure you that for a number of years I have paid the strictest attention to this matter, and that doing so in old vessels is practically useless, and occupies a great deal of time. But I think it highly necessary that you should insist that every steamer should have a compass elevated at least 13 feet above the main deck; it is then above the attraction. After a ship is swung perhaps a thousand bars of newly hammered iron may be placed on board, and that would have a great deal more effect than all the iron in the ship. It should simply be necessary to have one reliable compass out of the attraction of the iron, and for that purpose I think an elevation of 13 feet from the deck is quite sufficient. I would substitute a provision to that effect for the 96th clause. Clause 97 provides that the Board may make loading regulations. That is a very difficult matter, and I think the Marine Board should be allowed a very great margin in coming to a decision on the question. It bears a great deal of argument, and though I have given it a great deal of consideration I do not think I could lay down any rule or guide. I think it is necessary to consider the model of a ship and a great many other things connected therewith before her load water-line can be decided. As a general rule, if I had to name a load-line, I should say no ship should be allowed to go to sea that has not a clear side, from the lowest part of her deck down to the water-line, of a fourth or fifth of the depth of her hold. I think the English Emigration Commissioners require a fourth, and Lloyd's, I believe, require less. In New York I know that in shipping grain, when there are no passengers on board, they require a fourth. Still the trim of the ship has a great deal more to do with it than the load-line. I would rather command a large ship six inches deeper, in good trim, than one lighter and out of trim. There is nothing more detrimental to a ship's safety than being heavily laden, and at the same time out of trim. Then as to the quantity of ballast, I do not think that can be dealt with by the Board at all. I do not think they would be so competent as the masters of the respective vessels to decide upon the proper quantity of ballast to be carried. We might risk the chance of the masters not putting in enough ballast. It is too complex a question to deal with.

49. Is it not the fact that many of the colliers go away insufficiently ballasted? I do not think so. If you take into consideration the numbers that have sailed from this port we have really lost very few. As to clause 101, I think lading ought to be allowed to be discharged into other vessels, and not merely upon dry land or places to be authorized by the Government.

50. *Mr. Wilson.*] I thought the object was to prevent ballast being allowed to fall between the ships? That is provided for by spreading a tarpaulin. Clause 104 is, I think, very arbitrary, making the owner of a sunken vessel raise her, and the means proposed of getting paid in case of his default by levying on his property. I think it a very hard case that if A. runs into B, and sinks him, B should have to raise the ship, especially if he has abandoned her to the insurers. F. H. Trouton,  
Esq.  
20 Sept., 1870.

51. *Chairman.*] If a vessel is sunk in the fairway the onus of raising her must be thrown upon somebody. Would it not be better to do as proposed here, and leave the parties to settle the liability—leave the owner of the sunken vessel to his remedy against the person who injured him;—the Government could not undertake to decide who was in fault. In what way would you suggest that the clause should be altered? I have not made any suggestion; I have only brought my views of the equity of the case before you. I think the public, or any person but the man whose vessel is sunk, should be compelled to raise her. Clause 108—duties of the Harbour Master—I would limit to foreign-trade ships. The Harbour Master will not come on board all the coasting steamers and vessels, and berth them. It means merely that the Harbour Master should keep the fairway clear. Then as to the Harbour Master's powers again, under clause 109, I would make it read so that he may remove ships from any place, except from a private wharf. As it stands, the clause would empower the Harbour Master to come and take away all our vessels from the Company's wharf, or any private wharf.

52. Is not this in the present Act? I do not know; but if it is, I would suggest that it should be altered. I do not suppose it would be put in force, but I do not think such a power should be allowed. Clause 114—I think that is really too paltry to take notice of in a law at all. I cannot conceive how a sailor can scrape barnacles off a ship, and catch them before they fall into the water; and all the barnacles, &c., that ever fell into the harbour from a ship's bottom, from the earliest days of commerce, would probably impede the navigation less than the silt brought down by the water from Margaret-street to-day. Then, in the 7th section of clause 116, in line 8, after the word "owner" I should put in "charterer." Clause 127 compels every master to keep this Act on board his ship. I cannot see why he should be obliged to keep this Act any more than any other law referring to it.

53. Have you any other suggestion? None whatever. I may say, relative to this last, that it affords opportunities for inspectors to annoy those commanders who may not have made themselves agreeable. If the captain has not asked the inspector to take a glass of grog he may compel him to produce the Act. I do object to giving these small openings to individuals.

THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. ALEXANDER	MR. KING,
MR. BROOKES,	MR. LLOYD,
MR. HILL,	MR. PARKES,
MR. WILSON.	

THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Henry Burns called in and examined:—

54. *Chairman.*] You are a shipowner, I believe? Yes.

55. You own vessels trading out of this port? I do.

56. And you have had considerable experience, I believe, as a commander of vessels in the mercantile marine? For some two and twenty years, I think.

57. Have you had a copy of this Bill forwarded to you? I have.

58. Have you given it any consideration? I have, in conjunction with other members of the Committee of the Shipowners' Society here. We have gone through it as far as the 50th clause, I believe.

59. What Society do you mean? A Society of gentlemen interested in shipping, who have banded together for mutual protection in such matters, and to address the Government to remove the grievances under which we labour.

60. Will you be kind enough to state your views with regard to the measure now before this Committee? We object, in the first place, to the construction of the Board.

61. In what way? We object to its being based upon the nominee principle.

62. To the whole Board being nominated by the Government? Exactly.

63. You require a certain proportion to be elected? Yes; two-thirds.

64. Will you state why you think such a large proportion of elected members desirable? Our shipping interest here is very large. There are about 650 sail of vessels, steam and all together, out of this port, the aggregate tonnage of which is nearly 80,000 tons, as well as my memory serves me, representing a money value of a million and a quarter.

65. You are aware that one object of this Bill is, to a certain extent, to control shipowners, that is, to exercise a power of supervision over the vessels they own, so far as regards their being properly manned and officered? That we object to. We think that sort of thing ought to be in our own hands, subject to the veto of the Government. We feel that, considering the large amount of property invested in ships here, we have a right to be represented. And at present the whole burden of taxation is on our local ships—a thing we object to.

66. When you say the whole burden of taxation is on our local ships, what do you mean by taxation? You call everything here pilot dues. I think each thing should have a distinct name. Say the ship "La Hogue," a vessel of a thousand tons, visits this port once a year, she contributes to the revenue of this port a sum of £34 6s. 8d., in return for all that is done for her accommodation; whereas a little vessel like the "Jessie Kelly," of 140 tons, trading to New Caledonia, pays annually, in the way of port charges or pilotage—whichever term you please to give it—a sum of £77.

Capt. Henry  
Burns.  
22 Sept., 1870.

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22 Sept., 1870.
67. The "La Hogue" pays every trip, £34 6s. 8d.? Yes; she makes a voyage once a year. The "La Hogue" gets a consideration for that by the services of a pilot, which she requires; but the "Jessie Kelly" is compelled to pay for a pilot, not requiring his services, when she has a certificated master on board.
68. You talk of the charge as taxation, but does not the Government afford you some service for the charge they make? As far as the light and tonnage dues are concerned I admit it—which ought to be a shilling a ton per annum—sixpence for lights and sixpence for tonnage; but the pilotage is a compulsory thing and no service to us where we have a certificated master on board, competent to pilot our own ships.
69. You do not object to paying a fair charge for light dues, and any other service performed in the harbour, which occasions expense to the Government? Where I receive value I do not object to give an equivalent; but for this compulsory pilotage we receive no equivalent.
70. You rest your proposition for electing the majority of this Marine Board upon the ground that the shipping interest contribute very largely to the revenue? Exactly.
71. You speak of the "La Hogue" paying only £34 6s. 8d. a year;—does she not pay every time she comes to this port? She comes here only once a year.
72. Does she not sometimes pay twice in the same year? She has made but one voyage a year during the last thirteen or fourteen years.
73. You are aware that this Bill proposes to reduce the charge in the case of vessels like the "Jessie Kelly"? Yes, to a small extent; one-half.
74. Is not that a very considerable reduction? Not enough. I say that where we receive no value I do not see why we should pay anything.
75. You will admit that it is an advantage to local ships that pilots should be at hand whenever they may be required? I do not see the advantage if we do not want their services. A steam-tug would be of more advantage.
76. We provide a steam-tug? She is not always there; she is often employed on other service.
77. She is always there in bad weather? We have men here competent to navigate ships to all parts of the world, and holding certificates of their ability to take vessels in or out of the port. Well, you clear a vessel out for New Zealand, and the master is competent to take her out for New Zealand, but because New Caledonia happens to be on her clearance he is not allowed to take her out. So that you impose a charge upon us without an equivalent.
78. Supposing the exemption system were extended to the South Sea Islands, would that be any advantage? I should extend it to all Colonially-registered ships that had certificated masters on board. Compulsory pilotage is abolished in England.
79. Perhaps you will tell the Committee exactly what you do wish with regard to the charges and exemption certificates? What I would suggest is, that we should call things by their proper names. It is only within recent years that the whole charge has been amalgamated together. I should have a distinct charge for pilotage, a distinct charge for light dues, and a distinct charge for tonnage dues. I would subject all local vessels to light and tonnage dues, but I would exempt them from pilotage, where they have a certificated master on board. I should make one charge to those vessels which took pilots, and another charge upon all vessels for light and tonnage dues. In whatever port they should be in at the 31st December and 30th June in each year Colonially-owned vessels should pay tonnage dues, and that should exempt them from all charges and dues along the coast for the remainder of the half-year, from Cape Howe to Point Danger.
80. What expenditure are the tonnage dues supposed to cover? You have to provide wharf accommodation, dredge, and all that sort of thing, and many other expenses about the harbour, in Captain Hixson's department, and many others.
81. Would not these numerous charges rather complicate the difficulties you speak of? Not at all. I have never been in any port where they are all slumped together as they are here.
82. Have you ever been anywhere where the charges are lighter? There is no place where they are so light for strange ships. The whole burden is on our local vessels.
83. Have you considered whether, if the charge be reduced one-half, as the Bill proposes, that will exceed the charge for light dues and tonnage which you propose? I have not gone into it that way; I am only telling you what we wish—I and my colleagues of the shipowners' committee. We want to simplify things, and to know who is to pay. Where people receive value let them pay; but where they receive no value we think they ought not to pay.
84. Would you be kind enough to go through the Bill, and point out what objections you have to it? We agree with the greater part of the Bill, except by whom it is to be worked—who is to have the management of it. We think that in the appointment of the Marine Board this port ought to have the same privilege as any small port in the United Kingdom possesses. Marine Boards in the United Kingdom are formed on the elective principle or mixed principle. The Board of Trade nominates four members, and the shipowners of the various ports elect six, with either the Police Magistrate or Mayor as *ex officio* member. I should say our Superintendent of Pilots here would make a very good member; he is a practical man, and would well represent the Government. This Board, of course, will become a corporate body. I propose you should hand over to this Board all the powers which the Treasurer dedicates to himself here in clause 8. (*Clause read.*) I cannot believe the Treasurer can manage my affairs as well as I can myself. I think, with the finance of the country, and all the rest on his shoulders, he ought to leave this to the corporate body proposed to be appointed.
85. Are you aware that Marine Boards in England are subject to the control of the Board of Trade? Exactly. And we are perfectly prepared to put ourselves under your control, that you should have the power of vetoing anything we do which is opposed to international law or common sense. The next thing is, I think, we are instructed by the Home Government to construct a Board of this sort for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers. This is a very important thing, and hardly to be entrusted to the hands of four nominees. A man's bread and character are entrusted to this Board. Every man tried for his life or his reputation has a right to be tried by his peers; and I hardly imagine that four nominees of the Government would be his peers.
86. Supposing it were determined that there should be five members appointed by the Government and four elected by the shipowners, would that meet your views? No. I think when we came here from England we brought all the rights of Englishmen with us; and in a country like this, governed on the most democratic principles, I do not think we should have them curtailed. Two-thirds of the members of the Marine Boards at Home are elected, and we should have two-thirds elected here. Considering the men most likely to be elected on this Board, I think you may safely entrust these matters to their hands.

87. Are you quite satisfied the best men will be elected? I think they will, as a general rule. We will take our chance of that. Capt. Henry Burns.

88. You think the Government should be represented? Certainly. Of course we expect that the Treasurer will hand over to this Board all the functions he reserves to himself by this Bill; and especially the Shipping Office, because many things require to be amended there. 22 Sept., 1870.

89. In what way does the Shipping Office work badly? I have mentioned before that the whole legislation of this country has been in favour of strangers and against our own shipping. We are aware that according to the Imperial law there is a necessity for a Shipping Office. We are obliged to have one; but it was never intended that our Colonial vessels, employed in our own Colonial trade, should be subject to the supervision of that office. In England no vessels under eighty tons are supposed to go to the Shipping Office at all. The men are never required to attend there. And all vessels employed in what they call the home or passenger trade, similar to vessels employed in our intercolonial trade, are only supposed to attend there twice a year with lists of their crews. On the other hand, our small vessels are put under all the supervision of a thousand ton ship. If a man is going to Newcastle or Port Stephens he has to go to the Shipping Office and give in a list of his passengers and crew. You might as well ask the Manager of the Railway or the proprietors of Cobb's coaches, to send in a list, as these vessels. In foreign-going vessels I admit there is a necessity for these lists, in order to prepare statistical accounts, but that cannot be necessary in the case of vessels going from one port of the Colony to another, while it is a serious annoyance to our Colonial vessels.

90. Do I understand you to say you cannot ship your men without going to the Shipping Office? No. People will say there is a necessity to protect foreign vessels from their men running away. But why make any peculiar law for the foreigner, which is at the same time a great inconvenience to our own. There is free trade in carrying freight. A Frenchman, a German, or a Dutchman, can come in competition with me; and I do not see why the law should be made to enable them to hold their seamen at thirty shillings a month, while I have to pay three or four pounds. If he is able to compete in the freight market, let him do so; but there should be no peculiar laws made to serve him and obstruct me. If his crew all run away he is only in the same position as I am. He has to pay the port wages to supply their places, the same as I have.

91. Do you not think it would be a very serious evil if any law were made that would facilitate seamen leaving their ships when under contract for a voyage? We have nothing to do with that. They make no peculiar laws for these ships in England. If their crews run away they have the same means of catching them as we have—the city police and the water police; and if they do not catch them they are in no worse position than we are.

92. The Shipping Office is not affected by this Bill? No, but we want power to make by-laws for its regulation.

93. Is there anything else you wish to suggest? There is a great want of accommodation in the Port of Newcastle.

94. I would prefer, first of all, that we should deal with this Bill? I am going to show why we should have a corporate body to manage these matters, and why they should have borrowing powers to enable them to provide proper accommodation for vessels at the different ports. I have had vessels lying for twelve or fourteen days at Newcastle waiting for a turn, owing to the want of accommodation, which walks away with all profit from a coal freight. Why should there be that detention when there are means to obviate it? I should say that a corporate body for the management of these matters should be granted to Newcastle for the management of all these matters, and they should have borrowing powers. No doubt we shall have immigration here again, and not a fourth of the ships that come here with immigrants can be loaded for England, so that they will be looking for coal freights, and may be detained for three months—valuable ships worth £25,000.

95. Have you been through all the clauses of this Bill? Yes.

96. Do you approve of the provision for making masters and mates undergo examination for certificates of competency? Yes, certainly.

97. And also for taking away their certificates in case of misconduct? Yes.

98. Perhaps you will be good enough to go through the Bill and offer any suggestions that may occur to you as to the different clauses? As I have said, we think that the powers given in clause 8 to the Treasurer should be handed over to the Marine Board.

99. Are the powers given to the Treasurer greater than the powers given to the Board of Trade in England? No, the Treasurer is entitled to all that, but subject to the Marine Board under him.

100. This Bill gives certain powers of appeal to the Treasurer—are these powers anything beyond what are given to the Board of Trade in England? Pretty much the same thing. Clause 10—we want added to that something to bring the Shipping Office under the control of the Marine Board.

101. *Mr. Wilson.*] As to clause 11, it has been suggested that the jurisdiction of the Marine Board shall extend over two leagues from the coast instead of one? I see no objection to that. In clause 19, third part, we do not know what you mean by "premises"; we would rather say any part of a ship. Then in the fifth part we think the powers proposed to be given to individual members should be confined to the Board collectively. Clause 22: Times appointed for the surveys. We want to expunge four words, "six months preceding date," in the ninth and tenth lines.

102. *Chairman.*] What is your object? Say a steamship's certificate expires on the 31st December, and she does not return to port for a month or two afterwards; she is then surveyed in the interval between 31st December and 30th June; and what we want is that her certificate shall date from the time of survey.

103. That is the case—every certificate has a duration of six months? It does not say that here.

104. *Mr. Wilson.*] You wish that every certificate should run for six months from the actual date of survey? Yes.

105. *Mr. Brookes.*] It virtually means that any survey should determine the currency of the certificate? Yes. The certificate may have a month to run when she leaves the port, and she may be away three months; all we want is that the certificate should run from the date of the next survey. Clause 27: Fees to be paid for certificates. Captain Wiseman suggests that the following should be the scale of fees:—

When the tonnage of such steamship shall not exceed 50 tons .....	20s.	
From 50 to 200 tons.....	40s.	
" 100 " 300 " .....	60s.	
" 300 " 500 " .....	80s.	
" 500 and upwards .....	100s.	106.



- Capt. Henry Burns.  
22 Sept., 1870.
106. *Chairman.*] Captain Trouton suggests that the penalty for overcrowding passengers, provided in clause 31, is not sufficiently high, and that outside the harbour it ought to be £50, and 20s. per head for every passenger over the proper number. What is your opinion? Captain Trouton is more interested in steamships than the majority of our Committee. I would have no objection to that. If people break the law I do not see why they should not pay for it, and we ought to look to the safety of passengers.
107. Captain Trouton also says a Steam Company should have the power to detain the luggage of passengers where they do not pay their fares? I think they ought. Clause 44: Owner or charterer to enter into a bond of £500 before ship cleared out. "Before any foreign-going steamship shall clear out, &c." I think you ought to erase the word going, and make it apply to any foreign steamship.
108. To vessels under a foreign flag? Yes. That is what this bond is required for. It is not necessary in the case of our own steamships going to foreign ports. For instance, the "Wonga Wonga" is a "foreign-going" ship. In the case of foreign-owned steamships we do not object to it. In clause 45 we think there should be something to the effect that the Shipping Office should be under the control of the Board.
109. *Mr. Brookes.*] Have the Marine Boards got the control of the Shipping Offices in England? Yes. Clause 47. We wish to make it read so that all Colonial-owned and Colonial-registered ships should be exempt from pilotage when they carry certificated masters. We want to erase all the words from "trading," in the second line, down to "trade," in the fourth line.
110. *Chairman.*] What is your object? We want to free our Colonial ships from pilotage. We want also, in the same clause, to have a yearly rate of 8d. per ton for light and tonnage dues, instead of a half-yearly one of 4d. We want the pilotage dues expunged.
111. *Mr. Wilson.*] It has been suggested that all whalers should be allowed to enter the port free? Certainly; we propose to strike out the words which apply to them. I think we ought to exempt whalers from all charges. We ought to do everything to encourage them to come here. It is from the Customs, however, that they receive so much obstruction.
112. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it is an advantage to have the dues payable half-yearly? Let it be yearly or half-yearly; all we want is to call it by its proper name. We want to pay for tonnage and light dues 8d. per ton per year, and to do away with compulsory pilotage. It is done away with in England in every port. Clause 50: Licenses to be delivered up when required, and returned on death. We had a great debate whether a dead man's license should be delivered up or not. Perhaps his widow might like to keep it as a memento, and why should she not? We want to erase the words from "license," in the second line, to "Board," in the fourth. In clause 51, erase from "coast-trade ships" to "whaling trade," to make it uniform with the proposed alteration in clause 47. We should exempt whalers from tonnage and light dues, and if they choose to take a pilot let them pay for it. That is one of the objects of making the charges distinct.
113. Do you really believe it would induce them to come here? I know it. I believe that is part of the reason why they do not come; our Customs' regulations are also another objection.
114. What would be the charges payable to the Government by an ordinary whaler calling here? I have here an account of what was paid by a whaler called the "Metaris," either to the Government, or in consequence of the regulations rendering certain entries necessary:—"Paid inward pilotage and entry, £5 2s. 6d." This is twice this ship has paid this year. "Transshipping entry for sperm oil, 5s." That we object to. "Overtime applications, 2s. 6d." That is a thing we object to. "Application to land whaling gear, 2s. 6d." This had paid duty once already. There should be no necessity for making such an application, and therefore no charge. Then as to the overtime, when a whaler comes here he wants to be in a position to work from 6 to 6.
115. Does not the necessity for that application arise from these articles being dutiable? Yes; but they are not imported for consumption. A man is obliged to keep ten or twelve men waiting till the Custom House is opened, and perhaps it is 12 o'clock before he gets the entry. It is the obstruction, the nuisance, the way it impedes trade, that is objected to. "Outward pilotage and entry, £5 2s. 6d.;" "Shipping Office fees and stamps, £5 7s.;" "Clearing Customs and Shipping Office, £1 1s." If we had these things under our control we might be able to effect some retrenchment in the matter.
116. You say the port charges are one difficulty in the way of whalers coming here? They are one difficulty.
117. If they are reduced, as proposed in this Bill, of course that will lessen that difficulty? Yes.
118. Is it not a fact that there is a difficulty in this port of getting whalers' crews? Not the slightest; I can always get men; so can anybody else.
119. Does not that impression prevail among foreign whalers? There was some difficulty during the gold times, but that has passed.
120. Does not the impression still prevail, that there is a difficulty not only in keeping their crews, but in getting practical whalers? Whalers do not look for practical men; all they look for are officers and boat-steerers.
121. We have been told that foreign whalers will not come to this port on account of the difficulties of the port; and I understand you to say the same thing—? The difficulties emanating from the laws and the Customs.
122. Do not foreign whalers dread, when they come to this port, not only that they may lose their crews, but that they will be unable to get other crews? No; nothing of the sort. There is no more difficulty on that account than in New Zealand; and they are aware of it. It is the charges and obstruction through the Custom House they object to—this duty on their oil, which leads to all this surveillance. They cannot open the hatches before 9 and must close them at 4.
123. A great many whalers go to New Zealand? Yes, fifty or sixty.
124. Do not the same difficulties prevail there? No; they are free in New Zealand.
125. Are not Customs' officers placed on board? No; there is no duty on oil in New Zealand.
126. *Mr. Brookes.*] Would not Customs' officers be required for other purposes than because dutiable articles were on board. Under the guise of whalers they might be smugglers? There is no objection to putting Customs' officers on board, but there should be no obstruction to the ship working from 6 to 6. The duty on oil, rendering so much surveillance necessary, is one of the things that prevents the whalers coming here;—the obstruction they receive from the Customs in consequence of this duty upon oil.
127. *Chairman.*] We do not put duty upon oil in transit? No; but you put it under surveillance. They have to ask for permission to work over-time, and so on.

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. ALEXANDER, | MR. WILSON.

THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain James Henry Gibbons called in and examined:—

128. *Chairman.*] You are commander of the ship "Constance"? Yes, I am captain and half-owner.
129. You have had considerable experience as a commander? Nine or ten years.
130. You are aware that we desire to introduce into this Colony a practice similar to that prevailing in the Mother country for the examination of masters and mates, and for other matters relating to the management of the mercantile marine. Do you think such a measure desirable here? I do.
131. Have you had a copy of this Bill sent you? I have had a copy; I have just skimmed it over, not having had much time to look at it.
132. You know what the principles of the Bill are? Yes.
133. Have you been frequently to this port? Yes, I have been sailing out of it for the last five or six years.
134. Is there anything in connection with the management of our port that strikes you as defective? I think the pilotage system might be amended a good deal. I think compulsory pilotage for Colonial ships is out of all character—compelling vessels, if they go off the coast at all, to take pilots. If I go to New Zealand or any of the Colonies I need not take a pilot, but if I go to the South Sea Islands, Java, or China, I must take one. I cannot see why that should be.
135. You think that the exemption certificates that are given to masters in the Intercolonial trade should be extended beyond the Intercolonial trade? Yes. I would put it in the shape of light dues.
136. Do you think a number of dues are preferable to a fixed charge? I would make a fixed charge of so much a year upon Colonial vessels.
137. At present you are aware there is only one charge, which includes lights, pilotage, and everything connected with the port? Yes.
138. Do you think it desirable that there should be a variety of charges, such as light dues, pilot dues, and tonnage dues? I would make one charge for light dues and another for pilotage, the same as is done in any other place; and let foreign vessels or English vessels employ a pilot.
139. Do you consider our charges heavy for a ship of your class? No, I consider they are very light.
140. What is the tonnage of your ship? 351 tons register.
141. Is the accommodation of the port such as you think sufficient? It is very good. I have no fault to find with it.
142. Is it not considered an inconvenience, and indeed rather a serious drawback at times, that so long a period as seven days should be given for the entry of goods after arrival of a ship? I think so. It affects vessels in the foreign trade most. I fancy forty-eight hours would be quite sufficient to get entries passed.
143. I presume that when you arrive here, so far as the cargo is concerned, your contract is completed? When it is delivered.
144. You think that parties interested ought to be ready to receive delivery at once? Yes; within a reasonable time—say forty-eight hours.
145. You think forty-eight hours would be ample? Yes.
146. Generally, I suppose, you approve of the principles of the Mercantile Marine Act of the Mother country? Yes.
147. There is nothing, I suppose, in this Bill (so far as you have been able to consider it), that appears to you very objectionable? I think the constitution of the Marine Board is objectionable. I think it ought to be the same as at Home—two-thirds elected by the shipowners, and one-third nominated by the Government.
148. Does it not strike you that two-thirds elected is rather a large proportion? Scarcely. The members elected will probably not attend so regularly as those appointed by the Government, so that there will seldom be more than an equal party on either side.
149. In this Colony shipowners are mostly owners of small vessels? Yes.
150. They do not own the same class of ships as in the Mother country? No.
151. Do you not think that is rather an objection to giving too large a share of representation to the shipowners? I think the shipowners will select the best men they have, and there are some very well informed men amongst the shipowners of the port.
152. Of course the Board is, in a great measure, intended to control shipowners, and to see that they properly manage their ships and appoint proper masters? I suppose you will have examiners as well as the Board, for granting certificates. I certainly would appoint competent men as examiners.
153. If the Board consisted of seven, and three were elected, would not that be a fair proportion? I should say four should be elected and three nominated.
154. Do you think it desirable the Chairman should have a casting vote? I think I should take it by the majority of the meeting, and let the Chairman have a vote the same as anyone else.
155. But you are quite clear it is desirable to have a part of the Board elected? Yes. It is so at Home, and I do not see why it should not be so here.
156. They will have no powers beyond the administration of the law;—you are aware of that? Yes.
157. Is there any suggestion you could offer with regard to the management of the port in any way? I think whalers should be admitted free from all dues, as they are in New Zealand. A large number of whalers call there for supplies, and they are not obliged to pay for pilots unless they require them. No doubt these vessels expend a good deal of money in the ports.
158. *Mr. Wilson.*] Do you think the privileges given to vessels in the Intercolonial trade should be extended to vessels trading to the South Seas? I think so, if they are Colonial-owned.
159. That they should not be looked upon as "foreign-going" ships? No. I think all Colonial vessels should be free from pilotage, unless they choose to take pilots. If a man is competent to take a vessel out of the harbour when she is going to New Zealand, he is just as competent to do so when going to the South Sea Islands.

Capt.  
J. H. Gibbons.  
30 Sept., 1870.

- Capt. J. H. Gibbons. 160. Do you think such measures would have the effect of securing more of the South Sea Island trade? Yes; I believe in free ports, from my knowledge of what takes place at Singapore and Hongkong. I have been in the habit of going to those places for the last seventeen years, and I have seen at Hongkong as many as 290 vessels. Being free ports, ships call there first for information or orders. It costs them nothing but five dollars for light dues; but if they had to pay heavy dues they would be scattered about to different ports.
- 80 Sept., 1870. 161. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say that the whole charge is five dollars? Five dollars at Singapore, and the same at Hongkong.
162. Is nothing charged for pilotage? No, not compulsorily. If you like to take a pilot you pay him. The pilots are on their own bottom there, the same as they are at Adelaide.
163. *Mr. Wilson.*] With regard to Colonial-owned ships and coasting vessels, all you would ask them to pay would be light dues? That is all.
164. With regard to foreign-owned and foreign-going ships, would you make the pilotage include the light dues, or would you have two distinct charges? I would make them distinct.
165. You would make foreign ships pay for pilotage and for light dues;—not have the two combined into one? No, I would keep them distinct.
166. Are the members of the Marine Boards in England paid? No, I do not think so. I have two relations on the Marine Board at Newcastle—a brother-in-law and a cousin—and I do not think they get any pay.
167. Are the duties at all onerous? They have just got to meet occasionally, the same as any committee.
168. Do you not consider that the duties of a Board, such as is proposed to be formed by this Bill, would be of a much more onerous character than those of the members of a Marine Board in one of the English ports? No, I do not think so. I think there are plenty of people here, with very little to do, who would be glad of an afternoon's amusement on such a Board as this,—once a fortnight or so. I suppose if the members got a guinea a meeting they would be content.
169. You have no other complaints to make of the charges or treatment in the port? No, except that I think the Shipping Office is a great bother, requiring us to make out a crew-list and passenger-list every trip.
170. *Chairman.*] That is the case in every British port, is it not, that you have to ship your crew in the same way? We have to ship our crew in the English ports, but I do not think we have to give in passenger-lists to the Shipping Office. It is sometimes almost impossible to do it. Say we are to sail to-morrow at 3 o'clock, we clear at 2 o'clock, and we may book twenty or thirty passengers between 2 and 3 o'clock. I do not think that going from one colony to another it should be necessary to have passenger-lists.
171. *Mr. Wilson.*] So far as relates to shipping the crews, would you still adhere to that? The articles might be drawn up in the Shipping Office and stamped, and Colonial vessels might be allowed to ship their crews on board their ships.
172. *Chairman.*] There are no serious difficulties that you have found in connection with the management of our port? No, I have no fault to find.
173. Do you find the facilities for discharging cargo sufficient? No, I do not. This overtime business is a great infliction. I come here with only ballast on board, and they go and stick me in for overtime for the ballast. They seal my hatches up at 4 o'clock, and only allow me to work from 9 to 4.
174. You have to pay over-time if you employ a Customs' officer? We have to pay over-time if we want to work before 9 or after 4 o'clock. No one will attempt to smuggle ballast. It is a duty put on in no other part of the world except this port. This last time I came in here they sealed my hatches up at 4 o'clock. I do not think it is the custom in other ports with vessels discharging ballast—not with coasting vessels at all events.
175. Yours is not a coasting vessel? We trade to New Zealand—Intercolonial. If you would give us from 8 to 5 we should not grumble. Sometimes you will see that one officer has three or four ships to look after, getting half-a-crown an hour over-time from each ship.
176. You have been to the port of Newcastle? Yes, several times.
177. Does anything suggest itself to you in connection with that port? It is rather short of accommodation.
178. *Mr. Brookes.*] What is your impression with regard to the imposition of tonnage dues? I was saying I would have one charge for light dues, and a separate charge for pilotage, and free all Intercolonial and coasting vessels from pilotage, unless they chose to employ a pilot. I would certainly make pilotage compulsory on all English and foreign vessels. As shipowners, we do not object to pay light dues ourselves, but we think these vessels coming long voyages, and visiting here only once in twelve months, should not be on the same footing as we are, because we are here so often.
179. The oftener you sail in and out of the port the oftener you have the benefit of the advantages obtainable? But our frequent trips make the payments amount to a very large sum in the course of the year. If I am going to the Fijis I make perhaps five trips a year, and pay pilotage five times, whereas a vessel to England only pays once in the year; while the fact is that the pilots are kept for the accommodation of these foreign-going ships, not for ours. We can come in and out without a pilot at any time, night or day, having experience of the port. It comes very hard on the small vessels in the South Sea Island trade.
180. In the event of the tonnage dues being abolished, what charges would you suggest to compensate for them? I would charge either 4d. or 6d. a ton for light dues, and 6d. a ton for pilotage on all foreign-going vessels.
181. Is it your impression that the imposition of tonnage dues at Newcastle is prejudicial to that port? Yes, it does it no good. It is a far more expensive port than Sydney. They have tonnage dues there as well as other charges.
182. In addition to all the charges in Sydney, the tonnage dues at Newcastle are extra? Yes.
183. You said the accommodation at Newcastle was defective? Certainly it was when I was there two years ago. It was very deficient then. I cannot speak of it lately.
184. Do you refer to the lightering? It was very awkward for ballast when I was there. We had to go up the harbour to discharge ballast, and we then had to get stiffening and shift to the cranes to get loaded.
185. Are you aware that there are now jetties along Bullock Island, where vessels can go alongside? I have been told so. Newcastle is about the most expensive port in this part of the world, except, perhaps, Melbourne.

Captain Henry Burns called in and further examined:—

186. *Chairman.*] Will you continue your remarks upon the clauses of the Bill before the Committee—anything you object to? Clause 98: "Ship in ballast to carry proper quantity thereof." We propose to alter this clause so as to make it read in this way:—"It shall be lawful for the Marine Board, by such regulations as they shall deem fit, to fix the amount of ballast to be carried by any vessel, whether foreign-going or coast-trade ship; and the master or owner of any vessel proceeding to sea with less ballast than the amount so fixed upon by the said Board, shall for such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £50." I do not see any great importance in the alteration myself; but it was the opinion of the majority of our committee of thirteen gentlemen that it ought to be so altered. The word "shall" in the Bill was what the great stress was laid upon.

Capt. Henry  
Burns.  
30 Sept., 1870.

187. *Mr. Brookes.*] Some vessels are safe at sea with much less ballast in proportion to their tonnage than others? Certainly. There is provision made in the Bill for that—for the construction of the vessel.

188. The Board would have to take into consideration the construction of the vessel as well as her computed tonnage? Yes. There is no such thing as computed tonnage now—only register tonnage. In clause 102 we want to add the words "without proper authority," after the word "shall," in the first line. We ask for proper authority to let lading remain longer than twenty-four hours on a landing-place, if necessary. You may put out in twenty-four hours more than can be removed in that time. The authority, I imagine, we ought to be able to get from the Collector of Customs, or from the Board. Clause 103: "Tarpaulin to be used in taking in lading." We want instead of "lading" to use the words "ballast, coals, or other loose substance," because there are many kinds of lading which would not be in any danger of falling overboard while being shipped.

189. Do you think £5 too small a penalty for allowing anything to go overboard? I dare say it is. I have no objection to fix any penalty you like for a man breaking the law. Clause 104: "Vessels sunk or stranded to be removed; in default, to be removed and sold." We object to having the balance on the sale of any stranded ship removed by the Government, paid into the Treasury. If there is any balance we think the owner of the ship should get it.

190. *Chairman.*] You do not object to the Government having power to remove the ship? No.

191. *Mr. Brookes.*] Would you not consider a vessel left in the fairway like a vessel abandoned by the owner? Yes, she would be abandoned.

192. *Chairman.*] The clause provides also that if the proceeds of the sale of the vessel are insufficient to pay the expenses of raising her, the Government can proceed against the owners for the balance? That is the objection. If you undertake to raise the ship you should not charge the owner for the difference. Clause 106: "Timber, or other bulky articles, not to be left on any pier." We want to put in the words "without authority," after the words "two days."

193. *Mr. Brookes.*] The cases are very rare in which it would incommode anybody to leave timber there? It might, about landing-places like the Circular Quay, where there are wharves reserved for steamers and watermen. The clause is right enough; we only want power to give a little longer time to carry it out in special cases. Then again, we think that the surplus of any sale under the clause should go to the owner instead of to the Consolidated Revenue. We want also forty-eight hours' notice instead of twenty-four, to remove such articles; there may be bad weather or other causes of delay. Clause 108: "Duties of the Harbour Master." We want South Sea Islanders and coasting vessels exempted from this.

194. *Mr. Wilson.*] Would it not meet your object if it read, "whenever any *foreign-trade* ship," in the first line? Yes, that would do. Clause 114: "Scrapings from ships' bottoms not to be deposited in harbours, &c." The shipowners' committee want to erase that clause altogether; but I think, after the amount of money spent by the Government and the Companies in securing deep water, people should not be allowed to scrape the dirt from ships' bottoms into the harbour. But the opinion of the majority is that the clause should be erased. They say, if you give the Board authority to make by-laws, a by-law might be made to meet this.

195. Will you look at clause 127: "Copy of this Act, &c., to be kept on board ship";—is that necessary? I think the Government ought to supply these.

196. Do you think the master of a ship should be liable to a penalty if he is found without a copy of this Act on board his ship? Decidedly not. In all cases, wherever I have been, copies of the harbour regulations are furnished by the Government.

197. *Chairman.*] I suppose the schedules to the Bill are right? Yes, we do not object to the schedules.

198. *Mr. Wilson.*] Have you looked at Schedule F, about the dimensions of sea-going boats? I do not think there is any particular objection to it, because we are bound to carry the same amount of boats to comply with the rules of the underwriters.

199. Irrespective of that, do you think the number of boats here provided is sufficient? I think they are, as far as I have looked into it. These are all good boats, and I think there are quite enough of them—quite equal to what you will find in the P. and O. service, or any other passenger ships.

200. *Chairman.*] Have you any other suggestion to offer? No, I think I have said all I have to say.

201. With reference to the constitution of the Marine Board, do you think the shipping interest would be fairly represented if half the Board were elected? What I would suggest would be that the Government should nominate four members, with the Superintendent of Pilots as an *ex officio* member and chairman. I would not object to the Mayor being an *ex officio* member also. Very probably we may have a shipowner for Mayor next year. The shipowners, I think, should elect six members from their own body; a certain amount of tonnage being necessary as a qualification. At Home the amount is 250 tons, but we think it should be reduced here. The Board ought to elect annually from amongst themselves three nautical assessors.

202. What are to be their duties? To sit alongside a Magistrate when trying a case similar to the case of the "Aurifera," now before the Court. If we had had a Marine Board the master of that ship would not have been brought before a Police Court. The members of the Board should not receive any remuneration for the granting of certificates to steamships, or for granting certificates to masters, mates, and engineers, or for any inquiry instituted by the Government as to the loss of ships, &c.; but when any shipowner or other person may bring any charge against any shipmaster, charging him with drunkenness or any other misconduct, the nautical assessors should receive a fee of three guineas per day during the time they may be adjudicating the same. Should the person fail in proving his charge he should pay the fees;

- Capt. Henry Burns. fees; if the contrary, the Government should pay. They put these fees high so as to prevent vexatious litigation in these matters—to prevent fellows bringing up charges for nothing. There should be paid examiners of navigation, steam, and seamanship, whose appointment should be recommended by the Board to the Government,—the Board to have control of the Shipping Office, but always subject to the veto of the Treasurer. The assessors should sit in the same way as the Trinity Brothers sit beside the Judge in the Admiralty Court. When it becomes the duty of the Government to cause inquiry into the loss of a ship, the Marine Board institutes the inquiry, and if the case comes before the Police Court the nautical assessors would go and sit with the Water Police Magistrate to investigate it.
- 30 Sept., 1870. 203. *Mr. Brookes.*] You are aware that tonnage dues are demanded in Newcastle—4d. a ton? Yes.
204. What is your opinion with respect to that impost? I think it most unjust and heavy upon shipping.
205. Do you believe the imposition of these dues is prejudicial to the trade of the port? Certainly. It has deterred me from sending ships there, because I knew these dues would absorb the whole of the extra freight I would get for going there.
206. What would you suggest in lieu of tonnage dues for revenue? I think a wharfage rate on coal would be a good substitute. The Government have spent a large amount of money for the benefit of the coal proprietors, and it is only just they should pay for it.
207. Would you put a wharfage due on each ton of coal shipped? I would—a shilling per ton. It would make no difference to the coal proprietors, or the people in New South Wales. They would not sell a ton less.
208. You believe that if this impost were removed from the shipping it would have a tendency to encourage ships to go there? Most decidedly.
209. I believe it is the fact that Newcastle can give a cargo at all times, and to any part of the world, when no other port could do so? Certainly.
210. Therefore it is very desirable to give the utmost encouragement to shipping to seek the port of Newcastle? Certainly. There is no doubt Newcastle is about the most expensive port I know of.

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. CHURCH, | MR. LLOYD,  
MR. WILSON.

THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Charles Smith was called in and examined:—

- Capt. Chas. Smith. 211. *Chairman.*] You are a shipowner, I believe, Captain Smith? Yes.
- 4 Oct., 1870. 212. You have had considerable experience in connection with the mercantile marine of the Colony? Yes.
213. Have you had a copy of the Marine Board Bill sent to you? I have.
214. Have you considered its provisions? I have gone through the Bill very carefully.
215. Do you consider that there is any necessity for such a measure? There is no doubt a necessity for such a measure; but my own opinion is, that as the law is being consolidated in England now—and there is no doubt that the measure proposed there will pass during next session—in order to get a complete law here to work by, it would be preferable to wait and get the English Act. It would be preferable for many reasons. Both with regard to steam and merchant shipping there are many alterations which have taken place, and some of them have been in force since 1862 in England. We should get full details, for instance, as to how a ship is to deal with goods when they are landed, and when they are not taken by the merchant; and other matters. We have been legislating backwards and forwards, and the law is now in such a conglomerate state that no one can tell when he goes to court which is which. But by getting a full and complete law passed at once you will do away with all that.
216. The Bill which it is proposed to introduce into the British Parliament is a consolidation of all the Acts? It is a consolidation of all the Acts.
217. That is of the Customs' Act and the Shipping Act? Yes, and the amended Shipping Act of 1862.
218. And of the Act regulating the mercantile marine? Yes; also with regard to local boards; in fact everything relating to the commerce of Great Britain.
219. But the object which this Bill is proposed to provide for is also one of the objects of that Bill? Yes, and that is the reason why I think there will be clauses in that Bill which will so alter what we have heretofore been working under, as that in some measure it would be desirable to see what those amendments are. It has been very fully discussed all over Britain, and the papers have been full of it for nearly twelve months. And the House of Commons is composed of gentlemen interested in the shipping trade, and matters of this kind are more fully discussed there than here.
220. Is it not of great consequence that we should, at the earliest possible period, provide for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers, in order to protect life and property? No doubt it is very desirable; but at the same time I apprehend that we should not have long to wait before we should have a complete code to go by in all respects.
221. We should lose about a year, should we not? I should think not. The Bill has been a long time before the public, and it has merely lapsed now owing to the session coming to a close.
222. There is one provision in this Bill which provides that the certificate granted by the Steam Navigation Board in Victoria should have force here, and that our certificate from the Steam Navigation Board here should have force in that Colony;—is not that a matter of very great urgency? I think it is very desirable—very desirable.
223. Independently of the objection that you have just now urged—that objection being that it is in your opinion desirable to wait until they have legislated on these matters in England;—are there any clauses of this Bill which appear to you to be objectionable and to require amendment? There are a great many. I may state broadly that my views are that we ought to assimilate our legislation to that of England as nearly as we possibly can, having regard to our own circumstances.

Capt.  
Chas. Smith.  
4 Oct., 1870.

224. Will you state in what way? Yes. The Board here is to be nominated. Now at Home it is one-third nominated and two-thirds elective.
225. Do you think that it is desirable that we should have the elective element introduced here? I think that it is very desirable.
226. In what proportion should it be elective? I think that if it were half elective and half nominated it would meet the case.
227. Half and half? Yes; or the Government might appoint four with the Chairman, and say that six are elected by the shipowners.
228. Do you think that it would be a fair proportion if the Government were to appoint four and a Chairman, leaving four to be elected by the shipowners? I should not object to that.
229. That would be five nominated by the Government and four elected? Yes.
230. Would you make the qualification for the election of representatives of shipowners to this Board in the same way as in England? Not exactly the same way. It is 250 tons which gives a man a vote in England; but that would exclude a great many very good men here, who have got little vessels and who I think should have a vote. If a man owned a vessel of say about sixty tons, I would give him a vote; and I would give a vote for every 150 tons up to ten votes. At Home they get a vote for every 250 tons they own up to ten votes.
231. Do you think that the members of the Board should be paid? I think not.
232. Do you think that we should have any difficulty in getting a quorum to attend if we did not remunerate them? I think that where a Board is elected its members ought not to be remunerated.
233. Is there anything else which occurs to you? Not with regard to that; but there is with regard to the general powers of the Marine Board. I think that the Colonial Treasurer ought to have the power of veto on all acts of the Board; but not that he should have the power to control it.
234. The Board itself has the power of recommending, which is practically giving them the power of appointing? Yes; but we have had experience of the way in which these recommendations may be brought about. I think that the Shipping Office ought to be under the control of this Board the same as it is at Home.
235. It is so in England? It is so in England. The powers which are here given to members of the Board are considered by the shipping interest to be rather large; but I do not myself see any objection to them.
236. The object of the Bill is in some way to enable the Board to control the shipowners? No doubt. They had an objection that one member of the Board could do it. But it is so now. It has always worked well heretofore, and I do not see why it should not work well again. The Shipowners' Association would give the powers referred to in clause 19 of the Bill to the Board, but not to every member of it.
237. Whoever it is that has this particular power must be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act? I am quite aware of that; but it says, "every member of the Marine Board," that is every member of the Marine Board shall have the same powers as their own inspector.
238. The clause reads: "Every member of the Marine Board, or of a local Marine Board, and every inspector and surveyor appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall have and exercise the following powers, that is to say"—you see he must be appointed in a particular way to do these things;—he must be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the Act? I see; but there is the objection which I have stated on the part of the Shipowners' Association. I think that the fifth section of the 19th clause should be made to apply to the Board, and not to every member of it. The section should read, "*The Board* may by summons under *their* hands require the attendance of all such persons as *they* think fit to call before *them*" &c. But in doing that it is necessary that power should be given to the Board to appoint one of its members to do all and anything which they may appoint. It is necessary for this reason: We find disputes between the surveyors sometimes, and we arrive at a conclusion much easier when one or two of our own number go and see for ourselves what is really the case. By that means we arrive at a conclusion much more readily than we could do by appointing any man to go and report to us. In the fourth and fifth lines of clause 22 I would strike out the words "*of six months preceding date*," so as to make the clause read in this way:—"In all cases where the same may be possible, such survey shall be made and such declaration transmitted in the course of the thirty days from and after the expiration of the certificate on last survey granted" &c. If the words are retained they make the clause very indefinite.
239. *Mr. Wilson.*] Turning back to the 19th clause, there is one provision with regard to the fifth portion of it which you would amend. The clause reads: "He may summon under his hand," &c.;—you are quite clear that the Board should have that power? I am quite clear on that point, that these powers should only extend to the Board.
240. With regard to the 21st clause, it is to the following effect:—"The owner of every steamship constructed or intended to carry passengers shall cause such steamship to be surveyed at least twice in every year";—would you think it necessary that every steamship should be surveyed, whether employed or not? If a vessel is laid up she is not surveyed.
241. Would she not be under a certain compulsion to get surveyed? No; it is not necessary for a vessel to get surveyed until she clears at the Customs. It may lie twelve months without clearing. Then I turn to clause 27, and I think that it would be better if the clause read from the thirty-second line of the page as follows:—"Where such tonnage exceeds one hundred, and does not exceed *three* hundred, the sum of three pounds. Where such tonnage exceeds *three* hundred, but does not exceed *five* hundred, tons, the sum of four pounds. And where such tonnage exceeds *five* hundred tons, the sum of five pounds."
242. *Chairman.*] That will affect the revenue a little bit—will it not? I do not think that it will do it much harm.
243. *Mr. Church.*] On what grounds do you think that those alterations should be made? I think that they should be made on the ground that they were not equitable before. A vessel of 1,000 tons was done for the same rate as a vessel of 300 tons; and therefore I consider it was not equitable. We all know the rates of tonnage of the principal vessels on the coast, and I have tried to make it as equitable as I can. I turn now to clause 39; that ought to be exploded altogether; it is so now.
244. *Mr. Wilson.*] That is with regard to water-tight compartments? They have got water-tight compartments, but the middle compartments are exploded altogether.
245. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that there is a provision in the Bill at Home the same as this? Partly. It has not got the same provision as this. This is the old law.

Capt.  
Chas. Smith.  
4 Oct., 1870.

246. *Mr. Lloyd.*] Do you know that very serious cases have occurred in which, had it not been for these water-tight compartments, there would have been a painful loss of life and property? There are compartments fore and aft. It has been found that where a vessel is all compartments, there are too many of them. They got filled with water and could not be kept clear. It has been found that the ship could not be saved where the middle compartments were full, under any circumstances. The practice is now to have one at the stern, and one forwards.

247. *Mr. Wilson.*] This 39th clause reads: "The owner of every steamship built of iron of one hundred tons burden, or upwards, the building of which shall have been commenced since the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the owner of every steamship built of iron of less burden than one hundred tons, the building of which shall have commenced after the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and all steamships used as steam tugs, the building of which shall have commenced after the passing of this Act, shall cause the same to be divided by transverse water-tight partitions, so that the fore-part of such steamship shall be separated from the engine-room by one of such partitions, and so that the after-part of such steamship shall be separated from the engine-room by another of such partitions."—That is all that this Bill provides for, two compartments—one forward and the other aft? Well that is exactly what it ought to be. I confess that I read it the other way. I was misled by the words of the old Bill, which are in it. Going on to clause 44, it requires the owners to give a bond of £500. I think that the certificate of the Board ought to be quite sufficient as it is now. With reference to clause 46, "Pilotage rates," I would give the Board power to alter or amend, with the sanction of the Government.

248. *Chairman.*] Power to alter the rates? With the sanction of the Government from time to time. You may find it necessary to put on a larger tonnage rate at some time, or to reduce it.

249. You think that the rates should not be imperatively fixed by law, but that the Board should have power at any time to recommend the Government to alter them? Exactly so. The Government ought to have power to control it.

250. *Mr. Wilson.*] Do you think, with regard to clause 46, that all Colonial-owned ships should be free from pilotage? Certainly not. But my idea is that you ought to make the South Sea Islands, within certain limits, together with all the Australian Colonies, home trade.

251. *Chairman.*] That is to say, that the exemption certificate should be made to apply to vessels in the South Sea Island trade? Within the limit of certain latitude and longitude.

252. That might be defined from time to time by regulation by the Government? Yes, or it might be done now.

253. Would you define it under the Bill? I think so; it is not likely to be altered.

254. *Mr. Lloyd.*] Do you not think that it is very desirable that any ship coming in here without a pilot should be free from pilotage—that ships should not be called upon to pay for services they do not require? I think that you have not got power to make such a law. According to the Orders in Council every foreign-going ship is allowed into a British port under the same conditions as other ships, because every British ship is allowed to enter foreign ports on the same conditions as their own vessels are. Were you to make a Colonial vessel coming from London free of pilotage, the Home Government would compel you to make every British or French ship free of pilotage.

255. At San Francisco no vessel is required to pay pilotage unless it takes a pilot. The master must take a pilot or a steamer; but if he takes a steamer he does not pay pilotage dues? The practice here is that if a ship takes a steamer she pays half pilotage.

256. *Mr. Wilson.*] That is done to enable the Government to keep up a sufficient staff of pilots? It is necessary, for the safe conduct of ships, that the Government should have a sufficient staff of pilots. It is necessary that they should be remunerated and that the ships should remunerate them. I personally might not want the pilots, but there may be nine others who may want them. You must draw the line somewhere. If you make the Home trade free where the master has got a certificate, all our masters will get certificates who have not got them now. It would not be equitable to charge pilotage on English or foreign ships while Colonial ships were exempted.

257. *Chairman.*] We have only one charge I believe for pilotage and every other service here? It would be very desirable that this should be separate.

258. Do you think that the charges are excessive for all the services performed in the port? No; I think they are very reasonable.

259. Have you heard any complaints that the charges are excessive? No; I think the charges are very reasonable.

260. *Mr. Wilson.*] Would you admit whalers free? Yes, I would admit whalers free.

261. That is, free from pilotage where they did not employ a pilot? Yes; but it is the petty annoyances at the Customs—arising not from the law, but from practice—that keep whalers out here; the same annoyances as we all felt day by day. Their hatches are sealed up so that they cannot work only from 9 till 4. They will not put up with all the paraphernalia of ages gone by. Such a thing was not dreamed of in any other port belonging to Great Britain, excepting this.

262. *Chairman.*] You are not aware that the same practice is followed at Melbourne? I am aware that it is.

263. Then there are other ports besides this? Yes; but I really cannot see the force of it. You put tidewaiters on board, and if they are not to be trusted in this matter they are not fit to be trusted with the ship.

264. I have made inquiries, and I find that it is the practice in all the Colonial ports? It is a very barbarous practice. There is a man put on board to see that nothing is taken away improperly; and why then not let the ship's work go on?

265. But does not the labour of the officer cease after working hours? He is always there.

266. There is a regulation of the Customs that if the ships pay overtime to the tidewaiters they can work after the usual hours? There is a great deal of vexation in the working of the Customs. A ship comes out from London, and without any manifest the master gets his clearance at the London Customs House; but here he has not only to have a manifest but entries have to be passed four, five, and even six times. I have had to do it in shipping cocoanut oil that I got from the Kingsmill Group. There are a great many checks which I think that if a man of business had the working of, the Customs would be done away. I speak from actual experience in these matters. I have very little to do with these ships, but I can see the annoyance and trouble and the loss of time that takes place for that which I really cannot see is of any advantage to the revenue.

267. *Mr. Wilson.*] There would be no danger of the revenue being defrauded if some of these annoying restrictions were removed? The revenue could not be defrauded. If the captain makes out a manifest of all that he is going to take on board his ship, that ought to be check enough.

Capt.  
Chas. Smith.

268. *Chairman.*] I am assured that there is no practice carried out here at this Customs that is not in accordance with the rules of the Commissioners in England. There was a Board appointed of merchants, in Sydney, competent to deal with these matters, and they made a great many recommendations, all of which, I believe, have been carried out. After a ship comes from London all that is done is simply to see that the law has been complied with, and she is allowed to sail? All that is necessary can be done in ten minutes at the London Customs House.

4 Oct., 1870.

269. According to the English tariff, the duty payable is confined to a very few articles, but here our tariff embraces nearly every article that you can mention? I am speaking of export ships, in the case of which it does not matter to the revenue how much cargo is taken away.

270. In what way are ships retarded by the Customs' entries? The fact is that it takes you more than a day to clear one of these ships going away with a cargo of our produce with perhaps a few things from the islands to London.

271. Are there any other points in the Bill to which you wish to call attention? With regard to the 47th clause I have stated what my views are in respect to what should be the Home trade; and I think that all out of that ought to pay pilotage.

272. *Mr. Wilson.*] Excepting whalers? Excepting whalers.

273. *Chairman.*] And to whalers you would charge pilotage only in those cases where they took a pilot? Exactly so; wherever they took the services of a pilot they should pay. There is in the 47th clause a provision with regard to coasting vessels. The payment of the rate once ought to exempt them from a similar charge in all ports of New South Wales. The practice now is to make coasting vessels pay so much a year for every port which they enter, and that I think is rather hard. A vessel may go to five or six ports during the six months, and in each port she had to pay the half-yearly rate; whereas in England vessels in the coasting trade pay the half-yearly rate once, and that clears them for all the ports of the United Kingdom. China and other countries adopt the same system of paying *once* in six months, which clears all ports on the coast.

274. *Mr. Wilson.*] What rates are you alluding to? The lighting or harbour rate, as we call it here.

275. *Chairman.*] There are various other dues in England? Yes.

276. That a vessel has always got to pay when she goes into the dock? We have no docks here; but a vessel has to pay wharfage dues, which take the place of a similar charge in England.

277. Would you have only one charge? I think that the light dues ought to be separate from the pilotage dues.

278. Do you not think that it simplifies the matter by having only one charge? It simplifies it; but it lets a large ship come into Sydney harbour, which only comes here once or twice a year, at a comparatively small cost, while you are putting it on your own coasters. In fact most of the revenue is derived from coasting vessels, which ought to be in a great measure placed on larger vessels.

279. *Mr. Church.*] Do you think that we should have, as in former times, light dues levied on vessels coming from the north or the south, and that they should be collected at the time the vessel comes in? Yes; or you may charge a half-yearly light rate, but when that rate is paid once in the half-year it ought not to be charged at every port.

280. *Chairman.*] You mean to say, that one charge ought to clear a vessel at Sydney, Newcastle, and all the ports on the coast? Yes; so that a vessel may go to Newcastle, Clarence, Richmond, or any other port, and the receipt that it has paid the rate at Sydney ought to clear it for all other ports. Coasting vessels have to pay very large sums.

281. Does not the exemption certificate clear them from all these rates? From pilotage it does, but not from these dues.

282. Supposing a man has an exemption certificate for half a year or a year, that clears him for the port of Sydney; but is he bound to pay if he takes his ship into Newcastle? If he takes it there he has to pay port dues again; if he goes to the Clarence or the Richmond he has to pay port dues again, and it may all be within two months.

283. Does his exemption certificate enable him to take his vessel into all these places, and dispense with a pilot? Yes; it enables him to dispense with a pilot, but not to get rid of all these dues.

284. His exemption certificate relieves him of pilotage for all the ports? Yes.

285. But he has to pay the port dues at each place? Yes. The custom in England is that you pay that half-yearly charge, and you can go to any port you please round the United Kingdom. I think it would be preferable to have one charge here for six months, and let a man go to what port he pleases on the coast. In clause 50 I would propose to strike out part of the second and the third and fourth lines, so as to make the clause read thus:—"Every licensed pilot, when required by the Marine Board, shall produce or deliver up his license; and any pilot or person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds."

286. *Mr. Wilson.*] That is, you propose to leave out the words, "on the death of any qualified pilot the person into whose hands the license happens to fall shall without delay transmit the same to the said Board"? Yes, exactly.

287. *Chairman.*] The object of this clause is to prevent persons from making use of the certificate improperly? I think that the clause would do without the words that I propose to strike out; for it would be making a penalty where it would be hard to keep clear of it.

288. I should like to ask you a question about clause 72: You will recollect that there are two classes of certificates proposed for masters and mates; one is for foreign-going ships, and the other is for vessels engaged in the coasting trade;—do you not think that it would be desirable to have a third certificate for the Intercolonial trade? A certificate of competency, I take it, embraces either one or the other. If a man is examined and found competent to navigate a vessel in a certain trade, the Board will give him a certificate stating what he is competent to do.

289. I think an Intercolonial vessel would here be what is generally known as a foreign-going ship in the meaning of the clause, and of the interpretation clause where it speaks of jurisdiction. A vessel going to Victoria would be considered a foreign-going ship under this Bill; and would it not therefore be desirable to have another class of certificates specially applicable to Intercolonial vessels? You might make a certificate



Capt.  
Chas. Smith.  
4 Oct., 1870.

tificate of competency for Intercolonial vessels. I should think it would be very desirable. There are a number of good men capable of commanding these vessels who could not get service for foreign-going vessels. If these men pass a Board it would be quite competent for that Board to give them a certificate of competency within certain limits.

290. If it is considered desirable, the Bill will have to be altered so as to provide for a third certificate—a third grade? I should think it would be very desirable. In clause 96 you make it compulsory for a vessel to be swung. I would alter the last three lines of the clause so as to make it read: "And any master or owner who may request to have his ship swung for the aforesaid purpose, shall be entitled to do so on payment of the fees chargeable thereon." You make it compulsory and fine the master or owner if he does not do it. I do not think that it should be compulsory. I think that it would be quite sufficient to leave it so that he may swing her or not, as he likes.

291. "It shall be lawful for the Marine Board to make regulations for the swinging of ships, for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting any deviation in their compasses." You see the clause says that it shall be lawful that they may do it? But the clause makes it compulsory. As soon as this becomes law any policeman can summon the master or owner to the Police Court for not doing it.

292. Do you not think that it would be well to give the Board the power to make a regulation, to be approved by the Government, which is, after all, what the clause provides? Yes; that would do.

293. *Mr. Wilson.*] Suppose you stop at the word "Act," in the sixth line of the clause, it would then be all right? Yes; and in like manner I would stop at the end of the second line of the 97th clause, leaving that clause to stand in this way: "It shall be lawful for the Marine Board to make regulations, fixing the load-water-line of all foreign-going and coast trade ships." I find that by the new Act, which is just about to come into force at Home, all that they propose to do there is to fix the load-water-line. The authorities take a note of that; and if anything turns up by-and-by, that the ship has been overloaded, then it goes against them. But they do not attempt to interfere with the loading of the ship or with the owner in any way. All that the authorities do is to take a note of the condition in which the ship went to sea in; and, if anything happened, they came down upon them. As to the next clause (98), I would give the Board power to make regulations as to ballast; but I would not fix anything or any penalty by the Act. I would omit the words, "and any master or owner of such a ship or vessel who shall proceed, or attempt to proceed, to sea in violation hereof, or of any regulation made hereunder, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds," at the end of the clause. Coming to the 101st clause, I would insert the words, "detrimental to the harbour," so as to make the clause read: "The master of any vessel riding, or being in any navigable waters from which any lading *detrimental to the harbour* shall be allowed to fall overboard," &c. Then, in clause 102 I would insert the words, "*without proper authority*," so that the clause should stand: "If from any vessel in any navigable waters any lading shall be discharged *without proper authority* upon any public place," &c. I would alter the beginning of the 103rd clause, and make it read in this way: "If in taking *ballast, coals, or any other loose substance*, into any vessel, or in discharging *the same* from any vessel into any other vessel," &c.

294. *Chairman.*] The interpretation clause shows what lading is? Well, if I am taking in a lot of tallow it may apply to that as well. I wish to limit it to substances that would be detrimental to the harbour. In the 104th clause I would strike out these words, "and if the money arising from such sale shall not be sufficient to defray such charges and expenses, the excess of such charges and expenses beyond the amount of the money arising from such sale shall be chargeable to and against the owner or owners of such vessel; and if not paid within five days after having been demanded by authority of such Justices shall be levied and recovered in manner hereinafter directed."

295. What is the object of that alteration? The object is simply this: If a man loses his vessel in the harbour, and if he gets her up, well and good; but if he does not get her up, and the Board gets her up, that then the Board shall apply all the proceeds arising from the sale of the vessel towards the cost of getting her up. I think it is very hard for a man to be called upon not only to take his vessel out of the way, but also to be sued and fined for doing so. It is not so in the English Act, which provides that there shall be power to do this, and to apply the proceeds of the sale thereto.

296. If the navigation of the fairway is impeded, you would not surely impose upon the Government the cost of removing the obstruction which came there by no act of their own? It may just so happen that it may be my vessel that is run down, and that the man who ran it down is a pauper; I should then be called upon not only to lose my vessel but to go to a very heavy expense in removing her out of the way, and I have no redress.

297. Do you think that the Government should be called upon to do it? I think that the Government should be called upon to remove the vessel instead of me.

298. Suppose that there is a collision in the harbour between two steamers,—that one steamer is sunk, and that the person who owns that steamer does not raise her, but the Government do—Would you give the Government no remedy against anyone for the expense it would be put to if the value of the ship was not sufficient to cover the cost? I go by the Home Act, and there it is not considered necessary. If the Government get the vessel that I think is quite sufficient for the taking of her up.

299. Would it not be hard upon the Government, who are innocent parties, to make them raise her? I think that that is one of those things that the Government ought to be called upon to do. Then in the 105th clause I would omit the words, "the owner or occupier of the land from which such tree or trees shall have been so felled," and I would make it read: "After having been so felled, *the party felling such tree* shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every tree so cut and not removed." I may be the owner of land down at the Hastings say, and some one may fell trees without my having any knowledge of it. I think that it would be very hard to fine me under circumstances such as those. I consider that it is the duty of the Government to find out the proper culprit, and make him amenable for his acts. In clause 106 I would insert the words *without authority*—"If any timber or other bulky article be left *without authority* on any public pier," &c. In the eighth line of the clause I would put the word "owner" in the place of "*Consolidated Revenue*." If the goods are sold, and all expenses paid, surely the owner ought to get the benefit of the balance instead of the Consolidated Revenue.

300. *Mr. Wilson.*] It would have to go into the Consolidated Revenue in the first place, whatever was done with it afterwards? In line 9 I would insert the words "*forty-eight*" in place of "twenty-four." I think forty-eight hours' notice ought to be given. Schedule H, referred to at the end of clause

108, apparently relates to the removal of vessels from one place in the harbour to another. I think that the masters of intercolonial ships ought to be allowed to move their own vessels without being made to pay fees.

301. Would not your objection be met by amending the clause so as to make it begin in this way: "Whenever any *foreign-trading* ship shall arrive," &c.? No doubt that would do it. There is also clause 109,—“Harbour Master may remove ship under certain circumstances”—I do not know whether that requires much alteration.

302. Would you make it apply to private wharfs as well as to public wharfs? Yes; I would give the Harbour Master full power all over the Harbour.

303. *Chairman.*] In point of fact the Harbour Master would be acting principally as a member of the Board when this Bill is passed? I would give him full authority over every vessel that comes here, excepting only these intercolonial vessels which ought to be allowed as much freedom as possible—to go about the harbour and do their work without reporting to the Shipping Office and harbour authorities before removal, and all this unnecessary delay.

304. With reference to whalers coming here, is not one of their difficulties this: That they cannot get experienced crews—men who will go on the lay system? They have had some difficulty of that sort, but so far as I can understand it is the petty annoyances which they have to put up with in the way they have been treated by the Customs.

305. Do you think that if whale oil were admitted duty free it would get over the difficulty? It would all help; but I do not think that it would have the effect altogether. As I told you before, the principal grievance is with the Customs.

306. Surely they must have the same regulations in Hobart Town and New Zealand? They have no such hinderances in New Zealand, for there they can work from daylight to dark.

307. That must be at some of the out-ports, not at Auckland? They seldom go into Auckland. They send them a Custom House officer on board, who allows them to work how, when, and where they please; there is no restriction in that way.

308. Are there any other suggestions that you can offer us? I do not think that the throwing overboard of sick or dead carcasses of animals ought to be prohibited? They ought to be allowed to throw them overboard, and be compelled to tow them out to sea. It would give rise to great difficulty if that were not allowed.

309. But you would hardly consider that a breach of the law—throwing them out for that purpose? If they throw them out at all it would be considered a breach of the law. I think that that section of clause 115 requires a little amendment, so as to compel them to take the carcasses to sea, where they won't be a nuisance.

310. Is there any other point to which you wish to call our attention? I would alter the first section of clause 116, so that it should read “Ballast-lighters or other vessels to be employed in ballasting or loading ships with stone or coal, or other material, *may* be licensed in the name of the owner or owners of such vessel from the Marine Board.” Or you may put it *shall* (instead of *may*) be licensed.

311. *Mr. Wilson.*] You think that they ought to be licensed instead of being allowed to work without a license? Exactly. Here it is making it compulsory that they shall not work at all without a license.

312. *Chairman.*] This clause is framed more with reference to the Port of Newcastle than of Sydney; there they throw the ballast overboard, and there is difficulty in dealing with these men? So far as Newcastle is concerned you cannot be too strict, for there is a deal of harm done to the harbour there.

313. *Mr. Lloyd.*] You said in the first part of your evidence that you would be satisfied if the Government appointed five members of the Board and if four were elected;—would you be satisfied that the Government should have a majority as in that case? I see no objection to that.

314. *Mr. Wilson.*] Would you allow the Chairman a double vote under such circumstances? The Chairman must always have a casting vote.

315. *Chairman.*] What I think Dr. Wilson means is, that in the event of the votes being equal, would you allow the Chairman to vote, and then give him a casting vote as well? If the numbers were equal I consider that the Chairman would be entitled to a casting vote.

316. *Mr. Church.*] After having voted once? Yes; but in practice such a thing is very seldom resorted to. The question must be a very strong one to make the Chairman give his double vote.

317. *Chairman.*] After having gone through the Bill, and looking at it as a whole, do you still hold to the opinion that it would not be desirable to make this become law as soon as possible? I think that it would be very desirable; but, as I said before, we should scarcely get into the way of working this measure when we should see a much better and a more complete measure passed into law in England.

318. It may be some time before such a law is passed; and, while the working of this Act would entail some labour on those who had to perform that duty, yet still we could take up the English law afterwards. The Government have urgent applications from the Imperial Government that some provision should be made for certificates. Ships go away from this Colony in charge of officers without a certificate, and very serious inconvenience is found to arise, especially with regard to insurance; I dare say you are aware of that? Yes.

319. Then again difficulty sometimes arises in foreign ports from commanders of ships from this Colony not having certificates of competency, and there is a difficulty in dealing with them in consequence of that? Yes, I am aware that we are all behind the age in dealing with these matters. In this Act of 1862, which I now hold in my hands, the law is laid down so very plainly as to dealing with the goods of a ship where the owner does not pass entry in proper time, that I think we could not do better than adopt it as it is.

320. The Bill now before Parliament does provide for the appointment of a Board? Yes; but it does not go so very fully into the matter as this English Act does.

321. This is an amendment of the Customs' Act? It is shipping and customs together. It goes on to show how the proceeds are to be appropriated when the goods are sold, and everything else.

322. What is the title of the Act? “An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1855, and the Customs' Consolidation Act of 1853. Assented to, 29th July, 1862.”

Capt.  
Chas. Smith.

4 Oct., 1870.

FRIDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. HILL,

MR. WILSON.

MR. KING,

THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain William Francis Norie called in and examined:—

Captain  
W. F. Norie.

14 Oct., 1870.

323. *Chairman.*] You have been a commander in the merchant service? I have.
324. You are now engaged, I think, surveying for some of the Insurance Companies? Yes.
325. I believe you have had considerable experience in connection with the mercantile marine, not only here but elsewhere? Yes.
326. Have you had a copy of the Marine Board Bill, which has been referred to this Committee, sent to you? Yes.
327. Have you at all considered the provisions of that Bill? I have read it through once or twice, but I have unfortunately left my copy behind me, and am not therefore quite prepared to give evidence respecting it.
328. Do you consider such a measure necessary? I do—highly necessary.
329. The Bill provides that the Board should be nominated;—do you think it desirable that any portion of it should be elected? I should think a small portion of it, at most one half, might be elected, and that the chairman should have a casting vote. The Bill, as I take it, is to provide some control over owners of ships, a large proportion of whom have been shipmasters here, are opposed to the Bill, and had no share in originating it, and I do not think it desirable that they should have any chance of evading its provisions, or exerting any undue influence in favour of masters who might lay themselves open to charges. There would be no inducement on the part of nominated members to oppress the shipowners or the officers or captains in any way, while, on the other hand, on the part of the shipowners there might be a disposition to be too lenient.
330. With respect to the provisions for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers, I suppose you have considered them? Yes, I have thought for many years past that it has been most urgently required. There is not the least control now on the part of Insurance Companies or others; and no means of hindering a person with no qualification whatever from taking charge of a vessel.
331. Is it within your knowledge that captains are appointed at times who are unfit to command ships? Yes, there are many instances.
332. *Mr. Hill.*] Do not the owners see that the masters they appoint are properly qualified? It does not affect them so much, because the real ownership of the vessel is in the Insurance Companies. The owner often does not care if he can get insured for the amount, or nearly so.
333. Do you mean to say that owners are so careless, as a rule, in their appointments? Judging by experience I must say I do consider so here.
334. *Mr. Wilson.*] Do you think there would be any great difficulty in securing the services of competent examiners in this City? I should think not. There are many seamen here of great experience.
335. *Chairman.*] And great ability? And great ability.
336. *Mr. Wilson.*] There may be seamen of great experience and ability who would not be really good examiners? It is quite possible. I merely allude to seamanship. As to navigation, you would have a narrower range of selection.
337. *Mr. Hill.*] How could an examination in seamanship take place unless at sea? You always suppose cases—the examiners put a case. Suppose a ship were in such a position on a lee shore, and the vessel would not stay, and all sorts of troubles that we get into at sea, what is the proper thing to be done? Certificates of service on the part of second mates to pass as chief mates, and for chief mates to pass as captains, guide the examiners in a great measure at Home.
338. *Chairman.*] What number of members do you think would be sufficient to constitute an efficient Board. Do you think seven would be sufficient—six, besides the chairman? I think eight, besides the chairman, might be better, to provide for absence on the part of some of the members—nine members altogether. The elected members would probably be people who would not care to be tied to their duties too closely.
339. Can you give us any suggestions for the improvement of the Bill? Not having brought my copy of it with me, I am somewhat at a loss just now; but there is one matter I took notice of in clause 53, where it says, that if detention shall have been occasioned “by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause,” the pilot shall be paid 10s. a day in addition to the ordinary pilotage charge. It appears to me to be rather hard to make the shipmaster or owner pay for that, if it is unavoidable; because if the weather was such as to detain the ship the pilot’s services would not probably be required elsewhere, and there would be no loss to anybody.
340. *Mr. Hill.*] But it would be highly beneficial to the owner of the ship to have a pilot on board? The master would not move in such a case.
341. *Chairman.*] If the pilot were paid by fees it would occasion him a loss? If the pilot were paid by fees it would, but I understand they are not.
342. Have you any other suggestion to make? There is one part about making ropes fast to a ship; the proviso to clause 110, which renders the master or owner of a vessel being removed liable for any damage done by ropes or warps run out to any other ship by order of the Harbour Master or pilot. The master of the ship cannot interfere with the pilot in running out a warp, and I do not see therefore why he should be liable.
343. *Mr. Wilson.*] You think that if the pilot does the damage he should be made to pay? The pilot never does pay, but it seems a hard case on the owner of the ship that he should be made to pay when the master of the ship is merely carrying out an order over which he has no control.
344. *Chairman.*] Do ships ever sustain damage from having a warp fastened to them? Very seldom. They might carry away a belaying pin or something of that sort in blowing weather, or a vessel might pick her own anchor up.
345. Anything else? Clause 93: I do not see why it should be held to show that the master of one of the vessels caused a collision because he neglects to do the best he can after it. I think it must intend to say that the damage by the collision shall be held to have been caused by him, not the collision itself.

346. *Mr. Wilson.*] Do you think the members of the Marine Board should be paid, to ensure regular attendance? I should think so.

347. Of course you would not suggest anything like excessive payment, but just a sufficient sum as an inducement to them to be regular in their attendance? Yes.

348. Do you think, from your knowledge of Boards of Directors of Companies in this City, that where the attendance is not regular, payments are not made? Certainly. I have one other remark to make. It seems to me that the causes for the suspension of a certificate are not sufficiently set out. Perhaps that is meant to be put in the regulations afterwards. Also the payments for certificates of competency appear to me, speaking from recollection, not to be more than half the English charges. I think they should be doubled. It would not be oppressive, considering that it happens only once in a man's career. These sailing directions also—I suppose they are not meant to supersede the Board of Trade rules, which have lately undergone some slight modifications.

349. I rather think these diagrams are only given to illustrate the use of the lights. I do not think there is anything obligatory? I would like to make a remark or two upon them. This arbitrary rule, which is followed by many partially informed sailors porting the helm in almost all cases to avoid collision, is most mischievous in its operation.

350. *Mr. Hill.*] When properly understood? No, but they are too apt to make a mistake. They adhere to the rule too rigidly. If a vessel is even a little on the starboard bow they think they are all right if they port the helm.

351. *Mr. Wilson.*] You would not like any regulations to be too definite or explicit? Not so as to fetter the judgment of the person in charge of a ship.

352. You would like these diagrams to be used more as suggestions than as absolute rules? Precisely.

353. *Mr. Hill.*] When these regulations are properly attended to, with regard to porting the helm, or otherwise, it always exonerates the person in charge, should a collision take place? That is the worst of it. You cannot get them all up to the same pitch of understanding; and they run away with the idea that as long as they can be proved to have ported the helm they are all right.

354. *Mr. Wilson.*] If he ports his helm the captain is exonerated, although by exercising a little judgment if he had not ported the helm he could have avoided the collision? Just so. It often happens. I have known a collision that occurred in the P. & O. Company's Service, where a vessel followed another half round the compass, and came into collision at last, through blindly following the rule; but the captain was exonerated.

Captain  
W. F. Norie.  
14 Oct., 1878.

#### ADDENDUM.

ADDITIONAL evidence desired by me to have been given if I had been better prepared.

Page 21, art. 60. This clause contradicts that at page 38, art. 110, besides being contrary to the common law, which provides that nothing exonerates the master from full responsibility, whether in charge of a pilot or not.

Page 34, art. 98. This clause appears to me uncalled for. Models of vessels and their sea-going qualities differing so much that experience alone can determine the amount of ballast necessary, and this may safely be left to the master and owner.

W. F. NORIE.



1870-71.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. THOMAS SCOTT—SUGAR CULTIVATION ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
16 *March*, 1871.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1871.

1870-71.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 21. TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

9. Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation (*“Formal” Motion*):—Mr. Brookes moved, pursuant to Notice No. 4,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the services alleged to have been rendered to the Colony by Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, in naturalizing the Sugar-cane, and in the manufacture of Sugar.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. Bawden, Mr. Dean,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Farnell, Mr. Neale, Mr. Parkes,<sup>2</sup> Mr. Speer, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Hoskins, and the Mover.
- (3.) That the Progress Report, brought up 24th March, 1869, and the second Progress Report, brought up 4th May, 1870, on the same subject, together with the Minutes of Proceedings and of Evidence, be referred to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

<sup>1</sup> Unseated on report of Elections Committee, 23 September, 1870.

<sup>2</sup> Resigned, 18 October, 1870.

VOTES No. 102. THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1871.

6. Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation:—*Mr. Bawden*, on behalf of Mr. Brookes (Chairman of the Committee), brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred, on 20th September, 1870, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	2
Report ... ..	3
Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	6
List of Witnesses ... ..	6
Minutes of Evidence ... ..	7
Appendix ... ..	10

1870-71.

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 MR. THOMAS SCOTT—SUGAR CULTIVATION.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 20th September, 1870, with power to send for persons and papers, *to inquire into and report upon the services alleged to have been rendered to the Colony by Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, in naturalizing the Sugar-cane, and in the manufacture of Sugar,—to whom was referred on the same date the Progress Report, brought up 24th March, 1869, and the Second Progress Report, brought up 4th May, 1870, on the same subject, together with the Minutes of Proceedings and of Evidence,—*have agreed to the following Report:—

In the year 1823 the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane, desirous of finding suitable employment for the numerous convicts at the then penal settlement at Port Macquarie, and being of opinion that the cultivation of the sugar-cane, if it should be found practicable at that settlement, would afford such employment, engaged Mr. Thomas Scott, first on a share of the profits—an arrangement which it was eventually found could not be carried out satisfactorily—but afterwards at a salary of £250 a year, to superintend and manage a Government plantation for the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar at Port Macquarie.

Mr. Scott (your Committee have ascertained) had been a sugar-planter on the Island of Antigua, in the West Indies, towards the close of last century, being now ninety-four years of age, and had afterwards, at the close of the American War of 1812, visited the sugar plantations of New Orleans in the United States of America; but, on subsequently arriving in New South Wales, in the year 1816, when on his way to Calcutta, where he had a near relation in high office, Sir David Baird Scott, he was induced to remain in the Colony, chiefly from the favourable opinion he had been led to form of the adaptability of the soil and climate to that branch of cultivation. At the instance, however, of the Agents of the London Missionary Society in Sydney, he accepted a temporary engagement to form and organize a plantation for the growth of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar in the Society Islands; and your Committee have reason to believe that it was the success that had attended his efforts under that engagement that recommended him, on his return to Sydney, to the favourable regards of Major Goulburn, then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, as a fit and proper person to superintend and manage the proposed sugar plantation at Port Macquarie.

After experimenting on the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar at that settlement for a series of years, Mr. Scott had succeeded in raising a crop of seventy tons of sugar in the year 1827, together with a large quantity of tobacco which he had grown at Port Macquarie by convict labour. This amount of produce was forwarded to Sydney and sold by public auction at the Commissariat Store; and it appears from the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Lang, who saw and tested the sugar, of which a quantity had been purchased for sale to his customers by a respectable grocer of this city, that it was of fair marketable quality, and could bear  
 comparison



comparison with the produce of other countries then imported into the Colony. But the greatly increased demand for convict labour by the free settlers of the Colony, and the usual unwillingness of an in-coming Government to patronize and promote the favourite schemes of their predecessors, having led to the breaking up of the penal settlements of the Colony generally, shortly after the arrival of Sir Ralph Darling, who succeeded Sir Thomas Brisbane in the Government of New South Wales, the Government establishment for the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar at Port Macquarie was forthwith discontinued and broken up. It was not therefore from any failure in the experiment, or from any want of confidence in the experimenter that the cultivation of the sugar-cane was given up by the Government of the day in the year 1827, but simply from the causes indicated above. It is also matter of history and beyond all doubt that Mr. Scott was the first person who produced from canes grown in the Colony a large quantity of marketable sugar in Australia.

After this result of his efforts and labours at Port Macquarie Mr. Scott settled on a small property of his own at Point Clare, Brisbane Water, where, having formed a small experimental plantation of five acres of sugar-cane, he has been employed since, that is for forty years past, in making experiments on a limited scale on the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar, distributing, far and wide, specimens of sugar grown by himself—including twenty-eight pounds to the Paris Exhibition, for which he received a silver medal—and in writing numberless letters to the colonial papers of the day, directing the attention of the colonists generally to the subject, and containing all manner of instructions for the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of its juices into sugar.

For a long series of years after the commencement of these efforts and experiments, during which the undoubted success of the sugar-growing plantation of the Government at Port Macquarie had been lost sight of and forgotten, there was almost universal scepticism throughout the Colony as to the practicability of naturalizing the cultivation of the sugar-cane in New South Wales; but first one and then another was at length convinced, by Mr. Scott's letters, experiments, and specimens, that the object was both feasible and practicable, insomuch that the universal scepticism of a comparatively recent period has been gradually succeeded by a general belief and conviction that the cultivation of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar are destined to be one of the most prolific sources of the future wealth and prosperity of this Colony. For when it is borne in mind that not less than half a million sterling is expended annually by this Colony alone for the purchase of sugar grown beyond the seas, it must be evident that this industry must not only prove a mine of wealth for the Colony, in the way of supplying its internal consumption, but an export of incalculable value for its future inhabitants.

There are doubtless some persons who have benefited materially by Mr. Scott's writings and experiments who are now very unwilling to acknowledge the fact, but all the witnesses examined by your Committee agree in regarding Mr. Scott as the pioneer of sugar cultivation in Australia; and it is the general opinion of the witnesses that but for Mr. Scott's long-continued and unwearied exertions in the cause, sugar cultivation would not now have been heard of in Australia. The following questions put to the witnesses examined by the Committee, and the answers they elicited, will place this important point in a very clear light:—

Question 7. Chairman to Dr. Lang: Do you consider Mr. Scott the pioneer in the promotion of this matter in the Colony? Decidedly he is—unquestionably. His own experience was matured from what he had seen at Port Macquarie, where he was very successful in the cultivation of the cane to a very considerable extent.

Question 8. Do you consider that these efforts and this service entitle Mr. Scott to public recognition and consideration? Decidedly so. It has been an acknowledged principle in all Governments that those who originate the forms of industry that are valuable to the State should have their services recognized in some way or other.

Question 64. Chairman to Edward Knox, Esq.: You are aware that Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, has been engaged in this pursuit for a series of years? I am aware he has been writing on the subject and urging the cultivation of the cane for a series of years. I have not personally known Mr. Scott till within the last few months.

Question 66. Do you consider that his experiments in the culture of cane and his efforts otherwise have been highly beneficial in promoting this industry? I think it is very likely that we should not have heard of the culture of the sugar-cane here but for Mr. Scott's persistent efforts to induce people to cultivate it in the Colony.

Question 67. In your opinion, he has been a pioneer in the matter and a consistent promoter of it? He has undoubtedly.

Mr.

Mr. Scott's services in the matter of sugar cultivation, and the opening up of this very important industry to the Colony generally, have been warmly acknowledged by many respectable colonists, particularly at Kiama and the Clarence River, as well as elsewhere in New South Wales and Queensland.

Your Committee would therefore conclude their inquiries with a cordial recommendation to the favourable consideration of the Government of the claims of Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, for his indefatigable and successful exertions, through the Press and otherwise (during a period of forty years), in naturalizing the cultivation of the sugar-cane and in the manufacture of sugar in this Colony.

WILLIAM BROOKES,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 16 March, 1871.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Brookes,		Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Dodds.

Mr. Brookes called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated, and decided to examine Mr. Thomas Scott, who was present.

Whereupon Mr. Scott called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* correspondence respecting the cultivation of sugar-cane.

*Ordered* to be appended. (*Vide Appendix A 1 to A 4.*)

Witness also produced two samples of sugar.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That A. Gyulay, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting, and to produce a list of those who contributed samples of sugar to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

[Adjourned until Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Brookes in the Chair.

Mr. Bawden,		Mr. Farnell.
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A. Gyulay, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* a list of those who contributed samples of sugar to the Paris and Melbourne Exhibitions. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and decided to meet on Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock, to consider Report.

[Adjourned accordingly.]

WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1870.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Brookes,		Mr. Farnell.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Brookes in the Chair.

Mr. Bawden,		Mr. Dodds.
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Committee met to consider Report.

Chairman submitted *Draft* Report.

Same *read* and considered.

Motion made (*Mr. Bawden*), and Question put,—That the *Draft* Report, *as read*, be the Report of this Committee—*agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Gyulay, A., Esq. ....	8
Scott, Mr. Thomas .....	7

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. THOMAS SCOTT—SUGAR CULTIVATION.

THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. BAWDEN,		MR. DODDS,
MR. BROOKES,		MR. FARNELL.

WILLIAM BROOKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Scott further examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You desire to be re-examined on the question before the Committee, with a view to correct some alleged erroneous statements in Mr. Holland's evidence? Precisely. Mr. T. Scott.
2. Have you read that evidence? I have; it is an untruthful statement. 1 Dec., 1870.
3. Have you had any correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Holland on the subject of sugar cultivation and management? Yes, a very long one.
4. Are you prepared to put in evidence any of that correspondence? I am; but a fraction only, not the whole, some of it having been destroyed.
5. At what period did you become a correspondent with Mr. Holland? In the year 1859. At that time he stated he was perfectly averse to adopting the opinion of the possibility of growing cane in this Colony until he read my letters in the newspapers, and he had also learned from individuals at Port Macquarie the fact that I had made very good sugar at Prospect on the Hastings, as well as a large quantity at Rolland's Plains. He said there was not a cane to be found in his district, and he begged as a matter of favour that I would forward some to him. I did so. In 1862 he again wrote for more canes; and subsequently, when the canes had come to maturity—for I had given him a great deal of instruction—he requested me to instruct him how to make sugar, as although he had been in Jamaica so many years—ten I think—he was then engaged in missionary work, and had been in a boiling-house simply from curiosity.
6. Will you hand in the correspondence you have referred to? I have received various numerous letters from Mr. Holland since 1859, but these are all I have now in my possession. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 1 to A 4.*)
7. Did you send any samples of sugar of your own growth and manufacture to the Exhibitions of Melbourne and Paris? I did.
8. How many samples? Two; one to Paris and the other to Melbourne.
9. Did you receive any recognition of the one you sent to Melbourne? \* I received one recognition only. I was surprised, but never knew how my samples were disposed of until I read Mr. Holland's evidence. I beg to hand in a representation of the two samples I sent to Paris and Melbourne. That, as nearly as possible, represents the sample. The quality of the sample is on record. (*The witness produced a sample of sugar.*)
10. Is that a sample such as you sent to the Melbourne Exhibition? A representation of it.
11. And for which you received no recognition whatever? No.
12. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is this some of your own make of sugar? No, that is a representation of it. I never retained a sample of that. I got that from a grocer in Sydney, and it is as nearly as possible a faithful representation of the quality as described in the public records †

13.

\* NOTE (on revision):—No.

† ADDED (on revision):—as given by the valutors at Melbourne to the sample wrongfully bearing the name of Mr. Holland as the contributor thereof.

- Mr. T. Scott. 13. *Mr. Bawden.*] Is that sugar of colonial manufacture? I understand this is Mauritius.
14. *Chairman.*] Have you reason to believe that the sample you sent to the Melbourne Exhibition was lost or otherwise dealt with? By some mistake my name was put on Mr. Holland's sample, of which this is a faithful representation (*producing another sample*), and his name was applied to my sample. Mr. Holland sent only one sample of 28 lbs.; and my samples were changed surreptitiously or in error. It could not have been by Mr. Holland, but must have been by some of the subordinates. That is open to proof, by a public officer and by public records.
15. You have reason to believe that by some error the names were transposed? Yes.
16. That is to say, the name of Mr. Holland was attached to your sample? The name of Holland was attached to my two samples; and that is to be authenticated, not by myself, but by the more substantial evidence of documents.
17. Did that sample of sugar exhibited under the name of Mr. Holland obtain the prize? He got the gold medal for my two samples, and I got a silver medal for his sample.
18. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you aware that Mr. Holland has given it in evidence that he sent half a hundred weight of sugar to the Exhibition? I was not aware until I read Mr. Holland's evidence, in which he said he got a gold medal; then I was aware of the wrong that had been done me.
19. Who did you the wrong you complain of? I could not say or think the Rev. Mr. Holland made that change of names upon the respective samples, but I can say he adopted the mistake.
20. However, you are quite certain a mistake was made? Yes; and it will be most fully proved by a gentleman in a high position in the Government employ, who will produce the records confirmatory of the facts I have now stated.
21. Are you growing sugar now? No, I am not. I have consummated, at a very heavy expense, the object I had in view, and the Colony is now supplied with plants. It would cost me double as much to make sugar on a small scale as it would to purchase it,† and I believe Mr. Holland's experience is the same as mine in this respect. I did it to afford a practical demonstration of the truth which I promulgated in the earlier days of my colonial residence—that it was possible to produce a marketable sugar here.
22. *Chairman.*] I infer from what you have just stated that you think it cannot be grown profitably here? Not on a small scale.‡
23. The article can be imported cheaper? It depends upon circumstances. In my case I had peculiar expenses in preparing my sugar for the Melbourne and Paris Exhibitions; for instance, I had to purchase a mill expressly for the purpose. If it were manufactured on a large scale, and with efficient machinery, very considerable profit would result. My friend Dr. Neild writes me that he has realized £40 net per acre for the canes he has. He has been in correspondence with me for the last seven years on the subject of sugar-growing, and I believe him to be the only gentleman in the Colony who has followed out my instructions, and he has succeeded.§ One of Dr. Neild's letters to me, in the hand of Dr. Brookes, states that the sugar he made last crop cost him 2½d. per lb. He, I believe, made three tons sugar to the acre—forty-five tons from fifteen acres.

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1870.

Present :—

MR. BAWDEN,

MR. FARNELL.

WILLIAM BROOKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Albert Gyulay, Esq., examined :—

- A. Gyulay, Esq. 24. *Chairman.*] The object of this Committee in requesting you to attend here to-day is, to ascertain from you some facts with regard to the sugar samples sent to the Melbourne and Paris Exhibitions. I believe you were the Secretary to the Melbourne and Paris Exhibitions? I was.
- 8 Dec., 1870. 25. As such, do you recollect any samples of sugar forwarded to the Exhibition by Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water? Yes.
26. Can you give us any account of the number of samples sent, their weight, and quality? I have with me books and papers referring to both Exhibitions (*producing the same*). These are the original instructions of the Royal Commission of New South Wales, a copy of which I sent to my former assistant, who was placed in charge of our exhibits in Melbourne, a Mr. Joseph Dyer. All the exhibits are here enumerated, with the names of the exhibitors, and a copy of this was sent to Melbourne to be published in the Catalogue. It appears from this, but it is also within my recollection, that Mr. Thomas Scott of Clear Point, Brisbane Water, exhibited two samples of sugar made of cane. I have also another list, copy of which I sent to Captain Mayne in London, conveying in the same way the instructions of the Commissioners, and which were afterwards to be put into the Catalogue. Here also, in the Addenda, No. 543, appear two samples. Although they appear under the collective name of "sugar," this will show there were two separate samples sent, Nos. 1 and 2. In your invitation to attend here I have been asked only to furnish the list of exhibitors of sugar to the Paris Exhibition, but that Exhibition and the Melbourne Exhibition were connected and cannot now be disconnected, consequently I have made out a list of both the Paris and Melbourne exhibitors, which I have the honor to hand in. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*)

27.

\* NOTE (*on revision*) :—Mr. Holland's statement, that he sent half a hundred of sugar to the Commissioners of the Paris and Melbourne Exhibitions, is false. The Government records, a future witness, and his own letters, prove it to be so.

† NOTE (*on revision*) :—I meant with diminutive machinery, when only about 25 lbs. sugar per diem could be made.

‡ NOTE (*on revision*) :—I beg to qualify these remarks by noting that the growers of cane for sale ought to realize a good profit upon small patches; but owners of small and inefficient machinery, with unskilful boilers, will fail in a greater or lesser degree.

§ NOTE (*on revision*) :—When I said that Dr. Neild was the only gentleman in the Colony who has realized a great profit from sugar planting, I ought to have said, nearly the only gentleman. All the failures among the novice sugar planters, in this, their first essays, have originated from a want of colonial experience, and an ignorance of the industry needing a different conduct here to that which is applicable to it within the tropics.

27. Are you aware whether Mr. Scott received a recognition for these two samples of sugar, or only for one? I do not think he received much recognition from the Melbourne Exhibition; indeed I am sure that he did not receive a medal. He received a silver medal from the Commissioners sitting here, struck in the R. Mint, Sydney, off a die which was made in England, for manufacturers in France and England, &c., who worked New South Wales wool into some material. This die was returned here, and the Commissioners had some medals struck in gold, silver, and bronze. These were distributed, not according to merit, but the gold ones more as a commemoration or souvenir of the Exhibition, by the Commissioners among themselves. Some, however, were to be awarded to the most prominent exhibitors, and of that class Mr. Thomas Scott was one, but to him only a silver medal was given. These facts did not come under my personal notice, because at the time I was disconnected from the Commission, had ceased to be Secretary to it, and had become the manager of a public Company.

A. Gyulay,  
Esq.

8 Dec., 1870.

28. Are you aware whether the Rev. Edward Holland sent any samples of sugar to the Exhibition? Yes.

29. How many? One sample.

30. Can you afford the Committee any information as to the quality of that sample? I took great interest in all the products of New South Wales, and I think I could recollect if I saw the samples.

31. Do you consider these fair representations of the samples sent respectively by Mr. Thomas Scott and the Rev. Mr. Holland to the Melbourne Exhibition?

*The witness examined the samples produced by Mr. Scott.*

No. 1.—Not quite. The sample of Mr. Scott was of a coarser grain than this (No. 1) and a little yellower, more like candy sugar in colour (referring to No. 1).

32. Mr. Bawden.] Not so bright? Yes, as bright, but not so light in colour; the granules were larger. Mr. Holland's:—This (No. 2) was also a little lighter than the sample now produced, but it looked so very inferior beside the sample sent by Mr. Thomas Scott and Mr. Nowlan that I did not think it should be sent to Paris; it looked like ration sugar. The first sugar I got was from Mr. Thomas Scott, the next from Mr. Nowlan, and then, I think, some of the other came. I see in the Melbourne Catalogue there is another exhibitor from New South Wales, but his sample did not pass through our hands; it was sent direct to Melbourne, by the Rev. George Mackie, of the Kiama Sugar Company.

33. Chairman.] Have you reason to suppose that one of the samples forwarded to you by Mr. Scott (by accident or otherwise) had been placed against the name of the Rev. Mr. Holland? I am positive that no such accident could have happened here, because I was very careful, and all the letters from the Commissioners, from our Melbourne agent, from the officer in charge in Melbourne, and from Captain Mayne, bore out the fact that everything arrived in perfect order that were sent by me direct.

34. Have you any means of knowing whether subsequently to their leaving here such was the case? It may have happened in Melbourne, because there were many complaints of such things. We received many complaints, and some of the papers referring to mistakes of a similar kind are in the Colonial Secretary's office.

35. You have no doubt then that one of the samples sent by Mr. Scott was superior to this which is said to represent Mr. Holland's sample? I have no doubt in so far as it was a much brighter and a more marketable sugar. The sample sent by Mr. Holland I considered to be a ration sugar.

36. And for which Mr. Holland received a silver medal? I do not know that of my own knowledge, as I had then ceased to be connected with the Commission, but I have been told that the Commissioners here gave him some medal.

37. Mr. Bawden.] Are you aware whether the Rev. Mr. Holland received a medal from the Melbourne Exhibition? I recollect seeing in the papers, and in this official report book (*Official Record Book of Victoria produced*), that he had received a bronze medal. They gave only bronze medals.

38. Can you mention any other articles which were sent from here to Melbourne where the names of the exhibitors were transposed, and the credit given to the wrong persons? If I had received notice of such a question I would have referred to my papers, but I am not now prepared to answer the question.

39. Do you remember in the case of some tobacco, that the names of the exhibitors were transposed—was there not some correspondence about it? I recollect something of the kind about a Mr. Vorbeck and a Mr. Schoefer.

40. Do you remember whether Mr. Vorbeck and Mr. Schoefer were exhibitors of tobacco? Mr. Vorbeck, I think, from the Clarence River, and Mr. Schoefer from Port Macquarie, or somewhere in that direction.

41. You are not able to say whether Mr. Vorbeck exhibited manufactured or leaf tobacco? I can tell that by reference to my manuscripts. (*The witness referred.*) "Leaf tobacco, two samples, and one sample manufactured tobacco; to be sold, and proceeds remitted to him through us." That was the instruction given to Mr. Dyer. Mr. Schoefer also, leaf tobacco and four kinds of cigars.

42. Do you find in your original manuscript that Mr. Schoefer was an exhibitor of leaf tobacco? Yes.

43. Will you refer to the Official Catalogue of Melbourne, and find what he is there represented as exhibiting? "Case of manufactured tobacco, Colonial negrohead, from Clarence River, leaf manufactured by exhibitor."

44. If you will turn to the Awards, you will find what Mr. Vorbeck received an award for? "Leaf—goodness of quality."

45. I would like you also to state what Mr. Schoefer got an award for? In my Catalogue he is an exhibitor of leaf tobacco, and of four kinds of cigars. He got an award of "Honorable mention for manufactured tobacco."

46. I presume it is almost impossible, where there are so many exhibitors and so large a number of exhibits, to avoid some slight mistakes? I should say they ought not to happen.

47. Still it is not impossible for such a case to happen? Of course it is not impossible, for such cases did occur in Melbourne.

48. Do you know by what rules the Commissioners were guided in the distribution of the medals, after you had ceased to be connected with the Commission? I have no idea. A silver medal was sent to me from the Commission, through the Executive Commissioner, for services; and a sum of money (£50) was awarded me by the Commission on a former occasion, as a gratuity for extra work in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

## MR. THOMAS SCOTT—SUGAR CULTIVATION.

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by Mr. Thomas Scott, 1 December, 1870.]

A 1.

Port Macquarie,  
10 March, 1862.

Thomas Scott, Esq.  
Dear Sir,

I have been looking out with some anxiety of late for notice of the formation of a Company for the growth and manufacture of sugar; but I fear there is too much apathy and indifference among our moneyed men. It is difficult to get them to embark in any enterprise that will not afford them quick and large returns. I hope, however, you will not be dispirited, but still keep the matter in agitation. You have gained the ear of the public, and may ultimately succeed.

I am very sorry to tell you that only three of the cane plants you so kindly sent me have come up, though I paid every attention to them. I am ashamed to ask you for a few more; but if you could spare them I should be very thankful, as I should like to see them pretty strong before the winter set in.

With many thanks,—

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD HOLLAND.

How directly contrary to his replies to Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 45.

These remarks prove the untruthful replies he made to the above questions, particularly so to 45. It was I who first supplied him with cane plants, in 1860; see also his letters in your possession. He has by the *proof* of these letters, private and published, misled the Committee, and *heartlessly* endeavoured to wrong me.

T. SCOTT.  
22/8/70.

The Hon. William Brookes, Esq., M.L.A.

A 2.

SUGAR-GROWING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,

Having recently read an account of Mr. Thomas Scott's experiments at Kiama in the manufacture of sugar, I should like, with your kind permission, to say a few words on the philanthropic nature of that gentleman's labours, and his claims on the Colony for a substantial reward.

Mr. Scott is most *unquestionably* the man of all others who has kept the importance of sugar culture and manufacture before the country, and for many years laboured with his pen and his purse to impress upon our agriculturists and capitalists the enormous advantages to be derived from this new industry. He has pointed out, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, the way in which the welfare of this Colony can be augmented, and placed on a healthy basis, providing splendid returns on the outlay, and employment of a healthy and superior description for thousands. I have done something in this way myself, but still I feel that the palm belongs to Mr. Scott. Probably during the last ten or twelve years I have manufactured more sugar than either Mr. Scott or any other person in the Colony—some 7 cwt.; but when I arrived here it was with a prejudice against the climate, as regards its suitability for the growth of the cane. The plant I certainly cultivated more as a curiosity, and a memento of the West Indies, till meeting with some of Mr. Scott's letters I felt encouraged to go on, and give the matter more attention; and now, after years of practical experience, I can truly and faithfully assert that Mr. Scott's predictions have been found true to the letter. Yea, more. I believe the whole truth has not been told. The results will be such, I am confident, when this industry has been fully developed, as to convince the most sceptical that a disinterested benefactor has been labouring for the welfare of the community, but justice has not been awarded him. On this point I think it is high time some one spoke out. The Kiama people have covered themselves with honor in the way they acted towards Mr. Scott; but as he is now far advanced in life, and rapidly approaching the period when the praises of his fellow men will affect him not, something should be done to sweeten the sorrows incidental to old age, and afford him the satisfaction of knowing that his labours and writings for the welfare of the Colony have received a just appreciation. I think, therefore, sir, that the Parliament of the country ought to give him a substantial mark of esteem, either in the shape of pension for the rest of his days, or a solid gratuity that will add to his comfort while going down the hill of life. I have no doubt, if this matter were taken up by the Press, and urged upon the Members of the Legislature, this true friend of the Colony would receive that reward which his valuable labours deserve. You would also confer a boon upon the farmers of the Colony by a republication of Mr. Scott's letters on the growth of the cane and the manufacture of sugar—a proposal to which that gentleman, I apprehend, would offer no objection.

Port Macquarie,  
20th November, 1866.

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD HOLLAND.

A 3.

The Rev. Edward Holland to Thomas Scott, Esq.

The Manse, Port Macquarie,  
10 December, 1866.

Dear Sir,

In both *Herald* and *Empire*, I have lately seen from you the promise of making publicly known a new discovery in the art of sugar making, alike inexpensive and profitable, which, if equal to your expectations, will be the greatest boon you have yet conferred upon the Colony. The great drawback to Fryer's process is its expense, which places it beyond the reach of those with limited means who, like ourselves, seek to benefit the land of our adoption. Besides, as there is no apparent provision made for the defecation of the raw juice, I fear the concrete will be turned out a dirty mass. I saw a letter some time ago from one of the firm in Manchester, in which it was honestly admitted that the invention is not yet an established fact, though I have no doubt it will be in time to come, which will effect quite a revolution in the art of sugar manufacture, and cause even temperance advocates to take the matter up, as there is no need for distillation. Your process, from what I can glean from your letters, provided the chemicals are not too dear and can be extensively employed, will be a far greater boon, and place you in the van of public benefactors. I am also of opinion that the benefits conferred should not be *all on one side*. I think in my heart that you are entitled to something more than empty praise. For several days I have been casting about

in

in my mind how this promised discovery could be made beneficial to you as well as the public; and the most feasible plan I can devise, likely to effect the object, I will now mention, and hope you will do me the justice to believe that I have no other desire than to benefit you as far as I can. The plan is this:—Before giving the promised information to the public, enable me to test it privately. I have cane now ready for grinding, and perhaps I can better follow your directions than others. I shall then be in a position to corroborate the fact; and, as I have gained the ear of the public, I intend to make use of it in the following manner:—1. I shall write to all my sugar correspondents, and their name is legion, and solicit help towards a public testimonial. 2. I shall invoke the aid of the Prime Minister, whose confidence I possess, and—3. I shall avail myself of the privilege afforded me by both of the daily papers, to bring the subject before the country and the Members of the Legislature. To many of the latter I have already mentioned your claims. Last year I tried to get them interested so as to bring the matter before the House, but was met on every hand with the cry of an empty Treasury. If you approve of my plan, you will please let me know as soon as convenient, and be unsparing in detailing the directions for carrying out your discovery; but if you disapprove of my suggestion no harm will ensue, as I shall take my own course when the matter is before the public. I am now only anxious to save time, as the season is advancing and the rattoons will be retarded in their growth. Of course I shall promise not to mention a syllable of the matter till your letter is published. I think you may trust me, if it were for no other reason than our former mutual connection with the London Missionary Society. Hoping your valuable life may be long preserved to benefit the Colony, and with best respects,—

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD HOLLAND.

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A 4.

The Rev. Edward Holland to Thomas Scott, Esq.

Port Macquarie,  
13 May, 1867.

Dear Sir,

I certainly owe you an apology for not replying to your three letters. The chief cause of the delay arose from the *Herald* neglecting to publish your new process of making sugar. I waited week after week expecting to see it in print, intending to direct public attention to it; but as it has not yet appeared I took no steps in the matter, with the exception of writing and speaking of your great and valuable labours to benefit the Colony to private friends. In the interim a large patch of my cane field unfortunately got burned down, sufficient to make two tons of sugar. It was with these canes I intended to try your process. When the fire occurred, great sympathy was expressed, and loud promises were made by the public to reimburse the loss, but it all ended in talk. I have found out, what no doubt has often pained your mind, that it is a very thankless office to try and benefit the public. There is great truth and point in the beatitude of the celebrated Dean Swift—"Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed."

I sent a memorial to the Government, and had an interview with the Prime Minister on the subject of a bonus, and Mr. Martin seemed favourably disposed. I also enlisted the co-operation of certain leading Members of Parliament, but up to the present with barren results. I also tried to enlist the aid and co-operation of the Sydney Refining Co.; they promised to import one of Fryer's Concretors for me, but required a mortgage on my farm, crop, plant, &c., and interest on all charges at 8 per cent., which I declined with thanks.

The concretor is a grand invention; with it, concrete or sugar to any extent could be manufactured from imphee and sorghum, while the cane was coming to maturity. But the apathy and indifference of the public, especially of farmers and capitalists, are beyond description. For my own part, I am so disgusted with it that I feel at times determined never to say another word on the subject, pursue my own course, and let those who will not take advice suffer. I have written and lectured on the sugar subject till I am tired. I made an impression on a farmer at Rolland's Plains a little while ago, and he spoke largely of what he intended to do, but when I closely questioned I found he intended asking me for half a dozen plants, to try if they would grow in his farm!!!

I think it would be well if you were to send in a memorial to the Parliament when it meets, setting forth your long continued efforts for the welfare of the Colony, and praying for assistance in your old age. I am inclined to think it would be successful. I fear the general public do not care a button about you or any other philanthropist. With best respects,—

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD HOLLAND.

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[To Evidence given by Albert Gyulay, Esq., 8 December, 1870.]

B.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS who contributed samples of sugar to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866, and to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION:—

Sample of sugar from the cane.....	Rev. Ed. Holland.
Two samples of sugar from imphee.....	T. H. Miller.
Sample of sugar from imphee .....	J. R. Nowlan.
Two samples of sugar from the cane .....	Thos. Scott.
Sample of sugar from the cane .....	Walter Scott.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION:—

Sample of sugar from imphee .....	T. H. Miller.
Sample of sugar from imphee .....	J. R. Nowlan.
Two samples of sugar from the cane .....	Thos. Scott.
Sample of sugar from the cane .....	Rev. Ed. Holland.
Case of sugar, refined state .....	Aus. Sugar Refining Co.

ALBERT GYULAY,

Late Secretary to the Royal Commission  
for the Paris and Melbourne Exhibitions.

Sydney, 8 December, 1870.





1870-71.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
21 *April*, 1871.

---

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1871.

1870-71.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 118. TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1871.

14. Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill :—Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, pursuant to Notice No. 4,—  
 (1.) That the Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill be referred to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.  
 (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz., Mr. Dodds, Mr. Farnell, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Hart, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Watson, and the Mover.  
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 121. FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1871.

5. Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill :—Mr. Fitzpatrick, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 18th April, 1871, together with Appendix.  
 Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
List of Witnesses .....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5
Appendix .....	6

1870-71.

## YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred on the 18th April, 1871, for consideration and report, the "*Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the \*Solicitor for the Bill and the † witness named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

\* J. J. Donovan, Esq.  
† The Rev. P. Dunne.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Sydney, 21 April, 1871.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fitzpatrick,                    |                    Mr. Farnell,  
  |                    Mr. Dodds.

Mr. Fitzpatrick called to the chair.  
Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.  
Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.  
Parties called in.  
Present:—The Rev. Patrick Dunne, Roman Catholic Clergyman (*for the Promoters*)  
                  John Joseph Donovan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*)  
The Rev. Patrick Dunne examined.  
Witness *produced* the deeds of grant mentioned in the Preamble of the Bill, and *handed in* two letters, which were ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix A.1 and 2.*)  
J. J. Donovan, Esq., examined.  
Witness *produced* plan of the Town of Yass.  
Room cleared.  
Preamble *read*.  
Question put,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—*agreed to*.  
Solicitor called in and so informed.  
Clauses 1 and 2 *read and agreed to*.  
Schedule *read and agreed to*.  
Chairman to report the Bill to the House without amendment.

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LIST OF WITNESSES.

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	PAGE.
Donovan, J. J., Esq. ....	6
Dunne, The Rev. Patrick .....	5

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1871.

Present:—

MR. DODDS, | MR. FARNELL,  
MR. FITZPATRICK.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

J. J. Donovan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.

The Rev. Patrick Dunne examined:—

1. *Mr. Donovan.*] Do you produce the five deeds of grant mentioned in the preamble of the Bill now before the Committee, of allotments numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 respectively, of section number 17, of the town of Yass? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
2. Are William Hampden Dutton, Henry O'Brien, and Cornelius O'Brien, therein named as Trustees, now dead? They are all dead.
3. Did they die on or about the dates stated in the preamble? Yes.
4. Do you produce an indenture of the 27th February, 1871, made between Rebecca O'Brien and the Venerable Frederick Arthur Cecil Lillingston, the executrix and executor respectively of the said Cornelius O'Brien, of the one part, and the Right Reverend William Lanigan, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Goulburn, yourself, the Reverend Patrick Dunne, and Morgan O'Connor, doctor of medicine, of the other part, under which the executrix and executor appointed these gentlemen to be Trustees in respect of the lands comprised in the said five Crown grants? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
5. The next paragraph of the preamble states that the land described in the schedule hereto, being a portion of the lands comprised in the said five deeds of grant, allotments 8, 9, and 10, of section 17, are not required as a site for a Roman Catholic Church, nor for the enlargement of the present site of the Roman Catholic Church in the town of Yass;—is that statement correct? Entirely correct; we have a superabundance of land in Yass for church purposes, and where the church now stands, on the hill, is the proper site for it.
6. *Chairman.*] The present church does not stand on any of these allotments? Not on any of these allotments, but on allotments 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the same section granted by the Government for the purpose.
7. These allotments, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in fact constitute the land granted by the Crown under Sir Richard Bourke's Act in the usual form as the site for the church and presbytery? Yes, that is correct.
8. And the church stands within these allotments? On one of these allotments. There is a superabundance of room to extend the church in any direction. In fact there are two allotments between where the church stands and any of the allotments named in this Bill.
9. *Mr. Donovan.*] These allotments of which we are now speaking—6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,—are purchased grants from the Crown? They have been purchased I think by subscription.
10. *Chairman.*] Are the other two allotments used for any purpose, or proposed to be retained? This Bill does not affect them; they remain exactly as they are.
11. *Mr. Donovan.*] Do I understand that these allotments, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, were originally purchased without any special object further than as an endowment to the church, to be sold or employed in any other way to promote the interests of the church? I believe there was no definite object; it was intended merely that it should be used for the benefit of the church generally, at any future time.
12. And you consider that by retaining these allotments, 6 and 7, there will be ample space for any enlargement of the building or grounds that may be required? There will be ample space for school and church purposes.
13. And that the sale of 8, 9, and 10, will not interfere with the grounds of the church in any way prejudicially? Not in any way whatever.

The Rev.  
P. Dunne.

21 April, 1871.

- The Rev. P. Dunne.  
21 April, 1871.
14. The next paragraph recites that yourself and co-trustees are desirous of selling the said lands, and of applying the proceeds of such sale towards the erection of a Roman Catholic school and teachers' residence in the town of Yass, or in or towards the purchase for that purpose of a building or buildings in the said town, or otherwise in such way in and towards religious and educational purposes, for the benefit of the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the district of Yass, as to the Trustees may seem desirable? That is quite correct.
15. You think that would be for their benefit? I think it would be for their benefit. We are paying rent at present for a girls' school; the boys' school is in very bad repair; and the teacher's dwelling, a little hut, is falling to decay. We want to erect a girls' school, and the funds derived from the sale of this land would be appropriated in part to that purpose.
16. You think the mode of application of the funds derived from the sale of this property contemplated, would be for the benefit of members of the Roman Catholic Church, now residing in the district of Yass? Yes, very much for their benefit.
17. *Chairman.*] In brief then, Father Dunne, the case is this: The site on which the church is built was granted in the ordinary way by the Crown? Yes.
18. And the five allotments were bought at auction generally for the purposes of the Roman Catholic church? Yes.
19. And you propose to retain two for the extension of the church site if necessary, and to sell the other three? Yes.
20. Are those the three allotments fronting Comur-street? Yes, that is the main street of Yass; and the sale will be an advantage to the church and to the public.
21. *Mr. Farnell.*] Were Mr. Henry O'Brien, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, and Mr. William Hampden Dutton, Trustees of this land for the purpose of the erection of a Roman Catholic church? I think they were Trustees of the land for church purposes, not for the erection.
22. However they were the Trustees? Yes.
23. Then do I understand that this land was purchased for the purpose not only of the church but for the erection of schools, or anything in connection with the church? Anything that would be for the benefit of the church, either for schools or for other purposes.
24. *Mr. Dodds.*] It is quite within the terms of the grant to apply the proceeds as you propose to do under the provisions of this Bill? It is in no way a misappropriation.
25. *Mr. Donovan.*] Is it not the fact that the church edifice was erected before these grants were issued? I believe so. The object and intention of the subscribers generally was that some future good might arise to the church, either from the sale of the land or in some other way. It was in fact a sort of speculation for church purposes.
26. Do you produce any letter from your co-trustees, showing that they concur in the object of this Bill? Yes; I have here a letter from the Bishop of Goulburn, and also one from Dr. Morgan O'Connor. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 1 and 2.*)
27. *Mr. Farnell.*] The Trustees of this land are the promoters of the Bill now before this Committee? Yes.

John Joseph Donovan, Esq., examined;—

28. *Chairman.*] Have you compared the descriptions in the schedule to the Bill with the deeds of grant? I have.
29. Do they correspond exactly? Yes.
30. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you produce a plan of the allotments? I produce a Government plan of the town allotments. (*The witness produced the same.*)
31. Are those allotments in section 17 the allotments described in these deeds? They are.

## YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND BILL.

### APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence given by The Rev. Patrick Dunne, 21 April, 1871.*]

#### A 1.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Goulburn to The Very Rev. Patrick Dunne.

Goulburn, 20 April, 1871.

Very Rev. dear Sir,

I have read the Bill at present under consideration, to enable the Trustees of certain allotments in the town of Yass, granted to Henry O'Brien and others, as Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church at Yass, to sell a portion of the said land, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof.

This Bill has my full concurrence, and I hope you will be able to show the Committee the justice and propriety of such a Bill.

Yours faithfully,  
† WM. LANIGAN,  
R. Catholic Bishop of Goulburn.

#### A 2.

Yass, 20 April, 1871.

I, THE undersigned, being a Trustee for the land for church purposes, situated in Comur-street, Yass, N. S. Wales, do hereby give my concurrence to the Bill for the sale of said land, now passing through the Legislative Assembly of this Colony.

MORGAN O'CONNOR,  
Surgeon, Yass.

Witness—LEOPOLD YATES, J.P.

1870.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST-BURR AND  
THISTLE BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS AND LANDHOLDERS OF BURRAWANG, KANGALOO, YARRAWA, AND MITTAGONG.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 September, 1870.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Landholders of the Districts of Burrawang, Kangaloon, Yarrawa, and Mittagong,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with pleasure the proposal to introduce an Act to eradicate and destroy the Thistle and Burr plants in the Counties of Camden and Cumberland.

That your Memorialists, looking at the great advantages which the Act now before your Honorable House will confer on the aforesaid Counties, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the matter into your favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 192 Signatures.]*

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION—WILLIAM JENNETT, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1870.*

To the Speaker and Hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Unemployed Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers of the City of Sydney and Suburbs, adopted at a Public Meeting held this day on Hyde Park, at which there were two thousand persons present,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1st. That from the great depression of business existing in Sydney and Suburbs a large number of men are at present out of employment, mostly having large families depending upon them for support.

2nd. That large sums of money have been voted by Parliament for Public Works, which could be effectually and economically performed by the unemployed,—namely, Reclamation of the Blackwattle Swamp, Approaches to Harbour Defences of Port Jackson, &c., &c., which are now rendered indispensably necessary.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will insist on the Government at once proceeding with the Public Works already sanctioned by Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

WILLIAM JENNETT,  
Chairman.

Messrs. J. HUNT, MICHAEL STACK.

19th October, 1870.



1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PROPOSED PUBLIC WHARF AT TAREE.**

(PETITION—CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF TAREE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Township of Taree, and others interested in the prosperity of the said Township and neighbourhood,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That this Township contains a population of nearly four hundred souls, which number is being daily augmented.

That in addition to the large quantity of agricultural produce, timber, stone, bricks, lime, &c., and merchandise that is shipped and received for the township itself, Taree is also used by the majority of the farmers and others resident at Taree Estate, Woolla Brush, and surrounding neighbourhood, as their place of shipment for their produce to Sydney.

That no public wharf or other suitable place for the purpose of shipping or receiving such agricultural produce, &c., exists in the said township, or in fact throughout the river.

That consequently, great public inconvenience, delay, and unnecessary expense, are the results.

That a public wharf erected at the south-eastern termination of Pultney-street, Taree, is urgently required, and would meet the necessities of the case.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to take the above matters into consideration, and afford them such relief in the premises as your Honorable House may deem fit.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 134 Signatures.]

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN PARISHIONERS OF ST. ANDREW'S.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 March, 1871.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Parishioners of St. Andrew's, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1st. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, your Petitioners, by their Incumbent and Churchwardens, applied to the Government for a grant of land for a Parsonage, and the late Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy granted the present site in Liverpool-street, on condition of their paying the sum of five hundred and fifty pounds, and that it should remain (being so advantageously situated) as the Parsonage in perpetuity; and, in accordance with usage, the property was vested in the Lord Bishop of the Diocese as sole Trustee, under these conditions, for the exclusive benefit of your Petitioners as the parishioners of St. Andrew's.

2nd. That your Petitioners have seen with alarm that His Lordship is about to submit to your Honorable House a Bill to empower him to make sale of your Petitioner's property, being theirs and their succeeding parishioners solely, and to apply the proceeds thereof to purposes entirely connected with the Cathedral.

3rd. That your Petitioners beg to state, in reference to the building getting out of repair, that until the last few years it was always kept in proper order from the general funds gathered; and during the period alluded to, the means afforded by your parishioners and congregation were so much greater than on any former occasions, that the tenement and property ought to have been in first-class order, had the system formerly adopted been continued.

4th. That your Honorable House will see that what His Lordship proposes amounts to this: that a property purchased by and granted for the exclusive benefit of your Petitioners would be taken from them, sold, and the value thereof (after their paying for the same) to be applied to an object in which they as a parish had no concern.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly beg that your Honorable House will not consent to pass this Bill.

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

[Here follow 27 Signatures.]



1870-71.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
7 *March*, 1871.

---

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.



1870-71.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 89. WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1871.

3. St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Allen moved, pursuant to Notice No. 1,—
- (1.) That the Bill to authorize the sale of St. Andrew's Parsonage in the City of Sydney, be referred to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz :—Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Farnell, Mr. King, Captain Onslow, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Stephen, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 96. TUESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1871.

4. St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill :—Mr. Allen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred, on 22nd February, 1871.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	2
Report ... ..	3
Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	4
Schedule of Amendments ... ..	4
List of Witnesses ... ..	4
Minutes of Evidence ... ..	5

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1870-71.

## ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred on the 22nd February, 1871, for consideration and report, *the Bill to authorize the Sale of St. Andrew's Parsonage, in the City of Sydney*,—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that, the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.†

\* *Vide List of Witnesses, p. 4.*† *Vide Schedule of Amendments, p. 4.*

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN,

Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,**Sydney, 1 March, 1871.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Allen, | Mr. S. Brown.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Allen, | Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Stewart, | Mr. Clarke,

Mr. S. Brown.

Mr. Allen called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—The Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, Dean of Sydney (*for the Promoters*).

William Barker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Very Rev. W. M. Cowper examined.

Witness *produced* the documents referred to in the Preamble.

Witness withdrew.

E. T. Blacket, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Preamble *read* and considered.

Question put,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—*agreed to*.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 *read* and *agreed to*.

Clause 2 *read* and considered.

• *Vide* Schedule.

Certain Amendments\* made, on motion of Mr. S. Brown.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Clause 3 *read*, amended\* on motion of Mr. S. Brown, and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill, as *amended*, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 3, clause 2, lines 4 and 5. *Omit* “chief officiating minister”; *insert* “clergyman.”

„ „ line 5. After the word “duly” *omit* “licensed and”; after the word “officiate” *omit* “as such.”

„ clause 3, line 2. *Omit* the word “chief”; *insert* “the.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Barker, William, Esq. ....	7
Blacket, E. T., Esq. ....	6
Cowper, The Very Rev. W. M., Dean of Sydney .....	5

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1871.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,		MR. CLARKE,
MR. BROWN,		MR. FARNELL,
MR. STEWART.		

GEORGE W. ALLEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. Barker, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

The Very Reverend William Macquarie Cowper, Dean of Sydney, examined:—

1. *Mr. Barker.*] You are the Dean of Sydney? Yes.
2. And the chief officiating minister of St. Andrew's Cathedral? I am.
3. Do you produce the grant referred to in the preamble of the Bill now before the Committee? This is the grant. (*The witness produced the same.*)
4. The Church of Saint Andrew is mentioned in the grant—Can you say whether the church there mentioned is now the cathedral church of St. Andrew? It is.
5. Do you know the portion of land described in the grant, and the building standing upon it? Yes, I am pretty well acquainted with it.
6. Will you be good enough to inform the Committee as to the character of the building—as to its suitability for the purpose for which it was granted? The house is an old one; it was in rather a dilapidated state when I last saw it, the foundation on one side being insecure; it is too small for the purpose for which it is intended, and it is otherwise inconvenient. The rooms are small, low, and not very healthy.
7. Is it considered to be conveniently situated for the purpose? It is not so, I think, inasmuch as it is in a situation that is not very well known by the parishioners generally; it requires a good deal of inquiry on the part of poorer people to find it out.
8. Can you say whether it is considered by the Chapter of the Cathedral, the Bishop, and the parishioners generally, that it should be sold, with a view to a better building being provided, and more conveniently situate for the purpose? That has been the intention of the Bishop and Chapter for the last twelve months. They consider it to be most desirable that that course should be taken, and are the parties to this Bill.
9. Is there any intention to change the appropriation for which it was intended; that is to say, are not the proceeds to be applied to the very same purpose for which the grant was issued? I consider the purpose is entirely the same. The appropriation will be to the same object for which it was granted,—a suitable residence "for the clergyman duly appointed to officiate in the church" of Saint Andrew.
10. It is intended simply, with the proceeds of this land, to provide a better house in a better situation for the clergyman officiating at St. Andrew's Cathedral? Exactly so. I may say that I hold the license of the Bishop as the officiating minister of that district.
11. Can you inform the Committee whether or not the chief officiating minister of the Cathedral is, or is not, the parochial minister for the parish of St. Andrew? I so regard myself, and am so regarded by the people. I discharge all the duties which are ordinarily discharged by a parochial minister in the city of Sydney.
12. So that you, with a different designation, discharge the duty which would be discharged by the minister who would be entitled to this residence? Exactly so—all the duties.
13. The intention is to build a residence partly upon the portion of land described in the Act passed last Session to authorize the erection of a residence upon a portion of the Old Burial Ground, and partly upon

The Very  
Rev. W. M.  
Cowper.

1 March, 1871.

The Very  
Rev. W. M.  
Cowper.

1 March, 1871.

upon the land granted for the Cathedral? That is the present intention; and it is considered that that will be a site convenient for the residence of the minister, well known and recognized by the people of the parish of St. Andrew, and accessible to them at all times—much more accessible than the old building.

14. Can you give the Committee any information as to what sum is expected to be produced by the sale of this land? It is rather difficult to say. I should think it would produce about £1,000.

15. Can you give any information as to the estimated cost of the building intended to be erected instead of it? I do not think it can be much less than £3,000.

16. How is the building proposed to be sold occupied at present? It is let to a weekly tenant at £1 per week, and would not fetch more.

17. In order to make it fit for the purpose for which it was intended it would require a very large outlay? I should say it would require to be rebuilt, and doubled in extent.

18. And then would not be so convenient for the purpose as the site on which it is intended to erect a building? Decidedly not.

19. *Mr. Stewart.*] This grant is dated 4th April, 1870—seven months ago? Yes.

20. Was it not known at that time that the site was unsuitable for a building for this purpose? That grant is a substitute for a grant that was issued by mistake. Some fifteen years before there was a grant issued by mistake. The land was wrongly described in the grant, which I think was dated 1856, and it was found necessary to apply to the Government for a new grant in lieu of the old one.

21. But eleven months ago it seems to have been thought a desirable site for a parsonage, and it is now found to be inconvenient? No; that grant simply substitutes a correct description of the land which was given to us for a description which was given in error.

22. *Mr. Barker.*] Was it not in consequence of the advertisement with reference to this Bill that the mistake was discovered? Yes, that was the case.

23. *Mr. Stewart.*] You have no evidence to show that the Bishop has authorized the disposal of this land not only on his own account but on that of his successors? I may say that the Bishop gave instructions to his solicitors to take the steps which have now been taken, and has conferred with the Chapter informing them that he was most desirous that the land should be sold.

24. My question has reference to his own power,—whether the Bishop has power to dispose of land granted to himself and to his successors?

*Mr. Brown* objected to the question.

25. *Mr. Clarke.*] Have any objections been made by any of the parishioners of St. Andrew's to the sale of this building? Not that I am aware of.

26. *Mr. Barker.*] The application for this Bill is made not only by the Bishop, but with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, who form the governing body of the Cathedral? Decidedly.

27. Are they unanimously desirous that this Bill should pass? I believe I have not heard any objections to the steps which have now been taken.

28. So far as you know, is it also the desire of the parishioners? I should say decidedly, from my intercourse with them.

29. *Chairman.*] I presume the building was not erected for the purpose of a parsonage? It was not erected for the purpose of a parsonage. I believe it was granted by the Crown many years after it had been erected.

30. Was it occupied by the clergyman of the parish of St. Andrew's? Yes; by the Rev. George King for several years, and by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, under (I must almost say) protest. He informed me that he was only waiting there till new arrangements were made, and that he could not continue to occupy it unless several hundred pounds were expended upon it.

31. He had but a small family? He had but a small family, and was inconveniently pressed for want of room.

Edmund Thomas Blacket, Esq., examined:—

*E. T. Blacket,* 32. *Mr. Barker.*] You are an architect? Yes.

*Esq.* 33. Do you know the building known as St. Andrew's Parsonage, which it is proposed to obtain leave to sell? Yes.

1 March, 1871. 34. Can you say whether that building is suitable for the residence of the chief officiating minister of St. Andrew's? Not now; it was originally, some twenty years ago, when I repaired it; it was then an old building—now it is altogether a ruin.

35. Now you consider it to be in a ruinous state? It is; it will have to come down.

36. Do you consider it unsafe? It was a very flimsy building originally, and at the time I speak of it was strengthened with joists, but it has had its day—it is now a ruin.

37. In order to make it suitable would it not be necessary to pull it down and make it larger? Altogether.

38. Do you consider the site a suitable one for the residence of the chief officiating minister at St. Andrew's? Not in Liverpool-street; it is a close confined place, and too far from the work.

39. The position itself you consider to be inconvenient? Yes, certainly; it was considered so in the first instance, but no other building could be obtained.

40. It has always been considered an undesirable site? Yes. I was present at the negotiation, and it was then considered the best we could get, though still bad.

41. You know where it is now proposed to erect a parsonage? Yes.

42. Do you consider that more convenient and suitable? It is in every way advantageous, being close to the Cathedral, and in an open airy space.

43. Have any designs been agreed upon for a new building? Yes.

44. It is proposed to apply the money derived from the sale of the old grant to the erection of a new building? Yes.

45. Do you think it likely the proceeds will be sufficient for that purpose? Not half.

46. What do you estimate the probable expense? The building will cost £3,000.

47. What do you suppose the land will sell for? Not above £1,000; the building will not realize anything.

48. You say that so long as this land has belonged to the church it has been considered to be inconveniently situated, and that the building is unsuitable for the minister's residence? Yes, and it is past the possibility of repair. E. T. Blacket,  
Esq.
49. Therefore on no ground could you advise the Trustee of the land to pull down the present house and to rebuild it? Certainly not. 1 March, 1871.

William Barker, Esq., examined:—

50. *Mr. Farnell.*] In reference to a question asked by Mr. Stewart of Dean Cowper, as to the power of the Bishop to sell this land—is there any power to sell this land? It is because there is no power that this application is made to Parliament; but I may inform the Committee that, if it were not for the trusts contained in the grant, the Bishop would have had absolute power to sell the land without consulting with anybody. It is not because the grant is made to the Bishop and his successors that any difficulty arose, but because of the trusts on which it is granted, and it is only because of the trusts we come to Parliament. W. Barker,  
Esq.
51. *Chairman.*] And the same trusts will be continued in reference to the property on which this money will be expended? Yes. 1 March, 1871.
52. *Mr. Stewart.*] We have no evidence that the Bishop really wants this Bill? My instructions to apply to Parliament for this Bill were given by the Bishop to me personally. Upon the Bishop's instructions the necessary notices were inserted in the newspapers and in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Assembly, and the usual petition was prepared and signed by the Bishop himself; but in consequence of the adjournment of Parliament for a time, the three months within which the Petition ought to be presented after the assembling of the House had expired. In the meantime the Bishop left the Colony. It was assumed that as there was no question about the Bishop having given instructions, he being sole Trustee, that a petition signed by the Solicitors might be thought sufficient; and a petition was presented, signed by the Solicitors for the Bill, as the Solicitors for the Bishop. An objection was taken to that by the Speaker, and in consequence it became necessary to present another Petition, which was signed by parties interested in having the property sold, and so to get over the difficulty raised by the Speaker; but the Bishop, as sole Trustee, may be regarded as the Promoter of the Bill—the proceedings being taken by his express instructions; and it is his desire, as soon as the Bill can be obtained, the property shall be sold, and the money applied in the way the Promoters of the Bill propose.
53. Are then the Dean and Chapter the Promoters of this Bill? Originally the Bishop was the sole Promoter, the Dean and Chapter having no legal control over this property; but they are interested in the Cathedral, and in having a suitable residence for the chief officiating minister, and the Bishop and the Chapter of the Cathedral are really the Promoters of the Bill. The application is made with the entire concurrence of the Bishop, as sole Trustee, and of the governing body of St. Andrew's Cathedral.
54. *Mr. Farnell.*] Has the Bishop left any authority to anybody to act on his behalf during his absence? He has left authority with the Dean of Sydney, who as his Commissary transacts all matters relating to his office that it is possible for any one not being a Bishop to transact.



1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**AMENDMENT OF THE DISTILLATION ACT.**

(PETITION—FARMERS, MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS, OF WAGGA WAGGA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 May, 1871.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers, Merchants, Storekeepers, and other residents of the District of Wagga Wagga,—

SHOWETH :—

That a large quantity of the plant known as the "Planter's friend" has been cultivated this year in the district, with the view of introducing into the district the industry of sugar-making.

That the crop is now nearly ripe for cutting, but having been grown chiefly to test the adaptability of soil and climate for the production of the plant (the result of which experiment we may add, has been entirely successful), no provision has yet been made for the proper appliances for the manufacture of sugar.

That, in consequence, the growers will be unable to turn their crops to any profitable account unless such an alteration be made in the Distillation Act as will enable them to use the abundant supply of juice, which must otherwise be wasted, for purposes of distillation.

That the late Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Samuel, announced his intention last year of introducing a measure to that effect, and that it was greatly in reliance on that promise that the farmers were induced to attempt so largely the cultivation of the plant.

That an excellent spirit can be made from the juice of the Planter's friend; and that the growers having risked considerable outlay in an experiment in agriculture, likely to be of great future service to the country, they should now be allowed to make the most of their produce, and thus be encouraged to prosecute so promising an enterprise.

That licenses to distil are now granted to the proprietors of vineyards upon very similar grounds.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to extend to the case of sugar-growers the privilege to distil and sell spirits from their plantations, already granted by the 13th Vic., 27, and 30 Vic., 12, in the precisely similar case of wine-growers.

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

[Here follow 164 Signatures.]

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1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FURNITURE FOR COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SUPPLY OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Papers, Documents, Agreements, and Contracts in possession  
“ of the Government, relative to the supply of Furniture for the Com-  
“ modore's Residence in this City.”

(*Mr. Brookes.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Raphael & Co. to Colonial Architect .....	2
2. Do. do. ....	2
3. Under Secretary for Public Works to Raphael & Co. ....	2
4. Do. do. ....	2
5. Raphael & Co. to Under Secretary for Public Works .....	2
6. Mr. Edward Flood to Under Secretary for Public Works .....	3
7. Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Flood .....	3
8. Mr. Flood's Memo. on back of Inventory of Furniture .....	3
9. Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Public Works .....	3
10. Minute of Secretary for Public Works .....	3
11. Minute of Colonial Architect .....	3
12. Cabinet Minute. 7 September, 1870 .....	4

## FURNITURE FOR COMMODORE'S RESIDENCE.

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### No. 1.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL & Co. to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Castlereagh-street, Sydney,  
6 January, 1869.

SIR,  
We enclose herewith the amended list of furniture, as corrected by Mrs. Lambert, for furnishing the Commodore's residence, and which comprises everything that we think will be required. We also return Mrs. Lambert's first list with her corrections and additions.

We are, &c.,  
RAPHAEL & CO.

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### No. 2.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL & Co. to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Castlereagh-street,  
7 January, 1869.

SIR,  
Respecting your inquiry as to our terms for furnishing (on hire) the house taken by the Government for Commodore Lambert's residence, as per estimate sent in,—we must respectfully inform you that the estimate was based on the supposition that it would be competed for in the usual way, and without any idea of hiring; also that a very large proportion of the items will have to be purchased by us, being goods not usually kept in our business. Under these circumstances, after a very careful estimate and deliberation of the depreciation in value, we cannot offer to hire the furniture, as contained in our estimate, to the Government for less than 30 per cent. per annum for three years; and should the Government purchase at the end of that period we will make a reduction of 20 per cent. off the estimated cost.

RAPHAEL & CO.

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### No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to MESSRS. RAPHAEL & Co.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 29 January, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your offer to furnish the house intended for the Commodore's residence for the amount stated in your estimate, or to rent to the Government the furniture for the purpose at 30 per cent. per annum on that sum, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you, that the Government will be prepared to give you £250 per annum for three years, for the use of the furniture, on the understanding that the estimated cost, £1,133 15s., shall be placed on the Additional Estimates of this year, and if voted by Parliament shall be accepted by you as the purchase money of the furniture, less any amount that may have been paid for rent of same.

JOHN RAE.

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### No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to MESSRS. RAPHAEL & Co.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 11 February, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to request that you will at once favour me with a reply to my letter of the 29th ultimo, intimating the terms upon which the Government will entertain your proposal to furnish the Commodore's residence.

JOHN RAE.

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### No. 5.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL & Co. to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Castlereagh-street, Sydney,  
12 February, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your communications of the 29th ultimo and 11th instant, relative to the furniture required by the Government for the Commodore's residence, we beg to inform you that, as the firm of Raphael & Co. we decline the proposal, but that Mr. Edward Flood, of that firm, will undertake the arrangements on his own responsibility.

RAPHAEL & CO.

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No. 6.

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## No. 6.

MR. EDWARD FLOOD to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Castlereagh-street, Sydney,  
15 February, 1869.

SIR,

In accordance with my promise to yourself and Mr. William Macleay, I undertake to supply the furniture for the Commodore's residence as per estimate rendered by the firm of Raphael & Co., and reduced by Mrs. Lambert to a sum now amounting to £971 12s. 11d. (nine hundred and seventy-one pounds twelve shillings and eleven pence) as per accompanying list, on hire to the Government for a period of three years, at an annual rent of £250 (two hundred and fifty pounds) a year, payable monthly; the said furniture to be returned to me at the expiration of that period in same order and condition, fair wear and tear alone excepted. It being understood that the Government may purchase the whole of the said furniture at any time during the three years, at the price named in the accompanying list.

EDWARD FLOOD.

## No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to EDWARD FLOOD, Esq.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 18 February, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works has been pleased to accept the offer submitted by you in your letter of the 15th instant, to supply furniture to the value of £971 12s. 11d. for the residence of the Commodore, on the following terms:—The Government to pay you, in equal monthly instalments, the sum of £250 a year for three years for the use of the furniture; the same to be returned to you at the end of that period in as good order and condition as when supplied, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

I am to request that you will now communicate with the Colonial Architect, who has been instructed to see the contract carried out.

JOHN RAE.

## No. 8.

MEMO. ON BACK OF INVENTORY OF FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, glassware, hardware, &c., &c., in the house No. 46 Phillip-street, now occupied by Commodore Lambert, and hired by the Colonial Government from me for the space of three years, at a rental of £250 per annum, from March, 1869.

EDWARD FLOOD.

## No. 9.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 18 July, 1870.

SIR,

At the request of the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, I have caused the furniture, &c., at the house in Phillip-street, rented for Commodore Lambert, to be compared with the inventory given at the time of its delivery, and do myself the honor to enclose a list showing the articles damaged and deficient.

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

## No. 10.

MINUTE OF THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

COLONIAL Architect to see the proprietor of the furniture, and arrange as to its disposal.—J.S., 28/7/70.

Mr. Barnett, B.C., 29/7/70.—J.R.

## No. 11.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

I HAVE seen Mr. Flood, and proposed to him that he should receive rent to the end of the year and take back the furniture. This he declined, and I find that the letter of acceptance does not comprise the last paragraph of the tender, which gave the Government power to purchase at any time during the three years. I then proposed that he should be paid rent for the current month and that the Government should retain the furniture, paying him £515, the sum at which it has been valued. This offer was also rejected. Mr. Flood states that he is willing to accept £1,000, giving up the furniture and cancelling the lease. This sum appears to me too high.—J.B., 19/8/70.

Cabinet.—J.S., 5/9/70.

Cabinet Minute herewith.—7 September, 1870.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

## CABINET MINUTE.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 7 September, 1870.

IN Mr. Flood's proposal of the 15th February, 1869, he offered to sell to the Government certain furniture, enumerated in the accompanying list, for Commodore Lambert's residence, for the sum of £971 12s. 11d., or to hire the same for the sum of £250 per annum, for three years, to be paid monthly, it being understood that the Government could purchase the whole of the said furniture at any time during the three years, at the above-named price. This offer was accepted, and Mr. Flood informed on the 18th of same month.

The Colonial Architect now reports that Mr. Flood has declined to cancel the contract at the expiration of two years, and that he has also declined to cancel it and accept as an equivalent the present value of the furniture (£515).

If the Government want to purchase the furniture before the expiration of three years, Mr. Flood is entitled, according to his agreement, to the original value of the furniture, £971 12s. 11d.

1870-71.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
*2 March, 1871.*

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1871.

1870-71.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES NO. 88. TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1871.

5. Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill ("*Formal*" *Motion*):—Mr. Windeyer moved, pursuant to Notice No. 6,—
- (1.) That the Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill be referred to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Watson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stewart, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES NO. 94. THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1871.

2. Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill:—Mr. Windeyer, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred, on 21st February, 1871, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	2
Report ... ..	3
Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	4
List of Witnesses ... ..	4
Minutes of Evidence ... ..	6
Appendix ... ..	7

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1870-71.

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**CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred on the 21st February, 1871, for consideration and report, the "*Camperdown Cemetery Trust Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

WILL<sup>M</sup>. C. WINDEYER,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 2 March, 1871.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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 THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1871.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Windeyer,		Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Stewart,		Mr. Farnell,
	Mr. Allen.	

Mr. Windeyer called to the Chair.  
 Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
 Printed copies of Bill *referred*, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.  
 Parties called in.  
 Alexander Gordon, Esq., appeared as Counsel for the Bill.  
 C. Rolleston, Esq., called in and examined.  
 Witness *produced* two Deeds, referred to in the Preamble of the Bill, and *handed in* three letters, which were ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix, A 1 to A 3.*)  
 Witness withdrew.  
 J. R. Treeve, Esq., called in and examined.  
 Witness *produced* the Deed of Settlement, &c.  
 Witness withdrew.  
 Room cleared.  
 Preamble *read*.  
 Question put,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—*agreed to*.  
 Counsel called in and informed.  
 Clause 1 *read* and considered.  
 Amendment proposed (*Mr. Allen*) to *omit* the word “exclusive” in line 27.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 1.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Allen.	Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Lackey.

Clause then *agreed to*.  
 Clause 2 *read* and *agreed to*.  
 Schedule *read* and *agreed to*.  
 Chairman to report the Bill to the House without amendment.

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## LIST OF WITNESSES.

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Rolleston C., Esq.....	PAGE.
Treeve J. R., Esq.....	5
	6

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.

THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1871.

Present:—

Mr. ALLEN,  
Mr. FARNELL,Mr. LACKEY,  
Mr. STEWART,

Mr. WINDEYER.

THE HON. WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Gordon, Esq., appeared as Counsel for the Bill.

Christopher Rolleston, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Gordon.*] You are the Auditor General? Yes.
2. You are resident at Newtown? Yes.
3. And you are one of the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's Church at Camperdown? Yes.
4. Do you produce a deed of 28th September, 1868, between the Trustees of the Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company of the one part, and the Bishop of Sydney of the other part? I do. (*Deed produced.*)
5. Do you produce also a deed of the 23rd September, 1848, between Maurice Charles O'Connell of the one part, and Thomas Woolley and others of the other part? I do. (*Deed produced.*)
6. Do you produce a letter, addressed by the Bishop of Sydney to yourself, dated 3rd November, 1870? Yes; here it is, posted into the minute-book of St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown. (*Letter produced and read. Appendix A 1.*)
7. Was this letter the result of communications that had taken place between you and the Bishop upon the subject previously? Not between myself and the Bishop, but between Mr. Taylor, the incumbent, and the Bishop. This letter was addressed to me as one of the Churchwardens who called a public meeting upon the subject.
8. In consequence of that was a public meeting called? Yes; a public meeting was convened by advertisement, and public notice given on three Sundays preceding, during Divine Service, to consider the proposal mentioned in the Bishop's letter.
9. What number of persons attended? About forty.
10. You were present? Yes.
11. Who was in the chair? Mr. Taylor, the incumbent.
12. What was done at the meeting? It was moved by Mr. S. C. Brown, and seconded by Mr. H. B. Smith, "That this meeting authorizes the Churchwardens, on behalf of the parish, to accept the offer of the

C. Rolleston,  
Esq.

2 Mar., 1871.

- C. Rolleston, Esq.  
2 Mar., 1871.
- the Church of England Cemetery, made to them by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and further, to take all necessary measures for obtaining an Act of Parliament, authorizing such transfer." That was carried unanimously. Then it was moved by Mr. William Wilson, and seconded by the Honorable Charles Campbell,—“That the following gentlemen be requested to act as Trustees for the Cemetery, in the event of the Act being obtained :—Mr. C. Rolleston, Mr. William Crane, and Mr. W. G. Sedgwick, the Churchwardens, with Mr. Stephen Campbell Brown and Mr. Thomas Chaplin Breillat.” Carried unanimously.
13. In consequence of what took place at that meeting you addressed a letter to the Bishop? I was requested to write to the Bishop, stating the result of the meeting.
14. Do you produce a letter, dated 19th December, 1870, from the Bishop, in answer to your letter? I do. (*Letter produced and read. Appendix A 2.*)
15. Do you also produce an authority from the Bishop to the Trustees? I do. (*Produced and read. Appendix A 3.*)
16. Are you acquainted with the ground? Yes, quite well.
17. In your opinion is it a suitable place for the erection of a church and parsonage? Very, I think.
18. *Chairman.*] Some portions of the ground have not been used for purposes of burial? They have not. A portion has been reserved for the purpose of building a chapel, and a portion has not been consecrated.
19. And these unused portions are suitable for the erection of a church and residence for the clergyman? Yes.
20. Is Mr. Thomas Woolley dead? I believe so; but I have no personal knowledge of the fact.
21. This is your petition to the House, I believe? Yes, the petition of myself and fellow Trustees.

---

Josiah Richard Treeve, Esquire, called in and examined :—

- J. R. Treeve, Esq.  
2 Mar., 1871.
22. *Mr. Gordon.*] You were Secretary of the Camperdown Cemetery Company? Yes.
23. Do you produce the deed of settlement? I produce the original deed of settlement, dated 12th July, 1848. (*Deed produced.*)
24. Will you look at the first recital in the preamble of the Bill before the Committee;—Does that correctly represent what is contained in the deed of settlement? It does.
25. Does the second recital correctly represent the substance of the deed of conveyance from Mr. O'Connell to the Trustees of the Company? It does.
26. As to the third recital—are you aware whether Mr. Thomas Woolley and Mr. Charles Kemp are dead? They are, to the best of my knowledge.
27. Is the statement in the next recital correct? Yes.
28. Is the next paragraph also correct—that the gentlemen there named were at the time stated, Directors of the Company? Yes.
29. Is the next statement also correct—that the land referred to was set apart for purposes of burial? Yes.
30. Is the statement with regard to an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Cemetery Company also correct? That is also correct.
31. Is the statement in the Bill of the contents of the deed of the 28th September, 1868, correct? I believe it is.
32. Does the schedule to the Bill agree with the description of the land contained in the deeds of 23rd September, 1848, and 28th September, 1868? Yes, to the best of my belief it does.
33. The parcel of land described in the Bill is the same as that described in these deeds? Yes.
34. *Chairman.*] Is it proposed that the erection of this church and parsonage within the piece of ground known as the Camperdown Cemetery, should in any way disturb any of the ground in which there are graves? No.
-

**CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY TRUST BILL.**

—  
**APPENDIX.**  
—

[*To Evidence given by C. Rolleston, Esq., 2 March, 1871.*]

A 1.

Copy, Bishop's Letters and Authority.  
The Lord Bishop of Sydney to Christopher Rolleston, Esq.

Sydney Diocesan Registry,  
3 November, 1870.

My dear Sir,

The Trustees of the Newtown Cemetery, having conveyed the land to me, I am prepared to place it at the disposal of the parishioners of Newtown, for the purpose of erecting a Church thereupon, and, if desirable, a Parsonage as well.

It will be necessary for the parishioners to undertake to fulfil the trusts contained in the deed, which I send with this note, that you may see what is required.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

—  
A 2.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney to Christopher Rolleston, Esq.

Sydney Diocesan Registry,  
19 December, 1870.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to say that I agree to the proposals contained therein, and hereby constitute as my agents for carrying out the trusts of the Cemetery (such agency to commence on the 1st January, 1871), the Churchwardens for the time-being of St. Stephen's, Newtown, they undertaking to be responsible for all claims that may arise in the care and maintenance of the property, and making arrangements for receiving the fees and granting orders for burial.

And I hereby authorize the Churchwardens to appropriate any surplus in furtherance of the interests of the Church.

I have, &c.,  
F. SYDNEY.

—  
A 3.

To the Trustees of the Church and Parsonage, which it is contemplated to erect on a portion of the Camperdown Cemetery,—  
Gentlemen,

I hereby authorize and empower you to apply to the Legislature for an Act empowering me to convey to yourselves the land and premises vested in me under or by virtue of a certain indenture bearing date the 28th day of September, 1868, and made between the Trustees of the Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company of the first part, the Directors of the said Company of the second part, and myself of the third part,—such land and premises to be held by you upon the trusts of the said indenture, with power nevertheless to erect upon any part of the unused portions of the said land a Church for the exclusive use of members of the Church of England; and also on any un consecrated part of the unused portions of the said land a residence for a Minister of the Church of England, duly authorized to officiate in the said Church so to be erected, together with such other buildings in connection with the said Church and Minister's residence respectively as may be deemed necessary.—Dated at Sydney, this nineteenth day of December, 1870.

F. SYDNEY.

PM