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PROCLAMATIONS.

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PROCLAMATIONS

PROCLAMATIONS,



ACTS IN COUNCIL,

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, AND NOTICES,

ISSUED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GEN. RALPH DARLING,

Captain General and Governor in Chief

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1829.

SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY R. MANSFIELD FOR THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE R. HOWE,

GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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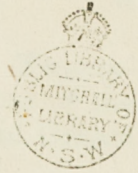
NEW SOUTH WALES

1839.

SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY R. MANSFIELD, FOR THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE R. HOWE.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General **RALPH DARLING**, commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the NEW COURT HOUSE, and Offices attached thereto, situated in King-street, in the Town of Sydney, are now completed;—I, THE GOVERNOR, do hereby order and direct, that the said Court House and Offices be, and the same are hereby conveyed, and delivered over to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Purpose of holding the Sessions, and transacting other Business of the said Court, under and subject to such Rules as shall from Time to Time be made by the said Judges.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government-house, Sydney, this Second Day of January, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine,

(L. S.) “**RALPH DARLING.**”

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General RALPH DARLING, commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS much Inconvenience hath been occasioned by the want of sufficient Titles for Allotments of Land in the Town of Sydney; And whereas such Titles have not been issued by the Government, except in a few instances, since the Thirtieth Day of June, Eighteen hundred and twenty three: NOW, therefore, in order to remedy this Inconvenience, and give the necessary Security to private Property, I, the GOVERNOR, by Virtue of the Authority in me vested, do hereby ordain and proclaim, that on application being made, a Grant in Fee Simple shall be issued under the Conditions hereinafter specified, to every Person (or his lawful Representative), who, on or before the said Thirtieth Day of June Eighteen hundred and twenty-three, was bonâ fide in Possession, by Lease from the Government, (whether such Lease be now expired or not,) or by mere Right of Occupancy, of any Allotment of Land in the said Town of Sydney, not hitherto alienated by the Crown, and not specified in a certain Order of the Government bearing even Date herewith, Number Thirty, or otherwise Notified heretofore as being required for public Purposes:—Reserving, however, and keeping harmless all Rights of other private Individuals, which may be lawfully established at any Time thereafter.

And, in order that all Parties interested may have an Opportunity of proving such their respective Rights, a Description of each Allotment, with Notice of the Intention to complete a Grant thereof, shall be published Three Months previously, for General Information.

AND WHEREAS considerable Sums of Money are due to the Crown, as Quit Rents upon the said Allotments, the immediate Exaction of which, as hath been represented to Me, would be exceedingly oppressive to the Parties concerned; but the total Remission of which would be equally unjust to such other Parties as have regularly paid the same: NOW, therefore, in order to render the Payment of the said Sums as little burthensome as possible, I do further proclaim that the Grants herein intended shall be issued under the following Conditions; namely, that no Arrears of Quit-rent shall be demanded for the said Allotments beyond the aforesaid Date of Thirtieth June, Eighteen hundred and Twenty-three; and that such Arrears as have accrued since that Date, shall be calculated at the Rate of Sixpence Sterling per square Rod per Annum, instead of Ninepence as heretofore; and also, that they shall be liquidated by Instalments payable annually, in addition, and equal to the regular Yearly Quit-rent, until the Whole be satisfied.

AND I DO further order, that, in all other respects, the Grants to be made out in Pursuance of this my PROCLAMATION, shall be in the same Form, and Subject to the same Quit-rent and other Conditions of every kind, as are laid down for general Adoption in the

Order of the Government, Number Twenty-nine, dated the Twenty-ninth Day of May, in the present Year, or such Modifications of the same, as may be in force at the Time of issuing each of the said Grants respectively.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government-house, Sydney, this Eighth Day of June, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

[L. S.] **“RALPH DARLING.”**

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General **RALPH DARLING**, commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS much Public Danger and Inconvenience have been experienced from the Practice of Driving Cattle through the Town of Sydney, and a commodious Place adjacent thereto has in Consequence been fixed upon and allotted for holding a Public Market for the Sale of Cattle and other Live Stock, wherein the proper and necessary Pens for securing the same have been erected ;--Now, therefore, I, the GOVERNOR, in Pursuance of the Power and Authority in me vested in that Behalf, do hereby Order, that the Market for the Sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Swine, shall be held on Thursday next, the Second Day of July, at the place hereby appointed, situated on the South Side of Campbell-street, and East of George-street, where the several Market Dues now leviable on such Sales, shall be paid and levied ; and I do further Order, that the Cattle Market shall continue to be holden there in future, distinct from the Market hitherto used for that purpose, which shall henceforward be appropriated solely to the Sale of Grain, Fish, Poultry, and other Marketable Produce and Merchandise.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government-house, Sydney, this Nineteenth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

[L. S.] "RALPH DARLING."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Lieutenant General **RALPH DARLING**, Commanding His Majesty's Forces, Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS much Public Danger and Inconvenience have been experienced from the Practice of Driving Cattle through the Town of Sydney, and a commodious Place adjacent thereto has in Consequence been fixed upon and allotted for holding a Public Market for the Sale of Cattle, and other Live Stock, wherein the proper and necessary Pens for securing the same have been erected ;—Now, therefore, I, the GOVERNOR, in Pursuance of the Power and Authority in me vested, in that Behalf, do hereby Order, that the Market for the Sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Swine, shall be held, on Thursday next, the Second of July, at the Place hereby appointed, situated on the South Side of Campbell-street, and East of George-street, where the several Market Dues now leviabie on such Sales, shall be paid and levied ; and I do further Order, that the Cattle Market shall continue to be holden there in future, distinct from the Market hitherto used for that Purpose, which shall henceforward be appropriated solely to the Sale of Grain, Fish, Poultry, and other Marketable Produce and Merchandise.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government-house, Sydney, this Twenty-ninth Day of June, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

“ **RALPH DARLING.**”

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

ACTS IN COUNCIL.

ACTS IN COUNCIL

NEW SOUTH WALES.



ANNO DECIMO
GEORGIIV. REGIS.

(No. 1.)

BY His Excellency Lieutenant General RALPH DARLING, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the Advice of the Legislative Council.

An Act to provide for the Holding of General or Quarter Sessions, and for continuing the summary Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in and for the Territory of New South Wales and the Dependencies thereof, until further Provision shall be made for the same

[19th February, 1829.]

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to provide, until the First Day of July, 1827, and until the End of the next Session of Parliament, for the better Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other Purposes relating thereto,*" Provision is made for the Holding of Courts of General or Quarter Sessions in New South Wales, and its Dependencies, and for regulating the Power and Authority of such Courts, and the Punishment of Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by Felons or other Offenders who have been or shall be transported to New South Wales or its Dependencies; And whereas the said Act of Parliament hath been since continued for a limited Time, and will cease to have effect on the First Day of March next: And whereas a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the Ninth Year of His said Majesty, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other Purposes relating thereto,*" will commence and take effect upon and from the said First Day of March: And whereas in and by the said

Preamble.

Courts of Sessions appointed to be held until further Provision.

last-mentioned Act, Provision is made for the Institution of Courts of General and Quarter Sessions within the said Colony, by Ordinances to be from Time to Time for that Purpose made and enacted by the Governor of the said Colony, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the Continuance of Courts of Sessions in New South Wales and its Dependencies, with the summary Powers vested in such Courts by the said first-mentioned Act, until further and more effectual Provision shall be made for such Purpose by the Governor, with the Advice of the said Legislative Council; **BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED**, by the Governor of New South Wales, with the Advice of the Legislative Council, That from and after the First Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the several Courts of General or Quarter Sessions appointed to be holden in New South Wales and its Dependencies, in Pursuance of any Proclamation of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR now in Force, shall have Power and Authority, until further Provision shall be made as aforesaid, to take Cognizance of all Matters and Things cognizable in a summary Manner in Courts of General or Quarter Sessions by any Law of England, or any Ordinance of the Legislature of the Colony; and the said Courts shall have Power and Authority in a like summary Manner, to take Cognizance of all Crimes and Misdemeanors, not punishable with Death, which have been or shall be committed by any Felons or other Offenders who have been or shall be transported to New South Wales or its Dependencies, and whose Sentences shall not have expired or been remitted, and the same to punish, if such Courts shall see fit, by extending the Time for which such Persons may have been originally transported, or by Transportation to such other Part of New South Wales, or the Dependencies thereof, as shall or may be appointed for the Reception of Offenders, and as the Case may require, and by hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Three Years; and also in a like summary Way to take Cognizance of all Complaints made against any such Felons or Offenders for Drunkenness, Disobedience of Orders, Neglect of Work, Absconding or Desertion, abusive Language to their, his, or her Employers or Overseers, Insubordination, or other turbulent or disorderly Conduct, and all such Offences to punish by Whipping, or other corporal Punishment, not extending to Privation of Life or Member, or by Removal to some other Part or Place in the said Colony, or its Dependencies, and hard Labour, according to the Nature and Degree of such Offences respectively; provided that a Return of all Sentences imposed by the said Courts shall be made to the Governor of the said Colony, and shall be by Him, within Six Months, transmitted to one of HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE in England.

Sentences to be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Summary Jurisdiction in certain cases, vested in one or more Justices of the Peace.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in Cases where any Court of General or Quarter Sessions shall not be appointed to be holden within One Week after Complaint shall be preferred against any such Offender as aforesaid, at any Place not more than Twenty Miles distant from the Place at which the Offence shall be charged to have been committed, then, and in every such Case, all and every the Powers, Authorities, and Jurisdiction hereby vested in the said Courts of General or Quarter Sessions, shall be and are hereby vested in any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, or in and for any District or County thereof.

**“RALPH DARLING,
GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.”**

*Passed the Council, this Nineteenth
Day of February, One thousand
eight hundred and twenty-nine.*
E. DEAS THOMSON,
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



ANNO DECIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

(No. 2.)

BY His Excellency Lieutenant General RALPH DARLING Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the Advice of the Legislative Council.

An Act to Provide for the Holding of Courts of Requests in New South Wales, until further Provision shall be made for such Purpose.

[20th February, 1829.]

WHEREAS by Virtue and in Exercise of the Powers and Authorities in the Governor of New South Wales, for the Time being, vested in and by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to Provide, until the First Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and until the End of next Session of Parliament, for the better Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other Purposes relating thereto,*" certain Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, called "Courts of Requests," have been instituted with Power and Authority to hear and determine all Matters and Things cognizable in the said Courts, and certain Forms and Rules of Practice have been settled, and certain Fees have been appointed to be taken for the Conduct and Despatch of Business in the said Courts; and whereas the said Act hath been continued for a limited Time, and will cease to have effect from and after the First Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and it is expedient that the said Courts of Requests, instituted in Pursuance of the said Act, should continue to be holden and that the Forms and Manner of Proceeding in such Courts should be followed until further Provision shall be made with Respect to the same. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the Governor, by and with the Advice of the Council, that all and every the Courts of Requests instituted by the Governor of New South Wales for the Time

Preamble.

Appointing Courts of Requests to determine all Civil.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 1.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, January 5th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint **W**ILIAM CARTER, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the Territory of New South Wales for the present Year, and the prescribed Oaths have this Day been taken by **MR. CARTER**, before **HIS EXCELLENCY**, accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 2.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, January 12th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, that the following ORDER in COUNCIL, dated the 28th of April, 1828, be published for the Information of all concerned.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

At the Court at Saint James's, 28th of April, 1828.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present MAJESTY, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," after reciting, that, "by the Law of Navigation, Foreign Ships are permitted to import into any of the British Possessions abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, Goods the Produce of those Countries, and to export Goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever, and that it is expedient that such Permission should be subject to certain Conditions;"—It is Enacted, that "the Privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships shall be limited to the Ships of those Countries, which, having Colonial Possessions, shall grant the like Privileges of Trading with those Possessions to British Ships, or which not having Colonial Possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this Country, and of its Possessions abroad, upon the Footing of the most favoured Nation, unless His MAJESTY, by His Order in Council, shall in any Case deem it expedient to grant the whole, or any, of such Privileges to the Ships of any Foreign Country, although the Conditions aforesaid shall not in all Respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country."

And whereas, by an Act passed in the 7th and 8th Years of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," after reciting, or taking Notice of the said Act, so passed as aforesaid, in the 6th Year of His Majesty's Reign, and after reciting, that unless some Period were limited for the Fulfilment by Foreign Countries, of the Conditions mentioned and referred to in the said recited Act, the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, and of the British Possessions abroad, could not be regulated by fixed and certain Rules, but would continue subject to Changes dependent upon the Laws made from Time to Time in such Foreign Countries; **IT IS THEREFORE ENACTED**, that no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the Conditions so prescribed as aforesaid, in

and by the said Act, as to be entitled to the Privileges therein mentioned, unless such Foreign Country had in all Respects fulfilled those Conditions within Twelve Months next after the Passing of the said Act, that is to say, on or before the 5th Day of July, 1826; and for the better ascertaining what particular Foreign Countries are by Law permitted to exercise and enjoy the said Privileges, it is further Enacted, that no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the before mentioned Conditions, or to be entitled to the Privileges aforesaid, unless, and until His MAJESTY shall, by some Order or Orders, to be by him made, by the Advice of His Privy Council, have declared that such Foreign Country hath so fulfilled the said Conditions, and is entitled to the said Privileges; PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is thereby declared and enacted, that nothing therein contained extends, or shall be construed to extend, to make void or annul any Order or Orders in Council theretofore issued, under the Authority, or in Pursuance of the said recited Act, or to take away or abridge the Powers vested in His MAJESTY, in and by the said Act, or any of those Powers, any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas the Conditions mentioned and referred to in the said Acts of Parliament have not, in all Respects, been fulfilled by the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, and therefore the Privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation to Foreign Ships cannot lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the Ships of Spain, unless His MAJESTY, by His Order in Council, shall grant the whole, or any of such Privileges, to such Spanish Ships.

And whereas His MAJESTY, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant the Privileges aforesaid, in certain Cases, to Ships of the Dominions of His Most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, His Majesty doth therefore, by the Advice aforesaid, and in Pursuance and Exercise of the Powers and Authority in him vested by the said recited Acts of Parliament, declare and grant, that it shall and may be lawful for Spanish Ships to import into any of the British Possessions abroad, from the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of His Most Catholic Majesty, Goods the Produce of those Colonies and Possessions, and to export Goods from such British Possessions abroad, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His MAJESTY'S Treasury and the Right Honorable WILLIAM HUSKISSON, One of His MAJESTY'S Principal SECRETARIES of STATE, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 3.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, January 14th, 1829.*
HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to notify, that the following Promotions have been made in the Medical Department, until the Pleasure of the SECRETARY OF STATE shall be known, viz.—

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeons—GEORGE BROOKS,
 PATRICK HILL,
 JAMES MITCHELL, and
 MATTHEW ANDERSON.

By His Excellency's Command,
 ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 4) *Colonial Secretary's Office, January 23d, 1829.*
HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to order, that the following Communication, dated the 25th of December last, from

Captain STURT, of the 39th Regiment, who is employed in an exploring Expedition into the Interior of the Country, be published for general Information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Western Marshes, 25th December, 1828.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to forward, for the GOVERNOR's perusal, a copy of my journal up to the date of my arrival at Mount Harris. I should not have directed the messenger to return so soon, had I not subsequently advanced to Mount Foster, and surveyed the country from that eminence. I could distinctly see Arbuthnot's Range to the Eastward. From that point the horizon appeared to me unbroken, but the country to the Northward and Westward seemed to favor an attempt to penetrate into it. I did not observe any sheet of water, and the course of the Macquarie was lost in the woodlands below.

Mr. HUME ascended the hill at sun-rise, and thought he could see mountains to the North East, but at such a distance as to make it quite a matter of uncertainty. Agreeing, however, in the prudence of an immediate descent, we left our encampment on the morning of the 23d, under Mount Foster, to which we had removed from Mount Harris, and pursued a North North-West course to the spot on which we rest at present. We passed some fine meadow land near the river, and were obliged to keep wide of it in consequence of fissures in the ground. Traversing a large and blasted plain, on which the sun's rays fell with intense heat, and on which there was but little vegetation, we skirted the first great morass, and made the river immediately beyond it. It is of very considerable extent, the channel of the river passing through it. We are encompassed on every side by high reeds, which exist in the woods as well as in the plains. Mr. HUME and myself rode forward yesterday through the second morass, and made the river on slightly elevated ground, at a distance of about five miles; the country beyond appeared to favor our object, and we, to-morrow, proceed with the party to the North-West. The river seems to bend to the North-East; but in this level country it is impossible to speak with certainty, or to give any decided opinion of the nature of it, beyond the flats on which we are travelling. The reeds to the North-East and Northward extend over a circumference of 50 miles; but if Mr. HUME really saw mountains or rising ground in the former point, the apparent course of the Macquarie is at once accounted for. The country, however, seems to dip to the North, though generally speaking it is level, and I am inclined to think that the state of the atmosphere caused a deception in this appearance.

I regret to add, that the effects of the sun on the plain over which we passed on the 23d, produced a return of inflammation in the eyes of the men I have named in my Journal, and caused the same in the eyes of several others of my party. I halted, therefore, to expedite their recovery. They are doing well now, and we can proceed in the cool of the morning without any fear of their receiving injury by it. One of the men, who were to return to Wellington Valley, was attacked slightly with dysentery, but the medicines I gave him carried it off in the course of a day or two. I have taken every precaution with regard to the health of the men, in preparing them for the country into which they are going; and I have to request that you will inform the GOVERNOR that the conduct of the whole party merits my approbation, and that I have no fault to find. The men from Sydney are not so sharp as those from Wellington Valley, but are equally well disposed. The animals, both horses and bullocks, are in good order, and I find the two soldiers of infinite service to me. The boat has received some damage from exposure to intense heat, but is otherwise uninjured. We still retain the carriage, and have every prospect of dragging it on with us.

HIS EXCELLENCY, having been good enough to order a fresh supply of provisions to Wellington Valley, I have to beg they may be forwarded to Mount Harris, and that the person in charge thereof be instructed to remain at that station for one month. We shall, during the interval, have examined the country to the North-West; and, in case we are forced back, shall require a supply to enable us to proceed to the Northward, in furtherance of the views I have already had the honor to submit for the GOVERNOR'S approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your most obedient and humble Servant,

CHARLES STURT,

Captain, 39th Regiment.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Journal of an Expedition sent by Lieutenant General RALPH DARLING, to the North Western Interior of New South Wales.

MONDAY, DEC. 8th.—Left Wellington Valley at 3 P. M. and crossed the Macquarie immediately above where it receives the waters of the Bell, and near the spot on which Mr. OXLEY constructed his boats. Proceeded about three miles down the river, and encamped at Judge WYLDE'S station for the night, having had it in view to get clear of the settlement only.

The party at this moment consists of myself, Mr. HUME, two soldiers, and eight prisoners of the crown, together with two men who are to return from Mount Harris with despatches. Our animals, consisting of two riding and seven pack horses, and two draft and eight pack bullocks, together with two horses for the return men.

No blacks have accompanied us from Wellington Valley.

TUESDAY, THE 9th.—Pursuing a N. W. course, the party halted at Mr. Palmer's first station, having travelled about fifteen miles over a country differing in no material point from that immediately to the N. W. of the settlement we had just left. I ascended a limestone hill with Mr. HUME; the appearance of the country to the N. and N. W. low and unbroken.

There is no alteration in the river, at our halting place, as regards the body of water in it; the banks where we touched upon them during the day, were bold and precipitous, rising from thirty to sixty feet; the surface, for about a foot in depth, having alluvial soil with a deep deposit of gravel below; the bed of the river composed of pebbles, rounded by attrition, principally of quartz, jasper (coarse), &c. with sand.

WEDNESDAY, THE 10th.—Several blacks accompanied us from Mr. Palmer's first to his second station, a distance of about fifteen miles. This day we passed over a wretched country. About a mile and a half from our encampment is the bed of the Tabragar (the Erskine), now dry. The banks are lofty, and covered with grass; the bottom of the gully, about seven yards wide, is composed of pebbles, and is perfectly clear of rubbish or decayed timber. There cannot have been water in it for a length of time. At our station the Macquarie shews well; the stream is undiminished.

THURSDAY, THE 11th.—We crossed the river near our halting place to the left bank of it, and encamped this day at Digagunny (a native name for an angle of the river which we made). In the course of our journey we saw the *acacia pendula* for the first time; we observe the right bank of the river appears greener, and has the more abundant pasture; it is lower than the left, and the flood sweeps more frequently over it.

FRIDAY, THE 12th.—From Digagunny, the party, after re-crossing to the right bank of the river, immediately below where Taylor's rivulet enters it, proceeded in a N. W. direction to its present encampment, having travelled over a very inferior country for about fifteen

miles, at a considerable distance from the river. A messenger came up with us during the day, just as we had killed our first kangaroo; he brought letters from Wellington Valley. On making the river again, we surprised a party of natives; they were at first alarmed, but seeing other blacks with us, they stood their ground, and afterwards joined us in the camp, first sending away their women. The trees are lofty on the banks of the river, and the ground is good, but the timber is unfit for household purposes, and the latter is confined to a very narrow space. The river appears much the same, perhaps somewhat diminished. We had considerable difficulty this day in crossing the river, or rather in gaining the opposite ascent. It was broad but not deep, with a pebbly bottom, but impediments on the other side occasioned us some embarrassment. We have not as yet passed a single stream, excepting only the Bell and Taylor's Rivulet, nor have we found a spring in the course of our journey. This day we were seven hours and a half without water; the heat was oppressive; the grass has been burnt up in every direction, and the lagoons are quite dry; indeed the whole country bears testimony to the severity of the drought. We have seen very few animals, nor have I remarked any birds that appear to be the constant inhabitants of the place, with the exception of a few quail. Those I have shot are intertropical, and similar to some I got from Melville Island. We have fallen in with the pelican, but invariably on the river. There is no variety in the plants, and the only timber on this day's journey consisted of box, white gum, cypress, pine, she-oak, and *acacia pendula*.

SATURDAY, THE 13th.—We proceeded with the natives, whom we fell in with last night, to Budda Lake, being anxious to examine it, and reached our destination about one o'clock; after a hot and fatiguing march for the animals, we made it on a due West course, distant between nine and ten miles from the river. It is a serpentine sheet of water, about a mile in length, from East to West, and three hundred yards broad at the widest part. The depth is three fathoms, and it appears to be three feet below its usual level. We observed some very rich land between it and the river, that had apparently formed morasses, but a great part of the vegetation on them had perished. We found a considerable quantity of a triangular pulpy plant, like the *myzembrianthemium*, some of which I gathered with a few bulbs. The approach to the Lake is through a flat country of box, in the first instance, and then alternately groves of cypress pine, with *acacia pendula*, and dried swamps. The lakes abound in fish, although we did not succeed in taking any. The water is very good, though no stream flows into, or out of it; I should imagine it to be nearly on a level with the Macquarie, and it evidently owes its existence to the overflowing of that river. There is a native burial place, about two miles East of it, which we passed. We shot some ducks, and I saw a white eagle, which I in vain endeavoured to shoot. The thermometer here, stood 139° in the sun, and 122° in the shade at 3 P. M. and at 98° at half-past seven.

SUNDAY, THE 14th.—This day, after leaving the Budda with the blacks, eleven in number, we made the River again on a North half East course, about 12 o'clock, over a country inferior to yesterday, but still good in places, and shortly afterwards came upon the cataract. Here, for the first time, we found the bed of the Macquarie of a rocky formation, and the water being contracted, enabled us to judge of the quantity then running. The river had evidently lost, rather than gained any accession to its stream. Taking the several rapids, the fall is not more than between three and four feet, the depth of water over about three inches; and it was easy to leap from one rock to the other. The pool, immediately below the fall, is from four to six feet deep. The natives amused the men by diving for fish, and they shewed much skill on the occasion. Collecting in the pool, they dived simultaneously,

and such fish as they did not take with the hand were driven into the crevices of rocks, whence they were expelled and speared. Six fine bream were caught, and the blacks gave the whole to the men, without reserving one to themselves.

MONDAY, THE 15th.—This morning we intended to have crossed the River immediately, but could not; after proceeding between seven and eight miles, we encamped to rest our animals. Thus far the Macquarie appears to have both the best soil and the best timber on its right bank, the latter being mostly blue gum.

The rocks continue for about two miles, and then give place to a sandy bottom, but the former at many points rise as perpendicular walls from the water, and the little confusion that exists among them evidently has been caused by floods in the river, and not from any convulsion, the strata being every where horizontal and undisturbed. We passed through a wretched country, but saw the indications of many natives being around us, by the marks on the trees opposite to us. We shortly after fell in with a black, who fled, until overtaken by another who had accompanied us, and at our halting place we saw the whole tribe, who are now numerous in the camp, and appear to be well-disposed, endeavouring to take fish, and constantly supplying the men with water. The weather is intensely and oppressively hot. The animals stand it well, but the wild birds droop. The grass has been burnt in most places, and the scene is altogether a melancholy one. I observe the sun does not lose his power when setting, nor does the air begin to cool until long after he has disappeared. Thermometer 137° in the sun; 116° in the shade; and 102° at 7 P. M.

TUESDAY, THE 16th.—This morning we were again disappointed in crossing the River, and had to travel down it for ten miles, when we found we were approaching the swamps, and that the probability of crossing was more distant than ever; we therefore returned to a point we had previously passed, and forced a passage. Here the blacks, a numerous tribe, whom we had fallen in with in the morning, were of real service, for not only did they cut steps for the men to ascend the opposite bank, but carried up the heaviest burthens. The boat was brought up on the shoulders of the men; the carriage dragged up by the united exertions of all parties. Here I broke my barometer, by the very care, as it were, that I took to preserve it. I also lost the cock off the left-hand lock of my gun. I was riding in front of the party when I came on these natives, and had a black with me. I was received by an old man, who had stationed himself behind a tree; behind him were the young men and boys, and behind them the warriors, I imagine, painted red, with spears at hand, and seated. I soon got on good terms with them. We now have with us forty-two in all.

WEDNESDAY, THE 17th.—Left our encampment at half-past five; the majority of the blacks returned homewards; nine however still kept with the party, though I think they will leave us to-morrow. At half-past eleven the heat compelled us to halt, after having traversed a level country for about eleven miles. We saw a large plain on our right, lying nearly East and West. The land we passed over was very fair, but the drought has fearfully affected the vegetation, and the ground is full of cracks and fissures. The prevailing timber is blue gum near the river, with pine, swamp oak, and *acacia pendula* outside, the former on the more elevated, the latter two on the more distant ground. We here observe the left bank of the river is more grassy and appears better than the right. The water now breaks over it more frequently in times of flood, rising, by the marks on the trees, to about a foot and a half. The bed of the river is composed of sand with a marl bottom. The stream is considerably diminished both in volume and rapidity, not flowing more than half a knot an hour—the country evidently swampy, and subject to inundation. We take no fish in the low state of the waters,

nor have we seen many kangaroos; indeed few animals inhabit these dreary tracts. Thermometer 138° in the sun, 120° in the shade, and 99° at sun-set.

THURSDAY, THE 18th.—We did not start this morning so early as usual, as several of the horses had strayed away. At half-past one, however, we proceeded, being anxious to make Mount Harris on Saturday. The blacks left us this morning, and carried off an axe, a tomahawk, and some pork belonging to the men. As Mr. HUME and some of the men had come on a serpentine sheet of water, while searching for the animals, we directed our course Northerly to it, and found it to be a considerable creek filled by the Macquarie. It is much larger than the river; from fifty to eighty yards across, and apparently deep; the principal body of water lying nearly North and South. A narrow border of land skirts it, but immediately gives place to some of an inferior description. The level of the water appeared to me above that of the river, but the creek is evidently filled by the latter. It abounds in fish, had some wild fowl on it, and is resorted to by the natives. We did not see its termination, but conjecture it waters the plains to the Northward. After traversing its Eastern bank for about three miles, we again came on the river, near which the creek was dry. Here we crossed it with difficulty, and were obliged to cut a road for the carriage on both sides. The land between this and our halting place, about five miles, was very bad, but where we rest for the night, we are fortunate in good grass upon a neck of land, which forms our prettiest encampment. The bed of the river here is marl, with pipe-clay. Thermometer 137° in the sun, 122° in the shade, 99° at sun-set.

FRIDAY, THE 19th.—This day our journey was over good land, but declining greatly from the river to the North-East and North-West. Blue gum on the river bank, with box and *acacia pendula* outside; we had most difficult travelling over a plain of about 500 acres, and indeed throughout the day, in consequence of the cracks in the ground. The earth literally yearns for moisture, and the minor vegetation has almost ceased. On the plain, we shot a new pigeon of beautiful plumage; on the river, too, Mr. HUME shot a cockatoo, with rose coloured head and breast, and grey back and wings. The effects of the drought are melancholy, the danger of travelling very great, the animals constantly stumbling, but as yet we get on pretty well. The Macquarie at our halting place is sluggish in its flow, and in its present state scarcely deserves the name of a river. Its banks are, generally speaking, from thirty to five and forty yards across from the top of one to that of the other; they are mostly steep.

SATURDAY, THE 20th.—This morning we made Mount Harris, having previously mistaken Welcome Rock for that eminence. On clearing some scrub, however, we soon perceived our error, and encamped about a mile to the West South West of it. Our course from the last halting place had been North West. The ground we travelled over was tolerably good at the commencement of our journey, but soon became most wretched, both in appearance and in reality. The river is more and more contracted, and excepting where it is very shallow, the flow is scarcely perceptible. Some time before we saw Mount Harris, we were in the midst of bull-rushes and coarse water grass. The *acacia pendula* was growing among them, with a few dwarf box and stunted blue gum on the river bank. Mr. HUME and I visited the eminence in the evening, and found some nails clenched, the truck of a flag-staff, and the burnt remains of some planks, but we could not make out the spot where Mr. OXLEY buried the bottle. From the top of the hill we saw Mount Foster, North by West, and, with the exception of that single eminence, the eye wandered over a clear unbroken horizon. There are vast plains stretching from East to West, apparently parallel with the river; the rest of the landscape spread like a dark sea before us. We

could observe, by the fires of the natives, the course of the river, and that they wandered far below us to the North-west.

There are two hills at Mount Harris, the smaller one nearest the river; on ascending this, on the morning of the 21st, we found nails, as of a boat, on the top of it also.

They appear to be composed of granite, and the mould upon them has a red tint. We traced Mr. OXLEY's encampment under the hill, and the wharf at the river side. This day two of my men, Samuel Williams, and Samuel Henwood, complained of sore eyes; the former becoming much inflamed in the course of the day I bled him, and the latter the next morning, giving each a gentle purgative, with an application of marsh mallows to the eyes of each.

CHARLES STURT,
Captain, 39th Regiment.

Mount Foster, December 21st, 1828.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 5.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, January 31st, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, that FRANCIS NICHOLAS ROSSI, Esq. will resume the Duties of Principal Superintendent of Police, on the 1st Proximo; and

That Lieutenant Colonel JAMES THOMAS MORISSET has been appointed Commandant of Norfolk Island.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 6.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, February 2d, 1829.*

THE Right Honorable the SECRETARY of STATE having been pleased to nominate THOMAS MACQUOID, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the Territory of New South Wales, in the Room of JOHN MACKANESS, Esquire, the prescribed Oaths have this Day been taken by Mr. MACQUOID, before HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 7.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, February 2nd, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, that the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, have been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers in the Department of Customs at Sydney, in New South Wales; viz.—

MICHAEL CULLEN COTTON, Esquire, to be Collector.

BURMAN LAUGA, Esquire, to be Controller and Landing Surveyor.

Mr. THOMAS OLIVER, to be Landing Waiter, Searcher, and Gauger.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 8.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, February 6th, 1829.*

HIS MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to nominate the Reverend JOSEPH DOCKER, Clerk, to a Chaplaincy in New South Wales, His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, upon the Recommendation of the Venerable the ARCHDEACON, has been pleased to appoint him to take Charge of the Parishes of Windsor and Richmond.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.(No. 9.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, February 27th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint SAMUEL NORTH, Esquire, to be Superintendent of Police at Windsor, in the Room of ARCHIBALD BELL, Esquire, who has resigned.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.**TICKETS OF LEAVE.**(No. 10.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, March 17th, 1829.*

WITH the View of encouraging good Behaviour among *Female Convicts*, HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, that the existing Regulations relative to the granting of Tickets of Leave, shall be modified with respect to them, and that they shall be allowed that Indulgence, after the following Periods of uninterrupted good Conduct in Service, in the Married State, or as Monitresses in the Factory; viz—

A Female under Sentence for 7 Years, after 2 Years;
for 14 Years, after 3 Years;
and for Life, after 4 Years.

Women returned to the *First Class* of the Factory will not be considered as having forfeited their Claim to a Ticket of Leave, as a Return to this Class implies that the Individual has not been Guilty of any Fault.

HIS EXCELLENCY requests that Settlers and others, who have obtained Female Servants, will forward their Applications, in the prescribed Form, to the nearest Bench of Magistrates, in order to their being reported on in the Way required for Male Convicts; and that the Magistrates will pay early Attention to them.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.(No. 11.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, March 18th, 1829.***TICKETS OF LEAVE.**

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR having been pleased to direct, that the Fee of Two Shillings and Eight-pence, which has been usually received from Convicts obtaining Tickets of Leave, shall not be paid in future, the Magistrates are requested to communicate personally to the Individuals, who receive Tickets of Leave, that they are not to pay any Fee whatsoever.

2. There being also reason to apprehend that Money has been exacted from Individuals, under Pretence of obtaining Indulgences for them, and facilitating their Applications, HIS EXCELLENCY further requests, that the Magistrates will take an opportunity of guarding Individuals against such Imposition, and will report when any Person shall be detected in practices of this Nature, in Order that he may be dismissed from Employment.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.(No. 12.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, March 20th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR announces, with much regret, the Decease of WILLIAM BALCOMBE, Esquire, the late Colonial Treasurer, which took Place at his House in O'Connell-street, a little before 12 o'Clock last Night.

The Funeral will move from Mr. BALCOMBE's late Residence, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon of Monday next, the 23d Instant, when His EXCELLENCY requests that all the Civil Officers of the Government will attend.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 13.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 30th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint ADOLPHUS JAMES ROSS, Esquire, to be Assistant Surgeon on the Civil Establishment of this Colony.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 14.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 1st, 1829.

IT appearing that the Government Order, No. 25, dated the 16th of August last, which directs that the Police and other local Establishments, employed in the Neighbourhood of those Stations, where Branch Chests have been placed, shall receive their pay on the Spot, has not been attended to; HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR directs, that the Salaries and Allowances of the following Individuals and Establishments shall be paid in full in British Coin, from the Chests at the Stations hereafter pointed out; viz.—

2.—*From the Chest at Parramatta.*

Medical Department of Parramatta and Liverpool;
Police, Gaols, &c. of Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbell Town, and Penrith;
Government Establishment at Emu Plains;
Female Factory;
Department of Public Works;
Ditto of Roads and Bridges;
Coroners and Bailiffs of Parramatta and Liverpool;
Superintendent of the Government Domain.

3.—*From the Chest at Windsor.*

Medical Department;
Police, Gaol, Coroners, Bailiffs, and all the other Establishments and Individuals employed at Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town, and in the Neighbourhood of those places.

4.—*From the Chest at Bathurst.*

Medical Department;
Police, including the Mounted Police, Gaol, Coroners, and the Establishment at Wellington Valley.

5.—*From the Chest at Newcastle.*

Medical Department;
Department of Public Works;
Ditto of Roads and Bridges;
Ditto of Customs;
Coroners and Police, and other Establishments employed throughout the Districts of Hunter's River.

6. The Salaries of the Constables, are, in the above cases, to be paid to the Individuals, and not to any Person on their account.

7.—The Deputy Commissary General will immediately make Arrangements to the above Effect, as he will be responsible that no issue is made from the Military Chest in Sydney, on account of any of the Establishments or Individuals herein directed to be paid from the Branch Chests, at the several Stations pointed out.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 15.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 1st, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint **WILLIAM DUMARESQ**, Esquire, to act as Treasurer, in the Room of the late **WILLIAM BALCOMBE**, Esquire, until the Pleasure of the SECRETARY OF STATE shall be known.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.**GOVERNMENT ORDER.**

(No. 16.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 3d, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR hereby notifies, that the Right Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE has been pleased to appoint Captain **WILSON**, late of the Royal Artillery, to be Director of Public Works.

HIS EXCELLENCY is further pleased to notify, that Mr. **JOSHUA THORP**, Superintendent of Public Works, in Sydney, has been appointed to conduct the Duties of the above Department, until the arrival of Captain **WILSON**; and that all Reports and Communications hitherto made to the Director are to be addressed to Mr. **THORP**.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.**GOVERNMENT ORDER.**

(No. 17.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 6th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to direct that the following interesting Report which has been received from Captain **STURT**, 39th Regiment, who has been employed for some Months past, (as will be seen on reference to the Government Order, No. 4, published with Captain **STURT**'s First Report in the Sydney Gazette, of the 24th January last), in exploring the Interior, be communicated for the Information of the Public.

It appears that the River Macquarie ceases to exist near the Spot where the Expedition under the late Mr. **OXLEY** terminated, which from the State of the Country at the Time, being then flooded, could not be ascertained; and that another River of no inconsiderable Magnitude, fed by salt Springs, was discovered by Captain **STURT** on the 2d February last, about 100 Miles to the Westward of the Macquarie, running to the Southward and Westward.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

No. 1.

Mount Harris, March 4th, 1829.

"**SIR**,—I do myself the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, that I returned to this eminence on Monday, the 23d ultimo, having been driven from the interior, in consequence of the extreme drought which prevails there.

"I am to state, in reference to my former communication, that agreeably to what I then reported, I moved, on the 26th December last, lower down the plains of the Macquarie, but encountered a barrier of reeds, formed by the marshes of that river, through which we in vain endeavoured to force our way, I was in consequence obliged to make the nearest part of the river to my left, and to take such measures as the nature of my situation required. Here, for the first time, I set the boat afloat, deeming it essential to trace the river; and wishing also to ascertain where it again issued from the marshes, I requested Mr. **HUME** to proceed northerly, with a view to skirt them, and to descend westerly, wherever he saw an open space. He was fortunate enough to strike

upon the channel about 12 miles north of our position, but was obstructed in his further progress by another marsh, in consequence of which he returned to the camp the next day; in the mean time, I had taken the boat and proceeded down the Macquarie, my way being at first considerably obstructed by fallen timber; clearing this obstacle, however, I got into a deeper channel, with fine broad reaches, and a depth of from 12 to 15 feet water. I had a short time previously cleared all woods and trees, and was now in the midst of reeds of great height. After proceeding onwards for about 8 miles from the place whence I started, my course was suddenly and unexpectedly checked; I saw reeds before, and expected I was about to turn an angle of the river, but I found that I had got to the end of the channel, and that the river itself had ceased to exist. Confounded at such a termination to a stream, whose appearance justified the expectation that it would have led me through the heart of the marsh to join Mr. HUME, I commenced a most minute examination of the place, and discovered two creeks, if they deserve the name, branching, the one to the north-west, and the other to the north-east; after tracing the former a short distance, I reached its termination, and in order to assure myself that such was the case I walked round the head of it by pushing through the reeds; it being then too dark to continue where I was, I returned to a place on the river, at which I had rested during a shower, and slept there. In the morning I again went to the spot to examine the north-eastern Branch, when I was equally disappointed. I then examined the space between the two creeks, opposite to the main channel of the river, and where the bank receives the force of the current. Here I saw water in the reeds, but it was scarcely ankle deep, and was running off to the north-west quicker than the waters of the river, which had almost an imperceptible motion, I was therefore at once convinced, that it was not permanent, but had lodged there in the night, during which much rain had fallen. I next pushed my way through the reeds into the marsh, and at length clearly perceived that the waters which were perfectly sweet, after running several courses, flowed off to the north, towards which point there was an apparent declination or dip. Finding it impossible to proceed further, I regained the boat, and thence returned to the camp, under a conviction that I had reached the very spot, at which Mr. OXLEY lost the channel of the river in 1818.

“ The next day I moved to the place, but was again doubtful in what direction to proceed.

“ The marsh, at the commencement of which we now found ourselves, being the third from Mount Foster, but the second great one, seemed to extend beyond us to the north for many miles, but varying in breadth. In the evening I went in the boat up the channel, and found it at first, deep and sullen, as that of the river above. It soon however narrowed, and the weeds formed over its surface, so that I abandoned the boat, and walked along a path up it. I had not gone far when the channel divided; two smaller channels came, the one from the southern, and the other from the western parts of the marsh into it. There was an evident declination where they were, and it was at their junction the river again rallied and formed. On my return to the camp, Mr. HUME and I went down the river, but found that in about a mile it lost itself, and spread its waters over the extensive marsh before it.

“ In this extremity, I knew not what movement to make, as Mr. HUME had been checked in his progress north. I therefore determined to ascertain the nature of the country to the eastward and to the westward, that I might move accordingly; I proposed to Mr. HUME, to take a week's provisions with two attendants, and go the north-east, in order again to turn the marsh, but with the expectation that the angle formed by the junction of the Castlereagh with the Macquarie would arrest his progress, as the last was fast approaching the former.

“ I myself determined to cross the river, and to skirt the marshes on the left, and in case they turned off to the north-east, as they appeared to do, it was my intention to pursue a N. W. course into the interior, to learn the nature of it. With these views, I left the camp on the 31st of December, and did not return until the 5th of January. Having found early in my journey, from the change of soil and of timber, that I was leaving the neighbourhood of the Macquarie, I followed a N. W. course, from a more northerly one, and struck at once across the country, under an impression that Mr. HUME would have made the river again long before my return. I found, after travelling between twenty and thirty miles, the country began to rise; and, at the end of my journey, I made a hill of considerable elevation, from the summit of which I had a view of other high lands; one to the S. W. being a very fine mountain. As I had not found any water excepting in two creeks, which I had left far behind me, and as I had got on a soil which appeared incapable of holding it, I made this the termination of my journey, having exceeded 100 miles in distance from the camp, on my return to which I found Mr. HUME still absent. When he joined, he stated to me, that not making the Castlereagh as soon as he expected, he had bent down westerly for the Macquarie, and that he ended his journey at some gentle hills he had made; so that it appeared we must either have crossed each other's line of route, or that they were very near, and that want of length must alone have prevented them from crossing; but as such an assumption led to the conclusion that the Macquarie no longer existed, I determined on pursuing a middle course round the swamps, to ascertain the point; as in case the river had ended, a westerly course was the one which my instructions directed me to pursue.

“ In the immediate neighbourhood of the marshes we were obliged to sink wells for water, and it was thus early that we began to feel the want of a regular supply.

“ Having made a creek about four miles from our position, by cutting through the reeds where there was a narrow space, we pursued a westerly course over a plain, having every appearance of frequent inundation, and for four or five days held nearly the same direction; in the course of which we crossed both our tracks on the excursions we had made, which had intersected each other in a dense oak brush; thus removing the few doubts, or rather the only doubt we had as to the fate of the Macquarie, whose course we had been sent to trace. Indeed, had I not felt convinced that that river had ceased, I should not have moved westward without further examination; but we had passed through a very narrow part of the marshes, and round the greater part of them, and had not seen any hollow that could by any possible exaggeration be construed into or mistaken for the channel of a river.

“ It appears, then, that the Macquarie, flowing as it does for so many miles, through a level, and not a declining country, and having little water in it except in times of flood, loses its impetus long ere it reaches the formidable barrier that opposes its progress northwards; the soil in which the reeds grow being a stiff clay. Its waters consequently spread, until a slight declivity giving them fresh impulse, they form a channel again, but soon gaining a level, they lose their force and motion together, and spread not only over the second great marsh, but over a vast extent of the surrounding country, the breadth of ground thus subject to inundation being more than twenty miles, and its length considerably greater. Around this space there is a gentle rise, which confines the waters, while small hollows in various directions lead them out of the marshes over the adjacent plains, on which they eventually subside. On my return from the interior, I examined those parts round which I had not been, with particular attention, partly in company with Mr. HUME, and this statement was confirmed by what we saw. Thus at a distance of about twenty-five miles from Mount Foster to the

N.N. W. the river Macquarie ceases to exist, in any shape as a river; and at a distance of between fifty and sixty the marshes terminate, though the country subject to inundation from the river is of very considerable extent, as shewn by the withered bullrushes, (not reeds,) and shells, that are scattered over its surface.

“ Having executed the first part of the instructions with which I had been honored, I determined on pursuing a west, or north-west course into the interior, to ascertain the nature of it, in fulfilment of the second; but in doing this I was obliged to follow creeks, and even on their banks had to carry a supply of water, so uncertain was it that we should meet with any at the termination of our day's journey, and that what we did find would be fit to drink. Our course led us over plains immediately bordering the lower lands of the Macquarie, alternating with swamp oak, *acacia pendula*, pine, box, *eucalypti*, and many other trees of minor growth, the soil being inclined to a red loam, while the plains were generally covered with a blue shrub, though in some places they had good grass upon them. We crossed two creeks before we made the hills Mr. HUME had ascended, and which he called “ New Year's Range.” Around these hills the country appeared better—they are gentle, picturesque elevations, and are for the most part covered with verdure, and have, I fancy, a whinstone base, the rock of which they are composed being of various substances. I place New Year's Range in Lat. $30^{\circ} 21' 0''$ Long. $146^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Our course next lying north-west along a creek, led us to within 20 miles of the hill that had terminated my excursion, and as I hoped that a more leisurely survey of the country from its summit would open something favourable to our view, I struck over for it, though eventually obliged to return. From it Mr. HUME and I rode to the S. W. mountain, which I named “ D'Urban's Group,” a distance of about 40 miles, without crossing a brook or a creek, our way leading through dense *acacia* brushes, and for the most part over a desert. We saw high lands from this mountain, (which exceeds 1,300 feet in elevation, and is of sand-stone formation, and thickly covered with stunted pine,) in eight different points—the bearings of which are as follows:—

Oxley's Table Land—N. 40 E. distance 40 miles;

Small Hill—due E. very distant;

Rumker's Cone—S. 60 E. very distant;

High Land—S. E. distance 30 miles;

High Land—S. 30 E. do. 25 do.;

Long Range - S. 60 E. do. 60 do.;

Long Range—S. 72 W. do. 65 do.;

Distant Range—S. 25 W. Supposed continuation of the above.

“ It was in vain however that we looked for water. The country to the north-west, was low and unbroken, and alternated with wood and plain.

“ The country from New Year's Range to the hill I had made, and which I called “ Oxley's Table Land,” had been very fair, with good soil in many places, but with a total absence of water, except in the creeks, wherein the supply was both bad and uncertain. On our second day's journey from the former, we came to the creek on which we were moving, where it had a coarse granite bottom. The country around it improved very much in appearance, and there was abundance of good grass on the surface of it, in spite of the drought. On the right of this creek, a large plain stretches parallel to it for many miles, varying in quality of soil; near Oxley's Table Land, we passed over open forest, the prevailing timber of which was box. I have placed Oxley's Table Land in latitude $29^{\circ} 57' 30''$ —longitude $145^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

“ Finding it impracticable to move westward from the hill, I again descended on the creek, whose general course was to the north-west, in which direction we at length struck upon a river whose appear-

ance raised our most sanguine expectations. It flowed round an angle from the north-east to the north-west, and extended in long fine reaches as far as we could see. At that place it was about 60 yards broad, with banks of from 30 to 40 feet high, and it had numerous wild fowl and many pelican on its bosom, and seemed to be full of fish, while the paths of the natives on both sides, like well trodden roads, shewed how numerous they were about it. On tasting its waters, however, we found them perfectly salt, and useless to us; and as our animals had been without water the night before, this circumstance distressed us much. Our first day's journey led us past between 60 and 70 huts in one place, and on our second, we fell in with a numerous tribe of natives, having previously seen some between two creeks before we made New Year's Range. At some places, the water proving less salt than of others, our animals drank of it sparingly; and we found two small fresh water holes which served us as we passed. After tracing the river for a considerable distance, we came on brine springs in the bed of it—the banks having been encrusted with salt from the first—and as the difficulty of getting fresh water was so great, I here foresaw an end to our wanderings; and as I was resolved not to involve my party in utter distress, I halted it, on overtaking the animals, and the next morning turned back to the nearest fresh water, at a distance of 18 miles from us. Unwilling, however, to give up our pursuit, Mr. HUME and I started with two men on horseback, to trace the river as far as we could, and to ascertain what course it took; in the hopes also, that we should fall on some creek, or get more certain supplies of drinkable water. We went a distance to which the bullocks could not have been brought, and then got on a red sandy soil which at once destroyed our hopes; and as, on tasting the river water we found it salter than ever—our supply being diminished to two pints—our animals weak and purged—and having proceeded at least 40 miles from the camp, I here thought it best to yield to circumstances and to return; though I trust I shall be believed when I add, it was with extreme reluctance I did so, and had I followed the wishes of my party, I should still have continued onwards. Making a part of the river where we had slept, we staid to refresh, and in consequence of the heat of the weather were obliged to drink the water in it, which made us sick. While here, a tribe of blacks came to us and behaved remarkably well. At night we slept on a plain without water, and the next day we regained the camp, which had been visited by the natives during our absence.

“ We found the river held a south-west course, and appeared to be making for the central space between a high land, which I called “Dunlop's Range,” at Mr. HUME's request, and a lofty range to the Westward. It still continued its important appearance, having gained in breadth and in the height of its banks, while there were hundreds of pelicans and many wild fowl on it.

“ Flowing through a level country with such a channel, it may be presumed that this river ultimately assumes either a grander character, or that it adds considerably to the importance of some other stream. It had a clay bottom generally speaking, in many places semi-indurated and fast forming into sandstone, while there was a kind of talc, running in veins through the soil which composed the bank.

“ This river differs from most in the colony, in having a belt of barren land of from a quarter of a mile to two miles in breadth in its immediate neighbourhood, which is subject to overflow. This belt runs to the inland plains, where a small glacia checks the further progress of the flood. There is magnificent blue gum on both sides the river, but the right bank is evidently the most fertile, and I am mistaken greatly if there is not a beautiful country north of it.

“ Of the country over which we have passed, it is impossible for me to have formed a correct opinion under its present melancholy cir-

cumstances. It has borne the appearance of barrenness, where in even moderate rain, it might have shewn very differently, though no doubt we passed over much of both good and bad land; our animals on the whole have thriven on the food they have had, which would argue favourably for the herbage—generally speaking, I fear the timber is bad—the rough gum may be useful for knees, and such purposes, and we have seen wood for the wheelwright and the cabinet-maker, specimens of which I have procured, but none for general or household purposes.

“The creeks we have traced are different in character from those in the settled districts, inasmuch as that like the river, they have a belt of barren land near them and but little grass. They have all of them been numerously frequented by the natives, as appears from the number of muscle shells on their banks, but now having scarcely any water in them, the fish have either been taken, or are dead, and the tribes gone elsewhere for food; while the badness of the river water, has introduced a cutaneous disease among the natives of that district, which is fast carrying them off. Our intercourse with these people was incessant from the time we first met them, and on all occasions they behaved remarkably well, nor could we have seen less than two hundred and fifty of them.

“Our return is to be attributable to the want of water alone, and it is impossible for me to describe the effects of the drought on animal as well as vegetable nature. The natives are wandering in the desert, and it is melancholy to reflect on the necessity which obliges them to drink the stinking and loathsome water they do—birds sit gasping in the trees and are quite thin—the wild dog prowls about in the day-time unable to avoid us, and is as lean as he can be in a living state, while minor vegetation is dead, and the very trees are drooping. I have noticed all these things in the Journal I shall have the honour of submitting through you, for the Governor’s perusal and information, on my return. Finally, I fear our expedition will not pave the way to any ultimate benefit, although it has been the means by which two very doubtful questions, the course of the Macquarie, and the nature of our interior, have been solved; for it is beyond doubt that the interior for 250 miles beyond its former known limits to the W. N. W. so far from being a shoal sea, has been ascertained not only to have considerable elevations upon it, but is in itself a table land to all intents and purposes, and has scarcely water on its surface to support its inhabitants.

“I beg you will inform His Excellency the GOVERNOR, that I have on all occasions received the most ready and valuable assistance from Mr. HUME. His intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives, enabled him to enter into intercourse with them, and chiefly contributed to the peaceable manner in which we have journied, while his previous experience put it in his power to be of real use to me. I cannot but say he has done an essential service to future travellers, and to the Colony at large, by his conduct on all occasions since he has been with me; nor should I be doing him justice if I did not avail myself of the first opportunity of laying my sentiments before the GOVERNOR through you. I am happy to add that every individual of the party deserves my warmest approbation, and that they have one and all borne their distresses, trifling certainly, but still unusual, with cheerfulness, and that they have at all times been attentive to their duty, and obedient to their orders. The whole are in good health, and are eager again to start.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“your most obedient and most humble Servant,

“CHARLES STURT, Capt. 39th Regt.”

“The Honorable

“The Colonial Secretary.”

No. 2.

Mount Harris, 5th of March, 1829.

“SIR—It having appeared to me, that after discovering such a river as the one I have described in my letter of yesterday, His Excellency the GOVERNOR would approve of my endeavouring to regain it, there being a probability that it ultimately joins the Southern Waters, I thought of turning my steps to the Southward and Westward, and with a view to learn the nature of the country, I despatched Mr. HUME in that direction on Saturday last. He returned in three days, after having gone above forty miles from the river, and states, that he crossed two creeks, the one about twenty-five miles, the other about thirty-two distance, evidently the heads of the creeks we passed westward of the Marshes of the Macquarie. He adds, that, to the second creek the land was excellent, but that on crossing it, he got on a red soil, on which he travelled some miles further, until he saw a range of high land, bearing from him S. W. by W. when knowing from the nature of the country around him, and from the experience of our late journey, that he could not hope to find a regular supply of water in advance, and that in the present dry state of the low lands, a movement such as I had contemplated would be impracticable, he returned home. I do myself the honor, therefore, to report to you, for His EXCELLENCY’S information, that I shall proceed on Saturday next in a N. E. direction towards the Castlereagh, intending to trace that river down, and afterwards to penetrate as far to the northward and westward as possible, it being my wish to get into the country north of the more distant river, where I have expectations that there is an extensive and valuable track of country; but that in failure of the above, I shall examine the low country behind our N. W. boundaries, if I can find a sufficiency of water to enable me to do so.

“I am to inform you that in this neighbourhood the Macquarie has ceased to flow, and that it is now a chain of shallow ponds. The water is fast diminishing in it, and unless rain descends in a few weeks it will be perfectly dry.

“I am also to report, that the natives attempted the camp with the supplies before my arrival at Mount Harris, but that on the soldier with the party firing a shot, after they had thrown a stone and other of their weapons, they fled. It was in consequence of their fires, which I saw at a distance of forty miles, and which they never make on so extensive a scale, except as signals when they want to collect, and are inclined to be mischievous, that I made forced marches up, and I am led to believe my arrival was very opportune. The natives have visited us since, and I do not think they will now attempt to molest either party when we separate.

“I have the honor to be

“SIR,

“Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

“CHARLES STURT,

“Capt. 39th Regt.”

“*The Honorable*
The Colonial Secretary.”

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 18.)

Colonial Secretary’s Office, April 15th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HELY, Esquire, temporarily a Member of the Land Board; to take Place from the Commencement of the present Quarter.

By His Excellency’s Command,

ALEXANDER M’LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 19.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 27th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint **JAMES RAYMOND**, Esquire, to be Postmaster of the Colony, in the Room of **GEORGE PANTON**, Esquire, deceased, until the Pleasure of the SECRETARY of STATE shall be known.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 20.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 30th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to notify, that in consequence of Instructions from the Right Honorable the SECRETARY of STATE for the Colonies, Colonel **PATRICK LINDESAY**, of the 39th Regiment, has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council, and was this Day sworn in, and took his Seat accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 21.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, May 1st, 1829.

HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to appoint **JOHN EDYE MANNING**, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 22.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, May 1st, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to direct the Publication of the following REPORT from Captain **STURT**, 39th Regiment, dated Wellington Valley, the 16th Instant.

It appears that subsequent to Captain **STURT**'s former Report, dated the 4th March last, the Expedition had been employed in tracing the Course of the River Castlereagh, which was found to join the River discovered on the 2d of February, about 100 Miles to the Northward of Mount Harris, and in ascertaining the Nature of the Country in that Quarter

The Expedition having thus accomplished the objects for which it was employed, by ascertaining the Termination of the Rivers Macquarie and Castlereagh, and the Nature and Character of the surrounding Country; and having also discovered a River of some Magnitude, which, it is probable, when its Course shall have been more fully determined, will be found to be of Importance to the Colony; the GOVERNOR, though he regrets that the Country which has been explored does not hold out a Prospect of the advantageous Extension of the Colony in that Direction, considers its satisfactory that the Character of the Country has been ascertained, by which means a Question which has excited so much Interest has been put at rest.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR having laid before the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL Captain **STURT**'s several Reports, has much Satisfaction in thus publicly expressing the Sense which HIS EXCELLENCY entertains of the judicious Manner in which he appears to have conducted the Expedition, and the Zeal and Perseverance with which, under Circumstances of no ordinary Difficulty, he effected, in the most satisfactory Manner, the Object of his Instructions.

HIS EXCELLENCY cannot close these Remarks without thanking

Mr. HAMILTON HUME for the important Assistance he rendered in the Accomplishment of the Expedition. Captain STURT has throughout spoken of Mr. HUME'S Disposition and Services in Terms of the warmest Commendation ; and it is highly satisfactory to HIS EXCELLENCY, as it must be to Mr. HUME and his Friends, that he has contributed, as he has on this and other Occasions, to a more extensive Knowledge of his Native Country.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

“ WELLINGTON VALLEY, APRIL 16th, 1829.

“ SIR,— I do myself the honor to report to you, for the information of HIS HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, that I returned this day to Wellington Valley, with the whole of the party composing the expedition under my command.

“ I am to add that, having made the Castlereagh three days after our departure from Mount Harris, we traced that stream to its junction with the Darling, about one hundred miles to the northward of the mount. It was, however, with extreme difficulty, that we proceeded so far, in consequence of the dry state of the low lands. The Castlereagh was without water for a distance of thirty miles at a stretch, and we were obliged to search the country round for a supply. The creeks falling into the river from the northward and eastward, were dry and deserted by the native tribes, as far as we traced them up ; and the country in those directions was an unbroken level of alluvial soil, and stunted timber.

“ On making the Darling, we found the waters to be salter than below, in consequence of which I crossed it, together with Mr. HUME, and proceeded in a North West course to a considerable distance beyond it, in hopes that a change of country would have presented itself, or that we should have found water to enable us to strike into the heart of the interior ; but the ground over which we travelled, was perfectly level, and the surface of it unbroken. From the highest tree, a man I sent up reported that we were on a boundless flat, and I was ultimately obliged to return unsuccessful to the camp. We fell in with numerous tribes of Natives, but could not learn from them that any waters existed either North West of the Darling, or to the North East. The nauseous beverage we had been obliged to drink was fast diminishing, and it was impracticable for us, in turning homewards, to retrace our steps up the Castlereagh. I therefore determined in running up a central creek, which appeared to lie directly below the marshes of the Macquarie, as both Mr. HUME and myself were anxious to determine from whence it originated. We found, in tracing it, that it served to carry off the superfluous waters of that River in high floods, and was formed by the union of many channels from the reeds. The country is subject to inundation, for some miles on each side the creek, and is composed of the richest alluvial soil.

“ It will therefore appear, on the face of the chart and journal I shall have the honor of submitting for His EXCELLENCY'S information and perusal, that the superfluous waters of the Macquarie fall into a creek (MORISSET'S ponds of Mr. OXLEY), striking it nearly at right angles eight miles above where the latter falls into the Castlereagh, which river forms a junction with the Darling, about 12 miles below to the West North West, at which it was perfectly dry.

“ I am to observe, that the Macquarie Creek is so small as scarcely to deserve the name of one, and cannot therefore be said to have any title to that of the river. It, in fact, drains off the waters with so little force, as to make no impression on the creek it enters ;

nor does the Castlereagh, at its junction, make any visible impression on the Darling—detailed remarks of which I have made.

“ We passed among the Natives on the best of terms, and were frequently indebted to them for kindly acts. The cause of our return is solely to be attributed to the want of water, nor can I, in the limits of a letter, describe to you the melancholy state of the interior; indeed it would now be utterly impossible to make the Darling again, either on our former route or on our late one. Lagoons have dried up in our path, and we have exhausted pools, almost ere we could find another to enable us to move forward. The Macquarie, below the cataract, is all but dry, and has ceased to flow high above it.

“ I beg to inform you that I have continued to receive every assistance from Mr. HUME that I could desire, and that his attention has been unabated during the whole journey. The men, comprising my party, have also behaved remarkably well, in consequence of which, the cattle and horses are but little altered in condition, and are, with the exception of one horse, perfectly sound and fit for work.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,

your most obedient humble Servant,

“ CHARLES STURT, Captain, 39th Regt.”

“ *The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.*”

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 23.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 11th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR regrets to announce, that he has received a Despatch from the SECRETARY OF STATE, communicating the melancholy Intelligence of the Death of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN DOWAGER of WURTEMBERG, at Ludwigsburg, on the 6th of October last.

The Royal Standard and Union Jack will be hoisted half-mast high; the former at Dawes' Battery, and the latter at Fort Macquarie, from sun-rise to sun-set, To-morrow, and each succeeding Day, until Sunday, the 17th Instant inclusive.

HIS EXCELLENCY is pleased to appoint the Period of General Mourning to commence on Sunday, the 17th Instant, and to continue until the 17th of June next.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 24.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 11th, 1829.*

CHARLES WILSON, Esquire, the Director of Public Works, having arrived and assumed the Charge of the Department, all Reports relating thereto are, in future, to be addressed to that Officer.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 25.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, May 11th, 1829.*

THE RIGHT HONORABLE the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies has been pleased to appoint Mr. GRANVILLE WILLIAM CHETWYND STAPYLTON, to be Assistant Surveyor, in the Room of Mr. AMBROSE HALLEN, appointed Town Surveyor.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.(No. 26.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 13th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that it be notified, with reference to the Government Order, dated the 1st Instant, No. 21, announcing the Appointment of Mr. MANNING as Registrar of the Supreme Court, that JOHN STEPHEN, junior, Esquire, is to re-assume the Office of Commissioner for Valuing the Lands of the Territory, to which G. M. C. BOWEN, Esquire, had been provisionally appointed.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.(No. 27.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 20th, 1829.*

THE Officers or Superintendents in Charge of the Establishments undermentioned, are, from the 1st of July next, to transmit Quarterly Attested Accounts of Stores, and other Articles, with the exception of Rations and Clothing, direct to the Commissary of Accounts, in Duplicate, for Examination, instead of forwarding them to the Colonial Auditor, as previously ordered; viz—

Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney;

Ditto of Carters' Barracks, ditto;

Ditto of Parramatta Barracks;

Ditto of Liverpool Barracks;

Principal Matron of the Female Factory, Parramatta;

Commandant of Port Macquarie;

Ditto of Moreton Bay;

Ditto of Norfolk Island;

Ditto of King George's Sound;

Superintendent of Grose Farm and Longbottom;

Ditto of Emu Plains;

Ditto of Bathurst;

Ditto of Wellington Valley;

Surgeon in Charge of the Civil Hospital, Sydney;

Ditto Parramatta;

Ditto Windsor;

Ditto Liverpool;

Ditto Bathurst;

Ditto Newcastle;

Master Attendant;

Governor of the Gaol, Sydney;

Superintendent of the Phoenix Hulk Prison

Gaoler, Parramatta

Ditto, Windsor;

Ditto, Liverpool;

Ditto, Penrith;

Ditto, Bathurst;

Ditto, Newcastle.

} with the Excep-
tion of Accounts
of Medicines.

2. These Accounts are to be made up Quarterly; viz.
From the 25th December to the 24th March;
25th March 24th June;
25th June 24th September;
25th September 24th December;

except the first Quarter, which will commence the 1st July next, and be closed the 24th September.

3- The Quantity of each Article in Charge on the First Day of each Quarter is distinctly to be stated in these Accounts; those issued or

expended in the Course of the Quarter ; and the Remains on the last Day of it.

4. Boards of Survey are to be held on the 1st of July next, for the purpose of ascertaining the Quantities in Possession on that Day ; and the Report of the Board will form the first Voucher to the account. Subsequently these Surveys will take place Annually on the 25th December in each year, as heretofore, agreeably to the Regulations of the 1st of January, 1827.

5. The Accounts are to be punctually completed within Fourteen Days at the furthest, after the Close of the Period for which they are made up, and to be despatched by the very first Opportunity thereafter, directed to the "*Commissary of Accounts, Sydney.*"

6. The General Instructions which were conveyed in the Colonial Secretary's Circular Letter of the 26th April, 1827, No. 23, are to be attended to in making up the Accounts to be rendered from the 1st of July.

7. The several Officers and Superintendents of the Establishments before mentioned are readily and promptly to afford every Explanation relating to their Accounts, which may at any Time be required of them by the Commissary of Accounts ; and to conform to any further Directions that he may find necessary on their Examination.

8. All Requisitions for Stores and other Articles required for the Service of the several Departments above enumerated, are to be forwarded, after the 1st of July next, to the Commissary of Accounts, instead of to the Auditor as formerly,

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER,

(No. 28.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 27th, 1829.*

NUMEROUS Applications having been made, for Allotments of Land in various Townships of the Interior ; HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, that the following Regulations for the laying out of the same, and for securing regularity in the Buildings, shall be published for general Information ; viz.

1. The several Towns throughout the Colony are to be divided into four Classes, with Relation to the Advantages of Situation ; namely,

1st. Sydney ;

2nd. Sea-port Towns ;

3rd. Towns situated at the Head of Navigable Waters ; and

4th. Inland Towns.

2. The Streets, wherever practicable from the Nature of the Ground, are to be made Rectilinear ; and the Cross Streets are to be laid down at Right Angles to the Main Streets.

3. The Width, to be reserved for Main Streets, is to be One Hundred Feet, consisting of Eighty Feet Carriage Way, and a Foot-path, on each side, of Ten Feet. In Cross, or inferior Streets, the Width is to be Eighty-four Feet, that is, a Carriage-way of Sixty-six Feet, and a Foot-path on each side, of Nine Feet. Within these Limits no Steps or Projections of any kind will be allowed.

4. The Distance from the Foot-path in every Street, at which all Persons will be required to Build, will be exactly Fourteen Feet, and the open Space thus left is to be appropriated exclusively to an Open Verandah, or such Plantation as may be desired. The Distance, therefore, between the opposite Houses, will be One Hundred and Twenty-eight Feet in the Main Streets, and One Hundred and Twelve Feet in the Cross or inferior Streets.

5. With the View of preserving a general continuity of Line, the above-mentioned Space of Fourteen Feet, in Front of the Houses,



will be required to be enclosed with an Open Fence, or where it may be desirable to have free Ingress and Egress, as to Shops, &c. by Posts, ten feet apart.

6. In order to preserve uniformity, Notice must be given to the Director of Public Works, before commencing any Building visible from the Street; and the Door-Sell of each Building must be one Foot above the level of the Crown of the Street, immediately opposite to such Door.

7. Grantees will be required to make, and to maintain in good Repair, a Flagged Foot-path opposite to their respective Allotments, when so required by the Director of Public Works, or other Person duly appointed for that purpose.

8. Grantees will likewise be required to construct Drains, from any Buildings which they may erect, leading to the nearest Main Sewer.

9. The Government will reserve to itself the Right of making Drains and Sewers through any Allotment, on remunerating the Grantee for the Damage which any Building may sustain thereby.

10. Each Allotment will consist, as nearly as the Nature of the Ground and other accidental Circumstances will permit, of half an Acre of Land. Those in the Main Streets will have a Frontage of One Chain, and a Depth of Five Chains; those in the Cross or inferior Streets, a Front of Two and a Half Chains, and a Depth of two Chains. The distance therefore between the Main Streets, will be Ten Chains.

11. The extent of Ground, given to any one Individual, will be any Number not exceeding four of the above-mentioned Allotments, according to the Means and Respectability of the Applicant.

12. The Form to be observed, in applying for Town Allotments, and the Conditions on which they will be granted, will be notified at a future opportunity.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER,

(No. 29.) Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 29th, 1829.

IN furtherance of the Regulations for securing the Regularity and Improvement of Towns, published in the Government Order, dated the 27th Instant, No. 28, HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has directed it to be notified, that Applications for Town Allotments are to be made in future according to the annexed form. If approved, a *Grant* of the Fee-simple will be given, under the following Conditions, it not being the Intention of the Government to issue *Leases* in future; viz.

1. That the rates of Annual Quit-rent in the several Classes of Towns shall be as under, namely,

1st. Sydney, Six-pence per Square Perch;

2nd. Sea-port Towns, Five-pence per Perch;

3rd. Towns at the Head of Navigable Waters, Four-pence per Perch;

4th. Inland Towns, Two-pence per Perch.

2. That the said Quit-rents shall be unredeemable for ever, but that they shall not commence until Seven Years after Date of the Authority to take Possession, except in the Towns of Sydney, Parramatta, and Windsor.

3. That the Grantee shall complete a permanent Dwelling-house, Store, or other suitable Building, within Three Years after obtaining Authority to take Possession.

4. That he shall construct Drains from every Building he may erect, leading into the nearest common Drain or Sewer.

5. That the Government shall have the Power of conducting through the Allotment all Drains and Sewers required for the public Convenience, on giving Three Months' Notice, and paying for the Damages which any Building may sustain thereby, at a Valuation to be fixed by Arbitration.

6. That the Government shall, as at present, have the Power of resuming any Part, or the Whole, of the Land, if required at any Time for Public Purposes, or giving Twelve Month's Notice, and paying for the Fee Simple and the Buildings at a Valuation, which is to be fixed by Arbitration.

7. That in every Case of Arbitration, one Arbitrator shall be Appointed by the Government and the other by the Individual interested, with Liberty for these two to elect a third as Umpire, in the Event of their disagreeing. But that if the Individual refuse or neglect to appoint an Arbitrator within One Month after being required to do so, the Government shall have the Power of appointing both.

8. That the Grantee shall observe the general Regulations for the Order and Regularity of Towns, contained in the Government Order of the 27th Instant, above referred to, and such others as may be deemed Expedient from Time to Time.

9. That the Deed of Grant and all Claim to the Land and Buildings shall be forfeited, if the Deed be not taken up, and the Fees paid, within Six Months' after Notice being given in the Gazette, or otherwise, of its being ready for Delivery.

10. That in the Event of a Breach of any of the foregoing Conditions, or of the prescribed Quit-rent being at any Time Twenty Days in Arrear, the Land and Buildings shall be forfeited, and it shall be lawful for the Government, upon giving One Month's Notice, to re-enter and re-grant the same.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

FORM.

* Write Christian Application of *
and Surnames le- of †
gibly, and at full of Ground in the Town of
length.

for an A llotment

† State accurately

Dated

the usual place of Sir, I beg you will be pleased to submit to His Excellency the
residence, that the GOVERNOR, my application for the Allotment of Ground, in the
reply may be duly Town of which is marked in the
forwarded. map of the Surveyor General, as No. , upon which it is my
intention to build immediately.

I am Twenty-one Years of Age, and the following is a Statement of the Town
Allotments which I have already received, and of the Buildings respectively erected
thereon, with their value, viz.

Date of obtaining Allotment.	Name of Town.	Extent of Allotment.			Description of Buildings erected.	Value of Buildings.		
		Ac.	Ro.	P.		£	s.	d.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient humble Servant.

‡ To be signed by ‡ We hereby certify that the Applicant for the Allotment above
two Magistrates or mentioned, has been known to us for
Persons of known that he is a Person of respectable character, of the full Age of
respectability. Twenty One Years, and possesses the means of duly improving
the Ground now requested. We therefore respectfully recommend him to the
favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 30.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, June 8th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to direct that the follow-
ing List of certain Parcels of Land in the town of Sydney, which
have been heretofore reserved for Public Purposes, shall be published
for general Information; Of which all Parties concerned are hereby re-
quired to take Notice accordingly: viz.

1. Commencing at the West end of Campbell-street, bounded
on the North-West by the Road leading to Parramatta as far as the
Botany Bay Road; on the West, by that Road to the Boundary of Dr.
Redfern's Land; on the South, by that Boundary to Daniel Cooper's
Land; on the East, by that Land to the Church of England Burial
Ground; on the South, by Daniel Cooper's Northern Boundary to
Elizabeth-street; on the East, by Elizabeth-street to Campbell-street;
and on the North by Campbell-street to the commencing corner.

2. A small triangular Piece of Land, commencing at the
South-West Corner of Greville's Allotment in Elizabeth-street;
bounded on the North by that Allotment; on the East, by the
Western Boundary of the Surry Hill Farms; and on the West by
Elizabeth-street to the commencing corner.

3. Commencing at the corner of Elizabeth-street, and a Road leading to Mr. Mackaness's Land; bounded on the South by that Road; on the East, by Mr. Mackaness's Land; on the North, by a Water-course; and on the West by Elizabeth-street to the commencing corner.

4. The Site of the new Watch-house, situated at the corner of Liverpool-street and Upper Pitt-street; on the South side of the former, and the East side of the latter.

5. The Site of the present Watch-house No. 4, situated at the corner of Liverpool-street and George-street; on the South side of the former, and the East side of the latter.

6. A small Piece of Land on the Parramatta Road, between Dr. Harris's Ultimo Estate, and the Stream which divides Harris and Dickson; extending (50) fifty Feet Southwards from the centre of the Bridge, and from the Road to the Water, Westerly.

7. Commencing at the Corner of Kent-street and Bathurst-street; bounded on the West by Kent-street to Hely's Southern Boundary; on the North, by that Boundary to the Corner of the Brick Wall of the Old Burial Ground; on the West, by that Wall to Druitt-street; on the North, by Druitt-street to George-street; on the East, by George-street to Bathurst-street; and on the South by Bathurst-street to the commencing Corner.

8. Commencing at the Corner of Druitt-street and George-street; bounded on the South by Druitt-street to York-street; on the West, by York-street to Market-street; on the North, by Market-street to George-street; and on the East by George-street to the commencing Corner.

9. Commencing at the North-East Corner of Blaxland's Allotment on the West side of Sussex-street; bounded on the South by that Allotment to Darling Harbour; on the West and North, by the Waters of that Harbour to Sussex-street; and on the East by Sussex-street to the commencing Corner.

10. The site of the present Watch-house, No. 6, situated at the Corner of Clarence-street and Erskine-street; on the West side of the former, and the North side of the latter.

11. Commencing at the Corner of Barrack-lane and York-street; bounded on the North by Barrack-lane to Simmon's buildings; on the East, by a line about (210) Two hundred and ten Links; on the South by a line about (228) Two hundred and twenty-eight links to York-street; and on the West by York-street to the commencing corner.

12. Commencing at the Corner of Barrack-lane and Clarence-street; bounded on the West by the Barrack-wall in Clarence-street; on the North by that Wall to George-street; on the East by the Wall in George-street; and on the South by the Wall in Barrack-lane to the commencing Corner.

13. Commencing at the Northern Gate of the Military Barracks; bounded on the South by the Barrack-wall, and a continued line to Kent-street; on the West, by Kent street to M'Arthur's Boundary; on the North, by that Boundary to Prince's-street; then by Prince's-street to Charlotte-place, and by the Northern side of Charlotte-place; and on the South-East by the Road leading from George-street to the Northern Gate of the Barracks.

14. A small triangular piece of Land, situated between M'Arthur's and Jenkins's Allotments, on the West side of Kent-street.

15. A small triangular piece of Land on the North side of Burrows' Allotment, on the East side of Kent-street.

16. Commencing at the Corner of Prince's-street, and Essex-street; bounded on the North by Essex-street, as far as the fence in front of the Military Hospital; on the East by Fort-street, until it

meets the winding road leading to the Stone Quarry; on the North and West by that road, to the South-East corner of Matthew Bryce's Allotment; on the North, by the Southern boundary of that allotment, to the waters of Darling Harbour; on the West, by those waters to the Northern boundary of Bowling's Allotment; on the South, by that allotment, crossing the aforesaid winding road to the back-wall of the Military Hospital; on the West, by that wall to the South-west corner of the same; on the South, by that wall and a continued line to Prince's-street; and on the East by that Street to the commencing corner.

17. Commencing at the North-East corner of Leighton's Land; bounded on the West by that Land to the winding Road leading from the Windmills; on the South, by that Road and the Quarry Road to Kent-street; on the East, by that Street to the Waters of Port Jackson; and on the North by those Waters to the commencing corner, excluding two small Allotments on the West side of Kent-street.

18. A Piece of Land situated at the North end of Prince's-street; bounded on the North by Campbell's Allotment; on the West by the Reserve described as No. 16 above; on the South by a Line (175) one hundred and seventy-five Links to Prince's-street; and on the East by that Street (210) two hundred and ten Links.

19. Commencing at the-North West corner of Cunyngham's Allotment, on the East side of the Continuation of George-street; bounded on the South by that Allotment to the Waters of Sydney Cove; on the East, and North, and West, by the Waters of that Cove and Port Jackson to the Northern boundary of Jones and Walker's Allotment; and on the South and West by that Allotment and the continuation of George-street, leading from the Slaughter-house to the commencing corner.

20. All the Land in front of the Buildings on (4) four Allotments on the West side of Cumberland-street: extending South from the Premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. Panton, about (450) four hundred and fifty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

21. All the Land in front of the Buildings on (4) four Allotments on the West side of Cumberland-street; extending North from Frazer's-lane about (250) two hundred and fifty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

22. All the Land in front of the Buildings on (7) seven Allotments on the West side of Cumberland-street; extending North from Charlotte-place, about (520) five hundred and twenty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

23. The Site of the present Watch-house, No. 2, on the East side of Cumberland-street.

24. All the Land in front of the Line of Buildings on (3) three Allotments on the East side of Cumberland-street, extending North from Frazer's-lane about (185) one hundred and eighty-five Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

25. The Allotment, bounded on the West by Cumberland-street; on the North by Argyle-street; and on the East by Gloucester-street, about (130) one hundred and thirty Links.

26. All the Land in Front of the Buildings on (4) four Allotments on the West side of Gloucester-street, extending North from Frazer's-lane about (320) three hundred and twenty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

27. All the Land in front of the Buildings on (3) three Allotments on the West side of Gloucester-street, extending South from Frazer's-lane about (350) three hundred and fifty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

28. The (2) two Allotments on the North side of Essex-street, extending from Cumberland-street to Gloucester-street, or so much thereof as is an Encroachment on the Street.

29. The (2) two Allotments on the North side of Essex-street, extending from Gloucester-street to Harrington-street, or so much thereof as is an Encroachment on the Street.

30. All the Land in front of the Line of Buildings on (4) four Allotments on the West side of Harrington-street, extending South from Frazer's-lane about (250) two hundred and fifty Links, and being an Encroachment on the Street.

31. A small Piece of Land at the back of Davis's Allotment, on the East side of the South End of Harrington-street.

32. The (2) two Allotments on the East of Harrington-street, extending South from the Wharf Lane, about (200) two hundred Links.

33. The Site of the present Watch-house, No. 1, on the East side of Harrington-street.

34. Commencing at the corner of Argyle-street and George-street; bounded on the North by Argyle-street, to the Allotment at present occupied by Ryan; on the West by that Allotment to its South-East corner; on the South, by a Line from thence to George-street; and on the East, by George-street to the commencing corner.

35. Commencing at the South-West corner of Campbell's Allotment; bounded on the North by the Southern boundary of that Allotment to the Waters of Sydney Cove; on the East, by those Waters to Nicholls's Allotment; on the South, by that Allotment to George-street; and on the West by that Street to the commencing corner.

36. Commencing at the North-East corner of the Gaol-wall; bounded on the East by George-street to Essex-street; on the South, by Essex-street to Harrington-street; on the West, by Harrington-street to the Premises of the late Mr. Jenkins; and on the North by the Southern boundary of those Premises to the commencing corner.

37. Commencing at the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place; bounded on the South by Charlotte-place to the Premises of the late Mr. Howe; on the West and North by those Premises to George-street; and on the East by George-street to the commencing corner.

38. Commencing at the corner of George-street and Bridge-street; bounded on the North and East by Bridge-street, Macquarie-place, and Tank-street to Hunter's-street; on the South, by Hunter-street to the Eastern boundary of Richard Cheer's Allotment; on the West by that boundary, and a continued Line to the South-East corner of the Lumber-yard; and on the South and West by the boundary of that Establishment, and George-street, to the commencing corner.

39. Commencing at the North-West corner of Mrs. Reiby's Buildings in George-street; bounded on the South by the Northern boundary of those Buildings to the Water-Course which supplies the Tanks; on the East, by that Water-Course to the Premises occupied as the Wellington Inn; on the North by those Premises to George-street; and on the West by that Street to the commencing corner.

40. A small Allotment at the South-East corner of Bligh-street, and on the North side of Hunter-street, at present occupied by two or three small cottages.

41. The vacant Allotment situated at the corner of Bent-street and Macquarie-street.

42. Commencing at the corner of Macquarie-street and East King-street; bounded on the East by Macquarie-street; on the North and West by a Stone Wall; and on the South by East King-street, to the commencing corner.

43. Commencing at the corner of Elizabeth-street and Liverpool-street; bounded on the South by Liverpool-street to the Western

boundary of the Woolloomoolloo Estate; on the East, by that boundary to Woolloomoolloo Bay, and the Waters of that Bay to its Western Head-land in the Harbour of Port Jackson; on the North, by the Waters of Port Jackson, Farm Cove, and the East side of Sydney Cove to the North-West corner of Mrs. Reibey's Allotment; on the South by the Northern boundary of that Allotment to Macquarie-place; on the West, by Macquarie-place, Bent-street, and Macquarie-street, to East King-street; on the North, by East King-street to Elizabeth-street; and on the West, by Elizabeth-street to the commencing corner, but excluding the two Allotments between the Walls of the Civil Hospital and the School of Industry.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 30. A.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, June 1st, 1829.

THE following Regulations, for the *Annual Survey of Public Stores* in the Civil Departments of the Public Service, are to be observed in addition to those published on 1st January, 1827; viz.

1. The Report is always to be made out in Triplicate, and transmitted by the Board, in the first instance, to the Auditor General. If prepared in the proper form, that Officer will immediately forward it to the Colonial Secretary, to be submitted for the approval of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR. But if inconsistent with the Regulations, he will return it to the Board for correction.

2. In the column of the Report which is left open for remarks, the Board will specify the particular manner in which they recommend each "*Repairable Article*" to be disposed of; whether to be repaired at the Establishment to which it belongs, or to be transferred to the Commissariat for that purpose, or to be sent to some other Public Department, where the work can be completed at less expence, than if contracted for by the Commissariat; as for instance, Linen, Blankets, &c. to the Female Factory; Furniture, Camp Equipage, Tools, &c. to the Department of Public Works; Flags, Sails, Nets, &c. to the Dock-yard.

3. The Board will, in like manner, specify on the face of their Report in what way they recommend each "*Unserviceable Article*" to be disposed of, whether to be destroyed, or put up to Sale; whether, in their opinion, any of the Articles will be serviceable for the use of the Black Natives; and also, at an Out-station, whether those recommended to be sold or destroyed can be removed to Sydney, or from their perishable nature, or other cause, must necessarily be disposed of on the spot. They will likewise, whenever practicable, cause every Article condemned, or recommended for Sale, to be marked in some conspicuous manner with the broad arrow inverted, thus \times so as to prevent its being again brought forward in any Survey, and to prove at any subsequent period, that the Sale was authorised. An exact description of this mark should be inserted in their Report.

4. When approved by HIS EXCELLENCY, the Report will be returned in Triplicate to the President of the Board, who will assemble the Members to Witness the destruction of the Articles which cannot be removed to Sydney for that purpose, giving previous notice to the Person in Charge of the Establishment, and taking care that the several Articles are *identified*. The Board will insert a Minute of this having been done in their presence, at the foot of their former proceedings; and afterwards, two Copies of their

Report are to be delivered to the Person in charge, for the support of his Accounts, and the third Copy to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

5. The Articles recommended by the Board to be repaired at other Public Establishments, are to be transmitted accordingly, with certified Extracts of the Report.

6. The Articles recommended to be sold on the spot, as being unfit for removal, are to be given in charge to the nearest Commissariat Officer, with a certified Extract of the Report, in order to their being advertised and put up to Sale, as may be arranged by the Deputy Commissary General.

7. All other Articles, whether Repairable or Unserviceable, are also to be delivered to the Commissariat Officer, agreeably to the recommendations of the Board, and accompanied by a certified Extract of the Report; and are to be forwarded by him, without delay, to the General Depôt in Sydney.

8. Once a Quarter, or as often as the Deputy Commissary General shall think fit, the Director of Public Works, on being applied to by that Officer, will instruct the Foremen of the several Trades in the Sydney Lumber Yard to inspect the condemned Articles, and report whether they can suggest any method whereby any of them can be rendered available for the Public Service. Their Report, if it meets the concurrence of the Director of Works, will be forwarded by him to the Colonial Secretary; and if approved of by HIS EXCELLENCY, will be carried into effect by the Deputy Commissary General.

9. The Deputy Commissary General will likewise cause the remaining condemned Articles to be destroyed in the presence of competent Persons, who will certify accordingly; and he will of course take care that those recommended to be sold are so disposed of agreeably to the Regulations, being first conspicuously marked as above directed, to secure them from future confiscation.

10. The Persons in charge of the several Establishments to be surveyed, will make application to the Colonial Secretary some short time previous, for the appointment of a Board, specifying at the same time, the Officers of whom in their opinion it may be most conveniently composed.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 31.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, June 26th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, has been pleased to cause it to be notified, that the Services of Mr. JOHN STEPHEN, Junior, as Justice of the Peace of this Territory, have been dispensed with.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(No. 32.) *Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, July 4th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. GEORGE INNES to Act as Commissioner for Apportioning the Territory, in the Room of Mr. JOHN STEPHEN, Junior, until the Pleasure of the Right Honorable the SECRETARY of STATE shall be known; to bear Date the 1st Instant.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M·LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, January 14th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that it be notified, for the Information of all concerned, that the SECRETARY of STATE has signified, in his Despatch dated 4th August 1828, No. 20, that the Duty on the Importation into Great Britain of Kangaroo Skins, has, by a late Act of Parliament, been reduced from 20 per Cent. to 5 per Cent. *ad valorem*.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, January 21st, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint JOHN DULHUNTY, Esquire, to be Coroner for the District of Parramatta, in the room of Mr. BEDDEK, who has resigned.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, January 30th, 1829.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR hereby gives Notice, that the following Rules and Regulations for the Conduct and Despatch of Business in the Supreme Court, which have been prepared by His HONOR the CHIEF JUSTICE, have been transmitted to England for His MAJESTY'S Confirmation and Allowance, as required by the Order of the KING in COUNCIL, dated the 19th Day of October 1824.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

I, FRANCIS FORBES, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, do hereby certify, that the several Rules and Regulations hereunto annexed, being Three in Number, for the Conduct and Despatch of Business in the said Court, are truly and faithfully copied from the original Rules and Regulations made by me, in Pursuance of His MAJESTY'S Order in Council in such Case made, and remaining of Record in the Office of the said Court.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed, this 19th Day of December, in the 9th Year of the Reign of His Majesty King GEORGE the FOURTH, and in the Year of our Lord 1828.

FRANCIS FORBES, (L. S.)

Chief Justice, N. S. W.

It is ordered, that so much of the Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court, made and published on the Thirty-first Day of July, 1828, as relates to the Notice of Trial in undefended Cases thereby required to be given to the Defendant, shall be, and the same is hereby revoked.

It is further ordered, that upon the Copy of every Summons intended to be served upon the Defendant, in any Action, there shall be written a Notice to the Effect following :—

C. D. (meaning the Defendant) you are required to take Notice, that unless you appear at the Office of the Supreme Court, at the Return of this Summons, and plead to the Declaration of this Cause within Eight Days thereafter, Judgment will be entered against you, and the Court will, on the Day of (the first Day of the next Term), or as soon as after as may be convenient, proceed to

*enquire into and assess Damages in this Action. Dated the
Day of* 18 .

Yours, &c.

E. F.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

It is further ordered, that in Case such Summons as aforesaid cannot be served personally upon the Defendant, the same may be left at his or her usual Place of Abode with some competent Person, then and there being and undertaking to deliver the same to such Defendant; and that Judgment for default of Plea in any Action shall in no Case be entered, unless the Plaintiff shall file an Affidavit in the Court, setting forth that the Defendant had a known and usual Place of Abode within the Jurisdiction of the Court, and that such Summons as aforesaid had been left at the same, with some competent Person who then and there undertook to deliver the same to the Defendant.

FRANCIS FORBES,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, February 12th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint SAMUEL NORTH, Esquire, to be a Magistrate of the Territory.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, February 17th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint ANDREW GIBSON, Esquire, to be a Magistrate of the Territory.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, February 20th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR is pleased to notify, that the Resignation of JOHN BRABYN, Esquire, as Magistrate, has been accepted; and that

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esquire, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Territory.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, February 24th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint ALEXANDER KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esquire, to be a Magistrate of the Territory.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, March 25th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR hereby gives Notice, that the following *GENERAL RULES for the Regulation and Government of the Gaol and Phoenix Hulk*, at Sydney, which have been prepared

by His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, have been transmitted to the SECRETARY of STATE, for the King's Allowance, in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council, dated 19th October, 1824.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

I, FRANCIS FORBES, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, do hereby certify, that the several Rules and Regulations hereunto annexed, being Forty-nine in Number, for the Government of the Gaol and Hulk respectively, at Sydney, are truly and faithfully copied from the original Rules and Regulations made by me, in Pursuance of HIS MAJESTY'S Order in Council in such Case made and remaining of Record in the Office of the said Court.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed, this 5th Day of August, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, and in the Year of our Lord 1828.

(Signed)

FRANCIS FORBES,
Chief Justice, New South Wales.

GENERAL RULES,

FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S GAOL AND PHOENIX HULK, AT SYDNEY.

Classification of Prisoners. IT IS ORDERED, That the several Prisoners confined within the Gaol and Phoenix Prison Hulk, be distributed into distinct and separate Classes, as follows:—

1st. Debtors and others confined for Contempt on Civil Processes.

2d. Prisoners committed on Charges of Felony or Misdemeanor, or for want of Sureties, and Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanors.

3d. Prisoners convicted of Felony.

Debtors' Wards. THAT the Apartments or Wards in the Gaol heretofore appropriated to the Confinement of Debtors, under the Rule of the Supreme Court, in such Case made and provided, shall continue to be used for Debtors and Persons confined for Contempt in Civil Process.

Female Prisoners' Wards. That the Apartments or Wards in the Gaol, heretofore appropriated to the Confinement of Female Prisoners, shall be applied to the safe Custody of such Female Prisoners as shall be committed or convicted on Charges of Felony or Misdemeanor respectively.

Infirmary for Sick Persons. THAT a convenient and suitable Apartment within the Gaol shall be set apart and appropriated as an Infirmary, for the Reception of sick and diseased Prisoners of the Male Sex.

Condemned Cells. THAT the several Cells, commonly called the Condemned Cells, within the Gaol, shall be exclusively appropriated for the safe Custody of Prisoners, upon whom Sentence of Death shall have been passed.

Other Parts of Prison. THAT the other Parts of the Gaol, not herein before otherwise appropriated, shall be used for the safe Custody of all other Prisoners not committed in Execution of some Sentence for Felony.

Appropriation of Phoenix Hulk. THAT the Prison Ship in the Harbour of Sydney, commonly called the Phoenix Hulk, shall be exclusively appropriated to the safe custody of convicted Male Felons and Male Prisoners, under Sentence or Order of Transportation, unless otherwise expressly directed by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Cleanliness. THAT the Walls, Ceilings, Passages, and Cells of the said Prison and Hulk respectively, used by the Prisoners, shall be lime-washed at least once in each and every Year, and oftener if requisite; and that all the Wards, Cells, and Passages used by the Prisoners, shall be daily swept, cleansed, and ventilated, and all Filth and Rubbish

collected in the same be removed to the Place appropriated for that Purpose.

Health. THAT all Prisoners confined within the said Prison and Hulk respectively, shall be allowed as much Air and Exercise as may be deemed proper (consistently with their safe Custody) for the Preservation of Health; and for such Purpose, Places shall be allotted for the different Classes respectively, as Circumstances will permit; and that each Class shall be provided with a Privy, and furnished with a sufficient Supply of good Water.

Garnish. THAT no Money, or other valuable Thing, under the Name of Garnish, or under any other Name, shall be taken from any Prisoner, on his or her entrance into, or Departure from, the said Prison or Hulk respectively, under any Pretence whatsoever.

Gaming. THAT no Gaming whatsoever shall be permitted in the said Gaol and Hulk respectively: and that the Keepers thereof respectively shall seize and destroy all Dice, Cards, or other Instruments of Gaming, found in the possession of any of the Prisoners.

Fighting or disorderly Conduct. THAT any Prisoner found quarrelling, fighting, or otherwise disturbing the Peace and good Order of the said Prison or Hulk respectively, may, upon due Enquiry into his Conduct, by the Keepers of the said Prison or Hulk respectively, be forthwith placed in solitary Confinement, and kept and detained there for Twenty-four Hours, and no longer, unless with the express Approbation, in Writing, of the Sheriff, so that such Confinement does not exceed one Week.

Solitary Confinement. THAT within the said Prison and Hulk respectively, Cells, or Apartments adapted to solitary Confinement, shall be provided and set apart for the Punishment of refractory Prisoners, and for the reception of such Persons as by Law may be confined therein.

Admission of Food, Clothing &c. into Gaol. THAT Prisoners, whether confined for Debt or before Trial for any supposed Crime or Offence, shall be allowed to procure for themselves, and to receive at proper Hours, any Food, Bedding, Clothing, or other necessaries, subject to a strict Examination by the Keeper of the said Prison and Hulk, in order to prevent Extravagance and Luxury within the said Prison and Hulk; and all Articles of Clothing and Bedding shall be Examined, in order that it may be ascertained that such Articles are not likely to communicate Infection or facilitate Escape.

Clothing and Bedding. THAT any Prisoner wilfully destroying, injuring, or making away with any Bedding, Clothing, or Wearing Apparel, provided at the Public Expence, for his or her Use in the said Gaol or Hulk respectively, shall, upon due Enquiry into his or her Conduct in that Behalf, by the Keepers of the said Prison or Hulk respectively, be forthwith placed in solitary Confinement, and kept and detained there for any Time not exceeding Forty-eight Hours, unless with the express Approbation in Writing, of the Sheriff, so that such Confinement does not exceed Fourteen Days.

Admission of Prisoners' Friends. THAT the Keeper of the said Gaol shall admit, at all proper Times and Seasons, and under proper Restrictions, to be regulated by the Sheriff, Persons with whom Prisoners committed for Trial may be desirous of communicating.

Divine Service. THAT all Prisoners confined in the said Gaol and Hulk respectively shall attend Divine Service as often as thereunto required by the Chaplains appointed to attend the said Gaol and Hulk respectively.

Spiritual Consolation. THAT Prisoners under Sentence of Death may, at all proper Times and Seasons, receive Spiritual Consolation according to the Faith they shall profess, and as they shall desire to have administered to them by the Ministers of their Religion.

Death of Prisoners. THAT, upon the Death of any Prisoner within the said Gaol or Hulk respectively, Notice thereof in Writing

shall be given forthwith by the Keeper or Keepers thereof respectively, to the Coroner for Sydney, and to the nearest Relative of the deceased, where practicable.

Coroner's Inquest. THAT in Case the Coroner shall hold an Inquest on the Body of any Prisoner who shall have died within the said Prison and Hulk respectively, none of the Prisoners confined within the said Prison or Hulk shall be Jurors on such Inquest.

Prisoners condemned to suffer Death. THAT Prisoners condemned to suffer Death, for any Offence other than wilful Murder, shall remain in the condemned Cells until the Sentence is executed or commuted; their Friends shall have access to them at all seasonable Times; their Diet shall be the Prison Allowance only; and they shall be allowed to walk a short Time every Day, under sufficient Guard, in the Yard attached to their Cells.

Transports. THAT Prisoners sentenced to be transported, or under Order for Transportation, shall, as soon as convenient after Sentence pronounced or Order given, be removed from the said Gaol to the said Prison Hulk, there to remain until the Sentence or Order can be carried into Execution.

Keeper's Duties. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively shall, as far as may be practicable, visit every Ward, and see every Prisoner, and inspect every Cell, once at least in every Twenty-four Hours.

Journal to be kept. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively shall keep a Journal, in which they shall record all Punishments inflicted by their Authority, or by that of the Sheriff, and the Cause thereof, and the Day when such Punishments shall have taken place, and all other Occurrences of Importance within the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, which Journal shall be laid before the Supreme Court, on the first day in each and every Criminal Session of the said Court throughout the Year.

Use of Irons. THAT no Prisoner shall be kept in Irons by the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, except in Cases of urgent and absolute Necessity, and the Particulars of every such Case shall be forthwith entered in the Keeper's Journal, and Notice forthwith given to the Sheriff; and the Keepers respectively shall not continue the Use of Irons on any Prisoner longer than Four Days, without an Order in Writing, from the Sheriff, specifying the Cause thereof, which Order shall be preserved by the Keepers respectively, as their Warrant respectively for the same.

Report as to state of Prison. THAT the Keepers respectively of the said Gaol and Hulk shall make a Report, in Writing, of the actual State and Condition of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, and of the Number and Description of Prisoners confined therein, to the Supreme Court, on the first Day of each and every Criminal Sessions, holden in the said Court throughout the Year.

Spirituos, or Fermented Liquors. THAT the Keepers respectively of the said Gaol and Hulk shall not sell, use, lend, or give away, or knowingly permit or suffer to be sold, used, or lent, or given away, in the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, or brought into the same respectively, any spirituous or fermented Liquor; and no Prisoner, confined within the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall be allowed the Use of any spirituous or fermented Liquor without the Consent, in Writing, of the Sheriff, or Visiting Surgeon, being first had and obtained.

Conduct of Keepers. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall exercise their powers, with temper, and without favour, partiality, or personal resentment. They must not strike a Prisoner,

unless in self-defence, and shall require and enforce humanity and good temper towards the Prisoners from the Turnkeys and subordinate Officers within the said Gaol and Hulk respectively.

Turnkeys, Divine Service. THAT the Turnkeys and other subordinate Officers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall be present at Divine Worship with the Prisoners, unless their presence be otherwise required for the security of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively.

Turnkeys not to be Absent without Leave. THAT the Turnkeys and other subordinate Officers shall not be absent from the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, without the special Permission of the Keepers thereof respectively, being first had and obtained.

Turnkeys not to strike Prisoners. THAT the Turnkeys, and other subordinate Officers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall not strike any Prisoner, unless in self-defence.

Turnkeys not to sell to Prisoners. That the Turnkeys and other subordinate Officers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall not sell, directly or indirectly, any Article of Provision or Clothing, or other Description of Goods, or receive from the Prisoners, on any Pretence whatever, any Sum of Money, or other valuable Thing.

Misbehaviour of Turnkeys. THAT the Turnkeys and other subordinate Officers, shall discharge such Duties as may be ordered by the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, by whom respectively they may, for Disobedience of Orders, or improper Behaviour, be suspended from their Situations.

Time of locking up and unlocking. THAT the Wards and Cells in the said Prison not herein otherwise specially mentioned, shall be unlocked at Sun-rise throughout the Year, and the Prisoners shall be locked in their Wards and Cells at such Time as the Sheriff may deem expedient.

Strangers. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively shall not permit any Stranger to sleep within the same, without the express Permission of the Sheriff.

Searching Strangers. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, or a Turnkey thereof respectively, shall search all Strangers suspected of conveying spirituous Liquors, or other prohibited Articles to Prisoners; and all Packages and Parcels brought into the Gaol or Hulk respectively, are to be opened by the Keeper, in the presence of the Person bringing them, and of the Prisoner or prisoners for whom they are intended; and, if improper Articles are contained therein, they are to be detained by the Keeper, and a note thereof made in his Journal.

Expenses of, and Property in Gaol. THAT the Keeper of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall keep a regular Account of every Expense of the Prisons under their Care, and shall have a correct inventory of all Fixtures, and moveable Articles, as well as of every description of Property, within the same respectively.

Articles received for the use of the Prisoners. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall keep an Account of every Article or Thing for the Use of Prisoners, and the Day of Delivery, with the Name of each Prisoner to whose use it is applied, and for which they shall be respectively responsible.

Money, &c. taken from Prisoners. THAT the Keepers of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, shall keep an Account, in Writing, of any Money, or other valuable thing, taken from any Prisoner, which Account shall be signed by the Keeper and the Prisoner, and the Money, or other Valuable so taken, shall be returned to the Prisoner on his release from Confinement, unless the Keeper receives an Order to the contrary, in Writing, signed by the Sheriff.

Debtors. THAT Prisoners confined for Debt within the said Prison, shall not be subjected to any further degree of Rigour or Restraint, than such as shall be found necessary for the Good Government, proper Condition, and cleanly State of the Prison.

Allowance to Poor Debtors. THAT Debtors, destitute of Friends, or incapable of supporting themselves by Industry, or otherwise, may, till they shall obtain their weekly Allowance from their detaining Creditors, pursuant to the Order in such Case made and provided, receive the Gaol Allowance of Food and Necessaries given to other Prisoners, on Application to and by Order of the Sheriff, such Order being entered by the Keeper in his Journal.

Accommodation for Debtors in Debtors' Wards. THAT Prisoners confined for Debt, or for Contempt on Civil Process, in the Wards or Rooms appropriated to Persons of that Class, shall be accommodated without favour or partiality, in such Manner as to produce an equal Distribution of Convenience and Comfort, and tend to preserve the Peace and good Order of the said Gaol.

Lodging Money. THAT no Money or other valuable Thing, shall be taken or received from Debtors for the Use or Occupation of any of the Lodging Rooms assigned in the Prison to the Keeper, Turnkeys, or other Officers, having the Care and Management of the said Prison.

Opening and closing Debtors' Rooms. THAT the Wards or Rooms assigned for the Confinement of Debtors shall be unlocked at Sun-rise every Morning throughout the Year, and Debtors shall retire to their Rooms or Wards at Sun-set, every evening throughout the Year, and shall be locked up at Ten o'Clock at Night, at which Hour all Lights shall be extinguished, and none permitted afterwards, except in Cases of Necessity to be specially allowed by the Sheriff.

To attend Divine Service. THAT Debtors shall be required to attend Divine Service on the Sunday, and on other Days when Service shall be performed, unless prevented by Illness, or other reasonable Cause, and such as refuse or neglect to attend shall be locked up in their Rooms during the performance of Divine Service.

Admission of Visitors. THAT Visitors to Debtors shall be admitted to their Wards or Rooms from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and not at any other Time without the special Order of the Sheriff, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, when the Time shall be limited to Two Hours in the Morning, and Two Hours in the Evening.

Improper conduct of Visitors. THAT if any Visitors to Debtors shall refuse to go out of the Prison when required so to do, shall misbehave, or act improperly towards the Keeper, or other Officer of the Prison, the Keeper may compel them to go out, and refuse them Admittance in future, till the facts shall be enquired into by the Sheriff, who shall have power to continue or take off such Denial of Admittance.

THAT if any Debtors shall refuse to obey the Orders of the Keeper, or other Officer of the Prison, in the Execution of his or their Duty, or the Rules laid down for the Government of the Prison, or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the Keeper, or other Officer, or shall be guilty of profane Cursing, Swearing, or of disrespectful Behaviour to the Chaplain, or of irreverend Conduct during Divine Service, or shall use abusive Words, to assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow Prisoner, or shall attempt to escape, or shall wilfully spoil, damage, or destroy any Beds, Bedding, Clothes, or Utensils of the Prison, such Debtor shall be placed in close Confinement for any Time not exceeding Forty-eight Hours, at the Discretion of the Keeper, who shall note the same in his Journal.

THAT Copies of so many of the foregoing Rules and Regulations, as relate to the Treatment and Conduct of the Prisoners confined in the said Gaol and Hulk, shall be permanently exhibited in conspicuous parts of the said Gaol and Hulk respectively, for the Information of all Parties concerned.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, May 13th, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, for the Information of all concerned, that the SECRETARY OF STATE has signified, in his Dispatch dated 1st September 1828, No. 27, that His Majesty's Government has been pleased to reduce the Rate of Duty imposed on the OIL OF RAPE SEED, imported into Great Britain from this Colony, from Thirty-nine Pounds Eighteen Shillings, to One Pound per Ton.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, June 1st, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint THOMAS FOREMAN, Esquire, to be CORONER for the District of Parramatta, in the room of JOHN DULHUNTY, Esquire, who has resigned.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, June 1st, 1829.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, that the following List of Towns and Stations, with the Distances in Miles from Sydney, be published for general Information.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS AND STATIONS, WITH THE NAMES OF RESIDENTS, AND THE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM SYDNEY.

<i>Names of Towns and Stations.</i>	<i>Particular Situation.</i>	<i>Name of County.</i>	<i>Distance from Sydney. Miles.</i>
Appin.....	At King's Falls, where the Road to Illawarra crosses George's River, called in the neighbourhood, Tuggerah Creek,	Cumberland, . .	45
Arthursleigh, Hannibal H. M'Arthur,	On the Wollondilly, near Eden Forest,	Argyle,	100
Bamballa, William Panton	On the Road to St. Vincent and Lake Bathurst,	Camden,	101
Barber's Station.....	On Road to Lake Bathurst,	Argyle,	107
Bargo Rivulet.....	At Road,	Camden,	53
Bateman Bay	On the Coast to the Southward,	St. Vincent, . .	166
Bathurst Flag Staff	At the Township,	Bathurst,	126
Bathurst Lake.....	At the Village Reserve,	Argyle,	142
Best's Inn	On the Road to Wiseman's,	Cumberland, . .	29
Bilong, William Lee	On the Goulburn River,	Phillip	175
Bird's Eye Corner	Ford over the Nepean River at Menangle	Cumberland, . .	38
Black Bob's Creek	At the Crossing on the Road to Goulburn,	Camden,	86½

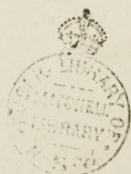
<i>Names of Towns and Stations.</i>	<i>Particular Situation.</i>	<i>Name of County.</i>	<i>Distance from Sydney. Miles.</i>
Black Head	A Point on the Sea Coast near Jeringong, and at the North End of the Bay into which the Shoal Haven River empties itself,	Camden,	89
Bong Bong.....	Township,	Camden,	81
Bonnum Pic	A remarkable Point in the perpendicular Cliff that bounds Burragorang,	Camden,	76
Booral.....	On the Karuah River, the Australian Agricultural Company's Store,	Gloucester,	165
Boro Creek.....	Where the Road to Kurruduc Bidjee Crosses,	Argyle,	145
Botany Bay.....	South Head of, called Cape Solander by the Botany Bay Road, across Cook's River, and along the Beach, then across the Bay to Towra Point,	Cumberland,	18
Bredalbane Plains	At the Commencement of the First Bredalbane Plain,	Argyle,	131
Bringelly.....	At the crossing of the Road over Bringelly Creek,	Cumberland,	35
Brisbane Water, W. Bean	An Inlet on the Sea Coast,	Northumberland,	75
Buddawang Mountain ...	Between the Coast and the Shoal Haven River,	St. Vincent,	170
Bulli, C. O'Brien	On the Sea Coast at Illawarra, where the Road descends the Mountain,	Cumberland,	53
Bullio Mountain, W. Cordeaux	On the Wollondilly, at the Southern extremity of Burrarorang, by way of Burrarorang,	Camden,	35
Bungandow, Rich. Brooks	At the Southern End of Lake George,	Murray,	160
Bungary Norah	A Point near the Tuggerah Beach Lakes, between Broken Bay and Reid's Mistake,	Northumberland,	90
Burra Burra Lagoon, J. M'Arthur	At the North West Angle of the County,	Argyle,	125
Burril Inlet	South of, and near Ulladolla,	St. Vincent,	139
Burrarorang Mountain ..	Where the Road descends into Burrarorang,	Camden,	58
Campbelltown		Cumberland,	32
Campbell River.....	At William Lawson's,	Westmoreland,	131
Cape Hawke	Near the Entrance of Wallis Lake,	Gloucester,	230
Cape Banks.....	The Northern Head of Botany Bay,	Cumberland,	11
Camden Park, J. M'Arthur	Cowpastures,	Camden,	40
Castlereagh Town		Cumberland,	39
Cobbitty.....	On the Nepean River in the Parish of Cook,	Cumberland,	37
Collitt's Inn	At the Foot of Mount York, on the Road to Bathurst,	Cook,	81
Colong Mountain	Near the Source of Jorriland Creek, which joins the Wollondilly near Beloon in Burrarorang,	Westmoreland,	80
Cory Vale, J. Cory	At the Confluence of the Rivers Allyn and Paterson,	Durham,	142
Cuttawally, G. Vine ..	Near the Source of the Wollondilly River,	Argyle,	151
Cowpasture Bridge	Over the Nepean, on the Road to Bong Bong, and near the Village of Narellan,	Cumberland and Camden,	36½
Cox's River Ford	On the Road to Bathurst,	Westmoreland and Cook,	86

<i>Names of Towns and Stations.</i>	<i>Particular Situation.</i>	<i>Name of County.</i>	<i>Distance from Sydney. Miles.</i>
Cullarin	A Mountain in the dividing Range joining the Western Boundary of Argyle near the Western Extremity of the third Bredalbane Plain,	Argyle,	141
Currocilly Mountain ..	Between the Sea Coast, and the Shoal Haven River, in the same Range, and North of Buddawang,	St. Vincent, . . .	165
Cutter's Inn	In the District of Mittagong on the Road to Bong Bong,	Camden,	72
Dabee, E. Cox	On the Cudjeong River to the North of Bathurst,	Phillip,	182
Dulwich Farm, Jas. Glennie	On Fal Brook, one of the Branches of the Hunter,	Durham,	139
Eden Forest	A Village Reserve on the Wollondilly, between Bong Bong and Goulburn,	Argyle,	98
Ellalong Lagoon, R. Crawford	Near the Source of the Wollombi Brook,	Northumberland, .	107
Ellendon	A Mountain on the East Shore of Lake George,	Murray,	153
Elizabeth Point	Between Sugar Loaf Point and Cape Hawke,	Gloucester, . . .	222
Emu Ford	Over the Nepean on the Road to Bathurst,	Cumberland and Cook,	36
Fish River Bridge	On the Road to Bathurst,	Westmoreland and Cook,	100
Five Islands	Illawarra, at Red Point,	Camden,	65
Goulburn, Township	On the Wollondilly,	Argyle,	121
Gouroc Pic	A Mountain in the Range running North West from the Shoal Haven River towards Lake George,	Murray,	163
Guntawang, R. Rouse ..	On the Cudjeong River to the North West of Mudjee, and to the North of Bathurst,	Phillip,	208
Gurrugunguno, W. P. Faithful	On the Mulwarree Ponds, and on the South Side of Goulburn Plains,	Argyle,	133
Holdsworthy Downs, F. Little	Just above the Confluence of Dart Brook with Kingdon Ponds,	Brisbane,	178
Illawarra Lake	By Bong Bong, at the Sand Bar,	Camden,	96
Illawarra Lake	By Appin, at the Sand Bar,	Camden,	70
Inverary, David Reid ..	On the Road to Lake Bathurst,	Argyle,	121
Jellore Hill	Near the Source of the Nattai River, and North West of Mittagong,	Camden,	70
Jembaicumbene Swamp ..	At its Junction with the Shoal Haven River,	St. Vincent, . . .	167
Jeringong	A Village Reserve at the Southern Extremity of Illawarra,	Camden,	87
Jerry's Plains	Hunter's River, at the Township,	Northumberland, .	122
Jervis Bay	At the Mouth of the Creek on the Reserve,	St. Vincent, . . .	108
Jincro, W. S. Elrington ..	On the Shoal Haven River, near Gouroc Pic,	Murray,	171
Kiarra	Illawarra at the Township,	Camden,	84
King's Plains	Near the Source of the Belubula Rivulet, about Twenty Miles South West of Bathurst,	Bathurst,	147
Krarwariee, Mrs. Jenkins	Station on the Shoal Haven River, about Ten Miles from its Source,	Murray,	190
Kurruduc Bidjee, Town	On the Shoal Haven River,	Murray,	152
Laguna, H. Finch	On Sugar Loaf Creek, on the Road North from Wiseman's,	Northumberland, .	87
Light House	On the South Head of Port Jackson,	Cumberland, . . .	7
Liverpool Town		Cumberland, . . .	20

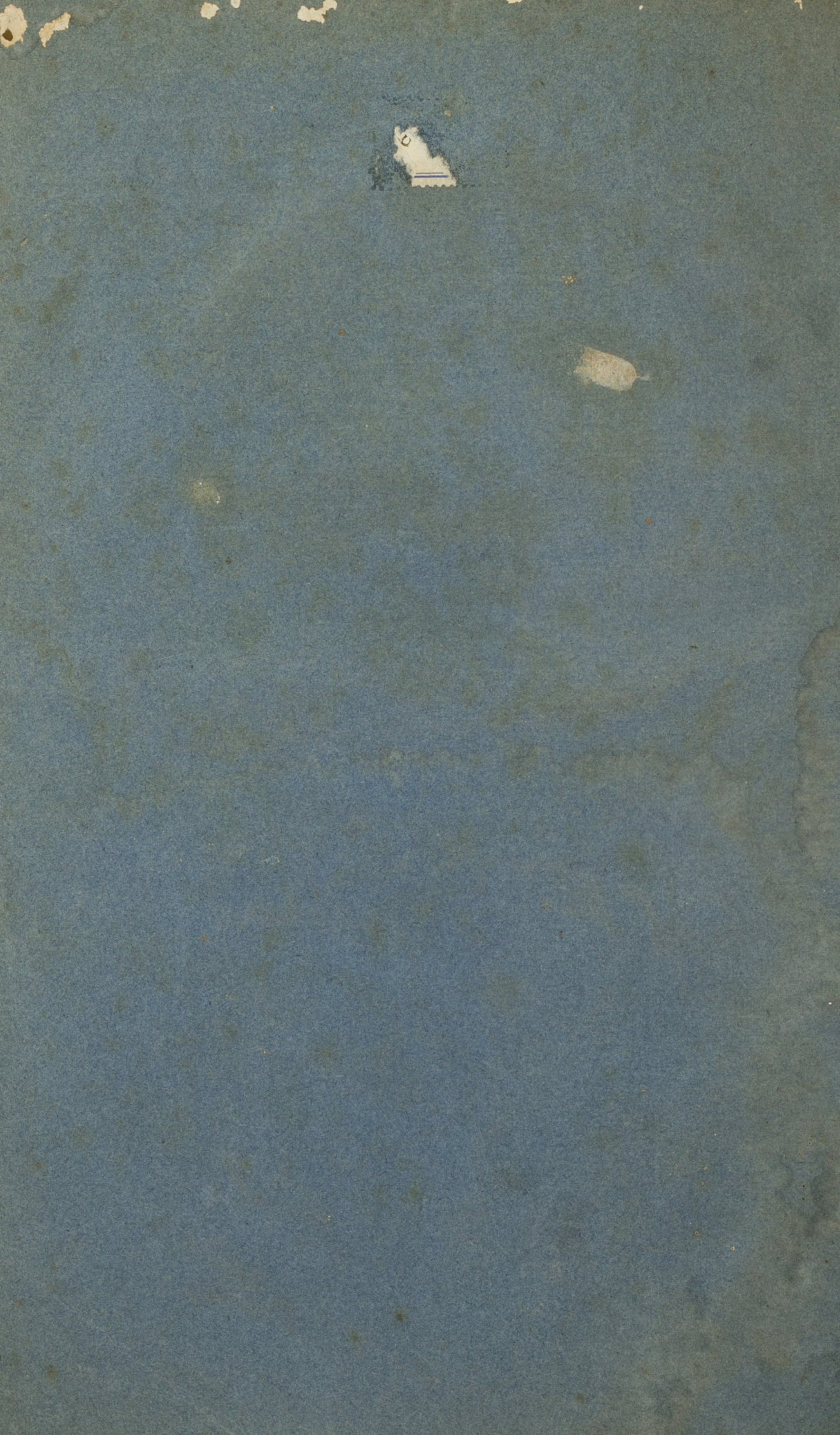
<i>Names of Towns and Stations.</i>	<i>Particular Situation.</i>	<i>Name of County.</i>	<i>Distance from Sydney. Miles.</i>
Lumley, R. Futter,	On the Road to Lake Bathurst,	Argyle,	123
Luskintyre, Alexander M'Leod,	On Hunter's River,	Durham,	127
Macquarie Lake	At the South Head of Reid's Mistake, the Entrance to the Lake,	Northumberland, .	105
Maitland Town		Northumberland, .	127
Mandurama Farm, Thos. Icely	Thirty-four Miles South West of Bathurst, on the Mandurama Ponds, a Tributary of the Belubula Rivulet,	Bathurst,	160
Manning River, A. P. Onslow	On Jones's Island, near the Mouth,	Unnamed,	225
Marulan Mountain	Between Barker's Station and Nattery Hill,	Argyle,	114
Merringo	The Mouth of a Lagoon, or Inlet, near Limpid Lagoon,	St. Vincent, . . .	149
Merton, W. Ogilvie	Twickenham Meadows, near the Confluence of the Goulburn and Hunter,	Durham,	140
Midway Rivulet or Car-rada,	On the Road to Goulburn, at Charles Wright's,	Camden,	83
Mittagong	At the Reserve on the Road to Bong Bong,	Camden,	76
Molonglo, W. Balcombe ..	On Molonglo River, to the South of Lake George,	Murray,	169
Molongulli	South West of Bathurst, on Limestone Creek, a Tributary of the Belubula River,	Bathurst,	170
Mount Harris	Near the Termination of the Macquarie,	Unnamed,	348
Mudjee, W. Lawson	On the Cudjiegong River, to the North of Bathurst,	Wellington and Phillip,	190
Mulgoa Forest, J. Blaxland	At the Junction of the Warragumba with the Nepean River,	Camden,	41
Mutmutbilly Lagoon	Near the Third Bredalbane Plain,	Argyle,	137
Myall Lake, South	At the Entrance of the Myall River,	Gloucester, . . .	198
Myall Lake, North	At its Northern Extremity,	Gloucester, . . .	215
Narellan Village		Cumberland, . . .	35
Narawallee Inlet	Near Ulladolla,	St. Vincent, . . .	132
Newcastle Town	By the Sugar Loaf Hill Road,	Northumberland, .	132
North Harbour Village ..	Recently laid out at the Head of that Harbour,	Cumberland, . . .	6
North Head	Of Port Jackson,	Cumberland, . . .	9
Nundialla Mountain	On the Wollondilly and North of Eden Forest,	Camden,	98
Nattery Hill	Near the Farm of E. Lockyer on the Wollondilly,	Argyle,	114
O'Connell Plains	Where the Road to Bathurst crosses the Fish River,	Westmoreland and Roxburgh,	115
Oaks, The	An Old Government Station on Werriberri Creek, near Vander Ville, J. Wild's,	Camden,	48
Parramatta Town		Cumberland, . . .	15
Patrick's Plains	On the Hunter, at Singleton's Inn,	Northumberland, .	131
Paterson's Plains	On the Paterson, the Second Branch of the Hunter,	Durham,	134
Pitt Town		Cumberland, . . .	34½
Platter Island	Near Point Upright, a remarkable perpendicular Cliff to the North of Bateman Bay,	St. Vincent, . . .	158
Point Bass	Extends far into the Sea South of the Five Islands at Illawarra,	Camden,	76
Port Stephens	At the Company's Settlement,	Gloucester, . . .	180

<i>Names of Towns and Stations.</i>	<i>Particular Situation.</i>	<i>Name of County.</i>	<i>Distance from Sydney. Miles.</i>
Pulpit Hill	On the Road to Bathurst,	Cook,	70
Pyaning Mountain	On the Southern Side of the Winjeecarribee River, near its confluence with the Wollondilly, by way of Bong Bong,	Camden,	100
Regent Ville, Sir John Jamison	Near Emu Ferry,	Cumberland,	36
Richmond Town		Cumberland,	38
Red Head	The Southern Point of the Bay in which are the Entrances of St. George's Basin and Swan Lake,	St. Vincent,	127
Segenhoe, P. Macqueen ...	At the Upper Part of the Hunter, near its confluence with Page's River,	Durham,	173
Shoal Haven River	At Berry & Wollstonecraft's Residence called Coolloomgatta,	St. Vincent,	97
Springwood	Military Depôt on the Road to Bathurst,	Cook,	48
St. George's Cape	A Point on the Coast, a little South of Jervis' Bay,	St. Vincent,	120
St. Helier's, H. Dumaresq ..	On the Upper Part of the Hunter, near the confluence of Dart Brook,	Durham,	159
Stonequarry Creek	At Road,	Camden,	47
Strathallan, A. Allan	On the Wollondilly River, near Goulburn,	Argyle,	121
Sugar Loaf Point	On the Coast to the North of Port Stephens, and near the North End of Myall Lake,	Gloucester,	220
Sugar Loaf Creek	At its Juncture with the Wollombi Brook, on the Road North from Wiseman's,	Northumberland,	92
Sussex Haven	At the Mouth of St. George's Basin,	St. Vincent,	120
Swan Lake	Near St. George's Basin,	St. Vincent,	122
Tarlo	On the Cookbundoon River,	Argyle,	
Tarrago Lagoon.....	Between Bredalbane Plains and Lake George,	Argyle,	138
Taylor's Creek	At the Village Reserve on Lake George,	Murray,	152
Tomah Mountain	On Bell's Road to Bathurst,	Cook,	60
Towrang Mountain.....	Near the Farm of E. Lockyer, on the Wollondilly,	Argyle,	117
Tuggerah Beach	At the Entrance of the Tuggerah Beach Lakes, to the North of Broken Bay,	Northumberland,	85
Ulladolla	A Boat Harbour South of Sussex Haven,	St. Vincent,	136
Wallerawang Valley, J. Walker	On the Road to Bathurst, proposed by Sir Thomas Brisbane, called the Wallerawang Road,	Cook,	95
Wayo Mountain	Near Pegar, the Farm of G. Muckle, on the Upper Part of the Wollondilly,	Argyle,	130
Wellington Valley	The Station,	Unnamed,	238
Weather-boarded Hut ..	On the Road to Bathurst,	Cook,	63
White's Creek.....	On the Road to Goulburn,	Camden,	80
William's River, James Dowling	Ten or Twelve Miles above Wollarobba,	Durham,	165
Windsor Town		Cumberland,	36
Winjeecarribee	At the Bridge at Bong Bong, on the Road to Goulburn,	Camden,	78
Wiseman's Inu	At the Ferry over the Hawkesbury on the Road to the Hunter,	Cumberland,	50
Wollogarang Lagoon	At Chisholm's Hut,	Argyle,	133

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