

Philip Gidley King – letters received and other papers, 1794 – 1807
MLMSS 710

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Letter from J. King to Lieut. Govr. Grose, 14 Feb. 1794

Private & Separate

Whitehall, 14th Feby. 1794.

Sir,

You will observe from Copies of Certificates of the Sentences of Muir, Palmer, Margerot and Skirving, who are amongst the Convicts on board the Surprize, that they were convicted of the crime of Sedition, considered as a Public Offence. I have no doubt but that their present situation, the sufficiency of their own understandings, and the nature and constitution of the Settlement they are going to, will prove motives (if any be necessary) sufficiently strong to preserve them from any attempts hostile to the Peace and Good Order of Your Government. At the same time, you will of course, keep a watchful eye over their Conduct and for their sakes as well as for the sake of the Settlements, give them clearly to understand what must

Lieut. Govr. Grose

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must be the consequence of any such attempts on their Parts.

Altho' Directions have been given that the Persons abovementioned should not be suffered to carry out with them any Publications of a seditious, or dangerous tendency, yet I take this opportunity of submitting to you, whether it will not be highly necessary, with this view, that their Effects should be carefully examined previously to their Landing at Port Jackson.

A young Man of the Name of Ellis has been permitted by Mr. Secretary Dundas to accompany Palmer in the Surprize, but it has been, at the same time, clearly explained to the latter, that Ellis is not to accompany him as, nor to continue to be his Domestick in the Settlement, but, on the contrary, that Ellis must on his Arrival there, be considered as a free Settler.

I am Sir

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Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant.

J. King.

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1794

Jno. King 14 : Feby.

Recd. per Surprise 25 : Oct.

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Petition from Thomas Fyshe Palmer and William Skirving to Governor, 26th Oct. 1794

Unto his Excellency the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement of New South Wales

The Petition of Thomas Fyshe Palmer Clerk, late Fellow of Queens College Cambridge, and of William Skirving of Strathruddy, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland humbly sheweth

That having been sentenced, by the high Court of Judiciary, in Scotland; to be transported for a certain term of years, beyond Seas, they were conveyed on board the Surprise Transport, destined for this Settlement. Of this Vessel Patrick Campbel is Master.

For obvious reasons, your Petitioners did not wish to come out at the expense of Government, they accordingly caused to be paid to the said Patrick Campbel for their accomodation, as Cabin Passengers, a sum of Money, greater than that allowed by Government, for those in the same Ship, either in its immediate employ, or who have come out as Settlers.

Towards the conclusion of the Month of May, a Conspiracy of certain Convicts & Soldiers, to carry the Ship

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into some Port of France or America was said to have been discovered, of this Combination, your Petitioners were accused of being the Contrivers, the Instigators, and the Leaders. They heard this accusation, with astonishment, with indignation, and with horror.

Obnoxious to the Ministry of Britain for their political sentiments, and for their publick Conduct, they undoubtedly are, but in the course of their respective Trials, the Morality of their private Characters, was acknowledged by the official prosecutor. In the various dicussions which their cases gave rise to among the People of Britain, and in both Houses of Parliament, their private Honor stood unsully'd and unimpeached.

Political opinions are changeable. To the victims even of misguided political opinion, the feelings of Men

attach no moral turpitude. This accusation of an accession, to this, pretended conspiracy involving in it Crimes of every kind, if founded in Truth, must be attended with terrible consequences.

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That punishment, which the Voice of the Law may award, is what least engaged the attention of your Petitioners.

In the train of conviction, they behold complete ruin of Character, and that degradation, which in their Minds infinitely surpasses the bitterness of Death, degradation, to the rank of those unhappy objects of moral guilt, whom they are accused of having attempted to under the Instruments of their plot.

There than can be no compromise between Infamy and Honor. Their Characters must either be, completely blasted, or completely vindicated.

Justice speedy, publick, and substantial, Justice, is that Prayer which to you, your Petitioners prefer in the deepest earnestness of their Souls. Let their Trial immediately proceed. They scorn to solicit delay by having recourse to professional Forms and Intricacies. To the faith and to the Honor of those Gentlemen, whom the Constitution of the Land may have appointed Judges, they commit their

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Characters as Gentlemen, which no Deed of theirs has hitherto yet forfeited, and their Honor, which with the exception of this Individual Instance, no whisper of malevolence has hitherto attempted to Sully.

Justice likewise aids them in another request, they solemnly aver, and they do undertake, at their highest peril, to prove that their accuser Patrick Campbel, with regard to them, must be deemed the principal Conspirator. That with motives, black, and malignant, by Promises, by Bribes, by Threats, and by Torture, he has attempted to extort evidence against them, from Men, whom the Laws, and the opinion of the World have imposed the brand of ignominy.

They mean without delay to institute a criminal charge against him for subornation of perjury, in order to deprive them of their Characters, and their Lives. And that this Man may not evade Justice, they think themselves authorized to demand his immediate arrest untill such time as his Trial may have concluded.

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May they venture to hint that few cases have engaged the attention of the Nation and of the Legislature so much as their own, the publicity of their situation greatly adds to their anxiety that every circumstance relating to their conduct shd. be minutely and severely investigated.

If in this mode of application if there is any impropriety they are persuaded the candor of your Excellency will impute it to the anxiety resulting from their situation, and to their Ignorance of the proper mode of

proceeding under the regulations of the Settlement.

Octr. 26th 1794
Thos. Fyshe Palmer
W. Skirving

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1794
Tho. F. Palmer
Will. Skirving
26 : Octr.

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Letter from Thomas Fyshe Palmer, Thomas Muir and William Skirving to Gov. John Hunter, 26th Oct. 1795

Sir,

Your humanity will justify our anxiety in having our state ascertained during the time we may remain in this colony. If we thought the question involved in legal intricacies, or perplexed with professional doubts, to move it at present we would consider inexpedient. If we did not see in a clandestine evasion of our sentences, a breach of that honour, which through life has guarded our transaction, we might upon a subject of this nature have remained in silence. But whilst upon the one hand, we deem the assertion & the vindication of our personal & absolute freedom to be our bounded duty, so upon the other we judge an undisguised exposition of our sentiments to be most respectful towards your excellency.

Our respective sentences are expressed in the following terms: To be transported beyond seas to such place as his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, shall declare & appoint, with certification, if after being so transported, he shall return to & be found at large, within any part of Great Britain without some lawful cause & be thereby lawfully convicted he shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy, by the law of england.

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Penal sentences must be strictly interpreted. Of the legality of our sentences we waive the discussion, to their construction alone our attention is confined. Giving them the amplest scope we contend with firmness but with becoming respect, that they cannot in this land impose upon us any disqualifications, cannot encroach upon our liberty of acting, as long as our action violate no laws common to every citizen, & cannot restrain our right of departure whenever we may judge departure expedient.

The Extent of our punishment is banishment. The mode of carrying that punishment into effect is transportation. The Penalty imposed upon a breach of the sentence is death.

Already the terms of the sentence are compleated. We have been banished by transportation , & there can be not higher security against our returning to britain than the forfeiture of our lives. To all the rights of freemen we are entitled with the single exception of interdiction from one portion of the dominions of the empire. Nor are we, Sir, singular in our opinion concerning the interpretation of our sentences. That after having reached the shores of this Island we were to be bereav'd of our freedom, & our persons subjected to an imprisonment of fourteen years never entered into the conceptions of those who tried us. On the contrary, we have the uncontradicted & solemn testimony of a Peer of the Realm

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in parliament declaring, that the President of the high court of Justiciary, had publicly acknowledged our claim to that freedom which we now demand. In proof we refer you to the speech of the Earl of Lauderdale, reported by Mr. Woodfall, whose accuracy in evidence of this kind has been invariably admitted, & whose attachment to the present administration is undisputed (Woodfalls reports page 272 April 15, anno 1794). The Lord Justice Clerk since the trials had declared that in sentencing these persons to fourteen years transportation, for consequence of which they were to be sent to Botany Bay, that it was not in his contemplation that they should be confined to the place, or that they should be prevented from going to any other, provided they did not return here, or that they should be kept in servitude, or subjected to constraint

Such the decisive authority of the Judge, & upon this all sufficient authority alone we might rest our conclusions. Indeed our freedom never has been called in question. In support of the disputed legality of our sentences, & in extenuation of their severity our freedom has been proclaimed by the officers of the crown, who instituted, & who conducted the prosecutions.

To prove that the court of Justiciary had no power to inflict banishment by Transportation, the counsel for Mr Gerald adduced the authority of Sir Geo. McKensie, a distinguished, & we may add the only

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writer upon the criminal law of Scotland. The words of Sir George are the following.

“But with us no judge can confine a man whom he banisheth, to any place without his jurisdiction because he hath no (power) jurisdiction over other countries & so cannot make any acts or pronounce any sentence relative to them”. In reply the counsel for the crown made the following answer “ My Brother has told your Lordship upon the authority of Sir Geo. McKensie that banishment by Transportation was illegal because it is impossible to confine a man to any place to which he is banished, as though your lordship had a jurisdiction over him while he is in that place undergoing the sentence of banishment. But that this is not the case, for from the moment he has once landed, your lordship has no further authority, you are not confining him there, he may go where he likes, provided he does not return to this country” (Vid Gerald's trial by Ramsay, taken in shorthand page 74)

We have not brought forward the language of members of the opposition in either house of the parliament, nor of lawyers engaged to state whatever may be favourable to their clients but of men high in the confidence of ministry, of the chief judge of the court which tried us of the counsel of the crown who framed our indictments & who conducted the prosecutions, That we are free on our landing to go to any part of the world, Great Britain alone excepted.

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This opinion delivered in court demonstrates that our freedom commenced at the moment we arrived at this place fixed on by the privy council. Then our judge tells us that our sentence was completed.

From personal respect to your Excellency, & likewise from our views of propriety, we deferred this statement not of arguments, but of facts, clear, unequivocal, & irrevocably conclusive until your arrival.

We are perswaded you will not ascribe our claim of what is more valuable to us than life, our freedom, to dissatisfaction or to petulance. We ask what was never intended, & what was never attempted to be wrested away from us. Elsewhere under your mild & Paternal administration, Exile from our own country (& that country is entwisted with every fibre of our hearts) might almost not be accounted a positive evil. We cannot stoop to hold the language of hypocrisy. Imprisonment until the last period of our lives, were it part of our sentences, we would endure with a firm & dignified fortitude. Reversing our characters & our stations, we would scorn the proffered boon of mitigation. Even freedom as an indulgence we would spurn. Coming in the shape of Right, if neglected & not vindicated, we would sink low in our own minds, we would be degraded in the estimation of the good, & to the favourable opinion

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of your Excellency, which we so justly, & which we so highly value, our pretensions would be derogatory & insulting.

Sir,

We have the honour to be, with the deepest sentiments of regard & respect

Your Excellencys most Obt. & humb. Servts.

Signed
Thomas Muir
Thomas Fyshe Palmer
Wm. Skirving
Sydney 14th Oct. 1795.

His Excellency Governor Hunter

Transmitted with the original Woodfals report, & Gerald's trial alluded to in the letter.

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Copy of letter from P.G. King to Edward Cooke, Under-Secretary in the Dept. of War and Colonies, 20 July 1805

Sydney New South Wales
July 1805

Sir

Referring you to my letter dated the 21st last August directed to Mr Secretary Sullivan, & requesting your reference to my letter to Lord Hobart dated for my account of some incendiaries with whom this Colony has been long plagued, And as I am not unacquainted with the vile assassinating Acts they have practised, I should have treated those which I understand have reached England with the same contempt as I ought to have done one that has recently been dropped here – Which I have no doubt originates with these Incendiaries & others not named therein, but of whom Maurice Margarot, Henry Brown Hayes & Michael Robinson, with a character I believe known to you in Ireland, a William Maum, are the principals, not only in that but in every other trash of the kind that has more or less sewed such discord in this Settlement.

Conscious of the Rectitude of my Conduct, & fearing no Mans attack; but the Credit that may be given to the dark assassins reports by the Credulous & distant hearer, I have at length felt it a Duty I owe to the peace & Tranquillity of this Colony, to yield to the frequent

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importunities of the Majistracy & the Colony at large to rid this part of it, of those Incendiaries, who have for some Years past been employed in promoting discord & fermenting litigations, by sending them to the different Settlements & dividing them.

As you may not be acquainted with the Characters of those people I consider it necessary to communicate

such part of them as is warranted by fact & documentary proof.

Maurice Margarot's History prior to his arrival here under sentence of Transportation for 14 years, is too well known in England, & Scotland. There is not a doubt in mine; or any Officers mind of his being the Secret, & in many instances, the open abetter & promoter of the most dangerous principals. His letter to Lieut. Govr. Grose, & the seditious language he & his coadjutors have lately attempted to disseminate among the Convicts by means of an unfortunate deranged Man, bear such a resemblance to each other that they are transcribed and enclosed – In my enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Sullivan I have stated the circumstance of my directing Margarot's papers to be seized – The Contents are too Scurillous & seditious to detail, But if the most Unjust accusations against various people, None of which he could in

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the smallest degree substantiate when called on publicly so to do – The most daring assertions and insinuations against his Majestys Ministers – His avowal of the Convicts being justified in rising, And finally his impudent assertions, (which I have no doubt of being false) of being authorized by xxxxxxx to Watch over & report the Conduct of the Governor & every other person to the Minister, which he expressed by a written declaration signed by himself – Which has long marked him as a Seditious Character; As for his information it would as it has been, be an inducement for my continuing him here – But the Public tranquillity requires his & the others being separated.

The Character of H.B.Hayes is also well known, In addition to what I have mentioned in my letter to Mr. Sullivan; It is necessary I should add, that this troublesome person, to the most immoral practices, has been a principal in every infamous & recent attack that he & his colleagues have made in secret on the Reputation of those who cannot sufficiently despise their wickedness. Nor is there a doubt, as far as the most presumptuous proof goes, of his having been much concerned in the Insurrection of the United Irish at this place in March 1804 -

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Michael Massey Robinson was tried at the Old Bailey in 1798 for sending threatening letters to exhort Money among which he selected that respectable Magistrate Mr.Oldham, to accuse of Murder, this Culprit was detected, Cast for Death, & at the request of his prosecutor was pardoned on Condition of being transported here for Life.

Claiming he was conditionally emancipated, & on a letter from him, being published in the English News paper, Mr. Oldham conceiving his Emancipation was absolute, solicited His Grace the Duke of Portland to prevent Robinsons return to England, which His Grace complied with in Octr. 1799 by writing to my Predecessor on the subject, forbidding any further extension of Pardon to Robinson. Being one of the Itinerant practitioners who are a disgrace to the Honorable profession of the Law, he was unfortunately taken into the Judge Advocates Office from which period many industrious Individuals have to lament his being sent here. His practices at length brought on him a Sentence of Transportation for 7 Years, for perjury before a Civil Court of Judicature & afterwards before me as Judge in the Court of Appeals being a Court of record. He was afterwards liberated from confinement in the Gaol on a promise of being more circumspect; But soon after being convicted before a Bench of Magistrates of forging permits he

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forfeited all claim to a promise of being emancipated from his last sentence, and was sentenced by the Magistrates never to interfere in any circumstance respecting Law Transactions either in Private or in Publick. However, his Artifices, Cunning, & Abilities has been the means of keeping the Settlers, this Settlement, Masters of Ships, & every other description of persons, in a Constant state of Litigation, faction, & discord, & will ever continue whenever he & his associates are together.

Respecting Maum his atrocious conduct when in Ireland cannot be unknown to you, I shall therefore make no other remark on him, than by observing that his principals & conduct, have changed as little as the others, nor can time or place have any effect on such depraved Characters.

However much the Magistrates & myself, with every other person in the Colony, who have Characters to loose, may treat such incendiaries with Contempt; Yet the preservation of public tranquillity & frustrating the Diabolical Schemes of the Illdisposed, is of the first, & most imperious necessity, in a Colony generally composed of Felons, Rebels & Republicans, who were unfit to remain in their Native

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Countries. Suffering those well known perturbators to remain longer together, could be encouraging these Acts, which myself & the Colony are so well convinced they are capable of. Altho' it may not be considered as necessary for me to give my reasons, or to trouble you, with the detail of the Causes that makes the removal of Convicts from one Settlement to another necessary – Yet I have in the present instance troubled you with this, Which I have to request you will have the goodness to lay before My Lord Camden, if you judge proper;

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant

Philip Gidley King.

Copy of letter to Mr. Cook respecting M Margarot, etc. July 20th.

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Letter from W. [?] G. to Capt John Macarthur, 26th Sept. 1800

Dr. Sir

I can scarce hold my pen to tell you the Calamitous News, that the Infatuated people, have planned a General Rising Tomorrow Night, & that Men from Sydney are to come up here, & assemble on the hill over

the Lumberyard, & then begin the Attack. I have just been told It within these few minutes, there is the strictest secrecy observed amongst them, & positive Instructions given to not tell one Mr. Dn. or any person suspected to have a leaning to Govert. I am sure Silks House still Continues a Rendayvouy for the Seditous. I am all in a Tremor I can scarce write

Yrs &c.

W [?] G

I had a Mind to go up to your house but am afraid, altho they think I am quite Ignorant of the plan.

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Cpt. McArthur

[at top in P.G. King's hand: G. to Capt McArthur]

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Letter from John Macarthur to P.G. King, 28 Sept. 1800

Parramatta. 28th Sept 1800.

Sir

I am sorry that the Irishmen could not be prevailed upon to shew themselves either last night, or this morning, but notwithstanding this disappointment I have hopes that there will be sufficient evidence obtained to commit a number of them. Mr Marsden is now busied in taking examinations, but as they can be forwarded, as soon as they are completed, by a Constable, I have not thought it proper to detain Your Servant for them.

I am Sir with Respect

Your Obedt. Hbl. Servt.

John McArthur

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Lieut. Govr. King

&c &c &c

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Letter from John Macarthur to P.G. King, 28 Sept. 1800

Parramatta 28th Sept. [1800]

2 Oclock

Sir

On my arrival here this evening I found that the information which I had the honour to communicate to you relative to the intended attack of the United Irishmen was so generally known throughout the Town that any concealment in the measures to be pursued was totally unnecessary. And as it was possible that a knowledge of their intentions being discovered might induce those misguided people to make an immediate attempt upon the detachment under my Command I thought it prudent to guard against the possibility of any suspicion by

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by ordering my company under Arms. The Town people were all in a dreadful state of alarm, and the associated Company with their Officers threw themselves into the Barracks, and by their readiness in coming forward, they have proved that when disciplined, if their services should be required they will be highly useful.

Sylk and Gilmore with some others of their associates have been made Prisoners, and I have got some hopes that an attempt will be made before morning to rescue them. If there should I am confident that I shall be enabled to give you a very good account of them in the morning - I

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I have the honour to be Sir,
Your Respectful
Hbl. Servt.

John McArthur

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Letter from John Hunter to P.G. King, 2 Oct. 1800

Sydney Thursd'y Evening

Sir,

I recd. Your Letter respecting [Nairn ?] & I am sorry he has disappointed you by his improper Conduct; He shall have a passage in the Buffalo. In consequence of your Letter, relative to the Seditious appearances, I orderd a Committee of Officers to call before them such Persons as they Judged Cou'd cast any light on the Matter – and they have Committed Mr. Harold the Priest to close Confinement – I shall only say to you, That I suspect those rigorous Steps may be productive of more real danger than any Plan those People can devise, I think it likely to rouse the ignorant part to Violence sooner than any scheme they can pursue could Effect. Our best Mode of preventing insurrection is by Vigilence, it woud be better to increase our

Guards & the Numbers of our Civil Police & shew we are Constantly

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Constantly on the Watch, Patrole not only the Towns but even a part of the Neighbourhood around them, should it even occasion an Extra Expense in rewards for a Time – It must be by our own Vigilance that we prevent such Mischiefs, and not by persecuting those whom we can only Suspect – These Ideas I woud wish you to turn in your Mind, for I augur ill from the imprisonment of People whose Machinations we have no certain Proof of, & whose Wicked Plots are best prevented by our own diligence.

I am Sir in haste to save the Boat –
Your Mt. Obedt. Hmble. Servt.

Jno. Hunter

Lt. Govr. King.

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Draft letter from P.G. King to John Hunter in reply to Hunter's letter of 2 Oct. 1800

In answer to yours of last evening I certainly agree with you the Steps you propose are certainly the most advisable not only to pursue, but also to shew that there is no diffidence in the means we have of security – I certainly had no idea that such a plan had any other existance than in the heated imagination of a few who wished to see such an event and in whose interest if is at this Moment to keep alive a phantom of Terror. But from the corroborating Information of [Clecch?] & [Nairn?], & other circumstances & well founded suspicion I have of such a plan being if not in forwardness, at least in such a train as to burst forth if the utmost Vigilance & precaution is not used, & nothing but a certainty of our being prepared can deter or do away the Effects of these intention of these People whose former Conduct is a tolerable earnest of what they might be induced to do. They never will act (I mean the lower orders) but from the Instigation of the others this has been assisted by those whose connexion with them I do not doubt. I am sorry Harold has been confined altho it certainly was my intention to have sent him away & requested you to land him, Holt, & three others on Norfolk Island. To have armed a chosen volunteer [?] as pointed out in my former Letter - increased the Police – And then to have assembled the whole of those people without any protection on my own part guard & at a distance from any port – And to have assured them that nothing but the

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necessary precautions has rendered those Steps necessary from the accounts that have been circulated, I should have expressed my doubts of any such idea being in contemplation then was it not my duty to prevent the possibilty of such a thing happening & to have assured the deserving of my protection & support & the undeserving of the certainty of meeting punishment. At the same time repeating to them

my assurance of protection & favor. These Steps & publishing of the regulations which I shall communicate to you on my return in which the interest of the Colony [?] & lower orders will be much benefited, I do not doubt will restore Tranquillity & Industry progress [?] Last night a man was punished with 50 lashes for coming here without a pass from Sydney &c

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Letter from Richard Atkins to P.G. King, 3 Oct. 1800

Sir,

In consequence of information given me by John Scott, I went to Kelly's farm and found the Pikes now sent, it will I think clearly convince your Excellency of the existence of them, however imperfect those now sent, are in. In consequence of his making this discovery I have pledged myself to solicit his life from your Excellency, which I hope will be granted. They were found concealed in the Grass, and given him by Brian Fury a Smith now in jail at Sydney.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
most Obt. Servt.

Rd. Atkins

John Scott is sent down he deliver'd himself up.

3 Octr. 1800.

His Excellency Govr. King &c &c &c.

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On H.M. Service

His Excellency Governor King &c, &c, &c,
Sydney.

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Letter from John Hunter to P.G. King, 4 Oct. 1800

Buffalo. 4th Octr. 1800

Sir,

I have this Moment receiv'd Yours, with two Instruments which appear to have been part of a Door or Chest hinge; from their present appearance I am dispos'd to think they are a very late fabrication; You will excuse my unbelief when I candidly say that I strongly suspect, the late ferment & Alarm has been the means of giving existence to those Weapons you have sent for my Examination; The various Persons taken up on Suspicion, when we Consider what Characters many of them are, we cannot doubt their using every means within their Power, to shake off the appearance or Suspicion of Guilt in themselves, & to make it over to some others perhaps less Wicked & designing, but more ignorant & unfortunate.

Those Hinges which I now return, if you Examine them, you will discover have been Just now taken out of the fire, and have probably been design'd to give proof of the Veracity of those who have lately come forward & offer'd information; had a few hundreds of those weapons been discover'd in any Conceal'd Situation, it woud certainly have remov'd every doubt

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doubt from my Mind of the infernal Plot with which those People have been Charg'd, and which I have no hesitation in believing were it in their Power without any very eminent danger to themselves they may be very well inclin'd to Carry into Effect – But it woud be Madness in the Extreme unarm'd as they are, to attempt Violence in the face of an Arm'd force sufficient to destroy the whole to a Man, & who will at all times be found in a State of preparation to resist the Efforts of the disaffected in this Colony, Nothing Convinces me more strongly of the Wildness & Extravagance of their Ideas if they ever had a design on this Subject, than the absurdity & folly of their various Plans of Attack, which if true, must have led them to inevitable distruction.

I enclose Mr. Atkins's Letter

And Am Sir
Your mt. Obt. Hble. Servant

Jno. Hunter

P.S.

On examining the two Weapons they appear to me to have been hammer'd out Cold, probably upon a Stone in the Woods.

Govr. King.

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Letter from Capt. Edward Abbott to Ensign Minchin, 3 Mar 1804

Parramatta Saturday Night

Sir,

I enclose you an information which I rec'd since I wrote to you last.

The Man who gave it to me I hear bears a tolerable good character. He also told me that he had it hinted to him, from some persons here from Castle Hill, that something was in agitation with respect to seditious plans.

You will be so good to communicate the contents of this letter with its enclosure to the Commanding Officer.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most Obt. Servt.
Ed. Abbott.
Ensign & Adj. Minchin.

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On Service

Ensign & Adjutant Minchin
&c &c &c
Head Quarters

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Encl. 1.

Information of Sloane, an Overseer to Capt. Abbott.

He says that he is acq'd [acquainted] with one K'eo an Irishman (who is a countryman of his) who told him that last Thursday he went out to thatch a building at a place called There or no Where He than fell in with [Pear?] another Irishman, who is employ'd to labor at Governt. Work at Castle Hill: [Pear?] shew'd him a paper which he told him was for the purpose of causing an insurrection of their Countrymen, that he was on his way then to Mr. Williamson's farm at Hawkesbury at which place he was to be furnished with

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the names of several other conspirators. That either this Evening or Sunday would be the day to make their intended attack. Keo added that he had suffered so much before on account of the Rebellion in Ireland, and had seen so many shocking circumstances that he left [Pear?] with a resolution of neither

being privy or concerned in such plans.

Ed. Abbott

Parramatta Barracks
Saturday Evening –

[In P.G. King's hand] March 3rd. 1804

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Encl. 2

The information of Saml. John Griffin –

He says that last Thursday he procured a pass from the Superintendt. at Castle Hill to go upon some business of his own to the Hawkesbury, that Phillip Cunningham an Irishman put a paper into his hand, which was for the purpose of causing people to rise, that on his way to the Hawkesbury he fell in with Bulger, to whom he shew'd the paper, that Bulger persuaded him to tear the paper and not to be concerned in any thing of the kind, there he called at Mr. Williamson's farm and at several others, but denies he spoke to any person on

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on the contents of the paper. That his instruction from Cunningham was to give the paper to Bryan Fury, whom he saw at the Hawkesbury. That to the best of his knowledge the paper stated the 4th instant was the day to rise, and the pass word was St. Peter – He further adds that he supposed the conspirators were to procure arms from the Settlers at the Hawkesbury and with them make an attack upon Castle Hill. He further says he never shew'd the paper to any other person than Bulger, but destroyed it.

Parramatta, 4th March. 1804
Sm. Marsden J. [X his mark] Griffin
Ed. Abbott.

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Encl. 3.

The Information of Lewis Bulger

This informant says that last Thursday he was at work at a place called There or no where, that he saw John Griffin who was in company with several others going to the Hawkesbury, that Griffin shew'd him a paper, which contain'd about four lines, the purport of which was to occasion the dissatisfied to rise, and

that the word St. Peter was intended as a pass or by word, and the 4th instant was stated to be the day which they were to rise – This informant adds, that he advised Griffin to have nothing to do with it, but to destroy the paper or it would hang him, and after this Griffin went away –

Lewis [X his mark] Bulger

S. Marsden
Ed. Abbott

[In P.G. King's hand] Receiv'd by me at 12 O'Clock at Night Information that the Insurrection had taken place at Castle Hill.
PGK

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[Annotation in P.G. King's hand]

Croppie business
March 4th 1804

Elicited Information Respecting the Insurrection after 5th March 1804

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Encl. 4

Letter from Thomas Arndell to Rev. Samuel Marsden, 4 March 1804

Revd. Sir

From strong and confirmed information I have every reason to believe that many of those deluded Prisoners that call themselves united Irishmen and others had an insurrection in project this night and I beg you will be so kind as forward some ammunition with the bearer sent on purpose for our deffence here.

I remain Revd. Sir

Yours Truly

Thos. Arndell

Hawkes'y. March 4th 1804.

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On Service

The Revd. Mr. Marsden

Or in His absence the Officer Commanding at
Parramatta

In haste

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Letter from Thomas Arndell to P.G. King, 4 Mar. 1804

Hawkesbury 4th March 1804

Sir

Inclosed to Your Excellency are the Weekly returns And I believe perfectly correct, We are under strange alarms here by several Mysterious informations about an intended insurrection, which is said to be intended to take place to Night; but such Measures are now taken as I hope will prevent such wicked designs from taking place, although we have Neither Arms nor ammunition to make much resistance If it comes to the push, unless I get some now sent for to Parramatta

I remain Sir

Your Excellencys Most Obed.

Very Humble Servant

Thos. Arndell

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List of Iron Prisoners Employed at Parramatta

Andrew Coss Thomas Connell

John Griffin John Moore

Thomas Tierney James Duffy

James Cullen

John Butler Edward Nail

John Reilly Owen Black

Peter Garey Nicholas Carty

William Day William Cardell

Thomas Kelly Joseph McLoughlin

James Cramer Thomas Burne

Dudley Hartigan
John Campbell George Russell
Thomas Brodrick
Edward Griffin John Tucker
Peter Magrath Anthony Rowson
John Roberts Seakus } for Tryal
Thomas Gorman Richard Simpson }
Brien Burn
James Higgans
John Malony

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[continuation of 'A List of Peopel who was with Major Johnson
from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury' which starts on next page]

Edwd. Burn Settler
John Gordon
Geo. Lewes
Jams Walton
Barney Riley Settler
Partrich Branan Settler
William Briggs
John Vardey
Jams Higgins Settler
Robert Shreives
John Roberson
Heny Yates
Thos Francis Settler
Willm Witter Settler
James Welsh
Thos Baker
Robt Wells
Robt Howard

2 Men that had Passes from Castle Hill their time was out & was A Going In, but was stop't by Mr. Arndell
till we when in

Joseph Wood
Thos Partridge

I do hereby Certify that the above Named Persons march'd with the Detachment under my Command from
Parramatta & the Seven Hills & I have every reason to approve of their conduct whilst I had occasion to

employ them.

Geo. Johnston
B. Major
N .S. Wales Corps

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A List of Peopel who was with Major Johnson
from Parramatta to the Hawksbury

Wm. Evans Sherreffs Officer
Richd Partridge Jailer
Thos Bates Constable
Heny Marr do
John Smitherson do
Benj Carver do
Willm Munslow
John Jones
Andrew Nash
Thos Minsher
Thos Smith
John Read Overseer
Chas Ivroy [?]
Richd Shaw
Richd Hadden
Willm Miller
Joseph Huff
Geo Shurley
Saml Glasop
William Dumsden
Thos Graham
Willm Watkins
Geo Jarvis
Isaack Mills
Isaiah Miles
Dennis Dunnervan
Thos Dunn

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Letter from William Paterson to P.G. King, 5 Mar. 1804

Sydney 5th March 1804 2 P.M.

Sir,

We are all very anxious respecting the result of your Excellencys Journey to Parramatta.
I have attended as much as possible to Capt. Abbotts requests which I hope you will approve of.

I had hardly returned to the Parade when I found Captain Woodroff with about 150 men (Seamen & Marines) as my intelligence from Capt Abbott convinced me there was something serious both Capt. W. & myself thought it prudent to keep them as well as the Corps under Arms until daylight this morning and should I not hear from your Excellency before dark I shall request Capt. Woodroff to keep

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keep his men in readiness in case of Alarm, and the whole of the Corps with be ready to fall in at a moments notice – as I am writing this letter I received yours with the enclosure which shall be printed & sent up when finished.

Squires came down this morning with most of the Arms which were in possession of the Settlers at Kissing Point. This will in some degree disappoint the Intentions of the Rebels.

I have ordered a Guard at the Brickfields and some constables on the Parramatta Road not to allow any Prisoners to pass unless sanctioned by a Magistrate.

With respect to Kissing point I shall take every precaution possible.

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I have seen Mrs. King this morning she is well and so is Elizabeth. Mrs. P. begs her compliments. I have the Honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most Obedt. Humble Sevt.

W. Paterson

His Excellency
Governor King
&c &c &c

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On His Majestys Service

His Excellency
Governor King
&c &c &c

Parramatta

Colonel Paterson March 5th.

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Letter from Charles Bishop to P.G. King, 6 Mar. 1804

Sir

Herewith I have the Honor to transmit to your Excellency an account of the Depredation, and Robbery committed by a gang of ruffians, at my House Monday Morning a little before daylight –

I have the Honor to be
with great respect Yr. Excellencys
Most Obdt. Humble Servt.

Chas. Bishop

Tuesday 6th March 1804

His Excellency Gov. King
&c &c &c

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His Excellency Gov King
&c &c &c
Parramatta

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Monday 5th March - at 3 AM my house was surrounded by an armed gang of Men, who demanded free Entrance, and that I should surrender all the fire arms and ammunition in my possession, both of which I refused, and threatened to shoot any one, who dared to force their way in. I has scarce said this, when both front and back doors were broke open, and a muskett fired in thro' one of the windows – two other musketts at each door pointing across the room. I stood by the fire place, between them, and a Pistol in each hand, watching right and left; for the first man who should appear – a 1/4 of an hour passed in their debating, one advised rushing in, another to burn the House, a 3rd. to fire across the room untill they

struck, or wounded me – in the mean time several Ball and Shott were fired, the windows broke in, and at length one more daring than the rest thrust his head & half his body within the Portal of the front Door. I presented my right hand Pistol at him, and it missed fire, to my great disappointment at the time altho' a moments reflection convinced me, it was an act of termerity, they drew back, but returned almost immediately to the charge – and convinced me that if I had had a 2nd Person to have stood by me, and prevented them entering

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at the back door, they would have been easily dispersed – they fired 2 or 3 times from outside the North End of the house and percieving them bringing brands, to set the House on fire – I agreed to surrender the Arms, conditionally that they touched or demanded nothing else, and gave them up, one Pistol, and a Muskett. Come! said they, Where's the rest, repeating exactly the Number and kind I really had – (it was vain persisting, I had no more), they said, "Now you have given us half your Arms, if you don't give up the whole, we will be off our agreement, and burn you out", they had got inside the House by this time, and lighted a candle, I was compelled to give up the rest of the Arms, consisting of a Muskett, fowling piece, and Pistol. They then asked for Powder, Ball or Shott, Flints, & Cutlasses - to which I replied I had none – my servt. having hid the Powder, about 3 lbs out of the house before we had gone to sleep - they asked for Wine or Spirits, I refused to give them any, reminding them of their Promise not to ask, or forcefully take any thing but the Arms – on this they departed, for the other farms to riffle them of Arms, and took by force my Servant Robt. Williams, with them – who soon found means to escape the banditts, and returning to me. I dispatched

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him with a hasty & brief account of what had happened to a Magistrate at Parramatta. W. Savage, who having fallen in with a strong Party of the Insurgents near the town, took him Prisinor, with my fowling Piece, which had been reserved in the surrender of Arms at Prospect. He escaped them, after being some time a Prisinor, and arrived safe in Parramatta – the rest your Excellency knows –

The following is a statement of my loss, which I must hope from the Govrs. attachment to do justice to every one under his Government, that if the Arms &c are taken or given up, will be returned to me - Particularly the first –

I Brace of double sighted Pistols, makers Name Prosser, Charing Cross
1 brown Barrel Muskett - Do
with Charles Bishop cutt in Brass on the small of the Butt, behind the lock
1 Common trade Muskett – Tower Lock – The Shepherds
1 Small fowling Piece, half stock , Spanish Barrel
1 Do Do Do English – taken from R. Williams
1 Leather coverd Spring Powder Flask & Shott belt

I have the Honr. To be &c &c
Chas Bishop

His Excellency Gov King.

6th March 1804

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His Excellency Govr. King
&c &c &c
Parramatta

Chas Bishops acct
of his losses by
Insurgents
March 5th

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Letter from Thomas Arndell to P.G. King, 2 May 1804

Hawkesbury 2nd. May 1804

Sir

I beg leave to inform Your Excellency that being told last Night the prisoners at Castle Hill where on the Wild scheme of running away from thence, with designs to go to the Coal River; from that and some observations I made up here I thought it necessary to keep a good look out, and to warn some of the Settlers about this Nighberhood to give Assistance to apprehend them, (if such was the case,) on firing of the Signal Gun, in the Mean time I traced the Information to Joseph [?] as inclosed, how far it may be true I cannot say, but I thought it necessary to inform you of it.

I remain sir

Your Excellencys Most Obedient
And Humble Servant

Thos. Arndell

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Letter from William Cox to P.G. King, 24 Dec. 1804

Parramatta

4 O'Clock Monday

Sir

On my arrival here I wrote a few lines to Mr. Marsden say I was going to the Farm & would call on him as soon as I returned. I have just met Mr. Arndell who brought a message from Mr M. to say he could not wait longer & is gone to Sydney. I desired Mr. Arndell to get a Constable to take this down in the boat as the Sydney boatman was up here.

I have seen Holt who informs me, one of my own men from Canterbury Wm. Haston told him Yesterday Morning that he thought a very little time would alter their Condition for the better, as the English prisoners was very forward in their plan of rising & that he has a good mind to go into the Brush rather than work any longer. Holt further say that he was advised on his return back from Camp Not to stay there, as it would be worse for him &c &c, And on hearing this Immediately after the Conversation passed between him & Haston it quite startled him as he had reason to think from many Circumstances that he is suspected of giving Information by some and not by others.

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Tomorrow being Xmas day I have ordered him to go into Camp for a few Hours, to say Nothing, but Merely to see if any one open themselves to him. On the whole I do not Myself think it is so Near Rife as Holt do, but if any thing occurs by tomorrow I will do Myself the Honor of informing You as after Holt returns from Camp I will go down by Water, for which purpose I shall be under the Necessity of detaining the boat & calling the [Constable ?] back this Evening.

I have the Honor to be
Sir Your very Obt. Hum. Servt.

Wm. Cox.

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His Excellency Governor King
&c &c &c

Sydney.

Fr. Wm. Cox
Decr. 24th

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Memorial from William Henry Alcock to P.G. King, July 1801

To His Excellency Governor King &c &c &c

The Memorial of William Henry Alcock

Your memorialist on the presumption that his name is among those Your Excellency has now the goodness to transmit to Government humbly approaches your Excellency with a Very few Lines.

That your memorialist previous to his being sent here, had served in His Majestys Troops, both of the line and Militia, abroad & at Home; the space of eleven Years – and during the Whole of the late Rebellion, actually fought; and to the utmost of his abilities, acted against those very Men as one of whom he has been sent here! That, visiting Dr O'Connor, his Brother in Law in prison; was construed into a correspondence with the Rebels – Doubly criminal in him as a British Officer: at least, rendered so by the complexion of the Times; and immediately laid hold of by a party more of family than political; who succeeded, notwithstanding the unblemished character given him even by his prosecutor; in working his ruin. Inshort could he lay before your Excellency the proceedings of the Court Martial; they alone he trusts, would exculpate him from even the shadow of suspicion. They were so unsatisfactory to his Excellency the Marquiss Cornwallis, that he ordered them to be revised. But his Family prevailed; and, your memorialist fill a Sacrifice.

That your memorialists situation here is more irksome & unpleasant, than can be easily imagined

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cut off from that Part of society to which he feels he belongs and his former habits of life, also, rendering him unable to help himself manually as others, he is actually in want of all the comforts; & many of the necessaries of Life .

That as your memorialist came out here stigmatised with the appellation of Rebel; and that every member of his Family is firmly attached to the sacred person of His Sovereign; Your memorialist wishes not to return to Europe untill he has by his conduct, evinced to them & to the World his similarity of sentiments, & thereby insured to himself their countenance. But if your Excellency would grant him a conditional pardon he would with your Excellencys permission & approbation go to India, where he has near relations high in the Service of the Government - His Uncle General Prescott & Family by whose influence, he might again be received in the military line; and hereafter return to Europe with credit.

In granting this you Excellency would be the means of restoring your memorialist to that character he has, in the Worlds Eye, lost, and to all the comforts of a Rank, not the lowest in Society - His gratitude would then be equal to that respect & veneration with which he now is –

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient humble Servant

Wm. H. Alcock

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Letter from Bryan O'Connor to P.G. King, 1 May 1802

Sir

Your Excellency will humanely forgive this Mode of addressing you as the only means I have of most humbly assuring you nothing was even more foreign to my mind than an Idea of giving you, Sir, any offence, by any remark I might, from the impulse of the moment have been led to make in you presence.

Unconscious of having committed any offence, my feelings were wounded, but I trust to your Clemency to pardon any impropriety they might have hurried me into, and I remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
And faithful humble Servant

Bryan O'Connor
Sydney Goal
May 1st. 1802

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To His Excellency Governor King.

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Letter from Bryan O'Connor to P.G. King, undated
His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esq.
Governor of New South Wales

The Dutiful and Humble petition of Bryan O'Connor
Most Respectfully sheweth

That your Excellency's forlorn Petitioner feels & has felt the sincerest Contrition for having unfortunately Offended your Excellency.

That the most sacred Consciousness of Innocence, as to any Seditious or turbulent principles in the mind of your Excellency's petitioner, your humble petitioner confidently makes his appeal to that God, who knows the secrets of all hearts, and trusts that the time will come when your Excellency will be convinc'd that there is not in the Colony a man, whose mind is more dispos'd to obedience, or whose Heart is less tainted

with vicious or evil propensities, and if your Excellency will graciously deign to permit him to remain in this Territory, your petitioner will find Ample Security to any amount for his future quiet, consistent, loyal and dutiful Conduct. And in Gratitude bound will ever pray for you Excellency and the prosperity of the Country.

Bryan O'Connor

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Letter from Rowland Hassall to P.G. King, 6 Oct. 1807

Parrammatta 6th October, N.S.W.

Sir,

Inclosed you will reciev the following Papers, namely One Marked A, an account currant, betwist you, and me, from the 3rd Febry. to the 30th June, Balance in your favor £16.2.91/2, on the back of the said account, you will find a Cobby of the Voutchers, of Disbursements, all numbered, refering to the colomn of the Drs. Page.

Papers, Marked B, are a Cobby of Hayes returns of Stock each fortnight from the 28th Janury. to the 28 September.

Papers Marked C, are a particular account of all the Increase and decrease of the horned Cattle, Horses, &c, from the Time of your departure, to the above date 6th Octbr.

Paper Marked D is a return of the Maize, that growed in the Paddocks, and remains under the charge of Hayes, dated 30th June 1807. Paper Mark'd E, is a return of

Wheat expended at the Farm, balance in my favor 12 Bushels of Wheat amounting , at Store price, to £8.17.0 and carried to my Credit. Paper mark'd G is Voucher 25th the Sale of Beef for which £11.15.3d is carried to your credit.

As I have been so explicit in the above papers, there remains but little more that I can say at this date, and only hadd, that we have finished the Stockmans house & Stockyard upon Elizabeth hill, the Skillion for the Soldier at the end of the house where the Maize is stored, as also a large Stockyard at the back of the Mens gardens, containing about 3 acres for the Stock to Sleep in at nights, in order to have the labour of a Man, the Fence across the Paddock is about half finished, the Wheat sowed in the Paddocks (about 10 acres) looks better than any I ever saw, (Govr Bligh has about 17 acres of Wheat down the River Sowed on a Farm he Bought of old Simpson, and I assure you I would not give one shilling per acre for the same) The Corn that growed in the Paddock turned out well as you may see by Paper marked D, which proving a good crop, we had Plenty for the men & Pigs and I hope enough to pay for the mens Salt Rations, that they have received from the Store (none is taken in for payment) which I thought was a

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method, I could take with the Maize. The Pigs turned out better then expected, 5 of the hog Pigs, sold for £

51.11.3 1/2. 4 we Kill'd and Salted for the Use of the Farm, and one of the Barrow Pigs was Stole in febr'y last, the other I changed for a Boor. I have no doubt but that McCabe stole the Pig above in compiny with Kenadies man (Conner) but not haveing sufficient prof I took no further notice of the business but applied to Captain Abbott , who was good enough to give me One Thomas Conder a man for life in lieu of McCabe. John Ward being out of his Time in July last, we got one Joseph Brooks, a man for life, in lieu of him, all things considering we have gon on Pret'y quiet, Hayse has behaved well and so has most of the men, I think we got Rid of the 2 worst in McCabe and Ward. The Large yard at the back of the house we have turned into a garden and orchard, being about 16 Rods Square, I could not obtain any Trees (or Hops) from Government, but from Mr Marsdens Orchard and from other Frinds, we collected about 100 Trees, and up and down the centre walk we have Planted Orange & Lemmon Trees alternately, but at a future Period I shall indeaver to send you a ground Plan &c, &c, of our Improvments, every thing looks satisfactory, and well, through the concern excepting, that laterly we have been forced to kill 2 or 3 cows on account of their not being able to calve, through a straightness in the mouth of the Calf Bags, which had grown to a hard gristly substance, and would not admit the Calf's foot to appear, through which unnatural circumstance we was forced to kill the cow to extracate the calf, and the calf not coming in a natural way, notwithstanding every care is taken of the calf it dies in the corse of 8 or 9 days which has been the case in 2 instances laterly, and one of them took place about 18 days agoe, when John Harris Esqr. and myself was both at the Farm, and to say from whence it arrises I cannot, unless it is as some of the men say through the Red Bull, who penetrats too far, and apt to serve them out of Season [?] and everyone I have talked to on the business

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Tells me that they never saw such a case in their lives I hope the worst is over, and assure you that we have always strove to make the best of our misfortunes, by selling the flesh, &c, &c, the last carcass we sold by retale (which) brought £19. 5. 7 1/2, besides the hide, the which will appear in my next account currant at the close of this Year, with the Price of the hogs, and all other cash accounts, that have taken Place since the 30th June.

As Mr. Harris has been so lately through the Concarn, he will be able to give you a Statement of your affairs, as well as myself, which I trust will be satisfactoury to you, as every thing that could be don as been attended to, for your Intrest, (and) as far as I have Power, your Intrest shall still be attended to, against all Opersition, and opponants, whatever, since you have though[t] well to leave you concarns so far in my hands.

The public at large are wishing that you was in your former situation, as they observe " a better sildom comes in the Old ones room", I don't think it my duty to inlarge, neither have I time. Therefore I conclude with my Most respectful Compliments to Mrs King and family – And -

I remain with all due respect –

Sir,

Your Most Obedient, and

Humble Servant,

Rowland Hassall

Philip. G. King Esqr.
Captain of the Royal Navy

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To;

Philip, Gidley, King; Esqr.
Post, Captain, of the Royal, Navy; and
Late Governor, of New, South, Wales.

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Letter from William Hayes to P.G.King, 9 Oct. 1807

New South Wales Octr. 9th 1807

Honoured Sir

I take this opportunity to inform you of the success of your affairs at the farm. The crops have been abundant. We have had large crop of corn from the paddock and have now a very promising crop of wheat in its place. It has been in ear for the week past and is equal if not superior to any in the Colony. The seed was carefully handpicked and well put in and the wether has been hitherto very favourable. The Agents will I doubt not inform you of the improvements made since your departure. The house and Skilling on Elizabeth's farm and Stock Yard for the young herd of Cattle which were drafted from the general herd some time since. The Stockyard for the Milch Cattle on Philip's Farm behind the men's gardens and the Skilling at the end of the Storehouse for the Soldier. The piece of ground which was enclosed behind my house, is made into a regular garden with fruit trees, &c. The stock you will see by the returns succeed well and are in a healthy state in general. The sheep have done extraordinary well not losing one and having a good increase. The pigs have an exceeding good appearance and the increase is great. Miss Elizabeth's goats have brought two kids each and reared them well. John Harris Esqr. lately visited the farm with Mr Hassall, he was pleased to signify his approbation of what he saw and kindly asked me if I was in want of any thing, telling me he would do any thing for me that lay in his power. I told him the greatest favour he could do me would be to recommend me to you to obtain my pardon for me as there is no probability of ever obtaining it in this Colony. Both John Harris Esqr. and Mr Hassall told me they would do it. I have no desire to quit your service and shall be happy to receive my liberty. I hope therefore you will be so good as to use your interest for me and I shall consider it my bounden duty to pray and strive for your interest and success and that of your family. I remain

Honoured Sir
Your obedient servant
William Hayes

From the good conduct of Hayes we recommend him to your notice

Rowl Hassall
J. Harris

Over

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Letter from John Harris to P.G.King, 25 Oct. 1807

Dear Sir

This letter was given me by the within signed Willm. Hayes with a very particular request that I would write to you in his behalf, to obtain his pardon.

I have not the least hopes that ever it will be in my power to procure it for him for the Love the Govr. bears both you and me.

He appears very thankful for what you have already done and has assured me That even was he free tomorrow that he would not relinquish your employ on any account whatever. I am much pleased with his attention and activity; therefore do recommend him strongly to your notice.

Another (man) that I could wish you to get free is that honest man Patrick White: He was tried at Wicklow before Judge Day in Augt. 1800. I have no wish for any others in this Colony, many that you have pardon'd are Very Ungrateful.

Yours Very truly

J. Harris
Octr. 25th 1807

P.G. King Esqr.

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Philip Gidley King Esqr.
Post Captain H.M. Royal Navy
Late Governor of N.S. Wales.

Letter from Hayes requesting his Pardon