

NEW ORLEANS.

tragic ending. See LOUISIANA: A. D. 1766-1769; and 1769.

A. D. 1785-1803.—Fickle treatment of American traders. See LOUISIANA: A. D. 1785-1800; and 1798-1803.

A. D. 1798-1804.—Transferred to France and sold to the United States.—Incorporation as a city. See LOUISIANA: A. D. 1789-1803; and 1804-1812.

A. D. 1815.—Jackson's defense of the city and great victory. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1815 (JANUARY).

A. D. 1862 (April).—Farragut's capture of the city. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1862 (APRIL: ON THE MISSISSIPPI).

A. D. 1862 (May-December).—The rule of General Butler. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1862 (MAY-DECEMBER: LOUISIANA).

A. D. 1866.—Riot and massacre.—See LOUISIANA: A. D. 1865-1867.

A. D. 1891.—The lynching of Italian assassins.—In the spring of 1891, the chief of police at New Orleans, David C. Hennessy, unearthed a murderous secret society, known as the Mafia, which seemed to be widely spread among Italians in that city and elsewhere. In the midst of his investigations he was waylaid and shot. Nine Italians, arrested for complicity in the crime, escaped conviction when brought to trial, and a belief prevailed that the jury had been either terrorized or bribed. A mass meeting of indignant citizens was accordingly held, and the meeting resolved itself into a mob. The prison which held the alleged assassins was broken into and they were slain. The Italian government demanded redress and punishment for the deed; but the federal authorities at Washington had no power to deal with the affair, and a troublesome mob arose. It was ended finally by a payment of \$25,000 to the families of the men killed by the mob.

NEW PLYMOUTH. See MASSACHUSETTS: A. D. 1621, and after.

NEW SCOTLAND. See NOVA SCOTIA: A. D. 1621-1668.

NEW SOUTH WALES: A. D. 1601-1821.—Discovery and early Exploration.—"Botany Bay."—Founding of penal colonies.—Beginning of sheep-farming and free Immigration.—Administration of Governor Macquarie. See AUSTRALIA: A. D. 1601-1800; and 1800-1840.

A. D. 1821-1831.—Governors Brisbane and Darling.—First stage of a constitutional self-government.—The end of Governor Macquarie's term of office marks the conclusion of the colony's infancy. . . . The next Governorship, that of Sir Thomas Brisbane, marks a definite stage in the history of New South Wales. The discovery of the Bathurst Plains [see AUSTRALIA: A. D. 1800-1840] had put an end to all doubts of the ultimate ability of the colony to sustain an increasing population; and now, for the first time, the tide of free immigration began to flow. . . . The great achievement of Governor Brisbane's administration was the introduction of institutions which ultimately served as the basis of self-government in Australia. . . . We are now entering upon a period in which institutions will gradually take the place of men. This period begins definitely in the year 1823, with

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the passing of the first Constitutional Statute which operated in Australia. . . . By it the former military administration of justice, by a Judge-Advocate and military assessors, was superseded by a Supreme Court on an English model, with a Chief Justice, and the right to a trial by jury in civil cases, if both the parties agreed upon it. But in criminal cases the jury was still to consist of military officers, seven in number, although the prisoner was to be entitled to challenge them on any grounds for which an ordinary juror could be objected to in England. His Majesty in Council was, however, authorized to extend the jury system in any way deemed desirable; and, as a matter of fact, it was not very long before the jury system was introduced into criminal trials in Australia. Moreover, convicts were no longer to be excluded from giving evidence in Courts of Justice. . . . The political innovations made by the statute were also important. They provided for the appointment of a Council with legislative and financial powers, albeit under certain very substantial limitations. . . . This Council at first consisted entirely of Government officials, and was of course subject to no process of popular election. But, as Lord Bathurst explained in his letter which covered the warrant of appointment, it was intended by the Home Government that the new Council should at least to some degree represent the views of non-official colonists; and this pledge was redeemed in the year 1825 by the nomination of three independent members. . . . The other great political object of the statute was the separation of Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) from the mother colony. . . . The Home Government, at the time of the passing of the Act, apparently hesitated between complete and partial separation, and took powers for both. Lord Bathurst ultimately decided in favour of partial separation only; and Van Diemen's Land had to wait many years before becoming completely independent of the Government at Sydney. . . . The mother colony of Australia now started upon a career of progress and development which, in spite of stormy interludes, it maintained until the crisis of 1843. The marks of freedom and independence manifested themselves one by one. Freedom of the press was formally proclaimed in 1824, and although (as might have been expected) the liberty was at first abused, and caused much trouble during the governorship of Sir Ralph Darling (1825-1831), yet, under the more judicious rule of Sir Richard Bourke (1831-1837), the difficulties were removed. . . . In the year 1827 the colony was rich enough to support its own civil government; . . . and, a few years later, the Government of the colony began even to vote funds to assist the immigration of desirable colonists. . . . By a statute of the Imperial Parliament passed in the year 1828, the maximum number of the Council was raised to fifteen, and its legislative powers considerably increased. This important change virtually placed the official members of the Council in a minority in questions upon which the Government and the settlers as a whole were divided in opinion. . . . In the administration of justice still further steps towards a free model were taken; and the somewhat sweeping clause, which introduced the whole of existing English law en bloc, though it subsequently gave rise to some technical diffi-