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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS

IN

HIS MAJESTY'S

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS,
DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET.

1837.

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IN administering the affairs of this department, Lord GLENELG has had frequent occasion to observe, that there are various regulations connected with His Majesty's Colonial Service, which appear to be inaccurately understood, and, on that account, imperfectly observed, in many of His Majesty's Colonies. To prevent, as far as possible, such misconceptions, and the inconvenience to which they have given rise, he has brought together, in the following pages, various Rules which he finds to have been hitherto dispersed through the correspondence of his predecessors. The attempt to consolidate them will probably, at first, be inaccurately and imperfectly made; but the standing regulations, now, for the first time, collected together, will, at least, form a basis for future improvements; and will, probably, tend to the immediate introduction of a better method, and of greater certainty in the despatch of the duties of the Governors, and other Public Officers in the Colonial

possessions of the Crown. Lord GLENELG has, therefore, instructed them to receive it as a rule for the guidance of their conduct on the several matters to which it relates.

To prevent any misapprehensions upon one of the subjects discussed in the following pages,—that, namely, which relates to the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown, it is right to notice, that the regulations on that head must be regarded as provisional only, so far as respects all the minor details, and that it is not impossible that they may shortly undergo some material changes.

*Colonial Department, Downing Street;
March 30th, 1837.*

A LIST

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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Names of Colonies.	Date of Capture, Cession, or Settlement.	Whether having Legislative Assemblies or Councils.
Lower Canada	Capitulation, 18 Sept. 1759	Governor, Council and Assembly.
Upper Canada	and 8 Sept. 1760	ditto ditto ditto
New Brunswick	{ and Cession by Treaty, 1763	ditto ditto ditto
Nova Scotia	{ Fisheries and Settlements, esta-	ditto ditto ditto
Cape Breton	{ blished soon after their discovery in	ditto ditto ditto
Prince Edward's Island	{ 1497	ditto ditto ditto
Newfoundland	{ Settlement, 1632	ditto ditto ditto
Antigua	{ ditto 1605	ditto ditto ditto
Barbadoes	{ Ceded by France, 1763	ditto ditto ditto
Dominica	{ ditto 1763	ditto ditto ditto
Grenada	{ Capitulation, 1655	ditto ditto ditto
Jamaica	{ Settlement, 1632	ditto ditto ditto
Montserrat	{ ditto 1628	ditto ditto ditto
Nevis	{ ditto 1623	ditto ditto ditto
St. Kitts	{ Capitulation, 22 June, 1803	ditto ditto ditto
St. Lucia	{ Ceded by France, 1763	Governor and Council.
St. Vincent	{ ditto 1763	Governor, Council and Assembly.
Tobago	{ ditto	ditto ditto ditto

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Tortola	Settlement, 1666	ditto ditto ditto
Anguilla	ditto 1666	ditto ditto ditto
Trinidad	Capitulation, 18 Feb. 1797	Governor and Council.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1639	Governor, Council and Assembly.
Bermudas	ditto 1609	ditto ditto ditto
British Guiana	{ Demerara and	Governor and the Honourable the
	{ Essequibo	Court of Policy.
Honduras	Capitulation, 18 Sept. 1803	ditto ditto ditto
Heligoland	ditto 23 Sept. 1803	Superintendent and Magistrates.
Gibraltar	Treaty, 1670	Governor.
Malta and	Capitulation, 4 Sept. 1607	ditto
Gozo	ditto 4 Aug. 1704	Governor and Council.
Cape of Good Hope	ditto 5 Sept. 1800	ditto ditto ditto
Sierra Leone and	ditto 10 Jan. 1806	ditto ditto ditto
Gambia	Settlement, 1787	ditto ditto ditto
St. Helena	ditto 1631	ditto ditto ditto
Ceylon	{ ditto by East India Company,	Governor and Council, and British
Mauritius	{ 1651; vested in the Crown, 1833	Acts of Parliament.
New South Wales	Capitulation, 17 Sept. 1795	ditto ditto ditto
Van Diemen's Land	ditto 3 Dec. 1810	Governor and Council, and British
Western Australia	Settlement, 1787	Acts of Parliament.
Southern Australia	ditto 1803	ditto ditto ditto
	ditto 1829	ditto ditto ditto
	ditto 1836	ditto ditto ditto

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS

IN

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

CHAPTER I.

THE GOVERNOR.

§ I.

The different Classes of Governors, &c., the Duration of their Office, and Expense of Commissions.

1. THE appointment of a Governor to one of His Majesty's Colonies is considered to be limited in its duration to a period of six years from the time of his assumption of his functions; but His Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power (under special circumstances) of prolonging that period.

2. The officer appointed to conduct the government of a Colony may be either,

First. Captain-general and Governor-in-chief.

Second. Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Third. Lieutenant-governor.

Fourth. Administrator of the Government.

Fifth. The officer on whom, by the terms of the Royal Commission, the government devolves, in the absence of any of the before-named officers.

3. If, during the before-mentioned period of six years, an officer be removed from one government to another, His Majesty's Government will decide, whenever such removal may take place, whether the above-mentioned period shall recommence from the assumption of his new government, or be calculated from the date of his original appointment.

4. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that no Patent, Commission, Warrant, or other Authority, for the exercise of any office or employment, civil or military, within any of His Majesty's plantations or possessions abroad, determinable at the pleasure of His Majesty, or any of His Majesty's heirs and successors, shall, by reason of any future demise of the Crown, be vacated, or become void, until the expiration of eighteen calendar months next after any such demise of the Crown as aforesaid.

On demise of the Crown, warrants will be forwarded to the Governors of Colonies, authorizing them to continue to make use of the public seal, until another can be prepared and transmitted to them.

5. Provision is made, in every Governor's commission, for the administration of his government in the event of his absence or death.

6. The fees payable on a Governor's appointment by letters patent under the Great Seal vary, according to the length of the instrument, from £250 to £400, *exclusive* of an *ad valorem* stamp.

If the salary, fees, and emoluments of the Governor amount to £3000 and upwards, the stamp-duty is £200; if they amount to £2000, and not to £3000, the stamp-duty is £150; and so on in proportion, as the Stamp Act directs.

7. A *Lieutenant-Governor* is appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, the expense of which is £9. 15s. 6d., *exclusive* of stamp-duty.

8. In all future commissions of Vice-Admiralty, issued to Governors, the words, "or to the Governor for the time being, or to the person executing the duties of that office," will be inserted.

§ II.

Distinction between a Civil and a Military Governor, as regards the Command of the Troops.

1. If the civil government of a Colony be originally intrusted to, or should subsequently devolve on, an officer holding a commission in His Majesty's land forces of the rank of colonel, or of any superior rank, he will be invested with the military authority and command over His Majesty's forces within the Colony and its dependencies; unless His Majesty

should specially appoint, for that purpose, a military officer of higher rank, or one of equal rank, bearing a prior commission.

2. If a civilian, a naval officer, or a military officer holding a commission in his Majesty's land forces of inferior rank to that of colonel, should administer a Colonial government, he will not be invested with the command of His Majesty's forces; but it will be his duty, except in the case of invasion or assault by a foreign enemy, to issue to the officer, in command of the forces within the Colony and its dependencies, orders for their march and distribution, the formation and march of detachments and escorts, and, generally, for such military service as the safety and welfare of the Colony may require. He will also, as the King's representative, give the *word* in all places within his government, except on the occasion of hostilities already adverted to.

3. The officer in command of His Majesty's land forces will alone be charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the military department, the regimental duty and discipline of the troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental.

4. He will carry into execution, on his own authority, the sentences of courts-martial, except in the case of sentences of death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the King, by the officer administering the civil government.

5. He will make to the officer, administering

the civil government, returns of the state and condition of the troops, of the military departments, of the stores, magazines, and fortifications within the Colony and its dependencies, together with duplicates of any returns of a similar nature to those which he may make to the military authorities at home, or to any officer to whose more general command he may become subject.

6. And in the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of His Majesty's land forces will assume the entire military authority and command over the troops.

7. If a *civil* Governor, being a military officer of sufficient rank, is placed on the staff without pay, the object is to guard against the interference of any regimental or inferior staff officer, who might casually be placed in the same Colony or garrison.

8. The military authority is given in aid of the civil authority, and not for military purposes, and the nomination to the staff is merely a confirmation of that authority, intended to provide against the possibility of undue interference.

9. He will be, in all respects, subject to the regulations under which a *civil* Governor is to act; his military authority will be strictly local and not extend beyond the limits of his government; the exercise of such authority will not interfere in any

shape with the military command of the general officers employed generally upon the staff of the station, although the latter should be of inferior rank and should be stationed where the Governor resides; his allowances of forage for horses and rations for servants will not in any case exceed those of a Major-general, although the military rank of the civil Governor be higher, nor will the arrangements provide for pay and allowances to aides-de-camp or other personal staff, unless specially directed.

10. These restrictions, however, are not to be considered applicable to those civil Governors who have been, or may be, placed on the staff, *although without pay*, in Colonies where the general military command in its fullest extent is united to the civil authority.

§ III.

Militia.

1. The attention of Governors should be at all times directed to the state of discipline and equipment of militia forces in the Colonies.

2. Whenever the militia of a Colony may be embodied, monthly returns should be sent home, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

3. Periodical reports on this subject, which may

not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book," hereafter noticed.

4. Governors will observe that, by Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV. c. 76, s. 2, custom-house officers employed abroad are exempt from serving in Colonial militias, in parochial and other local offices, or on juries.

§ IV.

General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.

As the duty and powers of every officer, who may be called upon to administer a Colonial government, are most fully defined in His Majesty's commission and the instructions with which he is furnished, it is not intended that they should form a portion of the rules and regulations, which have been collected in this book, for the guidance of officers employed in His Majesty's Colonial possessions, but it may be useful to give a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is vested.

1st. He is empowered to grant a free pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial courts of justice, except in the cases of treason or murder, for which he may grant a reprieve under certain circumstances until the case has been reported to His Majesty's Government.

2d. He has the power of remitting to a certain extent any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may

accrue or become payable to the King, and to suspend the payment of any fine, &c., exceeding the amount limited by his instructions, until His Majesty's pleasure can be known.

3d. The monies to be expended for the public service are issued under his warrant, either with or without the advice of his executive council, as the law may in each particular case direct.

4th. In the Colonies possessing representative assemblies, and governed by the law of England, the Governor has the power of granting licences for marriages, letters of administration, probates of wills, and has the presentation to benefices; the person presented being instituted by the bishop or his commissary duly authorized by him.

5th. He has, in the same Colonies, the power of issuing in the King's name writs of summons and election to call together the legislative council and assembly, and for electing members of assembly, and also of assembling, proroguing, and dissolving the legislative council and assembly.

6th. He may confer appointments, temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to His Majesty's Government.

7th. He has the power, under certain circumstances, of suspending a public servant from office.

8th. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in office or not, whenever he may think fit.

9th. He has the power of granting or withholding

his assent to any bills which may be enacted by the legislative council and assembly. - In the Canadas he may reserve such bills for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

10th. He is not empowered to give his assent to any bill, or ordinance, for the naturalization of aliens, for the divorce of persons joined in holy matrimony, for the establishing a title in any person to lands, tenements, and real estates, originally granted to, or purchased by, aliens antecedent to naturalization, nor to pass any law, without authority from His Majesty's Government, whereby any paper, bills, or bills of credit may be created or issued, or to do any act by grant, deed, conveyance, or otherwise, whereby the King's revenue may be lessened or impaired. Nor is he to assent to any ordinance or act whatever for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries.

11th. He is required to direct his particular attention to the erection and maintenance of schools.

12th. He is specially required to execute all laws for the suppression and punishment of every species of vice, profaneness, and immorality; and, where necessary, to cause additional laws to be enacted for this purpose.

13th. He is strictly enjoined to send home, punctually, copies of the journals and minutes of proceedings of the legislative council and assembly, and full explanations of any new laws which may be enacted.

14th. If anything should happen which may be

for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's commission and instructions, he may take order for the present therein, provided he does not, by colour of any power or authority given to him, commence or declare war without the King's knowledge, except for preventing or repelling hostilities.

And, lastly, he is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without His Majesty's permission.

§ V.

Salaries paid out of Parliamentary Grants.

1. The salaries of the Governors-in-chief and of the Lieutenant-governors of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands, being provided for by Parliamentary grants, those officers will draw their salaries, either by bills on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or through the medium of an agent, upon production of certificates (which may be obtained on application to this department), as to their being alive, and in the execution of their duties, up to the expiration of each quarterly period of payment.

2. When the Governors and Lieutenant-governors shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, they will be expected to adhere to that mode.

3. The Governors of the Bahamas, Prince Edward's Island, Western coast of Africa, and Western Australia, must draw on the Paymaster of Civil Services, in this country, for all salaries that may become payable out of the annual Parliamentary grants.

4. The bills must be at 30 days' sight, and drawn in favour of the party entitled to salary, and for the rate borne on the estimate for the grant. Each bill must specify the period for which, and the office on account of which, the salary is drawn.

5. Bills must also be drawn at 30 days' sight, for any other services provided for in the annual grants, subject to such specific directions as the Governor may receive from His Majesty's Government respecting those services.

6. All bills drawn for these purposes should be advised of by letter addressed to the Paymaster of Civil Services at His Majesty's Treasury.

7. Whenever bills of exchange are drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by Governors or Lieutenant-governors, to cover charges, whether for local establishments or for services of an incidental nature, such bills must be drawn at not less than 30 days' sight.

8. Their lordships are to be regularly advised of such bills; and the nature of the service on account of which they are drawn, and the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure, are to be specified, both in the letter of advice and upon the face of the bills.

9. In case the bills be drawn for salary, or any periodical payment, the period, in respect of which the bills are given, should be likewise stated, both on them and in the letter of advice; and the latter, when practicable, should be forwarded previously to the bills being drawn. When, however, this is not practicable, care must be taken to ensure the receipt of it in England previous to the presentation of the bills.

10. Bills may be drawn on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury at a fixed rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium for them, in exchange for British silver money, not less, however, in amount than £100; or for Government notes (on the same terms) at the Cape of Good Hope and at Ceylon.

§ VI.

Furniture for Governors' Houses, and for Government Offices.

1. The several rooms and apartments in a Governor's house, which are usually appropriated for the reception of company on public days, will be furnished, at the public expense, from the revenue of the Colony; subject, in those Colonies in which are Colonial assemblies, to such regulations, as to the extent and value of such furniture, as the Legislature or the Government may impose.

2. All the chapel plate and furniture, and pictures

of the royal family, deposited in Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account; and all allowances on these articles which were made to Governors on their first appointments are now discontinued.

3. All furniture supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the officer occupying the government house for the time being.

4. To prevent any misunderstanding between the different officers who may succeed to a government in the Colonies, each Governor will respectively cause an inventory to be forthwith prepared of all furniture provided at the public expense; of which inventory he will cause one copy to be retained in the government house; one to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and a third he will cause to be delivered to some one officer of his government, who shall previously satisfy himself that the inventory, so delivered to him, is correct; and such officer will be held responsible for the safe custody of the same.

5. The Governor will report to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the name of the civil officer who may be selected for this purpose.

6. The Governor will from time to time, and not seldomer than once in every two years, require and

direct the officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and he will prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor will thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

7. The Governor will instruct such officer to furnish him, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Colonial department at home, within one month after each inspection, with his certificate as to its having been duly made, with a copy of the list of deficiencies, if any; and he will note thereon any steps that may have been taken, within his knowledge, for replacing or repairing the deficient or defective articles, in order that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may be enabled to give the necessary directions for holding the Governor responsible for any default in this respect.

8. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring officer does not cause the deficiencies and repairs, for which he is responsible, to be executed, the inspecting officer, in communication with the officer who may succeed to the government, will prepare and transmit to the office of the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible officer.

9. The government offices, in the respective

Colonies, will also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantive quality, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

10. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury consider carpeting to be quite unnecessary for this purpose, except in climates where a considerable degree of cold is experienced.

11. The same regulations are to be observed, in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to government offices at the public expense, as have been established in the case of Governors' residences.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL OFFICERS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

§ I.

*Expense of the Commissions of Colonial Officers
holding directly under the Crown, and Rules
respecting the Payment of their Salaries.*

1. FOR every warrant, commission, or appointment to any civil office in the Colonies, under the Royal Sign Manual, the charge is £9. 15s. 6d., exclusive of stamp-duty.

2. For warrant appointing Members of Council in the Colonies, £25. 19s., and Chaplain, £2. 7s. 6d., both exclusive of stamp-duty.

3. A copy of the regulations and fees, established for Vice-Admiralty Courts, has been furnished by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to all the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies holding commissions as Vice-Admirals.

In the case of Malta and Sierra Leone (which are without Vice-Admirals) they were forwarded to the *Judges* of the Vice-Admiralty Courts.

4. On appointments to offices, half salary will be allowed from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony.

5. No advance of salary is allowed, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

6. If an office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead is entitled to half the salary attached to that office.

7. Should the officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw full salary from the date at which he entered on the duties of the office, unless he is, at the same time, in receipt of pay for another office, in which case he will only be entitled to an official income equal in the whole to the emoluments of the more lucrative of the two offices.

8. If an officer remain in the Colony until the arrival of his successor, the latter officer will not be entitled to any salary until he assume the duties of the office.

§ II.

Pensions and Retiring Allowances.

1. It is to be understood, as a general rule, that no Colonial officers, of any rank or description, are entitled to retiring pensions.

2. Each case, however, as it presents itself, must be specially considered and treated on its own merits.

3. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Government the application of any officer for a retiring allowance, on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish a detailed statement, showing the age of such officer, the nature and length of his services, the salary and emoluments of his office.

4. Previously to making any payment in future in respect of pensions or retired allowances, the officers specified in the margin will take care respectively to inform themselves, whether any condition may have been attached to the original grant of such allowance or pension, with reference to the employment, emolument, condition, residence, or otherwise, of the party claiming the same; and, in all cases where the payment of the allowance is to be contingent upon any particular condition, they will require and produce as a voucher, in support of their account, a sufficient declaration, certificate, or other proof that the condition has been complied with, and that the allowance or pension claimed by the party had consequently become properly due, and they will withhold the payment of the pension or allowance until such document shall be produced.

Treasurer . . .	Ceylon.
Treasurer . . .	Mauritius.
Treasurer . . .	Trinidad.
Treasurer . . .	St. Lucia.
Treasurer . . .	New S. Wales.
Treasurer . . .	Van Diemen's
	Land.
Treasurer . . .	Western Aus-
	tralia.
Treasurer . . .	Cape of Good
	Hope.
Treasurer . . .	Malta.
Receiver-general .	British Guiana
Receiver-general .	Gibraltar.
Colonial Secretary	} Sierra Leone.
and Accountant .	
Collector and Ac-	} Gambia.
countant	

§ III.

Leave of Absence.

1. Leave of absence should be confined, as much as possible, to cases either of serious indisposition or of urgent private affairs. If, in the former instance, an officer employed in a distant Colony can recruit his health by visiting a neighbouring country, or by a sea voyage, the Governor should not sanction leave for his return to Europe.

2. An officer to whom leave of absence has been granted will be entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony; the remaining half of his salary may be applied to remunerate the person selected for the performance of his duties, unless the Governor should think fit to add the duties of the absent officer to those of an officer holding another appointment. In that case, the latter may receive, as a remuneration for his extra services, one-fourth of the absent officer's salary; the remaining fourth must be paid into the Treasury as a saving to the public.

3. The longest period, for which a Governor will be at liberty to grant leave of absence, is, in each case, as follows:—

Mediterranean	6 months
West Coast of Africa, North America, and West Indies	9 „
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	15 „
Ceylon and Australian Colonies	18 „

These periods are to be computed from the day of departure to the day of return to the Colony.

4. Leave of absence to the higher orders of the clergy in the Colonies must be restricted within the limits of what may be absolutely necessary, since His Majesty's Government do not consider it advisable to place them on half salary during their absence.

5. His Majesty's Government will, however, consider themselves bound, in judging of any pension to which any of the higher clergy in the Colonies may be specially entitled, after certain periods, to exclude from their consideration the periods of absence from their respective sees.

6. The Secretary of State will not entertain any application for an extension of leave, unless it has been previously recommended by the Governor.

7. Governors are required by Act of Parliament (54 Geo. III. cap. 61) to report each instance of leave of absence to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

8. In default of such report, the Governor is liable to a penalty not exceeding, in each case, £100.

§ IV.

Houses, or Allowances for House-Rent.

1. Governors are not allowed, without the special authority of His Majesty's Government, to accom-

moderate the civil officers of their government with houses or lodgings at the public expense.

2. The Secretary of State will not grant such an indulgence, except under particular circumstances; and whenever an application is addressed to him on the subject, the Governor must state the value of the house, if it belong to the Crown, and if not, the amount of rent to be paid for it, or the amount of allowance which he would propose in lieu of house-rent.

CHAPTER III.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

§ I.

General Regulations.

1. EXCEPT in the Canadas, the constitution of the Legislative Councils, as well as that of the Executive, is defined by the King's instructions, with which officers appointed to Colonial governments are furnished.

2. Their precedency is also regulated by those instructions, whether the whole Council rank amongst themselves according to seniority, or the official members take precedence of the unofficial members.

3. In the Colonies having Representative Assemblies the Governor is required, whenever a vacancy occurs in either of the Councils, to submit to His Majesty's Government the names and characters of three persons, from whom a selection may be made to fill up the vacancy.

Executive councillors, absenting themselves more than six months without the Governor's leave, or more than twelve months without the King's leave, lose their seats in the Council; but, in some instances, the term is two years successively.

4. The Governor is also required to report the absence of legislative councillors without leave, or any other circumstances affecting their conduct.

The members of both Councils are entitled to freedom of debate and vote; and the Governor is directed to impart to them so much of his instructions, wherein their advice is mentioned to be requisite.

5. In the Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies appeals are heard by the Governor and Executive Council; and the accounts of the Colony are audited by them.

6. On his arrival in the Colony, the Governor's commission is to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Judge and members of the Executive Council; and then and there the appointed oaths, specified in his instructions, are to be administered to him by the Chief Judge; and the Governor will afterwards administer to the Chief Judge and members of the Council such of the oaths as are applicable to them.

7. Every new member of Council, who may be thereafter appointed, will also be required to take the oaths.

§ II.

The Authorities by which Laws are enacted in different Colonies.

1. In the Canadas and New Brunswick all laws, statutes, and ordinances, are enacted by the

King, and by and with the advice and consent of the *Legislative* Council and Assembly of the respective provinces.

2. In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Bahamas, and Bermudas, and in all the West India Islands having Representative Assemblies, all laws, &c., are enacted by Governor, Council, and Assembly.

3. In Colonies subject to the legislative authority of the King in Council, local ordinances are enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council; in British Guiana, by the Governor and the Honourable the Court of Policy.

4. All monies levied by ordinances or laws are granted to the King, his heirs and successors, for the public uses of the province and support of the government thereof, as by the ordinance or law directed; and the appropriation of such money is to be accounted for unto the King, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

5. No law or ordinance can be made, or, if made, has any validity, if the same be repugnant to the law of England; that is, shall interfere with the operation within the Colony of any British statute applying thereto.

CHAPTER IV.

HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

§ I.

Salutes.

THE regulations respecting salutes being at the present time (March, 1837) under the special consideration of His Majesty's Government, it is not practicable to state those regulations in this place; but the omission will be supplied as soon as the questions connected with this subject shall have been finally adjusted.

§ II.

Precedency.

The following Table of precedency is to be observed in His Majesty's Colonial possessions.

It will be open, however, to the Governor of any of His Majesty's Colonies to address the Secretary of State on this subject, should he be of opinion that any local or other circumstances would render it advisable to modify the above arrangement in so far as the Colony under his government is concerned.

1. The Governor or Lieutenant-governor or officer administering the government.

2. The Lieutenant-governor (not administering the government), or the senior officer in command of the troops, if he is to succeed to the administration of the government, in case of the death or absence of the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government.

In the event of hostilities, the senior officer in command of the troops will take this precedence under any circumstances.

3. The Bishop.

4. The Chief Justice.

5. The Members of the Executive Council.

Their relative precedence, amongst themselves, is established in each case by His Majesty's "Instructions" to the Governors of Colonies.

6. The President of the Legislative Council.

7. The Members of the Legislative Council.

8. The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

9. The Puisne Judges.

10. The Members of the House of Assembly.

11. The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

12. The Commissioners or Government Agents of provinces or districts.

13. The Attorney-general.

14. The Solicitor-general.

15. The senior officer in command of the troops, except in the cases already provided for.

16. The Archdeacon.
17. The Treasurer, Paymaster-general, or Collector of Internal Revenue.
18. The Auditor-general or Inspector-general of Accounts.
19. The Commissioner of Crown Lands.
20. The Collector of Customs.
21. The Comptroller of Customs.
22. The Surveyor-general.
23. Clerk of the Executive Council.
24. Clerk of the Legislative Council.
25. Clerk of the House of Assembly.

} Not being members of Executive Council.

&c. &c. &c.

26. In Courts for the trial of piracy, the members to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in His Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the naval Commander-in-chief (where there is one), to whom, as matter of courtesy, the chair, on the right of the President of the Court, is assigned.

§ III.

King's Order for Colonial Uniforms.

1. *Governors of Colonies.*—The same as the present lord lieutenants of counties in England, only in blue with silver embroidery and scarlet collar and cuffs.

2. *Superior Civil Officers.*—The same silver embroidery as the English deputy lieutenants of counties, only blue coats with scarlet cuffs and collars, single-breasted, cut the same as a minister's coat, white kersimere linings and no turnbacks, buttons under the flaps, nine holes in front, no epaulettes.

The superior civil officers entitled *ex officio* to wear the uniform are—

Members of Executive Councils,

Members of Court of Policy in British Guiana,

Speaker of Houses of Assembly,

Members of Legislative Councils,

And Colonial Secretaries, who may not be members of Executive Councils.

All other superior civil servants must obtain His Majesty's special permission to entitle them to wear the uniform.

CHAPTER V.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

§ I.

Regulations for incurring Public Expense.

1. GOVERNORS are not authorized, unless on very pressing emergency, to incur, without the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government, any expenditure which may exceed £200 sterling for any one service.

2. If the expenditure be under £200, they are at liberty to authorize the same upon their own responsibility, explaining at the same time the absolute necessity of such expenditure. Governors are also prohibited, under a similar limitation, from increasing salaries or allowances, or authorizing any public expenditure, without the previous sanction of His Majesty's Government.

3. By Act of Parliament, 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 121, s. 20, all public officers abroad, authorizing or directing any improper or irregular expenditure, may, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, be called upon to account for the same before the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts; and the person so required to account will, thereupon, be, and be deemed to be, a public accountant; with

respect to such monies, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the amount of such monies had actually been issued to him by way of imprest and upon account.

4. His Majesty's Government will give effect to the provisions of that Act, by making the Governors, or persons administering the governments at foreign stations, personally responsible for all the expenditure which they may sanction without authority.

5. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary grant, the following rules must be observed:—

First. That no such work shall be undertaken except on a survey and estimate made by an officer acting under the orders of some responsible department.

Second. That, on the first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

Third. In cases which require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House, in each year, and before the vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition

to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, shall be inserted in the estimate of the year.

Fourth. No department of the Government shall authorize any officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which shall, with as little delay as possible, be laid before the House.

6. In the Colonies enumerated in the margin the following system is to be observed in regard to the expenditure of public money.

Malta.
Sierra Leone.
Gambia.
Trinidad.
St. Lucia.
British Guiana.
Mauritius.
Cape of Good Hope.
Ceylon.
Australian Colonies.

Before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, the Governor will submit to the Council of his Government, or, in the case of British Guiana, to the Court of Policy, such an estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing. If this estimate shall meet with the concurrence of the majority of the Council, it will be passed in the form of an ordinance, and the Governor will transmit it to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity for His Majesty's approval and confirmation. It will be competent, at the same time, to any minority of the Council, who may have dissented from the estimate, or from any items of it, to record the grounds of their dissent in the minutes of the Council; and

it will be the Governor's duty, should he be required so to do by them, to transmit an extract copy of such minutes, together with the copy of the estimate, to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

7. Should the estimate, which the Governor may propose to the Council, be rejected by a majority of that body, he will request to be furnished, by those who dissent from his estimate, with such a one as they would propose to substitute; and, should he still give the preference to his own, he will transmit both estimates to the Secretary of State, together with the reasons which he, and any councillors who may agree with him, may have to allege in support of his own estimate, and the reasons stated by the majority of the Council opposed to him in favour of theirs, in order that His Majesty's Government may be enabled to decide for the adoption of that estimate which shall appear to them most eligible.

8. When this estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and either confirmed or passed by His Majesty's authority, or else by the same authority altered and amended, as may appear to be necessary for the public service, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitively limited and arranged, and no authority must be applied for any further disbursements on account of the service of that year, unless under circumstances of unforeseen emergency. Under such circumstances the proper course will be to submit to the Legislative Council, in the first

instance, a supplementary estimate of the expenditure required; and unless the circumstances be such as to forbid the delay of a reference to this country, the same course will be pursued with the supplementary estimate, as has been prescribed in respect of the original one.

9. These estimates, on being received in this country, will be laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by the Secretary of State, in order that their lordships may communicate to the Secretary of State such opinions as they may wish to express upon them, previously to any instructions being issued to the Colonial authorities.

10. With respect to taxation, the Governor will, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, also submit to them the draft of any ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met. Such ways and means as are afforded by the produce of permanent taxes will not, of course, require to be re-enacted in annual ordinances, and it is only in the event of taxation being required, which is not already provided for, that any such draft will be necessary. And with respect to the passing of this draft, and the transmission of it for His Majesty's confirmation, and the simultaneous transmission of any draft for the same purpose, which a minority of the Council may wish to substitute, and with respect also to the transmission of the Governor's draft, should he be in the minority,

and of the draft which the majority of the Council may wish to substitute, with the reasons which the several parties may wish to allege in support of their respective measures, the Governor will pursue the same course which has been pointed out for his guidance, in reference to annual estimates of expenditure.

11. On the first occasion of transmitting to this office the ordinance above mentioned, the Governor will transmit also a complete statement of the taxation already provided for, and which does not require to be re-enacted in those ordinances, and of the several authorities under which it is levied, in order that His Majesty's Government may be enabled to revise the permanent system of taxation, and amend it if necessary. And the gentlemen of the Council will understand, that any suggestions on this head which they may think proper to offer to the Governor, will be duly considered, along with his report upon them, by His Majesty's Government. It must be borne in mind, however, that, unless the expenditure be shown to be capable of reduction, it is in vain to urge the evils and inconveniences of any tax in lieu of which no one better and equally productive is, at the same time, pointed out for substitution.

12. The drafts of ordinances for the imposition of taxes, for each year, will, in like manner with the estimates, when received in this country, be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

13. It is, of course, to be understood, that the species of immediate control, which it is the object of

these instructions to give to the Council over the revenue raised in the Colony, by taxes upon the inhabitants, and over its expenditure, does not extend to funds arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown.

14. The Governor will cause the Colonial accounts, when transmitted for audit, to be accompanied by certified copies of all estimates, or supplementary estimates, of expenditure for the service of the year to which the accounts relate, and of all ordinances for the imposition of taxes for that year, together with the copies of the dispatches which shall have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, conveying the sentiments of His Majesty's Government upon any such estimates or ordinances.

15. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ II.

Requisitions from Colonies.

1. Governors are not required to apply for the special authority of the Secretary of State in the

case of requisitions, which are strictly "for the current supply of an established and customary service."

2. There must, however, be noted on the requisition the dispatch from the Secretary of State, or other document authorizing an expenditure for the service in question.

3. In all other cases, Governors must apply to the Secretary of State for authority, and a reference must be made to such application on any requisition which may be sent home in consequence.

4. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three public officers, of whom the chief secretary to Government shall be president, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and necessary to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

5. The officer at the head of the department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

6. The Board of Survey will furnish the Governor with a report of their proceedings.

They will also be required to consider and report to the governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no expense which is not absolutely necessary shall be incurred.

7. The Governor will be expected to revise the requisitions and the reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary. He will then forward them to the Secretary of State with his own observations.

CHAPTER VI.

PASSAGES.

§ I.

Rates allowed for Passages.

1. **PASSAGES** will not be granted in King's ships, except in special cases, and then only when His Majesty's pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State.

2. **Governors**, or persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and **Clergymen**, who may have received an appointment from Government, will alone be entitled to passage allowance.

3. The following is the scale of such allowance:—

<i>Governors.</i>	£.
North America	300
West Indies	300
Lieutenant-Governors in West Indies	200
Malta	300
Gibraltar	200
Sierra Leone	300
Cape of Good Hope	600
Mauritius	700
Ceylon	800
New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	900

<i>Clergymen.</i>	£
North America	60
West Indies	60
Malta	60
Gibraltar	40
West Coast of Africa	60
Cape of Good Hope	100
Mauritius	130
Ceylon	150
New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	130

4. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance, on retiring from their governments; but if they come home on leave of absence, they must provide for their own conveyance to this country, and for their return to the Colony; or if a Governor be relieved at his own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed.

The Table of Rates for passages, in His Majesty's Packets, is contained in the Appendix.*

§ II.

Funds from which Passage Allowances to Governors are to be defrayed.

1. If the salary of a Governor, including emoluments of the military command, when united in the same office, is defrayed out of Colonial funds at the

* Appendix.No. 1.

disposal of the Crown; or in any case where there are otherwise Colonial resources at the disposal of the Crown for incidental services, the passage allowance to the Governor, proceeding to or departing from a Colony, whether he is a military or a civil Officer, must be defrayed from those Colonial funds. His Majesty's Government will not object to pay such allowance as an advance on account of the Colonial government, but the Governor must not fail to cause the amount to be repaid by the Colony into its military chest.

2. If the salary of the Governor is provided for by Parliament, or by any specific Colonial appropriation, which does not provide for incidental charges, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will pay the passage allowance out of money granted for the civil contingent charges of His Majesty's Government, in cases where the Officer is charged with the administration of the civil government only, or out of money granted for the extraordinary expenses of the army, when the Officer is to exercise any military command.

3. The passage allowance for clergymen proceeding to the Colonies must also be defrayed out of Colonial resources, in all cases where such payment may be practicable.

They may also obtain an advance of the allowance from His Majesty's Government, to be repaid by the Colony into its military chest.

4. If a passage be granted on board a King's

ship, no allowance will be made for passage money.

5. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

§ III.

Regulations for Passages from the Colonies to discharged Soldiers, &c.

1. Whenever freight ships may be hired to bring home invalids, the Governor, or officer in command of the troops, must take care that passages be not granted to any class of persons not entitled to them.

2. The widows and children of soldiers, discharged in the Colony, are entitled to passages, unless their husbands and fathers shall have emigrated to the Colony after their discharge; in which case the families have no claim upon the public.

3. The families of deceased out-pensioners are not entitled to be conveyed from the Colonies to this country at the public expense.

4. If pensioners, discharged in the Colony without having been sent home to pass the Chelsea Board, apply for conveyance home at the time they are pensioned off; or shortly afterwards, a passage may be granted; but if the Colony, in which they have served, offer a more favourable opportunity of employment, to men who are still able to do any work, than they could obtain in England, they should, if possible, be discouraged from coming home.

5. If the men have been discharged any considerable time previously, or with an understanding that they were to remain in the Colony, they cannot be assisted in coming home.

6. Men who may have emigrated, on receiving commuted allowances in lieu of their pensions, have no further claims upon the public.

7. The family of a convict, if they went out to the Colony with the convict, when he was a soldier, will be entitled to a passage home.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICAL RETURNS.

HIS Majesty's Government attach the highest importance to the regular and punctual transmission of the following RETURNS ; and governors are desired to impress upon those officers, whose duty it may be to prepare them, that any remissness or neglect, in this respect, will be visited with the marked displeasure of His Majesty's Government.

 § I.
Returns relating to Colonial Revenue and Receipts.

1. A RETURN of the regular revenue, arising from local taxes and duties, in which is to be distinguished the amount of collections under each head, and the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

2. Of the revenue derived from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

3. Of casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats, and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

4. Of repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account of that description.

5. Of receipts in aid of revenue, including loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary grants, or other advances from the funds of this country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law, or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

6. Of deposits not so available.

§ II.

Returns relating to Disbursements.

1. A RETURN of civil charges regularly authorized by His Majesty's Government, or by Acts of local legislatures, which have received His Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical establishments paid by the Government.

2. Of supplementary civil charges, comprising any salaries or contingent charges which may not have been regularly sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, specifying the department and service for which they may have been incurred, and whether such sanction has been applied for.

3. Of military charges, if defrayed from Colonial funds, and not paid by officers accounting to the military departments in this country, under the heads

of regimental pay and subsistence of local corps or militia.

4. Of advances for the Colonial service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial authorities), including remittances to agents.

5. Of advances from the Colonial funds to the military chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the officers to whom the advances are made to their respective departments in this country.

6. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

7. Of repayments of deposits.

8. Of special and particular services, not attaching to the ordinary Colonial establishments, such as Indian presents, the expenditure for liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, and in the cases of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Bermuda, the charges for the maintenance, clothing, and lodging the convicts, and for establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.

9. Adverting to the variations in the charges defrayed from revenues at the disposal of the Colonial Governments, comprising in some instances expenses of a public nature, which, in others, are provided for by separate and special rates, not levied or accounted for by the officers of Government, it would be desi-

rable to receive the best returns that can be obtained of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by local municipal bodies, or officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purposes, including legislative provision for ecclesiastical, scholastic, or charitable establishments.

10. These several returns and statements should be made out and furnished *quarterly*, and they should comprise not only the revenue and expenditure, and other financial transactions of those Colonies of which the revenues are at the immediate disposal of the Crown, but also of those Colonies where the revenues are appropriated by, and accounted for to, Representative Assemblies.

11. The quarterly returns, in those cases where the revenues are at the disposal of the Crown, should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the treasurer, or other officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the application of the Colonial funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the corresponding period, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

12. Although the Lords of the Treasury consider that it is very desirable to obtain these returns and statements *quarterly*, they are aware that, in some cases, the Colonial financial returns are made up *annually*, and that it may be difficult to obtain them more frequently, from Colonies having Representative Assemblies, than once in each year; their lordships

would wish, however, to obtain them *quarterly* in all practicable cases.

13. A quarterly return or schedule of all appointments to public offices, and of all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of public officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the Governor or officer commanding, made out in the forms prescribed in the Appendix No. II., p. 125.

14. The accounts of revenue and expenditure, of the preceding year, must be transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, on or before the 1st of April in each year.

15. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper officer, will not be issued to him, until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

16. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's dispatches, as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

§ III.

Returns to be transmitted Half-yearly.

1. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Houses of Assembly and of the Boards of Privy and Legislative Councils, with an index of the most

material contents, and marginal abstracts of the same in each page.

2. Lists of members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other office in the Colony.

3. The Governor will send home two copies of all Acts passed during the session of the Colonial legislature. In those Colonies, in which it is customary to print the laws, not fewer than four copies are to be sent; two of which are required for the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

4. Whenever a new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial laws shall be published, four copies are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State; two of which are required for the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

5. Laws and journals must be forwarded to this country by post, whenever it may be practicable to do so. Other modes of transmitting them are generally attended with much delay and expense.

6. Reports of progress in geographical and topographical knowledge, comprising detailed information on the following points:—

First. Accounts of any journeys of discovery into the interior.

Second. The division of counties or districts.

Third. The construction of canals and roads.

Fourth. Latitude and longitude of the sites chosen for establishment of new villages or towns.

Fifth. The course of rivers.

Sixth. The height of mountains, and, generally, on all such points as may be useful and interesting to science.

7. The reports must be accompanied by such maps and surveys as may be necessary for their elucidation; and the surveyor-general must be called upon, once at least in each year, to report on the progress of his department.

8. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year; and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial press as may be useful to this department.

§ IV.

Returns to be transmitted annually, in the month of November, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament.

1. A return for the preceding year of all retired allowances upon abolition and reduction of office, specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year; the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise; the addition made during the past year; the age and length of service of each party so added; and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

2. A return of all officers whose duties are executed by deputy, and of all officers absent upon leave; with

the date from which their leave commenced, and to which it extends.

3. A list of the names of all persons to whom any salaries shall be granted, as stipendiary magistrates, specifying the date of every such commission, and the amount of salary assigned to every such justice of the peace.

4. In consequence of the frequent changes, which occur in these appointments, the Secretary of State desires to be furnished with *half-yearly* lists of the stipendiary magistrates in actual employment, specifying the date of appointment and amount of salary.

5. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of His Majesty's army or navy shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made direct to the Secretary at War, the Master-general of the Ordnance, or the Secretary of the Admiralty, as the case may be.

Promotions of half-pay officers employed in the civil service are also to be notified to the respective boards.

§ V.

The Annual "Blue Book."

1. The annual "Blue Book" is a document containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments; of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure;

and of various statistical Returns, &c. This Book, of which blank copies are transmitted to the Colonies from the Colonial Office, must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical Tables must be full and complete.

2. The Colonial secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book."

3. Until, therefore, he has delivered it to the Governor, for the purpose of being forwarded to this country, the Governor will not be authorized to sign a warrant for payment of the first quarter's salary in each year, which may be otherwise due to the Colonial secretary, unless he has produced a complete Book properly filled up, or can show to the Governor that he has duly called upon the chief officer of the department, in which any delay may have occurred, for the returns required from him.

4. In this case the latter officer must be held responsible for the delay, and payment of his salary must be suspended, until he has forwarded the necessary returns to the Colonial secretary.

5. The "Blue Book" must be sent home in duplicate.

6. The governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this department, will accompany it with a report, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects, in every political branch.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLONIAL CURRENCY.

§ I.

Various kinds of Coin in circulation.

1. THE British metallic currency has been established as the circulating medium of all the Colonial possessions of the Crown.

2. But foreign coins, chiefly Spanish and South American, form a very considerable portion of the Colonial currency.

3. It has occurred in some of the foreign stations that the description of coins which are known in the London market under the denomination of "New Dollars," and which are understood to be issued from the mints of the recently formed South-American States, either do not circulate at all as money in the Colonies, or are received at rates considerably below those of the old Spanish coins.

4. An examination has been made, at His Majesty's Mint, of the weight and fineness of the several coins of the South-American States.

5. The results of this examination (the details of which have been forwarded to all His Majesty's Colonial possessions) are, that the new South-American dollars are, with the exception of one of the three Rio Plata dollars tried, in every respect as valuable as, or rather better in weight and fineness than, the

dollars coined in Mexico, before the separation of that country from Spain, and which latter are commonly known under the name of *pillared* dollars.

6. Their circulation, therefore, will be promoted wherever it may be desirable in the Colonies, in common with the dollars and other monies of old Spain, which have now become comparatively scarce, and altogether insufficient in quantity, for the objects to which they have heretofore been applied.

7. The particular attention of His Majesty's Government has been called to measures, adopted by various Colonial legislatures, for revising and altering the rates at which different coins should pass current, and be a legal tender, with reference to local monies of account.

8. These regulations have obviously had considerable influence upon the transactions of those departments, which are concerned in the collection of duties imposed by Acts of Parliament, more especially upon transactions of the military chest.

9. No Governor will, therefore, permit any Act, or ordinance, or proclamation, or regulation, to come into operation in the Colony under his government, relating to the local currency and circulating medium, or to the rates at which coins should pass current or be a legal tender, or to the circulation of promissory notes or other paper, either by the local government, or by any corporate bodies or individuals, without having first received His Majesty's sanction, conveyed to him by the Secretary of State.

TABLE of the Gross Weight of the Contents in pure Silver, and of the Value, computed at the Rate of 5s. 2d. per oz. Troy, British Standard Fineness, of the under-mentioned Silver Coins, taken from the Assays made at the Mints at Paris and London; together with the Rate at which those Coins are to be issued (when British Coin is not in the Military Chest) for the Pay of the British Troops in the Colonies.

	Gross Weight of the Coins.	Contents in Pure Silver.	Value at 5s. 2d. per oz. Standard.			To be issued to the Troops at	
	grains.	grains.	s.	d.	dec.	s.	d.
FRENCH							
Piece of 5 francs . .	385	344·9	4	0	16	4	0
„ 2 ditto . .	155	138·8	1	7	38	1	8
Franc	77½	69·4	0	9	69	0	10
SICILIAN							
Dollar or scudo . .	422	348·2	4	0	62	4	1
Piece of 40 grains .	141	117·5	1	4	40	1	5
„ 20 ditto . .	72	59·1	0	8	25	0	9
SPANISH							
Dollar	416	370·9	4	3	79	4	4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA							
Dollar	416	370·1	4	3	68	4	4
EAST INDIES.							
Calcutta rupee . .	192	175·9	2	0	56	2	1
Bombay } ditto . .	179	164·7	1	11	01	1	11
or Surat }							

The Tables in the Appendix, No. 3*, exhibit the intrinsic value of the several South American coins, and the rates at which they are to be issued.

* Appendix, No. 3.

CHAPTER IX.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

§ I.

Disposal of Lands to Military and Naval Officers.

1. THE Crown lands, in all the Colonial possessions of the Crown, will be disposed of by public sale.

2. The following regulations have been established for such military and naval officers as may propose to settle in the British Colonies.

3. Military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but, in buying land, they are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards,	£.
in the whole	300
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards,	
in the whole	250
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service, in the	
whole	200
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in	
the whole	200
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the	
whole	150
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in	
the whole	150
Subalterns of 7 years' service or less, in the	
whole	100

Regimental staff officers, and medical officers of the army and navy, will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule, and also retired officers of the East India Company's service, both naval and military, settling in the Australian Colonies, on producing a certificate of their rank and length of service signed by competent authorities.

4. Officers of the army or navy, who propose to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the General commanding in chief, or from the Master-general and Board of Ordnance or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

5. Officers on half-pay, residing in the Colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor, that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that the return they give in, of their rank and length of service, is accurate; and provided, if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

6. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on the

subject of land. Pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified to receive those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be considered as excluded.

7. Gentlemen, who have ceased to belong to His Majesty's service, cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect, by this rule, officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies: it is only required that, when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief, the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any Colony, within one year from its date, *but not otherwise*, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in His Majesty's service.

8. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any Colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that Colony. In order to insure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers, who take advantage of the peculiar regula-

tions existing in their favour, shall be withholden for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the Colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land, and then departing. The period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back, is two years; a delay which is deemed to be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and which will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

9. By the regulations which have been established for the disposal of Crown lands, it is determined that the general sales shall take place periodically. But in order to prevent inconvenience to officers, who may arrive in the intervals between those sales, and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the Governors of the Colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire, at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have previously been offered for sale, at some general sale, and have not been bought.

10. Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the Colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must generally be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

11. There being little or no Crown land available in Prince Edward's Island, officers cannot be offered any privileges in the acquisition of land in that Colony. In Cape Breton, an island in which the natural inducements for the settlement of officers are not very considerable, it is necessary, from local circumstances, that there should not be a remission of purchase money as in other Colonies: to such officers, however, as may wish to settle in this island, allotments of land will be granted on the same scale and conditions as before the general introduction of the system of selling the Crown lands, viz.:—

To a Lieutenant-Colonel	1,200 acres.
„ Major	1,000 „
„ Captain	800 „
„ Subaltern	500 „

§ II.

Regulations for the Disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in the British North-American Provinces.

The following regulations must be considered as provisional, because the Legislatures of the British North-American provinces are either actually engaged in, or have been invited to engage in, framing the necessary rules for the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown within those provinces respectively.

1. The lands are no longer to be given away by free grants, but are to be sold.

2. The Commissioners of the Crown lands will, at least once in every year, submit to the Governor a Report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those which are most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the province, and in proportion to the number of deputy-surveyors who can be employed.

3. The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed to be prepared for public inspection, which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor-General, or in that of his deputies in each district, on payment of the fee of *2s. 6d.*

4. The Commissioner of Crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner:—He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspapers as may be circulated in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of the lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered; he will give notice that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder; and if no offer should be made at

the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

5. A deposit of £10 per cent. on the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale; and the remainder of the price within fourteen days from that time—previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land. And in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit will be forfeited.

6. Persons desirous of buying land, in situations not included in the tracts already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey, and the price must of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

7. The Crown will reserve to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above; and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

8. The regulations for granting licences to cut timber will be learnt by application to the Surveyor-General's office in the respective Colonies.

§ III.

Terms upon which the Crown Lands will be disposed of in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

No land is disposed of in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, otherwise than by public sale, and it has been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the following summary of the rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those Colonies.

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds, and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands in the Colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor-General's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to

acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of £10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple, to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper-corn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of forty shillings will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shillings to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor, in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands

purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

§ IV.

Terms upon which the Crown Lands will be disposed of in the Settlement in Western Australia.

Land will be disposed of in Western Australia, upon the same principles as in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; but the encouragement, hitherto given to persons who might incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the Colony, will not be entirely withdrawn at present.

The following is a summary of the Rules which it has been thought fit to substitute for those dated the 20th of July, 1830.

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds, and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will, of course, depend upon the quality of the land and its local

situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of 5*s.* per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor-General's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made, in fee-simple, to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper-corn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of forty shillings will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shillings for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres, but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor, in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

9. Those settlers, who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the settlement, will be entitled to an abatement of the price at which the land may have been purchased, at the rate of £20 for the passage of every married labourer and his family.

10. Persons, claiming such an abatement from the price paid for land, will be held responsible for any expense which the Colonial authorities may be compelled to incur for the maintenance (during the first year after their arrival) of the labourers, in respect of whom it has been allowed.

11. Free grants of land are no longer to be made, in any of the Colonies, to discharged soldiers.

CHAPTER X.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

§ 1.

1. BY the laws relating to trade and 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 ; such permission, however, is subject to certain conditions.

2. It is enacted, that the privileges, therein 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.

3. And it is provided, that no foreign country shall be deemed to have fulfilled the conditions, or be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, until

a declaration has been made to that effect by an Order in Council.

Such declaration has been made in favour of the following countries:—

Prussia.

Hanover.

Sweden and Norway.

Oldenburgh.

Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The State of Colombia.

The United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The United States of Mexico.

Russia.

Spain.

Austria.

The United States of America.

Denmark.

4. French vessels have been admitted by Order in Council to the following privileges, extending to all His Majesty's Colonial possessions, with the exception of Gibraltar and Malta, whose trade is declared to remain on the same footing as though the Order had not been made. They are permitted to import into His Majesty's Colonial possessions various goods, the produce of the dominions of the King of the

Wheat.
Flour.
Biscuit.
Bread.
Meal.
Peas.
Beans.
Rye.
Callavances.
Oats.
Barley.
Indian corn.
Rice.
Shingles.
Red oak staves, or
Headings.
White oak staves, or
Headings.
Wood.
Lumber.

French, as enumerated in the margin, and also all articles subject, on importation, to a duty *ad valorem* of £7. 10s. per cent., with the exception of *wine*.

Wood hoops.
Live stock.
Hay and straw.
Coin and bullion.
Diamonds.
Salt.
Fruit and vegetables,
fresh.
Cotton wool.

5. For the Table of goods prohibited or restricted to be imported into the *British* possessions in *America*, and for Tables of the several duties of customs payable on goods, &c., imported into any of His Majesty's possessions in *America*, see the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 59, for regulating the trade of the *British* possessions abroad. The Mauritius is liable to the same duties and regulations as the West India Islands.

6. And whereas in some of His Majesty's possessions abroad certain duties of tonnage are, by Acts of the local legislatures of such possessions, made payable in respect of, or are levied upon *British* vessels, to which duties the like vessels built within such possessions, or owned by persons resident there, are not subject; it is therefore enacted, that there shall be levied and paid at the several *British* possessions abroad, upon all vessels built in any such possessions, or owned by any person or persons there resident, other than coasting or drogueing vessels employed in coasting or drogueing, all such and the like duties of tonnage and shipping dues as are or shall be payable in any such possessions upon the like *British* vessels, built in other parts of His

Majesty's dominions, or owned by persons not resident in such possessions.

7. It is lawful for any of the subjects of the King of the *Netherlands*, being *Dutch* proprietors in the Colonies of *Demerara* and *Essequibo*, and of *Berbice*, to import in *Dutch* ships, from the *Netherlands*, into the said Colonies, all the usual articles of supply for their estates therein, and also wine imported for the purposes of medicine only, and which shall be liable to a duty of 10s. per ton and no more.

It shall not be lawful for such *Dutch* proprietors to export the produce of their estates to the United Kingdom, or to any of His Majesty's sugar Colonies in *America*, except under the conditions provided for in the Act.

8. No *British* merchant ship or vessel shall sail from any place in the Island of *Jamaica* to any place in the Island of *Saint Domingo*, nor from any place in the Island of *Saint Domingo* to any place in the Island of *Jamaica*, under the penalty of forfeiture of such ship or vessel, together with her cargo.

9. All laws, bye-laws, usages, or customs, at this time, or which hereafter shall be in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of the *British* possessions in *America*, which are in any wise repugnant to the Act 3d and 4th Will. IV. c. 59, or to any Act of Parliament made or hereafter to be made in the United Kingdom, so far as such Act shall relate to and mention the said

possessions, are and shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

10. No exemption from duty in any of the *British* possessions abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any duty not imposed by Act of Parliament; unless and so far only as any duty not so imposed is or shall be expressly mentioned in such exemption.

It shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from any *British* possessions on or near the Continent of *Europe*, or within the *Mediterranean* Sea, or in *Africa*, or within the limits of the *East India* Company's Charter (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, anything in the Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

11. It has been declared, by Order in Council, that it is lawful for ships of or belonging to any kingdom or state within the limits of the *East India* Company's charter to import, from the dominions to which they respectively belong, goods, the produce of such dominions, into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, into the Island of

* The regulations in regard to the Mauritius, (which is within the limits of the *East India* Company's charter,) might be otherwise deemed to be contrary to this enactment.

Ceylon, into the Island of Mauritius, and into His Majesty's settlements in the Island of New Holland, and in the Island of Van Diemen's Land, and into the several islands and territories dependent upon and belonging to the several settlements or Colonies aforesaid; and to export goods from such several settlements or Colonies, or their respective dependencies, to be carried into any foreign country whatever.

12. Two Orders in Council were passed in 1832 for the relief of the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, containing the following provisions:—

13. For admission at the Cape of ships of all countries in amity with His Majesty:

14. For imposition of duties of *three per cent.* on British goods, other than the produce of the British possessions in India, and of *ten per cent.* on other goods:

15. For application to the Cape of all the warehousing and custom-house regulations, as given to the British settlements in America, and to the Island of Mauritius:

16. And for granting liberty to tranship goods, at the Cape, without landing them.

17. In all trade with the *British* possessions in *America*, the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof shall be deemed to be within the limits of the *East India Company's* Charter.

§ II.

Transport Service.

1. In order to reduce the great expense which has attended this branch of the public service, it has been determined that all stores, &c., which may be required for the Colonies, should be forwarded from this country at fixed periods of the year.

2. The following are the seasons of the year most favourable and fitting for sending out ships from England to different parts of the world, and, consequently, at the lowest rates for engaging transports, or transport tonnage, and diminishing the rate of the voyage :—

Halifax and the North Ame- rican Colonies	} in March, April, May.
Bermuda	from October to March.
West India Islands	from October to February.
Coast of Africa	from October to March.
Cape of Good Hope	from October to May.
New South Wales, at most times of the year.	

~~These periods are fixed for the voyage outwards only.~~

3. October and March are, therefore, the two months in the year in which vessels may be dispatched with the greatest advantage to every part of the world, to which freight can be required, either for stores and provisions, or passages for officers and troops.

4. To the coasts of South America and the East

Indies, the only demands for freight or passages are those for His Majesty's ships, for which the Lords of the Admiralty will take care to provide at the proper season.

5. Vessels which are wholly freighted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and have an agent of transports on board, are to be treated as public vessels engaged in the service of the Crown.

6. Vessels freighted only in part by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to be considered as merchant vessels.

§ III.

Articles Imported for the Troops.

1. Articles imported into the Colonies by contractors, for the use of the King's troops (upon the importation of which duties are imposed by British Acts of Parliament), are to be delivered duty free, under the following regulations and restrictions.

2. Previous to the landing of such articles the Commissary-general, or his deputy, is to present to the Governor, or commander of the forces, a statement, in writing, of the articles to be imported, specifying the vessel's name in which they are to be or have been brought, and obtain his sanction for the admission thereof on this statement; and sanction being delivered to the collector and comptroller of customs, at the port where the goods are to be landed, they

will direct the water-side officers to superintend the landing, examination, and delivery of the goods, and to certify to the collector or comptroller the quantities of the several articles delivered to the officer in charge of the commissariat store department, who is to give a receipt in duplicate for the articles received; one of which is to be transmitted by the collector and comptroller of customs to the commissary general at head quarters, the other to the commissioners of customs, with an account of the duties remitted, in order that the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may be obtained, and the commissariat department in this country have full cognizance thereof.

3. The goods are not to be landed, except during the usual hours of business, unless in cases of emergency, and then only by special sanction of the Governor, and in the presence of the proper officers of the customs, as before directed.

4. It is by no means intended to allow the importation of any goods, for the above purpose, from places or in vessels not authorized by law.

5. With a view of preventing articles, imported as above, from being brought into general consumption without the payment of duty, His Majesty's Government desire that, whenever any articles which may have been delivered for the use of the troops duty free shall have been subsequently returned upon the hands of the contractors, the commissariat officer will take care forthwith to apprise the officers of

the customs of the particular quantities and description of the articles so returned, in order that they may call upon the contractors to pay the duty thereon.

6. Governors are forbidden, by their Instructions, to give their assent to any Ordinance or Act whatever, by which any tax or duty might be imposed upon the trade or shipping of the United Kingdom.

7. Public servants, employed in His Majesty's Colonial possessions, will not be allowed, on any account, to be personally engaged or concerned in trade.

CHAPTER XI.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

§ I.

General Duties of.

1. COLLECTORS and comptrollers of the customs, though acting in the execution of their particular duties, under the immediate orders and instructions of their own department in England, are nevertheless, like other subordinate officers in the Colonies, placed under the general cognizance and superintendence of the head of the government in which they are stationed.

2. Upon all occasions where the Governor shall receive instructions, which may involve any point connected with the duties of the officers of the customs, he shall cause a communication thereof to be forthwith made to the collector, as principal of the department, who is in like manner to make the earliest communication to the Governor of the instructions he may receive on his first appointment, and of all such orders and directions as may from time to time be sent out for the guidance of himself and the other officers of the department.

3. If the collector of the customs should at any time deem it his duty to object to obey any direction or order, or any instrument issued by the Governor, he

is to state in writing the Act, and the clause or clauses thereof which in his opinion warrant his objecting to execute such order, on the score of its legality. Or he is to point out the specific instruction he has received with which it is at variance.

4. If, on taking such statement into consideration, it shall appear to the Governor (who of course on all legal questions will consult with the law officers in the Colony) that there is no sufficient ground, in point of law, for the objection stated, the Governor will, on the other hand, direct a communication to be made to the collector of the customs, stating distinctly the Acts, and the clause or clauses thereof, on which he maintains the legality of his proceeding.

5. If the Governor is aware that the order or instrument is not warranted by law, but by some urgent necessity in which the safety of the Colony is concerned, he will cause a communication to that effect to be made to the collector of the customs.

6. In either case the collector of the customs is not to oppose the execution of the order or instrument, leaving with him, however, a power to transmit to the Governor a formal protest against it.

7. The Governor will thereupon lose no time in transmitting such protest, with all the other documents upon the subject, to His Majesty's Secretary of State, with a report, stating precisely the ground on which he justifies the proceeding which may have been called in question, in order that His Majesty's Government may distinctly know whether he considers

himself authorized by law, or by state necessity. The Governor is particularly to observe, that the plea of state necessity must not be lightly advanced on such occasions.

8. Nothing short of an urgent necessity, in which the safety of the Colony may be implicated, and so immediate as not to allow a reference home, will justify him in the violation of the law.

9. Officers of the customs, proposing to avail themselves of any permission, which they may have obtained from the commissioners of customs, to absent themselves from their duties, must, in order to obtain the Governor's sanction, furnish him with a copy of any such permission, stating the time they intend to act upon such leave; and, where orders to the contrary are not given by the Governor, that leave will be deemed and taken to be as effectual as if a certificate of leave had been granted.

10. The officers of customs will in all such cases have the power of nominating their substitutes, whom they will notify to the Governor. The substitutes will, in all cases, be appointed under the regular instrument of appointment by the Governor, who will take the recommendations of the officers seeking the leave of absence, unless on some sufficient ground of objection.

11. The instrument of appointment will be subject to the Colonial stamp duty, and the usual oaths of office are, in all cases, to be administered to the persons so appointed.

12. Security will be required from all officers appointed to revenue situations in the Colonies, whether they are nominated by the Secretary of State or by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

§ II.

Officers of Customs, how remunerated in Colonies having Representative Assemblies.

1. In consideration of the various functions devolved on the officers of customs in the Colonies, His Majesty's Government recognised the principle, that the expenses of the respective customs' establishments in the Colonies having Representative Assemblies ought not to be chargeable solely on the revenues collected, but that while the services rendered to the Colonial governments, in the collection of that portion of the revenue appertaining to them, and the importance, as regards the colonists, of the trust reposed in the officers of granting certificates of origin, afford fair grounds for calling on the Colonial treasuries to contribute ratably towards their maintenance, the other duties they have to perform connected with the enforcement of the navigation laws, and of the enactments for the abolition of the slave trade, render it but equitable that some portion of the expenditure should be provided for, by the substitution of a tonnage duty on the shipping trading to the respective ports, in lieu of the fees to which they were formerly liable (but which were abolished by an act of the British

Parliament), and that any remaining charge should be defrayed from the revenues of this country.

2. For the purpose, therefore, of defraying the salaries and incidental charges

of the customs' establishments in the Colonies, enumerated in the margin, His Majesty's Government arranged with the Representative Assemblies of those Colonies, that there should be set apart, in the first place, a portion of the Crown duties equal to ten per cent. on their gross produce, including the sums that might be realized on account of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties; that to this

Barbadoes.
Antigua.
Dominica.
St. Christopher's.
Nevis.
Tobago.
The Bahamas.
Tortola.
Montserrat.
St. Vincent.
Grenada.

Note.—Jamaica and the Bermudas had previously made arrangements for paying portions of their respective customs' establishments, on the same principle already extended to the North-American provinces.

should be added, secondly, a portion of the duties payable to the Colonial treasury, equal to 10 per cent. also on their gross produce; and, thirdly, if these contributions from the duties should be insufficient to meet the charge, that a tonnage duty of 1s. 6d. should be levied on shipping entering the ports of the Colony, excepting vessels of small tonnage belonging to the Colony, which should be only liable to the duty once in each year.

3. If the fund thus formed should exceed the amount of the requisite expenditure, the surplus is payable to the Colonial treasury; but if, on the other hand, it falls short of the expenditure, the deficiency must be provided for from the customs' revenue of this country.

4. The Custom-house officers in the Colonies having Representative Assemblies, are directed to keep specific and correct accounts of the per-centage on the Crown and Colonial duties, and of the tonnage duties, and from time to time to submit such accounts, together with statements of the expenditure incurred for the salaries and incidental charges of the customs' establishments, to the Governors, in order to their being laid before the legislative councils and assemblies.

5. All compensation allowances to the officers of the customs in the Colonies are to be chargeable on the revenues of this country.

CHAPTER XII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I.

Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain Exceptions in the West Indies hereafter specified) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.

1. ALL Governors, or officers administering Colonial governments, are commanded by His Majesty to address the Secretary of State for the Colonial department *alone*, on all matters connected with their government.

2. Every communication, therefore, to whatever public department in this country it may more immediately relate, must be addressed to the Secretary of State.

3. The Governor's dispatches must be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on *folio* paper of uniform size ; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

4. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in His Majesty's Government.

5. Each dispatch must be confined, as much as possible, to a single subject.

6. The correspondence, therefore, should be divided under the following heads, and specified, as the case may be, under the numerical mark of each dispatch: namely,

Executive.

Legislative.

Civil.

Military.

Judicial.

Ecclesiastical.

Financial.

Commercial.

Miscellaneous.

7. Should a dispatch not be immediately connected with the series of official correspondence, it must be marked "separate."

8. If a dispatch consists of two or more sheets, the pages should be numbered.

9. Each dispatch must be docketed. The docket to specify the date and place at which the dispatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the dispatch, and the number of its enclosures.

10. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the dispatch, to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

11. The enclosures must be copied separately on *folio* paper, corresponding in size, as far as may be

found practicable, with the dispatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink.

12. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language (except French), translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

13. They are also to be paged (if consisting of two or more sheets), numbered, and docketed like the dispatch, but the docket must also specify that the document is an "Enclosure in ——— dispatch, No. ——— of ———."

14. On each occasion of dispatches being forwarded to the Secretary of State, they should be accompanied by a schedule, containing a copy of their dockets, and the name of the vessel by which they are conveyed, with the date of her departure from the Colony; and also a duplicate of the schedule of dispatches forwarded by the preceding opportunity.

15. A similar schedule of dispatches addressed to the Secretary of State during the preceding six months should be sent home half-yearly, and a complete schedule of the same at the close of each year.

16. Duplicates of all dispatches, and of their enclosures, must be regularly transmitted with similar schedules.

17. All addresses or petitions to the King, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper.

18. Every legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement explanatory of its object, the motives in which it originated, and of any legal question of importance which it may involve.

19. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State, in a more unreserved manner than a public dispatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "private and confidential." It will not, however, be considered nor recorded as an official document, unless some urgent occasion should render its production necessary in the absence of a more public report.

20. No official cognizance whatever can be taken of any communication, whether it be marked "private" or not, if purporting to be addressed to any other person than the Secretary of State.

21. The Governors should enclose their dispatches and other documents in a leathern bag, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and sealed with the seal of their respective governments.

22. No private letter nor package is to be forwarded with the Governor's dispatches, unless it be indorsed with the Governor's own signature.

23. The Governor will attach his signature to such letters only as, upon a fair and liberal construction of the law, he may think entitled to the privilege of being exempted from postage.

24. Every letter and package which is not either

addressed to the Secretary of State, or superscribed with the Governor's name, in his own handwriting, will be sent to the General Post Office, in order that the regular postage may be charged upon it.

25. No allowance, on account of travelling expenses, will be made to any officer or other person bringing dispatches to this department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

26. Every Governor will take care that the Secretary of State's dispatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, are deposited in some building belonging to, or appropriated entirely to, the use of the Colonial government. Such building should combine, as far as possible, the advantages of security and convenience.

27. No officer will be allowed, on any account, to withdraw a single document of either description on retiring from his government.

28. Governors are not at liberty to allow copies of the Secretary of State's dispatches, or instructions, to be taken by any person under any circumstances, unless by desire of the Secretary of State.

§ II.

Mode in which the Lieutenant-Governors of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, are to conduct their Official Correspondence.

1. His Majesty's Colonies of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, having been consolidated into one general government, and Antigua and Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Tortola and Dominica into another general government, the former under the denomination of the government of the Windward Islands, and the latter the government of the Leeward Islands, and Lieutenant-governors having been appointed to the several islands, comprising respectively the two general governments, His Majesty has commanded that the following instructions, in regard to their correspondence, should be implicitly obeyed.

2. The correspondence of the Governors-in-chief with the Secretary of State will be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of dispatches, relating to each Colony within their respective commands, as far as possible, detached and separate from the rest.

3. During the absence of the Governor-in-chief from any of the islands comprised within his command, and his continuance within the limits of that

command, the respective officers for the time being, administering the government of the said several islands respectively, shall correspond with him on all subjects connected with such their respective offices, and shall transmit to him all official reports and information touching the same.

4. They shall apply to the Governor-in-chief for all such instructions as they may require for their guidance in the discharge of such their respective trusts.

5. In the event of the death, or absence of the Governor-in-chief from the limits of his command, the officers administering the governments of the said several islands shall address all such correspondence to the officer, for the time being, administering the general government, and shall transmit to him all such reports and information as aforesaid, and shall apply to him for all such instructions as aforesaid.

6. The Governor-in-chief, or, in case of his death or absence from the limits of his command, the officer, for the time being, administering the general government, will transmit to the Secretary of State for this department, by the first convenient opportunity, copies of all dispatches, reports, and communications received by him from the officers administering the governments of the said respective islands, and of all instructions or other communications by him addressed to any such officers.

7. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-chief from any of the islands within the limits of his

command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State with the utmost possible promptitude, the officer administering the government of any such island is authorized to apply to the Secretary of State in any such exigency as aforesaid for instructions in relation thereto.

8. Every such officer will be required to transmit to the Governor-in-chief, or, in the event of his death or absence from the limits of his command, to the officer administering the general government, a copy of every dispatch or communication which may be so directly addressed to the Secretary of State.

9. In the case above alluded to, the Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such dispatch direct to the officer from whom he may have received it, and will transmit a copy of that answer to the Governor-in-chief.

10. In any case in which the Governor-in-chief may consider it expedient to suspend the issuing of instructions, upon any question referred to him by any of the officers administering the government of any of the said respective islands, until His Majesty's pleasure can be known, he will be authorized so to suspend and postpone the same, apprizing the officer, applying for any such instructions, of any such intended postponement.

11. The Lieutenant-governors of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-chief, by the

general regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

§ III.

Correspondence of Individuals.

1. If a member of the Colonial government, or a private individual residing in a Colony, has occasion to address any representation to the Secretary of State, he must at all times make the officer administering the Colonial government the medium of his communication. Whenever this course is not strictly adhered to, the representation, of whatever nature it may be, must in every case be sent back to the Governor for his report.

2. This regulation is by no means intended to preclude the free resort of all His Majesty's subjects to the highest authority in the State for the redress of any grievances under which they may deem themselves to labour, provided they pursue the course of communication which justice and fairness to all parties concerned, as well as convenience and regularity in the dispatch of public business, render it necessary to prescribe.

3. The Governors of His Majesty's Colonies are the authorities to which His Majesty's subjects residing in those Colonies should, in the first instance, address themselves.

4. The Governors will receive with attention all representations properly and respectfully addressed to them, and will either take such decisions on them as may appear to them most just, or will refer them to the Secretary of State.

5. Should the Governor's decision not prove satisfactory to the parties concerned, he will receive any remonstrances which shall be respectfully addressed to him, and (if requested to do so) he will transmit them to the Secretary of State, with his opinion and report.

6. The practice which has in some instances been adopted of addressing memorials direct to this office, and only sending copies of them to the Governor, on the eve of the departure of the vessel which is to convey them, will not be recognised as a proper course of communication, and must therefore not be repeated.

7. The public officers and colonists in the Windward and in the Leeward Island governments will look upon the Governor-in-chief of each of those governments as the referee on all such occasions, when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-governor of the particular island in which they may reside.

8. But if the parties should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

9. In any reports to be made, either by the Lieutenant-governors to the Governors-in-chief, or by the latter officers to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules.

10. The report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the Governor as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the Lieutenant-governor or the Governor-in-chief may have arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

CHAPTER XIII.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

§ I.

1. No judge presiding on a criminal trial will, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

2. No reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Colony to this country, with regard to the confirmation of sentences pronounced by the Colonial courts, except in cases of most serious doubt, wherein, in the judgment of the Governor, no alternative remains but to appeal to the Government at home. And, whenever such an appeal may become necessary, it must be accompanied by a copy of the record and of the notes of the judge; and, whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it, likewise accompanied by the judge's notes, must be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

3. Commissions for the trial of piracies, &c., abroad, under the statute of 46 Geo. III. c. 54, are issued under the *Great Seal*, on the application of the Colonial Secretary of State, for any particular Colony.

4. No offender, convicted of piracy, can be allowed to commute his punishment for service in His Majesty's navy.

§ II.

Transportation of Convicts in the Colonies.

1. By the 19th sec. of the Mutiny Act, 4 Will. IV. c. 6, it is provided that, whenever any sentence of transportation, passed by any court martial holden in any part of His Majesty's foreign dominions, is to be carried into execution, for the term specified in such sentence, or for any shorter term, or when sentence of death has been or shall be commuted for transportation, the same shall be notified by the officer commanding in chief His Majesty's forces at the station, or, in his absence, by the adjutant-general for the time being, to the chief justice, or some other judge, as the case may be, in any part of His Majesty's foreign dominions, who shall make order for the transportation or intermediate custody of such offender, in like manner as for the transportation or intermediate custody of any other convict, under the statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, and an Order of His Majesty in Council, of the 11th of November, 1825, and the necessary proceedings shall be taken according to such order for the transportation or intermediate custody of such offender.

2. It thus appears that no military convict can be

lawfully transported from any British Colony, except in pursuance of the Order of the King in Council, to which the preceding enactment refers. And as it has recently been brought within the knowledge of the Secretary of State, that, in one at least of those Colonies, no copy of the Order in Council was to be found, it has been thought right to prevent the recurrence of a similar difficulty in any other of His Majesty's possessions abroad, by transmitting to each of them three copies of that Order, one to be deposited in the office of the Colonial secretary, another to be delivered to the chief civil judge, and the third to be placed in the hands of the senior officer in command of His Majesty's land forces in the Colony.

And as much misapprehension and confusion have arisen, in regard to the execution of sentences of transportation pronounced in the Colonies, whether it should be pronounced by the civil or the military tribunals, the following explanations and directions have therefore been considered necessary.

3. On reference to the British Statute Book it will be perceived that there are three distinct Acts of Parliament, each of which relates to the mode of carrying into execution sentences of transportation which may be passed in the Colonies upon offenders convicted in the Colonial tribunals. The Acts referred to are, 5 Geo. IV. c. 84, s. 17, 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, s. 4, and the 19th sec. of the annual Mutiny Act. By the first of these enactments, provision is made for transmitting Colonial convicts to this king-

dom, with a view to their being dispatched hence to such place of transportation as His Majesty may be pleased to appoint. By the second Act, the King in Council is authorized to appoint, or to delegate to the Governors of the British Colonies respectively the power of appointing, the places of transportation to which Colonial convicts are to be sent. That delegation appears to have been made to the Governors of all the Colonies indifferently, by the Order in Council of the 11th November, 1825. The Mutiny Act refers to that Order, as furnishing the rule according to which the execution of sentences is to take place in the case of military convicts.

4. It will readily be perceived that, between the first and the second of these statutes, there is some want of consistency. The rule which requires the transmission of a convict to England, to be thence transported to such place as His Majesty shall select, can scarcely be carried into execution simultaneously with the rule which requires the transportation of such convicts to such place as the Governor may appoint. The cause of this apparent contradiction would seem to have been as follows :

5. Several convicts had been sent to New South Wales from His Majesty's settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Their passage, as would naturally occur in such a case, was effected, not through England, but immediately from the place of their conviction to the place of their transportation. On their arrival in

New South Wales it was, however, discovered, that, not having been sent thither by His Majesty's authority, in pursuance of the statute 5 Geo. IV. c. 84, but merely by the authority of the local governments of the Colonies in which the convictions had taken place, there were no legal means of subjecting them to restraint and labour in New South Wales. The statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69 was passed to meet this evil, and to prevent the recurrence of it.

6. Throughout His Majesty's transatlantic possessions, the mode of proceeding, on the conviction of a prisoner for a transportable offence, appears generally to have been as follows. The offender is sentenced by the court to transportation to some specific place, most frequently to New South Wales, but occasionally to Bermuda. This practice appears to be erroneous, for more reasons than one. *Firstly*. It is not in accordance with either of the British statutes in force on the subject: for it neither refers the place of transportation to His Majesty's decision, nor does it direct the offender to be sent to the place indicated by the Governor's proclamation. *Secondly*. As far as respects Bermuda, such sentences proceed upon a misapprehension of the nature and object of the convict establishment maintained at that place. Bermuda is not, and was never intended to be, a place of transportation in the correct sense of that word. Certain public works being in progress there, some convicts have been sent from this country to labour upon them, precisely in the same manner as

others were employed on the hulks at Woolwich, or in His Majesty's Dock-yards at home. There is not at Bermuda either a demand for the service, or means for the subsistence, of an unlimited number of convicts. It is not, and never was, the design of His Majesty's Government, that any persons should be transported thither, excepting only such offenders as may be specially selected for that purpose by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

7. In His Majesty's possessions in the Mediterranean, the mode of proceeding, with regard to convicts under sentence of transportation, appears to have been in conformity with the statute 5 Geo. IV. c. 84. They have been adjudged to transportation to such place as His Majesty may appoint, and have been sent to England, thence to be removed to such ulterior place of destination.

8. In the British Colonies on the coast of Africa, and to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, the practice, as far as it can be traced, has been that of executing the statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, and of condemning convicts to transportation to such places as the Governor should appoint, or might have appointed. The following rules, therefore, are laid down, for the guidance of the Governors of the whole range of the British Colonies, to prevent, as far as possible, any errors, and all needless inconsistencies in their practice hereafter:—

First. With a view to the execution of the Mutiny Act, it is indispensably necessary that the Governor

of each Colony should execute the powers with which he is invested, by the statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, and by the Order in Council issued in pursuance of it.

Second. In the proclamations to be issued, in pursuance of that Act and Order, in the American and West Indian Colonies, special care must be taken not to name Bermuda as a place of transportation. For the reason already mentioned, it could not be named without creating great public inconvenience.

Third. Throughout His Majesty's American, West Indian, and Mediterranean Colonies, it will be convenient that the uniform practice be observed of sending to England all persons condemned to transportation, in order that such persons may be removed from this country to whatever place His Majesty may, from time to time, see fit to appoint. With that view, and in order to prevent, as far as possible, any collision between the operations of the various statutes already mentioned, the officer administering the government of each of those Colonies has been directed to issue a proclamation in the terms of, and conformable with, His Majesty's proclamation of the 11th November, 1825.*

Fourth. The Governors of the British Colonies in Africa, of Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Australian Colonies respectively, will, in pursuance of the statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, issue proclamations appoint-

* See Appendix, No. IV.

ing such places as they shall judge most convenient for the reception of convicts transported from those settlements. To send such persons to England, in the first instance, would be to incur much gratuitous expense, suffering, and trouble. New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land will, of course, be selected as places of transportation from the other eastern Colonies, and from the Australian settlements places of transportation have already been established.

Fifth. As the charge of forwarding convicts, from Great Britain to the place of their ultimate destination, is borne by this kingdom, though it is not properly a British but a Colonial expenditure, so the cost of sending the convicts to England for transportation must be borne by the respective Colonies in which the convictions may take place.

Convicts are to be supplied with clothing and provision properly adapted to the season of the year and the duration of the voyage.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY DEFENCES AND MILITARY BUILDINGS.

THE following orders and regulations were established in the year 1825, in regard to the military defences and buildings in His Majesty's Colonial possessions :—

§ I.—A.

1st. That, no alteration shall take place, for the present, in the nature of the duties of the Ordnance department, with respect to Colonies having Representative Assemblies.

2d. That, with respect to the Colonies named in the margin, all military defences and military buildings, properly so called, shall be placed exclusively under the management of the Ordnance.

3d. The Ordnance officers are not to propose to the Master-general and Board the construction of any new work, or the alteration or repair of any old work, without first submitting the plans and estimates for the same to the Governor or Commander of the forces, in order that he may have an opportunity of recording and transmitting his opinion upon the same.

Ceylon.
Mauritius.
New South Wales.
Van Diemen's Land.
Cape of Good Hope.
Malta.
Gibraltar.
Sierra Leone and Gold Coast.
Trinidad.
Demerara and Essequibo.
Berbice.
St. Lucia.
Heligoland.
Honduras.
Newfoundland.

4th. All repairs to barracks and other buildings may be authorized by the Ordnance officers, and carried into effect, without waiting for the sanction of the Master-general and Board, or of the Governor or Commander of the forces, provided that they are in accordance with such instructions and regulations as the Master-general and Board may think fit to issue to the Ordnance officers at the several stations for their guidance.

5th. It will be open, at all times, for the Governors to offer any suggestions to the respective officers of Ordnance in the Colonies, on the subject of the construction, reparation, or alteration of buildings, in which case the Ordnance officers will forthwith transmit such communications to the Master-general and Board, accompanied with their observations thereon, with plans and estimates of the expenses; but they are not authorized to execute the same without the sanction of the Master-general and Board, except in cases of special emergency, as hereafter described.

6th. If the Governor or commanding officer should deem it necessary, under circumstances of peculiar emergency, such as those of internal rebellion, or the sudden and unexpected breaking out of war, to order any repair or alteration or demolition of an old work or building, or any construction of a new work or building, he is to convey such order to the Ordnance officers, by a warrant under his signature, in which he is to specify the reason for making such order, and in such a case the engineer officer will

give his assistance to execute the same; but it is to be understood by the Governors and commanding officers, that no buildings, works or repairs, or alterations so ordered by them, are to be chargeable to the Ordnance, either in the Colony or at home, or in any manner to be entered in the Ordnance storekeeper's accounts.

7th. As it will be impossible to define, with accuracy, the peculiar nature of the emergency which may make such an expense necessary, the Governors or commanding officers must direct the same upon their own responsibility, subject to the sanction or refusal of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, when they shall have been made duly acquainted with all the circumstances; and, in case of approval, the expenditure will be charged in the extraordinaries of the army.

8th. That the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, having communicated to the Secretary of State their opinion as to the precise class (vide classification as under) and character of the buildings and structures which are to be considered as strictly defensive and military, the same shall be adhered to in all that relates to the Colonies named in this minute of regulations.

§ II.—B.

The class of military works and buildings to be

transferred to the Ordnance department shall be regulated as follows:—

1st. Military works and buildings in Colonies, having Colonial legislatures, the expenses attending which works have heretofore been paid out of the revenues of said Colonies, are not to be included in the proposed arrangement.

2d. Civil Colonial works are also excluded from the present arrangement.

3d. The military works and buildings of the Colonies, named in the margin, which have heretofore been paid wholly, or in part, out of the revenues of the said Colonies, are to be included in the arrangement, and placed exclusively under the Ordnance management, in the same manner as those transferred to the Ordnance by the Treasury minute of 24th June, 1822.

Ceylon.
Mauritius.
New South Wales.
Van Diemen's Land.
Cape of Good Hope.
Malta.
Gibraltar.
Sierra Leone.
Gold Coast.
Trinidad.
St. Lucia.
Demerara and Essequibo.
Berbice.
Heligoland.
Honduras.
Newfoundland.

The following is the class of military works and buildings which are to be placed in charge of the Ordnance.

§ III.

Works of Defence.

1st. All permanent works of defence, and batteries, shall be repaired and maintained by the Ordnance.

2d. Temporary works of defence, which have been constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, for local purposes, whether against insurrection or for the security of the inhabitants, whether occupied by militia or an armed police, or by any other force, or for any other local reasons, shall not be paid for out of Ordnance funds.

3d. The ground and buildings around all works and batteries transferred to the Ordnance, not being private property, but belonging to the public, shall be transferred with the works.

4th. The Secretary of State and the Master-general will fix upon the mode of ascertaining what is, and what is not, public property, and what buildings are to be delivered over to the charge of the Ordnance officers, under the preceding article.

§ IV.

Military Buildings.

5th. All barracks and buildings occupied by and required for troops, doing regular duty in the Colony, shall be repaired and maintained with all their necessary offices, at the expense of the Ordnance, whether such barracks be occasionally occupied by militia or not.

6th. The expense of constructing or repairing barracks, block-houses, or fortified houses, not required for troops doing regular duty, but constructed for the

assembly of the militia for depositing their arms, or as posts of security to settlers and planters against insurrection, shall not be charged to the Ordnance, or expense in any way entered in the storekeeper's accounts.

7th. Houses applicable to military purposes, such as the lodging military or civil officers attached to military departments, entitled by regulation to be lodged in barracks, or to receive lodging money in lieu thereof, are to be regularly surveyed and handed over to the Ordnance officers, and the Ordnance department is to be charged with the care of such houses.

8th. Houses occupied by civil Governors as such, although holding military rank in the Colony, shall not be considered as military buildings under the preceding article, and the Ordnance department must decide what detached houses belonging to His Majesty, and occupied by staff officers or others, shall be disposed of, and what shall be continued in the service, and their reparation provided for in the Ordnance estimates.

9th. Out-houses and premises belonging to military public buildings, placed under the Ordnance management, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance, such as

Hospitals,
Guard-houses,
Canteens, &c.

where the rents become a credit to the Ordnance department.

10th. Storehouses and magazines, the property of the public, containing provisions or articles of equipments, for the use of the regular troops, with the sheds and yards attached thereunto, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

11th. Tanks for the supply of water solely for the troops to be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

12th. Tanks jointly for the supply of the navy and army, and not within a naval yard, to be under military control, and repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

13th. Tanks of water, used by the inhabitants as well as by the army or navy, the expense of which has never been defrayed out of the army extraordinary, or other military head, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

14th. Reservoirs of water, canals, dams, &c., not constructed for military purposes, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

15th. Wharfs, quays, and bridges, although within military works, but not belonging exclusively to the military, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

16th. Roads of communication, although leading through or past military works, but used by the inhabitants, and not used exclusively for military purposes, shall not be repaired and kept up at the expense of the Ordnance, excepting draw-bridges to military works.

17th. Flag staffs and signal posts, within fortified posts or stations, heretofore under military control, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

§ V.—C.

1st. The Ordnance officers at the Colonies named in the margin are not to propose to the Master-general and Board the construction of any new work, or the alteration or repair of any old work, without first submitting the plans and estimates for the same to the Governor or Commander of the forces, in order that he may have an opportunity of recording and transmitting his opinion upon the same.

The Canadas.
Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick.
Jamaica.
Barbadoes.
Tobago.
Grenada.
St. Vincent.
Antigua.
St. Christopher's.
Dominica.
Bahamas.
Bermuda.

2d. All repairs to barracks and other buildings may be authorized by the Ordnance officers, and carried into effect, without waiting for the sanction of the Master-general and Board, or of the Governor or Commander of the forces, provided that they are in accordance with such instructions and regulations as the Master-general and Board may think fit to issue to the Ordnance officers at the several stations for their guidance.

3d. It will be open at all times for the Governors to offer any suggestions to the respective officers of Ordnance in the Colonies, on the subject of the con-

struction, reparation, or alteration of buildings, in which case the Ordnance officers will forthwith transmit such communications to the Master-general and Board, accompanied with their observations thereon, with plans and estimates of the expenses, but they are not authorized to execute the same without the sanction of the Master-general and Board, except in cases of special emergency, as hereafter described.

4th. If the governor or commanding officer should deem it necessary, under circumstances of peculiar emergency, such as those of internal rebellion, or the sudden and unexpected breaking out of war, to order any repair or alteration, or demolition of an old work or building, or any construction of a new work or building, he is to convey such order to the Ordnance officers, by a warrant under his signature, in which he is to specify the reason for making such order, and in such a case the engineer officer will give his assistance to execute the same; but it is to be understood by the Governors and commanding officers, that no buildings, works, or repairs, or alterations so ordered by them, are to be chargeable to the Ordnance, either in the Colony or at home, or in any manner to be entered in the Ordnance storekeeper's accounts, nor are these accounts to be kept by the Ordnance officers.

5th. As it will be impossible to define with accuracy the peculiar nature of the emergency which may make such an expense necessary, the Governors or commanding officers must direct the same upon their

own responsibility, subject to the sanction or refusal of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, when they shall have been made duly acquainted with all the circumstances, and, in case of approval, the expenditure will be charged in the extraordinaries of the army.

6th. That the Master-general and Board of Ordnance having communicated to the Secretary of State their opinion as to the precise class (vide classification annexed) and character of the buildings and structures which are to be considered as strictly defensive and military, the same shall be adhered to in all that relates to the Colonies named in this minute of regulations.

§ VI.—D.

The class of military works and buildings to be transferred to the Ordnance department shall be regulated as follows:—

1st. Military works and buildings in Colonies, named in the margin, having Colonial legislatures, the expenses attending which works have heretofore been out of the revenues of said Colonies, are to continue to be maintained and repaired at the expense of the Colony.

The Canadas.
 Nova Scotia.
 New Brunswick.
 Jamaica.
 Barbadoes.
 Tobago.
 Grenada.
 St. Vincent.
 Antigua.
 St. Christopher's.
 Dominica.
 Bahamas.
 Bermuda.

2d. The following is the class of military works and buildings which are to be placed in charge of the Ordnance.

§ VII.

Works of Defence.

1st. All permanent works of defence, and batteries, excepting those which have hitherto been repaired by and at the expense of the Colony, shall be repaired and maintained by the Ordnance.

2d. Works of defence which have been constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, for local purposes, whether against insurrection, or for the security of the inhabitants, whether occupied by militia or an armed police, or by any other force, or for any other local reasons, shall not be paid for out of Ordnance funds.

3d. The ground and buildings around all works and batteries, transferred to the Ordnance, not being private property but belonging to the public, shall be transferred with the works.

4th. Should any doubts arise, the Secretary of State and the Master-general will fix upon the mode of ascertaining what is, and what is not, public property; and what buildings are to be delivered over to the charge of the Ordnance officers, under the preceding article.

5th. The expense of constructing or repairing barracks, block-houses, or fortified houses, not required for troops doing regular duty, but constructed for the assembly of the militia for depositing their arms, or as posts of security to settlers and planters

against insurrection, shall not be charged to the Ordnance, or expense in any way entered in the store-keeper's accounts.

6th. Houses applicable to military purposes, such as the lodging military or civil officers attached to military departments, entitled by regulation to be lodged in barracks, or to receive lodging money in lieu thereof, are to be regularly surveyed and handed over to the Ordnance officers, and the Ordnance department is to be charged with the care of such houses, unless such buildings are considered as the property of the Colonial Government.

7th. Houses occupied by civil governors as such, although holding military rank in the Colony, shall not be considered as military buildings under the preceding article, and the Ordnance department must decide what detached houses belonging to His Majesty, and occupied by staff-officers or others, shall be disposed of, and what shall be continued in the service, and their reparation provided for in the Ordnance estimates.

8th. Outhouses and premises belonging to military public buildings, placed under the Ordnance management, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance, such as

Hospitals,
Guard-houses,
Canteens, &c.

where the rents become a credit to the Ordnance department.

9th. Storehouses and magazines, the property of the public, containing provisions or articles of equipments, for the use of the regular troops, with the sheds and yards, attached thereunto, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

10th. Tanks for the supply of water solely for the troops, to be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance, except at stations which are considered as the property of the Colonial government.

11th. Tanks jointly for the supply of the navy and army, and not within a naval yard, to be under military control, and repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

12th. Tanks of water used by the inhabitants as well as by the army or navy, the expense of which has never been defrayed out of the army extraordinary or other military head, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

13th. Reservoirs of water, canals, dams, &c. not constructed for military purposes, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

14th. Wharfs, quays, and bridges, although within military works, but not belonging exclusively to the military, shall not be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance.

15th. Roads of communication, although leading through or past military works, but used by the inhabitants, and not used exclusively for military purposes, shall not be repaired and kept up at the expense of the Ordnance, excepting draw-bridges to military works.

16th. Flag staffs and signal posts, within fortified posts or stations, heretofore under military control, shall be repaired at the expense of the Ordnance, unless such fortified posts or stations are considered as the property of the Colonial government.

§ VIII.—Z.

Repairs of Buildings, &c.

1st. Whenever any *casual* repairs shall be required to any work or building, or the alteration, removal, or change of position of any of its fixtures, a report thereof is to be made in writing by the officer in charge of such work or building to the respective officers, who will, by the same mode, direct the engineer to prepare an estimate for the same; and if the service and estimate should meet with the approbation of the board of respective officers, (of which the engineer must be one,) they will order the officer of engineers to execute it, and the service is then to be carried on in the same manner, and according to the same forms, as the repairs of other Ordnance works.

2nd. Services so performed are to be reported to the board by the respective officers quarterly, accompanied by copies of the requisitions for the services, and the estimates, with their reasons for ordering them. They are also to state whether the services can or cannot be covered, by the sums put down and

allowed for contingent services in the engineer's annual estimate, to which these sums are to be available, taking care that they are solely applied to repairs, or to the alteration of fixtures, and *not* to the conversion, alteration, or addition to any building, which latter must always be specifically reported to the Master-general and Board, and their sanction obtained, before they can be charged to the Ordnance, or entered in the storekeeper's accounts.

Should the governor, or commander of the forces, order any addition, conversion, or alteration, to a work or building, the Ordnance officers must give their professional assistance, but the responsibility, and means for executing the service, rest with the governor, or commander of the forces, and such services must not be entered in the Ordnance accounts.

3d. Those to whose charge public buildings are delivered, should be required to report to the respective officers any accident which has occasioned damage to such public buildings immediately upon the occurrence, and likewise their opinion whether it is necessary or not to repair the damage immediately. If it should be so, the respective officers will proceed as above directed.

4th. This report is to contain a statement whether the damage has been occasioned by the neglect or misconduct of the officers or troops occupying such building; and if it should be so, the actual expense of the repair must be charged to the regiment, in the

usual manner, and the damage be immediately repaired.

5th. A survey of all the barracks, quarters, and other public buildings, and of the state of the fixtures, is to be made once a year, antecedent to the month of October, by a committee consisting of the respective officers; the barrack master, if the building be a barrack, and commissariat officer, if the building belong to that department: to which it would be desirable to add an officer from the adjutant or quarter-master general's department, for which, application must be made to the commanding officer at the station. The committee will also state in their report, such conversions, additions, or alterations, as may appear necessary for the service and advisable to be performed in the succeeding year.

They will give their reasons in detail for recommending such alterations, &c., taking care not to recommend any expense to be incurred that cannot be fully justified.

6th. The annual report of the preceding year is to be referred to this committee, and a copy of their report is to be laid before the commanding officer of the troops, and one to be sent to the Board through the engineer to the inspector general of fortifications, with the annual estimate adverted to below, and a copy of the report regarding each building is to be given to the officer in charge of it.

7th. An annual estimate of the expense to be incurred on building, &c., at each station, founded on

the above survey, with such additional repairs as the engineer may consider absolutely necessary, is to be prepared by the commanding engineer, and after it has been seen by the respective officers and the commander of the forces, to be transmitted by the commanding engineer to the inspector general of fortifications, so as to arrive at such times, and in such forms, as the Board may from time to time direct, through the orders received by the commanding engineer, from the inspector general of fortifications.

Should the total expenditure for repairs ordered under article No. 1, at the time of making out an annual estimate, have exceeded the sum put down and allowed for such services in the expired year, such excess must be shown in an abstract at the end of the estimate then preparing.

8th. The expense of the painting of all barracks and quarters externally once in three years, internally twice in nine years, and for lime-whiting and colouring all officers' quarters annually, and barracks and hospitals as often as may be necessary, is to be inserted by the commanding engineer in the annual estimate periodically, as the time arrives for painting, &c., or full reasons given therein, why this regulation should be deviated from. These services can only be performed on other occasions, on a certificate from the senior medical officer, sanctioned by the senior military officer on the spot.

9th. Where there are no respective officers but only a deputy storekeeper, this officer is, in case of

urgency, to perform the duty herein ordered to be performed by the respective officers. When there is an assistant engineer in charge of the engineer department, he must be a member of the board of respective officers, and especially on all questions involving engineer duties.

10th. The annual estimates for the out-stations in the West Indies, and other extensive commands, instead of being sent to England by the resident engineer, must be transmitted, after having been prepared in conformity to the foregoing paragraphs, to the commanding engineer at the head quarters of the command; and, after having been laid before the commander of the forces, by the commanding engineer, to be by him transmitted to England, with a report on each. But the contingent repairs performed under article No. 1, are to be reported to England by the respective officers who order them, as pointed out in paragraph No. 2; the resident engineer or respective officers furnishing such copies, or information on the subject, as the commanding engineer, or respective officers, at head quarters may direct.

§ IX.

Delimitation of Military Works in His Majesty's Possessions Abroad.

A general limit of 600 yards has been prescribed by the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, within

which it is not advisable to permit the erection of any buildings for the future in the neighbourhood of works or fortifications; and it is also considered advisable to extend the prohibition even beyond the radius above alluded to, upon commanding heights, or in other situations which particular local circumstances might render especially prejudicial to the military works.

Cases may exist in which this principle cannot be wholly established.

The Master-general and Board of Ordnance will take those cases into their consideration.

Governors are required to pay every attention to any representation which they may receive from officers of the engineer department, respecting the disposal of Crown lands in the immediate vicinity of fortifications or other military works.

APPENDIX.

The following rates of passage-money in His Majesty's vessels, employed for the conveyance of mails, have been established by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY H. M. VESSELS EMPLOYED, FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

Stations.	Voyages.	Cabin.		Steerage.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
LISBON	To or from Falmouth and Lisbon . . .	12	0	0	6	10	0
	From Falmouth to Cadiz or Gibraltar . . .	16	0	0	9	0	0
MEDITERRANEAN.	Ditto to Malta . . .	27	0	0	15	0	0
	To or from Gibraltar and Malta . . .	13	0	0	7	10	0
	To or from Malta and Patras . . .	7	0	0	4	10	0
	To or from Malta and Corfu (via Patras) . . .	9	0	0	5	10	0
	To or from Malta and Corfu direct . . .	7	0	0	4	10	0
	To or from Malta and Alexandria . . .	12	0	0	8	0	0
	To or from Malta and Beyrout (via Alexandria) . . .	15	0	0	9	9	0
	To or from Alexandria and Beyrout . . .	6	0	0	4	0	0
	From Malta to Falmouth . . .	27	0	0	15	0	0
	From Gibraltar or Cadiz to Falmouth . . .	16	0	0	9	0	0

Stations.	Voyages.	Cabin.		Steerage.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
BRAZILS and BUENOS AYRES.	From Falmouth to Madeira . . .	25	0	0	13	0	0
	Ditto to Teneriffe . . .	27	0	0	14	0	0
	To or from Falmouth and Pernambuco . . .	49	0	0	25	0	0
	To or from Falmouth and Bahia . . .	52	0	0	27	0	0
	To or from Falmouth and Rio Janeiro (via Pernambuco and Bahia) . . .	57	0	0	30	0	0
	To or from Falmouth and Rio Janeiro direct . . .	52	0	0	27	0	0
	To or from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro . . .	20	0	0	12	0	0
	From Falmouth to Halifax . . .	30	0	0	16	0	0
	From Falmouth to Bermuda (via Halifax) . . .	40	0	0	21	0	0
	To or from Halifax and Bermuda . . .	12	0	0	7	0	0
NORTH AMERICA.	From Bermuda to Falmouth (via Halifax) . . .	35	0	0	18	0	0
	From Halifax to Falmouth . . .	28	0	0	15	0	0
	From Falmouth to Barbadoes . . .	35	0	0	18	0	0
	From Falmouth to Dominica or Guadaloupe . . .	37	0	0	19	0	0
	From Falmouth to Antigua or Montserrat . . .	38	0	0	20	0	0
	From Falmouth to Nevis or St. Kitts . . .	39	0	0	21	0	0
	From Falmouth to Tortola, or St. Thomas . . .	40	0	0	22	0	0
	From Falmouth to Havannah . . .	43	0	0	22	0	0
	From Falmouth to Honduras . . .	46	0	0	23	0	0
	From Falmouth to Vera Cruz or Tampico . . .	52	0	0	27	0	0
WEST INDIES, CARTHAGENA, and MEXICO.	From St. Thomas' to Falmouth . . .	40	0	0	20	0	0
	From Havannah to Falmouth . . .	52	0	0	27	0	0
	From Vera Cruz to Falmouth . . .	60	0	0	30	0	0
	From Barbadoes to Jamaica . . .	15	0	0	8	0	0
	From Jamaica to St. Thomas' . . .	15	0	0	8	0	0
	From St. Thomas' to Barbadoes direct . . .	5	0	0	3	0	0

Sailing Vessels.

Steam Vessels

N. B. All former rates of passages to be cancelled.

Intermediate passages not mentioned, to be paid proportionably with the above, in reference to time and distance.
Female servants to pay two-thirds of the cabin passage money.

Men servants as steerage passengers.

Children under three years of age to go free—under nine years of age to pay as steerage passengers—and above nine years, as cabin passengers, when belonging to cabin passengers.

Each passenger allowed to carry any weight of linen, wearing apparel, and books, not exceeding 400 lbs.

Passengers not proceeding after taking their passage, to forfeit half the passage money.

Bedding, in sailing packets, to be found by the passengers.

The passage money to be so paid as to realize the sterling amount in England.

No carriages to be carried in sailing packets.

Any Commander of a packet demanding more than the above authorized rates will incur the high displeasure of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Lieutenants Commanding Steam Vessels are to pay to the public one-third of the passage money, as heretofore, up to the number of 12 cabin passengers; and for all exceeding that number, one-half to be paid to the public.

The portion of the Money for the public, received by the Commanders of Mediterranean Packets, to be paid to the Storekeeper of Malta Dock Yard; and that by the West India Steamers, to the Clerk in Charge at Jamaica; and the portion of the passage money from Jamaica to St. Thomas, is to be paid to the Commissariat at Barbadoes, on the first subsequent arrival there of the Steamer, the Commander taking a Receipt for the same.

Lists of all the passengers conveyed, whether in the cabin or steerage, to be sent to the Admiralty by the return Packet to Falmouth.

APPENDIX No. II.

SCHEDULE of all APPOINTMENTS to PUBLIC OFFICES, and of all ALTERATIONS made in the SALARIES or ALLOWANCES of PUBLIC OFFICERS, in the Colony (or Station) of _____, during the Quarter ended _____, as also of all PAYMENTS of an unusual or special description, directed or sanctioned by the Governor (or Officer commanding) during the same period, and paid under his Warrant or Authority, either out of the Colonial Funds or from the Military Chest.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES.

Title or Description of Office.	Amount of Salary.	Out of what Fund payable: Colonial or Military Chest.	Name of the person appointed.	Date and Description of the Authority, whether by Governor's (or Commanding Officer's) Warrant, or otherwise, by which the party was appointed.	Date and Description of the Authority or Instructions (if any) from His Majesty's Government in England, authorizing the appointment.	Date of the Governor's (or Commanding Officer's) Dispatch to His Majesty's Government in England, reporting the transaction, in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks upon any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstance.
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ALTERATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF SALARIES OR ALLOWANCES.

Title of Office or Appointment in which the Alteration has been made.	Nature and Amount of the Alteration.	Name of Officer.	Date of Governor's (or Commanding Officer's) Warrant or Authority, by which the Alteration was directed or sanctioned.	Date and Description of the Authority or Instructions (if any) from England, authorizing the Alteration.	Date of the Governor's (or Commanding Officer's) Dispatch to His Majesty's Government in England, reporting the transaction, in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks upon any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstance.
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PAYMENTS OF AN UNUSUAL OR SPECIAL DESCRIPTION.

Nature of Service.	Amount.	Out of what Fund payable: Colonial or Military Chest.	To whom paid.	Date of Governor's (or Commanding Officer's) Warrant or Authority, by which the Payment was directed or sanctioned.	Date and Description of the Authority or Instructions (if any) from England, authorizing the Payment.	Date of the Dispatch of the Governor (or Commanding Officer) to His Majesty's Government in England, reporting the transaction, in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks upon any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstance.
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Every office, on becoming vacant, to undergo a revision previously to its being filled up; the Governor to state his opinion on the necessity of filling up such appointment, on expediency of altering constitution of the office, and also how far the duties and responsibility of the office are proportioned to the salary attached to it.

APPENDIX, No. III.

The King's Assay-Master's Report, with Tables, showing the Weight and Fineness of the Silver Coins of South America.

THE following Table has been made at the Mint, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, transmitted through the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Master and Worker.

The object of the Table is to enable Government to form a correct estimate of the value of South American dollars, as a supply for the military chests of the Colonies, which have hitherto been supplied by the old Spanish dollar. In pursuance of this object the coins have been weighed and assayed individually, which, although it lengthens the examination, will not only yield a correct average value of the coins, but enable also a correct opinion to be formed of the skill and accuracy with which the respective coins of the several States have been fabricated.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having expressed great desire for the *earliest* information upon the subject, the Table of Silver Coins has not been made so comprehensive as a greater length of time would have allowed, by enabling a larger collection of coins to be procured and examined; still, as it includes coins from every State in South America,* it is hoped that it may answer the purpose immediately required.

A Table of gold doubloons will be formed as soon as a sufficient number can be collected for the purpose.

* The Brazilian silver coins are chiefly pieces from other States restamped.

(No. 1.)

SILVER:	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	
Mexican Dollars. 1831.	1	17	21	W. 0	7	W. $6\frac{7}{10}$ dwt.
	2	17	12	W. 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	8	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	9	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	17	$12\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	6	
	6	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7	
	7	17	9	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	8	
	9	17	4	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	10	17	$11\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mexican Dollars. 1832.	1	16	$18\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
	2	18	7	W. 0	6	
	3	17	9	W. 0	7	
	4	17	11	W. 0	9	
	5	15	19	W. 0	8	
	6	17	7	W. 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	17	10	W. 0	5	
	8	17	$6\frac{3}{4}$	W. 0	8	
	9	16	14	W. 0	8	
	10	17	20	W. 0	8	
Mexican Dollars. 1833.	1	17	2	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. $6\frac{9}{10}$ dwt.
	2	17	20	W. 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	12	W. 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	13	W. 0	7	
	5	18	6	W. 0	6	
	6	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	17	$4\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	16	19	W. 0	7	
	9	17	8	W. 0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
	10	17	$18\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7	
Quarter Mexican Dollars.	1	3	$19\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. $6\frac{9}{10}$ dwt.
	2	4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7	
	3	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	W. 0	6	
	5	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	6	
	6	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	6	
	8	4	7	W. 0	6	
	9	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	6	
	10	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 1 continued.

SILVER.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	
Quarter Central America Dollars.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3 $\frac{7}{16}$ dwt.
	2	3	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	5	
	3	3	20	W. 0	4	
	4	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	B. 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	3	11	W. 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	6	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	3	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	3	2	W. 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	9	4	11	W. 0	5	
	10	4	9	W. 0	4	
Eighth Central America Dollars.	1	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 7 $\frac{1}{16}$ dwt.
	2	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	6	
	5	1	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	4	
	6	1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	5	
	7	1	20	W. 0	4	
	8	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	5	
	9	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	7	
	10	2	10	W. 0	4	
Quarter Boliviana Dollars. 1830.	1	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	1	W. 3 oz.
	2	4	9	W. 2	19	
Half Boliviana Dollars.	1	8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	1	W. 3oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
	2	8	17	W. 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	8	15	W. 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	0	
	5	8	17	W. 2	19	
	6	8	18	W. 3	0	
	7	8	17	W. 3	1	
	8	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	1	
	9	8	17	W. 3	0	
	10	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 1 *continued.*

SILVER.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	
Boliviana Dollars. 1829.	1	17	13	W. 0	5½	W. 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ dwt.
	2	17	3½	W. 0	6½	
	3	17	7	W. 0	5	
	4	17	9	W. 0	5½	
	5	17	8	W. 0	5½	
	6	17	5½	W. 0	6	
	7	17	9½	W. 0	6	
	8	17	9½	W. 0	5	
	9	17	9	W. 0	5½	
	10	17	9	W. 0	5½	
Boliviana Dollars. 1832.	1	17	8	W. 0	5½	W. 5½ dwt.
	2	17	8½	W. 0	5½	
	3	17	6	W. 0	6	
	4	17	6	W. 0	5½	
	5	17	9	W. 0	5½	
	6	17	8	W. 0	5½	
	7	17	9½	W. 0	5½	
	8	17	7	W. 0	5	
	9	17	8½	W. 0	5½	
	10	17	9	W. 0	5½	
Peru Dollars. 1832.	1	17	9¾	W. 0	5½	W. 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ dwt.
	2	16	21	W. 0	6½	
	3	17	3½	W. 0	6	
	4	17	2	W. 0	5½	
	5	16	22	W. 0	6	
	6	17	14	W. 0	5	
	7	18	1	W. 0	5½	
	8	16	13	W. 0	6	
	9	16	20	W. 0	7	
	10	17	6	W. 0	5½	
Peru Dollars. 1833.	1	17	5	W. 0	5	W. 5 dwt.
	2	17	7	W. 0	5	
	3	17	13	W. 0	5	
	4	17	2	W. 0	5	
	5	17	18	W. 0	5	
	6	17	15¾	W. 0	5	
	7	17	4	W. 0	5½	
	8	17	9	W. 0	4	
	9	17	11	W. 0	5	
	10	16	14½	W. 0	5½	

No. 1 continued.

SILVER.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwts.	grs.	oz.	dwts.	
Chili Dollars. 1833.	1	17	5½	W. 0	5½	W. 5 $\frac{6}{10}$ dwt.
	2	17	13	W. 0	6	
	3	17	22	W. 0	6	
	4	17	12	W. 0	5½	
	5	17	21	W. 0	5½	
	6	17	10	W. 0	5½	
	7	17	5	W. 0	6	
	8	17	12	W. 0	5½	
	9	17	21	W. 0	5	
	10	17	15	W. 0	5½	
Rio Plata Dollars.	1	17	2	W. 0	4½	W. 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ dwt.
	2	17	1½	W. 0	9½	
	3	17	2	W. 0	6	
Quarter Columbia, Cundinamarca. 1821.	1	4	8	W. 2	19	
Eighth Columbia, Cundinamarca. 1821.	1	2	7½	W. 3	2	
Eighth Columbia, New Granada, Cundinamarca. 1813.	1	1	16½	W. 4	6	

(Signed)

ROBERT BINGLEY.
HENRY BINGLEY.King's Assay Office,
February 11th, 1834.

(No. 2.)

A STATEMENT of the Average Weight and Contents, in pure Metal, of the several Dollars, according to their Dates, issued by the States of South America.

Species of Dollar.	Average Weight.		Average Contents in Pure Metal.	
	dwts.	grs.	dwts.	grs.
Mexican Dollars, 1831	17	$10\frac{4}{10}$	15	$15\frac{4}{10}$
Mexican Dollars, 1832	17	$4\frac{2}{10}$	15	9
Mexican Dollars, 1833	17	$10\frac{2}{10}$	15	16
Quarter Mexican Dollars	4	$6\frac{2}{10}$	3	$20\frac{2}{10}$
Quarter Central American Dollars	3	23	3	$14\frac{4}{10}$
Eighth Central American Dollars	2	$0\frac{5}{10}$	1	$19\frac{5}{10}$
Quarter Boliviana Dollars, 1830	4	$8\frac{7}{10}$	2	$22\frac{7}{10}$
Half Boliviana Dollars	8	$16\frac{2}{10}$	5	$20\frac{2}{10}$
Boliviana Dollars, 1829	17	$8\frac{2}{10}$	15	$15\frac{2}{10}$
Boliviana Dollars, 1832	17	$7\frac{2}{10}$	15	$15\frac{2}{10}$
Peru Dollars, 1832	17	4	15	$11\frac{1}{10}$
Peru Dollars, 1833	17	$7\frac{5}{10}$	15	$15\frac{5}{10}$
Chili Dollars, 1833	17	$13\frac{2}{10}$	15	$20\frac{2}{10}$
Rio Plata Dollars	17	$1\frac{5}{10}$	15	$7\frac{5}{10}$
Quarter Columbia, Cundinamarca, 1821	4	8	2	$22\frac{2}{10}$
Eighth Columbia, Cundinamarca, 1821	2	$7\frac{5}{10}$	1	13
Eighth Columbia, New Granada, Cundinamarca, 1813	1	$16\frac{5}{10}$	0	$22\frac{2}{10}$

(No. 3.)

COMPARISON with the Old Spanish Dollar.

Species of Dollar.	Assay Report.		Gross Weight.		Pure Metal.	
	oz.	dwts.	dwts.	grs.	dwts.	grs.
The Old Spanish Dollar.	W. 0	8	17	8	15	10 $\frac{2}{10}$
Mexican Dollar, 1831	W. 0	6 $\frac{7}{10}$	17	10 $\frac{4}{10}$	15	15 $\frac{4}{10}$
Ditto 1832	W. 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4 $\frac{2}{10}$	15	9
Ditto 1833	W. 0	6 $\frac{6}{10}$	17	10 $\frac{2}{10}$	15	16
Boliviana Dollar, 1829	W. 0	5 $\frac{6}{10}$	17	8 $\frac{3}{10}$	15	15 $\frac{3}{10}$
Ditto 1832	W. 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7 $\frac{2}{10}$	15	15 $\frac{2}{10}$
Peru Dollar, 1832	W. 0	5 $\frac{3}{10}$	17	4	15	11 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ditto 1833	W. 0	5	17	7 $\frac{5}{10}$	15	15 $\frac{5}{10}$
Chili Dollar, 1833	W. 0	5 $\frac{6}{10}$	17	13 $\frac{6}{10}$	15	20 $\frac{6}{10}$
Rio Plata Dollar	W. 0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	17	1 $\frac{8}{10}$	15	7 $\frac{8}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar	W. 0	8	8	16	7	17 $\frac{4}{10}$
Boliviana $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar	W. 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16 $\frac{6}{10}$	5	20 $\frac{5}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar	W. 0	8	4	8	3	20 $\frac{7}{10}$
Mexican $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar	W. 0	6 $\frac{5}{10}$	4	6 $\frac{9}{10}$	3	20 $\frac{5}{10}$
Central American ditto	W. 0	3 $\frac{7}{10}$	3	23	3	14 $\frac{4}{10}$
Boliviana ditto	W. 3	0	4	8 $\frac{7}{10}$	2	22 $\frac{7}{10}$
Columbia, Cundinamarca, 1821	W. 2	19	4	8	2	22 $\frac{6}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar	W. 0	8	2	4	1	22 $\frac{4}{10}$
Central American $\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar	W. 0	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	2	0 $\frac{5}{10}$	1	19 $\frac{5}{10}$
Columbia, Cundinamarca, 1821	W. 3	2	2	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	1	13
Columbia, New Granada, Cundinamarca, ditto, 1821	W. 4	6	1	16 $\frac{5}{10}$	0	22 $\frac{8}{10}$

Mint Office,
14th February, 1834.

APPENDIX to the Table of SILVER COINS.

SILVER.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	
Central America Dollars, 1824.	1	17	9	W. 0	5	W. $5\frac{2}{3}$ dwts.
	2	17	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	$7\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	8	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	6	17	8	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	6	
	8	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	5	
	9	17	8	W. 0	5	
	10	17	8	W. 0	5	
Central America Dollars, 1826.	1	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	W. $5\frac{7}{10}$ dwts.
	2	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	8	W. 0	6	
	4	17	9	W. 0	7	
	5	17	8	W. 0	5	
	6	17	9	W. 0	4	
	7	17	9	W. 0	6	
	8	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	9	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	5	
	10	17	9	W. 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Central America Dollars, 1829.	1	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. $9\frac{4}{10}$ dwts.
	2	17	6	W. 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	8	W. 0	11	
	4	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	17	7	W. 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
	6	17	7	W. 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
	7	17	9	W. 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7	
	9	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
	10	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	13	
Central America $\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar, 1830.	1	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$	W. 0	5	
Rio Plata Dollar, 1813.	1	17	$5\frac{1}{2}$	W. 0	7	

Appendix to Silver Coins *continued.*

SILVER.	No.	Weight.	Fineness.	Average Fineness.
Rio Plata Dollar, 1815.	1	dwts. grs. 17 2½	oz. dwts. W. 0 10½	
Columbia Dollar, (Cundinamarca.)	1	14 14	W. 2 19¼	

(Signed)

ROBERT BINGLEY.
HENRY BINGLEY.King's Assay Office,
May, 1834.

SILVER.	No.	Weight.	Fineness.	Average Fineness.
Columbian Dollars, (Bogota) 1834.	1	dwts. grs. 17 9½	oz. dwts. W. 0 4	W. 3½ dwts.
	2	17 9	W. 0 3½	
	3	17 9	W. 0 3½	

(Signed)

ROBERT BINGLEY.
HENRY BINGLEY.King's Assay Office, Royal Mint,
August 8th, 1834.

SILVER COINS.

Comparison with the Old Spanish Dollar, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF DOLLAR.	Assay Report.		Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.
	oz.	dwts.	dwts.	grs.
The Old Spanish Dollar . .	W. 0	8	17 8	370 $\frac{2}{10}$
Central American Dollar, 1824	W. 0	5 $\frac{2}{10}$	17 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	376 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ditto . . Ditto . . 1826	W. 0	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	17 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	375 $\frac{6}{10}$
Ditto . . Ditto . . 1829	W. 0	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	17 7 $\frac{6}{10}$	368 $\frac{2}{10}$
Rio Plata Dollar . . . 1813	W. 0	7	17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	370 $\frac{4}{10}$
Ditto . . Ditto . . 1815	W. 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	361 $\frac{7}{10}$
Columbian ditto Cundinamarca	W. 2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 14	236 $\frac{2}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{3}$ Dollar . .	W. 0	8	2 4	46 $\frac{4}{10}$
Central American $\frac{1}{3}$ Dollar, 1830	W. 0	8	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{2}{10}$

(Signed)

JAMES W. MORRISON,

Deputy Master and W^r.

Mint Office,
29th May, 1834.

DESCRIPTION OF DOLLAR.	No.	Average Assay Report.	Gross Weight.	Contents in pure Metal.
Columbian Dollars, (Bogota) 1834.	1	dwts. W. 4	dwts. grs. 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	379 $\frac{2}{10}$
	2	W. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 9	379 $\frac{6}{10}$
	3	W. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 9	379 $\frac{6}{10}$
Average :		W. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$	17 9 $\frac{1}{3}$	379 $\frac{4}{10}$

(Signed)

JAMES W. MORRISON,

Deputy Master and W^r.

Mint Office,
13th August, 1834.

*Extract of a Minute of the Treasury Board, dated
19th June, 1835.*

My Lords have under their consideration a letter from the Master of the Mint, dated 29th May, 1834, enclosing a Report of the King's assay-master at the Mint, on the trials made by their lordships' direction of the weight and fineness of several specimens of the gold coins, the doubloon and its subdivisions, of the South-American States; and they refer to a similar Report on the silver coins of the same States and to the minute of this Board of the 11th February, 1825, in consequence of which the army rate of the Spanish dollar was reduced from 4s. 6d. and 4s. 8d., at which that coin was previously reckoned to the troops at different foreign stations, to the present common standard of (4s. 4d.) four shillings and four-pence.

Their lordships have also caused reference to be made to the commissariat accounts and other official documents, from which it appears that, owing to a scarcity of silver specie, it has occasionally been found necessary on some of the military stations abroad, to have recourse to Spanish gold coins in issuing pay to the troops. In making such payments, the doubloon is in Nova Scotia and Bermuda rated at 67s. 2d., and at most other places at 69s. 4d., being the amounts in army sterling of 4s. 4d. per dollar, of 15½ and 16 dollars respectively, at which rates doubloons are nominally convertible in

those Colonies into Spanish silver money, although they are in reality commonly so converted with the allowance of a premium in favour of the silver money,—a circumstance which renders it necessary that some allowance should also be made to the troops when they are paid with the over-rated gold coins.

On a comparison of the contents in pure metal of the dollar and doubloon, and of the average market proportions of gold and silver, it is evident that the lowest of the above dollar rates of the doubloon is somewhat too high; for, taking the average contents as shown by the Mint Reports to be respectively about 362 and 372 grains, and the proportion of gold and silver metal to be between 1 to $15\frac{3}{4}$ and $15\frac{1}{2}$, 105 doubloons may be considered to be nearly of equivalent value with 1600 dollars.

In fixing an army rate on foreign gold coins, my lords consider it to be a desirable object to render it, if possible, indifferent to the soldier whether he receives his pay in those coins or in foreign silver money; and as the doubloon is, according to the preceding data, intrinsically equivalent to about $15\frac{5}{8}$ dollars, and, in paying the army on foreign stations, the dollar is valued at 4s. 4d., the corresponding value of the gold piece may, with sufficient accuracy, be considered to be 66s. Accordingly, their lordships are pleased to direct, that so long as it shall be considered expedient to continue the army rate fixed on the Spanish dollar in the year 1825, the doubloon

shall be issued to the troops at the rate of sixty-six shillings, and the several subdivisions of that coin at proportional rates.

Let a circular letter be addressed to the respective officers at the head of the commissariat establishments abroad, transmitting to them a copy of the Mint Report on the Spanish gold coins, and apprizing them of their lordships' determination on this subject. Desire accordingly that, on the occasions when the convenience of the public service may render it necessary or desirable to make payments to the troops and military departments for pay and allowances in Spanish gold money, they will convert the doubloon and its subdivisions into army sterling at the rate fixed upon in this minute; and, with respect to any balances of those coins that may remain in their hands on the receipt of these instructions, authorize them to take credit for the difference between the rate at which those sums were converted in their accounts into sterling money, and the lower rate now assigned to them.

With regard to the adjustment of the existing contracts for army supplies, my lords desire that in all cases in which the contractors are held bound, either specifically or by mutual understanding, to receive the whole or part of the payments in Spanish gold money, such money shall continue to be reckoned to them at the rates previously agreed upon, and that the difference between those rates and the new rate be deducted on the face of the voucher before the

commissary take credit for the payment, a course which (as the commissaries are compelled by their instructions to show on each voucher the particular coins in which the payment is made) my lords apprehend will be attended with no difficulty or inconvenience. But in all future contracts in which payments are usually stipulated to be made in dollars converted at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, the commissary should, if desirable for the interest of the public, reserve to himself a power of paying indifferently either in dollars at that rate, or in doubloons at 66*s.* each.

(No. 1.)

GOLD COINS.

GOLD.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwts.	grs.	car.	grs.	
Mexican Doublons, 1826.	1	17	9	W.*1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{3\frac{2}{3}}{10}$ grs.
	2	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	3	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	4	17	9	W. 1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
	5	17	9	W. 1	1	
Mexican Doublons, 1827.	1	17	9	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{3\frac{4}{5}}{10}$ grs.
	2	17	$9\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
	3	17	9	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	4	17	9	W. 1	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
	5	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	1	
Mexican Doublons, 1828.	1	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{3}{5}$ grs.
	2	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	
Mexican Half Doublons, 1825.	1	8	$16\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
	2	8	$16\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	3	8	$16\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{7}{8}$	
	4	8	$16\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	5	8	$16\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{7}{8}$	
Columbia Doublons, (Bogota) 1831.	1	17	$9\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
	2	17	10	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	3	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	$8\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	
	5	17	$9\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$	

* "W." when prefixed to a Report of Fineness, implies so much "worse" than British Standard, or, in other words, so much fine Metal less than there is in the British Standard. The British Standard for Gold is 22 Carats of fine Gold (in a lb. Troy) with 2 Carats of alloy. The Carat is subdivided into Carat grains and its fractions. Four Carat grains equal one Carat.

The British Standard for Silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine Silver, combined with 18 dwts. of alloy.

No. 1 continued.

GOLD.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.
		dwt.	grs.	car.	grs.	
Columbia Doubleons, (Bogota) 1832.	1	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	2	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	3	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	4	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	5	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Columbia Doubleons, (Bogota) 1833.	1	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{1}{5}$ grs.
	2	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	3	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	5	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Chili Doubleon, 1820.	1	17	9	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Columbia Doubleons, (Popayan) 1830.	1	17	9	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
	2	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	3	
	3	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	4	17	10	W. 1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	5	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Columbia Doubleons, (Popayan) 1832.	1	17	9	W. 1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	W. 1 car. 1 grs.
	2	17	8	W. 1	1	
	3	17	9	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	
	4	17	10	W. 1	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	
	5	17	10	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Columbia Doubleons, (Popayan) 1833.	1	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	W. 1 car. 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ grs.
	2	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3	17	9	W. 1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	4	17	9	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	5	17	11	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Columbia $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubleon, (Bogota) 1824.	1	4	7	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Columbia $\frac{1}{4}$ Doubleons, (Bogota) 1825.	1	4	9	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{7}{12}$ grs.
	2	4	8	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	3	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubleons, (Bogota) 1823.	1	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{1}{5}$ grs.
	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	3	2	3	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	4	2	4	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	5	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	

No. 1 continued.

GOLD.	No.	Weight.		Fineness.		Average Fineness.	
		dwts.	grs.	car.	grs.		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloon, (Bogota) 1825.	1	2	4	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
	1	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	2		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Popayan) 1827.	2	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$3\frac{1}{4}$		
	3	2	8	W. 1	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
	4	2	7	W. 1	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
	5	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$2\frac{1}{4}$		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Popayan) 1831.	1	1	$23\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	2		W. 1 car. $2\frac{5}{8}$ grs.
	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$1\frac{3}{4}$		
	3	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	3		
	4	2	10	W. 1	$2\frac{1}{8}$		
	5	2	4	W. 1	$1\frac{7}{8}$		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Popayan) 1832.	1	2	0	W. 1	$1\frac{3}{8}$		W. 1 car. $1\frac{5}{8}$ grs.
	2	1	23	W. 1	$1\frac{3}{8}$		
	3	2	0	W. 1	$1\frac{3}{8}$		
	4	1	9	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$		
	5	2	3	W. 1	$1\frac{1}{4}$		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloon, (Bogota) 1822.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Bogota) 1825.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{5}{8}$		
	2	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{8}$		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Bogota) 1826.	1	1	2	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1 car. $2\frac{1}{16}$ grs.	
	2	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	W. 3	0		
	3	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{2}$		
	4	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{4}$		
	5	1	2	W. 1	$0\frac{1}{4}$		
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloons, (Bogota) 1827.	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{8}$	W. 1 car. $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.	
	2	1	2	W. 1	$0\frac{3}{8}$		

(Signed)

ROBERT BINGLEY.
HENRY BINGLEY.King's Assay Office,
May, 1824.

(No. 2.)
GOLD COINS,

Comparison with the Old Spanish Doubloon, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF DOUBLOONS.	Assay Report.		Average Gross Weight.		Pure Metal.
	car.	grs.	dwt.	grs.	grs.
The Old Spanish Doubloon	W. 1	1	17	9	360 $\frac{6}{10}$
Mexican Doubloon 1826	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{10}$	17	9	360 $\frac{6}{10}$
Ditto, ditto 1827	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{10}$	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	361 $\frac{7}{10}$
Ditto, ditto 1828	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	363 $\frac{3}{10}$
Columbia Doubloon (Bogota) 1831	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{10}$	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	362 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1832	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	364 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1833	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{10}$	17	9	363 $\frac{2}{10}$
Chili Doubloon 1820	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	17	9	361
Columbia Doubloon (Popayan) 1830	W. 1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	356 $\frac{3}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1832	W. 1	1	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	360 $\frac{7}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1833	W. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{10}$	17	10	359 $\frac{3}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon	W. 1	1	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$
Mexican $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon 1825	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{10}$	8	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	181
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{4}$ Doubloon	W. 1	1	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$
Columbia $\frac{1}{4}$ Doubloon (Bogota) 1824	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	7	89 $\frac{1}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1825	W. 1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloon	W. 1	1	2	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	45 $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{6}{10}$
Columbia $\frac{1}{8}$ Doubloon (Bogota) 1823	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{10}$	2	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	44 $\frac{9}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1825	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	45
Ditto, ditto, (Popayan) 1827	W. 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{6}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1831	W. 1	2 $\frac{6}{10}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1832	W. 1	1 $\frac{9}{10}$	1	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	39 $\frac{1}{10}$
The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{16}$ Doubloon	W. 1	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$
Columbia $\frac{1}{16}$ Doubloon (Bogota) 1822	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1825	W. 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{2}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1826	W. 1	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{10}$
Ditto, ditto, ditto . 1827	W. 1	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{10}$

(Signed)

JAMES W. MORRISON,
Deputy Master and W^r.Mint Office,
29th May, 1834.

APPENDIX No. IV.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION RESPECTING TRANSPORTATION.

(Copy.)

At the Court at Carlton House, the 11th November 1825, present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled, ‘An Act for punishing Offences committed by Transports kept to Labour in the Colonies, and better regulating the Powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales,’ it is, amongst other things, enacted, ‘That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Order or Orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, or by any such Order or Orders in Council, to authorize the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government of any of His Majesty’s foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty’s dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported. And it is thereby

enacted, that all such persons shall, within the place or places to which, in pursuance of any such Order or Orders in Council, they shall or may be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules, and regulations as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from Great Britain. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby vested in His Majesty, it is hereby ordered, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government of any of His Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, shall, from time to time, by proclamations to be by them respectively for that purpose issued, appoint the place or places, within His Majesty's dominions, to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported.'

“ And the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

“(Signed) JAS. BULLER.”

The proclamation to be issued by the Governor will be as follows :

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for punishing Offences committed by Transports kept to Labour in the Colonies, and better regulating the Powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales," it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Order or Orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, to appoint, or by any such Order or Orders in Council to authorize the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government of any of His Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty's dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported; and," that "all such persons shall, within the place or places to which, in pursuance of any such Order or Orders in Council, they shall or may be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules, and regulations, as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from Great Britain." And whereas His said late Majesty, by an Order by him issued, by the advice of his Privy Council, on the 11th day of November, 1825, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers

thereby in him in that behalf vested, did order, "that the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government of any of His Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, shall, from time to time, by proclamations to be by them respectively for that purpose issued, appoint the place or places within His Majesty's dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported." Now therefore I, A. B., Governor, &c., of the Colony of _____, in pursuance of the said Order in Council and Act of Parliament respectively, and in exercise of the powers thereby respectively in me, as such governor as aforesaid, vested, do appoint that any offenders convicted in the said Colony, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to England, thence to be transported to the Colony of New South Wales, or to the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct.