

Not your usual tale of a pioneering Australian

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Acknowledgements

I began this paper nearly ten years ago after reading a family history write-up in, of all things, an arts and crafts e-magazine titled *Country Bumpkin*¹. It was my introduction to the life of a man who until then was just another name in my burgeoning family tree. My gratitude goes to the magazine contributor, whoever you are,

Posthumous thanks must also go to the late Lillyan MacDonald whose extensive research informed that anonymous posting, with further thanks to the Society of Australian Genealogists for granting me access to her papers.

I would also like to thank Jude Fox whose compilation of newspaper articles, shared on Ancestry.com, opened a window on what could be revealed through the Sydney press archives, and to TROVE whose website provided virtual access to those same archives. Thanks also go to the numerous family researchers who, like Jude, share their findings through the many internet platforms that occupy the world wide web.

Finally, many many thanks go to my partner in crime Margaret Parkes, whose encouragement, advice, support and eagle eye have, over more than a decade, helped me in immeasurable ways to progress my research and whose shared passion for the man you are about to be introduced to was crucial in this story being told.

¹ 'John and Emma Wall of Botobolar' published on www.countrybumpkin.com.au/ April 2008. references the work of Lillyan Macdonald, a direct descendent. An archive of the page is at https://web.archive.org/web/20080726095025/http://www.countrybumpkin.com.au/article_info.php?articles_id=456

Introduction

Two hundred years ago a young Englishman travelled halfway round the world to make a new life for himself in a fledgeling British outpost that occupied an ancient land, fast displacing its ancient culture with a version of the one he had been raised in. This is his story.

Alexander William Hoyles (AWH) was a man of considerable talents and some notable faults. In some he inspired devotion and respect while others loathed and detested him. He was a bit like Marmite. Most of what I know of his life stems from the record of his engagement with the criminal justice system; both as a law enforcer and a lawbreaker.

That he was a charming and articulate man is not in doubt, nor is there any doubt that he was prone to fits of menace and violence. He was at the very least a complex character and if he were alive today, I wonder if he might be considered to suffer from a personality disorder. He certainly seems to have lacked much of a conscience and showed little regard for the obvious risks he took in many of his endeavours. He was calculating, at times verbose, and an unapologetic self-publicist. To his last he seemed to have little insight into his true abilities as a fraudster, a career in which he exemplified the victory of hope over experience.

What follows renders much from over 160 articles and advertisements totalling nearly 30,000 words that appeared in the Sydney press in relation to the events of his life. Appended to this paper are the transcripts of all that have come to my attention². I commend them to you. They make fascinating reading.

A Promising Start

AWH was the son of John Hoyles (1771-1854) and Elizabeth Talbot (1771-1849), of Nottingham. His life appeared to have started with a degree of promise. His father, the son of a brewer, had been apprenticed as a sinker maker³. Sinker makers were a crucial trade in weaving and hosiery making, and John built up a business in that industry. By 1796 he had established himself as one of the Burgesses of Nottingham⁴.

Early in the nineteenth century John additionally became involved in his own father's brewing trade and sometime before 1806, in his mid-thirties, he took on an inn at Hounds Gate, Nottingham. A decade later he was landlord of the Dolphin Inn at Chapel-bar.

John continued to run a public house in Nottingham along with his interests in hosiery until the early 1830's when he and his wife Elizabeth retired to Derbyshire, following their middle son John who had already relocated with his wife and young children.

John Hoyles and Elizabeth Talbot married in 1793 and had at least 7 children. Their first, Timothy, born circa 1794 married Hannah Dodson at St Mary Nottingham in 1814 and while she was pregnant with their 4th child the young family sailed for New York. They settled in North Carolina but by 1825 Timothy, barely 30 years of age, was dead. Two of his sons went on to fight in the US civil war on the losing Confederate side.

² Also annexed are the transcripts of the English press reports of the trials of the convicts Martha Millington, Sampson Fry, Ann Stubbs and John George.

³ Sinkers are lead weights used with hosiery knitting machines

⁴ Burgesses at that time had certain rights to trade in Nottingham and a role in local governance. See <https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/your-council/about-the-council/nottingham-council-house/honorary-freemen-and-freemen/>

After Timothy came Maria born in 1795, died 1797, and a few months after her death another daughter was born, also given the name Maria. The fate of this Maria is unknown to me.

In 1799 John and Elizabeth's fourth child was born and named John after his father. John the younger was apprenticed in 1812 as a confectioner and grocer. His apprentice Master James Eaton Sands died before the apprenticeship concluded and the remaining term was transferred by the widow Elizabeth Sands to John jnr's father. Consequently, John jnr takes up lace manufacturing (though he would end up a grocer) and by 1825 John had joined his father as an elector in the city of Nottingham. As mentioned above he moved to Derbyshire around 1830, along with his wife Ann Rachel Hall whom he had married in Loughborough, Leicestershire on 9 September 1829.

In 1801 Elizabeth had their fifth child, a son they named William. Sadly, William did not survive infancy dying at the age of two in 1803. The next recorded baptism is that of Matilda Hoyles in 1810 at St Nicholas's.

I have not been able to identify any Nottingham baptism records between that of William's in 1801 at St Mary's and Matilda's 9 years later. Elizabeth was in her 30's during that decade and must surely have had other pregnancies, if not births. In any event we know from later records that Alexander William Hoyles was born during this period.

By his own account AWH was 17 years old when he arrived at Sydney in 1823. At the Nottinghamshire Archives there is an 1817 index of victuallers that lists a *William Hoyles, son of John* to attend the free school. This boy's date of birth was given as 20 June 1806. This must be our man.

In Australia his surname was often rendered Hoyle rather than Hoyles. AWH would himself use both spellings. Meanwhile the first documented use of the name Alexander was in a letter written when Hoyle arrived at Sydney. I can find no records in England where he went by that name. In New South Wales he was almost always referred to as William or Alexander William but never as just 'Alexander'. On the odd occasion he used his mother's maiden name of Talbot as a middle or surname. Throughout this paper he will be referred to as William, AWH or Hoyles.

At that time English apprentices were usually taken on when they were fourteen years old for a seven-year term and there are two records of William Hoyles being apprenticed. On 21 June 1820 the day after his 14th birthday William was apprenticed to his father as a Maltster (beer maker) following in his grandfather's footsteps, and belatedly those of his father.

Clearly this was not the path William had envisaged and after just 5 months he managed to extricate himself from this contract and on 1 December he was apprenticed as a 'Writer' to the attorney James Fellows (1797-1838). James was the son of John Fellows (1756-c1830) and Sarah Pearson (1766-1832). He had completed his articles of clerkship in 1814 and was 28 years of age when he took on William Hoyles as his apprentice to train him in the law.

The Fellows were a distinguished Nottingham family. James' father John (1756-1830) was a founder of the Fellows, Mellors and Hart Bank⁵ and a prominent nonconformist. He was a Presbyterian (Church of Scotland rather than Church of England) and a strong advocate of the growing Wesleyan movement. John Fellows would go on to serve as the Sheriff of Nottingham as had his father and grandfather before him. The Fellows' home, 'County House' on High Pavement housed the Nottinghamshire County Record Office from 1966 to 1992.

It is quite probable that James Fellow's legal practice encompassed working for his father's bank. However, James did not last long in the legal field and by the 1830's he was described on the electoral role as a silk merchant.

James' brother Charles Fellows (1799-1860) was a talented draftsman and a drawing he made while only a child featured on the inside cover of Thomas Moore's 1835 *The Life of Lord Byron*. Charles went on to become a prominent explorer and archaeologist and was knighted in 1845 for his role in excavating numerous ancient cities in the Middle East and transporting tonnes of artefacts that are today still on prominent display at the British Museum. His first marriage was to Eliza Hart, the daughter of Francis, a partner in the bank. The second Lady Fellows was a member of the Eames family where Charles' new sister-in-law's husband was a distant relative of the Boulton family. Coincidentally the same Boulton family that AWH's stepdaughter would marry into and the same Boulton family from which I am descended on my mother's side.

William Hoyles' father had achieved Burgess status from humble beginnings and his youngest son now had a beckoning career as a lawyer. I do not know what prompted William to veer from this path but at the age of 17, barely three years into his apprenticeship, he purchased passage on the ship *Ocean* to the penal colony in New South Wales. His life from this point on is littered with missed, or perhaps more accurately, squandered opportunities. He was at times a well-regarded civil servant, senior police officer and journalist, in addition to being a middle order batsman in a semi-professional cricket team. All of this alongside being a home wrecker, child beater, petty thief and serial deceiver. If not a well-rounded character he arguably had all the bases covered.

Where Did It All Go Wrong?

There appears to have been little forward planning in his trip to Australia. Certainly, the authorities at Parramatta/Sydney were not aware of his coming as it was only when the ship docked in August 1823 that permission was sought for him to enter the colony.

He spent his first month in Australia aboard the ship *Ocean* anchored in Port Jackson. This time was presumably occupied negotiating a position of employment since it was only towards the end of September that the ship's captain, William Hamilton, finally wrote to the Colonial Secretary seeking permission for AWH to disembark on the promise of a post as an assistant to the Provost Marshal. Within 3 days permission was granted.

The Provost Marshal was, inter alia, responsible for enforcing the orders of the courts; civil and criminal. It's not clear what William's precise role was, he would later claim to have been Deputy Provost Marshall, but whatever he did it certainly involved managing

⁵ It became Hart, Fellows & Co in the early 1840s and was amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank Ltd in 1891

accounts because suspicions were raised and an audit identified that he had had his fingers in the till. He was duly sacked.

It's worth conjecturing how his life might have panned out if the full force of the law had been brought to bear to his offence. But equally this possibly wasn't his first dalliance with criminality. Did a similar indiscretion prompt his flight from Nottingham and emigration to Sydney?

I don't know precisely when he was sacked however the 1825 census shows that William was already incarcerated. Unemployed, he had embarked on a number of frauds passing off counterfeit cheques. One such episode involved a trip to Bathurst, presenting himself as a traveller in the employ of a large Sydney business and where a forged cheque was used to pay for his stay at the New Inn. The deceit passed without a hiccup. Until, that is, the bank bounced the cheque.

The newspapers did not specify when his offences took place, but he was tried in 1827. In May of that year on the 7th and again on the 23rd he was committed for trial which was heard on the 28th in the Supreme Criminal Court, covering all counts. Press reports at the time indicated that he had been '*some time in gaol*'. Is it possible that he had been held on remand continuously since 1825? If so, this raises an interesting question as to why it took so long for his case to come to trial. On the whole the criminal justice system was quite speedy in those days and it was quite unusual that offences committed in 1825 had not gone to trial before 1827.

AWH's timing could not have been worse. There had been a number of such offences committed at that time and the Chief Justice was keen to set an example to deter anyone else from taking up forgery. AWH was sentenced to 'be hanged by the neck until his body be dead'. Fortunately, this was soon after commuted⁶ to 14 years servitude at the penal colony at Moreton Bay⁷.

The Moreton Bay Penal Settlement was established in 1824 and like Sydney operated as an open prison where the convicts were expected to operate, under the control of British troops, a self-supporting community. Also, like Sydney, the settlement would spawn a state capital. The Moreton Bay settlement was opened to free settlers in 1842 and is now better known as the City of Brisbane.

Five years into his 14-year sentence William wrote to the editor of the *Sydney Monitor* imploring the paper to take up the plight of immigrant first offenders (such as he) who were enduring the privations of penal settlements; much in the same way that the paper had apparently successfully pleaded the case for 'native'⁸ first offenders. The letter was published but nothing came of it.

Whether this request simply fell on deaf ears, or the ask was considered premature, 3 years later the Commandant of Moreton Bay would write on AWH's behalf with more success. William would develop a knack of endearing himself to the authorities.

⁶ Technically death sentences are not commuted but subject to a conditional pardon under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy however the term is so universally used it is adopted here. [if interested in this obscure point see Peter Brett's *Conditional Pardons and the Commutation of Death Sentences* in *The Modern Law Review*. Mar. 1957 Vol. 20, No. 2, pp.131-147]

⁷ I found it odd, if not amusing that a penal colony had its own penal colonies - but we have modern Queensland and Tasmania as a result, so all for the good I suppose (unless you are a descendent of the original landowners of course).

⁸ 'Native' here means Europeans etc born in the colony and not indigenous Australians.

Never Foul One's Own Nest

At Moreton Bay William met Martha Millington (1803-1843). Martha had been convicted and sentenced at Sydney in 1829 to seven years transportation but unlike AWH Martha had arrived in the colony as a convict.

Two years earlier on 6 January 1827 Martha had been convicted at a special session of the Kent Assizes with stealing numerous items from Sarah Vince, the Housekeeper for Colonel Bull of Woolwich in South London. Martha was in the employ of the house and Colonel Bull was also the victim of theft in response to which he began successively dismissing his staff. It eventually became apparent that Martha was the culprit seemingly posting off numerous items to an unnamed man in London to whom she intended to marry. Instead, she was sentenced to death, later commuted to Life Transportation. Martha arrived at Sydney Cove aboard the *Harmony* on 27 September 1827. She was just 24 years old.

In Sydney Martha was assigned to the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon Alexander MacLeay and was engaged as a domestic servant and lived within his household. On the 22 October 1828 with the consent of Mr MacLeay permission was sought for Martha to marry Sampson Fry (1782-1859). It was granted and they were married the following week at St James Church, Sydney.

At the time of his marriage to Martha Sampson Fry had been in the colony nearly 10 years. Fry already had a criminal history when he was convicted of Burglary at the Somerset Assizes in 1818. This no doubt accounted for why he gave his name as 'Pow' not Fry when he was arrested. His true identity was established by the time of his trial, but he would henceforth be known in official records as Sampson Fry alias Pow (and sometimes Pow alias Fry). Like Martha he was sentenced to death commuted to Life Transportation.

At the time of his 1818 conviction Sampson was a fishmonger and married with at least 3 children. In an earlier offence (uttering counterfeit money) Mary his then wife was indicted with him. She got off. Sampson got 12 months and a £20 fine. When Sampson sailed for Australia, he left behind his family. Six months after arriving in NSW Sampson's teenage son Francis died back in England.

When Sampson applied for permission to marry Martha he was recorded as 28 years old and single. This wasn't quite true. The fact that he was telling people he was single and not widowed suggests Mary was still alive back in England. Sampson was the son of Abraham and Lydia Fry and was baptised in the Parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire on Christmas Day 1782.

The 'permission to marry' record was at some point amended with '28' crossed out and replaced with the number 31. This was still way off from Sampson's true age. He was at least 45 years old when he married the 24-year-old Martha.

Once married Martha was permitted to leave the MacLeay's in Bridge Street to reside with her husband above his shop on the corner of Pitt and Market streets, while still working each day at the MacLeay home. At some point towards the end of 1828, it was noticed that a number of items were missing from the MacLeay residence. Items that had been kept in trunks in the bedroom formerly occupied by Martha.

Not surprisingly suspicion fell on the new Mrs Fry and on New Year's Eve 1828 police undertook a search of her home and discovered many of the missing items whereupon both Sampson and Martha were arrested.

At their trial 3½ months later Sampson claimed no knowledge of the crime arguing that Martha had brought the items with her when she moved in and he believed them to be her possessions. The judge determined that the stolen items were the product of numerous thefts overtime and therefore the crime did not meet the threshold for capital offences despite the total value of the accumulated items being over £5. Martha was found guilty but spared another death sentence and instead received a sentence of Transportation to Moreton Bay, this time for 7 years.

There was insufficient evidence to convict Sampson and he was released. My gut feeling is that Martha was possibly naive and easily influenced and was the victim of manipulation by men who walked away scot-free while she took the punishment for crimes for which she was not solely responsible. It does seem remarkable that having once been caught stealing items from the house she lived and worked in that she would do precisely the same thing again.

Martha's removal to Moreton Bay was somewhat delayed. She had been heavily pregnant when she stood trial in April and on 31 May 1829 Sampson and Martha had their new-born daughter baptised in the same church they had married in just 7 months earlier. The girl was named Mary Ann Fry. In 1853 Mary Ann would marry William Boulton (1822-1885), the great nephew of my x5 great grandfather Henry Boulton (c.1758-1816).

It was not recorded whether Mary Ann accompanied her mother Martha to Moreton Bay or stayed behind with her father. As a new-born I suspect the former. At Moreton Bay Martha had further children. Harriet Fry was born some time in 1831 but died at Moreton Bay on 8 May 1834. A son named Robert was born in 1833. His baptism record gave him the surname Fry and recorded his mother Martha as unmarried. Robert would later adopt as his surname his mother's maiden name, Millington.

Harriet and Robert were unquestionably conceived in Moreton Bay. Whether or not Hoyles was their father will probably never be known⁹, though Robert's descendant, Lilly (Lillyan) MacDonald née Stubbs (1921-2013) recognised AWH as Robert's father, and as a former Chief Archivist of the Uniting Church of Australia's NSW Synod her views can't be easily discounted¹⁰.

A New Beginning

Martha was returned to Sydney on the 30 April 1836, possibly soon after giving birth to yet another daughter, Emma Hoyles. I have not found a birth record for Emma in the NSW BDM Indexes, suggesting a birth in Moreton Bay¹¹. Moreton Bay records of baptisms cover the period July 1832 – June 1835. There seem to be no equivalent records before or after these dates. On returning to Sydney Martha was put into the service of Solomon Davis of Kent Street. William still had 5 years to serve in Moreton Bay.

⁹ DNA could settle this question through comparing Robert's descendants with other descendants of Hoyles' children.

¹⁰ Roberts Death certificate records his father as Robert Millington.

¹¹ The earliest record related to Emma is a letter dated 25 Sept. 1843 where she is described as 7 years old. If accurate she was born sometime in the 12 months between 26 September 1835 and 25 Sept 1836.

It seems more than a coincidence that Moreton Bay Commandant Foster Fyans wrote to the Governor via the Colonial Secretary around the time Martha was discharged seeking William's early release on the grounds of his general good conduct and the Superintendent of Convicts great satisfaction with his work.

I would contend that the Commandant took pity on AWH, now estranged from his family with Martha's discharge. Clearly Governor Sir George Gipps looked equally kindly on the request and within weeks Hoyles was back at Port Jackson, after serving just over 9 years¹² of his 14-year sentence, and not only was he enjoying the relative freedom of Sydney, but he was now in the gainful employ of the local constabulary.

With Hoyles' return to Sydney, he and Martha were re-united. Whether through William's charm, or his persistent powers of persuasion, perhaps strengthened by his newly acquired 'badge', Solomon Davis agreed to allow Martha to reside with William, probably initially at Liverpool Street East and subsequently nearer Davis, at Kent Street South. A son, William, was born in 1838.

Police Officer Hoyles appeared regularly in the press as he apprehended brigands and the like and duly attested at court. However, not all such reports paint a favourable light - in November 1837 AWH was taken to task for overzealous policing. Remonstrating in the wee hours of the morning with an inebriated householder who had left his front door open (thus inviting thieves to do their worse) William was accused of assaulting the innocent resident who insisted on his right to lock his door as and when he felt inclined to. Hoyles received nothing more than a ticking off from the magistrate and a shilling fine (with a recommendation the fine be paid out of the Police Fund!).

Trouble in Paradise

Sampson Fry, Martha's first husband, was still in Sydney at this time. It is not known what he made of his erstwhile wife keeping house with the prodigious policeman (AWH had reached the rank of Inspector within 15 months of being released from Moreton Bay). In any event the idyllic life of the Inspector and his common law wife was about to come to a crashing end. They had been living outside the law, a fact of which AWH can only have been all too aware.

It is possible William was a victim of his own making. A year after the 'open front door' incident on Parramatta Road, Hoyles found himself again in the firing line of frustrated justices. This time in Kent Street on Saturday 22 December 1838 a fellow officer, Constable Brophy, came across a goose wandering free.

With the help of a Mary White he managed to cajole the bird into his cellar but their endeavours had not gone unnoticed and the custodian of the goose later asked Brophy for it back. The Constable at first denied he had the bird until provided with a fuller description of the wayward waterfowl including an account of the string around the bird's leg that had been used to tie it up but from which the goose had broken free. The bird was then returned to the owner and one would have expected the matter to end there.

¹² It was usually the case that sentences ran from date of conviction and did not take account of any time served on remand but unusually AWH may have spent upwards of 2 years on remand. In any event in July 1836 he still had between at least 3 years to serve.

But AWH saw things differently and when he got wind of the incident, he proceeded to arrest Constable Brophy and relieve him of his commission before presenting him to the magistrates' bench on Monday, Christmas Eve 1838. Hardly the sort of action one might expect from a brother officer.

It seems unlikely that this flimsy of incidents alone would warrant destroying the career of a comrade. If William saw this as an opportunity to rid himself of someone he had history with it showed poor judgement or perhaps it was simply hubris.

By all accounts the court was somewhat perplexed by the matter, refusing to commit the case and further enquired of the Chief Constable as to whether the police had been 'instructed to impound stray geese'. They had not!

Whether this attempted prosecution triggered the events that followed just days later will perhaps never be known but something prompted the Chief Constable George Mitchell to visit the home of Inspector Alexander William Hoyles on the evening of Saturday 11 January 1839 and arrest Martha Millington and charge her with 'highly disorderly conduct'. Did the ambitious Hoyles pose a threat? He was clearly a man who made enemies as easily as he did friends.

In 1839 Martha was still a convict. Her Life sentence of transportation had not yet been subject to any sort of release (even if her 7 years at Moreton Bay had been spent). She was assigned to Solomon Davis to serve out her sentence in his service. This required her to reside with Davis and obliged him to see that that happened. While living with Hoyles she was in effect an escaped prisoner and the Police Inspector had been harbouring her.

Within hours Hoyles had tendered his resignation and Martha was soon off to Parramatta to the Female Factory after a short stop before the magistrates. Subsequent charges against AWH were later discontinued on a technicality. Sadly, their youngest, William, not long after died at the Female Factory barely 9 months old. Robert and Emma remain with their mother.

There were mixed reactions in the Press to William's sudden departure. *The Colonist* pulled no punches trumpeting their approval and lauding the Chief Constable who they saw as '*deserving high praise for the upright manner in which he discharges the duties of his office*'. Others were more neutral in their coverage though *The Sydney Herald* ended its piece noting Hoyle '*was always considered a very active officer and was a man in whom his superiors had great confidence*'. While *The Commercial Journal and Advertiser* was more forthright in its opinion –

.....Hoyle was one of the few respectable men in the Police, and we are surprised he should have been so chicken-hearted as to have retired. We are sure the Colonel would not have dismissed him for living in a loving and happy state with a fair wench, although she proved to be a prisoner of the Crown.

AWH, now unemployed and single, had fallen in an instant from a position of power, influence and favour to one of likely penury¹³. I don't get the feeling he was one to plan for the future and if he had a bank account it likely had little by way of balance. But whether or not he was one to plan he was undoubtedly a man of action. He soon had a new job, as a collector for a brewery, and within weeks, if not days, he had taken up with a new woman.

Never one to take the easy route, the attention of his affections was a 28-year-old married mother of three, with another on the way.

You would think a 'complicated' woman was the last thing he needed but perhaps the 72 pounds 'dowry' that she brought with her¹⁴, more than compensated for the excess *baggage* Mrs Ann George née Stubbs carried. Not for the last time did the lure of easy money blind AWH to the consequences of his actions.

I find it implausible that a happily married mother carrying her fifth¹⁵ child could be befriended and bewitched from her family in a matter of a fortnight. It is very likely that Ann was known to William prior to his forced estrangement from Martha. They were both from Nottingham.

According to Ann's 1883 death certificate she was the daughter of John Stubbs a printmaker and his wife Martha. However, I've not been able to find any other documents to verify this.

Never Trust a Man in Uniform

Ann Stubbs (1810-1883) was a convict and the newspaper reports of her conviction in England gave her age as 17 when along with her friend Harriet Wakefield (1810-1855) they visited the room of Lieutenant Henry Creighton of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons at the Barracks in Nottingham Castle on the evening of Friday 23 November 1827. According to Harriet the officer had encouraged the two teenagers to visit him at night and left the key on the lintel of the door for this purpose.

On this occasion Creighton was out and the two girls entered, took a leather writing case and left. Harriet broke open the case to discover 4 ten-pound notes and 7 sovereigns. I can just imagine their surprise at finding such a sum. The writing case was discarded in a lane by the park outside the castle and the girls went on a shopping spree.

The next day they took the coach to Manchester donning their newly acquired apparel. At some point in the coach journey they decided it was too cold to ride out and asked the coach driver if they could purchase a seat inside the cab. They did so but in the process did nothing to hide the 'stash' they were carrying. In Manchester they stayed at the house of John Columbine on Irk Street, Newtown.

It seems that sometime that Saturday evening the sovereigns went missing which Harriet and Ann reported the following morning to officer Croudson of the Manchester Constabulary. The Columbines; husband, wife and daughter, were all taken into custody.

¹³ In 1840 a Police Inspector received 5 shillings a day and also received a proportion of the fines imposed.

¹⁴ Ann's husband John George accused her of robbing him of £72 when she 'eloped'.

¹⁵ Ann's 3rd child Harriet died in 1838 leaving her with 3 surviving children, Dorinda, Joseph and Richard, when she was pregnant in early 1839.

Meanwhile back in Nottingham the missing leather writing case had not gone unnoticed. The case itself was discovered by John Daykin soon after it was dispensed with by the girls and returned to Lt. Creighton the next day; sans cash. Separately news of the grubby but nonetheless well-dressed teenagers' sojourn became talk of the town and Lawson of the Nottingham police was dispatched to Manchester to locate the key suspects in the barracks crime.

Lawson arrived in Manchester on Sunday evening, and it didn't take long for the police to put two and two together and conclude that the girls from Nottingham who had that morning reported being the victims of a pickpocket in Manchester the night before were the same two young women Lawson was trying to track down. But where might they be?

It may have been one of numerous hunches, but a constable was dispatched to the calvary barracks at Hulme to the south of the city centre. And lo and behold who did they find there?

The next day Ann and Harriet (along with the Columbines) were brought before the magistrates at the New Bailey Prison. The Columbines were discharged while our wayward teenagers were consigned to the care of Constable Lawson.

At this point I doubt they understood the seriousness of their predicament. Apparently, they had declared during their journey back to Nottingham that the Lieutenant would never proceed against them. There was also some speculation in the press as to what might be revealed at the trial.

It was another four months before the case was heard during which time the two girls were incarcerated at the Nottingham County Gaol. When the case did come before the Bench chaired by Sir William Alexander, Chief Baron of the Exchequer the two girls initially entered guilty pleas which they rescinded on the advice of the judge and, now pleading Not Guilty, the trial went ahead.

It's not known whether the full nature of the relationship between the two girls and the Dragoons officer was revealed in court. If it was, it wasn't reported on. However, it is clear that the jury had concerns that the girls had been 'tempted into taking the money' which only came to light when the judge queried the jurors as to why they were taking so long to reach a verdict. The judge made clear that such matters were not relevant to determining guilt or innocence in the case before them.

Ann and Harriet were found guilty and sentenced to death. It is difficult to discern if one of them bore more responsibility than the other. When they were caught, they had equal amounts of the remaining money on their person; £13 each. It was Ann's deposition that was presented in court where she claimed to have taken the writing case but accused Harriet of breaking it open. At the trial Harriet produced three witnesses all attesting to her good character. I do find it telling no one went to court to speak up for Ann. Surely those who spoke to Harriet's persona knew Ann too?

Harriet's character witnesses all hailed from the New Radford parish on the northern outskirts of Nottingham. This is the only clue I have so far found as to precisely where the girls came from.

Their death sentences were commuted to 14 Years Transportation. They both sailed to New South Wales aboard the *Competitor* arriving 14 October 1828. Harriet was put into the service of James Thompson in Cumberland Street but this seems to have been short lived as weeks later she was recorded as in the service of a Mr Sights when an application was made for her to marry a 24-year-old carpenter named Henry Thomas who had travelled to the colony four years earlier as a free man. Permission was granted on 5 December 1828 and they were wed on Christmas Eve.

Ann Stubbs on the other hand was assigned to William Davis in Kent Street and while Harriet was likely still enjoying her honeymoon Ann was given up by Mr Davis on 28 February 1829 and, as a consequence, was sent to the Female Factory at Parramatta. She's released 4 days later and was re-assigned to a Mr Harris. In July permission was sought for her to marry the 29-year-old convict from Wiltshire, John George.

John George (1800-1846), like Ann was a teenager when he was transported to NSW. In the August of 1817, just 17 years of age John, along with fellow teenagers William Ford and John Marks entered the home of Ann Sargood in Warborough, South Oxfordshire and made away with a silver spoon and numerous other items. They were all convicted of Burglary and sentenced to death.

Obviously, John's sentence was commuted and on 19 July 1818 he set sail from Portsmouth aboard the *General Stewart* to serve Life Transportation. The ship spent nearly 6 months at sea not arriving at its destination until New Year's Eve. His partners in crime made the same journey¹⁶.

John's time in Sydney before Ann's arrival appears to have been unremarkable. He was, like many, in the employ of the colonial government even spending time out at Windsor, but by 1825 he had been assigned to Thomas Street of Sussex St eventually being engaged as a sawyer. It was Thomas Street who consented to his marriage to Ann Stubbs.

John and Ann quickly started a family. Their first child was a girl named Dorinda born 14 January 1831 followed by a boy in 1833; Joseph, a girl in 1835; Harriet, and another boy in 1837; Richard. At the start of 1839 Ann was again pregnant when the 'late' Inspector Hoyles, newly single, turned her head.

A Victorian Scandal – Australian Style

Ann's husband stated he had once been the victim of AWH's violent and threatening behaviour when Hoyles was a police officer. It is not clear the full nature of this incident nor when it took place but it clearly points to the two having 'history' when Mr John George turned up at Hoyles' Kent Street address on the evening of 6 February 1839 with two police officers in tow looking for his missing wife.

The police had no warrant and AWH refused entry to the constables, even when one put a gun to his head, but he did allow John George to search his home. Ann was not to be found. This fruitless and unlawful police intervention nonetheless provided a couple of column inches in the following days papers, and not for the last time AWH became the centre of wider social debates. In this case the abuse of Police powers.

¹⁶ Also on board was a free settler and the brother of my x4 GGM Thomas George Boulton (1802-1847)

At some point Ann made her way back to John and after many tears there was a rapprochement of sorts. John was convinced her actions stemmed from fits of madness. It is likely that little if any of the £72 returned with Ann.

But this reconciliation was short lived and in June she was off again. John posted a reward for her safe return. Ann, like Martha before her had an as yet unspent sentence¹⁷ and it was an offence for her not to reside with her husband. Again, Hoyles was in the frame for harbouring the fugitive Mrs Ann George, or perhaps in John's mind, for kidnapping her. Ann was in her 3rd trimester and John's desperate actions were probably as much informed by fears for his unborn child as they were for his recalcitrant wife.

A police search of Hoyles' residence was initiated, this time with appropriate authority. William had now moved out of Kent Street and was renting two rooms in a 'verandah' cottage near the corner of Castlereagh and Park streets owned by a man named Barker. No Ann was to be found and in passing Mrs Barker advised that the woman in question had recently gone to the country.

But for the deductive reasoning of the wily constable Phillips¹⁸ this might have been the end of it. However, Philips couldn't quite square the clothing left behind with the story of a trip out of the city and a second more thorough search is undertaken whereupon the heavily pregnant Ann was found hiding in a cupboard. Could it be she had successfully evaded capture back in February through this same rouse? Whatever, it did not work this time and at the end of June 1839 Ann was sent by the magistrates to the Parramatta Female Factory 'until her accouchement day' (until her baby was delivered) after which she was to spend two months at the 3rd class of the Female Factory.

Meanwhile in what would become AWH's characteristic tit for tat modus operandi (and on occasion getting in the 'tat' before the 'tit') immediately following Ann's arrest William had John George up on a 'breach of the peace' charge. Hoyles however, failed to attend the 28 June 1839 hearing date.

Ann George gave birth to a girl on 6 July 1839. This would date her conception to around October 1838. What was AWH's relationship with Ann at that time? If there are questions about the baby's paternity, it's worth noting that Hoyles was clear he was not her father. The girl was baptised Maria George at St John's Parramatta on 4 August.

Three weeks after Ann gave birth she's moved to the 3rd class or prison wing of the Factory to serve out her latest sentence. On the 27th of July the *Commercial Journal and Advertiser* published a passionate and wrathful account of what happened that day claiming Hoyles inveigled his way into accompanying Ann to the prison gates witnessed by both John George and Martha Millington.

—BOTANY BAY MORALITY. —

"Tell it not in Gath; pub-lish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines; rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph. "

¹⁷ Ann was issued with a Ticket of Leave on 2 December 1837. It was cancelled on 12 June 1839 for highly immoral and dishonest conduct.

¹⁸ Phillips was also one of the constables who attended Hoyles' Kent Street address in February when Ann had first absconded.

Our readers will bear in mind the repeated observations which appeared in this journal relative to the infamous conduct of HOYLE; yet human ingenuity, at its utmost stretch, could scarcely invent a more instrumentally lascivious course than that adopted by this man.

On Wednesday last, will the public credit it, his *last victim*, with an infant at her breast only three weeks old, was returned from Parramatta Factory on that morning "to be dealt with;" on her removal to the steamer to undergo a punishment of two months in the third class of the Female Factory, and whilst accompanied by her industrious and respectable husband, who sympathised with her, and forgot her frailty, in her merited punishment, will it be believed, we ask, at such, a time, and under such circumstances, that this "*gay Lothario*" — this "MORETON BAY HOYLE," was actually stowed away in the cabin of the steamer, and under the nose of her husband accompanied her to the gate of the Factory, leaving another victim, also a female prisoner of the crown, on the wharf, acting the *maniac*?

Well may HOYLE repeat his infamous conduct with impunity — done under the guise of a Police Inspector! What a specimen!!! In this department there is something rotten.

However, as we understand that this affair will appear in another shape before Her Majesty's representative, we would just hint to those by whose neglect, *wilfully* or *otherwise*, HOYLE has been screened, that the day of retribution is not far distant. — *Correspondent*.

— [If the statement of our correspondent be correct, and of which we have not the smallest doubt, it "*out Herods Herod*. What has become of the Harbours Act? Is it rendered a dead letter? Here is a case in point; a good illustration to those who have been heretofore victimised under this Act. — ED. C. J.]

Ann returned to John George after serving her time at Parramatta although it cannot have been a very healthy home environment. She had learnt her lesson and understood all too well her status as a convict under sentence. She may have been obedient to her husband, and master, but it must've been under sufferance.

Blighty Beckons but Fate would otherwise

Meanwhile, with Martha in the compulsory service of a Mrs Turner and Ann back with her husband, William decided it was time to quit the colony and return to England. AWH was 17 years old when he arrived at Sydney Cove. 1840 would be his seventeenth year in NSW. Was this an added cause for reflection?¹⁹

Hoyles was onboard the *Medway* when it set sail for London on 19 February 1840. More than a few Sydneysiders breathed sighs of relief as she breezed through the heads.

Unfortunately, any sense of relief was short lived as the 450-tonne vessel was leaking badly and 200 miles out the skipper decided to return to Port Jackson.

Hoyles, away just a few days was back penniless and forlorn. Pleas to the *Medway's* owners for a refund or an alternate berth were rejected, as was a request for the Governor to intercede on his behalf.

William accepted his fate and at some point he became a newspaper correspondent. Print journalists and writers were not then routinely acknowledged for their copy so it is difficult to establish when AWH began contributing to the Sydney Press but there are a few references that hint at what he might have covered. In September 1840 an account of a local cricket match²⁰ ended with the rather cryptic line - *The following particulars have been kindly furnished us by Mr. Driver, who in matters of detail relating to this fine game, is considered a preferable authority to Hoyle.*

Hoyles' involvement in cricket was seemingly well known²¹. Earlier in March of the same year, just after the ill-fated *Medway* voyage the following 'advertisement' appeared in the same journal that had reported on Ann Stubb's transfer to the 3rd class Factory.

ADVERTISEMENT

HOYLE !— It is understood, that this unfeeling individual, whose loose and immoral habits, have heretofore drawn on him the merited censure of our community, is still annoying the respectable family on whom he brought such misery. Mr. George, the head of the family is understood to be an industrious honest man, but excited by Hoyle's immorality with a certain member of his family. Is this the Hoyle who was bound to England in the *Medway*? — [It is the very same unprincipled vagabond (of cricket playing and other notoriety). How does he stand with his late employer (Liddington) and where did he get the money to pay his passage home?

¹⁹ I made the opposite journey to William Hoyles at the age of 26. My 26th year in the UK was a poignant time for me realising I had lived more than half my life out of Australia.

²⁰ The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser, 29 Sep 1840. Page 2, Column 6.

²¹ Just two weeks before the *Medway's* aborted journey AWH played cricket for the Union club v Australian club in a prize money match. He scored 2 and 1 runs in his respective innings. Australian club won by an innings and 51 runs.

If it is uncertain whether Hoyles put his hand to sports reporting, there is little doubt he worked as a court reporter because his coverage of an assault on a Dr Hannay resulted in William being accosted in the street by the accused, a Mr Peckham, who was none too pleased about what William had written and threatened to sue him and the newspaper, AWH then detailed the encounter in a letter to the editor dated 7 November 1840 which he signs off – *A WILLIAM HOYLES, Reporter to the Sydney Monitor*.

In 1841 Hoyles was taken on by William Augustus Miles (1798-1851), the relatively new Commissioner of Police in Sydney, to help draft the first civil census of the colony.

As a portent of what was to come 1842 began with an advertisement in the *Sydney Herald* taken out by Livery Stables proprietor, T Johnson advising the '*late*' reporter, *Alexander Hoyle* to return his black horse or face a warrant for his arrest. AWH immediately published, a long, elaborate and self-serving riposte.

As the year of 1842 closed out AWH's claim of £22. 5 shillings against the insolvent estate of Patrick Grant was proved though it's not known whether William ever saw any of it. A year later he would be facing his own financial crisis but, in the meantime, Hoyles was advertised as the Electoral Roll collector for Sydney's Bourke's Ward.

In January 1843 Mrs Ann George finally received her Certificate of Freedom. She was quickly out the door and back in the arms of Alexander William Hoyles. She left behind with her husband John George four young children, aged 12, 10, 6 and 3½ years.

This was perhaps the final humiliation for John George. By all accounts he had endured many. In 1840 Ann had sued a neighbour named Eliza Lyons for violent abuse when Ann had remonstrated with her for entering her yard without permission. (the woman had done so to retrieve some wayward chickens). The judge took a dim view on this 'women's quarrel' and dismissed the case with the defendant, Ms Lyons, paying Ann's costs. Interestingly, Eliza in her defence pointed out that Mrs George '*had figured lately before the public as the paramour of the late Inspector Hoyle*'. If John George was at court supporting his wife his reaction was not recorded.

On 7 March 1843 John had published in The Sydney Morning Herald the following notice -

CAUTION.

THE Public (and especially an ex-police Inspector, residing in Barrack Lane) are hereby cautioned against harbouring my wife, Anne George, recently become free, and who on that occasion, and without any provocation, abandoned her home and four children, and is now supposed to be living with the gallant alluded to, who first caused a separation and consequent destruction to my family, and of which the public were apprised upwards of three years ago. For any debts she may contract after this notice, I will not hold myself accountable: parties giving her credit will do so at their risk.

JOHN GEORGE.

Market Wharf, March 6.

John George died on 6 January 1846 just 3 years after his wife had left him and the children for the final time. Maria, in her seventh year certainly went to live with Ann and AWH. As to Richard (9), Joseph (12) and Dorinda (14) unless John had made specific provision for them they too most likely returned to the care of their mother, and new stepfather.

As mentioned above 1843 began with Ann Stubbs reuniting with AWH. Hoyles was living in Barrack Lane and his own creditors were now knocking at his door. In May an advertisement was taken out in an effort to get him to pay back a loan that dated back to 1836. Uncharacteristically, he didn't take to the press to make a public statement in response. Before the year was out AWH's own estate was sequestered and he was declared bankrupt.

1843 also saw the death of Mrs Martha Fry née Millington on the 16th of September at Windsor leaving behind Robert, not yet 10, and Emma, 7 years of age. Martha was just 40 years old.

Two days after Martha's death the Reverend Henry Stiles wrote to the Colonial Secretary pleading for Emma's admission to the Female Orphan School at Parramatta citing Hoyles' failure to do anything *'for the education or support of this child'*.

Stiles suggested Hoyles may still be a police officer and on this basis the Governor George Gipps declined the request advising E D Thomson, the then Colonial Sec, to write to Rev Stiles informing him as such and to note that 'the father will be called on to maintain her or be dismissed from the Police'. Gipps added *'Then send this [Stiles' letter] to Mr Miles [Police Commissioner] for his Report'*.

Commissioner Miles reported back on 25 September 1843 confirming Hoyles was once in the Police 'about 5 years ago' ending *'He has made application to me to be on this establishment, but I have always declined his services on the Constabulary'*. Miles failed to report that he had engaged Hoyles in work on the census and electoral rolls.

The Governor, however, was unmoved, noting in the margin *'Read. G:G. The child nevertheless cannot be admitted into the Orphan School G:G'*. I'm not aware of who continued the upbringing of Robert and Emma in Martha's absence but they both successfully made it into adulthood. In 1843 their half sister Mary Ann Fry was 14. Did she step in to help with her siblings? Or possibly Martha's first and only lawful husband Sampson Fry played a part?

Penny Pinching

In December 1843 Hoyles' debts totalled a relatively meagre 42 quid. And when his assets were considered, he was short just thirteen pounds, five and eight pence. Those assets included money owed to AWH of £22. 5s. – undoubtedly the insolvent Patrick Grant's outstanding debt of the same amount. History is awash with bankrupts whose own insolvency was triggered by the financial failure of their debtors.

Hoyles started the year in 1844 a bankrupt. He was 37 years old with two children by Martha Millington that had been left to their own devices on their mother's death while Ann had deserted her four children who were being brought up by their father. Not exactly an

auspicious start for another new life but this was the world that Louisa Elizabeth Hoyles entered into on 8 August 1844.

By the time of Louisa's birth her parents had been reunited for a year and a half and it is likely Louisa was not William and Ann's first child. In November 1848 they would bury a son named William Hoyles 'aged 6 years'. I can find no birth record for him but I would contend that Ann was likely already pregnant when she took leave of her husband in 1843 and soon after gave birth to this boy.

It seems bankruptcy was the tipping point at which Hoyles fell back on former ways. William faced 2 charges in 1844, both dismissed.

In March he had been charged with attempted robbery. In October 1844 he was tried for embezzlement but acquitted. During the trial he described himself as the clerk to the auctioneer, Abraham Pollack. This 'fact' was duly reported in the press and prompted Pollack to write into *The Australian* setting the record straight. Hoyles soon developed a habit of misrepresenting himself.

A few months later he had a little less luck. It appears he entered into an agreement to submit certain papers and applications to the court for a fee and later confirmed his actions with his client, a businessman named William Ford.

Ford soon discovered no such services had been provided and confronted Hoyles at his home. Hoyles managed to get the police involved and had Ford arrested for trespass.

The 'illegal on premises' charges against William Ford were dismissed but Hoyles, the prosecutor, immediately found himself indicted for embezzlement. He almost got off. The charge of embezzlement was dismissed because Hoyles' agency had not been contracted in writing, but he was subsequently charged with obtaining money under false pretences since he had lied in claiming he had completed the transaction for which he received a further fee.

Six years earlier Hoyles had been portrayed as the victim of abuse of Police powers and featured in newspaper articles on the matter. This time, February 1845, the public issue was 'the tyranny of the state in all its forms' and Hoyles was now the *bête noire* of abuse of process. Notwithstanding his long since dismissal as a government employee he was accused in the press of 'commanding' an 'obsequious' constable to 'escort the respectable Mr Ford to the watchtower'.

Hoyles was tried and found guilty of fraud on 12 March 1845 and sentenced to six months at Parramatta Gaol. Hoyles completed his sentence and in 1846 was engaged as a collector for the upcoming census. *Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*, the paper that had railed against Hoyles the previous year as an exemplar of how '*the liberty of the subject is trampled on in NSW with great impunity*', was outraged that '*so depraved an individual*' as Hoyles was to visit residences under the Authority of the Police Commissioner, whose responsibilities extended to conducting the Census. The target of the piece was undoubtedly Commissioner Miles but no opportunity was spared to regale readers of AWH's iniquitous history.

1846 was also the year that Ann and William had their third child, Timothy John Hoyles. Sadly, he did not survive.

In 1847 both Ann and William were charged with having, on 20 December 1846, violently assaulted Thomas Owen, owner of the premises they were renting in Castlereagh Street.

Once again AWH found himself hoisted on his own petard having first attempted, as 1846 drew to a close, to get his landlord convicted for 'threatening to knock his head off'. At the time of the so-called threat Owen, and the bailiff John Hamilton, were attempting to serve an eviction notice. Hamilton recounted to the magistrates' bench what he believed took place.

It was Hamilton's contention that Ann began things by jumping on the back of the hapless Owen gouging at his eyes while William then intervened dragging him out of the house and throwing him over the front fence into the street where he lay dazed and bleeding. The correspondent for *Bell's Life* reported –

Notwithstanding Alexander William's eloquent denunciation of the whole of the foregoing evidence, and solemn assurance of his ability to vitiate it by the conflicting testimony of the whole neighbour-hood, the bench dismissed the information, with the intimation, that Hoyle would have another opportunity of producing the evidence he alluded to in the case against the witness Hamilton, against whom he had also complained.....'

It is not clear what happened to Hoyles' charges against Hamilton but Owen took out a prosecution against Hoyles the following week. The court case dragged on to allow for the production of Hoyles' 'neighbourhood of defence witnesses' who, perhaps not surprisingly, never materialised and the case was finally settled after 2 months delay and in March 1847 guilty convictions for assault were handed down for both William and Ann. Remarkably they were both only given 50 shilling fines which they paid [in lieu of 3 weeks gaol], the jury having recommended mercy for the couple.

Friends in High Places

The following month on 22 April 1847 AWH was again up on charges of embezzlement. He was convicted and sentenced on 7 May to 2 years at Sydney (Darlinghurst) Gaol. Ann had their fourth child (and her 9th) when Jane Elizabeth was born sometime in the middle of 1847²².

A year into his sentence, on 1 May 1848, William petitioned the Governor of NSW Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy for his early release. The petition was supported by testimonials from the prison Chaplain Rev. Phillip Peters Agnew and Elias Hibbs, Principal Turnkey at Darlinghurst Gaol, and supported by the Principal Gaoler Henry Keck and visiting magistrate Joseph Long Innes Esq JP.

²² I have not found a record of birth, and this is calculated based on her age at death.

On the 17th May Ann submitted her own written request though curiously it is written in the same hand as William's earlier missive. She was, she said, struggling with 4 young children²³. Ann (or more likely William) needn't have bothered because the day before the Chairman of the Court and Quarter Sessions Samuel Raymond had, reluctantly I discern, acceded to the request noting in his reply to the Colonial Secretary –

.. this is not the first time that the Petitioner has undergone punishment for the offence of embezzlement - nevertheless in consideration of his good conduct in Gaol I beg leave to recommend the remission of one third of his original sentence.....

Governor FitzRoy concurred '*Let one third of Pet^{er} Sentence be Remitted Accordingly*'.

William's good conduct (Rev Agnew described it as exemplary) seems to have amounted to his usefulness to the administration and the fact that he dobbed in two fellow inmates who'd just scaled the outer wall facilitating their recapture. Hoyles' and his wife's entreaties were padded with claims of his contrition and reformed character and desperate desire to be free to care for his family. Let's wait and see.

AWH was released from prison in September 1848. Any joy it brought was short lived as their son William died on 14 November.

The years 1849 and 1850 appear to pass quietly for the Hoyles however in 1851 it became the turn of the next generation to have their own encounters with the criminal justice system. On Friday 21 March, Maria 'Hoyle' now nearly 12, was arrested in possession of two chickens, not her own. She was remanded in custody over the weekend and brought before the Magistrates on the Monday morning - the case was heard leaving the magistrates at a loss as to what to do with her.

Rather belatedly AWH arrived at court and Maria was released into his recognizes with a stinging rebuke for the poor moral upbringing it was judged the girl had been receiving. The following month, April 1851, Ann delivered a baby girl who was given the name Lucy Eliza Hoyles.

There were signs of William's rehabilitation. In October and November 1851 AWH's name was published alongside numerous others as a member of the General Committee for '*MR YOUNG'S ELECTION*'. He was also a signatory to an open letter calling on Mr Councillor Roberts to stand for election as an Alderman for the City Council.

Despite his numerous brushes with the law, all very well publicised, and some withering attacks on his character by numerous publications William was clearly able to maintain respect amongst his peers. Perhaps it speaks volumes for the 'live, and let live' character of Sydney, equally, and I think unquestionably, Hoyles possessed many attractive and appealing traits.

However, at the beginning of 1852 William was up on yet another charge. This time he was accused of stealing the purse of his landlord or rent collector. On the pretext of paying

²³ The children were likely William Hoyle about 5, Louisa 4 and Jane about 12 months. The 4th must be the 9-year-old Maria George returned to Ann after the death of the girl's father, John George.

his outstanding rent William called the passing Connor Maguire to his door and asked for change of a pound note. Once produced, Maguire's purse was snatched from him and Hoyles slammed the door in his face.

For want of witnesses Hoyles was acquitted no doubt much to the chagrin of Alderman Egan who initially heard the case but refused to decide it as '*he would not take it upon himself to brand the prosecutor [Maguire] with the stigma of perjury*' and instead committed it to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a jury to decide. Hoyles and Maguire had form with a long running eviction battle involving claim and counterclaim of assault and threats. In the end the jury found William not guilty, and he was discharged. I don't envy the lot of landlords in Sydney in those days. I'm sure Hoyles was not alone as a difficult customer.

On 3 August 1852 Lucy Eliza Hoyles, just 16 months old, died and was buried two days later at Camperdown. Sometime in 1852 Ann had a son named Charles. He would be her last child²⁴. In November that same year the court ordered William to give up possession of the Castlereagh Street tenement to its owner Sarah Doran.

The Naughty Step

It is not known what punishment if any was meted out to Maria by her parents for her brush with the law back in early 1851. However, Maria, having just entered her teens, experienced a brutal and violent beating at the hands of her stepfather.

On Tuesday 30 November 1852 Maria was returning home having completed an errand for her mother when she was punched by AWH as she walked in the door, he then kicked her as she lay on the floor unconscious. Her mother, fearing she was dead, called the police. Fortunately, Maria recovered and with luck there were no lasting physical effects. She was able to give evidence at the trial. William in his defence acknowledged he had hit or pushed her claiming she had been impudent but denied kicking her. No doubt the medical evidence provided by Dr Douglass contradicted his account of events but he was only convicted of the lesser charge of 'common assault' and acquitted of the more serious charge of 'unlawful and malicious assault'. He was sentenced to 12 months gaol at Parramatta.

This likely marked the end of AWH's relationship with Ann. It's worth noting that all of Ann's children with William adopted the surname George. Both Louisa and Jane were "George" when they marry the Sampson brothers. Charles had the surname George when he provided the particulars for his mother's death registration in 1883, and at his marriage in 1891. His 1900 death record is of a Charles George and not Hoyles.

Ann reverted to being Mrs George earning a living as a laundress residing at the corner of Sussex and Druitt streets, Sydney. William on the other hand went on to spend most of the following 3 decades incarcerated.

No sooner was Hoyles released from Parramatta Gaol at the end of 1853 than he was up on yet another charge. This time for compounding a felon. The publican Thomas Hickey stated that on Monday 6 February 1854 he was visited at his house on Parramatta Road

²⁴ When Ann died in 1883 her death certificate recorded 5 surviving children and 8 deceased totalling 13 children in all. I have only been able to document 11 children with any degree of certainty. Five to John and six to AWH.

by three unidentified men in a spring cart. They left the cart behind that evening but not before robbing him of up to £40.

On the following Wednesday it was claimed AWH along with a Henry Parker visited Mr Hickey offering to reimburse him the money he had lost in the theft earlier that week if he released to them the horse and cart. William claimed that he had consulted a solicitor who confirmed that this course of action was entirely legal adding that it was in Hickey's best interest to give the Gig up rather than have it impounded by the police in which case he would be the decided loser.

They then arranged to meet later at Philip Burgin's house in Castlereagh Street to conclude the deal. Thomas Hickey turned up at the allotted time with Sergeant Connors in tow who proceeded to arrest William and his 'co-conspirators'. The case was dismissed with all defendants discharged.

I find this a most curious incident. I can't imagine that William was involved in the original robbery. There seems to be no sense in going to a place, robbing it and deliberately leaving behind the getaway vehicle only to return later to recover it in exchange for the stolen goods, unless I suppose the vehicle itself was stolen.

It seems to me more likely that William heard of the robbery and that the assailants had for whatever reason taken off leaving behind a very expensive horse and cart. Knowing that Hickey would have to give up the horse and cart to the police it seems William decided to strike while the iron was hot and make a bid to 'purchase' the horse and cart at a price well below its market value.

I doubt very much that AWH had the money to put up for such a venture who instead used his considerable powers of persuasion to bring on board Henry Parker who went with him to meet Thomas Hickey and Phillip Bergen who agreed to host the planned exchange. I would argue William's assertions he had the law on his side were as much to reassure his collaborators as it was his prospective vendor.

House Breaking and Back in Bathurst

It was another year before Hoyles' name again appeared in the Sydney papers. This time he was up for robbery. On Friday 11 August 1855 AWH broke into a house in Newtown the residence of Lewis Samuel JP and stole clothes, money, jewellery, and a gun. He was soon after arrested and on being searched a pawn ticket was found in his pocket for a pair of trousers. It transpired the trousers belonged to William Straighter of Botany whose house had been broken into and robbed a few days earlier on Wednesday 9 August.

William was the subject of two separate trials. He was sentenced to work on the roads for 3 years for the Straighter burglary and 2 years hard labour at Darlinghurst for robbing Samuel. The sentences were to run consecutively.

Hoyles should have been on the roads until at least September 1858 but he was back at Darlinghurst early. William was the 751st of 2,928 admissions to the prison in 1857. On the 31 March 1859, more than a year before he was due to be released, he was issued with a Ticket of Leave confining him to the District of Bathurst west of the Blue Mountains and

well beyond the environs of Sydney. Bathurst was the scene of William's first crime back in the 1820's (or first for which he was convicted!).

Around the same time as William's release there was an intriguing report in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of Wednesday 13 April 1859. The day before Sergeant Tant of the Sydney Police had taken into custody a woman named Ann Hoyles who he found '*..running about Pitt street, exclaiming that a somebody had murdered her child, and was pursuing her to kill her..*'. The Officer presumed her to be suffering from a Mental Illness. William should have been well on his way to Bathurst by that time!

You would hope Bathurst would offer William the chance of a new start, but I think at this point he just couldn't help himself. He was now in his early 50's and had, up to this point, received no fewer than five custodial sentences totalling 22 years imprisonment for which he was incarcerated in all but four of them. But Bathurst likely brought back memories because he again tried his hand at passing off dud cheques – and with equal success!

On Monday 5 September 1859 the Bathurst Quarter Sessions was convened. Hoyles was first up indicted for obtaining on 1 June 1859 the sum of £5 from Michael Moore of the Inn at Running Stream in exchange for a cheque upon the Bank of New South Wales, which William knew at the time was of no value.

AWH had passed himself off as a travelling surveyor. He gave a good account of himself and Moore had no reason to suspect anything was amiss. In his defence William claimed he had '*received on intimation from a cousin ..., that certain amounts of money had been placed to his credit in London, in the Bank of New South Wales and the Oriental Bank, and had been forwarded to their establishments in this country, and upon the faith, of that letter he had drawn the cheque*'. The witness for the bank was recalled and confirmed 'no advices had been received'. Unsurprisingly William's two 'subpoenaed witnesses' didn't show.

Hoyles was found guilty after which it was revealed there were 2 other such cases pending against him. It was also noted he had broken the terms of his Ticket of Leave having been absent from Bathurst without permission²⁵ (one of the other offences had taken place in Mudgee). William was sentenced to 5 years hard labour and the other prosecutions were dropped.

At the meeting of the Convict Classification Board on 2 November 1863 the board considered petitions for sentence remissions from prisoners at Cockatoo Island. The petition pertaining to William was refused noting that when his Ticket of Leave was revoked he should have been returned to prison to serve the outstanding year and 3 months from his 1855 conviction which he had effectively evaded with his current sentence. AWH served the full sentence handed to him at Bathurst and he was discharged from Cockatoo Island on 5 September 1864.

On 7th of February 1865 Hoyles, now aged 58, was up again before the court this time it's the Quarter Sessions at Campbelltown. The area of Camden/Campbelltown to the Southwest of Sydney did not have a local newspaper to report on this case and the Sydney papers by this time were being more selective in their coverage of the courts so

²⁵ William's Ticket of Leave was revoked on 23 June 1859 when it was discovered he had absconded.

I've not been able to identify any details of his offence(s) other than that he was before Mr Justice Dowling and was convicted of obtaining money through false pretences.

William received another sentence of five years hard labour, this time to be served at Port Macquarie. After a short spell at Darlinghurst Gaol he was transferred to Port Macquarie on 20 September 1865 where he served near enough his full term and was discharged in April 1869.

No Good Deed Goes Unpunished

Not long after his release from Port Macquarie AWH secures a position with Thomas Davis, a ship builder at Brisbane Water near what is now the city of Gosford. My rudimentary research suggests this Thomas Davis was not related to the Solomon Davis in whose service Martha Fry was meant to be on her return from Moreton Bay.

I'm not aware of what duties he undertook for Mr Davies, he was at this point in his mid 60's, but William maintained his position for 2 years during which time he appears to have kept his nose clean,²⁶ leaving sometime in early January 1872.

Before the month was out William was up to his old ways. On Saturday 27 January he visited the cobbler John Way at his George Street premises and ordered 4 pairs of boots. He returned to the shop the next Saturday, 3 February telling Way the boots were for his 'employer' Davis and he should send the invoice there. Hoyles had mentioned Davis during his first visit and since Davis had previously had boots made for him by John Way the boot and shoe dealer thought nothing of it. He gave Hoyles one pair of boots that Saturday and another 3, plus a pair of slippers on the Monday.

Once in receipt of the boots William immediately pawned them; the first pair to Isaac Himmelhoch on the Saturday and the additional three pairs to Margaret Rooney on the Monday. When Thomas Davis received the invoice he wrote back to John Way and the whole scam was exposed.

A warrant was issued for Hoyles' arrest and when he was apprehended and searched the pawn tickets were found. Why did he keep hold of them? Was he planning on redeeming them one day? Maybe he was hoping to sell them on.

William was brought before the Sydney Court of Quarter Sessions on 3 March 1872. AWH tried to argue he had been labouring under the misapprehension he was still in the employ of Thomas Davis. I'm not entirely sure how he thought this would help his case but it seems Davis bought it because in his evidence he *'felt sure that Hoyles had had no intention to defraud Mr. Way'* suggesting to the court Hoyles was of a high character.

The jury handed down a guilty verdict but recommended mercy in light of Davis' testimony. When Hoyles' list of past convictions was read out the jury withdrew their recommendation. Nonetheless the judge was swayed by Davis' character reference and William's advanced age, and advised he would pass the lightest sentence he could. William got six months at Darlinghurst Gaol.

²⁶ On 3 January 1871 the Sydney Morning Herald reported that the Water Police Court had remanded a William Hoyle on a charge of stealing a shirt. I have presumed this to be another man.

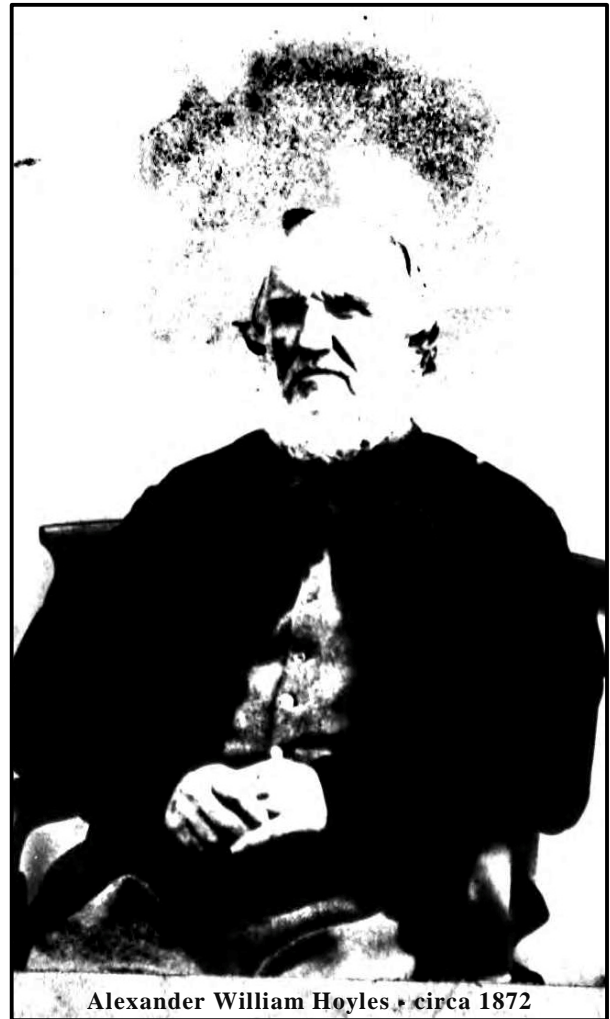
On admission to the prison Hoyles' photographic portrait was taken. It is the only known picture of William. He was 66 years old.

Hoyle was likely discharged sometime in September 1872. At this time his daughter Emma was married with 7 children. Robert was a successful photographer with a family of his own. Mrs Ann George was a retired laundress living at the corner of Sussex and Druitt Streets. Both Louisa and Jane were married, to the brothers George and Robert Sampson respectively.

Maria George was living in Queensland and on her third husband. The other surviving children of John George were all married. Only the eldest Dorinda didn't have children. Ann and William's eldest surviving child Louisa also did not have children.

I wonder what if any relationship William had with these people. I suspect he featured little in their lives but wouldn't be surprised if he imposed himself on them from time to time.

All I do know about AWH after his release from Darlinghurst in 1872 is that at some point he got taken back on by Thomas Davis. What hold did William have over the ship builder? Clearly Davis was prepared to bend over backwards for Hoyle and one can only speculate the good influence it had over the reprobate. Since 1844 the few years where William wasn't in prison or before the courts coincided with periods of employment at Brisbane Water.



Alexander William Hoyles • circa 1872

In the southern Spring of 1876 William again left the service of Thomas Davis. It did not augur well for him, and it wasn't long before he returned to form. In February 1877 he was charged with an offence that bears striking similarities with the offence that saw him imprisoned 5 years before.

This time the target of his deception was the owner of a bridle shop in George Street. Hoyles told the owner William Adams that he was acting under the instruction of, you guessed it, Thomas Davis. Hoyle took away a martingale, whip and bridle stating he would return for a saddle and ordered two sets of harness to be sent to Mr Davis. William pawned the bridle and martingale with Lewis Levy for 5 shillings. Needless to say Davis had not sent Hoyle to Sydney or authorised the purchases which he confirmed when contacted by the increasingly suspicious Mr Adams.

About the same time AWH was also arraigned on another charge. This time he had gone to the house of Kate Matilda Cook in Forbes Street falsely claiming to be a messenger

from Darlinghurst Gaol where Kate's husband was incarcerated, stating he had been sent by her husband to collect two shirts, four collars, a comb, a cake of tobacco, two loaves of bread, a quarter of a pound of tea, two pounds of sugar, and other articles. What do they say about honour amongst thieves?

The two charges were tried at the Quarter Sessions at Darlinghurst on 4 April 1877. William was found guilty on both counts and was given 6 months for each offence but, according to the correspondent at the [newspaper], not before he

'....made a lengthy and able statement in which he stated that, in the earlier days of the colony (as far back as 1830). He had held high official appointments, including those of Deputy Provost-Marshal and Inspector of the Metropolitan Police Force. On the city of Sydney being incorporated he drew up (on special request) the first city roll. He had, besides his official appointments, engaged in business, in which he was unfortunate. He was now between 70 and 80 years of age and much enfeebled. [It may be mentioned that though prisoner is evidently a man of advanced years, he is apparently strong and hearty.]

On the 9 April 1878 Alexander William Hoyles, going by the name William Talbot Hoyles, was released from Darlinghurst Gaol. He was 71 years of age and had spent nearly 30 of those years at His or Her Majesty's pleasure. He was the subject of at least 20 charges or indictments with 16 going to trial. He was convicted in all but 3 of them. As a private citizen he prosecuted 4 people and lost in all of them.

And there the tale ends. Did William go back to Thomas Davis at Brisbane Water? That is possible, Thomas would continue to operate successful shipyards for at least another decade and died at Terrigal in 1893 aged 61. In any event I can find no further record after 1878 of AWH being arrested or brought before the courts. He did not appear in a coronial inquest, and he is not listed in the NSW Index of Death certificates.

However, I live in hope I will someday discover how Mr. Hoyles spent his final days.

ANNEX A

Australian Newspaper references to Alexander William Hoyle(s) between the years 1823 and 1885.

Copies of originals of the below are available through the TROVE website at <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>.

Grateful thanks to 'judefox4' via Ancestry.com whose compilations I have shamelessly copied.

Only one newspaper report authored by AWH is copied below. There are no doubt many others but since the journalists of the day were rarely identified it is difficult to identify who wrote what.

Thursday 25 December 1823 &

Thursday 1 January 1824

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

The following Persons leaving the Colony in the Brig Dragon, request Claims to be presented ; Thomas Carr, Carpenter, William Fox, Daniel Allen, John M'Cloud, John Hastings, James Corlett, Charles Robinson, Joseph Bowers, William Hoyle, William Easom ; Arthur Wood, apprentice; Thomas Ferrow and Uwhenny, Otaheiteans; and Ahou, Acou, and Asque, China-men.

Wednesday 9 May 1827

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

Alexander William Hoyle, who has been some time in custody on a charge of forgery, committed on a number of individuals, was this day [7 May] committed for trial for a forgery on Mr. John Peisley, of Parramatta with intent to defraud Mr. Lewis Solomon of Sydney, and also for a forgery on the Bank of Australia.

Friday 25 May 1827

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

Supreme Criminal Court
TUESDAY, MAY 23

Alexander Wm. Hoyle, was indicted for forging and uttering a check on the Bank of Australia,

for £5 10s. purporting to bear the signature Mr. J. H. Grose, of Parramatta, with intent to defraud Mr. John Jones, at Bathurst.- Guilty. Remanded.

Wednesday 30 May 1827

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

Supreme Criminal Court,
MONDAY, MAY 28.

Alexander William Hoyle, convicted of forgery, was placed at the bar, and received sentence of Death.

Wednesday 30 May 1827

The Australian

CRIMINAL COURT. - (Monday.)

Alex. Wm. Hoyle, for a forgery on the Bank of New South Wales, was placed at the bar to receive judgment.

The prisoner (a young man of genteel appearance) came to this colony some years ago as an emigrant, and shortly after his arrival was appointed by the Colonial Government to an office under the Provost Marshal; however, during his continuance in this office, some impropriety of conduct manifesting itself in the prisoner, his accounts were inspected, when a defalcation therein appearing, he was discharged from that situation.

From that time his habits of life became unsettled, and at length brought him to ruin. It appeared on the trial of this misguided young man, that he left his associates in Sydney, and went to Bathurst; he put up at the New Inn in that neighbourhood, and representing himself to be a traveller in the employ of a firm of extensive business in Sydney, stayed there several days; at length expressing a wish to depart, he requested to be furnished with the bill of his reckoning, and in payment of the same, tendered a cheque for £5 15, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Grose, of Parramatta, on the Bank of New South Wales. The landlord entertaining no suspicions of the genuineness of the cheque, unhesitatingly cashed it, and gave the prisoner the change; he then went away.

In course of time the cheque was stopped at the Bank, being declared a forgery.

The prisoner said nothing in arrest of judgment, and the Court proceeded to pass sentence.

The Chief Justice said, that the crime of forgery had of late become so common, that it behoved that court, by its judgment, to enable the executive to make an example of such dangerous characters.

There were three instances of forgery then within the knowledge of the court, the whole of which had been committed very lately; and something was required to be done which would, if not effectually, at least check the increase of crime.

The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be hanged by the neck until his body be dead.

The Judge, however, assured the unfortunate young man, that whatever circumstances of a favourable nature appeared in his case, they should be laid before the proper quarter.

Saturday 16 June 1827

The Gleaner

Emmerson and Hoyle, capitally sentenced for forgery, have received a commutation of their sentence! Emmerson is consigned to Norfolk

Island for life; and Hoyle (this being his first conviction) to Moreton Bay, for fourteen years. Coogan, Lynch, Quin, and Geary, are ordered for execution on Monday next.

Saturday 22 December 1832

The Sydney Monitor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MONITOR

Moreton Bay, 21st Nov. 1832

Sir

The individual who now presumes to address you is he believes, not unknown to you. Were it otherwise, he trust his present dreadful situation will plead his excuse for thus venturing to trespass upon your valuable time. Your appeal to the local Authorities relative to the Natives being sent to Penal Settlements on a first conviction, has been crowned with success. The major part of them having been recalled from this settlement to Head Quarters; whilst others similar situated to myself; (emigrant convicts) and who have an equal claim to this indulgence, are still detained here to drag through a miserable existence amid the horrors of a Penal Settlement. I arrived free in this Colony in the year 1823 at the age of seventeen, and for some time held respectable, situations in the Provost Marshall's office &c &c, until unfortunately, I was led by youth and inexperience to the perpetration of the crime I am now expiating, that of forgery. I was convicted in May 1827, when sentence of death was recorded against me, which was subsequently commuted to that of transportation for fourteen years. Five years and a half of which I have served at this settlement in [XXX] during which period I have never been charged with the slightest offence. Could you be induced to notice in your valuable paper the disproportioned severity of a prisoner under a first conviction, when compared with the indulgence experienced by prisoners forwarded from the mother Country to this Colony. I have not the slightest doubt it would finally be the means of recalling me to Head Quarters. In the hope of your being

pleased to notice these circumstances at your earliest convenience, and pardoning my presumption in addressing you,
I shall ever remain, your obedient humble servant. ALEXANDER WM. HOYLE.

Thursday 26 October 1837

The Sydney Herald

Mr Welsh, formerly Chief Constable at Norfolk Island, late an Inspector in the Sydney Police, has been appointed Chief Constable at Paterson's River.

Sergeant Hoyle has been promoted to the vacant Inspectorship.

Monday 13 November 1837

The Sydney Monitor

(POLICE INSPECTOR HOYLE) 1837
POLICE. THURSDAY. Ellem v. Hoyle.-The complainant, a rope maker, of the Parramatta Road, charged the defendant, an Inspector of the Police, with assaulting him. It appeared from the evidence that Hoyle in company with two constables was passing along the Parramatta Road on Sunday morning about two o'clock, when he found the complainant's door open.; he knocked and Ellem came to the door in rather a doubtful state.

Hoyle remonstrated with him about leaving his door open at that late hour and said his house might be robbed, and told him to shut his door: Ellem said he would not shut his door until he chose. Hoyle then pushed him inside the house and pulled the door to; this was the assault complained of. In defence Hoyle made a somewhat similar statement.

The Bench said the defendant had been guilty of excess in a praiseworthy desire to discharge his duty, at the same time they had no doubt the complainant was more frequently drunk than sober.

Hoyle was fined a shilling and costs, which Mr. Windeyer said he should recommend that Hoyle be reimbursed out of the Police fund.

Thursday 4 January 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

Cricket Match.

The long expected cricket match between the Union and Australian clubs took place on Thursday last, and, as was anticipated, the race-course was thronged to witness the game. The day would have been very propitious for the occasion, had it not been that the wind was rather too violent, which was much felt by the Unions, who took the first innings; upon two of their best players being bowled out, the Australians became much elated, displaying their purple ribbon in great abundance, but their triumph was of short duration: the Unions beat their opponents in both innings, and, by the scientific manner in which they played the game, shewed an evident superiority. The following account will be the best criterion:-

UNION.

FIRST INNINGS.

Runs

Mr. Shepherd, b. by Rowley 0

Mr. Long, b. by Clarkson 10

Mr. Puzey, b. by Clarkson 0

Mr. Burn, 1st, c. by Tollis 4

Mr. Hoyle, b. by Rowley 6

Mr. Lillas, b. by Clarkson 25

Mr. Orford, b. by Rowley 0

Mr. Watts, b. by Rowley 2

Mr. Pullinger, c. by Martin 1

Mr. Smithers, c. by Gardner 2

Mr. Burn, 2nd, not out 2

Byes 5

Total 57

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Shepherd, not out 7

Mr. Long, b. by Clarkson 0

Mr. Puzey, ditto ditto 4

Mr. Burn, 1st, ditto ditto 5

Mr. Hoyle, ditto ditto 5

Mr. Lillas, c. by Gardner 21

Mr. Orford, b. by Clarkson 30

Mr. Watts, run out 3
 Mr. Pullinger, b. by Rowley 7
 Mr. Smithers, b. by Rowley 7
 Mr. Burn, 2nd, b. by Clarkson 1
 Byes 6
 Total 96

AUSTRALIANS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. Tollis, b. by Puzey 1
 Mr. Martin, c. by Pullinger 6
 Mr. Gregory, b. by Puzey 0
 Mr. Picket, b. by Long 6
 Mr. Gardener, c. By Lillas 2
 Mr. Kinnear, c. by Lillas 1
 Clarkson, b. by Puzey 10
 Mr. J. Watson, b. by Puzey 5
 Mr. D. Watson, not out 2
 Mr. Eddington, b. by Puzey 0
 Mr. Rowley, b. by Puzey 3
 Byes 2
 38

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Tollis, run out 1
 Mr. Martin, b. by Puzey 1
 Mr. Gregory, b. by Puzey 0
 Mr. Picket, b. by Long 7
 Mr. Gardener, b. by Puzey 12
 Mr. Kinnear, not out 2
 Mr. Clarkson, b. by Long 17
 Mr. J. Watson, b. by Long 4
 Mr. D. Watson, stumped by Puzey 1
 Mr. Eddington, b. by Long 0
 Mr. Rowley, b. by Long 6
 Byes 0
 Total 51

By the above account it will be seen that the Unions were the winners, having sixty-four notches to spare, although at the commencement of the game every thing was against them. The return match comes off on Monday week, which will no doubt be interesting.

Umpire for the UnionMr. Green
 Marker..... Mr. G. Buckingham

Umpire for the AustraliansMr. Beatson
 MarkerMr. R. Driver

Wednesday 7 February 1838

The Sydney Monitor

CRICKET MATCH.

The long-talked of match, between the Union and Australian Cricket Clubs, of Sydney, came off on Monday, and the Australians again experienced a de-feat. From the length of time that had elapsed since, it was decided that the match should be played, and from the numerous opportunities the members have had of practicing, the result of Monday's play, must be considered proof, of the superiority of the Unionists. Their success would no doubt have been even greater than it was, had not one or two of their best players laboured under indisposition ; one suffering (as is reported) under an attack of dysentery, and another from the ill effects of the bite of a dog, which has caused a lameness. At the same time it should be observed, that the Australians were chiefly very young, and of inferior practice. They however, acquitted them selves in a creditable manner, having greatly improved in play since the last match. The Unionists went in first, the other side having won the toss.

The following is the state of the game :

UNION CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Shepherd, c. by Clarkstone --- 11
 Long, b. by Tyrrell --- 0
 Dee, b. by ditto --- 0
 Puzey, b. by Clarkstone --- 5
 Hoyle, c. by Tyrrell --- 22
 Lillas, b. by Clarkstone --- 0
 Pullinger, c. by Tyrrell --- 1
 Orford, run out --- 2
 Byrnes 1st, b. by Tyrrell --- 8
 Watts, not out --- 3
 Byrnes 2nd, b. by Tyrrell --- 1
 Byes --- 5
 Total 1st innings --- 58

SECOND INNINGS.

Shepherd, c. by E. Gregory --- 8
 Long, run out --- 1
 Puzey, leg before wicket --- 7
 Hoyle, b. by Tyrrell --- 4
 Orford, c. by G. Gregory --- 2
 Dee, c. by Eddington --- 8
 Byrne 1st, b. by Clarkstone --- 7
 Lillas, not out --- 2
 Pullinger, b. by Clarkstone --- 0
 Watts, b. by ditto --- 0
 Byrne, 2nd c. by ditto --- 0
 Total --- 39
 Total Union Club --- 97

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

B. Gregory, b. by Puzey --- 0
 Martin, b. by Dee --- 1
 Tollis, b. by Puzey --- 8
 Gardner, b. by ditto --- 4
 D. Watson, b. by Dee --- 3
 W. Tyrrell, b. by ditto --- 5
 Riley, b. by Puzey --- 15
 Kinnear b. by ditto --- 0
 Clarkstone, c. by Byrne --- 1
 G. Gregory, not out --- 4
 Eddington, c. by Hoyle --- 0
 Byes --- 8
 Total 1st innings --- 49

SECOND INNINGS.

Clarkstone, c. by Hoyle --- 5
 Gardner, b. by Puzey --- 0
 D. Watson, b. by ditto --- 4
 Riley, b. by Long --- 5
 Tollis, b. by Puzey --- 0
 Tyrrell, stumped by Puzey --- 5
 Martin, not out --- 5
 Kinnear, c. by Lillas --- 2
 E. Gregory, b. by Dee --- 0
 G. Gregory, b. by ditto --- 2
 Eddington, c. by Long --- 3
 Total 2nd innings --- 31
 Total Australians --- 80
 The Union Club winning by --- 17.

The day was very favourable, and the Race Course was consequently well attended. Two or three booth's with colours flying helped to enliven the scene.

Wednesday 7 February 1838

*New South Wales Government
 Gazette[Issue No.319]*

In the Supreme Court }
 of New South Wales. }

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Plaintiff,—

AND

SAMUEL alias WESTON, ALEXANDER
 WILLIAM HOYLE, and JOHN CALLOW,
 De-fendants.

IN Pursuance of an Order bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, made by His Honor the Chief Justice in this cause, I do hereby give notice that an Action of Debt has been commenced in this Honorable Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the above-named Defendants, and I hereby require you the said Bridget Samuel alias Weston, one of the above-named Defendants, to appear before the said Court on the Seventeenth day of February instant, and answer the said Action.

Dated at Sydney, this Third day of February, 1838.

T. MACQUOID,

Sheriff of the Colony of New South Wales.
 To BRIDGET SAMUEL alias WESTON, }
 one of the above-named Defendants. }

DAVID CHAMBERS,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

King-street, Sydney.

Wednesday 14 February 1838

The Sydney Monitor

A convict attached to the Carter's Barracks gang, was apprehended on Sunday by Inspector Hoyle, with a piece of shirting in his possession, of which he could give no account. The man was without any distinguishing marks by which convicts attached to stockades are recognised.

Wednesday 14 February 1838*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

On Saturday night, Mr. Inspector Hoyle apprehended another absentee from the ironed Gang Stockade at Carters' Barracks, and found upon his person a piece of "fine cambric and some ribbon, which doubtless the fellow had stolen. Really the machinery of this place must be out of order, to admit of these continual escapes — or are the inmates of the Stockade permitted to roam through Sydney at their leisure and plunder the inhabitants.

Friday 9 March 1838*The Sydney Monitor*
THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH.

George Watson, assigned to Mr. Cracknell, the landlord of the Cat and Mutton public house, in Kent-street, was charged with misbehaviour. Inspector Hoyle deposed that lie apprehended the prisoner in the "Australian" public house between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday evening. He had no pass. Mr. Cracknell deposed that the prisoner had gone out without his knowledge, and was captured at a neighbouring public house. He gave the prisoner a good character, and the Bench discharged him.

Saturday 17 March 1838*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

THEATRICAL OLIO.--POLICE, FRIDAY—LAZAR v. LEE.—Defendant appeared upon the floor of the Court (having previously in an amusing style taken his station in the dock,) upon summons issued by plaintiff. Mr. Lazar stated, that on the evening of Tuesday last, in the last act of *Gustavus*, Lee kept the stage waiting at least three minutes, and he was obliged to go to the door in the back of the scene and call him. Upon the fall of the curtain he reprimanded him for such a dereliction of duty, and for so doing he received a torrent of the foulest abuse, such, that he should decline a repetition; he might have called Mr. L. a d-d

vagabond, and he believed he did, but it was after the abuse of which he had before spoken. Mr. Lee then followed him into his dressing-room, took off his coat, tucked up his shirt sleeves, and wished him to fight, threatening to take his life. Mr. Inspector Hoyle hearing the uproar, which had caused an assemblage of at least two hundred persons in the yard of the Theatre, thought it necessary to see him home, as, from the threats uttered by Mr. Lee, he considered witness's life in danger.

The defendant stood confessed a misdoer, and had nothing to urge in extenuation.

Mr. Windeyer—Mr. Lee, what is your name?

Mr. Lee—John Herman Selwyn Lee.

Mr. W.—Eh! What?

Mr. Lee—John---J-o-h n---Herman, H-e-r-m-a-n---Selwyn---S-e-l-w-y-n Lee---L-e-e.

Mr. Windeyer—Names enough for a first rate Tragedian.

Mr. Young—You mistake; he is a Comedian.

Mr. Windeyer—A very low Comedian.

John Herman Selwyn Lee was then ordered to find bail, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, to keep the peace towards Mr. Lazar and all Her Majesty's lieges.

Monday 19 March 1838*The Sydney Monitor*
POLICE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

THEATRICALS.- J. H. Lee, one of the comedians attached to the Theatre, appeared on summons to answer the charge of Mr. Lazar, the Manager, for using threatening language towards him. Mr. L. deposed, that on Tuesday evening he had occasion in the performance of his duty of Manager, to speak to the defendant on neglect of duty, when the defendant pulled up his shirt sleeves and said he would have his life. The latter had kept the stage waiting three minutes after he had been furnished by the prompter with his proper cue. Lee's violent conduct drew together a mob of upwards of a hundred persons in the little yard adjoining the north side of the

Theatre. Inspector Hoyle, hearing the tumult, went behind the scenes, with a view to pacify the parties, but he was glad to make his escape, having been buffeted about by the actors who did not seem to approve of his presence. One of them anointed his face with rouge and lampblack.

Mr. Windeyer asked the defendant his name.

Mr. Lee answered, John Herman Selwyn Lee!
!!

Mr. W. remarked, that he had names anew for a first-rate tragedian. Defendant was then bound to the Pence, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20, each.

Tuesday 20 March 1838

The Australian

Theatrical Fracas. — On Tuesday evening last, during the performance of *Gustavus the Third*, Mr Lazar the manager, had occasion to find fault with Mr Lee for keeping the stage waiting for two or three minutes in that part of the first act of the piece, where the conspirators with unsheathed daggers are preparing to assassinate their monarch, but who are prevented from carrying their intent into execution, by the timely appearance of 'Christian.' Upon Mr Lazar remonstrating with Mr Lee upon his gross neglect, which had completely spoiled the effects of the piece, Mr Lee at first denied that he had received the proper cue to enter ; but when the prompter was appealed to, and he decided conclusively ns to Mr Lee's negligence, the latter, instead of acknowledging his fault, immediately cooked his arms a kimbo, and strutting up to Mr Lazar, asked "who are you, you b ----- jew b----- ," concluding an harangue in which the choicest flowers from the Billingsgate vocabulary were distributed with amazing velocity, with tucking up his sleeves, and challenging Mr Lazar to a pugilistic combat. So great was the uproar occasioned by Mr Lee's angry vociferation, that a crowd of between one and two hundred persons assembled in the yard opposite the dressing rooms, no doubt, very anxious to join in the tumult ; and

Mr Hoyle the inspector having been drawn to the spot by the circumstance, and hearing Mr Lee threatening to ' huvo the b ----- b ----- 's life,' thought it necessary to go up to the stairs, and remain foe the protection of Mr Lazar, considering him in personal danger from Mr Lee's threats. On the following morning Mr Lazar took out a summons at the Police Office, which being duly served, Mr Lee made his bow to their worships, Messrs Windeyer and Young, on Friday last. The facts being sworn to, and no defence having been offered to the charge, the bench ordered Mr Lee to enter into securities to keep the peace, himself to be bound in the sum of £40, and two sureties in £20 each. Considerable merriment was excited in Court by the pompous manner in which the defendant, in answer to a question from Mr Windeyer, gave his various names, spelling each of his baptismal ornaments with the most orthographical precision. John Herman Selwyn Lee. The worthy second smiled and observed, "names enough for a first rate tragedian." "No, you mistake," exclaimed Mr Young, 'he is not a tragedian, but a comedian.' "A very *low* one, I should suppose,' was the witty response. Mr Lee having entered into the requisite securities, withdrew from the Court.

Saturday 24 March 1838

*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

On Wednesday a man was taken into custody by Mr. Inspector Hoyle, having in his possession a carpenter's plough, which proved to have been stolen from one of the houses of the late Mr. S. Terry, in Pitt-street. This offence of stealing tools has become very prevalent of late.

Wednesday 28 March 1838*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

A RECEIVER NABBED. — We feel gratified in being able to state that one of those curses and pests of society, receivers of stolen property, has been at last overtaken in his offences against society. Perhaps no man is so injurious in society as he who receives stolen property, the temptations open to servant's to dispose of their master's property through such sources are very great, and that such temptations are not easily resisted, the daily lists at the Police Office but too fatally prove. We rejoice not at the downfall of a good member of society, but we feel a pleasure in recording the detection of a man who has been long known to the Police as a notorious receiver of all descriptions of plunder. The following is the case we allude to : — On Friday a man named James Carter was observed to leave Terry's new buildings, Pitt-street, with a plough plane in his hand, which he had stolen from a basket of tools, upon a bench in the house. Mr. Inspector Hoyle being informed of the circumstance apprehended Carter, and upon enquiring of him what he had done with the plough, after some time, he said that he had left it with a man named William Ryder, a saddler and notorious "Fence" in Clarence street; upon going there Ryder at first denied all knowledge of the plough or man, but Carter insisted upon it that he had left it there and received two shillings and tenpence; Ryder finding how matters stood, at last acknowledged such was the fact, and produced the plough, which he had lent to a man employed on some new buildings. Both Carter and Ryder have been committed ; the latter was decidedly refused bail — the Bench knew him too well — This is one pest, we hope, removed for many years; and if the most flourishing establishment of this kind kept by Mrs. Gilligan or Joyce, in the same street, could be put down there would be fewer robberies in Sydney.

Friday 30 March 1838*The Sydney Monitor*

On Tuesday afternoon a man named James Fairmanner, a horse dealer, went into Blackwell's public house on the Brickfield Hill, and called for something to drink. While he was in the house, a man and woman entered, and sat down alongside him. They stayed a short time, and then went away. Shortly afterwards, Fairmanner missed his pocket book from his pocket. It contained three five-pound notes, fifteen one-pound notes, an order for six pounds ten shillings, and other orders ; in all, amounting to nearly sixty pounds. Fairmanner suspected that his pocket had been picked by the persons who had been sitting near him; he gave information of the circumstance with a description of their persons, to Hoyle the Inspector of the District, who apprehended John Henry Gillis and Ellen Horrigan, on suspicion of the theft. When they were shown to Fairmanner, he identified them as the persons who had been in his company. None of the money was found upon them. They are in custody.

Tuesday 3 April 1838*The Australian***CLAIMS**

ALL Persons having Claims upon the undersigned, are requested to present the same to him at his residence, for immediate payment.

A. W. HOYLE.

Kent-street South,
2nd April, 1838.

Saturday 28 April 1838*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

The Quarter Sessions was adjourned on Wednesday to this day. There must be something wrong in the working of this Court, or the sittings this quarter could not have been spun out to the present unmeasurable length.

A gentleman, named Davis, lives at the house

of Mr. Inspector Hoyle, in Kent-steert. Mr. D's son resides at Maitland, and is in the habit of remitting to his father monies accruing from the rents of houses in that township. On Wednesday morning, a letter was received by Mr.D. per post, from his son : the seal was found to be broken, and on opening the letter, it was discovered that a one pound note had been abstracted. There the matter rests at present.

Wednesday 16 May 1838

Commercial Journal and Advertiser

Serious Accident.— On Sunday as Mr. Z. Wilcox, shoemaker of Pitt-street, was driving out his family in a phaeton on the South Head road, the animal took fright and darted off at a furious pace; the vehicle was smashed to pieces, and Mrs. Wilcox, who is *enciente*, was thrown out and seriously injured. Mr. Wilcox and the children were also much bruised ; the horse came into Sydney at the same furious pace with which it first started, and made down George-street, when it was stopped in its career by Mr. Inspector Hoyle, who struck it a violent blow upon the head with his stick,, making the animal recoil upon its haunches, when he seized the reins.

Wednesday 16 May 1838

The Sydney Monitor

THE COMMITTEE appointed to conduct and superintend the erection of a Statue in honor of SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K. C. B., consider the time has arrived when it becomes them to notify to the subscribers the progress that has been made in the business entrusted to their charge. By the Augusta Jessie, which sailed for England in January, a correspondence has been opened through the Secretary, with Richard Bourke, Esq, son of the late Governor, requesting him to act as agent to the Committee; and from the advantage of his residence in London and his natural disposition to promote the object of the subscribers, the Committee promise

themselves much valuable aid and co-operation. It was intimated to Mr Bourke at the same time, that the probable amount of the subscription would be the amount it has since reached and information was solicited as to the most suitable description of Statue which could be provided for such a sum. In the course of the present year this information may be expected, when a general meeting of the subscribers will be convened to determine finally upon such estimates as may be submitted, as well as the site for the Statue. Touching this latter point, the Committee have the gratification to announce that his Excellency, the late Acting Governor (Colonel Snodgrass), with the utmost kindness and promptitude, has been pleased to approve of a very eligible site, selected by Major Barney and Mr Lewis, being appropriated for the erection of the Statue. The ground thus selected, is a very elevated spot opposite the Sydney College in Hyde Park; and is so situated, that a Statue placed upon it, may be seen equally by a vessel entering the heads of Port Jackson, and at a distance by travellers approaching the town of Sydney, by the various roads and avenues that, lead to it. The Committee are gratified in being enabled to announce that the subscription at present amounts to upwards of £2,200, but owing to the Yass list not having arrived, the precise sum cannot yet be stated. Of this amount, £1,886 17s 10d have been paid up, of which £1,800 have been placed as a deposit by the Treasurer in the Bank of Australasia. The exact amount of the expenses hitherto incurred cannot now be precisely stated, but of their moderation, the subscribers will be sufficiently assured when they are informed that at present they are under thirty pounds. In the list this day published, the Committee only advertise the names of such subscribers- by far the majority-who have paid their respective contributions, for it is only upon the faith of actual payments that the Committee can venture to enter into London engagements, or to ascertain with accuracy

the amount of the fund actually available for the erection of the statue. The Committee, therefore, earnestly exhort those who have put down their names to pay to the Treasurer the sums which they have respectively subscribed; and they trust that after this announcement which must satisfy the public that the fund has already advanced to a degree that must secure the erection of the Statue, the *unpaid* portion of the subscribers will equal-- they cannot surpass --the promptitude and cheerfulness with which the paid subscribers have advanced their contributions.

The Committee in conclusion point with satisfaction to the list they this day publish--they feel that it fairly represents the disposition of a grateful community towards an eminent benefactor--that it indicates both by the names of the subscribers and the amount of the subscriptions, the deliberate opinions of the middle and humbler as well as the higher classes (for in the list, upwards of fifty Magistrates appear as paid subscribers) of the Colonists of the administration and character of SIR RICHARD BOURKE -- and that whilst it assures us of a monument of a noble gratitude most creditable to the Colony, it at the same time furnishes a high and honorable attestation of the merits, the services, the talents, and the virtues of the Ruler whom it is designed to honor.

By order of the Committee,

R. THERRY, Hon. Sec.

LIST OF PAID SUBSCRIPTIONS

to the Fund for Erecting a Statue In honor of Sir RICHARD BOURKE.

		£ s. d.
Adams	..	.. 0 5 0
Aikin, Henry	..	.. 0 4 0
Air, John ..	..	.. 0 3 0
Alexander, R.	..	.. 0 5 0
.....		
Howson, Edmund	..	.. 1 0 0
Hoyle, A. W.	..	.. 0 5 0
Hughes, J. T.	..	.. 1 0 0
Hughes, Henry ..	..	.. 1 1 0

.....		
Wyatt, Joseph	..	.. 3 0 0
Young, Adolphus William, J P.	..	.. 5 0 0
Young, T.	...	.. 1 1 0
Younger, Charles	..	.. 1 0 0
		£1,886 17. 10
		JOHTN BLACK, Treasurer.
		R. THERRY, Hon. Secretary.

Friday 18 May 1838

The Sydney Monitor

An accident occurred to Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox on Sunday afternoon, by which Mrs. W. was much injured. They had been driving in a gig along the South Head road, when the horse took fright and started away. Mr. and Mrs. W. were thrown out with violence, and the gig was shattered. The horse entered Sydney with the shafts attached to him, and proceeded at a furious pace into George-street to the corner of Market-street, where he was stopped by Inspector Hoyle.

Monday 21 May 1838

The Sydney Monitor

JAMES HARVEY, a youth whose appearance would immediately stamp him as one of that honourable body denominated the 'Swell Mob,' was the other day brought before the Police on a charge of absenteeism. James took up his position at the bar as though he was at home; a bird's eye 'fogle' of a delicate pea green encircled his squeeze, while his body was rolled in an upper crust known by the name of Bear Skin. A constable deposed that the previous night he paid a visit to a well known slap bang shop upon the Rocks, where cow-heel, tripe and trotters are vended for the pleasure and strengthening of Her Majesty's lieges who have an inclination in that behalf. Knowing that the house had a queer repute, and that servants, who ought to be scrubbing pots and pans or grooming their masters' horses at home, often hied thither and revelled in the reeking production of the three legged iron pots which were continually kept going from the time that the sun put on his

night cap. The Charley, a knowing hand, hearing voices from an inner room, posted himself as close to it as possible, when he discovered that some high dispute was taking place relative to a point in the fashionable game of "all fours;" 'I'll tell you what sir,' shouted James to his antagonist, the fact is you know nothing about it;' 'put your head in a bag,' was the elegant retort. 'I'll tell you what sir,' said James with at impressive energy, 'Let's refer to Hoyle.' 'Oil, oil,' re-joined his opponent, 'pray whose—Wood's or Samuel's, or would you like the Inspector of that name to be referred to?' 'I'll tell you what sir,' said James, 'I'll have satisfaction, come sir, come on.' Here he peeled and his opponent was following the wholesome example, when he was 'struck all of a heap' by observing the 'mug' of the constable thrust into the room. Out went the lights, down went the tables, topsiturvey went the tripe, and out of this wreck James was pulled, like a winkle out of a shell.

Friday 1 June 1838

The Australian

To the Editor of The Australian.

Sir, — Walking along George-street this morning, I was not a little surprised to see an outrider of our worthy Colonel riding a great distance in front, clearing the street of carts, wheelbarrows, and sundry other vehicles that happened to be there, as he came along from the race-course, to prevent his master, who was driving four-in-hand, from being upset on his road to the Police Office; when the outrider came to the corner of George and Park streets, he found a cart standing at the owner's door, completely out of the way of everything passing, yet this fellow, with all the insolence of a man in power, orders it away immediately — as the Colonel was coming, forsooth ! and on its being refused, commenced abusing a very respectable, shop-keeper who lives opposite the owner of the cart, and who, having witnessed the transaction, remonstrated with the man on

the impropriety of his proceeding : but who, not content, with this, called over Inspectors, Hoyle and Ryan, and a whole posse of constables, who took down the name and number of the cart, in order, as I suppose, to lay, an information against the owner— and would have put the carter in the watch-house, but finding he was free, left him with the cart, having tried, by abuse, to make some of the bye-standers obstruct them in the execution of their duty, to recompense them for their morning's work — -but failing in this also, walked away quite crest fallen, to condole together on their disappointment. Shortly after the Colonel drove along, apparently very much annoyed with a flock of sheep that was in the street through which he had to pass. If you think the above remarks worthy a place in your columns, you will please to give them publicity.

A N EYE-WITNESS.

May 18, 1838.

Tuesday 12 June 1838

The Australian

CRICKET.

Yesterday, the Match between the Australian and Union Clubs, eleven a side, for £22, came off on the Race Course. The wickets were pitched at twelve o'clock, and the Australians went in and scored as follows :-

Martin, c. by Saddler --- 9
 Kinnear, b. by Dee --- 0
 Riley, b. by Dee --- 11
 Tollis, b. by Puzey --- 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey --- 0
 Gregory, b. by Dee --- 3
 Clarkson, c. by Puzey --- 0
 Watson, b. by Puzey --- 0
 Eddington, b. by Puzey --- 0
 Rowley, not out --- 1
 Carr, stump by Puzey --- 3
 Byes --- 0
 Total --- 29

There was great activity and skill displayed by the Union in their bowling and fielding. The Australians appeared too confident, and were therefore careless. The Union then went in, and the first innings was as follows : -

Long, run out --- 1
 Shepherd, c. by Gardiner --- 1
 Orford, b. by Rowley --- 4
 Dee, b. by Rowley --- 11
 Saddler, c. by Kinnear --- 4
 Puzey, b. by Rowley --- 0
 Hoyle, c. by Riley --- 8
 Burn, c. by Tollis --- 7
 Hancock, c. by Gregory --- 0
 Pullinger, b. by Clarkson --- 1
 Burn, (2nd) not out --- 0
 Byes --- 2
 Total --- 39

In this innings the Australians began to be sensible that they must work, and the fielding and bowling was excellent. The Australians, second innings was -

Martin, b. by Puzey --- 3
 Clarkson, c. by Saddler --- 67
 Riley, b. by Dee --- 0
 Rowley, b. by Dee --- 0
 Kinnear, b. by Dee --- 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey --- 7
 Carr, c. by Saddler --- 11
 Watson, b. by Puzey --- 1
 Tollis, b. by Puzey --- 1
 Gregory, c. by Saddler --- 6
 Eddington, not out --- 1
 Byes --- 1
 Total --- 100

This innings was played with great caution on both sides, and the Australians offered long odds on the event of the match. The Union decided the Match early, in the following order, leaving seven wickets to go down, and some of their crack players not in : -

Orford, c. by Gardiner --- 28

Dee, c. by Gardiner --- 28
 Long, c. by Eddington --- 0
 Hoyle, c. by Watson --- 4
 Saddler, not out --- 12
 Puzey, not out --- 12
 Byes --- 7
 Total --- 91

Leaving the Match in favour of the Union, as follows :

Union Club --- 130
 Australian ditto --- 129

It was evident that the Australians were extremely careless in their balling in the first innings; had they exercised the same caution as they did in the second, they would have given their opponents somewhat tighter work to come off the victors. We hope the result of this Match will make them a little more careful for the future.

Wednesday 13 June 1838

The Sydney Monitor

CRICKET MATCH. - A match for twenty-two pounds aside between the Union and Australian Clubs, of Sydney, came off on Monday, and terminated, as heretofore this season, in favour of the Unionists. The names of the players were "Union Club," Messrs. Long, Shepherd, Orford, Dee, Sadler, Puzey, Hoyle, Burne, Hancock, Pullinger, and Byrne. "Australian Club," Martin, Kinnear, Riley, Tollis, Gardener, Gregory, Clarkstone, Watson Eddington, Rowlew and Carr.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.

First Innings ---	29
Second ditto ---	100
	129

UNION CLUB.

First Innings ---	39
Second ditto (not out) ---	91
	130.

Wednesday 13 June 1838*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser***CRICKET MATCH.**

On Monday last, the Cricket Match between the Union and Australian Clubs was played on the usual ground, and the result was as follows.

Martin, c. by Saddler 9
 Kinnear, b. by Dee 0
 Riley, b. by Dee 11
 Tollis, b. by Puzey 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey; 0
 Gregory, b. by Dee 3
 Clarkson, c. by Puzey: 0
 Watson, b. by Puzey 0
 Eddington, b. by Puzey.; . 0
 Rowley, not out 1
 Carr, stump by Puzey 3
 Byes 0
 Total.29

Long, run out.... 1
 I Shepherd, c. by Gardiner 1
 Orford, b. by Rowley. 41
 I Dee, b- by Rowley. 11
 Saddler, c. by Kinnear 4
 Puzey, b. by Rowley..... 0
 I Hoyle, c. by Riley 8
 I Burn, c. by Tollis. 7
 I Hancock, c. by Gregory. 0
 I Pullinger, b. by Clarkson..... 1
 I Burn, (2nd) not out.... 0
 I Byes..... 2
 Total 39

There was an evident improvement in the play on both sides, and much skill displayed; but we are compelled to say that the Members of the Union Club appear to be much superior to the Australians in a knowledge of the critical points of the game. However they played with courage and nothing daunted went in to play the second innings.

Martin, b. by Puzey. 3
 Clarkson, c. by Saddler. 67
 Riley, b. by Dee 0

Rowley, b. by Dee. 0
 Kinnear, b. by Dee. . . 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey 7
 Carr, c. by Saddler .-.11
 Watson, b. by Puzey 1
 Tollis, b. by Puzey 1
 Gregory, c. by Saddler 6
 Eddington, not out 1
 Byes 1
 Total. 100

The extraordinary good luck of Clarkson had caused a complete change. The Unionists evidently carried long faces, and despair was visibly portrayed, whilst the Australians were all alive, and pretty confident of victory. Betting 2 to 1 on the Australians.

The Union decided the Match early, in the following order, and some of their crack players not in : —

Oxford, c. by Gardiner..... 28
 Dee, c. by Gardiner 28
 Long, c. by Eddington . . . 0
 Hoyle, c. by Watson 4
 Saddler, not out 12
 Puzey, not out 12
 Byes.' 7

91

Thus ended the Match contrary to expectation, leaving 6 wickets to go down, and owing we think to the bad fielding and slovenly play of the Australians who seemed towards the close of the Match to have lost their energy, and played with any thing but spirit. They must have more practice before they again play with the Union Club, or we predict they will have no better chance.

Thursday 14 June 1838*The Sydney Gazette and New
South Wales Advertiser*

CRICKET MATCH.-A match between eleven of the Australian Club, and the same number from the Union Club, came off on the Old Race Course on Friday. The weather was

remarkably fine for the sport, and the playing on both sides good.

The following are the particulars of the match:

AUSTRALIAN'S FIRST INNINGS.

Martin, c. by Saddler 9
 Kinnear, b. by Dee 0
 Riley, b by Dee.....11
 Tollis, b. by Puzey..... 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey.... 0
 Gregory, b. by Dee S
 Clarkson, c. by Puzey 0
 Watson, b. by Puzey..... 0
 Eddington, b. by Puzey..... 0
 Rowley, not out..... 1
 Carr, stumped by Puzey 3
 Byes 0
 Total 29

UNION'S FIRST INNINGS.

Lang, run out..... 1
 Shepherd, c. by Gardiner..... 1
 Orford, b. by Rowley..... 4
 Dee, b. by Rowley.... 11
 Saddler, c. by Kinnear.... 4
 Puzey, b. by Rowley..... 0
 Hoyle, c. by Riley..... 8
 Burn, c. by Tollis 7
 Hancock, c. by Gregory . 0
 Pullinger, b. by Clarkson 1
 Burn (2nd) not out ... 0
 Byes. 2
 Total-39

AUSTRALIAN'S SECOND INNINGS.

Martin, b. by Puzey..... 3
 Clarkson, c. by Saddler.....67
 Kiley, b. by Dee 0
 Rowley, b. by Dee 0
 Kinnear, b. by Dee 2
 Gardiner, b. by Puzey 7
 Carr, c. by Saddler.....11
 Watkins, b.by Puzey..... 1
 Tollis, b. by Puzey 1
 Gregory, c. by Saddler.... 6
 Eddington, not out..... 1
 Byes 1
 Total 100

UNION'S SECOND INNINGS.

Long, c. by Eddington 0
 Orford, c. by Gardiner..... 28
 Dee, c. by Clarkson 28
 Saddler, not out 12
 Puzey, not out 12
 Hoyle, c. b.
 Watson..... 4
 Byes..... 7
 Total 91
 With seven wickets to go down.

TOTALS.

Australian's (1st) 27	Union's (1st) 37
Ditto (2nd) 100	Ditto (2nd) 91
Total 127	Total 130

Thursday 5 July 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

About eight months ago an order for one hundred and ninety-six pounds was presented at the Treasury, and cashed : the order purported to be drawn by a gentle-man who had the contract for repairing the roads at Berrima. It was presented at the Auditor-General's office by a person who represented himself as the party in whose favor it was drawn. His representations were believed, and the cash given. About two or three days after wards the genuine order was presented, and it was ascertained that the previous one was a forgery. Information of the affair was given to the Police by Mr Riddell, and the matter was placed in the hands of Inspectors Hoyle and Molloy, who have, up to the present time, been endeavouring to find out the party. Yesterday a man named Burnden was charged at the Quarter Sessions with stealing a cart ; when he was placed at the bar, Hoyle fancied he observed a resemblance between him and the description given of the person who presented the order A messenger was sent to the Treasury, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, the clerk who paid the order, went to the Court-house and identified the prisoner. Little doubt remains of his conviction on the charge. He was sentenced to three years in an ironed-gang for stealing the cart.

Friday 6 July 1838*Sydney Morning Herald*

About six or eight months ago, the sum of £196, due from the Government to a person at Berrima, was obtained from the Treasury by means of a forged order. A description of the party who obtained it was left at the Police Office, and on Wednesday Inspector Hoyle thought he recognised the man in the person of Richard Bowden, who was taking his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions for stealing a cart. He sent down to the Treasury for the clerk who paid the money, and upon his coming up he recognised the person Of Bowden, who had just received a sentence of three years to an ironed gang. He was handed over to the police on the charge of forgery.

Friday 6 July 1838*The Australian*

It will be recollected that about eight months back a forgery was committed on the Treasury for £196, which was never traced, although suspicion rested upon a man named Bowden alias Yellow Dick, who was not to be found. On Wednesday, Bowdon was placed at the bar of the Quarter Sessions, for stealing a cart, when Inspector **Hoyle** recognised him, and with a very praiseworthy activity procured the attendance of the Treasurer, and Mr McGibbon, the clerk at the Audit Office, through whose hands the forged order had passed, and they immediately identified him as the person who had passed the order.

Saturday 7 July 1838*Commercial Journal and Advertiser*

Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday, June 4th, 1838.— Before the Chairman, and Messrs. Sempill and Clarke Magistrates, and a Military Jury.

William Carson, was convicted of stealing a quantity of cart fellies, and sentenced to be worked in irons for the term of three years. Before he was removed from the bar, Inspector Hoyle recognized, him as the

individual who presented a forged cheque at the Treasury, some eight or nine months back, for the sum of £150.

Saturday 14 July 1838*Commercial Journal and Advertiser*

We are thankful to Mr. Inspector Hoyle for his attention to the reporters' box at the Police Office — some of the constables very good-naturedly anticipating our readers by sitting behind us and perusing our manuscript. In future this will not be allowed.

Wednesday 18 July 1838*Commercial Journal and Advertiser*

Mary Anne Grayson, who was discharged at the Quarter Sessions on Monday, was on the same night picked up by Inspector Hoyle, for using disgusting language. This virago appears to be a most depraved character. She was sentenced six hours in the stocks. We wish she could be sent somewhere else.

Tuesday 31 July 1838*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*

Another burglary was committed between the hours of two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, the stores of Mr Kirk, in Sussex-street, near the Commercial Wharf, being burglariously entered. The circumstance was discovered in the morning by the storekeeper, when it was ascertained that three kegs of tobacco and two cases had been stolen. The entry had been effected at one of the windows which was strongly grated, but the bars appeared to have been wrenched asunder, sufficiently wide to admit the body of a man, 'by means of a lever. The door was found open ; it had most probably been opened after the window had been forced. The circumstance was communicated to Hoyle, the Inspector of the district, who promptly attended and carefully examined the premises. After a minute search he

perceived a slight track which had been 'left by the robbers when rolling the kegs away. The traces were very slight, but he succeeded in following them along Sussex-street until they arrived at the Steam Packet Inn, where the traces were almost obliterated ; but Hoyle persevered, and at length observed some marks apparently caused by the chimes of a cask having struck against a rock. The marks terminated at a house at the rear of Kent street, kept by a woman named Margaret Farrell. This house was searched, and the three kegs of tobacco, each weighing about a hundred and forty pounds, were discovered. Hoyle apprehended all the persons he found in the house—the woman Farrell, and a couple named James and Mary Shaw. The Inspector was deservedly complimented for the ingenuity he had displayed.

Wednesday 1 August 1838

The Sydney Herald

Between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning the stores of Messrs Kirk and Co. , on the Commercial Wharf, were broken into, and lime kegs of tobacco and a case of soap stolen. When the robbery was reported to Inspector Hoyle, he tracked the marks on the ground where the tobacco was tolled from the store to a house in Kent street where they were found nine parties are in custody on the charge, having been found in the house with the tobacco, but the parties who are supposed to have committed the robbery are still at large.

Friday 3 August 1838

The Australian

On Sunday night Mr Kirk's stores in Sussex-street were broken into and robbed of a quantity of goods. The thieves effected an entrance by prizing asunder the iron bars in the store window so as to admit of the passage of a man ; they then forced open the inner door, and took three kegs of tobacco, and two boxes of soap, with which they managed to escape without discovery.

Inspector Hoyle, on being informed of the robbery, tracked some feet marks from the store window to the house of a person named Farrell, in Kent-street, where he found the three kegs of tobacco. The inmates were immediately taken into custody, but no clue has yet been obtained to the boxes of soap.

Saturday 4 August 1838

Commercial Journal and Advertiser

Robbery. — On Saturday night some two or three patronizers of Colonial Tobacco, succeeded in effecting an entrance into Messrs. Kirk's stores, and took therefrom several kegs of tobacco. The tobacco was traced by Inspector Hoyle to a house in Kent-street, kept by one Margaret Farrel, who is in custody, also a man supposed to be connected with the robbery. As it is thought the other parties concerned with the robbery, would be ultimately captured, the case has not yet been publicly heard. Farrel was brought before the Bench 011 Thursday, and remanded — but allowed to go at large on bail.

Monday 13 August 1838

The Sydney Monitor

HE WOULD HAVE A MILL.—On Thursday night Mr. Inspector Hoyle found a man in George-street with his coat and vest lying on the ground and he setting to at a lamp-post, exclaiming, "Come on my lad look out for your knowledge box." All the argument of Mr. Hoyle was of no effect, the hallucination was complete, and not having the slightest respect for his knuckles, he continued to hammer the post, and was locked up for his folly. Five shillings settled matters, and he was discharged, the unprovoked assault upon the post. not being taken into consideration.

Monday 3 September 1838*The Sydney Monitor*

AN ALPINE CRUISE. -Alexander Clayton, (a blind man,) appeared at the office on Friday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Hoyle. to plead to an information for keeping a disorderly house, in a lane leading from Sussex to Kent-street. known by the euphaneous appellation of "Wallace's Lane." The respondent pleaded his Infirmary, and observed, that any improper doings carried on by his housekeeper were wholly unsanctioned by, and unknown to him. The Bench, 'although convinced that " to her faults he must have been a little blind, yet considered, that he had not been altogether so much in the dark as he would have them believe. The case being proceeded in, it appeared from the evidence of a person, boasting the " loftily sublime" designation of "Alpine," whose choler arose to a terrific height.-that on one stormy eve. when he returned home he found it deserted by his inconstant mistress, and forming some very shrewd conjectures as to the probable clue to her hiding place, he proceeded direct to the house of Clayton. Being unknown, he succeeded in getting admission, for a purpose far different to the object of his mission. He there found the faithless Miss Alpine entwined In the tender embraces of one Cruise, a Sawyer !!! At this awful disclosure, the countenances of poor Alpine underwent a most alarming transition, and the Bench, perceiving he had arrived at the end of his connubial cruise, permitted him to leave the box, and committed Clayton on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. He was however, admitted to bail, himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each. If he should happen to be sent to Newcastle gaol for a couple of years, it may probably "open his eyes" to his own "faults" as well as those of other people.

Tuesday 30 October 1838*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*

On Friday a man named McKenny, a messenger attached to Hyde Park Barracks, offered a new jacket and silk handkerchief for sale to a butcher named Wood, for one guinea. The articles being, in the opinion of Wood worth more, he told the man to leave them and he would make up his mind about the bargain, desiring him to call the next day. In the meantime, he gave information of the circumstance to Inspector Hoyle, who directed him to acquaint him when any person should call for the property. The next day two men McNalty (the pugilist) and Barker, called for the property. Wood sent word to Mr. Hoyle, who immediately went to the house, and apprehended them, and afterwards directed McKenny to be taken into custody. From the enquiries he made, he ascertained that the property had been stolen, together with a sum of money from a person in Sussex-street, on the previous Thursday.

Thursday 1 November 1838*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*

On Friday, a ticket-of-leave man named James Ward, arrived in Sydney from Invermein, to settle some business with Mr. Smith the butcher. In the course of the afternoon of that day, he called at the house of James Boyle in Liverpool-street, and being unwell, laid himself down to sleep upon a sofa. There were two women in the house at the time. Upon awaking, he found his jacket and neck-handkerchief gone together with about thirty shillings in silver. He gave information to the police, and on Saturday a man named McKenna gave information to Mr. Inspector Hoyle that a jacket had been left with him by McNalty the pugilist, who wanted him to advance a guinea upon it; he declined giving him any money, but had allowed him to leave

some loaves upon account. Mr. Hoyle gave McKenna directions to let him know when any one should call for the jacket, and accordingly upon a man named Dennis Wood asking for it, he was taken into custody, together with McNalty. The jacket was subsequently found to belong to Wood. The above is copied from the Monitor, and is widely different from the truth. The following is an outline of the case in its true colours. A man named McKenna, attached to Hyde-park Barracks, offered a new jacket and handkerchief for sale to Mr. Dennis Wood, butcher of Bathurst-street, for a guinea ; Mr. Wood suspecting that it had been stolen, told McKenna that if he would leave it, he would shew it to some of his men when they came home, to see if they would purchase it. McKenna agreed to leave the jacket. Wood immediately called in Mr. Hoyle the Inspector, and informed him of the transaction. The Inspector directed him to detain any person who should call for the jacket; The next day Wood saw two men, named McNulty and Barber, whom he had observed in McKenna's company on the previous day. He asked them if they had seen anything of that party, as he wished to know about the jacket. Baker said the jacket belonged to him, and that he would pay any thing that had been lent upon it. Mr. Wood took an opportunity of sending for Mr. Hoyle, who arrived and took McNalty and Barber into custody and subsequently apprehended McKenna. The jacket was found to belong to a ticket-of-leave man named Ward, and had been stolen from him in the house of a man named Bryanbin, Liverpool-street, where McKenna had been. These are the facts. So far from Mr. Wood being taken into custody as slated by the Monitor, he made every endeavour to bring the guilty parties to justice. The case as stated by the Monitor, is not true. Our contemporary seemingly so anxious to give publicity to the truth, ought to be more guarded in his statements, when character is at stake. The facts are so completely misplaced that it is evident the

account was written by some person who knew nothing about the matter, and depended upon others for his information.

Thursday 1 November 1838

The Australian

Three men, named McKenny, McNulty, and Barber, were apprehended on Monday under the following circumstances: — A ticket-of-leave man, named Wood, who had just arrived from Invermein, put up at Mr Bryan's public-house in Liverpool-street, and having taken refreshment stretched himself on a form in the tap-room, laying his jacket (a new blue one) by his head, and fell to sleep. The prisoner McKenny, who is attached to the Hyde Park Barrack, entered the tap-room in the interim, and went away again and when Wood awoke his jacket, in the pocket of which was his money, and a silk handkerchief, were gone. The landlady, who knew McKenny by sight, told Wood that he had been in the tap. On Monday McKenny went to a butcher in Bathurst-street and offered the jacket for sale, and the butcher suspecting that all was not as it should he detained the jacket, and reported the circumstance to Inspector Hoyle, who traced the prisoners to a house in the neighbourhood, and on enquiry it appeared that they had all been drinking together just after the jacket was left with the butcher. Our reason for noticing this case is that McKenny is a prisoner of the crown employed about the streets, has been tried and convicted several times for petty robberies, punished and returned to his work ; he is notorious as a prize-fighter, and is daily in brawls, and repeatedly before the Police; notwithstanding which, with a character that would go far to hang any other man, he is considered a fit and proper person to be kept in Sydney, and employed in the streets where he has opportunity to follow up his thieving and fighting propensities. There must be some unaccountable oversight in this.

Tuesday 6 November 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR v. CORRECT REPORTING AGAIN! -- Our contemporary appears to conduct his paper on consistent principles, inasmuch as he will never admit that he is in the wrong. This puts us in mind of an anecdote, we have somewhere read of a Provincial Editor, who also made consistency his rule of action. The anecdote, to which we cannot just now particularly refer is to this effect. The Editor is in his study, when a person is introduced and the following dialogue takes place, the stranger beginning: - Stranger - My name is Smith.

Editor - Well, sir?

Smith - Sir, you have asserted in your last paper that I was hanged.

Editor - Well, sir, if I said you were hanged you must have been hanged.

Smith - But I was not hanged. Two days previously to that appointed for my execution my innocence was clearly proved and I was pardoned. My pardon arrived the night before my intended execution ; I consequently wish you to contradict the paragraph.

Editor - I conduct my paper on consistent principles. One of my principles is never to be wrong in what I assert. If I said you were hanged I cannot contradict it, but I tell you what I can do for you, I can say that the rope broke !

In like manner does the editor of The Monitor persist in what he has once stated relative to Mr. Wood having been taken into custody, which we have repeatedly denied. The ground which, in the first instance, induced our reporter to his opinion was the absence of any proof of the fact when the case was before the Police Magistrates and in that opinion he was further convinced on application to the Chief Constable and Inspector Hoyle, the latter of whom was concerned in the case, and who both denied that Mr. Wood had ever been in custody for anything connected with the charge. Enough has been said on this subject,

which we shall therefore close by giving insertion to the following letter which we have received from Mr. Wood ; it is out of its proper place, but is given here as connected with this subject.

To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

Sir,

You will much obliged me by giving insertion to the following lines.

Seeing in this day's *Monitor* that I am again charged with having been taken into custody for circumstances connected with the jacket left at my house by a man named McKenna *I beg to contradict the same: no such thing ever occurred*; in proof which I refer to that the chief constable I have now been in the colony six years having arrived in the year 1832, an emigrant by the *Mountaineer* of Liverpool, and during the whole of that time *I have never been in custody*. With regard to the statement contained in *The Gazette* of Saturday last relating to my having commenced legal proceedings, I beg to explain that on first having seen the statement in *The Monitor* of my having been taken into custody, I did think of resorting to legal proceedings, and for that purpose called on Mr Nicholls to give him instructions, but the circumstances of his absence, coupled with the remonstrances of my friends, and my own disinclination to have anything to do with the lawyers, prevented me. I consider that I have been much abused by the repeated charges in *The Monitor*, which are not true.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DENNIS WOODS.

Bathurst-street }

Nov. 5, 1838 }

Friday 23 November 1838

The Sydney Herald

About, six months since, a woman named Catherine Flannigan, was convicted of stealing a parrot and cage, from Mrs. Maria Taylor, for which she was sentenced to be confined in the Factory for twelve month. She had not been in

the Factory above a week when she absconded by getting over the wall, and was not heard of until Monday evening, when she was apprehended in the street by Inspector Hoyle, and sentenced to be confined in the Factory for two months in addition to her original sentence.

Saturday 24 November 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

ESCAPE FROM THE FACTORY.-A woman named Catherine Flanagan was apprehended the other evening by Inspector Hoyle, who recognized her to be a woman who was sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions to be confined for twelve months in the third class, for stealing a bird and cage from the residence of Mrs. Taylor, the actress. When she was apprehended she stated herself to be a free woman, but at length confessed that she had escaped from the Factory by climbing over the walls. She was taken before Mr. Kerr, at the Police Office, and by him sentenced to two additional months and to be returned to the Bench at Parramatta on some other charge.

Friday 30 November 1838

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser
Police News.

Catherine Flannigan, free by servitude, was put to the bar, charged by inspector Holye with absconding from the Female, factory, where she was confined; under a sentence of the, Quarter Session, for twelve months in the third class, for, stealing a bird and its cage. It appeared that the prisoner and another female scaled the walls of the factory three months ago, The other prisoner had been apprehended but Flannigan had remained absent until last. Monday, when she. was captured in Clarence-street at seven o'clock in the evening, by Inspector Hoyle. When first taken, she said she was free ; but

afterwards admitted that she had broken loose from the factory. Her defence was, that she had three orphan children, one of whom, a little girl about eleven years of age, appeared with her at the bar, totally unprovided for, and now dying of the prevailing sickness; and that she scaled the wall and absconded to get to them. The bench found her guilty, and sentenced her to two months imprisonment and hard labour in the third class of the female factory in addition to her original sentence at the sessions.

Tuesday 4 December 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

On Sunday evening last, a man named McLean was detected by Inspector Hoyle being guilty of highly indecent conduct in the street. He attempted to take the man into custody ; a scuffle ensued, in the course of which McLean inserted his hand into a pocket of the Inspector and drew forth a pistol, which he cocked and presented at his head. Assistance arriving, he was secured and prevented from using further violence. He was, the next day, ordered to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned two months in gaol.

Wednesday 5 December 1838

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser

John McLean ad Mary Ann Dowling were taken into custody.in Bathurst-street, by Inspector Hoyle on Sunday night for indecency. The male prisoner wrested a loaded pistol from the Inspector, and in all probability would have shot him, had he not been prevented by constable Bradbury who resided opposite the Watch. house, and heard Hoyle's cries for assistance. The female prisoner said, she was merely passing at the time, and knowing the male prisoner, (having come out to this colony in the same ship with him) she recommended him to go quietly with the constable, when she was taken prisoner herself. Mr Windeyer, the presiding

magistrate, asked the prisoner how he came to the colony (meaning of course, free or bond). "In a ship," was the reply. " Oh ! of course in a ship," said the magistrate; it is a natural and unavoidable inference to suppose so. But. came you free or bond? (This was a *home* question satisfactorily answered). McLean was found guilty, and sentenced to pay £5 to the Queen, half to the informers &c., and in default of payment to be imprisoned in Her Majesty's Gaol for two calendar months'; and Mary Ann Dowling (being a prisoner of the Crown. assigned to Mr Challis of Bathurst-street) was sentenced to six months in the third class of the Female Factory.

Tuesday 25 December 1838

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

A CHRISTMAS DINNER.—

On Saturday last a poor devil of a constable named Brophy, hard up for a Christmas dinner, was sauntering along Kent-street solilo-quising on his unhappy fate, and calling upon all the Gods to befriend him, when on looking around him he discovered a fine fat goose waddling towards him.

Seeing no owner near he determined to appropriate the bird for his Christmas dinner. With an exclamation of " kind fortune I thank thee," he called to his wife who was standing at her door, and his heart being too full for utterance he significantly pointed to the cause of his excitement, and the two drove the bird into the house. Shortly afterwards a countryman, the owner of the goose, from whose custody it had strayed, missing it went in search and entered the " Butchers Arms" public house, where he was informed by the landlord that Brophy had been seen to drive it into his house. He accordingly went and demanded its restitution. Brophy, at first, fearing the loss of his dinner, indignantly denied all knowledge of the transaction, and talked of confining the man in the watch-house. The threat, however, had not the desired effect, the owner was not to be done out of his bird,

he maintained his ground and at length it was given up.

The transaction coming to the ears of the Inspector of the district (Hoyle) he confined Brophy, who was charged for the offence yesterday at the Police Office. He called a witness to prove that he drove the bird openly, and had no intention to steal it. The Bench gave him the benefit of the doubt and discharged him, being of opinion that the disappointment he had received was sufficient punishment.

Saturday 29 December 1838

Commercial Journal and Advertiser

Christmas Goose. — A man named Brophy, a discharged constable, with Mary White, were placed at the bar of the Police Office on Monday last, charged with driving a stray goose on Saturday, on to the premises of Brophy, and impounding the same in a cellar. Inspector Hoyle stated that he took the constable into custody, in consequence of his denial of having driven the said goose into the cellar, although he had given up the bird.

A man named William Harrington, stated that the goose was sent by his master as a present to a gentleman in Sydney, and as he had brought a load of wood to the house of Dr. Wallace, in Kent-street, he left the goose there, tied with a string ; that it had broken the string and strayed into the street ; and that he was told by Mr. Wallace, the publican, the said con-stable had driven it, with the assistance of Mary White, into the cellar. Borphy at first denied having the goose to Harrington, but on his describing it, with the string upon its leg, it was given up. Mr. A. Levey stated that he had directed the ex-constable (who was a constable at the time) to secure the bird, and added, that probably some one would soon enquire after it.

As there was no evidence, which would warrant the Bench in committing the prisoners, the Bench discharged them ; but recommended them to be a little more

careful, as it was not legal to impound a stray goose, although it was so near Christ-mas. The Chief Constable was appealed to, as to whether the Police force had been instructed to impound geese, found straying about the streets ; and the reply, was decidedly in the negative.

Tuesday 1 January 1839

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

BUSHRANGER CAPTURED.—On Friday evening, in consequence of information received by the Chief Constable, he directed Mr. Jones, the Assistant Chief Constable, with Inspector Hoyle, to proceed to a public-house in Sussex-street in search of a man who had been at large several years. The two officers, on arriving at the place, observed a man who answered the description given and took him into custody, he at the time stating that he was a free man. The next day the prisoner was sent to Hyde Park Barracks, where it was discovered that his name was Shepherd, and that about six years ago he had absconded from a Government gang and had since then been at large. It was discovered that he had been working as a free man at the Big River, and in January last he adopted the singular mode of representing himself to be a free man who had lost his certificate, in consequence of which he caused the following advertisement to be inserted in the Australian newspaper:—

"Caution.—I, Samuel Shepherd, having lost my certificate of freedom by accident, do hereby caution all constables and others against interfering with me in my lawful occupation. Description: — Name, Samuel Shepherd; ship, Coromandel; arrival, 1820; sentence, 14 years; height, 5 feet 31 inches; complexion, sallow ; eyes, dark grey ; hair, light brown. General Remarks—A sear on the left side of the forehead." The description here inserted was proved to be his true one, and that he arrived by the Coromandel in the year stated. The precaution used by him in this instance proved ultimately to lead to his apprehension, as it was the means which caused the information to be

given. He was sentenced to be worked twelve months in an ironed gang.

Wednesday 2 January 1839

The Colonist

IMPUDENCE.—On Friday evening Assistant Chief Constable Jones, and Inspector Hoyle of the Sydney Police, captured a runaway convict named Shepherd, in a public house in Sussex-street, who has been at large for several years, having absconded from a road gang nearly six years ago. Grown confident by his success, the fellow had the impudence about twelve months ago, to publish, in The Australian newspaper, an advertisement cautioning constables and others from molesting him, alleging that he had lost his certificate of freedom. To this advertisement he had the hardihood to append his true name and description, in the hope, probably, of averting suspicion. The very means adopted for pre-caution were those which ultimately led to his detection.

Wednesday 16 January 1839

The Colonist

THE SYDNEY POLICE.—The following case is worthy attention :—On Saturday information reached the Chief Constable that a man named Hoyle, an Inspector of Police for the southern division of Kent street, had been living in a state of adultery with a female prisoner of the Crown, illegally at large, for a period of three years or thereby. "The female, whose name is Mary Milligan, had, it appeared, been assigned to a Jew pedlar, named Solomon Davies, with whose connivance she was living in the state described. On receiving the information, Mr. Mitchell, the Chief Constable, caused the woman to be apprehended and lodged in the watch-house, whence the magistrates transferred her for a period to the third class Factory. Hoyle, on the discovery being made, immediately resigned his situation, professing his determination to have nothing to do with such a black-guard corps as the Sydney Police

Force. The magistrates have very properly recommended, that in future Davies shall be held ineligible as the assignee of convict servants. An information has also been filed against the ex-Inspector for harbouring a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large. The woman Milligan, it appears, has had three children to Hoyle; these, we presume, will be sent to the Orphan School, and the State be called upon for their support. Mr. Mitchell deserves high praise for the upright manner in which he discharges the duties of his office. It comes to our knowledge, that in one case of gross abuse of the Licencing Act, which Mr. M. brought under the notice of the Bench a short time since, a high bribe was offered to induce him to desist, but it was indignantly refused.

Wednesday 16 January 1839

The Sydney Herald

THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM.—On Saturday evening, the Chief Constable apprehended a woman named Mary Milligan, assigned to one Solomon Davis, on a charge of highly disorderly conduct. It appears that for the last three years, Milligan, with the consent of her master, has been living with Inspector Hoyle of the Sydney Police as his wife, And has had either two or three children by him. On Monday she was brought before the magistrates, and sentenced to be confined in the Factory for two months, and an Order was made that Davis is to have no more assigned servants.

Hoyle, who is of 'course no longer in the Police, was always considered a very active officer and was a man in whom his superiors had great confidence.

Wednesday 16 January 1839

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser

Martha Mellington, a prisoner of the Crown, illegally at large from the service of her master Mr. Solomon Davis, of Kent and Druit Streets was found guilty of disorderly conduct, by cohabiting with

Inspector Hoyle for the last three years, (by permission of her master,) and sentenced to be confined and worked in the third class of the Female Factory for two calendar months, and to be then returned to service, not of Inspector Hoyle, but of the Government, with a recommendation, that her late assignee shall not be allowed convicts of either sex to be assigned to him. Mr. Mitchell having stated in reply to a question from the bench, his intention of filing informations against Messrs. Hoyle and Davis, the latter was not examined. Hoyle has resigned his Inspectorship in consequence of this awkward piece of business.

Saturday 19 January 1839

Commercial Journal and Advertiser

Inspector Hoyle.— This individual has retired from the police force, in consequence of his wife being found to be a prisoner of the Crown, illegally , at large. Her name is Mary Milligan, and she was assigned to a Mr. Davis, who had, it appears, allowed her to reside with Hoyle. The woman has been sentenced to two months in the Factory. Hoyle was one of the few respectable men in the Police, and we are surprised he should have been so chicken-hearted as to have retired. We are sure the Colonel would not have dismissed him for living in a loving and happy state with a fair wench, although she proved to be a prisoner of the Crown.

Thursday 24 January 1839

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser

The Sydney Police.— The two vacant Inspectorships occasioned by the retirement of Hoyle and the death of Prosser, have been filled up, the former by the appointment of Serjeant Riley, an emigrant of good character, and the latter by Sergeant Price, well known on the informations preferred by him for breaches of the various acts.

Friday 25 January 1839*The Sydney Herald***POLICE CHANGES_**

Inspector Molloy has been appointed to the charge of the parish of St. Andrew, in the room of Inspector Hoyle ; Sergeant Riley has been promoted to the rank of Inspector, and appointed to the north-western division of the town vice Molloy; and Sergeant Price has been appointed Inspector of St. James' parish vice Prosser deceased

Saturday 2 February 1839*Commercial Journal and Advertiser*

Inspector Molloy has been removed to the district formerly occupied by Hoyle, who has retired ; and in the place of Molloy, Serjeant Riley has been promoted. Serjeant Price has also been promoted to the vacancy in the Inspectorship of St. James', consequent on the death of Prosser.

Saturday 9 February 1839*The Australian*

Outrage by the Police. — On Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, Sergeant Kilpatrick attended by a constable named Phillips went to the house of Mr. Hoyle, late an Inspector of Police, and insisted upon searching his house. The grounds of the application were that a man named John George, had informed them that his wife was harboured in Hoyle's house. Hoyle demanded upon what authority the constables acted, and not receiving satisfaction on that head, he refused them admittance, upon which Kilpatrick presented a pistol at his head, and said he would shoot him unless he admitted them. Hoyle, however, having served his apprenticeship, was not to be bounced into the admission of what he knew to be an illegal act, and stood resolutely at the muzzle of the pistol, to protect his house from intrusion by these men, who finding they had mistaken their customer gave in. Hoyle, however, anxious to

clear himself from any imputation, in the presence of his neighbours, who are of great respectability, told George, who accompanied the constables, that he was at liberty to enter and search the house, although he would not admit the police without authority.

Monday 11 February 1839*The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser*

THE POLICE.- It is pretty generally known that Hoyle, formerly Inspector of Police, left the force on account of some exposé about a female assigned servant, and as he had some enemies in the force, they have since been endeavouring to annoy him. Hoyle has obtained a situation as collector to a brewer's firm in Sydney. On Wednesday night, Sergeant Kilpatrick went to Hoyle's with a constable named Phillips and demanded an entrance, stating, that they had come to look for the wife of one John George, who, they had been informed by the husband, was in the house. Hoyle, however, knowing they had no right to do anything of the sort, refused, and Kilpatrick attempted a forcible entrance, but they at length desisted. Hoyle then told the husband he might enter if he chose, and see if his wife was there, but refused to allow the police to enter without a warrant.

Tuesday 12 February 1839*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*

Outrage by Constables.-Much has been said, and much written, on the subject of the arbitrary power used by constables, but an outrage which occurred at a house in Kent-street, exceeds all. A few evenings ago a man named George and another, accompanied by two constables, went to the house of Mr. Hoyle (late an inspector) and demanded to search the place for the wife of George, said to be there ; Hoyle denied the fact, but, willing to convince the mistaken husband, offered him permission to go in and examine the place. As the husband was about to enter, one of the

constables, named Killpatrick, also demanded admission, and in order to effect his object he drew out a pistol and presented it at Hoyle. The latter, nothing daunted, still resisted, as they shewed no authority for that purpose. At length, when the husband was satisfied, they left the place. The affair has been brought under the notice of the First Police Magistrate by Hoyle.

Friday 1 March 1839

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

Police Act. Thomas Reynolds, on his own confession, for harbouring a female prisoner of the crown illegally at large. Fined 10 dollars, and 1 dollar for the day she was harboured, with costs amounting in all to £2 12s 6d.

A similar information against the late Inspector Hoyle was withdrawn, it being informally drawn up.

Wednesday 26 June 1839

(repeated on Friday 28)

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

Reward and Caution.

I HEREBY offer a Reward of TWO POUNDS, over and above the Government Reward, for the apprehension of my Wife. ANNE STUBBS, alias GEORGE, whose description is hereunto annexed. copied from the Government Gazette of the 19th Instant, -she being spirited away from her home, in the first instance, by a then Police Inspector, of " MORETON BAY" notoriety, whose immorality of conduct deprived him of office; and having, for the sake of my three young children and her assumed contrition, overlooked her fault, she immediately after eloped, taking with her, and robbing me and her children of SEVERTY-TWO POUNDS STERLING.

I beg to apprise the Public, that no vanity of mine induces me to pace this advertisement before them. The cause arises from a disturbed mind ; and when it is considered, that this " MORETON BAY" INSPECTOR,

availing himself of his -brief authority, entered my house with his " Satellites," vi et armis, for the purpose of intimidation, whereby my children were alarmed and his depravity promoted, such intrusion, will, I trust, appear excusable.

The Public are hereby Cautioned against Harboursing the said ANNE STUBBS, alias GEORGE, as I am determined to spare no expense in her apprehension.

DESCRIPTION :

" Stubbs, alias George, Anne, Competitor, 28, Nottinghamshire, 5 feet 2 3/4, ruddy and freckled complexion, light brown hair, dark hazel eyes, small angular scar middle finger of right hand, from her husband, John George, Market Wharf, since June 12." JOHN GEORGE. Market Wharf, June 22, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser.

SIR,-I beg to ask. through the medium of your columns, the following questions :

1st-Why was not my Wife, Ann George, alias Stubbs, reported for not mustering her ticket, she holding a ticket-of-leave ?

2nd-She being at large for a considerable time past, who does the fault rest with ?

3rd-I reside contiguous to the Market Wharf; who is the present Inspector of that District ?

4th-If my Wife, through a nameless frailty, chooses to abscond from mine and her children's residence, why has not she been gazetted previously ?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN GEORGE.

P. S.-I beg to refer to my Advertisement in support of these queries, together with what appears in the Government Gazette of 19th inst.

[and again on page 3 (26 June)]

Reward and Caution.

I HEREBY offer a Reward of TWO POUNDS. over and above the Government Reward, for the apprehension of my Wife, ANNE STUBBS,

alias GEORGE, whose description is hereunto annexed, copied from the Government Gazette of the 19th Instant.-she being spirited away from her home, in the first instance, by a then Police Inspector, of "MORTON BAY" notoriety, whose immorality of conduct deprived him of office; and having, for the sake of my three young children and her assumed contrition, overlooked her fault, she immediately after eloped, taking with her, and robbing me and her children of SEVENTY-TWO POUNDS STERLING.

I beg to apprise the Public that no vanity of mine induces me to place this advertisement before them. The cause arises from a disturbed mind; and when it is considered, that this 'MORTON BAY' INSPECTOR, availing himself of his brief authority, entered my house with his "Satellites," *vi et armis*, for the purpose of intimidation, whereby my children were alarmed and his depravity promoted, such intrusion will, I trust, appear excusable. The Public are hereby Cautioned against Harboursing 'the said ANNE STUBBS alias GEORGE, as I am determined to spare no expense in her apprehension.

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Friday 28 June 1839

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

POLICE COURT.-PRISONERS' SIDE
27th JUNE-BEFORE CAPT. INNES.

ANNE STUBBS, alias GEORGE, a Prisoner of the Crown, assigned to her husband, from whom she had absconded, some time back, leaving three young children behind her, and injuring him and them to the amount of £72 sterling, appeared at the bar.

It was proved by Constables Callaghan and Phillips, that Mr. "George's" wife was apprehended in a verandah cottage situate near the Barley Mow, corner of Castlereagh and Park Streets, which house is occupied by a Mr. Barker; and that two rooms in the said house were rented by Hoyle, the late police inspector.

In one of these rooms Mr. George's wife was found, concealed in a cupboard.

It further appeared in evidence, that after obtaining an entry, and on inquiring for the "absentee," Mrs. Barker said, that she had gone up the country.

Constable Phillips observing a bonnet and shawl on a bed in one of the rooms occupied by Hoyle, said he thought it strange, that in going to the country she did not take these articles with her.

Another ex-inspector named Jackson was present, and in the room.

The prisoner was ordered to proceed this evening to the factory, until her accouchement day.

Wednesday 3 July 1839

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

In the Police case of George and Hoyle, the latter, who had summoned the former for a breach of the peace, did not make his appearance on the day appointed, viz., Friday.

Saturday 27 July 1839

*Commercial Journal and
Advertiser*

[ADVERTISEMENT.] —BOTANY BAY

MORALITY. — "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines; rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph. "

Our readers will bear in mind the repeated observations which appeared in this journal relative to the infamous conduct of HOYLE; yet human ingenuity, at its utmost stretch, could scarcely invent a more instrumentally lascivious course than that adopted by this

man. On Wednesday last, will the public credit it, his *last victim*, with an infant at her breast only three weeks old, was returned from Parramatta Factory on that morning "to be dealt with;" on her removal to the steamer to undergo a punishment of two months in the third class of the Female Factory, and whilst accompanied by her industrious and respectable husband, who sympathised with her, and forgot her frailty, in her merited punishment, will it be believed, we ask, at such, a time, and under such circumstances, that this "*gay Lothario*" — this "MORETON BAY HOYLE," was actually stowed away in the cabin of the steamer, and under the nose of her husband accompanied her to the gate of the Factory, leaving another victim, also a female prisoner of the crown, on the wharf, acting the *maniac*? Well may HOYLE repeat his infamous conduct with impunity— done under the guise of a Po-lice Inspector! What a specimen!!! In this department there is something rotten. However, as we understand that this affair will appear in another shape before Her Majesty's representative, we would just hint to those by whose neglect, *wilfully* or *otherwise*, HOYLE has been screened, that the day of retribution is not far distant.— *Correspondent*. — [If the statement of our correspondent be correct, and of which we have not the smallest doubt, it "*out Herods Herod*. What has become of the Harbours Act? Is it rendered a dead letter? Here is a case in point; a good illustration to those who have been heretofore victimised under this Act. — ED. C. J.]

Wednesday 12 February 1840

The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser

CRICKET MATCH. - On Monday last, a Cricket Match between the Australian and Union Clubs for £11 a-side, was played on the Cricket Ground, Hyde Park. The score turned out as follows.

FIRST INNINGS - "UNION."

Tollis, c. by Still --- 3

Cheeseman, b. by Rowley --- 7
Shepherd, ditto ditto --- 0
Orford, ditto ditto --- 3
Hoyle, b. by Rowley --- 1
Gardner, ditto ditto --- 11
Hughes, s. by Riley --- 6
Bennett, b. by Rowley --- 0
Pusey, b. Clarkson --- 0
Gregory, c. by Lillas --- 0
Hancock, not out --- 0
Byes --- 9
Total --- 40

FIST INNINGS - "AUSTRALIAN CLUB."

Davis, run out --- 6
Riley, b. by Pusey --- 20
R. Still, c. by Bennett --- 53
Martin, b. by Pusey --- 0
Sadler, b. by Cheeseman --- 0
Dickins, b. by Pusey --- 0
Lillas, c. by Hughes --- 6
Watson, leg before the wicket --- 1
Clarkson, c. by Gardner --- 15
Rowley, not out --- 9
Fullham, c. by Hughes --- 0
Byes --- 7
Total --- 117

SECOND INNINGS - "UNION."

Orford, c. by Martin --- 7
Hoyle, ditto ditto --- 2
Shepherd, c. by Still --- 7
Pusey, b. by Rowley --- 5
Cheeseman, run out --- 1
Hughes, b. by Clarkston --- 0
Gardner, run out --- 0
Tollis, not out --- 2
Bennett, b. by Rowley 0
Gregory, b. by Clarkson --- 1
Hancock, b. by Rowley --- 1
Byes --- 0
Total --- 26

Saturday 22 February 1840

The Colonist

DEPARTURES.

February 19. Medway, ship, 450 tons, Griffin, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Capt. Kennedy and lady, Mrs. Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and

three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ransome, Dr. Hampden, Messrs. Webber, Severn, Scott, R. and J. Marshall, and Master Robinson; also three invalids of H. M. S Alligator.

Monday 24 February 1840

The Sydney Herald

The Medway, which sailed for London some few days since, put back on Saturday last, leaky ; she had proceeded about two hundred miles, when it was found she made so much water that necessarily obliged her to put back. We understand she leaks twenty-eight inches during the hour.

Saturday 14 March 1840

Commercial Journal and Advertiser

ADVERTISEMENT

HOYLE !— It is understood, that this un-feeling individual, whose loose and im-moral habits, have heretofore drawn on him the merited censure of our community, is still annoying the respectable family on whom he brought such misery. Mr. George, the head of the family is understood to be an industrious honest man, but excited by Hoyle's immorality with a certain member of his family. Is this the Hoyle who was bound to England in the Medway ?— [It is the very same unprincipled vagabond (of cricket playing and other notoriety). How does he stand with his late employer (Liddington) and where did he get the money to pay his passage home?

Tuesday 14 April 1840

Australasian Chronicle

Eliza Lyons appeared on summons to answer the charge of Ann George, of abusing and threatening her. Defendant stated that she had gone into complainant's yard for the purpose of getting back some fowls belonging to her that had strayed there, when Mrs. George ordered her out, and called her ill names; and further, that she was the Mrs. George who had figured lately before the

public as the paramour of the late Inspector Hoyle.

The magistrate thinking it only a woman's quarrel, dismissed the defendant, on her agreeing to pay the costs.

Tuesday 29 September 1840

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser

Cricket.

Yesterday the residents in the vicinity of Hyde Park were favoured by a visit from a rather numerous attendance of spectators, who were attracted thither to witness the first match of the season at the manly and elegant game of cricket, than which, none of the sports of the field can be played at with greater advantage, for whilst the exercise it affords is beneficial to the frame, every cast of the ball illustrates to the youthful player the extreme caution with which the batsman must act to keep his then elevated position, and to keep in will not be sufficient, if he wishes to be a winner at the conclusion, but that he shall also succeed in making a certain number of well directed strokes, despite the watchfulness of his opponents. In fact, nearly every move-movement in the game of cricket, can be made to illustrate forcibly the great play of life - to win or lose, 'to be or not be ;' and as the player, would gain either point, so must he watch equally close the ball, the bowler, and the scouts - " long hit - point - slip - leg," &c. The match yesterday was merely a trial match between two elevens of the Australian Club, the one side headed by "Mount Clarkson," famous in the annals of Australian cricketing for his style of 'sendin' 'em," especially the "gooblers," and was opposed and beaten by their friendly rivals, lead by a Mr. Davis. The day was particularly fine, and the playing is said to have convinced the lookers on that the Australians are still themselves. The following particulars have been kindly furnished us by Mr. Driver, who in matters of detail relating to this fine game, is

considered a preferable authority to Hoyle. -
Correspondent.

Saturday 7 November 1840

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

[written by AWH]

News of the Day.

ASSAULT.-A gentleman named Hanny, a physician, on Thursday last preferred a charge of assault against Mr. Henry Peckham, grocer, of York-street. Mr. Peckham had been apprehended on Warrant, about a week previous to the investigation into the case, but owing to the severe injuries the doctor had received, he was un-able to appear to prosecute. From the evidence of Dr. Hanny, it appears that, he went (at Mr. Peckham's solicitation) to his house; after going up stairs, Mr. P., with a view as the doctor said, during his examination to keep him in play; showed him a number of things in the room, and afterwards invited him to take a glass of gin and water. An opiate he thought had been administered to him in the liquor, as it deprived him of all feeling. His son was with him when he first went to Mr. Peckham's, but he was sent away on some frivolous pretence before the assault complained of was committed. Mr. Peckham had been known to him for upwards of eighteen years, and he remembered when he absconded from the firm of Smith, Payne and Smith, of London, fifteen years ago; he received from Mr. Peckham a number of Bills of Exchange, which he still retained in his possession; one of these bills had been presented by him to Mr Peckham for the sum of thirty pounds odd; when he went into Mr. Peckham's house, he was quite sober, after he had drunk the gin and water he became insensible, but he recollected Peckham dragging him out of the room, and kicking him on the face, and other parts of his body; he was afterwards dragged down stairs by one of Peckham's shop men, and thrown outside the door, the stairs and part of the shop were covered with blood,

which had exuded from the wounds that had been inflicted by Peckham upon his person; he had before this occurrence, had frequent interviews with Peckham, and on one occasion when they were together (in private) at the Royal Exchange Coffee Rooms, in Bridge-street, Peckham had offered to give him forty pounds cash and a carriage not to expose him. He had remonstrated with Peckham before this for his apparent desire to cheat him of his money. Since his arrival in the Colony he (witness) had been living on the money he brought with him from England. His wife and three children were at the Cape of Good Hope, and he had been instructed by Peckham's debtors in London to make enquiry into his conduct, from the circumstance of noticing in the Sydney newspapers Mr Peckham's name. On one occasion he had met Mr. Peckham in Sussex-street, but was not then warned never to trouble him, on the contrary, an interview to arrange affairs was appointed by Peckham, and on calling according to that appointment was received civilly. Mr. Rogers who appeared for Mr. Peckham. cross-examined the witness at great length, but nothing could be elicited from him to sha[k]e his previous statement. Dr. Hanny (the prosecutor) was the only witness examined. Mr. Peckham was committed for trial, but afterwards allowed bail. Intense interest was apparent in most of the spectators during the investigation. Mr. Windeyer and Captain Innes were the magistrates on the Bench.

Monday 9 November 1840

*The Sydney Monitor and
Commercial Advertiser*

Mr. Henry Peckham.

'Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.

'TO THE EDITOR OF THE

Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser.

Sir.-Great offence appears to have been given by my reporting the case of assault, preferred against Mr. Peckham, of York street. by

Dr. Hanny; and as some insinuations, and I may add ungentlemanly expressions, escaped from Mr. P. concerning the report on Saturday last, I have thought it advisable to make a few observations which in my former report were withheld, con-considering that after so many days had elapsed since the commission of the assault, that Dr. Hanny might not have gone into the case, but that an amicable arrangement might have taken place. The severe injuries Dr. Hanny received pre-vented his attendance at the police office for upwards of a week, and on the Monday previous to Peckham's committal, it had been intimated to me that the case was about to be investigated at the police office. I did not attend purposely to report the case on that day, not having noticed it on the list, "nor was I actuated by any private feeling" against Mr. P.. to whom, if I mistake not, I never spoke until Saturday last. Dr. Hanny was also an entire stranger to me, and from his appearance I conceived that a most brutal assault had been committed upon him. I did not hand in the report until Friday afternoon, having some business on hand which prevented my attending the office. Several persons expressed their surprise at its not being published(sic) on Friday morning. On Saturday morning, when in company with a gentleman, standing at the corner of Market and York-streets, Peckham came from his own residence, and addressing the gentleman remarked that he had given instructions to his Solicitor to commence an action against the Monitor newspaper for reporting a case in that morning's publication which did not state one word of truth in it. He observed that if he knew the party that had written the paragraph the only way he should adopt, would be to chastise him with a whip, for he must be a d--d scoundrel to write such a falsehood. In reply to these bullying remarks I said that it was I who wrote the paragraph, and could, and would vouch for the truth of that, which appeared to have given so much offence to him, and that I had withheld a great

many circumstances(sic) connected with the transaction, and which had been given in evidence in a public Court by Dr. Hanny. I did not in my former account say "that the Doctor (on his oath) swore that he, (Peckham) had robbed him of a horse when in England," and that he "had known him to be guilty of perjury." This I withheld, thinking the expressions escaped from Dr. Hanny's lips, when he was suffering under severe illness, and great apparent mental excitement. I was not in the slightest manner intimidated by Mr. P's. bouncing expressions, (I might have added, threats.) and when afterwards speaking of the circumstance at the Police Office, I gently hinted to Mr. P., that there was a rule laid down in the Monitor department, that generally corrected bragadacios. These things, when coming in contact with a man's conscience, to say nothing of the shoulders of a person, generally bring them to a sense of feeling. Mr. P. likewise observed that it had been by my advice that Mr. Cave's bail was objected to by Dr. Hanny; I did not speak to the Dr. on the subject, having always entertained a friendly feeling towards Mr. C.. and did not interfere in any manner in the matters concerning Mr. P's. bondsmen. I am induced to make these observations from the circumstance of Mr. Peckham having said that the person who wrote the article alluded to, was actuated to do so from a private and interested feeling. I again assert that I was not biassed by any party; and what was inserted in the Sydney Monitor of Saturday last, came out in evidence during the investigation at the Police Office, on the Thurs-day previous. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A WILLIAM HOYLES,
 Reporter to the Sydney Monitor.
 Saturday, November 7

Wednesday 7 April 1841

The Sydney Herald

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENSUS.— It appears that there is an opinion very prevalent that the labours at the

Police Office in making up the final result of the Census for the town and district of Sydney will be completed in a few days, but this is not the case, as it will require at least six weeks to complete the compilation so as to show the final results. In order to prove that this is the case we subjoin a copy of the heading of the Census form C., which embraces only about one fourth of the work to be done :—

Number of return. Name of establishment. Number of males and females respectively, age; under two, two and under seven, seven and under fourteen, fourteen and under twenty-one, twenty-one and under forty-five, forty-five and under sixty, sixty and upwards. Married or single ; married, single. Civil condition: born in the colony, arrived free, other free persons, holding tickets of leave, in government employment, in private assignment. Religion: Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, other Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, Jews, Mahomedans and Pagans. Occupation: landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional persons, shopkeepers and other retail dealers, mechanics and artificers, shepherds and others in the care of sheep, gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture; domestic servants, all other persons not included in the foregoing classes. Totals: males females, general totals. Houses: stone or brick, wood, total; finished, unfinished, inhabited, uninhabited." Each sheet contains twenty houses, and after each sheet has been filled and the columns summed up, the results copied into another sheet, and the total for each district is ultimately entered on the final abstract sheet. There are three clerks, Messrs. Garnsey, Hoyle, and Caldwell, under Captain Innes, employed in the compilation from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. every lawful day. The abstracts from the parishes of St Phillip, and St. James have been completed, and those of St Andrew and Alexandria are in hand.

Saturday 29 January 1842

The Sydney Herald

CAUTION.

IF ALEXANDER HOYLE, late Reporter, does not return the black Horse that be hired from me on Tuesday evening last, the 25th instant, to go to Lackey's, on the Dog-trap road, and to return the next day, I shall apply to the Bench of Magistrates for a warrant for his apprehension to-morrow.

T. JOHNSON.

Livery Stables, Clarence-street.

Wednesday 2 February 1842

The Sydney Herald

To the Editors of the Sydney Herald.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense"

GENTLEMEN,- In, your publication of Saturday last, an advertisement appears, signed " T. Johnson," and headed, " Caution" , wherein it is endeavoured to be insinuated that there was a doubt (on the mind of the advertiser) that an improper use' was about to be made of the horse, as he (the advertiser) states was hired by me to proceed to Lacky's, and to return the next day.

Were I, Gentlemen, to stoop to explain the business I was despatched upon, I should be forgetting myself as a man; or was I inclined to reply to the tenour of the scurrilous caution alluded to, several columns of your valuable paper (likely) would be taken up, which can be briefly explained in a few words. .

It is true that the horse was with me on the Dog-trap Road, and other places, and returned to Sydney with me at two o'clock on Thursday morning last; since which period, until the time he was forwarded to the livery stables in York street, the greatest care and attention was paid to the animal, who never left the stable (at one of the principal inns in Sydney) after coming off the journey for which he was originally hired, until early on Saturday morning last, the whole of which expenses will be paid by me.

I am the more induced to notice the caution, knowing, as I am credibly informed, it has pro-

ceeded from a vindictive motive, with the view of injuring my prospects in the Colony, as also to degrade me in the opinion of those whose friendship I value.

As the matter will likely be brought before one of the higher tribunals in the Colony for adjudication, I shall abstain for the present from saying more. Suffice [it to] say, that when the case is brought on [....] hearing in the proper quarter, justice will [be] fairly awarded without fear or partiality.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
A. WILLIAM HOYLE.

Sydney, January 31.

Monday 12 September 1842

The Sydney Morning Herald

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.
PROOF OF CLAIM.

In the estate of Patrick Grant, a second meeting: R. C. Gordon, £40 4s. 9d.; John Stewart, £39 13s. 1d.; Jeremiah Callaghan, £32 15s. 10d.; A. W. Hoyle, £22 5s.; S. A. Bryant, £33; Robert Kibble, £16 10s.; P. W. Mallon, £25 3s. 6d.; G. W. Evans, £45 5s. 3d.; E. Broadhurst, Esq., £15; H. Briggs, £10 0s. 6d.; H. Hayes, £10; J. Davidson, £35; Saul Lyons, £20 14s. 9d.

Wednesday 14 September 1842

The Australian

INSOLVENT COURT.— Friday, Sept 9.

CLAIMS PROVED.....

In the estate of Patrick Grant, a second Meeting. R. C. Gordon, £40 4s. 9d.; John Stewart, £39 13s. 1d.; Jeremiah Callaghan, £32 15s. 10d.; A. W. Hoyle, £22 5s.; Bryant and Co., £33; Robert Kibble, £16 10s.; P. W. Mallon, £25 3s. 6d.; G. W. Evans, £45 5s. 3d.; E. Broadhurst, £15; H. Briggs, £10 6s.; H. Hayes, £10; J. Davidson, £35; Samuel Lyons, £20 14s. 9d. -In the estate of Thomas Robinson, a second Meeting. T. A. Bryant and Co., £1G 19s. 4d.; William Jones, £75 15s.; L. Iredale, £3

9s. 1d.; Pickering and Lucas, £28 19s. 3d.; Hugh Nolnn, £14; William Barnett, £15 1s. 5d.; J. Manton, £13 2s. 6d.; J. E. Elliott, £5; Henry Gordon, £7 1s.; John Wnkely, £1 5 1 7s. 6d.; William Soole, £2 17s.; William Ford, £50.

Wednesday 14 September 1842

The Sydney Morning Herald

CITY OF SYDNEY CITIZENS LISTS -Notice is hereby given, that the Citizen Lists for the respective Wards of the City of Sydney are open to perusal between the hours of ten and four o'clock, every day, (Sundays excepted) until the 15th September instant, at the following places, in conformity to the Act of Council 6 Victoria, No 3, section 15:- Gipps Ward, John Gardiner Austin, collector Mrs Montgomery's, Prince street, near Church Hill, Bourke's Ward, Alexander Wm. Hoyle, collector, Pavilion of Arts, Hyde Park. Brisbane Ward, John Peck, collector, No 2, Phillip Street, Macquarie Ward, Francis Lowe, collector, Pavillion of Arts, Hyde Park, Cook's Ward, James Matthew Cashman, collector, Council Office, Macquarie street, Phillip's Ward William Currrey, collector, the office of the Clerk of the Corn Market, Campbell street- Yesterday's Government Gazette

Tuesday 7 March 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

CAUTION.

THE Public (and especially an ex-police inspector, residing in Barrack Lane) are hereby cautioned against harbouring my wife, Anne George, recently become free, and who on that occasion, and without any provocation, abandoned her home and four children, and is now supposed to be living with the gallant alluded to, who first caused a separation and consequent destruction to my family, and of which the public were apprised upwards of three years ago. For any debts she may contract after this notice, I will not hold myself accountable: parties giving her credit will do so at their risk.

JOHN GEORGE. Market Wharf, March 6.

Wednesday 22 March 1843*The Sydney Morning Herald*

CAUTION.

THE Public (and especially an ex-police inspector, residing in Barrack Lane) are hereby cautioned against harbouring my wife, Ann George, recently become free, and who on that, occasion, and without any provocation, abandoned her home and four children, and is now supposed to be living with the gallant alluded to, who first caused a separation and consequent destruction to my family, and of which the public were apprised upwards of three years ago. For any debts she may contract after this notice, I will not hold myself accountable: parties giving her credit will do so at their risk.

JOHN GEORGE.

Market Wharf, March 6.

Wednesday 22 March 1843*The Sydney Morning Herald*

ELECTORAL LISTS- The following notice appears in yesterday's Government Gazettes. " The following persons have been appointed to assist the Chief Constables in completing the Electoral Lists in the undermentioned Police Districts, viz Police District of Sydney, beyond the Corporate limits of the City- Henry Goodlake Latham, John Price, John Fernhead, Richard Boyle Loane, John Gardiner Austin, Alexander William Hoyle, David Foley, John Sandes, Robert Murray, and Abraham Hearne. Police District of Penrith- Edward Kennedy. Police District of Windsor-John Cobcroft and Reuben Bullock."

Wednesday 22 March 1843*The Australian*

The following persons have been appointed to assist the Chief Constables in completing the Electoral Lists in the undermentioned Police Districts, viz.: Police District of Sydney, beyond the Corporate limits of the City— Henry Goodlake Latham, John Price, John Fernhead, Richard Boyle Loane, John Gardiner Austin, Alexander William Hoyle, David Boley,

John Sandes, Robert Murray, Abraham Hearne. Police District of Penrith—Edward Kennedy. Police District of Windsor—John Cobcroft, Reuben Bullock. —Go-vernment Gazette.

Wednesday 3 May 1843*The Sydney Morning Herald*

Advertisement

ALEXANDER WILLIAM HOYLE.

HAVING received several sums of money lately, for making out citizen, jury; and other lists, is requested to retire a Promissory Note, payment whereof has been so often applied for by, and promised to, John Moring, during the last three years, or other steps must be taken to recover payment thereof. The following is a copy of the same. " Sydney, 16th December, 1836. Two months after date I promise to pay to Mr. Francis Mitchell, or order, the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, value received, payable at No. 5, George-street, Sydney. A. W. HOYLE, 15, Liverpool -street East, Sydney."

Saturday 9 December 1843*Morning Chronicle*

The following estates were sequestrated on Thursday, viz.:-

Samuel Owens, of the Old Man's Water Hole, Moreton Bay, squatter. Debts, 1012l 6s. 5d. Assets-landed property, 100l; personal property, 50l ; outstanding debts, 698l 4s. 0½d. Balance deficiency, 164l 1s 4½d.

Alexander William Hoyle, of Kent-street, in the City of Sydney, writing clerk: Debts, 42l 15s. 8d. Assets-personal property, 7l 5s. ; outstanding debts, 22l 5s. 6d. Balance deficiency, 430l 0s. 3½d.

Saturday 9 December 1843*The Australian*

NEW INSOLVENTS. ,

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Samuel Owen, of the Old Man's Water Hole Moreton Bay, Squatter. Liabilities, £1012 5s. 5d. -assets — landed property,

£100, personal property, £50, outstanding debts £698 4s 0½d. Balance deficiency, -£164 1s. 4½d.

Alexander William Hoyle, Kent-street, Sydney, writing Clerk. Liabilities, £42 15s. 8d. ; assets—personal property, £7 5s . outstanding debts, £22 5s. Balance deficiency, £13 5s. 8d.

Tuesday 12 December 1843

*New South Wales
Government Gazette*

In the Insolvent Estate of Alexander William Hoyle, of Kent-street, Sydney, writing clerk.

WHEREAS the Estate of Alexander William Hoyle was, on the 9th December, 1843, placed under Sequestration in my hands, by order of His Honor Sir James Dowling, C. J, I hereby appoint a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Alexander William Hoyle to be holden at the Supreme Court House, Sydney, on Thursday, the 21st day of December next, to commence at 3, p.m., and end at 3.30, p.m., for proof of Debts, and election of a Trustee or Trustees, for the collection, administration, and distribution of the said Insolvent's Estate; and unless at the said Meeting it be shewn that the goods and effects of the Insolvent exceed £100, the Commissioner will summarily proceed to rank the Debts which shall be then proved, and will direct the proceeds to be distributed by the trustees accordingly,—
Dated this 9th day of December, 1843.

WILLIAM H. KERR,
4668 Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates

Wednesday 13 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

MEETING OF CREDITORS

The following is a list of all the meetings fixed up to this date, inclusive, extracted from the Minute Book of the Chief Clerk, in the office for Insolvent Estates.

N.B.-The figures denote the number of the meeting ; s. indicates a single meeting ; ad, shows that the meeting is an adjourned one ;

and sp points out such meetings as are special ; and except where otherwise stated the meetings will be held in Sydney....
Thursday, 21.- Horatio Nelson Carrington, s,; Donald Kennedy, s,; James Meadows, s. ; Edgar Hyland, s,; James Mohan, 2; James Macbeth, s. ; John Loveridge, s,; John Ogle, s,; William James Stuck, s,; Alexander William Hoyle, s.

Monday 18 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

The following is a list of all the meetings fixed up to this date inclusive, in which the numerals represent the sort of meetings : ad. denotes adjourned, sp. special, and s. single.

Thursday, 21.- Horatio Nelson Carrington, s, ; Donald Kennedy, s. ; James Meadows, s,; Edgar Hyland, s. ; James Mohan, 2; James Macbeth, s. ; John Loveridge, s. ; John Ogle, s. ; William James Stack, s. ; Alexander William Hoyle, s.

Thursday 21 December 1843

The Australian

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THIS DAY. DEC. 21.

H. N. Carrington, a single meeting at ten o'clock, D. Kennedy, at half-past ten. James Meadow, at eleven. Edgar Hyland, at half-past eleven. James Mohan, at noon. James Macbeth, at one. John Loveridge, at half-past one. John Ogle, at two. W. J. Stack, at half-past two. Alexander W. Hoyle, at three.

Thursday 21 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Before the Chief Commissioner.....

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Horatio Nelson Carrington, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

Donald Kennedy, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

James Meadows, a single meeting, at eleven.

Edgar Hyland, a single meeting at half-past eleven.

James Mohan, a second meeting, at noon.

James McBeth, a single meeting, at one.

John Loveridge, a single meeting, at half past one.

John Ogle, a single meeting, at two.

William James Stack, a single meeting, at half-past two.

Alexander William Hoyle, a single meeting, at three.

Friday 22 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

INSOLVENT COURT.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER

PROOF OF CLAIMS....

In the estate of Alexander A. W. Hoyle. a single meeting: J. Allward, £11 14s.; F. Mitchell, £8 5s.

Saturday 23 December 1843

The Australian

INSOLVENT COURT.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

THURSDAY, 21.—Before the Chief Commissioner.....

In the estate of Alexander A. W. **Hoyle**. a single meeting; J. Allward, £11 14s. ; F. Mitchell, £8 5s.

Thursday 28 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

SUPREME COURT. - Insolvency Business

WEDNESDAY

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice Burton.
CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTIES.

The following appointments of trustees were confirmed by the COURT upon the motion of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Estates.	Trustees
----------	----------

.....

Alexander Wm. Hoyle.....James Aylward.

Saturday 30 December 1843

The Sydney Morning Herald

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF ALEX-ANDER WILLIAM HOYLE.

(UNDER ACT OF COUNCIL 5 VICTORIA, NO. 17)

By order of the Trustee.

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, at Mr. Aylward's, the Scotch Thistle, George-street, THIS DAY, at half past twelve o'clock, at noon, A trunk and a quantity of wearing apparel. Terms cash.

December 30.

Saturday 2 March 1844

The Sydney Morning Herald

POLICE CASE- In yesterdays Herald there appeared among the cases on the list the name of A W Hoyle charged with attempt at rob-bery, for which he was discharged. Mr Hoyle has written us a letter by which it appears that a number of persons having determined to pu-nish a young man who had been making free with the names of respectable women deceived him respecting an assignation hustled him and smeared his face with treacle in revenge for which the party gave Mr Hoyle, who was near, but declares he had nothing to do with the transaction, into custody for attempting to rob him. As it is stated that further proceedings will arise out of the case, we decline inserting the letter.

Friday 11 October 1844

The Australian

SUPREME COURT— (Criminal

Side.) Thursday, Oct. 10.— Before his Honor Mr. Justice a'Beckett,

Charge of Embezzlement.— Alexander William Hoyle, clerk to Mr. Abraham Polack, auctioneer, of George-street, was charged before the sitting Magistrate at the Police Office, on Wednesday last, with embezzlement, by Mr. Walker, chemist and druggist, of King-street. The prisoner, was defended by Mr. Robert Johnson, and the case was dismissed.

Saturday 12 October 1844*The Australian*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Australian Daily Journal.
 Sir, — Will you contradict a paragraph which appeared in this morning's paper relative to a person named Alexander William Hoyle, stating that he is a clerk to Mr Abraham Polack, Auctioneer, of George street, as he is not a clerk in my establishment.

Your obedient servant,

A. POLACK. George street, Oct 11, 1844.

Wednesday 29 January 1845*The Australian*

POLICE OFFICE Tuesday, Jan. 28. Before His Worship the Mayor

William Ford was charged by one Alexander Hoyle with being illegally on his premises, on Saturday, about one o'clock. It appeared that there had been some notes of hand passed between the parties, and the defendant went to Hoyle to get them from him; Hoyle offered them, conditionally on receiving a receipt, when Ford attempted to snatch them away. Mr. Brennan appeared for the prisoner, and there being no evidence that the prisoner was on the premises illegally, the charge was dismissed. Each party, however, immediately proceeded to take out a summons for the other, to appear on the following day.

Thursday 30 January 1845*The Australian*

POLICE OFFICE— Wednesday, Jan. 29 Before- Mr. Stirling. Alexander William Hoyle was charged with embezzlement by a man named Ford, under the following circumstances : the defendant had received 8s. from Ford, to take out Court of Requests summonses against two men named Tomkins and Dimmitt, and afterwards he obtained 7s. 6d as a remuneration for agency, for having obtained a judgment against Dimmitt. The prosecutor afterwards found out that, not only had no judgment been obtained, but the summonses had never been taken out at all.

Mr. Brennan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Martin, from the Office of Messrs. Nichols and Williams, for the defendant. The case was prolonged and mystified by the legal contentions of these gentlemen for about an hour and a-half. Ultimately the magistrate decided that the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained, as Hoyle was acting only as agent to Ford, and not as his clerk or servant, and the instructions to act for him, were not given in writing. He however committed the defendant for trial, for obtaining money under false pretences, viz. : the sum of 7s. 6d. for services which he represented himself to have performed, not having done so. The Court adjourned at four o'clock, leaving several summons cases undetermined

Thursday 30 January 1845*The Sydney Morning Herald*

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES.- Alexander William Hoyle was also committed to take his trial for embezzling 7s 6d., which had been given to him by a man named William Ford for the purpose of taking out some summonses from the Court of Requests.

Saturday 1 February 1845*Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*

WEDNESDAY.-Alexander William Hoyle! This man of published notoriety, was charged before the presiding Magistrate Mr. Stirling, by William Ford, the owner of a few coasting crafts, with obtaining money under false pretences. The circumstances under which the fraud was committed was as follows:- Hoyle represented himself to Mr Ford, as a "Court of Requests agent" -- and Mr. F. engaged his services in the early part of December to take out summons for two parties who were indebted to him, placing in Hoyle's hands the necessary funds for their procurance. Mr. Ford through his business, having occasion to be absent from Sydney for a short time, on his return inquired of Hoyle as

to the result of the summonses, one of which he stated was heard and judgment entered, the other was still in abeyance; Hoyle then demanded from Mr. Ford remuneration for his services, which was immediately tendered. A few days subsequent Mr. Ford having received a hint, that "all was not right," applied at the Court of Requests Office, where he learned that summonses for the parties were neither obtained or applied for. He then re-appeared to Mr. Hoyle's domicile, situate in that popular locality Wallis'-lane about noon on Saturday, for an explanation, when Hoyle with becoming dignity gave him in charge of a constable for being "illegally on his promises." Mr. F. as a matter of course was placed in "durance," from whence he was bailed by his friends, until Monday, when he appeared before the Mayor and was discharged forthwith. The charge against Hoyle being fully substantiated, he was committed to take his trial.

Saturday 1 February 1845

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

LIBERTY of THE SUBJECT,-It would be difficult to find any spot in the British dominions, wherein the liberty of the subject is trampled on with greater impunity, than in New South Wales, from the lowest Jack in office up to her Majesty's representative, or as Sir Robert Peel would call him when attacking the Whigs, an "humble Official instrument;" neither does this penchant for petty tyranny separate from their habits after being kicked out, an instance of which in the case of Hoyle, as reported in another part of our paper; will justify our remarks-wherein he commands the services of an obsequious constable, and in the middle of the noon-day sends Mr. Ford, a most respectable man to the watch-house.

Monday 17 March 1845

The Sydney Morning Herald

QUARTER SESSIONS. THE Court of Quarter Sessions opened on Tuesday, 11th March, and adjourned on Saturday, 15th.

WEDNESDAY

Alexander William Hoyle, indicted for fraud, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months in Her Majesty's Gaol at Parramatta.

Saturday 28 February 1846

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

QUERY.-Will Mr. Miles acquaint us whether William Alexander Hoyle and old Tim Lane are to annoy our residence or those of the inhabitants of the city in taking the census?

Saturday, 7 March 1846

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

THE CENSUS.

WE have been inflicted with a view of the "Census" forms, now in process of completion through the City, and feel puzzled to account for the excess of ingenuity expended in rendering what might have been a simple series of queries, into a catechistical compound of absurdities. The result is, that instead of the householder being enabled to fill up the blanks in three cases out of four, the duty has devolved upon the collector. The labour of all parties concerned has thus been unduly taxed, and in all probability the result will be anything but satisfactory. During the week, rumours were afloat that the Commissioner had broken down; and it is beyond a doubt, but that some of the more intelligent and respectable amongst the body employed, either through becoming disgusted with Mr. Myles' insolence and arrogance, or nauseated with the onerous and offensive duties imposed, have resigned the gratuities (?) of their ballots-while again we find that some of the most depraved and abandoned characters with which our city

abounds, are selected as collectors. We know of one fellow, who after his rustication at "Moreton Bay," on his return to Sydney, was appointed Inspector in the Police. While in that situation he took advantage of an unfortunate female, making his rank subservient to his ends- debauched her, favoured by her position, she being a prisoner of the crown, tore up her domestic comforts by beguiling her from her husband and children, which so preyed on his (the husband's) mind, as to bring him to a premature grave. With this unhappy woman he now resides in a state of concubinage, while her children are scattered from the domestic hearth, heretofore rendered comfortable through the persevering industry of a good and an affectionate father.

Moreover, it is scarcely nine months since the individual to whom we allude, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, for a fraud on an individual named Ford, the owner of a craft that plies from hence to Wollongong, he having represented himself as an agent of the Court of Requests, through which means he swindled Mr. Ford out of 13s. 6d. and on this gentleman calling for his money, HOYLE (for that's the fellow's name) had influence enough to put him in the watch-house on pretence of being illegally on his premises. To follow this man through all his vagaries would be a task for which we confess our incompetency; and with whose crimes Mr. Myles, the Commissioner of Police, is fully cognizant, having been under his notice on a former occasion, wherein this bad man was appointed to a situation of trust. Yet did he, Mr. Myles, treat the complaint cavalierly, despising the representations made to him through the press, and continuing his protégée in the situation to which he had appointed him.

His imposition on Mr. Ford, is of a more recent date, as is also, his discharge from prison. Yet under the complication of crimes which renders his name obnoxious, is he, as if for the

purpose of insult, sent through the families of our fellow citizens as a collector to make that inquiry suggested by the census returns, disregardful of taste, or feeling- or yet of that sense of delicacy which should shield the inhabitants of such a city as we are proud to boast, from, the insult of so depraved an individual, visiting their residence under the authority of the Police Commissioner, as if any degradation was good enough for the inhabitants of the first City in the southern hemisphere.

Is there a deficiency of talent and integrity amongst our fellow citizens, or are there not numbers of respectable men -men unstained by crime, who would thank-fully receive the appointment of census collectors?

Has our Corporation no control in these matters, that they cannot by a proper representation put a stop to the iniquitous appointment by a stipendiary magistrate of such a fellow as HOYLE, with whom delicacy would be out of the question? Or is it that Mr. Myles' home security renders him invulnerable to the numerous representations made him on other subjects, as well as the one to which we now allude. Be this as it may, we are convinced that there are Members in the City Council, who, ere this, have had Hoyle's depravity of conduct under their notice ; and who expressed their disgust at the encouragement he received from the CHIEF! of the Police.

Saturday 2 January 1847

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

ACCORDING TO HOYLE - DISTRAINING FOR RENT

. -Mr. Thomas Owen, landlord of premises situate in Castlereagh-street, occupied by one Alex. Wm. HOYLE, conjointly with a female whose name did not transpire, but who was described by one of the witnesses as the chere amie of Alexander William, appeared on his bail to answer the information of the said Alexander William Hoyle, for threatening to

knock his head off. John Hamilton, a bailiff employed by Mr. Owen on the occasion, proved that, on Mr. Owen entering the house, he was attacked by the mysterious lady, who pounced on him like an infuriated tigress, and was digging her claws into his optics, when a redoubtable champion of female innocence, Mr. Alexander William Hoyle, who was seated at breakfast, bolted clean over the table to her assistance, demolishing in his aerial flight, eggs, toast, tea, and bread and butter, and scattering the cups and saucers in fragments over the apartments, and seizing poor Mr. Owen by the nape of the neck, assisted him to a somerset over the fence into the Queen's highway. Notwithstanding Alexander William's eloquent denunciation of the whole of the foregoing evidence, and solemn assurance of his ability to vitiate it by the conflicting testimony of the whole neighbourhood, the bench dismissed the information, with the intimation, that Hoyle would have another opportunity of producing the evidence he alluded to in the case against the witness Hamilton, against whom he had also complained as well as his principal, Mr. Owen. Hoyle politely thanked his worship for the hint, and left the office, breathing fire and smoke against all the landlords and bailiffs in existence, but especially against Mr. Thomas Owen, and his brawny hard-swearing assistant.

Saturday 9 January 1847

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

Distraining for Rent.-Not according to HOYLE, but according to OWEN.-Alexander Wm Hoyle, who appeared as prosecutor of Thomas Owen and his man Friday, one day last week, to complain of their assaulting him under the ostensible pretext of levying a distress warrant, appeared before Alderman Allen and Captain Innis, with his better half, whom he now acknowledged as Mistress Hoyle, although upon the former occasion, he repudiated the connubial connexion,

charged by Owen with committing an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon his person on the morning of Tuesday, week, the 20th of December. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, she, when Owen entered the house for the purpose of making a levy, followed by his assistant, he was seized by the sol-disant Mistress Hoyle, and capsized upon the pavement; Hoyle then rushed out, and seizing him by the nape of the neck, assisted him to a somerset over the palings into the street, where he lay bleeding and insensible for some time. When he recovered his senses, he read the warrant in front of the door, whereupon Hoyle threatened to break his head with a stick if he dared to enter the house again. Hoyle, in his defence, denied that any violence had been used towards Owen, either by himself or the female, and pronounced the whole statement a "tissue of falsehoods." Both Hoyle and his female partner were, however, committed for trial, but admitted to bail, themselves in the sums of £20 respectively, and two sureties in £40 each.

Tuesday 9 February 1847

The Australian

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Alexander Hoyle and Ann Hoyle, indicted for assaulting Thomas Owen, made application for the postponement of their trial, in consequence of the absence of a material witness. No opposition being offered the application was granted.

Wednesday 10 February 1847

Sydney Chronicle

Alexander Hoyle and Ann Hoyle, charged with an assault upon one Thomas Owen, and applied to postpone their trial upon the ground of the absence of witnesses material to their defence. The application was unopposed by the Crown Prosecutor, and was granted by the Court.

Wednesday 10 March 1847*The Sydney Morning Herald*

Alexander William Hoyle and Anne Hoyle were indicted for an assault upon one Thomas Owen. The Jury found the defendants guilty, but re-commended them to mercy, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of fifty shillings each, or to be imprisoned for three weeks.

Saturday 13 March 1847*The Australian*

Alexander William Hoyle, and Ann Hoyle, were found guilty of assaulting Thomas Owen; but recommended to mercy. They were sentenced to pay a fine, of 50s. each, or be imprisoned for three weeks.

Saturday 13 March 1847*Sydney Chronicle*

Alexander William Hoyle and Anne Boyle were indicted for an assault upon one Thomas Owen. The Jury found the defendants guilty, but recommended them to mercy, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of 50s. each, or to be imprisoned for three weeks.

Saturday 13 March 1847*Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*

Alexander William Hoyle and Ann Hoyle, for an assault on a bailiff, were sentenced to pay a fine of 50s. each, or go to gaol for 3 weeks they paid the fine and were discharged.

Friday 23rd of April 1847*Sydney Morning Herald*

COMMITTALS -Alexander William Hoyle, at one time an Inspector in the Sydney Police, was yesterday committed to take his trial for embezzling £10 10s., the property of a butcher named James Tare. According to the evidence Hoyle had been employed by Tare, to sue a person named Sells in the Court of Requests for £10, and received 10s to take out the summons; Hoyle afterwards saw Tare, and told him the number of the case against Sells. The prosecutor subsequently called at the

Court of Re-quests, when he ascertained that no such summons as Tare v. Sells had been issued. Hoyle having been called on for an explanation, admitted that he had been paid by Sells, but wanted time to repay the money. In consequence of his not keeping his appointment the police were set in motion. After committal, Hoyle was allowed bail in £80, with sureties in £40 each.

Saturday 24 April 1847*The Australian*

Alexander William Hoyle was also committed to take his trial for embezzling money received by him on account of Mr James Teare, pork-butcher, Pitt-street : he was allowed the usual bail — himself £80 and two sureties -£40 each.

Saturday 24 April 1847*Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer*

WEDNESDAY.

Embezzlement.-Alexander William Hoyle, whose games have rendered him so notorious of late, was charged by James Tear, butcher of Pitt street, with embezzling £10 10s. under the following circumstances :-Mr. Tear stated that he employed the prisoner to collect some money due to him from Mr. John Sells, boot and shoemaker, of George-street, on the 10th of February last; and, being indebted to him (Mr. Sells) in a trifling amount, he authorised him to take a bill for £10 payable six weeks after date, and the balance in cash. The prisoner did according to his instructions, receiving 15s. commission for negotiating between them from the prosecutor, with an understanding that he was to present the bill, and close the transaction, when it became due. In the month of March, prisoner brought Mr. Tear the note, which he said Mr. Sells was unable to pay, and recommended that a summons should be taken out for him in the Court of Requests. Mr. Tear then, gave him 9s. which he represented were the costs for filing the plaint, and when the time arrived he

attended to ascertain the issue of the case, when he met the prisoner there who told him the number of the case was 205, and he would attend to it for him. On making enquiry at the Court of Re-quests Office Mr. Tear found that no such case as his had been entered, and he subsequently ascertained from Mr. Sells that the money had been paid to the prisoner by Mr. Sells on the 10th instant. The prisoner stated in his defence, that he did not deny having received the money, and he had called on Mr. Tear with the intention of paying it, but, finding him busily engaged in his shop, he postponed doing so to a more convenient opportunity. Since then he had been in a position to pay it (and was so then) but Mr Tear had never applied to him. Mr Tear said that the prisoner had changed his residence and was not to be found. He was remanded for the production of the promissory note for £10, which Mrs. Sells received on payment of the amount; but which she said she could not undertake to produce as she usually destroyed such documents.

Saturday 8 May 1847

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

Alexander William Hoyle (c. f.) indicted for embezzlement of £10, was on very clear evidence convicted, and having, in March, 1845, been tried for fraud and sentenced to 6 months hard labour in the gaol at Parramatta, he was now sentenced to be kept to hard labour in Sydney gaol for 2 years.

Saturday 8 May 1847

Sydney Chronicle

Alexander William Hoyle was found guilty of embezzling £11, from T. Tare, of Pitt-street, pork butcher, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years in Sydney gaol.

Tuesday 11 May 1847

The Australian

Alexander William Hoyle was indicted for embezzling £11, from T. Teare, of Pitt-street, pork butcher—guilty, and sentenced to two years in Sydney Gaol, with hard labour.

Monday 24 March 1851

Sydney Morning Herald

SUSPICION OF STEALING FOWLS.-Between 11 and 12 on Friday night, Constable Twitchet apprehended a girl of about 12 years of age, who gave her name Maria Hoyle, carrying a fowl under each arm. Suspecting that they had been stolen, he took her and them into custody, producing the whole before the Bench on Saturday morning. The prisoner failing to account satisfactorily for her possession of the birds, she was remanded until to-day.

Monday 24 March 1851

Empire

POLICE OFFICE.-SATURDAY.

Before His Worship the Mayor and the Police Magistrate.

The business this morning was unusually light. Not a single case appeared on the summons list and even the drunkards mustered in small force. A little girl named Maria Hoyle, respectably dressed, was brought up on a charge of stealing two fowls at a late hour last night. The fowls were identified by the owner. On being questioned by the magistrate, the child said she could neither write nor read, and never went to church.

The Bench were at a loss how to dispose of the case, but remanded the child until Monday, and gave instructions that her parents should be summoned to attend.

Just as the Court adjourned, Mr. Hoyle appeared in answer to the magistrate's observations on the disgraceful neglect of all moral training, which was apparent from the child's answers, he said that the child was not his, though she lived in his house and went by his name.

Mr. Dowling, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself, sir."
The case stands over.

Tuesday 25 March 1851

The Sydney Morning Herald

PRISONERS DISCHARGED. - Maria Hoyle, charged with stealing two fowls, and William Peters, charged with stealing sundry articles from Murray's public house, where he was temporarily employed as kitchen servant, were yesterday discharged from custody for want of evidence. A second charge of a similar nature was preferred against Peter, by a publican named Hutchinson, through which, also, he slipped from the same cause.

Tuesday 25 March 1851

Empire

POLICE OFFICE.-SATURDAY. Before his "Worship the Mayor, J. R. Wilshire, Esq., and the Police Magistrate. Maria Hoyle, a child of tender years, remanded on a charge of stealing two fowls, was this morning discharged, (under the Juvenile Offenders' Act), on condition of Mr. Hoyle, her supposed father, entering into recognizances for her good behaviour.

Wednesday 29 October 1851

Sydney Morning Herald

MR YOUNG'S ELECTION.

General Committee.

[followed by long list of names, including]

..... A. W. Hoyle

With power to add to their number.

CHARLES THROSBY,

Honorary Secretary.

October 28,

Thursday 6 November 1851

Freeman's Journal

MR YOUNG'S ELECTION.—

General Committee._

[followed by long list of names, including]

..... A. W. Hoyle

With power to add to their number.

CHARLES THROSBY,
Honorary Secretary.
October 28.

Friday 7 November 1851

The Sydney Morning Herald

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

MR. COUNCILLOR ROBERTS.

WE respectfully request you will allow yourself to be placed in Nomination as one of the Candidates at the ensuing Election of Aldermen for the City Council, hereby promising to use our exertions to secure your return.

[followed by a (very) long list of names, including]

..... A. W. Hoyle

Castlereagh and Liverpool streets,
5th November, 1851,

GENTLEMAN,-In responding to the above invitation to become a candidate for one of the vacancies for Aldermen, I am anxious to express my gratitude to my fellow-citizens for their desire to place me in a position in which(if elected) no exertions on my part shall be wanting to the fulfilment of every duty connected with this office, combined with a fixed determination to improve my native city, at the least cost. And I can assure you that I shall continue to urge upon our Government the absolute necessity and justice of granting an extensive endowment to that end.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Saturday 8 November 1851

*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

MR YOUNG'S ELECTION.—

General Committee._

[followed by long list of names, including]

..... A. W. Hoyle

With power to add to their number.

CHARLES THROSBY, Jun.

Honorary Secretary.

October 28.

Thursday 13 November 1851*Freeman's Journal*

MR YOUNG'S ELECTION.—

General Committee._

[followed by long list of names, including]..... A. W. Hoyle

With power to add to their number.

CHARLES THROSBY,

Honorary Secretary.

October 28.

Saturday 15 November 1851*Bell's Life in Sydney and
Sporting Reviewer*

MR YOUNG'S ELECTION.—

General Committee._

[followed by long list of names, including]..... A. W. Hoyle

With power to add to their number.

CHARLES THROSBY, Jun.

Honorary Secretary.

October 28.

Monday 22 March 1852*The Sydney Morning Herald*

COMMITTALS -Alexander William Hoyle was on Saturday committed to take his trial on the oath of one Connor McGuire, for having stolen from him a purse containing one £5 note and 9s in silver. The prosecutor and the accused did stand towards each other in the relation of McGuire landlord, and Hoyle tenant -whether they do now appears to be matter of dispute, proceedings have been taken by McGuire against Hoyle under Brewster's Small Tenements Act; on Wednesday last (as McGuire alleges) he was passing the house, when Hoyle called to him that he would pay the rent due, 14s, if he could give him change for a note, he went up to the door for the purpose, and while in the act of drawing back the ring of his purse, Hoyle snatched it out of his hand and shut the door in his face, the purse then contained one £5 note and 9s in silver. Bail was allowed in £80, with two sureties in £40 each.

Monday 22 March 1852*Empire*

(Before Alderman Egan)

COMMITTALS -Alexander William Hoyle was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, on the charge, of stealing a purse, containing a £5 note and nine shillings in silver, the property of Connor McGuire.

The prosecutor and defendant in this case have lately acquired an unenviable notoriety by the frequency of their visits to the Police office.

Hoyle is a tenant of McGuire's, who has strenuously endeavoured to get him off the premises but hitherto without effect.

Some short time ago, Hoyle summoned McGuire for a breach of the peace for threatening to decapitate him with an axe, and McGuire was bound to the peace.

Since then McGuire filed a bill against Hoyle for perjury arising out of the breach of the peace case.

McGuire had also instituted proceedings against his adversary, under the Tenement Act, and yet in the face of all this bitter animosity, he swore on Saturday that he bore no ill-will towards Hoyle.

It appeared from the evidence, that on Wednesday last, McGuire asked Hoyle several times to pay the rent due, amounting to a few shillings, Hoyle replied that as the matter was about to be brought before the notice of a Court of Justice, he objected to pay the amount claimed until ordered to do so by a competent jurisdiction.

McGuire swore most positively, that about six o'clock on the same afternoon, Hoyle called him to his house with the ostensible purpose of paying the rent, and asked if he could change a £1 note.

McGuire replied in the affirmative, and pulled out his purse for the purpose of giving the required change, when Hoyle snatched the purse from him, and slammed to the door in his face.

Mr. Cory, who conducted the prosecution, insisted that a prima facie case was made out. Mr. Little, for the 'defendant,' entertained a very different opinion, and submitted to the bench if it was at all reasonable to suppose that such a matter had occurred, as sworn to by the prosecutor.

It was true that the prosecutor had chosen an excellent time to suit his own purpose, when no person, (as he swore) was present, yet it was not even apparent that the defendant could be aware that the purse contained the amount sworn to, viz., a £5 note, and nine shillings.

The case was postponed until Friday, and again until Saturday, as the Alderman intimated his intention of sifting the matter to the bottom.

Several witnesses were called, not to the transaction, but to the words used by the prosecutor when he first publicly spoke of the robbery. On Saturday,

Alderman Egan said, that surrounded as the case was, with all manner of difficulties - he might say with all manner of improbabilities, - still he would not take it upon himself to brand the prosecutor with the stigma of perjury. Undoubtedly a Jury would justly decide the relative merits of the case, if indeed, the Attorney-General deemed it a proper case to bring before the decision of a jury.

The defendant was committed for trial, at the next Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed, himself in £80., and two sureties in £40 each.

Wednesday 16 June 1852

Empire

QUARTER SESSIONS. TUESDAY.

(Before the Chairman, R. Rowan, Esq., and Dr Mitchell, J.P.)

Alexander William Hoyle, was indicted for stealing a purse containing; one £5 note and 9s. in silver, from the person of one Connor McGuire, of the South Head Road, on Tue 17th March last. Verdict, not guilty. The prisoner was discharged. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Archibald Little.

Thursday 17 June 1852

Sydney Morning Herald

SYDNEY ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

BEFORE, the Chairman, and Messrs. Rowand Ronald and James Mitchell, J.P.'s.

The-Crown Prosecutor conducted, the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

Alexander William Hoyle, agent, was indicted for stealing from the person of one Connor McGuire a five pound note, a purse, and some silver, his property. The Jury retired for about an hour, and on their return into Court delivered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged. Mr. Little appeared for the defence.

Thursday 4 November 1852

Sydney Morning Herald

TENEMENT ACT.-A case under this Act came on before Alderman Egan and the Police Magistrate, on Tuesday, and concluded yesterday, in which Mrs. Titterton sought to recover possession of a tenement in George-street, of which she is the owner, but which he overheld and refused to give up. The complainant's case was conducted by Mr. W. Roberts, and the defence by Mr. Brennan. The premises were originally taken in 1848, on a weekly tenancy at a rental of 7s. ; which rent has subsequently at different times been raised to 17s. a week. Mr. Brennan objected that the notice to quit served by complainant upon his client was insufficient, because that it did not set out the nature of the tenancy, whether weekly or otherwise : this being bad, would render all subsequent proceedings null; secondly, that at the expiration of the term of notice, no demand was made for the surrender of the premises; and, thirdly, that admitting the original taking at 7s. a week to be a weekly tenancy, there was no evidence that the tenancy at 17s. was a continuation of the old for, all that appeared it may then have been agreed upon by Titterton to let, and by Cotter to take, the premises annually, or for any other term. The weekly payment of the

rent he admitted was fully proved, but not the nature of the tenancy. On these grounds, the information, he contended, ought to be dismissed. Their worships held that the notice to quit was a sufficient notice to terminate a weekly tenancy ; that although perhaps it were more advisable in such cases to demand possession on the expiration of the notice to quit, yet that as it was not required by the Act. they could not look upon it as in-dispensable; but with regard to the third objection there was nothing to show that the present holding was under the original taking, with merely an advanced rent, and therefore were of opinion that the case was not sufficiently made out. The complaint was there-fore dismissed.-In the case of Sarah Doran against A. W. Hoyle, to recover possession of a tenement in Castlereagh-street, an order was made to give complainant possession in three days. A like order was made in a case Rodd v. Cooper, in respect to a tenement in Castlereagh-street.

Friday 3 December 1852

The Sydney Morning Herald
VIOLENT ASSAULT. - Alexander William Hoyle was on Tuesday evening given into the custody of police sergeant Smith, for having violently assaulted a girl named Maria George, on Wednesday, was brought before Alderman Egan, who, after taking the evidence of the girl and her mother, remanded the prisoner for the evidence of Dr Douglass. Yesterday the Doctor gave his evidence, and Hoyle was committed to take his trial for the offence at the Quarter Sessions. Ann George, the mother of the girl, deposed that for some time past she had been living with prisoner; on Tuesday evening she sent her daughter on a message, who on her return was met by the prisoner at the door; he struck her a violent blow on the eye, from the effects of which she fell, and when down he kicked her on the breast or side, after which she lay for a long time insensible; she thought her daughter was killed, called a policeman and gave prisoner into custody. The girl, Maria George, aged

thirteen gave evidence to the same effect. In cross-examination Hoyle endeavoured to show that the girl was impudent to him; she however denied having spoken at all, either good or bad. He admitted having given her a slap or a push, but denied the kicking part of the charge. Bail was allowed-£80, with two sureties in £40 each.

Friday 3 December 1852

Empire

ASSAULT.--Michael[sic] Hoyle was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions, for a violent assault on a girl, his step-daughter. Bail was allowed, himself in £80 and two sureties in £40 each.

Wednesday 15 December 1852

Empire

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

TUESDAY.

(Before the Chairman, and Ronald Rowan, Esq. J.P.)

...Alexander William Hoyle was indicted for unlawfully and malicious assaulting one Maria George, a girl about thirteen years of age.

A second count charged him with a common assault on the same person.

Verdict- Guilty on the second count ; sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Thursday 19 May 1853

Empire

Ann George, a witness in the case of Simpkins, not appearing when called upon, her recognizances were ordered to be entreated by the Court.

Thursday 9 February 1854

The Sydney Morning Herald

THE ROBBERY AT THE PLOUGH INN.-Two persons named William Alexander Hoyle and Henry Parker, were apprehended by warrant yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being the

parties who on the evening of the previous day, robbed Mr. Hickey, the landlord of the Plough Inn," on the Parramatta Road, of £40

Friday 10 February 1854

Empire

SYDNEY POLICE COURT.- (THURSDAY.) (Before the Police Magistrate, Benjamin Darley, George Allen, George Hill, and Charles Kemp, Esquires.)

.....

ATTEMPTING TO COMPOUND A FELONY.- Henry Parker, Alexander William Hoyle, and Phillip Burgin, were placed in the dock, charged with conspiring to compound a felony. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Richard Johnson appeared on behalf of the defendants. The circumstances were briefly as follows:- Thomas Hickey, a publican residing on the Parramatta-road, stated that on Monday last some persons who came to his house in a spring cart, went away leaving the vehicle behind them, after stealing from the place a sum of money amounting to upwards of £40. Information of the robbery was given to the Police, and the vehicle was ordered to be kept by Hickey in safe custody. On Wednesday morning the two defendants, Hoyle and Parker went to Hickey's, and the latter stated that he thought the party who had left the chaise was a respectable man, and offered to reimburse Hickey the amount he had lost, on condition of his re-leasing the horse and vehicle. Hoyle added, that he had seen a solicitor on the subject, and that the course was perfectly legal, and further said it would be better for Hickey to have his money and give the gig up, than that it should be sold, and the proceeds handed over to the Government, to which case he would be a decided loser. The parties then agreed to meet at Mr. Burgin's house the "Seven Stars," in Castlereagh-street, in the afternoon, and having previously seen an attorney, the money was to be paid over to Hickey. Previously to keeping his appointment, Hickey went to Mr. McLearn, and having mis-stated

the circumstances, Sergeant Connors was directed to accompany him to Burgin's house, and the three were taken into custody. In cross-examination, it was elicited that Hickey was in the habit of drinking, and that the offers made by Hoyle and Parker had reference only to the release of the horse and vehicle, and were not intended as a bribe to influence Hickey's proceeding in reference to the robbery committed previously. After a lengthy investigation, the three defendants were discharged from custody

Wednesday 15 August 1855

Empire

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.-TUESDAY.

(Before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Mort.)

Alexander William Hoyle was charged with stealing; the prisoner was committed for trial on Monday, on a charge of stealing a gun, some jewellery, and a quantity of wearing apparel from the house of Lewis Samuel, J. P., at Newtown; on being taken to the watch-house; and searched by Sergeant Robinson, a pawn ticket was found upon him for a pair of trousers, pledged at Mr. Cockerell's pawnbroking establishment in Park-street; as information had been received by the police that on Wednesday last the house of William Straiter, of Botany, had been entered, and that clothing and other articles had been stolen, Mr. Straiter was sent for; he identified a handkerchief in which the trousers were wrapped, when pawned, but could not swear to the trousers; he also recognised as his property a pair of Wellington boots, which the prisoner was wearing; the value of the boots and the handkerchief together was 10s.; the pawnbroker, Cockerell, could not identify the prisoner, as the man who had pledged the trousers. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was committed for trial the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday 26 September 1855*Empire*

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.-

TUESDAY. (Before Alfred Checke, Esq., Chairman.)

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases: Alexander William Hoyle was indicted for stealing two pairs of shoes, and other articles, the property of William Straiter. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony, for three years.

Tuesday 2 October 1855*Empire*

STEALING FROM A DWELLING.

Alexander William Hoyle, an elderly man, of respectable appearance, and some years since an inspector in the Sydney Police, pleaded guilty to an indictment which charged him with stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel, some money, and different articles of jewellery, &c, the property of Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, and Mr. Abraham Lyons, from the residence of L. Samuel, Esq., at Newtown, on the 11th August last.

The prisoner (who was previously under a sentence of three years for another offence, from the last Court of Quarter Sessions,) was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol for the term of two years, such sentence to date from the expiration of his former one, namely, the 1st September, 1858.

Wednesday 13 April 1859*The Sydney Morning Herald*

Ann Hoyle was brought before the Bench by Sergeant Tant, who deposed that yesterday he found her running about Pitt Street, exclaiming that a somebody had murdered her child, and was pursuing her to kill her, believing her to be mad, took her into custody for protection. Ordered to give sureties for her good behaviour, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Wednesday 7 September 1859*Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal*

BATHURST QUARTER SESSION'S.

MONDAY — SEPTEMBER 5th, This Court was opened this morning before His Honour Judge Dowling. Mr. Chambers begged to intimate to the Court that he had received the appointment of Crown Prosecutor, but that he had left his commission at the Hotel at which he was staying he would, however, lay it before the Court before the business of the day was concluded. His Honor said he was perfectly satisfied that the statement made by Mr. Chambers was correct, and he had great pleasure in congratulating him upon his appointment, as he had no doubt from his previous career the appointment would prove beneficial to the country. OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES. W. Alexander Hoyle. was indicted for obtaining the sum of \$5 from Mr. M. Moore of the Running Stream, on the 1st of June, 1859, in exchange for a cheque upon the Bank of New South Wales, which the prisoner knew at the time was of no value. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was un-defended. The Crown Prosecutor briefly opened the case, and called Charles Hardy, who deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the 13th of June, and took from him a pocket-book containing four cheques, which he now produced: on taking the prisoner into custody he told him that he was charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. Moore. In reply to the prisoner, witness said "I know where you lived and where I apprehended you; your face was black, I had never seen you the worse for liquor" Michael Moore, innkeeper, at the Running Stream, deposed that he knew the prisoner ; saw him at his (Moore's) house about 3rd of June last, when he asked for change for a cheque; the change was given by Mrs. Moore, it consisted of five £1 notes; witness sent the cheque to the Bank at Mudgee, and did not see it again until it was in the hands of the police: the prisoner said he

was a surveyor, and had come to the neighbourhood for the purpose of making out a road at Cherry-tree hill; witness did not know the prisoner before that time, and did not ask him whose cheque it was, as from his respectable appearance, and from his saying that he was a surveyor and the drays were a head with his luggage and instruments, he thought it must be all right.

In reply to the prisoner: Your behavior on the whole was very good, but I did not like your conduct in reference to this matter; you did not appear to me to be very nervous. Charles David Wilkinson stated that he was a clerk in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney: he had seen the cheque now produced, it was signed J.M. Hoyle, and had been presented for payment at the Bank in Sydney, but there was no such name in the books, and after carefully looking through the books as far back as the year 1853, he had no hesitation in saying that there never been an account in that name. For his defence, the prisoner said he had received on intimation from a cousin of his, that certain amounts of money had been placed to his credit in London, in the Bank of New South Wales and the Oriental Bank, and had been forwarded to their establishments in this country, and upon the faith, of that letter he had drawn the cheque. Mr. Wilkinson was recalled, and said that no advices had been received from the Bank in England of any money paid in there, to the credit of the prisoner.

The prisoner called two witnesses, who, he said, had been subpoenaed, but they did not appear.

His Honor briefly summed up, and the Jury, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. Before sentence was passed, the Crown Prosecutor said that there were two other cases against the prisoner, one of which should have been tried in Bathurst, and the other at Mudgee; but as he had been found guilty in this case, he (the Crown Prosecutor) did not intend to proceed with the other two. Mr Hardy, C.C. of Mudgee, and Mr. McDonald,

D.C., of Bathurst, both bore testimony to the fact that the prisoner was a ticket-of-leave holder for the Bathurst district, and that he had been absent without permission.

Sentence: -Hard labour on the roads, or other public works of the Colony, for the period of five years.

Tuesday 3 January 1871

The Sydney Morning Herald

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Six drunkards were fined in the usual penalty. James Keaton, charged with being absent from the Australasian Packet without leave, was remanded until to-morrow. William Hoyle, on a charge of stealing a crimean shirt valued at 3s. was also remanded.

Tuesday 20 February 1872

Evening News

Police Courts, This Day

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

(Before the Mayor and Captain Soott, Meesrs. Evans, Kippax, Charlten, Heslet, and Lester)

'William F. Hoyles, under warrant, was brought before the court charged with unlawfully, by means of false pretences, obtained goods to the amount of £2 2s 6d, from John Way, with intent to defraud. Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday 21 February 1872

Sydney Morning Herald

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Heslet, Kippax, Evans, and Lester. Nineteen persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. for drunkenness, and one was fined 40s. for using obscene language.

William T. Hoyle was charged with having by a false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtained goods from John Way, of George-

street, boot and shoe dealer. Con-stable Ritchie apprehended the prisoner in execution of a warrant, and on searching him found pawn tickets representing three pairs of boots pledged on the 5th February to Margaret Rooney, and a pair of boots pledged on the 3rd to I. Himmelhoch. John Way deposed that on the 27th January prisoner ordered four pairs of boots to be made similar to boots previously made for Mr. Thomas Davis, of Brisbane Water, and that he would call for them in the course of the (then) next week; on the 3rd February he came for the boots; he said that they were not for himself, but for Mr. Davis, of Brisbane Water, in whose employ he was, and to whom the invoice was to be sent; Mr. Davis is a customer of wit-ness' ; believing his statement, witness delivered him then one pair, and then three pairs on the following Monday, when he also obtained a pair of slippers ; these goods amounted to £2 2s. 6d. ; subsequently received a letter from Mr. Davis, in consequence of which this prosecution was instituted. Thomas Davis, of Brisbane Water, ship-builder deposed that prisoner was in his service, but left about five weeks since; did not authorise him to procure goods of any kind from Mr. Way or any other person. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday 21 February 1872

Empire

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.—TUESDAY. Before the Mayor; and "Captain" Scott, Messrs. Evans, Kippar, Charlton, Healot, and Lester.) William F. Hoyles, under warrant was brought before the court charged with unlawfully, by means of false pretences, obtained goods to the amount of £2 2s. 6d, from John Way, with intent to defraud' Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Monday 26 February 1872

Empire

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS;—A Court of Quarter Sessions will be held this morning, before Judge Simpson.

William T. Hoyles, obtaining goods under false pretenses:

Monday 5 March 1872

The Sydney Morning Herald

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Saturday.

Before his Mr. District Court Judge Simpson. Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted for the Crown. FALSE PRETENCES. A man somewhat advanced in years, named W. T. Hoyles, was charged with having obtained a pair of boots and a pair of slippers with intent to defraud. The case was sustained for the Crown by John Ritchie (the apprehending constable), John Way, from whom the boots and slippers were unfairly obtained; Maurice Welsh, a pawnbroker's clerk; and Mr. Thomas Davis, in whose employ Hoyles had once been for two years, previous to this questionable transaction. The evidence was that Hoyles had got the boots, &c, pawned on the understanding that he was still in Mr. Davis's employment, Mr. Davis felt sure that Hoyles had had no intention to defraud Mr. Way, and gave Hoyles a high character. Verdict: Guilty ; but recommended to mercy on account of the character given to him by Mr. Davis. It appeared, however, after the verdict, there were several previous convictions against the prisoner. The foreman of the jury said: " Your Honor we were not aware of this ; and we beg to withdraw our recommendation. The prisoner, when called upon to state why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him, made a long and voluble address. It appeared that he had once been well off, and had held situations of credit and responsibility. He was subject to inconvenient aberrations of intellect, during which he did not know what he did. He had no idea of defrauding Mr. Way. His Honor said that in

consideration of the good character sustained by the prisoner in Mr. Davis's employment and of his great age, he would pass as light a sentence as he consistently could. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for six months.

Wednesday 28 February 1877

The Sydney Morning Herald

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday

BEFORE Messrs Helsham, Perdian, Hyams, and Hughes.

William Thomas Hoyle was charged with having, by a false pretence, obtained from William Adams a bridle and whip, of the value of 15s. Prosecutor deposed that on the 15th February defendant came to his shop, in George street, and said that he had been sent by Mr. Davis, of Brisbane Water, who is a customer, for a whip, a saddle, a bridle, and a martingale, he selected a bridle and a whip, and said that he would come for the saddle, and ordered two sets of harness to be sent to Mr Davis's, the whip and bridle are worth 15s. Thomas Davis, of Brisbane Water, deposed that prisoner was once in his service, and left him about five months since; he was not sent or authorised by witness to procure or order any goods of Mr Adams. Lewis Levy, pawnbroker, produced a bridle and martingale, and deposed that on the 15th February the defendant pledged them to him for 5s. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Monday 5 March 1877

Evening News

William Hoyles, charged with obtaining property from one Elizabeth Cook by means of false pretences, got committed for trial. The case was recently re-ported.

Tuesday 6 March 1877

The Sydney Morning Herald

William Hayes was brought up on remand by senior constable Pirie and constable Carrigan, charged with, having obtained goods by means of false pretences from a Mrs. W. K. Cook. Prosecutrix deposed that the prisoner came to her house in Forbes-street, one day last month, telling her that he was the messenger of the gaol, and that her husband, who was a confinée in the gaol, had sent him to get two shirts, four collars, a comb, a cake of tobacco, two loaves of bread, a quarter of a pound of tea, two pounds of sugar, and other articles; she gave them to him, believing that what he represented was true. It was proved that the prisoner was not a messenger in the gaol, and that prosecutrix's husband never authorized him to go to his wife for anything. Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday 4 April 1877

The Sydney Morning Herald

QUARTER SESSIONS.-A Court of Quarter Session was opened at Darlinghurst yesterday, by Mr. District Court Judge Dowling, with, a list of 65 cases for trial. Nine were disposed of, and the following remain for trial :-..... William Talbot Hailes, obtaining goods by false pretences;

Wednesday 4 April 1877

The Sydney Morning Herald

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES

William G. Hoiles was charged with having; on the 6th of February, obtained from Kate Matilda Cook a quantity of clothing and food, By representing that he was a messenger of Darlinghurst gaol, and had been sent by her husband, a confinee of the gaol, for the articles which he obtained. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was un-defended. Prisoner, on very clear evidence, was found guilty by the jury (without retiring), and remanded for sentence. The same prisoner was further charged with having, on the 15th of February

last, obtained from William Adams, saddler, of Brickfield hill, a bridle, whip, and martingale, by representing that he had come from Mr. Thomas Davies, of Brisbane Water,' a customer of Mr. Adams's, in whose employ prisoner said he was, to get the things named, together with two sets of harnesses which Mr. Adams engaged to make, and a saddle which prisoner said he would call for again. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. It was shown that immediately after he got the articles from Mr. Adams prisoner pawned them, and that Mr. Davies had not authorised the prisoner to obtain the goods. Mr. Adams suspected that something was wrong, and caused inquiries to be made, which, resulted in the arrest of the prisoner by constable Sullivan. Prisoner was found guilty, and it was shown by the gaoler that there had been several convictions against him since the year 1845. The prisoner made a lengthy and able statement in which he stated that, in the earlier days of the colony (as far back as 1830). He had held high official appointments, including those of Deputy Provost-Marshal and Inspector of the Metropolitan Police Force. On the city of Sydney being incorporated he drew up (on special request) the first city roll. He had, besides his official appointments, engaged in business, in which he was unfortunate. He was now between 70 and 80 years of age and much enfeebled. [It may be mentioned that though prisoner is evidently a man of advanced years, he is apparently strong and hearty.] Prisoner was sentenced in each of the two cases to six months, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol; sentences not to be concurrent, but cumulative.

ANNEX B

British Newspaper coverage of Police and Courts - Copies of originals of the below are available through The BNA website at www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

- I. **Martha MILLINGTON** (Grateful thanks to 'YvonneLoy' via Ancestry.com whose compilations I have shamelessly copied).

KENT ASSIZES
TUESDAY

.....
Martha Millington charged with stealing a green pelisse, a black silk gown, a gilt box, brooch, gold ring, silver teaspoons, and other articles, together of the value of £15, the property of Sarah Vince, at Woolwich.

Prisoner in this case, was in the service of Colonel Bull at Woolwich, and prosecutor was housekeeper in the same family. The Colonel having lost a considerable quantity of plate, discharged all the servants except prisoner; but eventually it was discerned that she was the depredator, and had sent several parcels of her master's property to a young man in London, to whom she was about to be married. The contents of these parcels were known produced, and the evidence were fully to establish the guilt of the prisoner. The Jury without hesitation, found her Guilty of the capital offence, of stealing in a dwelling house to the amount in value of 40s. His Lordship in passing sentence, told prisoner that her life would probably be spared, but she must expect to be sent out of the country, which he was convinced it was the best thing he could do for her. The unhappy girl, who had been absorbed in the deepest grief throughout the trial, was now carried from the bar in a state of insensibility.

Kentish Weekly Post or Canterbury Journal Friday 12 January 1827

KENT WINTER ASSIZES
MAIDSTONE

On Saturday week, about 3, Mr Justice Park entered Maidstone escorted by the sheriff (Sir J Fagg, Bart.) and the usual attendants. Mr Justice Gazelee did not arrive till the same evening. On Monday morning, about 11, both courts were opened : Mr Justice Park presiding in the lower hall and Mr Justice Gazelee in the upper. - After the usual introductory forms, the following noblemen and gentlemen were empanelled Grand Jury : - The Right Hon Earl of Brecknock, foreman

.....
Martha Millington charged with stealing green pelisse, a black silk gown, a gilt box, brooch, gold ring, silver tea spoons, and other articles together of the value 15l., the property of of S Vince at Woolwich. Guilty of the capital offence of 40s.

Essex & Herts Mercury Tuesday 16 January 1827

The undermentioned convicts were on Friday last removed from the County Gaol and put on board the Ship Harmony at Woolwich: -

Martha Millington Transported for Life. ...

South Eastern Gazette Tuesday 1 May 1827

II. Sampson FRY

Committed to Newgate.—Sampson Fry and Mary Fry, tor having paid and put off 340 counterfeit shillings, and 94 counterfeit sixpences, at a lower rate and value than they did by their respective denominations import, in the parish of Saint Philip and Jacob ; and Wm. Horwood, for embezzling the monies of his employers, Messrs. Fisher and Eagles.

Bristol Mirror Saturday 21 December 1811

At the quarter sessions for this city which commenced on Tuesday se'nnight, the Court was occupied nearly the whole of the day upon the trial of Sampson Fry and Mary his wife, for selling 360 shillings and 91 sixpences to Sarah Jones for £5. The husband was convicted and the wife acquitted.-

Bristol Mirror Saturday 25 January 1812

The following prisoners are up for trial:-

.....

.... William West and Samson Fry charged with tendering counterfeit money.....

Hampshire Chronicle Monday 14 March 1814

Last week, nine or ten of the Cock-Road depredators were apprehended and lodged Gloucester goal. It is not true, however, that they made any resistance ; for the attack so well concerted by the officers, that the parties were all secured in their own houses, without the slightest alarm being given.—The county magistrates deserve the thanks of the public for their endeavours root out the den of thieves, who have so long infested this neighbourhood, to the terror of the peaceable Inhabitants.

The names of those apprehended are Thos Caines, Henry Willis, Sampson Fry, James Hedges, Samuel Leonard, Hannah Pratt, and John Jobbins. When locked in the beadle's room in the Guildhall, the first occupation of Jobbins was to take off his coat and burn it, as a means of preventing his being identified.

Cheltenham Chronicle Thursday 13 October 1814

Commitments to Gloucester Gaol —..... Thomas Caines, Henry Willis, and Sampson Fry, by T. Graeme, Esq. charged with violently assaulting Moses Batt and Chas. Bull, constables, in the execution of their duty, and rescuing from them Isaac Cox, alias Lewis, a prisoner apprehended by them on suspicion of stealing two horses. Likewise, James Hodges, Samuel Leonora, and Hannah Pratt, charged with having riotously assembled and put Moses Balt and W. Long, constables, in bodily fear, and attempted to rescue I. Cribb, a prisoner apprehended by them for felony - John Jobbins, by T Escourt, T. Smilh, & G. P. Hulford Esqrs. charged on suspicion of felony. Jobbins, who is a notorious thief, and has lately been committing depredations of house-breaking, horse-stealing, &c. in various parts of this county, was taken into custody at Bath. When locked in the beadle's room in the Guildhall, his first occupation was to take off his coat and, burn it, as a means of preventing his being identified.

Bristol Mirror Saturday 15 October 1814

Commitments to Gloucester County Gaol

Thomas Caines, Henry Willis and Sampson Fry, charged with violently assaulting Moses Batt and Chas. Bull, constables in the execution of their duty, and rescuing from them Isaac Cox alias Lewis a prisoner apprehended by them on suspicion of stealing two horses. Likewise James Hodges, Sam Leonard and Hannah Pratt charged with having riotously assembled and put Moses Batt and W Long constables in bodily fear and attempted to rescue Isaac Crib a prisoner apprehended by them for felony. John Jobbins charged with felony. [Jobbins who is a notorious thief and has lately been committing depredations of housebreaking, horse stealing &c. in various parts of Gloucestershire was taken into custody in Bath on Wednesday. When locked in the beadle's room in the Guildhall his first occupation was to take off his coat and burn it as a means of preventing his being identified.

Bristol Times and Mirror Saturday 15 October 1814

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES —The criminal trials were finished on Monday evening and on Tuesday morning sentence was passed on the whole of the prisoners viz

.....

.....John Jobbins (a notorious character.) for stealing a coat, to be transported for seven years.— George Caines (one of the capital convicts) Thos. Caines the younger. Henry Willis and Sampson Fry, for an assault and rescue, to be imprisoned two years; and Thos. Caines and Jas. Hodges for an assault with intent to rescue, to be imprisoned, the former two years, and the latter one year.

Gloucester Journal Monday 17 April 1815

The following prisoners had been tried and received their sentences on Thursday night, when our account left Taunton .—

DEATH.-

...—Jos. Wilment and Sampson Pow, for burglariously stealing worsted hose &c.

Bristol Mirror Saturday 04 April 1818

SOMERSET ASSIZES (holden at Taunton.) Mr Justice Abbott presided at the Crown bar and Mr Justice Holroyd at the Nisi Prius. - The prisoners from Ilchester gaol, 95 in number were brought to Taunton by water.

The calendar included 149 prisoners, and the following are the sentences.

Death.- Jos Willment, Sampson Pow alias Fry, Robt. Bryant Jos. Pillenger,

.....

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette Thursday 09 April 1818

III. Ann STUBBS

On Friday last, the room of officer at the barracks, near this town, was robbed of a leathern writing case, containing £50. in notes, and the desk was found next morning in a field on the Derby-road. How the robbery was effected we know not, and the case has been a good deal involved in mystery. It was first said that some man had done the deed, but we fancy it will turn out, some ladies were in the case. This however we have learnt, that on Saturday morning, Mr. Bestow, the coachman of the Champion coach, took two girls at the Black's Head, for Manchester. Though dirty in their dress underneath, they had new pelisses and bonnets, and seemed in very high spirits. When they had got about seven miles, it blowing very cold, they wished to get into the inside, and when they paid the additional fare, they were observed to have a large roll of notes, and other cash. Lawson, the active police-officer, was sent after them to Manchester, on Sunday, and returned on Tuesday with the two ladies in charge. At Chesterfield, understand, they dreadfully abused the coachman and declared the officer would never proceed against them. But it appears they were false prophets, for they were taken before Mr. Maltby, the magistrate, yesterday, and were fully committed tint county jail, by the names Harriet Wakefield and Ann Stubbs, for trial at the next assizes.

.....
County Convictions and Commitments

.....
On the 29th instant
.....And

Ann Stubbs and Harriet Wakefield were committed by the same magistrate to the county jail, for trial at the next assizes, charge of feloniously stealing a leather case, containing bank notes and other money, the property of Henry Creighton, Esq.

Nottingham Review Friday 30 November 1827

A DOUBLE ROBBERY.— On Sunday morning last, Croudson the officer, was stopped in the street, by two girls who stated that one of them had had her pocket picked, during the preceding night, of eight sovereigns, by some person In the house where they lodged. Croudson accordingly accompanied them to a house in Irk -street, Newtown, kept by a man named John Columbine, where the two girls had slept the night before, having but just arrived in town from Nottingham. No person was in the house but Columbine's wife and daughter, whom Croudson took into custody, but there was no money found on them, nor was there any in the house. He took them to the New Bailey and apprehended John Columbine in the latter part of the day, but he also was without money. In the evening, a constable front Nottingham arrived at the police- office with a warrant against Ann Stubbs and Harriet Wakefield, two girls who were suspected of having stolen a writing desk, containing fifty-five sovereigns, from the dressing room of a captain in the Carabineers stationed at the barracks at Nottingham. The desk had been found in a field near that town, stripped of its contents. Mr. Lavender suspected that the girls, who had been robbed the previous night, were the parties who had robbed the captain, and he dispatched an officer to the cavalry barracks in Hulme, where he thought they were most likely to be, and there, in fact, the officer found them. On being confronted with the Nottingham constable, they turned out to be the parties he wanted. They had each of them about £13. in their

possession, and it was ascertained that they had, during Saturday, purchased a considerable quantity of clothing. The two girls, and the three Columbines, were brought up at the New Bailey, on Monday; the former were consigned to the care of the constable front Nottingham, and the latter discharged.

Manchester Guardian Saturday 01 December 1827

JUSTICE ROOM, SHIRE HALL, NOTTINGHAM

.....

On the 29th instant

.....and

Ann Stubbs and Harriet Wakefield were committed by the same Magistrate to the County Gaol, for trial at the next Assizes, on a charge of feloniously stealing a leather case, containing bank notes and other money, the property of Henry Creighton, Esq.

Nottingham Journal Saturday 01 December 1827

Two girls, named - Harriet Wakefield and Ann Stubbs, have been fully committed to the County Jail, to take their trials at the next Assizes, charged with stealing a writing case containing £50 in notes from the apartment of an officer in the barracks. It is conjectured that some curious details will come out on the trial, well worthy of the pen of a Harriet Wilson.

Nottingham and Newark Mercury Saturday 01 December 1827

A double Robbery on Sunday morning week, Croudson, the officer, was stopped in the street, two girls, who stated that one of them had had her pocket picked, during the preceding night, of eight sovereigns, by some person in the bouse where they lodged. Croudson accordingly accompanied them to a house in Irk-street, Newtown, kept by man named John Columbine, where the two girls had slept the night before, having but just arrived in town from Nottingham. No person was in the house but Columbine's wife and daughter, whom Croudson took into custody, but there was no money found on them, nor was there any in the house. He took them to the New Bailey, and apprehended John Columbine in the latter part the day, but he also was without money. In the evening, a constable from Nottingham arrived at the police office, with a warrant against Ann Stubbs and Harriet Wakefield, two girls who were suspected of having stolen a portable writing desk, containing fifty-five sovereigns, from the dressing room of a captain in the Carabineers stationed at the barracks at Nottingham. The desk had been found in a field near that town, stripped of its contents. Mr. Lavender suspected that the girls, who had been robbed the previous night, were the parties who had robbed the captain, and he dispatched an officer to the cavalry barracks in Hulme, where he thought they were most likely to be, and there, in fact, the officer found them. On being confronted with the Nottingham constable, they turned-out to be the parties he wanted. They had each of them about £13. in their possession, and It was ascertained that they had, during Saturday, purchased a considerable quantity of clothing. The two girls, and the three Columbines, were brought up at the New Bailey, on Monday; the former were consigned to the care of the constable from Nottingham, and the latter discharged.

Manchester Mercury Tuesday 04 December 1827

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE
Nottingham March 14, 1828
TOWN HALL

Friday was the day appointed for opening the Courts of Assize for this town and count. In the morning the High Sheriff John Emmerton Wescomb of Thrumpton, Esq. was in attendance but it was not until half-past one that he set out in his carriage and four with his servants and javelin-men in new liveries to meet the Judges. At half past two the Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, Chief Baron, took his seat upon the bench in the county hall where the commission was opened in due form and immediately proceeded to the town court where the same formalities were gone through. The Grand Jury were immediately called and sworn in.

Thomas Wakefield, Esq. Foreman.

.....

COUNTY HALL Saturday, March 15

This morning at ten Sir W Alexander took his seat on the crown side and the following gentleman was sworn in as the

GRAND JURY

Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart. Foreman

.....

COUNTY HALL, Monday, March 17.

This morning, the Chief Baron having taken his seat on the Bench, at nine o'clock,

.....

ANN STUBBS, aged 17, and HARRIET WAKEFIELD, aged 17, were indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of our Lord the King," (the barracks) and stealing thereout a leather writing case, containing four Bank of England notes, and seven sovereigns, the property of Henry Creighton. The prosecutor is a Lieutenant in the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, and had a room in the barracks. He left the key at the top of his door, six o'clock, and when returned at nine the case was stolen. —Thomas Scott, a private in the same regiment, saw the prisoners near the room door, that evening.— Mr. Sculthorpe, clerk to the magistrates, produced their examinations, which they acknowledged the fact; they bought hats and cloaks in Nottingham, and then went off to Manchester by coach.—Wakefield, in her defence, said the prosecutor was as bad them, for he had encouraged them to come to his room, and had left the key for them time after time —Robert Scott, Mary Wass, and Mary Large, all New Radford, gave Wakefield an excellent character. The Jury considered for some minutes and the Judge said, he wondered what they were considering about. One the Jury replied "We are considering the temptation."—His Lordship replied they had nothing to do with that; that was a consideration for those who had to apportion the punishment.— Guilty.—Judgment of death recorded

Nottingham Review Friday 21 March 1828

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASSIZES
COUNTY HALL - SATURDAY
CROWN COURT

At 10 o'clock Chief Baron Alexander took his seat upon the bench when the following gentleman were sworn in upon the Grand Jury.

Sir RH Bromley Bart. Foreman

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After the proclamation against vice and immorality had been read the Chief Baron addressed the Grand Jury. –

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND INQUEST - I cannot pursue a course more beneficial to the public than to request you immediately to enter upon your important functions. it will be unnecessary to gentlemen of your knowledge to make any observations, but should you require aid in your duties I shall be most ready to give it.

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MONDAY

The Chief Baron took his seat upon the bench at 9 o'clock.

ANN STUBBS, aged 17, and HARRIET WAKEFIELD, aged 16, stood indicted with feloniously stealing on the 23d of November, within the liberties of Nottingham Castle, viz. in Nottingham Barracks, a leather writing case, containing four Bank of England notes. of .£10 each, and seven sovereigns, the property of Henry Creighton.— The prisoners in the first instance pleaded guilty, but on a few words from the Learned Judge, they retracted their plea to not guilty.—Lieut. Henry Creighton, of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, was quartered at Nottingham Barracks, at the time of the robbery, and occupied a room. In the afternoon of November the 23d, locked his door and placed the key over the top, and on his return, missed the writing case containing the property mentioned in the indictment. Saw it at six o'clock, and missed it between eight and nine. Daykin, a labourer, brought the case the following day, but the money was taken out.—Thomas Scott, private in the same regiment, saw the prisoners in the officers' house, at the barracks, looking through the key hole of Mr. Creighton's room. Observed one of them had a key in her band. Asked whose key it was, and the prisoner answered. " One that she knew." It was about seven in the evening.— John Daykin found the writing case in a lane near , the Park.—Robert Sculthorpe was present when the prisoners were examined before the magistrates. Their deposition was taken down in writing. (They were produced and stated)—

"I, Ann Stubbs, went into the room of Lieutenant Creighton, and took away the writing case, containing four £10 notes and seven sovereigns ; took the money out and put the case outside the Park. Charged two of the noes at Mr. Harrison's, opposite the Black's Head, in payment for articles, and two others were changed at Manchester. The bonnet hats and clokes they had purchased with part of the money. Harriet Wakefield broke the case open. The proceeds of the notes was given to Lawson, the constable."

The prisoners in defence stated that Mr Creighton had given them encouragement to go to his room at night and head off and left the key for that purpose. It was so left on the night they took the case. - Robert Scott, Mary Wass and Mary Lacy, all of the New Radford gave Wakefield a good character. - The jury took into consideration the temptation which was before the prisoners but the Learned Judge observed that could have no influence on their verdict. – Guilty. -Judgement of Death recorded. -The judge told them not to be under any apprehension for their lives as they would be spared.

Nottingham and Newark Mercury Saturday 22 March 1828

Monday, March 17.

The Chief Baron having taken his seat on the Bench, at nine o'clock.

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ROBBERY AT NOTTINGHAM BARRACKS. ANNE STUBBS, aged 17, and HARRIET WAKEFIELD, aged 17, were indicted for entering a room at the barracks, and stealing thereout a leather writing case containing four ten-pound Bank of England notes, and seven sovereigns, the property of Henry Creighton. The prosecutor is a Lieutenant in the 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons. and had a room in the barracks. He left the key at the top of his door at six o'clock, and when he returned at nine, the case was stolen.—Thos. Scott, a private in the same regiment, saw the prisoners near the room door that evening. Mr. Sculthorpe, clerk to the Magistrates, produced the examination of the prisoners, in which they acknowledged the fact: they bought hats and cloaks with the money in Nottingham, and then took coach to Manchester....Wakefield, in her defence, said, the prosecutor was as bad as them, for he had encouraged them to come to his room, and had left the key for them time after time. Several persons came forward to give Wakefield a good character.—The Jury having deliberated some minutes, the learned Judge expressed his surprise at the circumstance, when one of the Jury addressing his Lordship, said, " we are considering the temptation." His Lordship said that they had nothing to do with that as it properly belonged to those who had to apportion the punishment.-- Guilty : judgment of death recorded against both prisoners.

Nottingham Journal Saturday 22 March 1828

IV. John GEORGE

On Wednesday next the Assizes for this county will be opened at the Guildhall before Sir James Allen Park, Knight and Sir James Burrough, Knight at which the following prisoners are to take their trials:-

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John George aged 18 William Ford aged 16 and John Marks aged 18 charged with burglary in the house of Ann Sargood, of Warborough and stealing a silver teaspoon and other articles, her property.

Oxford University and City Herald Saturday 28 February 1818

Oxford Circuit

Oxford, March 6

The Assizes commenced here this day when Mr Justice Burrough sat on the civil side and Mr Justice Park on the criminal. The Nisi Prius business was devoid of interest but the Calendar contained no less than a list of 42 prisoners many of whom are for offences of a serious nature.

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The following persons received sentence of Death.- John George, William Ford, and John Marks for burglary - John Holt and Henry Biggs for horse stealing – Jos. Smith, Jos. Gibbs, for highway robbery.

Morning Advertiser Tuesday 10 March 1818

The following prisoners were tried at our Assizes on Saturday last after our paper went to press.

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Of the 12 prisoners condemned six are left for execution viz. - John George, William Ford, John Marks and John Curry for burglaries; and William Browne, and James Poulter, for uttering forged notes.

Oxford University and City Herald Saturday 28 March 1818
