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*Price One Shilling.*

S. A. Scott.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1857.

THE  
GEOGRAPHY

OF  
THE  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, AND ADAPTED TO THE  
SCHOOL MAPS OF AUSTRALIA AS PUBLISHED IN 1861

BY JAMES EWAN,

Teacher of the Agricultural Institute at Geelong, and of the  
College of Agriculture at Melbourne, Victoria.

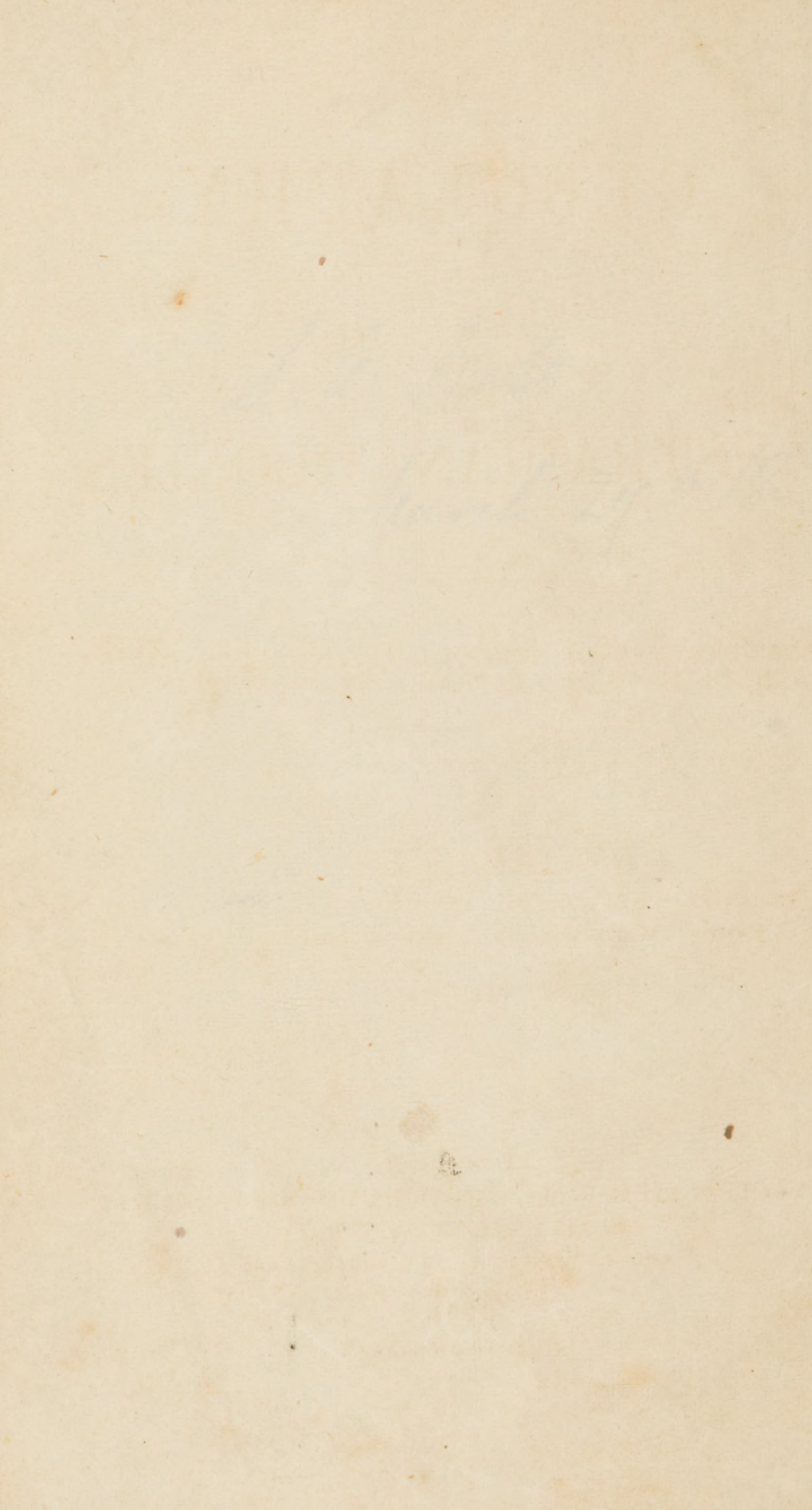
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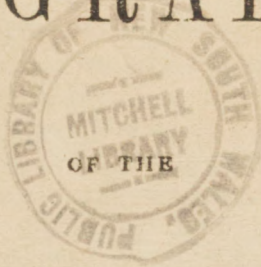
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THE  
GEOGRAPHY



AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, AND ADAPTED TO THE  
SCHOOL MAPS OF AUSTRALIA AT PRESENT IN USE.

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BY JAMES EWAN,

FELLOW OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND; Author of an  
Epitome of Modern Geography, and First Reading Book for Schools.

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## P R E F A C E .

In preparing the following Geography of Australia, I have endeavoured to collect as large an amount of information as possible, stated in as brief and concise terms as is consistent with a work expressly intended for the use of schools. From the very nature of the work it may easily be conceived that I lay no claim to the possession or introduction of any original information in regard to the Australian colonies. Accuracy of statement, with an arrangement of the materials, adapted to the capacities of those who may have to use it as a Text Book, is all that I have aimed at, or attempted to accomplish:—my main object being the compilation of a simple and useful Geography, easy and pleasant for the Pupils, practical and full of subjects of examination for the Teacher.

For the purpose of obtaining accuracy of statement, I have availed myself of every work whose information could be depended upon; and for the purpose of adopting the least objectionable arrangement I have not only been guided by my own experience acquired as a public teacher during the last twenty years; but have likewise studied the Reports of Her Majesty's Committee of Privy Council on Education, in which the various methods of teaching Geography in Britain, Prussia and America, occupy a very conspicuous place.

To such Teachers as may be desirous of introducing this little work into their schools, I would here very briefly explain my own method of using it. The pupils should be required to commit to memory pages 5 and 6; the subjects being explained to them as stated in the article "Physical Geography" in my "Epitome of Modern Geography for advanced classes." The information contained in pages 7 to 34 is not committed to memory, but is carefully read in the class, a portion of about a page, or a page and a half being the lesson for two or three successive days, according to the nature of the subject treated of; a strict examination, by catechising the pupils with closed books, being made each day by the Teacher, thus———DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA, page 7.———

"What nations lay claim to the discovery of Australia? Did any nation know of the existence of Australia previous to its discovery by Europeans? What Spanish nobleman sailed from Peru for the discovery of Australia? How many ships had he under his command? Who was his second Officer? When did he sail? *Where is Peru?* By what name was this supposed continent then known? *What led Europeans to suppose the existence of such a continent? What is the meaning of the term Australia?* What land did Quiros discover? By what name is the land discovered by Quiros now known? *Point it out on the Map.* Is it a portion of Anstralia? Who first discovered that it was not a portion of Australia? When did Torres make this discovery? How was Torres engaged after his separation from the Admiral? What straits are now called after Torres, and

where are they? When and by whom was Torres straits first discovered? *What circumstances led to so many noblemen about this time engaging in voyages of discovery?*" (See article, "*Henry the Navigator*" in my *Epitome of Modern Geography*). &c. &c.\* Besides proceeding in this way through the general information contained in the above pages, the Pupils are required to commit daily a short task to memory beginning at page 34, they being occasionally exercised on the towns &c. on the map as they advance. The information contained in the Notes under the Topography of Australia being taken up after the General Information is concluded. This plan pursued steadily and perseveringly will convey to the pupils a minute knowledge of the Geography of this country, in a manner pleasing to themselves and satisfactory to their teachers.

J. E.

Free Church Normal School,  
Sydney, Jan. 27th 1851.

\* The answers to the questions in *Italie* will not be found in the Text. The reason is obvious, children are delighted when their curiosity is awakened, and when such questions are put and not answered, the Teacher should leave them unanswered till the next day, when in all probability he will find that they have been endeavouring to find out what he wants. Hence a Geography with questions and answers is a positive injury to the pupils. Irksome and uninteresting because it is learnt by rote—uninstructive, because they study to learn the words, not to acquire a knowledge of the information communicated. A facility in catechising is an essential requisite of a good teacher, and if he wants this facility he should labour most assiduously to acquire it; but it should always be remembered that no teacher can catechise his pupils efficiently, unless he thoroughly understands the subject on which he is endeavouring to instruct them.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

**GEOGRAPHY** is a description of the earth. It makes known to us the form of the earth, and the position, names, and figures of its several parts.

The top of a map is *North*; the bottom, *South*; to the right hand is the *East*; and to the left hand is the *West*.

A great circle, equally distant from each of the poles, is represented as dividing the earth into two equal parts, called the *Northern and Southern Hemispheres*. This circle is called the *Equator*.

Other circles are represented as passing through the poles and dividing the earth into equal parts, called the *Eastern and Western Hemispheres*. These circles are called *Meridians*.

The distance of a place north or south from the equator, is called its *Latitude*; the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian, is called its *Longitude*.

The polar circles are, the *Arctic Circle* twenty-three degrees and a half from the North Pole; and the *Antarctic Circle*, the same distance from the South Pole.

The Tropics are, the *Tropic of Cancer*, twenty-three degrees and a half north from the equator; and the *Tropic of Capricorn* twenty-three degrees and a half south from the equator.

By the polar circles and the tropics the globe is divided into five portions, called *Zones*, viz, the *North and South Frigid Zones*, the *North and South Temperate Zones*, and the *Torrid Zone*. The *North Frigid Zone* is between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole; the *South Frigid Zone*, between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole; the *North Temperate Zone*, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the *South Temperate Zone*, between the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn; the *Torrid Zone*, between the Tropics.

---

The surface of the earth presents the two grand divisions of *Land* and *Water*.

The *Land* is subdivided into *Continents*, *Countries*, *Is-*

*lands, Peninsulas, Promontories, Capes, Isthmuses, and Coasts or Shores.*

The subdivisions of the water are—*Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Bays, Harbours, Creeks, Straits, Estuaries* or *Friths*, and *Rivers*.

A *Continent* is a very large portion of land.

A *Country* is a smaller portion of land, known by a particular name, and occupied by a particular people.

An *Island* is land surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula* is land almost surrounded by water.

A *Cape* is the point of a promontory. This is likewise called a *Naze* or *Ness*, a *Point*, a *Head* or *Mull*.

An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land between two seas uniting two portions of land.

A *Coast* or *Shore* is the edge or margin of the land next the sea.

An *Ocean* is a vast expanse of salt water.

A *Sea* is a smaller extent of salt water.

A *Lake* is water surrounded by land.

A *Gulf* is a body of water nearly surrounded by land.

A *Bay* is a portion of water running into the land, but not nearly surrounded by it. A *Harbour* or *Haven* is a small bay.

An *Estuary* or *Frith*, is a portion of the sea running into the land with a large river falling into it.

A *Creek* or *Inlet* is a narrow portion of water running into the land.

A *Strait* or *Sound* is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas.

A *Channel* is a broader passage of water.

A *River* is a stream of fresh water flowing through the land into the sea, or into another river.\*

\* For detailed explanations of the above terms, &c., see the article "Physical Geography" in "the Epitome of Geography."

# AUSTRALIA.

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AUSTRALIA, the largest island in the world, is bounded on the North by Torres' Straits and the Sea of Timor, which separate it from New Guinea and the Moluccas; on the East by the Pacific Ocean; on the South by Bass's Straits, which separate it from Tasmania or Van Diem's Land, and by the South Pacific Ocean; and on the West by the Indian Ocean. It lies between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$  of south latitude, and between  $112^{\circ}$  and  $153^{\circ}$  east longitude: measuring about 1,800 miles from north to south, and about 2,300 miles from east to west, being supposed to contain about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millions of square miles, with a coast line of about 8,000 miles.

DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA. The French, English, Dutch, and Spanish lay claim to the discovery of Australia, but there are strong reasons for believing that the Chinese were aware of its existence previous to its discovery by Europeans. In 1605 Don Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, a Spanish nobleman sailed with three vessels from Peru, one of his objects being to discover "*the great South Land*," which was supposed to occupy a considerable portion of the southern hemisphere lying westward of America. Quiros, after the discovery of several islands, came to a land which he named *Australia del Espiritu Santo* (the Cyclades of Bougainville, and the New Hebrides of Captain Cook,) supposing it to be a part of the great southern continent; but Luis Vaes de Torres, his second in command after his separation from the Admiral found that the territory discovered was an island. Torres continued his discoveries and spent two months in the navigation of the Straits, now called by his name, which separate Australia from New Guinea. About the same time the Dutch yacht Duyfhen, was despatched from Bantam to explore the coasts of New Guinea, and sailed along what was thought to be the west coast of that country, as far as  $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south latitude, but which was really a portion of Australia. In 1616 Captain Dirk Hartog commander of the outward bound Dutch East India ship Endraght saw the coast of Australia, in  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south latitude, and sailing northward to  $23^{\circ}$  south latitude, gave the name Land-de-Endraght to the country so discovered. In 1618 the Mauritius, another outward bound Dutch ship, touched at Willems' river near the North West Cape. In 1619 Captain Edel, commanding another ship belonging to the same nation, discovered the land from  $29^{\circ}$  to  $26^{\circ}$  south latitude, and called it after his own name; and in 1620, the ship Leuwin touched the land as far south as  $35^{\circ}$  giving

the name to the Cape in latitude  $34^{\circ} 9'$  longitude  $115^{\circ} 6'$ . The Dutch yachts *Pera* and *Arnheim* were despatched in 1623, from Amboyna for the further discovery of New Guinea: Carstens, the commander of the expedition, was murdered in New Guinea together with eight of his crew; but the survivors pursued their voyage, and discovered what they called the great islands of Arnheim and the Spult: the *Arnheim* returned to Amboyna, the *Pera* proceeded along the west coast to Cape Keer Weer (Cape Turnagain where the *Duyfhen* had been,) and from thence explored the coast further south as far as  $17^{\circ}$  latitude; the land was then seen stretching to the Westward, and the *Pera* returned to Amboyna. The south coast of Australia was discovered in January 1627 by the Dutch ship *Gulde Zeepaard*; it was called Nuyt's Land, but whether Pieter, who was afterwards ambassador at the court of Japan and governor of Formosa, was at the time captain of the ship, cannot be now ascertained. In 1628 the *Vianen*, one of the ships which returned to Europe under the command of general Carpenter saw the coast; in 1629 Francisco Pelsert commander of the *Batavia*, was shipwrecked upon a reef called the Abrolhos, or rocks of Frederic Houtman, lying off the west coast about latitude  $28^{\circ} 13'$  south, whence coasting along in his boat to  $22^{\circ} 17'$  he proceeded to Batavia, and obtained assistance for some of his people left behind him; and in 1636 Gerrit Tomaz Pool was sent from Banda with the yachts *Klyn*, *Amsterdam*, and *Wezel*, on a similar expedition to that of Carstens, and on his meeting with the same fate, his crews pursued their voyage and coasted along the Arnheim coast for 120 miles south of  $11^{\circ}$  latitude, without seeing any people.

The Dutch government of Batavia being anxious to ascertain how far the south coast of 'the great unknown land,' extended towards the Antarctic circle, despatched Captain Abel Jans Tasman from Batavia in 1642, with two vessels. Tasman after touching at the Mauritius, steered south and east, and on the 24th November 1642, made some high land in  $40^{\circ}$  south latitude, and  $163^{\circ} 50'$  east of Teneriffe, which he named in honour of the governor-general "*Anthony Van Dieman's Land*." Having sailed along the south coast of Van Dieman's Land without even supposing it to be an island, he then proceeded to the eastward. In his second voyage of discovery in 1644, he sailed round the Gulf of Carpentaria and then westward and southward. In 1663, Thevenot published his chart of the west coast of the great South Land or Nova Hollandia, as he calls it, giving a connected outline of the coast. In 1688, the western coast was visited by the celebrated navigator Dampier with his *Buccaneers*, where they careened, and refitted their ships in about  $16^{\circ}$  south latitude; he also again visited the west and north-west coasts in his Majesty's ship *Roebuck*.

In 1768, the British government despatched Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Cook in the ship *Endeavour* accompanied by Mr (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, and the Swedish Naturalist Dr Solander, for the purpose of making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. Having observed the transit of Venus at Otaheite, June 3, 1769, and carefully explored the neighbouring islands, he, on the 20th April

1770, sighted the Ram's head near Cape Howe in Australia, and on the 28th of the same month anchored in Botany Bay near Sydney. On the 30th of April he buried one of his crew named Forbes Sutherland, and from that circumstance he called the point which the land forms at that part of the bay where the man was interred, Sutherland Point. Having carefully surveyed the south-east coast, he returned to Britain and was raised to the rank of Master and Commander in the British navy. In 1772 Captain Marian, a French Officer with two ships, skirted the coast in search of the supposed southern continent. In July 1772, Captain Cook again sailed for the South Seas having under his command two ships the *Resolution* commanded by himself, and the *Adventure* commanded by Captain Furneaux. In 1773 the *Adventure* made the West Cape, and steered east close to the rocks called Maatsuyker's by Tasman, and afterwards anchored in Tasman's Storm Bay, which he called Adventure Bay, (not however, the Storm Bay of the present charts, but D'Entrecasteaux's channel which runs inland for ten leagues, and then communicates with the true Storm Bay of Tasman.) Captain Furneaux then sailed along the coast of Van Dieman's Land, to discover whether it was joined to New Holland, or was a peninsula running out from the mainland; but he returned home giving it as his opinion, that "there was no strait between Van Dieman's Land and New Holland, but only a very deep Bay.

Whilst these important discoveries were being made by Captain Cook in the Southern Ocean, events which led to the colonization of Australia were occurring in another quarter of the world. A century before (1607) Britain had formed colonies in North America, and to these colonies she had been in the habit of sending her criminal population, until by voluntary emigration, and involuntary exportation, the various British colonies in America had become a great and powerful nation. In 1764 the Parliament of Great Britain passed an Act continuing the duties on certain articles imported into the colonies; in 1765 the Stamp Act was passed, and soon after a bill was brought in authorising the quartering of troops in the colonies. These acts of the Imperial Legislature were received in America with universal opposition, and a General Congress (or Assembly) of the colonies was held at New York, which adopted a declaration of rights and grievances, asserting, *taxation by themselves alone, and trial by Jury*, as the inherent right of British Subjects in her colonies. In this state of affairs in the colonies, the Stamp Act was repealed (March 18, 1766), but at the same time, a declaratory Act was passed, maintaining the right of parliament to bind the colonies in all cases whatever. Carrying out this principle, June 1767, an Act was passed imposing duties on glass, paper, pasteboard, white and red lead, painters' colours, and tea. This Act increased the exasperation of the American Colonists, and the duties on the articles above specified were repealed, excepting the duty on tea which was continued. The colonists immediately ceased to use it, or procured it from foreign countries, and the British Ministry feeling themselves defeated by this act of the colonists, in 1773, procured the passage of an Act enabling the East India Company (by giving them a draw-

back on all teas imported to America,) to sell them after paying the duties imposed by the Act of 1767, at a cheaper rate than they could be purchased from any foreign country. - Large shipments were made, but in Philadelphia and New York, the vessels were not allowed to land their cargoes; in Charlestown it was put into stores but not permitted to be offered for sale; and in Boston, where the British Authorities refused to allow the vessels to return, without having been entered, the tea was thrown overboard. Thus *the American War* broke out, which terminated in the complete separation of the Colonies from the British crown and the formation of a new and independent empire, established on purely democratic principles, under the title of "THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA."

**SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRALIA.** Britain thus deprived of its usual depôt for criminals, now availed itself of the important discoveries of Captain Cook, and accordingly in 1786 the Commissioners of the British Navy advertised for vessels to convey, from seven to eight hundred prisoners of both sexes, to a settlement to be formed by them, on the coast of New South Wales.\* Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed to the command of the squadron, and also to the office of governor, as soon as they should land at the place of their destination. He hoisted his flag in the *Sirius*, with Commander Hunter as second, and Lieutenant Ball as third in command. Captain Phillip had six transports and three storeships with a detachment of about two hundred soldiers. The number of convicts taken out, was 757, of whom 192 were women.

The fleet sailed from England on 13th May 1787, and after touching at Teneriffe, steered for Rio Janeiro, where they were provided with plants or seeds of coffee, cocoa, cotton, banana, orange, lemon, guava, tamarind, prickly pear, rose apple, ipecacuanha and jalap. Leaving Rio, they steered for the Cape of Good Hope, where their stock of vegetables for culture was augmented by the fig tree, sugarcane, bamboo, the Spanish reed, various species of the vine, the apple, the pear, the quince, the strawberry, the oak and the myrtle. They also took on board a limited number of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, for the purpose of continuing the breed of these animals in the new colony. On the 20th January 1788, they anchored in safety in Botany Bay. They had been out eight months, including stoppages, and during that time they had sailed over a distance of about 16,000 miles, equal to nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the globe. On landing at Botany Bay, they found the country barren and deficient in the supply of fresh water, so that they resolved to seek for a more eligible site for the colony. Accordingly Captain Phillip, little suspecting that one of the finest harbours in the world was within a few miles distance to the northward, proceeded

\* The objects to be accomplished by the formation of the Colony were thus defined. "1st. To rid the mother country of the yearly increasing numbers of prisoners, who were accumulating in the gaols; 2nd. To afford a proper place for the safe custody and punishment of the criminals, as well as for their progressive and ultimate reformation; 3rd. To form a free Colony out of the materials which the reformed prisoners would supply, in addition to families of free emigrants, who might settle in the country from time to time."—*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*

with three boats and some of his officers to examine what Captain Cook had termed Broken Bay ; but while proceeding thither, he resolved to examine an inlet, which in Cook's chart, was marked as a boat harbour, and to which he had given the name of Port Jackson, after the seaman at the mast head, who had first descried it while on the look-out. Having entered within the heads and discovered the large and commodious harbour, he immediately resolved to make it the capital of the infant colony. The whole fleet removed from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, and the colony was founded on the 26th January 1788, at the head of Sydney Cove, the town being named after the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, at that time the first Lord of the Admiralty. On the morning of the 24th January 1788 previous to the removal of the fleet from Botany Bay, two large ships under French colours were seen making for the land. These were the *Broussole* and *Astrolabe*, French discovery ships, under the command of the unfortunate La Perouse. They had lost M. de l'Angle, the junior captain, with several officers and seamen, and both the ships' long boats, in an unfortunate skirmish with the natives at the Navigators' Islands, and had reached the coast to refit for the prosecution of their voyage. M. de la Perouse remained nearly two months in New South Wales, during which a mutual interchange of civilities was kept up between the English and French officers, and during this period M. le Receveur, a French priest, of the order of Friars Minims, who accompanied the French expedition in the capacity of Naturalist, died of wounds he had received at the Navigators' Islands, and was buried at Botany Bay. Shortly after La Perouse sailed from Botany Bay, both vessels struck one stormy night on a dangerous coral reef off the Manicolo or Malicolo Islands, to the northward and eastward of Port Jackson. None of the survivors ever reached Europe.

On the 27th January 1788 (the day after the founding of the colony) every man was set to work. Captain Phillip marking off the sites for the buildings, storehouses &c; the ground was cleared, tents pitched, the live stock landed, (consisting of one bull, four cows, one bull calf, one stallion, three mares, and three colts,) the stores deposited, and the little colony established amounting in all to 1030 individuals. On the 7th February 1788 the new government was promulgated, Captain Phillip being proclaimed the first Governor General of New South Wales.

**THE FURTHER PROGRESS OF DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.**—In 1791 the south coast of Australia was visited by Captain George Vancouver, on his way to the north-west coast of America ; he made the land on the 26th September at Cape Chatham in 35° 3' south latitude and 116° 35' east longitude ; he then sailed east along the coast till the 28th when he anchored in a sound, and named it after King George III. (King George's Sound.) Bad weather prevented his doing more than verifying a part of the coast laid down in Nuyt's chart of 1627. In 1792 Brune D'Entrecasteaux, a French rear-admiral, with two ships of war, *La Recherche* and *L'Esperance*, made the coast of Van Dieman's Land to obtain supplies of wood and water, and while intending to enter the Storm

Bay of Tasman, he entered the Adventure Bay of Furneaux, up which he sailed thirty miles, and found it to be separated by a small island from Storm Bay. The island he named Brune, and the channel D'Entrecasteaux, and then sailed to the eastward without making any further discoveries. After the formation of the settlement at Port Jackson, attention was paid to the eastern and southern shores; and Mr Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, and Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Flinders with a boy, in a little boat called "Tom Thumb" eight feet long, commenced a survey of the coast. Mr Bass was afterwards reinforced with a whale boat, six men and six weeks provisions. In this open boat and in boisterous weather, he explored the coast for 600 miles, entered what Furneaux considered a deep bay, and became satisfied that there was a strait separating Van Dieman's Land from New Holland. On his return to Sydney, Governor Hunter was induced to verify the result of Mr. Bass's observations, by sending Lieutenant Flinders and Mr Bass in the colonial schooner *Norfolk*, of 25 tons burden; with this little vessel they sailed through the strait now called Bass's strait, and by circumnavigating Van Dieman's Land demonstrated, for the first time, its insularity. In 1800 Grant discovered the coast to the west of Bass's strait up to Cape Northumberland; and this portion of the mainland from its discoverer was called Grant's Land.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—

Previous to the year 1813 all the settlements were situated at no great distance from the sea coast, on the belt of land more or less narrow, between it and the Blue mountains; but at the close of that year these mountains were, for the first time crossed by Mr Evans the deputy-surveyor of the colony. On reaching the opposite side, he found the herbage to be extremely good, the valleys well watered, and the mountain streams running to the westward. To two of these which assumed the character of rivers, he gave the name of the *Fish*, and the *Campbell*, and to their united streams that of THE MACQUARIE. He pursued its course for ten days, passing over rich tracts of country, clear of timber, well watered and abounding with kangaroos and emus. To this new and promising region, Governor Macquarie gave immediate directions for a road to be made, passable by carriages, which, though extending in length upwards of 100 miles, was completed early in 1815, and over which the Governor proceeded in person, in the spring of that year, as far as Bathurst plains. From this place the Governor despatched John Oxley Esq. R.N. the Surveyor-General of the colony, with a party to examine the country to the south-west, in which direction another river had been discovered, afterwards named the *Lachlan*. On reaching the point of the Lachlan river, where it becomes navigable, the country assumed the appearance of a perfect level, and the soil seemed poor, except on the banks, which were high and steep, and on which alone large trees were found growing. The width of the river was here from 30 to 40 yards. The country was evidently subject to inundations, and as the travellers proceeded, they found the grass in some places nearly breast high, coarse, thick and so entangled as to be almost impenetrable; in other places were extensive

swamps, interspersed with dwarf box and gum trees; swans and other water fowl were in great abundance. The navigation of the river was frequently interrupted by fallen trees, and so winding was its course, that the distance by water was nearly three times that by land. On the 11th May, the party had reached a spot of the dead level through which the river flowed, where it appeared to lose itself in a multitude of branches among marshy flats; and where a rise of four feet would have been sufficient to sweep them all away, since there was not within sight the smallest eminence to retreat to. Mr Oxley therefore determined to strike off to the south-west for Cape Northumberland, knowing, that if any river emptied itself into Bass's strait, between Spencer's Gulf and Cape Otway, that course would intersect it; and that, if the Lachlan united itself into one stream beyond the marshes, he would thus be most likely to fall in with it. The party accordingly commenced their journey, and at the end of five weeks came again unexpectedly, upon the banks of the Lachlan, much diminished in size, but still running in a tolerably brisk stream towards the westward. The country over which they had travelled to gain this part of the river, was of the most miserable description, and the sufferings of the party from fatigue and want of water, were very great. In some places they fell in with a little grass in patches, just sufficient to keep their cattle alive, but this was of rare occurrence. "It is impossible," says Mr. Oxley, "to imagine a more desolate region; and the uncertainty we are in, whilst traversing it, of finding water, adds to the melancholy feelings which the silence and solitude of such wastes are calculated to inspire." As the party advanced to the north-west, they came to a low range of stoney hills, equally barren with the sandy deserts which they had passed; these, however, abounded with dogs, whose howlings were incessant by day as well as by night. As there was no appearance of any kind of game, it was concluded that the principal sustenance of these wild animals must be rats, which had undermined the whole country. On the 23rd June the appearance of a flock of large kangaroos, of emus and bustards, and the change of the soil from loose sand to stiff tenacious clay, bearing evident marks of occasional inundations, left little doubt on the minds of the party, that a river would be met with at no great distance; and accordingly they all at once found themselves on the banks of the Lachlan, the course of which they now determined to follow. The face of the country continued to present a dead level on all sides, and the neighbourhood of the river was full of bogs and swamps. Our travellers still proceeded down the stream till on the 7th July, it became evident that the channel was the bed only of a lagoon, the current being now imperceptible, and the waters and morasses so intercepting each other, as to render all further progress impossible. The water was muddy, and the odour arising from the banks and marshy ground, offensive in the extreme. Mr. Oxley now determined to return, concluding rather summarily, that the interior of this vast country was a marsh and uninhabitable. "Perhaps," he says, "there is no river the history of which is known, that presents so remarkable a termination as the present; its course in a straight line from its source to its termination exceeds 500 miles, and includ-

ing its windings, it may fairly be calculated to run at least 1,200 miles; during all which passage, through such a vast extent of country, it does not receive a single stream in addition to what it derives from its sources in the Eastern Mountains."

CAPTAIN STURT went still further to the westward and discovered the river *Darling*; he left it running south-west in latitude  $30^{\circ} 20'$  south, longitude  $145^{\circ} 30'$  east, beyond which point nothing was known. He proceeded again in 1830 from Yass Plains westerly, and keeping along the banks of the river Murrumbidgee, he discovered its junction with the Lachlan; descending it in a boat, he came to a second confluence of a river from the south-west, to which he gave the name of *Murray*, and still farther in latitude  $34^{\circ}$ , he found a third, formed by a river from the north-east, having all the appearance of the river *Darling*, which he left in latitude  $30^{\circ} 30'$ . From this last junction it took him nineteen days to reach the embouchure at Lake Alexandrina, and the sea in latitude  $139^{\circ}$  east, the farthest point that had ever been reached by an overland journey from Sydney.

MR. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM King's botanist, and to whose memory a monument is erected in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney, setting out from Paterson's River in latitude  $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , travelled 300 miles northward to the parallel of  $28^{\circ}$  (Moreton Bay), keeping always on the west side of the mountains, and generally at the distance of about 150 miles from the coast. The first track he crossed was *Liverpool Plains*, and beyond this he found some tracts of good soil, but the country taken generally, was of the same description with that previously known, the only fertile land consisting of a stripe extending along the back of the chain of mountains, which changes gradually into barren plains as you proceed inwards. Extensive downs, affording the finest pasturage for sheep, with a soil formed by the decomposition of whinstone, is the general characteristic of the country, while numerous rivulets all running to the northward and westward, and rich flats for cultivation, offer every inducement for a speedy settlement of the country.

SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL, the present Surveyor General, made three expeditions into the interior 1832-36. He penetrated farther than Sturt, and met the *Darling* in latitude  $29^{\circ}$ . He also was the first who laid open to European enterprise the splendid country which he has called *Australia Felix*, now known as the colony of VICTORIA, of which the Capital is Melbourne.

DR. LEICHHARDT made an overland journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, which occupied about thirteen months. The most important results of which were, the discovery of numerous rivers, fine countries, and a communication between the east and north-west coasts of Australia; he is at present engaged in an overland journey from Sydney to the Swan River settlement, the results of which are unknown.

In 1846, SIR T. L. MITCHELL'S fourth expedition was productive of many valuable discoveries; and whilst the surveys of Mr. Tyers, between Port Phillip and the river Glenelg:—of Mr. Dixon at Moreton Bay, together with those of P. E. De Strzelecki, at

Gipps' Land, has added much to our knowledge of these districts: the labours of the corps of Surveyors, under the superintendence of the Government, will greatly increase our knowledge of the vast interior of Australia.

## THE GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Captain Arthur Phillip, as already stated, was the first governor of New South Wales. Finding his health on the decline, he embarked for England on the 11th December 1792, carrying with him the best wishes of the colonists for the noble efforts he had made amidst almost incredible difficulties. He was succeeded in the government by Captain Hunter, R.N. 7th August 1795, who had commanded the *Sirius* frigate, when the settlement was first formed, and who appears to have been an honest straightforward seaman; his administration lasted five years, and during this period the colony made considerable progress; several settlers arrived from England, and a regiment called the New South Wales Corps (afterwards the 102nd regiment of the Line) was formed. The number of the inhabitants free and bond, was, on Captain Hunter's departure in September 1800 about 8000; of these about 2,500 were settled at Sydney, and the remainder at the agricultural establishments at Parramatta, Prospect, Toongabbee, and Castlehill. Captain P. G. King R.N. who, as Lieutenant of the *Sirius*, had effected the settlement at Norfolk Island, was appointed to succeed Captain Hunter. His administration lasted for six years and was distinguished by an outbreak, commonly called "*the Irish Rebellion.*" Several hundred convicts, attached to the establishment at Castlehill, twenty miles from Sydney, struck for their liberty; but being only armed with pikes, were after a brief contest, discomfited by the military at Vinegar Hill, a few miles from Parramatta; a few were shot by the troops, some of the leaders taken and hanged immediately, and the rest returned quietly to their labour. This is the only instance of an insurrection of the convict population of New South Wales.\* Captain William Bligh R.N. next succeeded to the government in August 1806. His acts excited feelings of much discontent in the mind of the colonists, and led to his deposition by the colonists of Sydney, aided by the officers and men of the New South Wales Corps, after he had been governor for a period of eighteen

\* The ludicrous outbreak of the female prisoners at Parramatta may be here related. The third class prisoners in the female factory there had been denied their allowance of tea and sugar as a punishment for their refractory conduct. They refused therefore to work any longer, and after spending two days in sulkiness, they warned the matron, that, unless their tea and sugar were restored, they would leave the factory. Mrs Falloon laughed at their threats. On the third morning 200 of "the ladies" attacked the workmen, took from them their hammers and sledges, broke open the prison doors, and rushed into the town, attacking the bakers' shops &c. The troops were ordered out, the light company of H. M. 57th regiment in advance; the women beat a retreat towards the hills, while the bugles of the troops sounded a charge. After various marches and countermarches, the bugles sounded a parley—the battle was considered a drawn fight—and a treaty agreed to, in which it was stipulated that "the factory ladies" should march back within the walls and gates of the factory, with all the honours of war, all delinquencies being forgiven, and the usual allowance of tea and sugar restored.

months. The government at home now ceased to send naval officers as governors of the colony, and in accordance with this resolution Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Lachlan Macquarie of the 73rd regiment, assumed the government on the 1st. January, 1810; the New South Wales Corps was ordered home, and the regular troops of the line were enrolled for service in the colony. During General Macquarie's administration of twelve years, the colony made great progress, the population was greatly increased, and by the aid of a *carte blanche* on the British Treasury, many public buildings were erected,—roads constructed,—the fine Bathurst country over the Blue mountains explored, and several government farms established. The convict population received great encouragement from General Macquarie, his maxim was, to make every convict consider his European life as a past existence, and his Australian one a new era, where he would find "Honesty to be the best policy, and good conduct its unfailing reward." Sir Thomas Brisbane who succeeded General Macquarie was an amiable and scientific man although deficient in the energy of character displayed by his predecessor. He governed the colony from 1st December 1821, to 30th November 1825. He was succeeded by Lieutenant General Ralph Darling who was a governor of no inconsiderable talents. During his administration and that of his successor, the price of land in Sydney and in its vicinity rose to an enormous price. In 1831, Mr Wentworth sold nearly two acres in the main street of Sydney for £7,800, which might have been bought ten years before for £350. Six acres on the Surrey Hills bought by Mr Unwin in 1828 for £650, sold in 1830 for £1800; in 1828, Madame Rens bought at auction a frontage in the main street of Sydney of 150 feet, with a depth of 80 feet, for £1200, and sold *half* of the same plot to Mr Jones in 1829, for £1800. These facts shew the rising prosperity of the city. It is, however, but fair to state, that in various parts of the colony, property has from time to time been sold much below the original purchase money; but, upon the whole, the value of landed property has advanced very considerably. Major General Sir Richard Bourke, succeeded to the government on the 3rd December 1831, and acted as governor till 5th December 1837. He, with the assistance of a Legislative Council, endeavoured to steer a middle course between the extremes of party, but met with much opposition. He was succeeded by Sir George Gipps, who held the reins of government till 10th July 1846, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, the present governor of New South Wales.

#### LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

- I. CAPTAIN ARTHUR PHILLIP, R. N., 7th February, 1788, to 10th December, 1792.  
 Captain Francis Grose, (Lieutenant Governor,) 11th December, 1792, to 14th December. 1794.  
 Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps, (Lieutenant Governor,) 15th December, 1794, to 6th August, 1795.
- II. CAPTAIN HUNTER, R.N., 7th August, 1795, to 27th September, 1800.

- III. CAPTAIN P. G. KING, R.N, 28th September, 1800, to 12th August, 1806.
- IV. CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLIGH, R.N., 13th August, 1806, suspended 20th January, 1808.  
Lieutenant Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson, all of the New South Wales Corps, Lieutenant Governors during the suspension of Governor Bligh, from 20th January, 1808, to 28th December, 1809.
- V. MAJOR GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE, from 1st January, 1810, to 1st December, 1821.
- VI. MAJOR GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, K.C.B., 1st December, 1821, to 30th November, 1825.  
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regt., (Lieutenant Governor,) from 1st December, 1825, to 18th December, 1825.
- VII. LIEUTENANT GENERAL RALPH DARLING, from 19th December, 1825, to 21st October, 1831.  
Colonel Lindesay, C.B., (Lieutenant Governor,) from 22nd October, 1831, to 2nd December, 1831.
- VIII. MAJOR GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., from 3rd December, 1831, to 5th December, 1837.  
Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, (Lieutenant Governor,) from 6th December, 1837, to 23rd February, 1838.
- IX. SIR GEORGE GIPPS, from 24th February, 1838, to 10th July, 1846.  
Sir Maurice C. O'Connell, (Lieutenant Governor,) from 11th July, 1846, to 2nd August, 1846.
- X. SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY, (the present Governor,) from 3rd August, 1846.

## REMARKABLE EVENTS, &amp;c.

Landing of Captain Phillip at Botany Bay, Jan. 20,	1788
Founding of the Colony of New South Wales, Jan 26,	1788
First harvest reaped at Parramatta .. .. .	1789
The first settler ( <i>a convict</i> ) took possession of the land allotted to him .. .. .	1790
First brick building finished .. .. .	1793
First purchase of colonial grain (1,200 bushels,) by government .. .. .	1793
First Church built, (St. Philip's Sydney) .. ..	1794
The first theatrical performance .. .. .	1796
<i>The Juliana</i> , first ship with female convicts arrived	1799
Frist copper coin circulated .. .. .	1800
A shock of an Earthquake felt at Sydney Jan. 17 ..	1801
First newspaper printed .. .. .	1803
Lieutenant Bowen in the name of the British Government, took possession of Van Dieman's Land	1803
Lieutenant Governor Collins' first settlement of Van Dieman's Land .. .. .	1804
Fort William built .. .. .	1804
First vessel built .. .. .	1805

The first census, school, toll-gates, police, naming of streets, markets, races and race ball at Sydney ..	1810
The first <i>Pound</i> established .. .. .	1811
The first fair held .. .. .	1813
The first Steam-engine worked .. .. .	1815
The Bank of New South Wales established April, 8,	1817
The Supreme Court established .. .. .	1817
First Benevolent Society formed .. .. .	1818
Orphan Institution founded .. .. .	1819
First Spirits distilled, and colonial tobacco sold ..	1820
First Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Chapels built .	1821
Freedom of the Press granted, and formation of Reading and Agricultural Societies .. ..	1822
The Charter of justice granted, Legislative Council appointed, (the Members being nominated by the Crown,) and first Court of Quarter Sessions held .	1824
First Jury empanelled in the Supreme Court, first Archdeacon ordained, first Coroner appointed, and first constitutional County Meeting held..	1825
Sydney Dispensary formed .. .. .	1826
First daily newspaper established .. .. .	1827
First Circuit Court opened .. .. .	1829
Settlement formed at Swan River .. .. .	1829
First Meeting of the Legislative Council, August 21,	1829
Trial by Jury in Civil cases established, October 9,	1829
First Civil Jury empanelled, and first College founded .. .. .	1830
First Colonial Steam boat ( <i>The Surprise</i> ) launched March 31, .. .. .	1831
Savings' Bank instituted, August 18, .. .. .	1832
The School of Arts formed.. .. .	1833
Land sold at Sydney at £10,000 per acre! .. .. .	1834
First sitting of the Court of Requests, and establishment of the Settlement at Moreton Bay, Sept. 2,	1834
The Bank of Australasia commenced business, December 14, .. .. .	1835
The Gas Light Company of Sydney established ..	1836
The Colony of Victoria ( <i>Australia Felix</i> ) founded May 19, .. .. .	1837
The Colony of South Australia founded, May 25,	1837
<i>The Eden</i> , the last convict ship arrived, Nov. 18,	1840
Transportation to New South Wales ceased ..	1840
Gas first used in Sydney, May 24, .. .. .	1841
First Municipal election in Sydney, November 1,	1842
First election of Members for the City of Sydney to the Legislative Council, June 15,.. .. .	1843
First Meeting of the Legislative Council, (a portion of the Members being elected by the people,) Aug. 1	1843
Foundation stone of the Australian Library laid February 14, .. .. .	1843
Commencement of the first Railway July 3,.. ..	1850

## MAYORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

I.	J. HOSKING, Esq.	1842-3
II.	J. R. WILSHIRE, Esq.	1843-4
III.	G. ALLEN, Esq.	1844-5
IV.	T. BROUGHTON, Esq.	1845-6
V.	H. MAC DERMOTT, Esq.	1846-7
VI.	J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.	1847-8
VII.	E. FLOOD, Esq.	1848-9
VIII.	G. HILL, Esq.	1849-50

## MAYORS OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

I.	H. CONDELL, Esq.	1843-4
II.	H. MOOR, Esq.	1844-5
III.	I. J. PALMER, Esq.	1845-6
IV.	H. MOOR, Esq.	1846-7
V.	A. RUSSELL, Esq.	1847-8
VI.	W. M. BELL, Esq.	1848-9
VII.	A. J. A. GREEVES, Esq.	1849-50

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIA.

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THE Colony of New South Wales has, as yet, its boundary imperfectly defined. It may be said, however, to extend from Cape Howe to about latitude  $28^{\circ}$  south; while the greatest distance yet settled inland, can scarcely be said to extend more than 200 miles. The line of coast throughout the territory of New South Wales, presents in general an aspect of bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone lying in horizontal strata. The cliffs are occasionally interrupted by sandy beaches, behind which the country is low and flat, the high land retiring to a considerable distance. The strata of sandstone consist of beds lying one upon the other in the most regular manner, so that their original relative situation has evidently never undergone any change. This sandstone is principally silicious; sometimes indeed it is argillaceous, and in this state it is generally found over coal, in which situation it is soft and very decomposable. *The Blue Mountains* run from North to South, through the whole of New South Wales, at no great distance from the coast. From this cause the rivers which fall into the sea on the East coast, are generally short and abrupt, whereas those rivers which are to the west of these mountains, have a very lengthened course. *The Colony of Victoria* extends from Cape Howe to the  $141^{\circ}$  east longitude, and is separated from New South Wales by a line from Cape Howe, bearing north-west to one of the branches of the river Murray, and on the north by the river Murray till it comes to the South Australian frontier, in the  $141^{\circ}$  of East Longitude. The soil of this colony is in general rich, and the climate

salubrious. The principal ranges of mountains are the Australian Alps, Snowy Mountains, Granitic Range, Alexandrine range, the Pyrenees, Grampians, &c. *The Colony of South Australia* extends from  $141^{\circ}$  to  $132^{\circ}$  east longitude, and is bounded on the north by the Tropic of Capricorn. This country is intersected by three great mountain masses—the Mount Lofty, Mount Barker, and Wakefield ranges. The Mount Lofty range runs from north-west to south-west, and after attaining a central elevation at Mount Lofty, of about 2450 feet, (12 miles east from Adelaide), it falls to the south-west, terminating in low cliffs at the sea shore, to the north of the Onkaparinga. The Mount Barker range runs in a direction parallel to the Mount Lofty; and the Mount Wakefield range can scarcely be considered as a distinct formation from the Barker range, but rather a disruption from its south-west extremity. The whole of this country may be said to consist of one-third of land adapted for agricultural purposes and grazing, one-third covered with stringy-bark forest, and the remainder with unavailable scrub and rock. Lake Alexandrina which bounds this country on the east, is a fine sheet of water, sixty miles long and varying in width from ten to forty miles. It is navigable across from the Upper Murray to the Lower Murray, for vessels drawing six feet of water, and the entrance to the sea, may, by means of a breakwater, be rendered safe in moderate weather, for vessels of the same draught of water. The Murray itself is navigable for steam vessels for many hundred miles, thus affording an outlet for the produce, not only of the settlers along its banks, but also to a great portion of the back settlements of New South Wales. *The Colony of Western Australia* includes all that portion of country which is situated to the westward of the  $129^{\circ}$  of east longitude, and embraces the whole of the west coast, with a portion of the south and north coast of Australia; it therefore enjoys a larger amount of *sea-board* in proportion to its number of square miles than any other colony in Australia. The absence of considerable mountain ranges, forbids the chance of finding any considerable river of a permanent character, and it is somewhat remarkable, that one of the largest rivers known, whose course is not less than 200 miles, disappears entirely as a stream, and ceases to run long before the end of the dry season. The coast of this colony is fronted by indentations, bays, straits and islands, and abounds in the finest harbours imaginable. The rise and fall of the tide in some places, amounts to thirty-five feet, affording opportunities for building docks, or for laying ships on shore at a trifling expense. The whole of the occupied portion of the territory appears to rest upon a granitic base, but as red sandstone is found on the north-west coast, and tertiary formations on the shores of the Australian Bight, it is probable that the general dip of the country is in a direction a little to the north of east. The surface of the country generally, is covered with those substances which are technically called *earths*, in contradistinction to *soils*; the extreme drought of the climate, and the summer conflagrations appearing to prevent the growth of succulent plants, as well as any great accumulation of soil from decayed vegetation. But although the country is not remarkable for richness of soil, it is favourable in other respects for farming purposes. The

whole of the north and north-east coast of Australia from the boundary line of Western Australia to the boundary line of New South Wales, may be said to be as yet entirely unoccupied. It is probable, however, that in a short time this vast extent of country, will be divided into two or three new colonies, and in the mean time, in the proper place, we will give all the information yet obtained regarding it.

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### VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS &c.

There has never yet been found in Australia either the majesty of the virgin forests of the new world, the variety and elegance of those of Asia, or the delicacy and freshness of the woods in the temperate countries of Europe. Vegetation is in general, dark and sombre, and resembles the shade of the European evergreens and copses. Woods of different kinds, adapted for every useful purpose, have been found; grain succeeds well; wheat, maize, oats and rye, are cultivated, the two former in largest quantity. Those parts in which different trials have been made, have rather too warm a climate for common barley and oats, though these grains have been found to succeed tolerably well on the poorer soils. The skinless barley, or Siberian wheat, arrives at great perfection. Potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, pease, beans, onions, and all the vegetables grown in England, thrive most luxuriantly. The whole of Australia is now famed for the goodness and variety of its fruits; peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, lemons, guavas, loquats, cherries, walnuts, almonds, grapes, pears, pomegranates, and melons, attain the highest maturity. Forest timber, brushwood and grass, are not formed into zones, according to their elevation, as in countries of more uniform surface and severe climate. It is the soil chiefly that determines the native vegetation of Australia, and as that is continually varying with the form and the exposure of the surface, the native pastures come much nearer to landscape gardening than anything that is met with in any other country. There is a grove here, a lawn there, a shrubbery in another place, and in another still, a natural wall of the light coloured stone appears at the openings of the foliage, as if it were part of the enclosure of a garden. Sometimes, all these are upon so small a scale, that they would suit a labourer's cottage; at others, they would answer for a villa; and sometimes there is a vast extent, with a few clumps and scattered trees, as a domain ample enough for the most splendid palace. On the elevated country to the north-east of Bathurst, and that for a very considerable extent, a stranger would find some difficulty in persuading himself that he was in a country, not only which the hand of man had not touched to improve, but where there was not one fixed, and hardly even a wandering inhabitant. Some of these delightful regions lie under the disadvantage at present, of being approached with difficulty, although even this, with railways springing up around us, will be only temporary; but to those who would be contented with the produce of a fertile soil, and the enjoyment of a genial climate, few places are more inviting to a settler than Australia;

considering, also, that the passage from Europe is the safest that can be undertaken, and that the expense is even less than what would be incurred, in settling an emigrant comfortably on his own land in British America.\*

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION (exclusive of vineyards, orchards, and gardens,) with their produce.

Acres					The produce of which was
88,910	in	wheat	..	..	.. 1,421,750 Bushels
31,773	„	maize	..	..	.. 870,400 „
9,215	„	oats	..	..	.. 216,783 „
9,390	„	barley	..	..	.. 193,835 „
259	„	rye and millet	..	..	.. 4,179 „
6,537	„	potatoes	..	..	.. 18,329 Tons
228	„	tobacco	..	..	.. 2,087 Cwt.
37,221	„	grass, oats, &c., for hay		..	.. 42,754 Tons

QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION in Australia as VINEYARDS from, 1843 to 1850, with the wine and brandy produced.

YEARS.	ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.	WINE.	BRANDY.
	Acres.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,413
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1127	101,063	1,731

### THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OR ABORIGINES.

Australia seems to offer at least three native varieties of inhabitants all belonging to the race of Papuas or Oceanic negroes. In the neighbourhood of Glasshouse Bay, they have large heads, which in shape resemble those of the ourang-outang. Their very limited intellects, their hairy bodies, and habitual agility in climbing trees, seem to bring them near the monkey character: at the same time their incorruptible fidelity and unshaken attachment when employed as guides, or as *native police*, demand our respect and approbation. Perhaps no people in the world has made less progress towards civilization. They are simply divided into families or tribes, each of

\* Individuals about to emigrate from Britain often commit a great mistake on this subject. They calculate the passage from Liverpool or Glasgow to America, and imagine that this is all the expense to be incurred, forgetting that they have thousands of miles to travel into the interior after leaving the ship before they can make a comfortable settlement. Whereas in Australia, after they reach the port of their destination, the journies inland are of very short duration, before an immigrant obtains a situation suitable for his settlement. This mainly arises from the insularity of its position.

which is distinguished by adding the syllable *gal* to the name of its place of residence. Thus, for instance, the native name for the South shore of Botany Bay is *Gwea*, and the tribe that lived there was called *Gwea-gal*. All the aborigines of Australia possess the thick prominent lips, sunken eyes, high cheek bones and calveless legs of the African, differing however, in the hair, which is long and coarse. They are of the middle height, the women are small and well made; some of the males have long beards, but most of them pluck out the hair by the roots. The adult males have generally the front teeth struck out, and the females are frequently observed with a joint or two of the little finger cut off. In regard to religion, no form, no ceremony, no idol has ever been discovered among them; they have very faint notions of a future state, believing that at death they shall either roam through the regions of the air like cockatoos, or return to the clouds from which they originally came—a notion common to them with the Alfoors in the island of Ceram. They are also enslaved by superstition, magic, sorcery and ghosts, and if a woman dies while suckling an infant, the latter is buried alive in its mother's grave. Yet these poor creatures are seen crying over the grave of a child or a friend, their eyes, humanised by the tears of affection, turned upwards towards heaven. Their *Corrobaries*, or nightly meetings at the full moon, resemble in many respects the devil worship prevalent among the mountain tribes of the island of Ceylon. In the interior their numbers seem to be diminishing from famine and internal war, and in Sydney, Melbourne &c., where they exist chiefly by begging, vice and disease are rapidly exterminating them. Their nearest approximation to ingenuity is the fishing net, prepared by the women from the fibres of grass. Their only cutting implements are made of stone (sometimes of jasper), fastened between a cleft stick, with a hard gum. Their weapons of offence or defence are the spear, boomerang, several kinds of waddies or nullah-nullah, a small stone tomahawk and a shield made of bark. *The spear* is about ten feet long, as thick as a man's finger tapering to a point, sometimes jagged or barbed and hardened in the fire; this they can throw from fifty to sixty yards with great precision, the impetus being greatly increased by the use of *the womera* or throwing stick, which is a piece of wood from two to three feet in length, about three inches broad at one end, and going off to a point at the other, to which a hook is fastened; the hook is inserted into a small hole at the extremity of the spear, and the womera being grasped at the broad part, acts somewhat on the principle of a sling, enabling a powerful man to send the spear above a hundred yards. *The Boomerang* is still more curious—it is of a curved form made of a piece of hard wood, thirty to forty inches in length, two and a half to three inches wide at the broadest part, and tapering away at each end nearly to a point; the concave part is from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick, and the convex quite sharp. A native can throw this simple instrument forty or fifty yards, horizontally skimming along the surface not more than three or four feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise into the air to the height of fifty or sixty yards, describing a considerable curve, and finally fall at

his feet. During the whole of this evolution, the boomerang keeps turning with great rapidity, like a piece of wood revolving on a pivot, and with a whizzing noise. In the hands of a European it is a ticklish instrument, as it may return and strike himself, but a native can inflict with it the most deadly wounds on others. The *waddy* and *nullah-nullah* are clubs of different sizes and solidity; the *toma-hawk* is a piece of sharpened stone, fixed in a cleft stick with gum; with this they cut notches in the trees, and ascend them to the height of sixty feet, though without a branch and far too thick to be grasped. They live principally by hunting or fishing, or on gum and bulbous roots. No houses are constructed, an overhanging rock or a slip of bent bark serving for a temporary shelter.

### ANIMALS.

The only native animals worthy of being mentioned are the kangaroo, the opossum, and the wild dog. The great kangaroo is the largest native quadruped; there are several varieties, some of them diminutive in size, but their numbers have been greatly thinned by a destructive war which has been perpetually carried on against them by the European settlers. The wild dog or *dingo* still abounds, and is at ways on the alert to attack cattle and sheep that are left exposed during the night; they are however easily scared or warded off. Besides these the *Wombat*, the *Porcupine Ant-eater*, and the *Platypus*, are sometimes met with. Among rapacious birds eagles, falcons, and various species of hawks abound; as well as the *Emu*, a bird resembling the ostrich. A vast variety of the parrot tribe exists, comprising many beautiful species of parroquets and cockatoos, unrivalled in the gaudiness and variety of their plumage: water fowl are also numerous. Fish is abundant long the coasts, seals are found to the southward, and the whale fishery is of great importance. Snakes and smaller reptiles, very few of which are venomous, are found in various parts of Australia. Mosquitoes are a source of considerable annoyance. The domesticated animals of Europe thrive well and are in abundance.

### LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA FROM 1843 TO 1850.

YEAR.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	PIGS.	SHEEP.
1843	62,017	1,017,316	57,767	5,055,337
1844	71,169	1,159,432	56,242	5,604,644
1845	82,303	1,348,022	60,008	6,202,031
1846	88,126	1,430,736	45,600	7,906,811
1847	104,271	1,614,967	62,670	10,071,625
1848	113,895	1,752,852	70,875	11,660,819
1849	121,359	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540

### INTRODUCTION OF FINE WOOLLED SHEEP TO AUSTRALIA.

The chief product of Australia is wool. The introduction of this article into the colony was owing to the late John Macarthur Esq.

So long back as 1792 that enterprising gentleman became convinced that the grasses and climate of New South Wales were adapted to Merino sheep. About two years after he obtained a ram and two ewes from Captain Kent R.N. who had brought them, with some other stock for the supply of the settlement, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place some of the pure breed had been sent by the Dutch government. Mr. Macarthur immediately began to cross his coarse fleeced sheep with the Merino, and in ten years his flock, which consisted originally of 70 Bengal animals, was increased to 4,000, although the wethers were slaughtered as they became fit for food. In 1803 Mr. Macarthur revisited England, exhibited samples of his wool to a committee of manufacturers who happened to be then in London, and it was so much approved of that Mr. Macarthur appeared before the Privy Council, and laid before them his plans for rendering England independent of foreign countries for a supply of the best wools. The Privy Council adopted Mr. Macarthur's views, and with their encouragement, he purchased from the Merino flock of his Majesty George the Third, two ewes and three rams with which he returned to New South Wales in 1806, appropriately calling the vessel in which the sheep were embarked "*the Argo.*" Such was the origin of the rapidly increasing flocks of Australia, whose numbers now exceed twelve millions, and whose wool has brought as high as 10s. 4d. per lb. in the London market. As the wool trade is one of national importance, and as the decision of the Privy Council in 1804 has formed the basis of all the Squatting regulations since adopted we here subjoin: 1st. The statement of Captain Macarthur addressed to the Colonial office 26th July, 1803. 2nd. The decision of the Privy Council after the examination of witnesses dated 14th July 1804: 3rd. Abstract of the Squatting regulations at present in force in the colony dated (Act of Parliament 28th August 1846) and (Privy Council Regulations 9th March 1847.) 4th. Return of the quantity of wool shipped up to the present time.

1st. *Statement of Captain Macarthur.*—"The samples of wool brought from New South Wales having excited the particular attention of the merchants and principal English manufacturers, Captain Macarthur considers it his duty respectfully to represent to his Majesty's ministers, that he has found, from an experience of many years, the climate of New South Wales peculiarly adapted to the increase of fine woolled sheep; and that from the unlimited extent of luxuriant pastures with which that country abounds, millions of those valuable animals may be raised in a few years, with but little other expense than the hire of a few shepherds.

"The specimens of wool that Captain Macarthur has with him have been inspected by the best judges of wool in this kingdom, and they are of opinion that it possesses a softness superior to many of the wools of Spain; and that it certainly is equal, in every valuable property, to the very best that is to be obtained from thence.

"The sheep producing this fine wool are the Spanish kind, sent originally from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, and taken from thence to Port Jackson.

“ Captain Macarthur being persuaded that the propagation of those animals would be of the utmost consequence to this country, procured, in 1797, three rams and five ewes; and he has since had the satisfaction to see them rapidly increase, their fleeces augment in weight, and the wool very visibly improves in quality. When Captain Macarthur left Port Jackson in 1801, the heaviest fleece that had then been shorn weighed only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., but he has received reports of 1802, from which he learns that the fleeces of his sheep were increased to 5 lbs. each; (in the grease, the average weight of the fleeces of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales, when washed, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.) and that the wool is finer and softer than the wool of the preceding year. The fleece of one of the sheep originally imported from the Cape of Good Hope has been valued here at 4s. 6d. per lb., and a fleece of the same kind bred in New South Wales, is estimated at 6s. per lb.

“ Being once in the possession of this valuable breed, and having ascertained that they improved in that climate, he became anxious to extend them as much as possible; he therefore crossed all the mixed bred ewes of which his flocks were composed with Spanish rams. The lambs produced from this cross were much improved; but when they were again crossed the change far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. In four crosses, he is of opinion, no distinction will be perceptible between the pure and the mixed breed. As a proof of the extraordinary and rapid improvement of his flocks, Captain Macarthur has exhibited the fleece of a coarse woolled ewe, that has been valued at 9d. per lb., and the fleece of her lamb, begotten by a Spanish Ram, which is allowed to be worth 3s. per lb.

“ Captain Macarthur has now about 4000 sheep amongst which there are no rams but of the Spanish breed. He calculates they will, with proper care, double themselves every two years and a half; and that in twenty years they will be so increased as to produce as much fine wool as is now imported from Spain and other countries, at an annual expense of £1,800,000 sterling. To make the principle perfectly plain upon which Captain Macarthur founds this expectation, he begs to state that half his flock has been raised from 30 ewes, purchased in 1793, out of a ship from India, and from about eight or ten Spanish and Irish sheep, purchased since. The other half of his flock were obtained in 1801 by purchases from an officer who had raised them in the same time, and from about the same number of ewes that Captain Macarthur commenced with. This statement proves that the sheep have hitherto multiplied more rapidly than it is calculated they will do in future; but this is attributed to the first ewes being of a more prolific kind than the Spanish sheep are found to be; for since Captain Macarthur has directed his attention to that breed, he has observed the ewes do not so often produce double lambs.

“ As a further confirmation of the principle of increase that Captain Macarthur has endeavoured to establish, and which he is positive time will prove to be correct, he would refer to the general returns transmitted from New South Wales. In 1796 (since when not 100 sheep have been imported), 1531 were returned as the public and private stock of the colony. In 1801, 6757 were returned: and although between those periods all the males have been killed, as

soon as they became fit, yet there is a surplus over the calculation of 633.

“ Captain Macarthur is so convinced of the practicability of supplying this country with any quantity of fine wool it may require, that he is earnestly solicitous to prosecute this, as it appears to him, important object, and, on his return to New South Wales, to devote his whole attention to accelerate its complete attainment. All the risk attendant on the undertaking he will cheerfully bear; he will require no pecuniary aid, and all the encouragement he humbly solicits is, the protection of government, permission to occupy a sufficient track of unoccupied lands to feed his flock, and the indulgence of selecting from amongst the convicts such men for shepherds as may, from their previous occupations, know something of the business.

“ London, 26th July, 1803

(Signed) “ John Macarthur.”

*2nd. Decision of the Privy Council, 14th July, 1804.*—“ The Lords of the committee having resumed the consideration of the several papers relative to the breed of fine woolled sheep, &c. in New South Wales, and of the examination thereon of Captain John Macarthur, John Hunter, Esq., formerly Governor of New South Wales, and John Prinsep, Esq., a merchant of the city of London, from whom a proposition was some time since received, and has undergone some consideration, relative to opening a regular trade with Port Jackson, their lordships were pleased to order that a copy of the memorial presented by Captain Macarthur, and of a proposal submitted by him to the lord’s commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury for establishing a company to encourage the increase of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales, be transmitted to Edward Cooke, Esq., for the information of Lord Camden, with a letter stating that their lordships are of opinion, from the evidence in the papers relating to Captain Macarthur’s petition, from the opinion of the manufacturers of cloth, stated in their memorials, and from the examination of the gentlemen before mentioned, that it is probable wool of very fine quality, suited to the manufacture of fine cloth, may be produced in New South Wales, and brought to this country at a price which the manufacturers can afford to give for that material.

“ That their lordships also conceive, that without more knowledge than they now possess of the nature and state of the colony, and without full communication with the governor of the settlement, inconvenience might arise from recommending an unconditional grant of lands to Mr. Macarthur, or to a joint company, or to any individual, as such grant might retard or prevent the other inhabitants of New South Wales from turning their attention to the growth and improvement of fine wool, or perhaps, in other respects, counteract the improvement of the colony.

“ That the lords of the committee, however, are of opinion that encouragement ought to be held out to the inhabitants of New South Wales to keep a breed of sheep with fine wool, and to improve its quality as much as possible.

“ That the Committee are inclined to recommend that Mr. Macarthur’s plan should be referred to the governor of New South Wales,

with instructions to give every encouragement to the growth of fine wool, and to report his opinion on the petition of Mr. Macarthur, and on the plan of a joint company; and that he should be further directed to state also in what manner he conceives the growth of fine wool can best be encouraged, together with the hopes he may entertain that a supply of that article can be afforded from New South Wales, and to what extent such supply is likely to be obtained, and within what space of time.

“That the lords of the committee think it right to observe that a conditional grant of lands of a reasonable extent may be, perhaps, with safety granted to Mr. Macarthur for the pasturage of sheep only, or to other persons, provided a power be reserved in such grant to resume the same at any future period, on giving other land further distant from the cultivated land of the colony (with reasonable indemnification for expense incurred in fencing &c.) and that such conditional grant would not cramp the cultivation of the colony, or be attended with bad effects in any manner apparent to the lords of the committee.

“That in addition to these encouragements, it occurs to their lordships that the governor should be directed to provide mutton for the food of the convicts rather than to feed them on salted provisions; and that it might equally tend to encourage the breed of sheep with fine wool if it were recommended to the governor to purchase only that description of sheep for that purpose, or at least to give a preference to sheep of that description over any other kind, and to give an advanced price for the sheep with fine wool. That many other ways may, however, occur to the governor, from his local knowledge, of promoting an object so important to this country; and that he should be directed to state the same to Lord Camden.

“That from the information obtained, from the fleeces brought from the settlement in question, and from the description given of the climate of the colony, the lords of the committee are led to imagine and entertain hopes that wool of a fine quality may be produced in this colony; and that as wool of such fine quality is much wanted and desired by the manufacturers of cloth in England, it being mostly drawn at this time from a country influenced, if not dependant on France, their lordships entertain no doubt that it is well deserving the attention of his Majesty's government to encourage the produce of fine wool in the colony of New South Wales.

*3rd. Abstract of the Squatting regulations at present in force in Australia.*—I. The whole lands in Australia shall be considered as divided into three classes as they may be situated in districts to be respectively denominated the settled, the intermediate, and the unsettled districts. II. *The settled districts* are, the nineteen contiguous counties, the boundaries of which were settled and proclaimed before 1st January 1838. The counties of Macquarie and Stanley—the lands which may be within a distance of twenty-five miles, to be measured from any point of the corporate limits of the town of Melbourne in the county of Bourke—the lands which may be within the distance of fifteen miles from any point of the outward limits of the town of Geelong in the county of Grant—the lands which may be within the distance of ten miles as aforesaid from any of the follow-

ing townships, viz.; Portland, in the county of Normanby, Alberton, in the district of Gipps' Land, Eden in the county of Auckland, Bathurst, in the county of Roxburgh, Wellington in the county of Wellington. The town at the head of the navigation of the Clarence; the town of Maquarie, and the town of Ipswich. The lands which may lie within the distance of two miles from the sea, throughout the extent of the colony; the lands which may lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of the rivers Glenelg, Clarence, and Richmond; and two miles on either side of any railway actually formed and in operation. III. *The intermediate districts* are, The lands lying within the counties of Bourke, Grant, Normanby, in the district of Port Phillip; the county of Auckland; the entire district of Gipp's Land; all the counties, either formed or intended to be formed between the county of Auckland and the county of St. Vincent, and any county or counties of which the boundaries may be fixed or proclaimed on or before the 31st December, 1848. IV. *The unsettled districts* are, all the lands of New South Wales not comprehended under the settled and intermediate districts aforesaid. V. *Within the unsettled districts* land may be leased for any period not exceeding fourteen years. Each run shall be capable of carrying four thousand sheep, and shall not in any case be let at a lower rent than £10 per annum, to which £2 10s. per annum shall be added for every additional thousand sheep &c., which the land shall be capable of carrying, but the squatter shall not be permitted to grow any more grain, hay, vegetables, fruit, &c., than what is sufficient for the supply of the family and establishment of the lessee; during the continuance of a lease the lands shall not be open to purchase by any other person except the lessee thereof, and the lessee cannot purchase a less quantity of the run than one hundred and sixty acres nor below the general minimum price of £1 pound per acre: at the conclusion of a lease the lands shall be revalued and the rent for the ensuing period shall be estimated according to its improved capabilities of carrying sheep and cattle instead of its unimproved state: at the termination of a lease the governor may offer the lands for sale, and the upset price shall consist of the joint value of the land and the improvements, and if the land is sold the amount of the improvements shall be paid over to the previous lessee, the government retaining the balance. VI. *In the intermediate districts* lands may be leased on the same conditions as above stated, but such leases shall not be made for more than eight years, and the governor at the end of each year of the lease, may offer for sale, all or any part of the lands, subject to the same conditions in favour of the lessee, as are laid down in regard to lands in the unsettled districts. VII. *In the settled districts* land may be leased for pastoral purposes only, for terms not exceeding one year, and the governor may make general rules under which the holders of purchased lands may be permitted to depasture, free of charge, any unoccupied Crown lands.

4th. Return of the quantity of wool shipped from Australia, from the year 1807 to 1850.

YEAR.	lbs.	YEAR.	lbs.
1807	245	1829	1,005,333
1808	562	1830	899,750
1809	no return	1831	1,401,284
1810	no return	1832	1,515,156
1811	167	1833	1,734,203
1812	no return	1834	2,246,933
1813	no return	1835	3,893,927
1814	no return	1836	3,693,241
1815	32,971	1837	7,273,140
1816	73,171	1838	7,406,000
1817	13,616	1839	8,643,860
1818	16,525	1840	7,032,960
1819	74,284	1841	9,378,720
1820	99,415	1842	9,354,000
1821	175,433	1843	12,530,880
1822	172,880	1844	13,147,680
1823	198,240	1845	14,549,280
1824	275,560	1846	15,854,880
1825	411,600	1847	18,464,640
1826	552,960	1848	22,509,600
1827	407,116	1849	25,519,680
1838	834,343		

SETTLERS. The Colonial population of Australia is rapidly increasing every year. In physical respects there appears to be a slight deterioration; they grow up more rapidly than in the mother-country and begin to decay sooner. In regard to intellectual ability, the powers of the mind are developed earlier than in Britain, manifesting a greater aptness at an earlier age for commercial pursuits, and for the ordinary business of life. It is very probable that the Colonial born population will more nearly resemble, physically and intellectually, the Anglo-Americans of the United States, than the inhabitants of the British isles, but as yet we have no sufficient data for arriving at a correct determination of the question.

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## POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIA.

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FORM OF GOVERNMENT. When the colony of New South Wales was first established the whole Executive powers were vested in the Governor alone; in 1824 a council was appointed to assist and control the Governor nominated by the Crown, not exceeding seven individuals, and not less than five; and in 1829 the Legislative

Council was again reconstructed in virtue of an Act of the Imperial legislature, and consisted of the Governor, seven individuals holding office in the colony under the Government, and seven colonists nominated by the Crown; in all fifteen. In 1843 the Legislative Assembly was again changed, consisting of 36 members, twelve members chosen by the Governor, of whom six were Government officers, and the remaining 24 by the people. In 1850 another change took place, the Port Phillip district and Gipps' Land were separated from New South Wales, and erected into an independent colony, having a Legislature of its own under the title of the colony of Victoria, and the other three colonies of Australia viz., (Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, and Swan River Settlement), obtained Elective Legislatures similar to that of New South Wales; the franchise having been reduced from £20 to £10, full powers having been bestowed on each of these Legislatures to increase the number of members as they from time to time should see cause, the government retaining the power of adding one third of nominee members. The Government, therefore, of each of the five colonies of Australia, consists of

I. THE GOVERNOR, as the representative of her Majesty. II. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, consisting of the Governor, who is president, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Treasurer. III. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, consisting of six officers of the Government, six Government Nominees, and twenty-four Members elected by the people.

**LAWs AND COURTS.** The statute laws of England are in force in the colony so far as they are applicable to their circumstances, aided by Acts of Parliament and local enactments; an Insolvent Debtors' Act is also in operation. The execution of the laws devolves upon a Supreme Court, presided over by a chief and two puisne judges, whose powers are as extensive as those of the Court of Queens' Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster. The Supreme Court is a court of *oyer and terminer and gaol delivery*—it is also a court of *equity* with all the power within its jurisdiction of the Lord High Chancellor of England—further, it is a court of *Admiralty* within certain limits; is empowered to grant *letters of administration*, and is an *insolvent debtors' Court*. From the Supreme Court an appeal lies in all actions when the sum or matter at issue exceeds the value of £500 to the Governor or Acting Governor, who is authorised to hold a *Court of Appeals*, from which a final appeal lies to the Queen in Council. The Supreme Court is provided with an Attorney and Solicitor General. The *Sheriff* exercises by his deputies the duties of his office over the whole of each colony. *Circuit Courts* are held in different parts of the colonies; they are courts of record and stand in the same relation to the Supreme Court, as courts of *oyer and terminer*, and of *assize and nisi prius* in England, do to the Queen's superior courts of record at Westminster. *Courts of General and Quarter Sessions* have the same powers as those in England. A *Vice Admiralty Court*, presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, takes cognizance of civil causes only, such as seamen's wages &c. *Courts of Requests* for summarily determining claims not exceeding £10 sterling, are held in almost every county town

throughout the colony; these courts are presided over by a Commissioner appointed by the Crown, whose decision as in England, is final. Juries now sit in civil and criminal cases; formerly, military and naval officers formed the criminal Jury, and civil cases were determined by a Judge and two sworn assessors.

**POLICE.** This important branch has been well managed in Australia; there are Benches of paid as well as unpaid magistrates within the located districts, and police stations are very extensively established, having a police force at each station. **POLICE TOWNS AND STATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.** Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden, Wollongong, Berrima, Goulburn, Picton, Bungonia, Braidwood, Broulee, Queanbeyan, Yass, Windsor, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, Wellington, Mudgee, Gosford, Newcastle, Raymond Terrace, Dungog, Maitland, Wollombi, Paterson, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Scone, Murrurundi, Cassilis, Port Macquarie, Brisbane. **VICTORIA OR PORT PHILLIP.** Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, Alberton. **BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS,** *District of Maneroo,* Eden, Cooma, Bombala. *Murrumbidgee.* Tumut, Albury, Wagga-Wagga. *Lachlan.* Binalong, Gundagai. *Wellington.* Molong. *Bligh.* Dubbo. *Lower Darling.* Balranald. *Liverpool Plains.* Tamworth, Guyder, Warialda, Wee Waa. *New England.* Armidale, Wellingrove, Tenterfield. *Darling Downs.* Drayton, Warwick. *M'Leay River.* No township named. *Clarence River.* Grafton, Tabulan. *Moreton Bay.* Ipswich. In *Wide Bay, Burnett,* and *Maranoa,* no townships have as yet been named.

**RELIGION.** Here, as in Great Britain, there is a variety of forms of religion. *The Episcopal Church* consists of five Dioceses, viz.; the Diocese of Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, South Australia, and Tasmania. These five along with the Bishop of New Zealand, constitute the Provincial Synod of Australasia. *The Roman Catholic* clergy are numerous, and are governed by an Archbishop and Vicar-General. *The Presbyterians* are divided into three bodies, I. *The Synod of Australia,* in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, which consists of five Presbyteries, viz., the Presbyteries of Campbelltown, Maitland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Windsor. II. *The Synod of Eastern Australia, and the Synod of Australia Felix,* consisting of those who separated from the Synod of Australia on the 10th October 1846, at the annual meeting of that body, because of its departing from resolutions come to at two previous annual meetings, to the effect that the existing connection with the Scottish Establishment should be broken up, and an altogether free and independent position assumed. III. *The United Presbyterian Church of Australia,* consisting of those congregations who hold the *voluntary principle,* that is, who consider their pastors should be supported by the free-will offerings of the people, and not by any State assistance or support. *The Wesleyan Methodists* have a number of Churches. There are also various bodies of Independents or Congregationalists, Baptists, &c., &c.

**MONETARY SYSTEM AND FINANCE.** *The Bank of New South Wales* was in 1817 incorporated by a charter under the seal of the colony, with a capital stock of £20,000, raised in shares of £100 each. The amount of shares subscribed was £12,600, and notes were issued by the bank for 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, and £5. No notes are, however, now issued of less value than £1. This is a joint stock bank, and each shareholder is responsible for the whole of the proceedings. The capital is now much increased. The affairs of the institution are managed by a president and eleven directors, who are elected by the shareholders out of their own number. Every £50 of paid up capital has a vote. *The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney* was instituted November 1834, with a capital of £300,000 in 3000 shares. This is also a joint-stock bank, and in most respects resembles the Bank of New South Wales. *The Bank of Australasia* is an Anglo-colonial bank, incorporated by Royal Charter, with a capital of £200,000, established March 1834, and commenced business in the Colony 14th December 1835. The shareholders in this bank are only responsible for the amount of subscribed capital, but are subject to the regulations of other chartered banks. *The Union Bank of Australia* is another Anglo-colonial bank. *The Savings Bank* was established under an Act of the Colonial Legislature.

*Notes in circulation, deposits, paid up capital, &c., of the different Banks, at June 30th 1850.*

Banks.	Notes in Circulation	Deposits.	Coin in the Bank.	Paid up Capital	Rate of Dividend.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of New South Wales.	35,078	280,164	107,628	125,286	10 pr ct
Commercial Bank	45,031	179,784	80,950	94,634	10 pr ct.
Bank of Australasia.	87,836	441,748	179,551	900,000	3 pe ct.
Union Bank of Australia.	99,708	533,675	204,491	820,000	6 pr ct.

*The Exports and Imports of Australia from 1840 to 1849.*

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
	£	£
1840	1,399,692	8,104,189
1841	1,023,097	2,527,988
1842	1,067,411	1,455,059
1843	1,172,320	1,550,544
1844	1,121,115	931,260
1845	1,555,988	1,233,854
1846	1,481,539	1,630,522
1847	1,870,046	1,982,023
1848	1,830,368	1,556,550
1849	1,891,270	1,793,420

Total Excess of Imports over Exports for the last ten years £3,242,273.

# TOPOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIA.

## 1st. THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I. CUMBERLAND. *a* SYDNEY, *b* the capital of New South Wales, the residence of the Governor, and seat of the Legislative Council and Supreme Court, is surrounded on three sides by the waters of Port Jackson; it is divided into six wards. Population, including the suburbs &c., about 60,000. *Parramatta*, 15 miles by land and 18 miles by water from Sydney, situated at the mouth of the Parramatta River, at the head of the navigation of Port Jackson. The governor has a country residence here, and in this town the County Courts are held. This was the first county town formed in New South Wales, having been fixed upon by Governor Phillip, November 2nd, 1788. Population 4454. *Windsor*, 20 miles from Parramatta, and 35 from Sydney, situated at the confluence of the South Creek with the Hawkesbury, which at this point is 140 miles from the sea, and navigable for vessels of 100 tons, five miles above Windsor. The land in the vicinity of Windsor is rich, and carefully cultivated. Population 1679. *Richmond*, situated on the banks of the Nepean, 30 miles from Sydney, contains many handsome cottages. Population 746. *Liverpool*, the leading thoroughfare to all the Southern Districts, situated on the George's River, which is here navigable for vessels of fifty tons, is 20 miles from Sydney. Population, 601. *Campbelltown*, in Aird's district, 33 miles from Sydney, and 12 miles from Liverpool. Population, 451.

*a* The County of Cumberland is an undulating plain, bounded on the north and west by the rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean; on the S.W. and S. by the Nepean, the Cataract River, and a line bearing E. 20° S. to Bulli on the sea coast, which forms the southern boundary. The county is in length from north to south about 53 miles, and in breadth from the sea to the base of the Blue Mountains 46 miles, and contains about 900,000 English acres. Population, 73,538, inhabitants. The maritime boundary of this county is generally bold and rugged. For the distance of five or six miles from the coast, the country wears a bleak and barren aspect, consisting of ridges of stratified sandstone; the soil poor, and in some places swampy. Beyond this coast girdle, the aspect begins to improve; an undulating country extends for ten miles, and where the hand of cultivation has not been in active operation, a stately forest of *Eucalypti* appears. At the distance of 20 to 25 miles from the coast, the scenery becomes more beautiful, the forest is lofty but not dense, and there is little or no underwood. Throughout the whole of the county, the land can scarcely be considered elevated, but a continued series of undulations, until it approaches the Nepean and Hawkesbury, where extensive plains, the fertility of which is inexhaustible, border those noble streams.

*b* The City of Sydney, the metropolis of Australia is situated nearly equidistant from the extreme northern and southern extremities of the County of Cumberland. It contains 7709 houses; of which 255 are under £5 of annual rental, 1493 from £5 to £10, 1757 from £10 to £20, and 4204 above £20 per annum. The streets are long, wide, and quite English in their appearance. The shops are, in many instances, well laid out, and are not, as in America, "Stores" where every article may be bought under the same roof but each trade or business has its own warehouse. The views from the higher parts of Sydney are bold, varied, and picturesque; the irregular appearance of the city, the magnificence of the harbour of Port Jackson, with its numerous bays, studded with islets, the infinite diversity of hill and dale, towering forests and projecting rocks, give it an air of grandeur and wildness which is seldom met with.

*Castlereagh*, about 7 miles from Penrith and 39 miles from Sydney, on the road leading from Richmond to Penrith. *Appin*, at King's Fall's, where the road to Illawarra crosses Tuggerah Creek, 46 miles from Sydney. Population, 125. *Balmain*, opposite Sydney, but 7 miles distant by land. Population 1700. *St. Leonard's*, on the north shore of Port Jackson, opposite Dawes' Point. Population 412. *Pitt Town*, near the Hawkesbury, 44 miles from Sydney. Population, 229. *Penrith*, near the river Nepean, on the Great Western Road, 33 miles from Sydney. Population, 291. *Longbottom*, a neat village on the Parramatta road,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Sydney.

II. CAMDEN.<sup>c</sup> *Berrima*, the county town, situated near the Wingecarribee river, 80 miles distant from Sydney. Population 377. *Kiama*, on the sea coast, 88 miles from Sydney. *Wollongong*, on the sea coast, a favourite resort for invalids, 60 miles from Sydney. Population 515. *Wilton*, on the Cordeaux river. *Picton*, on the Stonequarry rivulet, 46 miles from Sydney. Population, 120. *Camden*, on the Cowpasture river, 35 miles from Sydney. Population, 242. *Murrumba*, on Paddy's river, 99 miles from Sydney.

III ST. VINCENT.<sup>d</sup> *Braidwood*, near the Shoalhaven, 164 miles from Sydney. Population 206. *Huskisson* on the shores of Jervis' Bay. *Ulladulla*, a seaport town 136 miles from Sydney, is a boat harbour, and frequently called "The Holy dollar." *Broulee*, a seaport town a few miles to the north of the Moruga river. Population 22. *Nerriga*, on the Endrick river. *Tianjara* on the Yalwal creek. *Farnham*, on the Wandragandria creek.

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND.<sup>e</sup> *East Maitland*, the county town, situated on the river Hunter, at its junction with Wallis' Creek,

<sup>c</sup> The County of Camden is bounded on the north by the County of Cumberland; on the west by the river Wollondilly to the junction of the Wingalls, (commonly called Paddy's river); and by the Wingalla and Barber's creek, forming the boundary between Camden and Argyle, to the Shoalhaven river; on the south by the Shoalhaven river which constitutes in this direction the boundary of the county: The length of the county is 66 miles, and the breadth about 55 miles; the superficial area being 2200 square miles. Population, 8,323. The physical aspect of Camden is more than undulating; it is a continued succession of hill and dale, the former sometimes rising into mountains, whose steep sides are clothed with varieties of lofty timber. The Mittagong Range runs S.E. through the whole length of the county, terminating close to the sea in the Illawarra Mountain, 50 miles south from Sydney. There are several large tracts in this county unsurpassed for fertility. Of these the most noted are the Cow-Pastures, so called from large herds of cattle found there, which had for their original stock three runaway cattle belonging to the herd landed from *H.M.S. Sirius*, soon after the founding of the colony: they occupy an area of 60,000 acres, the greater part consisting of a fertile light sandy loam, on a substratum of clay. This county is also celebrated for containing within its boundaries, the fertile and romantic district of Illawarra or the Five Islands, which extends for the space of 18 miles along the eastern coast. The soil is a deep unctuous vegetable mould abounding in large heaps of decayed marine shells.

<sup>d</sup> The County of St. Vincent is situated along the sea shore to the southward of Camden County bounded on the north and west, by the Shoalhaven river, is in length 84 miles, breadth 40 miles, area 2709 square miles. Population 2,102.

<sup>e</sup> The County of Northumberland is bounded, on the north by the river Hunter, on the south by the Hawkesbury, and on the west by Hunter county; its length being 61 miles, breadth 50 miles. with an area of 2342 square miles. Population, 13,335. Its general aspect is a series of undulations and

127 miles from Sydney, 20 miles from the sea coast in a direct line from Newcastle, and 3 miles from Morpeth, at the head of the navigation of the Hunter. Population, 910. *West Maitland*, *f* separated from East Maitland by the Wallis creek. Population, 2409. (Coal mines are worked in the neighbourhood of these towns on a large scale.) *Newcastle*, at the mouth of the Hunter, 80 miles from Sydney. This town is fast rising into eminence from its position and neighbourhood to the coal mines. Population, 1471. *Singleton*, situated at Patrick's Plains, on the south bank of the Hunter, 120 miles from Sydney. Population, 565. *Morpeth*, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter, 29 miles by water above Newcastle. The extensive wharf of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company is here, and throughout the year, constant communication to and from the metropolis, is kept up by the steam vessels of the Company; a considerable number of sailing vessels also, trade between this place and Sydney. Population, 635. *Hexham*, on the Hunter, about halfway between Newcastle and Maitland. *East Gosford* at the head of the Brisbane water, 35 miles from Sydney; the scenery here is beautiful and picturesque. *West Gosford*, on the Brisbane water, near to the Narrara creek. *Wollombi*, on the banks of the Wollombi creek, 93½ miles from Sydney. Population 76.

V. GLOUCESTER. *g* *Raymond Terrace*, situated on the Hunter, at its junction with the William river, and about 20 miles from Newcastle. Population, 263. *Carrington*, on Port Stephens harbour 180 miles from Sydney. *Stroud* on the river, Karuah, the head quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

VI. MACQUARIE. *h* *Port Macquarie*, at the mouth of the Hastings, 278 miles from Sydney. Population 819. *Mariaville*, at the head of the navigation of the Maria river, about 52 miles from Port Macquarie. *Kempsey* on the M'Leay river.

elevated plains, intersected by numerous creeks, streams, and rivulets. It abounds in excellent coal. The fine river Hunter affords a water communication throughout its northern boundary, and along its alluvial banks are situated some of the most flourishing farms and estates in the colony.

*f* The town of West Maitland, from its population and extensive trade, may be considered as the metropolis of the northern districts.

*g* The County of Gloucester is bounded on the south and west, by the river Hunter, to its confluence with the William River; on the S.W. by the William River to its source, and by the Mount Royal Range to the principal source of the Manning; on the north by the Manning River to Farquhar inlet, and on the east by the sea. It is 74 miles long, 69 miles broad, and contains 2701 square miles. Population, 2399. This county partakes of the general features of the counties previously described, is well watered, and possesses the fine harbour of Port Stephens. The Australian Agricultural Company's estate of 437,102 acres is in this county.

*h* The County of Macquarie is bounded on the south by the Manning; on the west by a line from the confluence of the Manning and Bernard rivers to Mount Sea-View, thence by a line to Kippara, a pass in the range dividing the waters of the M'Leay from the Wilson; on the north by that range to the source of the south branch of the Maria river, thence by that stream to the boundary of the parish of Kalateenee, and thence to the M'Leay river; on the N.W. by the M'Leay river to its mouth; and on the east by the sea. It is 60 miles from north to south and 50 miles broad, and contains 2294 square miles. Population, 1973.

VII. DURHAM. *i Paterson*, on the river Paterson 130 miles from Sydney. Population 141. *Muswellbrook*, at the junction of the Muswellbrook with the Hunter, 99 miles from Maitland. Population 208. *Seaham*, on the William river. *Clarence Town*, on the William river. Population 93. *Dungog*, on the William river. Population, 124. *Hinton*, at the junction of the Paterson and Hunter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Morpeth. *Merton*, at Twickenham Meadows, near the confluence of the Goulburn and the Hunter, 140 miles from Sydney, and 16 miles from Jerry's Plains. *Camberwell*, on the Falbrook, between Singleton and Muswellbrook. *Aberdeen*, on the Hunter, 160 miles from Sydney.

VIII. HUNTER. *j Jerry's Town*, on the Hunter, 122 miles from Sydney. *St. Alban's*, on the Macdonald River, 70 miles from Sydney.

IX. COOK. *k Hartley*, on the river Lett, 78 miles from Sydney. Population 62. *Emu*, on the river Nepean at Emu Plains, on the Great Western Road, 35 miles from Sydney; *Eden-glassie* is about two miles further up the river on a fine reach, capable of floating a dozen ships-of-war, and is navigable for many miles upwards. *Bowenfels*, at Bowen's Hollow, near the junction of the roads leading from Sydney and Mudgee to Hartley. *East Rydal* on Solitary creek. *Wilberforce*, on the banks of the Hawkesbury, opposite to Windsor; this is a beautiful town but liable to floods in the rainy season. *Colo*, on the river Colo.

X. WESTMORELAND. *l O'Connell Town* is 115 miles from Sydney.

*i* The County of Durham is bounded on the north by the upper part of the Manning and the range of Mount Royal; on the west by the County of Brisbane; on the south by the counties of Hunter and Northumberland; and on the east by the County of Gloucester. Length 60 miles, breadth 40 miles, area 2117 square miles. Population, 7554. This county is well watered.

*j* The County of Hunter is bounded on the north by the counties of Durham and Brisbane; west by the counties of Phillip and Roxburgh; south by the County of Cook; east by Northumberland. Length 71 miles, breadth 47 miles, area 2956 square miles. Population, 1190. The mountains of this county are wild and romantic.

*k* The County of Cook adjoins the County of Cumberland, and is bounded on the north by the County of Hunter; on the west by the counties of Roxburgh and Westmoreland; on the south by the counties of Westmoreland and Camden; and on the east by Cumberland and Northumberland. Length 56 miles, breadth 50 miles, area 1655 square miles. Population, 3598. A great portion of this county is occupied by the Blue Mountain Range, across which the fine road from Sydney to Bathurst lies. A large part is table land from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea, abounding in picturesque scenery: Emu Plains and several fertile valleys compensate for the large quantity of rocky soil. The Vale of Clywd runs along the foot of Mount York; its rich soil irrigated by Cox's river, running easterly into the Hawkesbury, and by the Fish and Clarence rivers flowing westerly into the Macquarie.

*l* The County of Westmoreland is bounded on the north by Roxburgh; on the west by Georgiana; on the south by Argyle and Camden; on the east by Cook. Length 59 miles, breadth 38 miles, area 1592 square miles. Population, 1575. It partakes of the general features of the county of Argyle, and contains within it a portion of the Blue Mountain Range, which towers from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

XI. ARGYLE. *m* *Goulburn*, on the banks of the Wollondilly, 125 miles from Sydney, and 44 miles from Berrima. *Marulan*, 109 miles from Sydney. *Bungonia* on Bungonia creek, 125 miles from Sydney. Population, 98.

XII. MURRAY. *n* *Queanbeyan*, beautifully situated on the Queanbeyan, 182 miles from Sydney, and 44 miles from Berrima. Population 208. *South Yass*, on the south side of the river Yass, and separated from North Yass by the river, 179 miles from Sydney. Population of North and South Yass, 274. *Bungendore*, on Turallo creek, near Lake George, 160 miles from Sydney. Population 30. *Larbert*, on the Shoalhaven.

XIII. KING. *o* *Gunning*, on the Great South Road, 152 miles from Sydney. Population, 95. *North Yass*, on the north side of the river Yass, 147 miles from Sydney.

XIV. GEORGIANA. *p* *Bingham*, on the Isabella river; *Buckburridgeo*, near the centre of the county; *Cook's Vale*, near the centre of the county.

XV. BATHURST. *q* *Bathurst*, on the river Macquarie, 121 miles from Sydney. Population, 1883. *Carcoar*, on the Belubula river, 144 miles from Sydney. Population 73.

XVI. ROXBURGH. *r* *Kelso*, on the Macquarie river, near Bathurst, 120 miles from Sydney.

*m* The County of Argyle is bounded on the north by Georgiana and Westmoreland; on the west by King; on the south by Murray; and on the east by St. Vincent and Camden. Length 60 miles, breadth 30 miles, area 1950 square miles. Population, 5000. The face of the county consists of tolerably high and extensive ridges, the *Mittigong Range* ramifying in various directions, with swelling hills, and irregular plains and valleys between them, watered by various branches of the Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven rivers, besides a number of small rivulets and ponds containing water all the year round. Lake Bathurst, which is from three to five miles in diameter, is in this county, also Goulburn Plains, consisting of 35,000 acres without a single tree of natural growth. Although Argyle cannot be said to be deficient in timber, still compared with other counties, it is but thinly wooded, and large tracts called brushes, are altogether barren.

*n* The County of Murray is bounded on the north by King and Argyle; on the west by Cowley; on the south by Beresford; and on the east by St. Vincent. Length 72 miles, breadth 56 miles, area 2247 square miles. Population, 2721.

*o* The County of King is bounded on the north by Georgiana and Bathurst; on the west by Monteagle and Harden; on the south by Murray; and on the east by Argyle. Length 76 miles, breadth 43 miles, area 1781 square miles. Population, 1665. The most remarkable plains are the Boorowa and Yass plains.

*p* The County of Georgiana is bounded on the north by Westmoreland and Bathurst; on the west by Bathurst and King; on the south by King; and on the east by Argyle. Length 55 miles, breadth 50 miles, area 1924 square miles. Population, 953.

*q* The County of Bathurst is bounded on the north by Roxburgh and Wellington; on the west by Ashburnham and Monteagle; on the south by King and Georgiana; and on the east by Westmoreland. Length 72 miles, breadth 68 miles, area 1860 square miles. Population, 4391. This county consists, in general of broken table land, in some places forming extensive downs. Fairy rings are frequent, and on most of them grow fungi of a large size. This is one of the most flourishing districts in the colony, and so salubrious is the climate, that the first natural death did not occur till twelve years after its settlement.

*r* The County of Roxburgh is bounded on the north by Phillip; on the west

XVII. PHILLIP. *s Ryalstone*, near the Cudegegong river; *Cooyal*, on the Cooyal creek, 171 miles from Sydney.

XVIII. BRISBANE. *t Scone*, on the Dartbrook. Population 117. *Murrurundi*, on the Pages river. Population 52. *Merriwa*, on Gummum creek. Population, 42. *Ailsa*, on the Crui river. Population 13. *Invermein*, on the Dartbrook; *St. Aubin's*, also on the Dartbrook, Population 103.

XIX. BLIGH. *u Cassilis*, on the Munmurra river; *Montefores*, at the Junction of the rivers Bell and Macquarie, 250 miles from Sydney. Population 129.

XX. WELLINGTON. *v Mudgee*, on the Cudegegong river, 150 miles from Sydney. Population, 131.

## THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.\*

I. *Dudley*, on the coast, to the north of Macquarie. II. *Raleigh*, on the coast, to the north of Dudley. III. *Clarence*, on the coast, to the north of Raleigh. IV. *Richmond*, on the coast, to the north of Clarence. V. *Rous*, on the coast, to the north of Richmond. VI. *Ward*, on the coast, to the north of Rous. VII. *Stanley*, on the coast, to the north of Ward. VIII. *Canning*, on the coast, to the north of Stanley. IX. *March*, on the coast, to the north of Canning. X. *Lennox*, west from Ward. XI. *Fitzroy*, west from Lennox. XII. *Cavendish*, south from Fitzroy, and west from Canning and Stanley. XIII. *Aubigny*, west from Cavendish. XIV. *Churchill*, south from Cavendish, and west from Stanley. XV. *Merivale*, south from Aubigny, and west from Churchill. XVI. *Buller*, west from Rous. XVII. *Bentinck*, west from Buller. XVIII. *Drake*, west from

by Wellington and Bathurst; on the south by Bathurst and Westmoreland; and on the east by Cook and Hunter. Length 53 miles, breadth 43 miles, area 1519 square miles. Population, 2353. This county is hilly and broken, but abounding in rich pasturage.

*s* The County of Phillip is bounded on the north by Brisbane and Bligh; on the west by Wellington; on the south by Roxburgh; and on the east by Hunter. Length 62 miles, breadth 38 miles, area 1618 square miles. Population, 641.

*t* The County of Brisbane is bounded on the north by Parry, Buckland, and Pottinger; on the west by Bligh, on the south by Phillip and Hunter; and on the east by Durham. Length 90 miles, breadth 40 miles, area 2344 square miles. Population, 1406. this county consists of several ranges of table land; Mount Wingen, a burning mountain, is situated on the south-eastern side of the dividing range, which separates the lands of the Hunter River from Liverpool Plains.

*u* The County of Bligh is bounded on the north by the Liverpool range; on the west by Napier and Lincoln; and on the south and east by Wellington, Phillip, and Brisbane. Length 80 miles, breadth 40 miles, area 1683 square miles. Population, 598.

*v* The county of Wellington is bounded on the north by Bligh and Lincoln; on the west by Gordon and Ashburnham; on the south by Bathurst; and on the east by Roxburgh and Phillip. Length 72 miles, breadth 42 miles, area 1656 square miles. Population, 1199. This is one of the finest districts in the colony; Wellington Valley is peculiarly adapted for grazing or agriculture.

\* The whole of these counties, with the exception of the County of Stanley are *intermediate lands*. (See Squatting Regulations, page 28.)

Richmond. XIX. *Clive*, south from Bentinck. XX. *Gough*, west from Drake. XXI. *Gresham*, west from Raleigh. XXII. *Hardinge*, west from Gresham. XXIII. *Sandon*, west from Dudley. XXIV. *Inglis*, south-west from Hardinge. XXV. *Darling*, west from Inglis. XXVI. *Vernon*, west from Dudley and Macquarie. XXVII. *Parry*, west from Vernon. XXXVIII. *Hawes*, south from Parry and Vernon. XXIX. *Buckland*, west from Parry. XXX. *Pottinger*, west from Buckland.

*The Principal Towns in these Counties are,*

*North and South Brisbane*, County of Stanley, on both banks of the river Brisbane, which falls into Moreton Bay. Population, North Brisbane, 614; South Brisbane, 346. *Ipswich*, County of Stanley, on the Brewer. Population, 123. *Drayton*, County Aubigny, on the River Brisbane, 68 miles from Brisbane. *Warwick*, County Merivale, at Canning Downs, on the Condamine. *Grafton*, County Clarence, on the river Clarence. *Armidale*, County Sandon, in the district of New England, 144 miles from Murrurundi. *Tamworth*, County Parry, in the district of Liverpool Plains, on the river Peel, 154 miles from Maitland.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTIES OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.\*

I. *Gower*, to the west of Pottinger. II. *Napier*, to the south of Gower. III. *Lincoln*, to the west of Bligh. IV. *Gordon*, to the south of Lincoln. V. *Ashburnham*, to the south of Gordon. VI. *Monteagle*, to the south of Ashburnham. VII. *Harden*, to the south of Monteagle. VIII. *Clarendon*, to the west of Harden. IX. *Cowley*, to the south of Harden, and west of Murray. X. *Bucclough*, to the west of Cowley. XI. *Wynyard*, to the west of Bucclough. XII. *Goulburn*, to the south of Wynyard. XIII. *Wallace*, to the south of Bucclough. XIV. *Beresford*, to the south of Murray and east of Wallace. XV. *Dampier*, on the coast, to the south of St. Vincent. XVI. *Auckland*, on the coast, to the south of Dampier. XVII. *Wellesley*, to the west of Auckland. The counties of Auckland, Wellesley, and Wallace, form the extreme southern boundary of New South Wales.

*The Principal Towns in these Counties are,*

*Dubbo*, County Lincoln, on the Macquarie river, 28 miles from Montefiores. *Binalong*, County Harden, district of Lachlan. *Bookham*, County Harden, district of Lachlan, on the Port Phillip road, 20 miles from Yass. *Bowning*, County Harden, on Derringullen creek, 8 miles from Yass. *Jugion*, County Harden, on the Jugion creek, which flows into the Murrumbidgee. *Gundagai*, County Clarendon, district of Lachlan, on the Murrumbidgee, 244 miles from Sydney. *Albury*, County Goulburn, on the river Murray, 286 miles from Sydney. *Tumut*, County Bucclough, on the river Tumut. *Cooma*,

\* The whole of these counties are intermediate lands.

County Beresford, in the Maneroo district, on the Snowy river, 75 miles from Queanbeyan. *Eden*, County Auckland, at Twofold Bay. *East and West Boyd*, County Auckland, on the south shore of Twofold Bay, the river Kiah or Towamba separating the two towns; off this bay Captain Cook lay too on the night of the 20th April 1770, after having first sighted the land of New South Wales. *Bombalo*, County Wellesley, on the Snowy river, 50 miles from Boyd Town.

### BAYS, GULFS, HARBOURS, &c., OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BAYS.**—*Port Jackson*, *Botany Bay*, *Wide Bay*, *Moreton Bay*, *Shoal Bay*, *Port Macquarie*, *Farquhar's Inlet*, *Port Stephens*, *Port Hunter*, *Lake Macquarie*, *Tuggerah Beach*, *Brisbane Water*, *Broken Bay*, *Port Hacking*, *Lake Illawarra*, *Shoalhaven*, *Jervis' Bay*, *Bateman's Bay*, *Twofold Bay*.

**ISLANDS.**—*Great Sandy Island* at *Wide Bay*, *Bribie's Island*, *Moreton Island*, and *Stadbroke Island*, at *Moreton Bay*. *Goat Island*, *Cockatoo Island*, *Garden Island*, *Pinchgut Island*, &c., within the Harbour of *Port Jackson*.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Moreton* on the north of *Moreton Island*, *Point Lookout*, on the north of *Stadbroke Island*, *Cape Byron*, in the County *Rous*, *Point Plomer*, to the north of *Port Macquarie*, *Cape Hawke* and *Sugar Loaf Point*, in *Gloucester*, *Point Perpendicular*, north of *Jervis Bay*, *Cape George*, south of *Jervis Bay*, *Mount Dromedary*, in the County *Dampier*, *Cape Green*, south of *Twofold Bay*, *Cape Howe*, the most southerly point of *New South Wales*.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*The Blue Mountains* run nearly north and south through the whole extent of the Colony, in some places approaching within 30 miles of the coast, and in other receding to 60 or 90 miles; the country beyond descending to the west, generally in *steppes* or plains, thus forming a vast dividing range for the rivers flowing from their lofty summits. This immense chain of mountains is bounded on the eastern side (commencing at *Cape Howe*) by the following counties,—*Auckland*, *Dampier*, *St. Vincent*, *Argyle*, *Westmoreland*, *Cook*, *Hunter*, *Phillip*, *Bligh*, where it reaches its greatest divergence from the coast; it then runs eastward, bounding towards the north the counties of *Brisbane* and *Hawes*; about the centre of the northern boundary of the County of *Hawes*, it again runs in a northerly direction having towards the east, the counties of *Vernon*, *Sandon*, *Gresham*, *Drake*, *Buller*, *Churchill*, *Cavendish*, and *Fitzroy*, after which, in the unsettled districts, it takes a detour to the north-west. On the Western side, this chain of mountains is bounded, and in general forms the boundary of the counties *Wellesley*, *Beresford*, *Murray*, *King*, *Georgiana*, *Westmoreland*, (passing nearly through the centre of this county,) *Roxburgh*, and nearly through the centre of *Phillip* and *Bligh*. At the point of intersection of the counties *Bligh* and *Pottinger*, the mountain range branches off nearly east and west, the course to the west being as yet undefined, the counties bounding it on the north during this divergence, being *Pottinger*, *Buckland*, and *Parry*; it then turns towards the north, having for its western boundary *Hardinge*, *Gough*, *Clive*, *Bentinck*, *Merivale*, and *Aubigny*.

This immense range of mountains has, in different quarters, received different names. Thus the most southerly portion separating Auckland, from Wellesley is called *The Wanderer Range*; between the old proclaimed counties and the new counties to the north, *The Liverpool Range*; the mountains branching off from the great central range towards the north-west, and separating Hardinge from Inglis and Dudley, *The Macdonald Range* and *The Hardwick Mountains*; and those running in the extreme north of the colony towards Buckland's Table Land, *The Carnarvon Range*. *The Pandora Range*, and *The Arbuthnot Range* branch off from the main range to the north of County Napier.

THE PRINCIPAL SUMMITS AND DETACHED MOUNTAINS are, *The Brothers*, in the south of Beresford; *Mount Wellington*, to the west of Wallace; *Mount Huntley*, *Mount Mitchell*, *Mount Cordeaux*, *Mount Stephen*, *Mount Melbourne*, all to the north-east of Merivale; *Mount Salvator* and *Mount Faraday*, to the south-west of Buckland's Table Land; *Mount Ogilby*, *Denham Range*. and *Mount Kennedy*, to the south-west of the Carnarvon Range; *Mount Riddell* to the north of the Hardwick Mountains; *Mount Canobulus* to the west of Bathurst.

RIVERS TO THE EAST OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.—*The Hawkesbury* (native name *Deerubbun*,) named by Governor Phillip after Lord Hawkesbury, is a continuation of the Nepean, after its junction with a considerable stream called the Grose river, issuing from a remarkable cleft in the Blue Mountains, in the vicinity of the town of Richmond. Along the base of these mountains, it flows in a northerly direction, fed by numerous tributary mountain torrents, descending from narrow gorges, which, after heavy rains, cause it to rise and overflow its banks as it approaches the sea. After passing Richmond, Windsor, and Wilberforce, and receiving the waters of the Colo and the Macdonald, it falls into Broken Bay, 14 miles to the north of Port Jackson: This river is extremely winding, the town of Windsor being only 35 miles distant from the sea, but by the river 140 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons four miles above Windsor. *The Nepean* rises in the northern boundaries of Camden, flows north-west till it receives the Warragamba, then north through Emu Plains passing by Penrith, and falls into the Hawkesbury. *The Wollondilly* rises near Mount Cullarin, on the Western boundary of Argyle, flows through the town of Goulburn and the County of Argyle, separating it from the counties of Camden and Westmoreland, and empties itself into the Warragamba at its confluence with Cox's River. *Cox's River* rises in the County Cook, and, separating that County from Westmoreland, joins the Wollondilly at its junction with the Warragamba. *The Warragamba* is the name of the united streams of the Wollondilly and Cox, till they join the Nepean, and is in direct distance about 11 miles. *The Colo* rises in the County of Roxburgh, and, dividing the counties of Hunter and Cook, falls into the Hawkesbury. *The Macdonald* divides the Hunter from Northumberland, and, flowing south, falls into the Hawkesbury. *The Parramatta River*, in the County of Cumberland, can only be considered as a continuation of the harbour of Port Jackson. *Cook's River*, in the County of Cumberland, falls into

Botany Bay. *George's River* rises in the south of the County of Cumberland, flows north, then east, passing by Liverpool, and falls into Botany Bay. *The Cataract River* divides the counties of Cumberland and Camden, flows north-west, and falls into the Nepean. *The Shoalhaven* rises in a swamp at the foot of Mount Corrumburoo, 100 miles from Sydney, in the south-west of St. Vincent, flows north and then east, dividing Murray, Argyle, and Camden from St. Vincent, and falls into the sea at Cooloomgatta, 35 miles south from Wollongong, passing through one of the Shoalhaven gullies: These gullies are 26 miles from Lake Bathurst, and are ravines from 500 to 1200 feet deep, and of tremendous appearance. *The Clyde* and *The M'Leay*, in the County of St. Vincent, fall into Bateman's Bay. *The River Hunter* (native name *Coquon*) rises on the south side of the Liverpool Range of the Blue Mountains, flows south till it receives the Goulburn, separating Brisbane from Bligh, passing by Scone, Muswellbrook, and Merton; it then flows east, receiving the Paterson and the William, passing by Jerry's Town, Singleton, Morpeth, East and West Maitland, Raymond Terrace, and Hexham, and falls into the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle, about 70 miles to the north of Port Jackson; it is navigable only for about 25 miles in a direct line from the coast, or about 35 miles by water from Newcastle. *The Goulburn* rises in that part of the dividing range which separates the waters of the Goulburn from the Talbragar, and, after receiving the waters of the Mummurra, Crui, Bow, Gummum, Hall's, Giants', Widdin, Wolar, and Bylong Creeks, empties itself into the river Hunter at the south-western angle of the County of Durham. *The Paterson* (native name *Yimmang*) rises in the county of Durham, flows south, and falls into the Hunter at Hinton, passing by the towns of Gresford and Paterson. *The William* separates Gloucester from Durham, flows south, and passes by Dungog and Clarence Town, and falls into the Hunter near to Raymond Terrace. *The Manning* rises in the Liverpool Range of the Blue Mountains, divides the counties of Hawes and Macquarie from Gloucester, and empties itself into the Pacific Ocean in latitude  $32^{\circ}$  by several mouths, without affording any harbour except for boats. *The Hastings* rises near Mount Sea View; flows east through the centre of Macquarie and falls into the sea at Port Macquarie, about 220 miles to the north-east of Sydney: The country bordering on the Hastings consists of pleasing undulations of hill and dale richly clothed with timber. *The M'Leay* divides Dudley from Vernon and Macquarie, flows east, passing by Kempsey, and falls into the sea about 80 miles north of Port Macquarie; the extent of good land on this river is very considerable. *The Bellingen* separates Raleigh from Dudley, flows east, and falls into the Pacific Ocean. *The Clarence* rises in the north of Buller in the dividing range, near to Benlmond, flows south, receiving the Rocky river, the Man river, whose tributaries are the Mitchell and Boyd, and the Urara river, then north-east, passing by Grafion, and falls into Shoal Bay. *The Richmond* rises near the Macpherson Range, separates Rous from Buller and Richmond, and falls into the Pacific Ocean. *The Logan* rises near Mount Lindesay, separates Ward from Stanley, and empties itself into the southern passage of

Moreton Bay. *The Brisbane* rises in the mountain ranges to the northward, flows south, and then east, separating Stanley from Cavendish, receives a number of tributaries, the principal of which is the *Bremer*, passes by the town of Brisbane and falls into Moreton Bay; Moreton Bay is 60 miles in length from north to south, and sheltered by several islands; the tide ascends 50 miles above the mouth of the *Brisbane*, flowing also up the *Bremer* whose channel it raises eight feet. *The Bremer* rises in the south of Churchill, flows north through Churchill and Stanley, passing by Ipswich, and falls into the *Brisbane*. *The Mary* rises in the north of Canning, flows north, separating March from Lennox, and falls into Wide Bay. *The Burnett*, to the north of the unsettled districts of New South Wales, flows north-east, and falls into the Pacific Ocean to the north of Hervey's Bay.

RIVERS TO THE WEST OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.—*The Darling* (native name *Callewatta* or *Watta*,) is formed by the junction of numerous streams in the interior to the west and north-west of the thirty northern counties, pursues a course to the south-west, and joins the river Murray near Mount Look-out. Its principal tributaries are the *Culba* or *Maranoa*, the *Balonne* or *Condamine*, the *Karaula* or *Macintyre*, the *Namoi* or *Peel*, the *Castlereagh*, the *Macquarie* and the *Bogan*. *The Culba* or *Maranoa* rises near Mount Ogilby flows south and falls into the *Balonne*. *The Balonne* or *Condamine* rises in the dividing range to the west of Cavendish and Fitzroy, flows south-west and receives a number of smaller streams; it then separates into various channels, the first branch being the *Bulgoa*, which falls into the river *Darling* about 30 miles above Fort Bourke; the remainder, or *Minor Balonne* spreads out into the rivers *Narran*, *Bokhara*, *Ballandoola*, and *Birree*; the three latter again unite and fall into the river *Darling* about 40 miles above Fort Bourke; the *Narran* terminates in extensive swamps, north from the marshes of the *Macquarie*, which are drained by the *Darling*. *The Kaurala* or *Macintyre* rises in the counties of Clive and Gough, flows west and falls into the *Darling*, which is here called the *Barwon*. *The Namoi* or *Peel* is formed by the junction of a number of streams flowing through the counties of *Darling*, *Inglis*, *Parry*, *Buckland*, and *Pottinger*, flows north-west and falls into the *Darling*. *The Castlereagh* rises in the *Arbuthnot Range*, flows north-west and falls into the *Namoi*. *The Macquarie* (native name *Wambool*) is formed by the junction of the *Fish* and *Campbell* rivers after they issue from the *Blue Mountains*, near the counties *Bathurst* and *Wellington*, flows in a winding course to the north-west, and after losing itself in the marshes of the *Macquarie*, again reunites and falls into the *Darling*. *The Molong* or *Bell*, a tributary of the *Macquarie* rises near Mount *Canobulus* flows north through *Wellington Valley*, about 170 miles from *Newcastle*. *The Cudgegong*, another tributary, rises in the west of the *County Hunter*, on the opposite side of the dividing range, flows west and falls into the *Macquarie*. *The Bogan* rises in *Hervey's Range*, to the west of *Gordon*, flows north-west and falls into the *Darling*; Mr. *Cunningham the Botanist*, was killed near the banks of this river. *The Lachlan* (native name *Calare*,) rises in the

Cullarin Range, which divides the counties King and Argyle, flows north-west separating Ashburnham, Bathurst, and Georgiana from King and Monteagle, loosing itself in marshes in about  $33^{\circ}$  south latitude, and joining the Murrumbidgee in  $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south latitude  $143\frac{1}{2}$  east longitude. The *Murrumbidgee* has its source in the dividing range to the south of Beresford, flows north through that county and divides Murray from Cowley; it then flows west receiving the river Yass, separating Harden from Cowley and Buccleugh, bounding Wynyard on the north, from which county it receives several streams and at last falls into the Murray. The *Murray* or *Hume* (native name *Millewa*,) which divides New South Wales from the Colony of Victoria, rises in the Australian Alps to the west of Wallace, flows west receiving the waters of the Mitta Mitta, Ovens or Burwang, Goulburn or Bayungun or Twisden, the Murrumbidgee, and the Darling, and empties itself into Lake Alexandrina in South Australia.

## II. THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, formerly known as Australia Felix or the Port Phillip District, is that part of Australia situated on the south-east coast, between the Colony of South Australia and Cape Howe. Its greatest extent from east to west is about 280 miles, and from north to south about 180 miles, covering a space of 30,000 square miles, with a navigable coast from east to west of 500 miles. It was named Australia Felix by the Surveyor-general, Sir T. L. Mitchell,\* and the Port Phillip District from the name of its principal bay or harbour.†

COUNTIES.—I. *Follet*, the most westerly county of Victoria, bounded by the Colony of South Australia. II. *Normanby*, east from Follet. III. *Dundas*, east from Follet and north from Normanby. IV, *Villiers*, east from Normanby. V. *Hampden*, east from Villiers, and north from Heytesbury. VI. *Heytesbury*, on the coast, south from Hampden. VII. *Ripon*, north from Hampden. VIII. *Polworth*, on the coast, east from Heytesbury. IX. *Grenville*, east from Hampden. X. *Talbot*, east and north from Ripon. XI. *Dalhousie*, east from Talbot. XII. *Bourke*, south from Dalhousie. XIII. *Grant*, on the coast, on the shores of Port Phillip, east from Grenville. XIV. *Anglesea*, east from Dalhousie and Bourke. XV. *Evelyn*, east from Bourke. XVI. *Mornington*, on the coast, on the west shore of Port Phillip. XVII. *Bass*, on the coast, east from Mornington. XVIII. *Douro*, on the coast, east from Bass. XIX. *Haddington*, east from Bass and north from Douro. XX. *Bruce*, on the coast, east from Haddington. XXI. *Abinger*, east from Bruce. XXII. *Combermere*, east from Abinger. XXIII. *Howe*, east from Combermere, and bordering on New South Wales.

\* "We travelled," says Sir T. L. Mitchell, "in two directions, with heavy carts, meeting no other obstruction than the softness of the soil, and in returning over flowery plains, and green hills formed by the breezes of early spring, I named this region Australia Felix, the better to distinguish it from the parched deserts of the interior country where we had wandered so unprofitably and so long."

† Port Phillip was discovered and entered by Lieutenant John Murray, in

*The Principal Towns are,*

MELBOURNE,\* the capital of the Colony of Victoria, in County Bourke, situated on the Yarra-Yarra, 587 miles from Sydney, and formed into a city by Sir Richard Bourke 19th May, 1837. Brigs, schooners, and small craft, can come up to the wharves at Melbourne, while vessels of a heavy tonnage, anchor at Hobson's Bay. Population about 20,000. *Geelong*, in County Grant, on Port Phillip Bay, between the bay of Corio and the river Barwon, 641 miles from Sydney, and 54 miles from Melbourne; this is now a place of great trade, and promises to rival Melbourne in importance. *Alberton*, on the river Albert, which flows into Port Albert, the capital of Gipps' Land. *Portland*, in the County Normanby, on the shores of Portland Bay; this town is rapidly rising in importance. *Belfast*, in the County Villiers, at Port Fairy, 779 miles from Sydney. Population, 269. *Warnambool*, in the same county, on the Merri river, at Lady Bay. *Mitchelltown*, County of Dalhousie, on the Goulburn river, 80 miles from Melbourne. *William's Town*, County Bourke, on the south shore of Hobson's Bay, near to Point Gellibrand, where the lighthouse stands. Population, 322. *Brighton* in the same county, on Hobson's Bay. Population 509. *St. Kilda*, on the right of the road leading from Melbourne to Brighton, and *Bulla-bulla*, both in the same county.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Lake King*, *Port Albert*, *Corner Inlet*, *Western Port*, *Port Phillip*, in which is *Hobson's Bay* and *Corio Bay*, *Port Fairy*, *Portland Bay*, *Discovery Bay*.

CAPIES.—*Ram Head*, *Point Hicks*, *Wilson's Promontory*, *Cape Liptrap*, *Cape Paterson*, *Cape Schenk*, *Point Nepean*, *Indented Head*, *White Point*, *Cape Patten*, *Cape Otway*, *Moonlight Head*, *Point Campbell*, *Cape Nelson*, *Cape Bridgewater*.

MOUNTAINS.—*The Australian Alps*, *Snowy Mountains*, *Granitic Range*, *Alexandrina Range*, *Villaumarnarta Mountains*, *Hills of Lava*, *Pyrenees*, *Grampians*, *Dundas Group*, *Victoria Range*, *the Sierra and Rifle Range*, *Mount Kosciusko*, and *Mount William*.

RIVERS FLOWING TO THE SOUTH.—*The Snowy River* rises near the boundary of New South Wales, flows south through the County of Combermere, and falls into the sea about 20 miles to the eastward of Lake Tyers. *The River Tambo* or *Thomson*, rises in the north of Abinger, flows south, and falls into Lake King. *The Nicholson* and *Macarthur* or *Mitchell* rise in the Australian Alps, flow south, and fall into Lake King. *The Avon* separates Bruce from Haddington, flows south, and falls into Lake Wellington. *The La Trobe* rises near Mount Baw-baw, and dividing the Australian Alps from Strzelecki's Range, flows east through Haddington and falls into Lake Wellington. *The Yarra-yarra* rises near Mount Baw-baw, flows west through Evelyn and Bourke, passes by Melbourne, receives the

the colonial brig *Lady Nelson*, January 1802, and was visited shortly after by Captain Flinders in *The Investigator*.

\* The City of Melbourne is incorporated and consists of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, elected in the same manner as in Sydney. Geelong is also incorporated;

Saltwater river, and falls into Hobson's Bay. The *Barwon* rises in Grenville, flows east through Grant, and falls into the Bay of Corio, at Geelong. The *Moorabool* rises in the north of the County of Grant, flows south, and falls into the Barwon at Geelong. The *Taylor* rises near Mount Cole, flows south-west through Hampden, and falls into the Hopkins about 10 miles from its mouth. The *Hopkins* rises near Mount Cole to the north of Ripon, flows south through Ripon, forms the boundary between Hardinge and Villiers, and falls into Lady Bay. The *Glenelg* (native name *Nangeela*) rises at the foot of the Grampians, flows west and south, forming the boundary of the counties of Dundas and Normanby, and enters the sea at the deepest part of Discovery Bay, receiving the *Wande*, the *Wannon* the *Stake*, and the *Crawford*.

RIVERS FLOWING TOWARDS THE INTERIOR.—The *Mitta-mitta* rises at the foot of the Australian Alps, flows north, and falls into the Murray at the town of Albury. The *Ovens* or *Burwang* rises near Mount Aberdeen or Buffalo, flows south, crossing the post road from Sydney to Melbourne, and falls into the Murray. The *Goulburn* rises to the north of Anglesea, flows north, and falls into the Murray. The *Campaspe* rises to the north of Bourke, flows north through Dalhousie and falls into the Murray. The *Avoca* rises at the foot of the Pyrenees, flows north and falls into the Murray. The *Wimmera* rises near Mount Cole, flows round the base of the Grampians, and falls into Lake Hindmarsh.

LAKES.—*Lake Wellington* in Haddington. *Conewarre*, into which the Barwon flows, in the County of Grant. *Lake Hodswarre*, in the County of Grant. *Lake Koranganite*, (salt water) in Grenville. *Colore*, (fresh water) in Polworth. *Balake*, south of Ripon. *Linthgow*, in Villiers. *Hindmarsh*, into which the Wimmera flows.

### III. THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA embraces the territory between  $132^{\circ}$  and  $141^{\circ}$  east longitude, extending from the sea coast as far as  $26^{\circ}$  south latitude, and contains 300,000 square miles.\* This colony has most productive copper and lead mines in active operation.

COUNTIES.—I. *Hindmarsh*. II. *Adelaide*. III. *Gawler*. IV. *Light*. V. *Stanley*. VI. *Russell*. VII. *Sturt*. VIII. *Eyre*. IX. *Flinders*. X. *Grey*.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Adelaide*,† the capital of the colony, in the

\* This district was erected into a colony under the following conditions, "The whole of the territory to be open to settlement by British subjects;—not to be governed by laws applying to other parts of Australia but by laws expressly enacted for the colony;—the colony in no case to be employed as a place of confinement for transported convicts:—no waste or public lands to become private property but by purchase:—all persons whether residing in Great Britain or in the colony to be at liberty to acquire land without limit as to quantity or situation:—the emigrants conveyed to the colony with the purchase money of public lands to be of the two sexes in equal numbers. The colony was taken possession of and the first governor, (Captain John Hindmarsh) entered on his duties on 25th May, 1837.

† The city of Adelaide is divided into two unequal parts by a reserve of 200

County of Adelaide, about 6 miles from the sea, on the eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent. Population, 12,000. *Bowden*, near the City of Adelaide. *Albert*, near Adelaide. *Hindmarsh*, about 2 miles from Adelaide. *Walkersville*, about 3 miles from Adelaide. *Glenelg*, about 6 miles from Adelaide. *Klemzig*, county of Adelaide. *Goodwood*, County of Adelaide. *Gawler*, County of Adelaide. *Rapid Bay*, County of Hindmarsh. *Balhannah*, *Willunga*, *Onkaparinga*, *Noarlunga*, *Halindorf*, *Mount Barker*, all in the district of Mount Barker; *Milner*, on the River Gawler; *Kingscote*, on Kangaroo Island, south-west of Cape Jervis.

**MINES.**—**LEAD.**—Wheal Gawler, Glen Osmond, Wheal Watkins, M'Farlane's, Finke's, all situated a few miles from Adelaide; Yattogolonga, at Rapid Bay. **COPPER.**—Kapunda, 45 miles from Adelaide; Burra-burra, 90 miles from Adelaide; Montacute, Yattogolonga, Barossa, Murkerta, Magill, Onkaparinga, Princess Royal, Wakefield, Kanmantoo, Paringa, and Higher-Montacute.

**BAYS, GULFS, AND HARBOURS.**—*Encounter Bay*, *Gulf of St. Vincent*, *Spencer's Gulf*, *Holdfast Bay*, *Hardwicke Bay*, *Port Lincoln*, *Sleaford Bay*, *Avoid Bay*, *Coffin's Bay*, *Anxious Bay*, *Streaky Bay*, *Snowy Bay*, *Denial Bay*, *Fowler's Bay*, *Rivoli Bay*, *Guichen Bay*, *Lacepede Bay*.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Northumberland*, on the south-east of the colony, to the west of the river Glenelg. *Cape West Banks*, west of Cape Northumberland. *Cape Lannes*, the south point of Rivoli Bay. *Cape Jaffa*, the north point of Rivoli Bay. *Cape Bernouilli*, divides Guichen Bay from Lacepede Bay. *Cape Willoughby*, the eastern point of Kangaroo Island. *Cape Jervis*, the southern point of the Gulf of St. Vincent, opposite Kangaroo Island, from which it is separated by Backstairs passage. *Yorke's Peninsula* between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent. *Cape Spencer*, the southern point of Yorke's Peninsula. *Point Riley*, east of Spencer's Gulf. *Cape Catastrophe*, the east point of Sleaford Bay. *Cape Wiles*, the west point of Sleaford Bay. *Whidby Point*, the west point of Avoid Bay. *Point Drummond*, the north point of Coffin's Bay. *Cape Radstock*, the western point of Anxious Bay. *Point Bell*, between Fowler's Bay and Denial Bay. *Cape Adieu*, the most western cape of the colony.

**ISLANDS.**—*Kangaroo Island*, *Althorp Islands*, *Mundo Island*, *Hindmarsh Island*, *Wright Island*, *the Gambier Islands*, *Sir Joseph Bank's Group*, *Neptune Islands*, *Whidby's Island*, *Perforated Island*, *Rocky Island*, *Investigator's Group*, and *Nuyt's Archipelago*.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Hay's Range* which divides the waters of Lake Alexandrina from Lake St. Vincent, the principal summits of which are, *Mount Lofty*, 2400 feet above the level of the sea, and *Mount Barker*; *Mount Arden*, near Lake Torrens; *Mount Brown*, at the head

acres, intended for a park through which runs the river Torrens.—The situation of the city is very beautiful whether you approach from the harbour or Holdfast Bay. Approaching from Holdfast Bay is a slight eminence about 60 feet above the level of the plains forming a table land, on which stands the southern and larger portion of the city—it is therefore nearly a dead level, the four exterior frontages or terraces presenting delightful views of the adjacent country.

of Spencer's Gulf, 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The *Gawler Range*, between Streaky Bay and Mount Arden, consisting of granite, and stretching as far as the eye can reach; the country around is of the most arid and sterile character, consisting entirely of rugged rocks without timber or vegetation. The *Barossa Range*, in the district of Gawler; *Mount Sturt* the most prominent point of the Gawler Range. *Mount Eyre*, *Mount Young*, *Mount Cooper*.

**RIVERS.**—The *Murray*, the largest river in Australia, after receiving the Murrumbidgee and the Darling, (See page 45.) flows west, and falls into Lake Alexandrina. The *Lindesay*, a tributary of the Murray, falls into the Murray in longitude  $140^{\circ} 29'$  east latitude,  $38^{\circ} 58'$  south. The *Broughton* and the *Hill*, flow through the County of Stanley. The *Wakefield* flows through the County of Gawler, and falls into the Gulf of St. Vincent. The *Light* flows through the County of Gawler. The *Gawler* divides the counties of Gawler and Adelaide, and falls into the sea at Port Gawler. The *Finnis*, in the County of Hindmarsh, flows into Lake Alexandrina. The *Torrens*, in the County of Adelaide, flows through the city of Adelaide. The *Sturt* rises near through Mount Lofty, flows the County of Adelaide, and falls into the Gulf of St. Vincent.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Torrens*, (discovered by Mr. Eyre) about 90 miles to the north of Spencer's Gulf, stretches in the form of a horse-shoe round the head of that gulf. *Lake Alexandrina*, (native name *Kayinga*) to the east of the Gulf of St. Vincent, about 60 miles in length, and from 30 to 40 miles in breadth, extending south to the shores of Encounter Bay, its medium depth being about four feet; the Murray empties its waters into this Lake, and disembogues itself into the sea at Encounter Bay by two mouths, called the Eastern and Western entrances.

#### IV. THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA includes the territory situated to the westward of longitude  $129^{\circ}$  east; its greatest length from north to south being 1280 miles, and its breadth from east to west 800 miles, and containing 1,000,000 square miles.

**COUNTIES.**—I. *Melbourne*. II. *Glenelg*. III. *Grey*. IV. *Carnarvon*. V. *Twiss*. VI. *Victoria*. VII. *Durham*. VIII. *Landsdown*. IX. *Perth*. X. *York*. XI. *Höwick*. XII. *Beaufort*. XIII. *Minto*. XIV. *Grantham*. XV. *Murray*. XVI. *Wellington*. XVII. *Wicklów*. XVIII. *Peel*. XIX. *Hay*. XX. *Goderich*. XXI. *Lanark*. XXII. *Sussex*. XXIII. *Nelson*. XXIV. *Stirling*. XXV. *Plantaganet*. XXVI. *Kent*.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—*Perth*, County of Perth, the capital of Western Australia, on the Swan River; and in the same county, *Freemantle*, on the harbour of Melville-water, at the mouth of the Swan River. *Guilford*, on the Swan River, 7 miles to the north-east of the town of Perth, and 4 miles from the foot of the mountains. *Clarence* and *Kelmscott*, *Bejoording* and *Toodyoy*, both in the County Victoria, on the river Toodyoy. *York*, County of York, on the river Avon, about 60 miles east of Perth. *Beverley*, County of York. *Northam*, County

of York, at the confluence of the Matlock and Avon. *Peel*, on the Murray, and *Garbanup* on the Harvey, both in the County of Murray. *Waterloo*, County of Wellington, on the river Collier. *Picton*, County of Wellington, on the river Preston. *Bunbury*, County of Wellington, on Koombanagh Bay. *Bannister* and *Williamsburg*, in the County Wicklow, on the William. *Kojonup*, County of Goderich, on the Great North Road, leading from Albany and King George's Sound to Freemantle. *Augusta*, on Flinders Bay. *Dunsboro'*, near Point Naturaliste. *Busselton*, on the coast of Bay-du-Geographe, and *Wonerup*, on Vasse Inlet, *Bay-du-Geographe*, all in the County of Sussex. *Albany*, County Plantaganet, on King George's Sound. *Wyndham*, County Plantaganet, on the coast of Port Twopeople; and *Green-valley*, County Plantaganet, on the high road leading from Albany to Freemantle.

**BAYS, GULFS, AND HARBOURS.**—*Experience Bay*, *Doubtful Island Bay*, *Port Twopeople*, *King George's Sound*, *Flinders Bay*, *Bay-du-Geographe*, *Koombanagh Bay*, *Champion Bay*, *Gantheaume Bay*, *Freycinets Harbour*, *Sharks' Bay*, *Exmouth Gulf*, *Desault Bay*, *Carnot Bay*, *Roe-buck Bay*, *King's Sound*, *Colliers Bay*, *Brunswick Bay*, *Frederick's Harbour*, *Montague Sound*, *Admiralty Bay*, *Vansittart's Bay*, and *Cambridge Gulf*.

**CAPIES.**—*Cape Aird*, the western point of the Great Australian Bight, longitude  $123\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east. *Point Hood*, the south point of Doubtful Island Bay. *Cape Vancouver*, between Port Twopeople and St. George's sound. *Cape Howe* (west), in the south of the County Plantaganet. *Point D'Entrecasteaux*, in the County of Lanark. *Cape Leeuin*, the south-west point of Australia. *Cape Mentelle*, in the County of Sussex. *Cape Leschenault*, in the County of Twiss. *Steep Point* near Dirk Hartog's Islands. *Cape Cuvier*, in latitude  $24^{\circ}$  and  $13'$  south, known at a distance at sea by its deep red colour. *Vlaming Head* or *North-west Cape*, the north-west point of Exmouth Gulf. *Cape Bossut*, situated in latitude  $18^{\circ} 42'$  south, longitude  $121^{\circ} 45'$  east. *Cape Levéque*, the northern point of Dampier's Land; it is a red cliff 60 feet in height. *Cape Londonderry*, north-east of Admiralty Gulf. *Cape Rulhieres*, to the east of Cape Londonderry. *Cape Naturaliste*, north point of the County of Sussex.

**ISLANDS.**—*Recherche Isles*, *Bald Island*, *Rottennest Island*, *Houtman's Abrolhos*, *Dirk Hartog's Islands*, *Barrow's Islands*, *Dampier's Archipelago*, *Buccaneer's Archipelago*.

**MOUNTAINS.**—There are three distinct ranges of mountains, the highest of which is called *The Darling Range*, running as in New South Wales, nearly parallel to the coast, and varying in width from 30 to 50 miles. The distance across the range is from 25 to 30 miles. One of the peaks *Mount William*, rises to the height of 3,000 feet. The land beyond this range is good and fertile.

**RIVERS.**—*King's River* in the County Plantaganet, flows into Oyster Harbour, King George's Sound. *Hay*, in the County Plantaganet, empties itself into Wilson's Inlet. *Denmark*, in the County of Stirling, flows into Wilson's Inlet. *Blackwood*, to the east of Cape Leeuin, flows into Flinders Bay. *Preston*, in the County of Wellington, falls into Port Leschenault. *Collier*, in the County of

Wellington, flows into Port Leschenault. *Murray*, in the County of Murray, flows into Peel's Inlet. *Canning*, falls into the river Swan a little below Perth. *Swan*, in the County of Perth, receives the waters of the Avon, Toodyoy, and Canning, and discharges itself into Melville Water.

**NORTHERN AUSTRALIA** between Western Australia and New South Wales. We have as yet but little information in regard to the interior of this immense tract of country. *The principal Rivers* yet discovered are—Victoria, Marlow, Nicholson, Albert, Yappa, Lynd, Burdekin, Isaak's, and Boyne. *The principal Bays &c.* are,—Anson's Bay, Van Dieman's Gulf, Port Essington, Arnheim Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, Princess Charlotte's Bay, Halifax Bay, Edgecombe Bay, Repulse Bay, Broad Sound, Port Bowen, Keppel Bay, Port Curtis. *The principal Capes &c.*—Cape Van Diemen, Cape Arnheim, Cape Keerweer, Cape Yorke, Cape Grenville, Cape Weymouth, Cape Flattery, Cape Tribulation, Cape Grafton, Cape Cleveland, Cape Gloucester, Cape Townsend, Sandy Cape, Indian Head. *Islands*,—Bathurst Island, New Years Islands, Goulburn Islands, English Company's Islands, Groote Island, Wellesley's Island, Prince of Wales' Islands, York Island, Sir C. Hardy's Islands, Cumberland Isles, Northumberland Isles.

## V. THE COLONY OF TASMANIA OR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

**VAN DIEMAN'S ISLAND** is situated on the south-east coast of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits. It is shaped somewhat like a heart, its greatest extent from north to south, being about 210 miles, and from east to west 150, covering an extent of about 24,000 square miles, being nearly the size of Ireland.

This island was formally taken possession of by Lieutenant Bowen in 1803, with the view of forming a penal settlement for prisoners convicted in New South Wales. Resdon or Restdown, on the eastern bank of the Derwent, was the spot selected for the settlement, but beyond this little else was effected. Early in 1804, Lieutenant General Collins, who had recently left England with a considerable expedition, having in view the foundation of a settlement at Port Phillip, altered his destination on account of the unsurmountable difficulties which then appeared to attend the establishment of a colony at that place, and arrived in the river Derwent, and after various surveys the present site of Hobart Town was determined on as the Capital of the infant colony. In the course of the same year a settlement was formed on the other side of the island by Colonel Paterson of the 102nd. Regt., who arrived from Sydney, and in the first instance made choice of a spot beyond George town calling it York town, but which was afterwards abandoned. Three years after the settlement of the colony sheep and cattle were introduced, and till 1813 the island continued as a place of transportation from New South Wales, all communication except with England and New South Wales being interdicted. In 1813 Lieutenant-Colonel Davey, the 2nd Lieutenant-Governor arrived, the restrictions above alluded to were abolished, and the colony

placed on the same footing with respect to commerce as New South Wales. He was succeeded in 1817 by Colonel Sorell who caused a road to be formed between Hobart Town and Launceston. In 1821 the tide of emigration set in from England towards Tasmania. In 1825 Van Dieman's Land was declared by the King independent of New South Wales, the chief authority being vested in the Governor and Council. Prosperity followed these measures and the colony has been gradually increasing in wealth and population. It is still a penal colony to which prisoners are sent from Britain. As the colony increased in numbers, the natives rapidly decreased until their numbers having being reduced to about 150, they were some years ago entirely removed from Tasmania to Great Island in Bass's straits.

COUNTIES. I. *Buckingham*, on the north east coast, bounded by D'Entrecasteaux channel, the sea, and Storm Bay to the mouth of the Derwent. II. *Kent*, on the coast, south of Buckingham. III. *Monmouth*, partly on the coast, to the north of Buckingham and west of Pembroke. IV. *Pembroke*, on the east coast, to the east of Monmouth, and south of Glamorgan. V. *Glamorgan*, on the east coast, to the north of Pembroke. VI. *Dorset* on the north-east coast, bounded by Banks' Straits. VII. *Devon*, on Bass's strait to the west of Dorset. VIII. *Cornwall*, south of Dorset. IX. *Somerset*, south of Cornwall. X. *Westmoreland*, south of Devon and west from Cornwall and Somerset. XI. *Cumberland*, south of Somerset and north of Buckingham.

TOWNS.—In BUCKINGHAM,—*Hobart-town*, the capital on the river Derwent, about 20 miles from its mouth, 33 miles from Cape Pillar, and 37 miles from Tasmania Head. *Newtown*, on the Derwent, 3 miles from Hobart-town. *Rugby*, on the Derwent. *Bridgewater*, on the Derwent, 12 miles from Hobart-town. *Alimont*, on the Derwent, 40 miles from Hobart-town. *New Norfolk*, on the Derwent, 21 miles from Hobart-town. *Cookville*, on the island of Bruné on the southern shores of Adventure Bay. In KENT,—*Ramsgate*, on the shores of Recherche Bay. In MONMOUTH.—*Oatlands*, on the Dulverton, 51 miles from Hobart-town. *Jerusalem*, 30 miles from Hobart-town. *Jericho*, on the Jordan, 43 miles from Hobart-town. *Picton*, near the Jordan. *Hamilton*, on the Clyde, 43 miles from Hobart-town. *Brighton* on the Jordan, 15 miles from Hobart-town. *Risdon*, on the Derwent. *Richmond*, on the Coal river, 4 miles from the coast, and 14 miles from Hobart-town. *Rokeby*, near Ralph's Bay. In PEMBROKE.—*Port Arthur*, on Tasman's Peninsula, 49 miles from Hobart-town: *Buckland*. *Tenby*, at Spring Bay, 49 miles from Hobart-town. *Sorell*, on Pitt-water, 14 miles from Hobart-town. In GLAMORGAN.—*Swansea*, on Oyster Bay, 74 miles from Hobart-town. *Llandaff*. *Eastbourne*, on the South Esk. In DORSET.—*George-town*, on the Tamar, 4 miles from its mouth, 32 miles from Launceston, and 152 miles from Hobart-town. *Ringarooma*, on the Little Booybala river which flows into Ringarooma Bay. In DEVON.—*Exeter*, on the Tamar near Swan Point. *York* and *Ilfracombe*, also on the Tamar. In CORNWALL.—*Launceston*, at the junction of the north and south Esk, which here empty themselves into the head of the Tamar, about 40 miles from the sea; a city next in importance to the Capital. *Perth*,

on the South Esk, 109 miles from Hobart-town, and 12 miles from Launceston. *Beverly*, on the Benlomond, 30 miles from Launceston. *Fingal*, on the South Esk, 70 miles from Launceston. *Evercreck* on the South Esk. *Saint Helens*, on the George's river. In SOMERSET.—*Campbelltown*, on the Elizabeth, 42 miles from Launceston. *Ross*, on the Macquarie, 49 miles from Launceston. *Lincoln*, on the Macquarie. *Maitland* and *Auburn*, on the Isis. *Tierney* and *Denbigh*, on the river Lake. *Tunbridge*, on Blackman's river. *Cornwallis*. *Andover*, on Little Swanport river. In WESTMORELAND.—*Deloraine*, on the Meander, 32 miles from Launceston. *Carrick*, on the Liffey, 11 miles from Launceston. *Chudleigh*, on the Lobster. *Longford*. In CUMBERLAND.—*Bothwell*, on the Clyde, 43 miles from Hobart-town; *Ebrington*, on the Shannon: *Marlbro'*.

BAYS, GULFS, AND HARBOURS.—*Recherche Bay*, *D'Entrecasteaux's Channel*, *Adventure Bay*, *Storm Bay*, *Frederick Hendrick's Bay*, *Prosser's Bay*, *Grindstone Bay*, *Oyster Bay*, *Port Dalrymple*, *Port Sorell*, *Emu Bay*, *West Bay*, *Macquarie Harbour*, *Port Davey*.

CAPIES.—*Tasman's Head*, the southern point of Bruné Island. *Tasman's Peninsula*, to the east of Storm Bay. *Cape Raoul*, the southern point of Tasman's Peninsula. *Cape Pillar*, the south-east point of Tasman's Peninsula. *Cape Lodi*, to the north of Oyster Bay. *St. Helen's Point*, the southern point of George's river, on the east coast of Tasmania, county of Cornwall. *Eddystone Point*, the northern cape of Tasmania, county of Dorset. *Cape Portland*, in Bank's Strait, county of Dorset. *Table Cape*, on the north coast of Tasmania. *Rocky Cape*, to the east of the river Trent, between Table Cape and Circular Head. *Circular Head*, on the north coast of Tasmania, 496 feet above the level of the sea, between Rocky Cape and Cape Grim. 160 miles from Launceston. *Cape Grim*, the north-west extremity of Tasmania, latitude  $40^{\circ} 47'$ , south, longitude  $144^{\circ} 50'$ , east. *Point Hibbs*, on the West coast, latitude  $42^{\circ} 43'$ , south. *South West Cape*, the southern extremity of the island, latitude  $43^{\circ} 42'$ , south. *South Cape*, about 30 miles S.S.E. from South West Cape.

ISLANDS.—*Bruné Island*, *Maria Island*, *Schouten Island*, *Swan Island*, *Great Island*, *Barren Island*, *Hunmock Island*, *Robbin Island*, *Hunter Islands*, *Three Hummocks Island*, *Albatross Island*, &c.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Western Mountains* run through the centre of the island extending from north to south, enclosing several lakes, and forming the sources of the principal rivers. *Mount Wellington* or *Table Mountain*, 3936 feet high, to the west of Hobart-town. *Benlomond*, 4200 feet, about 100 miles from Hobart-town. *Peak of Teneriffe*, or *Wylde's Craig*, 4,500 feet; *Quamby's Bluff*, 3,500 feet; *Mount Field* 3000 feet; *St. Paul's Dome* 2,500 feet &c. &c.

RIVERS.—*Derwent*, *Tamar*, *North and South Esk*, *Macquarie*, *Isis*, *Clyde*, *Lake*, *Benlomond*, *St. Pauls*, *Break-o'-day*, *Meander*, *Liffey*, *Pipers*, *Rubicon*, *Forth*, *Dasher*, *Blythe*, *Emu*, *Hillyer*, *Arthur*, *Macintosh*, *Donaldson*, *Montague*, *Cain*, *Anson*, *King*, *Gordon*, *Boyd*, *Davey*, *Swan Port*, *Ouse*, *Dee*, *Nive*, *Florentine*, *Styx*, *Jordan*, *Blackman's*, *Coal*, *Wallaby*, *Huon*.

ISLANDS IN BASS' STRAITS, BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.  
 — King's Island, Rodondo Island, Sir. R. Curtis's Islands, Mencer  
 Islands, Seal Islands, Hogan's Group, Devil's Tower, Kent's Group,  
 The Sisters, Cragg Island, Pyramid Island, &c.



ERRATA.

Page 33. Line 5, for "Notse," read Notes.

Page 33. Line 31, for "1340," read 1840.

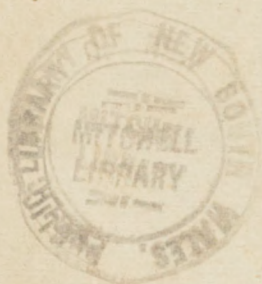
Page 49. Line 8, for "reciving," read receiving.

Page 49. Line 18, for "The Sturt rises near through Mount Lofty,  
 flows the county of Adelaide," read, The Sturt rises near Mount  
 Lofty, flows through the county of Adelaide.

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