

STATE LIBRARY OF N.S.W.
MITCHELL LIBRARY

DSM/
981.1/
W



David Scott Mitchell.

*Pat
map*

THE
STRANGERS GUIDE

TO

SYDNEY.

WITH MAP OF THE CITY AND
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



SYDNEY:
JAMES WILLIAM WAUGH,
286, GEORGE STREET.

1862.

J. Jones

THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE TO SYDNEY.

ARRANGED IN A
SERIES OF WALKS;

WITH

A MAP OF THE CITY,

AND

DIRECTORY OF THE VARIOUS STREETS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
FAVOURITE PLEASURE EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,
COACH AND STEAM INFORMATION, &c., &c.



SYDNEY:
JAMES WILLIAM WAUGH,
286, GEORGE STREET.

1861.



PRINTED BY JAMES W. WAUGH, SYDNEY.



PREFACE.

The want of a cheap and portable *Guide*, for the use of strangers visiting Sydney, induced the Publisher to get up this little work; and the rapid sale of the *first edition*, has still further increased his efforts to make this one more worthy of the name. In order that those who have but a short time to spend in town, may have an opportunity of seeing, as much of it as possible; this hand book has been arranged in the form of a series of *Walks*, noticing all the cross streets, and public buildings, in the way; as well as pointing out such other divergencies and picturesque scenery as the stranger may afterwards wish to make himself more familiarly acquainted with. A Map of the City engraved expressly for the purpose, accompanies this *Guide*; and at the end will be found a Directory of the various streets and public buildings, together with Hackney Coach, Omnibus, Boat and Steam Ferry information—while a guide to some of the convenient pleasure excursions in the neighbourhood has also been appended, tending still further it is hoped to enhance its value. Several wood engravings have been added to this edition and the whole work greatly enlarged. The Publisher need only say, that though it has been his attempt to make this as correct as possible, he will be glad to have any inaccuracies pointed out, or further improvements suggested.

286, George Street,
September, 1861.



THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE TO SYDNEY.

INTRODUCTION.

SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales, is situated in $33^{\circ} 55'$ south latitude and $257^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude, and stands at the head of the noble harbour of Port Jackson, about six miles from its entrance. It is built on two ridges of land, terminating in two points, which stretch out into the harbour and form the boundaries of Sydney Cove; on the eastern one is built Fort Macquarie, and on the western Dawes' Battery, while the valley that intervenes is occupied by George and Pitt Streets, the main arteries of the city. Generally speaking, the streets are laid out due north and south, and the cross streets intersect them at right angles; there are, however, occasional deviations, owing to the nature of the ground—where hills have been cut down, hollows raised, and crooked places made as straight as the engineering difficulties would permit.

The following lines, extracted from a poem published many years ago in a colonial work, may be deemed descriptive of Sydney prior to the advent of the European foot:—

At distance skims th' Australian light canoe
Forth bounds, with stately head, the kangaroo ;
The lofty emu seeks the grassy vale,
And from the bush up springs the whirring quail ;
On rapid wings, the shrieking parrot flies,
And from the waves the dusky swans arise ;
The curlew wheels, the rising mackaw screams,
The cooing pigeons seek the cooling streams ;
The flowers are brilliant, and the southern land
Shines free and mighty from its Maker's hand !

The early history of Sydney is the early history of the colony. In the days when every man was acquainted

with every other man that resided in it, it is not surprising that the progress of the town was comparatively slow;—The camp, as for many years it continued to be called, presented nothing more than a collection of huts of greater or lesser pretensions, promiscuously scattered over the ground, some with and some without gardens; and whenever it happened that a few were built in anything like regularity, the row generally derived its name from the principal resident in it, there were thus Sergeants Row, Sergeant Majors Row, and some others. There were, however, exceptions, as may be judged from any early pictures of the settlement; thus a line of huts, apparently occupied now by the east side of George Street, were called Church Row—Pitt Row, and Spring Row, may be taken as representing these respective streets. One is apt to smile at the present time, in contemplating the early settlement of Sydney, and the appearance it then presented; in fact it is difficult to realize it, the change in even its natural features being so great.

Darwin took a prospective view of the rise of Sydney in the following lines, prefixed to Phillip's Botany Bay. Hope is personified addressing the woods and plains, predicting the change that should one day take place.

There shall broad streets their stately walls extend,
 The circus widen, and the crescent bend;
 There, ray'd from cities o'er the cultured land,
 Shall bright canals and solid roads expand.
 Then the proud arch, Colossus like, bestride
 Yon glittering streams, and bound the chafing tide;
 Embellished villas crown the landscape scene,
 Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between;
 There shall tall spires, and dome cap towers ascend;
 And piers and quays their massy structures blend;
 While with each breeze approaching vessels glide
 And northern treasures dance on every side.

It was on the 26th of January, 1788, that Captain Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, hoisted the British Ensign on what is now the capital of the colony; and that it might be conducted with that display of form common on such occasions, the Governor, with his principal officers and others, assembled round the flagstaff, drank the king's health, and success to the new settlement. To give this place of local habitation a name, he called it Sydney, in honour of the Lord Sydney, then His Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies; and which, from such small beginnings, has increased to the extensive city we have now around us. Tradition has usually assigned the obelisk in Macquarie Place as the spot where the inauguration took place, and we see no reason to doubt its truth. The pretty meandering stream of fresh water, now known as the Tank stream was the principal reason for the selection of this locality.

Those who now only see immense stores and capacious buildings, can form little idea of the difficulties that then attended the infant settlement. The ground had to be cleared for even the simplest erections, and although in this spot the trees stood more apart and were less encumbered with brush-wood than in many places, yet their magnitude was such as to render not only the falling of them, but their removal afterwards, a matter of no small difficulty. One can scarcely understand, at the present day, how the barren soil around Sydney could produce such gigantic timber, but it is recorded by one of its earliest historians, that he had known twelve men employed for five days in grubbing up one tree; and Dr. Lang mentions in his History, that where the Scots' Church now stands, to make way for its erection in 1824, the stump of a blue gum from six to eight feet in diameter had to be removed; and of such extent were the roots, that though piles of wood and fuel were heaped over it, it took nearly a fortnight ere it was burned out.

That strict order and regularity, might be introduced as early as possible, the Governor at once laid out a plan of encampment. It is impossible, at this day, to state exactly where the contemplated erections were made, or whether some of them were made at all; but it would appear that the canvas house in which the Governor took up his abode was pitched very near the site of the old Government House in Bridge Street, a little above the Colonial Secretary's Office;—the Lieutenant Governor's house, between what is now the Exchange and near the corner of George Street, and from which the principal street was marked out, running, apparently, as far as the top of Hunter Street; and at right angles with which, and what may now form the middle of George Street, was the spot originally intended for the Governor's residence, main guard and criminal court—this part of it, however, does not appear to have been carried out;—The ground intended for the church was evidently the site of old St. Phillips;—the storehouses between that and the old custom house; and the hospital about that part of it where the sharp angle occurs that leads by Campbell's Wharf. An observatory was early established by Lieutenant Dawes, on the battery, that still bears his name; while the temporary buildings and huts were scattered promiscuously about. From the first design of the town it was intended the streets should be 200 feet wide, each allotment to have 60 feet frontage by 150 feet of depth, and a clause in the deed of grant enjoined, that to promote the circulation of air no more than one house be erected on each allotment.

The first huts that were put up were of very primitive construction, they were composed of the soft slabs of the cabbage-tree palm, for the better class of persons; while those of the convicts were still more slight, being composed only of upright posts, wattled with slender twigs and plastered with clay, but barracks and huts were afterwards erected of more durable materials, for we find from the statistics of 1790, there were forty convicts employed in making bricks and tiles, fifty in bringing in bricks, &c., for the new store-houses, and four stonemasons; the total convict population at that time in Sydney being under 730 persons, of whom it is remarkable so large a number as 413 were under medical treatment.

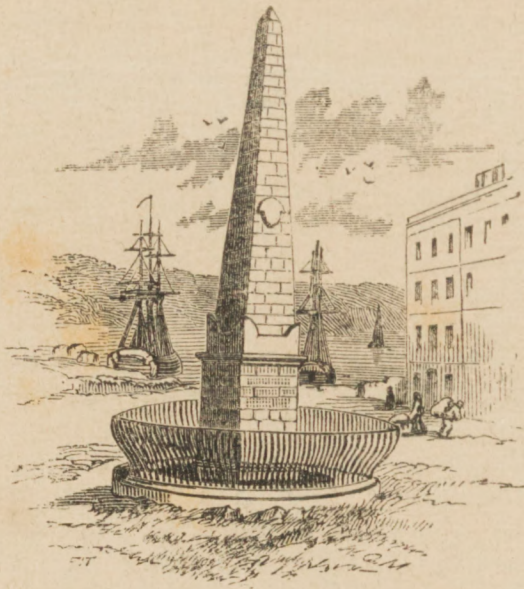
It was not, however, till Governor Macquarie's time that the town was laid out in any regular plan. He certainly did much to bring it into comparative order, and the numerous public buildings he erected, still attest his assiduity in this respect. The progress was, however, slow; several are yet alive who recollect hunting wild cattle over what are now its principal thoroughfares, and in Pitt Street a large stockyard for many years graced the spot where the School of Arts now stands.

Of the public buildings erected during Governor Macquarie's time, several have been taken down to make way for other improvements; but there still remain amongst others, the whole of that extensive range of buildings in Macquarie Street from the Houses of Legislature to the Hyde Park Barracks; St. James's Church, and Supreme Court House, King Street; the Benevolent Asylum; Carters' Barracks; Ordnance Office, and Stores, &c. &c. It was in 1810 the town was first divided into districts, and an active police appointed; the streets were then regularly named and organized; the first that enjoyed the privilege were George Street, Pitt Street, at one time called Pitt Row, Charlotte Place, Macquarie Place, and Hyde Park. A town market was also established at the upper end of George Street; a wharf in Darling Harbour built, and a fine avenue formed leading from the wharf to the market. The value of Sydney property was very little estimated for many years; no one having foreseen the rapid strides the town was one day to make, or the future importance it was destined to assume. It is while these pages are going through the press, the death of Mr. Hercules Watt, an old colonist, has occurred; and, as a proof of what we have advanced, the following anecdote of him is narrated in one of the daily papers:—Mr. Watt was engaged one morning cultivating the little garden in front of his house, in Phillip Street, when the Governor passed. Stopping and looking over the fence, he praised his industrious habits

Go down, said he, to Jamie Meahan, (the Surveyor-General), and tell him to give you a grant of land. Watt thanked His Excellency, and in due course waited on the Surveyor-General to have a grant made out for him. The rage at that time was for land at the Hawkesbury, and it was there that Watt was desirous of securing a farm. Meahan, however, assured him that it was perfectly impossible he could get one, as he had 500 applications more than he could supply; but recommended, instead, that he should take one in Sydney, offering a fine block between what is now Market Street and Bathurst Street, at the same time advising him to take it, as it was likely the town would soon extend that length, when it would eventually become very valuable. Watt, who had set his heart on a farm on the Hawkesbury, declined taking a grant anywhere else, and never troubled himself more about it; thus losing a property, the value of which, at the present time, it is impossible to estimate. Contrast this apathy on the part of Mr. Watt with the following instances of the rising value of Sydney property. In 1834 an allotment at the corner of George and Bridge Streets, sold at the rate of £18,150 per acre; and another corner of George and King Streets, at £27,928 per acre; while six years later, another small allotment realized at the rate of £40,000 per acre. As to their value in 1861, we are afraid to speak—but the reader may wonder at the apathy of Mr. Watt in not foreseeing the probable rise in the value of such eligible sites. Mr. Watt's was, however, no solitary case; numerous other similar instances are well known, and the anecdote is only introduced here to contrast the estimation in which Sydney property was at one time, held, with that which it enjoys at the present day.

It is within the last thirty years only that Sydney really began to assume somewhat of the importance of a town. What is now the most busy part of it, viz., George Street, between Hunter Street and King Street, was occupied by three or four private residences only, the gardens occupying the intermediate space; the King Street corner was the garden of Mr. Moore, Solicitor, adjoining which, was Mrs. Reibey's, the private residence being still to be seen down a gateway near the Post Office; then followed the residence of Mr. Chisholm, and some others; even the shop where this little work is issued, the publisher was informed by its sometime owner, that it consisted of a grant of one acre occupied by a garden on each side, and as far back as the tank stream; what are now the back premises being then the main building, and for many years let as a well-known Lodging House or Inn.

Such was the state of Sydney about thirty years ago. The following pages will serve to convey an impression of what it is now. For this purpose it has been arranged in the form of walks, so that the stranger may, by following this plan-son make himself acquainted with every object worthy of notice in our Metropolis. Notices of favorite pleasure excursions are also appended, with such other information connected with the City as may make this little work a fitting guide to the stranger.



Obelisk in Macquarie Street, from whence all the Distances are measured.

WALK FIRST.

FROM THE POST OFFICE TO LOWER GEORGE STREET, FORT STREET, TRINITY PLACE, OBSERVATORY, AND BACK BY PRINCE'S STREET, YORK STREET AND KING STREET WEST.

FROM whatever quarter of the world the stranger in Sydney may have arrived ; whether he has after a long and tedious voyage set his foot for the first time on Australian shores ; or whether he is a native, born and reared in the distant interior ; or a settler paying it a flying visit: from whatever cause, so long as he is a stranger at all, and anxious to pick his way through the city ; the first enquiry that naturally suggests itself is for the Post Office. As it is the most public as well as the most central of all our Buildings, we shall adopt it as the point from whence the stranger may direct his walks in making himself acquainted with the Metropolis.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated in George-street, on the east side, about midway between Hunter and King-streets, and is easily recognised by its portico and pillars, which are seen for a considerable distance. Although a new and larger one has been long talked of, nothing of a practical nature has yet been done, beyond patching up and adding to this, as far as the ground would permit. It has a good clock, on the right of which is the office for the sale of Postage Stamps, and on the left, the boxes where all letters for towns and country are posted. There is a delivery three times

day, viz., at 9 a.m. 1 and 4 p.m.; but on extraordinary occasions such as the arrival of an English Mail, a delivery takes place as soon after as possible. All letters for the Interior must be posted by half-past four p.m., except such as go by the Hunter River or other Steamers, when half-past five will do. All letters for England or for places beyond the Colony are posted in the Yard at the back, where also the merchants have their separate boxes, and where private deliveries likewise take place. Newspapers published in the colony go free if posted within a week from the day of publication; if after that time a penny stamp is required. English and Foreign Newspapers likewise require a penny stamp to be affixed.

To the right and adjoining the Post Office is the office of the

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

This valuable and instantaneous mode of communication has now become a necessary thing in the onward march of improvement. The convenient situation of this office is also a great facility to those seeking to make use of its language in speaking to distant friends. The sighting of vessels from the heads and arrival in the harbour is daily announced; and even from distant ports, information of arrivals and departures, state of the weather, and direction of the winds duly chronicled for the information of those interested. In addition to this, there are offices at the South Head, Redfern, Parramatta, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Berrima, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, Albury, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, Windsor, Wollombi, Maitland, Morpeth and Newcastle. Beyond the Colony communications can be sent to Adelaide, Tasmania, Melbourne, Beechworth, Wangaretta, Benalla, Longwood, Kilmore &c. Full particulars of the necessary charges can be duly ascertained at the office. Opposite the Post Office and running westward is Barrack-street, at the corner of which and in George-street, is

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

This noble-looking building with its Corinthian columns, was built in 1855, from the design of Mr. Hilly, who likewise planned most of our other public buildings, and is a fine specimen of his architectural taste. The spacious hall is in fine keeping with the exterior, and the beautiful tessellated pavement is much admired. The Banking Company is a colonial one, instituted in November, 1834, doing an extensive business; and besides having an office in the Haymarket, it has numerous branches such as Goulburn, Yass, Morpeth, Albury, Wollongong, Maitland, Queenbeyan, Cooma, Eden, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Maryborough, &c.

Proceeding north and a little further along, is

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This building in the Italian style of architecture, is also from the design of Mr. Hilly. It is surmounted by a well-executed sculpture of the Royal Arms; and occupying the corner of George and Wynyard-streets, there are few buildings that are seen to such advantage. The interior, with its elegant decorations, will repay inspection. It formerly occupied a more humble position on the East side, on the spot now known as Cohen's Auction Rooms, it then stood back a little from the street having a small plot of grass in front, enclosed with a wooden rail. This is the oldest of our Colonial Banking Companies, having been established April 8, 1817, and has survived through the depressions and speculative manias that this colony has ever been subject to, when others of greater pretensions have long since passed away. It has also a branch in Parramatta-street, for the convenience of its southern customers and amongst the various country branches may be mentioned Brisbane, Ipswich, Maitland, Newcastle, Albury &c.

Still walking northward, one cannot fail to be struck with the elegant line of shops on either side, those on the west side mark the spot where only ten years ago a long dead wall, stretched from the Commercial Bank to what is now the London Chartered Bank, corner of Jamison-street; it enclosed a large parade ground, soldiers barracks and officers quarters, Military Treasury &c.; the Barracks at that time occupying that space which now forms the extension of York Street.

Hunter Street is the next that opens upon George Street on the east; nearly opposite which, on the west, is Margaret Street; at the corner of which is an elegant pile of buildings recently erected on the spot where the old Military Treasury stood.

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK

Forms a continuation of this line. It was at one time occupied by the Old Bank of Australia, which, about 1843, was compelled to wind up its affairs, entailing great loss upon the Proprietors. The present establishment, as its name imports, is an English Bank, incorporated in 1852. It has no Branches in New South Wales, but possesses several in the sister colony of Victoria.

We now come to Jamison Street, a short but steep street named after the late Sir John Jamison, whose house is still conspicuous on the North side; the adjacent grounds at one time were occupied as his garden, but, as the value of land

rose to such an exorbitant pitch, it was speedily cut up into allotments and sold. It is almost needless to remark, that not a vestige of the garden now remains. The Scots Church stands at the head of this street,—a notice of which will be found further on. At the opposite corner of the foot of this street, is—

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

This massive structure has been recently erected; the old building, a portion of which is still standing, was found too small for the increased business of the Bank. It is an English Company, but the Colonial affairs are managed by an Inspector, Manager, and Local Board of Directors. It commenced business in the colony 14th December, 1835. It has now Branches both in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia.

Pursuing our walk we come to Bridge Street on the east side, and a little further on, Queen's Place a narrow lane leading to extensive stores on either side, and now opened into New Pitt Street. Nearly opposite is Charlotte Place, a steep street leading into Church Hill, and from which various streets diverge that run parallel with George Street. We now come to the oldest part of the town, and the stranger will be at no loss to perceive that indications of a shipping port gradually present themselves. It is in this quarter the Chinese have located themselves; and one cannot fail to be struck with the appearance they present. As has been facetiously observed,* they look as if they had been dropped not from the clouds—although the Celestials have a right to be expected thence—but from a willow pattern soup plate. It is somewhat curious to see the large amount of business many of them carry on; the Chinese characters over the door, no doubt, inform their fellow countrymen of their respective names and callings; but for English readers we have such names as Jow Fun, apparently a lodging-house keeper,—Tun Cheong Mow, Chinese store,—Sing Mong Long & Co., Chinese merchants,—Sin Hong Shin,—Chen Ateak, Chinese merchant,—Le Fau Appa, Chinese merchant; the latter, it may be remarked, is a Christian Preacher, converted by some of the Missionaries in China. Essex Street is the next that diverges from George Street on the west side, and is the most direct approach to the flagstaff. In the early days of the Colony the gibbet used to be erected on this hill; and amongst many of the old colonists, it is still better known as Gallows Hill than by the present patronymic of Essex.

* Our Antipodes, by Colonel Mundy.

An incident is mentioned in the Colonial annals of a man convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hanged at this place, being three times turned off, when the rope broke each time. The Provost Marshal compassionating the unfortunate man's sufferings stayed the execution and represented the extraordinary circumstance to the Governor, who was pleased to grant him a reprieve.

We now approach a pretty large space of ground, opening on what was formerly called the King's or Queen's Wharf. This, which was for many years the only public wharf in Sydney, was completed and named in March, 1813, but is now annexed to the Circular Quay.

That old pile of buildings, which forms the North side of this square, is—

THE ORDNANCE OFFICE AND STORES.

This may justly be regarded as the oldest public building now standing. From the letters and the crown over the door we ascertain it was built in the reign of George III., and though only of date 1812 it is even refreshing in a Colony, where everything is so 'new,' to find something that has witnessed the duration of fifty years. A portion of it is now used by the Government as stores. The dead wall that now occupies the East side of George Street encloses the old Commissariat Stores, the old Colonial Stores, and the old Water Police Office. A separate entrance to these is also obtained from the extended Circular Quay.

Argyle Street, or the Argyle Cut, is the next street that diverges from George Street on the West, but now opened thence to the Circular Quay. The old Custom House and Bonded Stores stand on the North side of this street, and, since the erection of the new one on the Circular Quay, have been no longer used by the Government, but are appropriated to private use. George Street now becomes much narrowed; and the next public building that meets our attention, is—

THE MARINERS' CHURCH.

This is a new erection, intended, as its name implies, for the use of Seamen visiting this port. It has been pleaded, and with some reason, that the old Church was too much out of the way for the generality of the shipping; but this cannot be alleged now, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of it by that class for whom it is specially intended. It has been erected entirely by voluntary subscriptions; and, as some debt has been incurred, it is hoped this remark may induce those who

have the interest of the seamen at heart to assist in its speedy liquidation. The Clergy of various Evangelical denominations have come forward with promises of ministerial duty in connection with it. The Sydney Bethel Institution was originally started by a well-wisher to seamen, as far back as September, 1822.

CAMPBELL'S WHARF

Immediately adjoins this. It is noted as the first Private Wharf erected in Sydney. The residence of the owner overlooks the shipping, and the vaulted stores underneath bear the date of 1824. During the last few years, new and extensive stores have been erected on the property, and what was once a noble garden is now gradually being sacrificed to the utilitarianism of the age. We now approach—

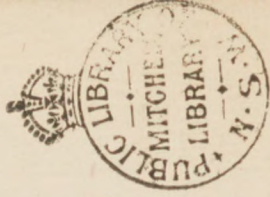
DAWES' BATTERY,

Situated at the extreme end of George Street. It was named from Lieutenant Dawes, the Officer of Marines under Governor Phillip, under whose auspices an Observatory and small Battery was constructed. Since the arrival of the Company of Artillery an additional Battery of earth work has been thrown up and manned with heavy guns. The Artillery Barracks, erected 1857, are close adjoining.

We have now come to the limit of George Street on the North. The Street extending South-westward is Lower Fort Street, and that parallel to George Street, and uniting here also, is Cumberland Street. The stranger may now pursue his way along Lower Fort Street and Trinity Place to Miller's Point; he will observe some steep declivities to the water's edge leading to various Wharves, and on the left side, occupying a prominent position, is—

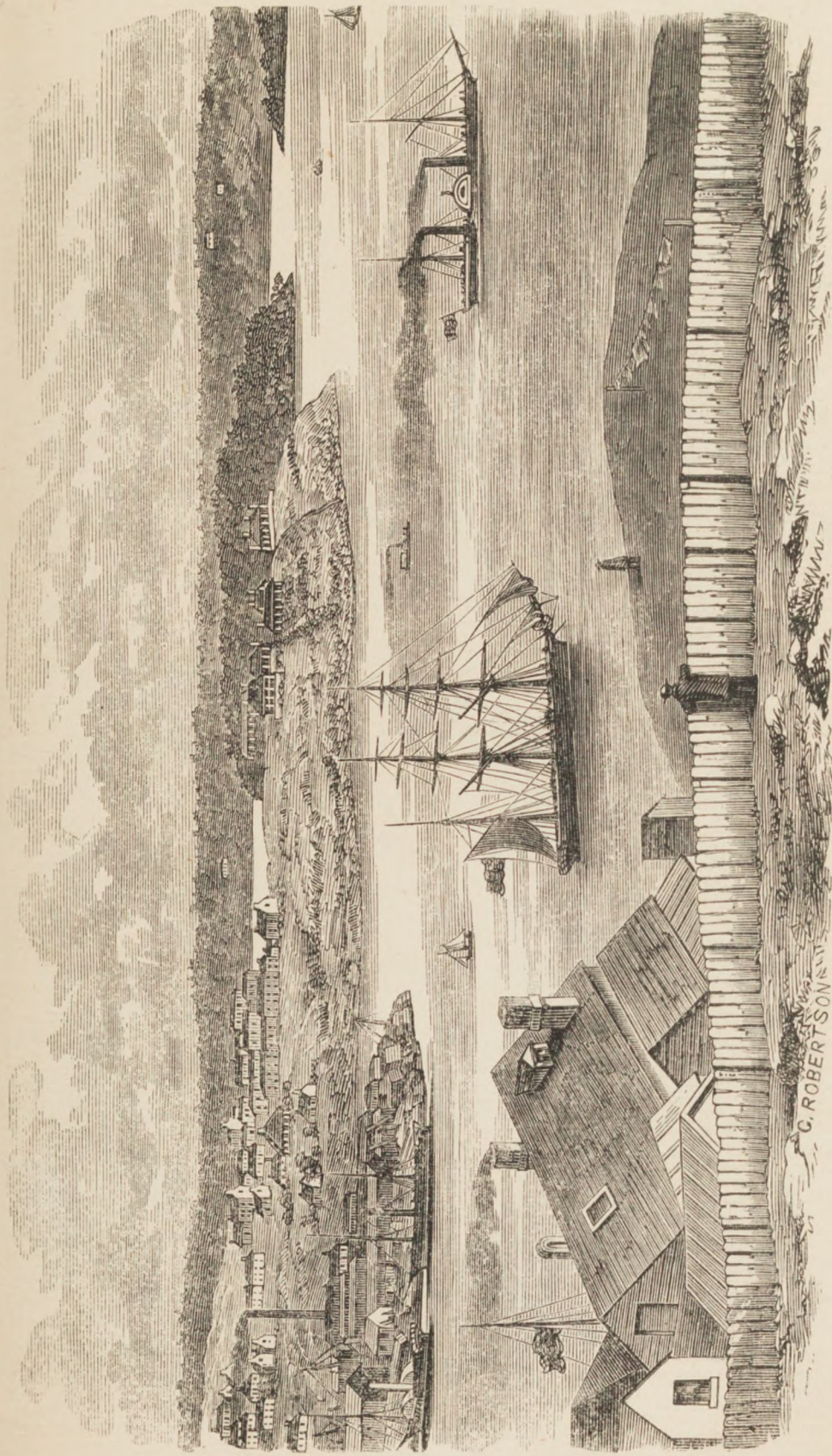
TRINITY CHURCH.

This is a very neat Gothic building, and well situated for the accommodation of those residing at this end of the town. There is a good Day School attached to it. Argyle Street, the end of which he previously passed in George Street, he will now find ends in Trinity Place, close adjoining. Miller's Point is now before him, in which are Windmill Street, Victoria Terrace, Munns Street, and others of lesser note, and where there are various Wharves, as Moore's, Smith's, Towns', Macnamara's, &c.; but, as there is no object worthy of notice in this locality, we recommend him to pick his way up the steps, at the back of the Church, to—



C. ROBERTSON

Johnson's Bay, Balmain.



C. ROBERTSON

Darling Harbour, Pyrmont and Johnson's Bay.

THE FLAGSTAFF AND OBSERVATORY.

A small Fort was formerly erected here, the foundation of which was laid September 4, 1804, receiving the name of Fort Phillip, in honor of the Governor. It was only of use for the purpose of firing salutes, and has since been taken down to make room for the Observatory. It served, however, to give the name both to Upper and Lower Fort Street. The Observatory, it will be perceived, is a recent erection, and well adapted for the scientific purposes for which it has been devoted. There is a time ball on the top, which is hoisted a few minutes before one o'clock, and immediately on the correct time it is dropped. This is the signal for the gun from Macquarie Fort, which thus publicly announces the true and correct hour. For situation this is the most elevated in Sydney, and being visible from almost every part, it is thus peculiarly adapted for the display of signals and conveying early intelligence of the arrival of vessels. The view here is so magnificent that we shall attempt no description of it. The Lighthouse is here visible, and the Heads. A fine view of the harbour is also obtained, and more of the town than can be seen from any other spot. Looking towards the North, the Promontory, with the numerous houses, is styled the—

NORTH SHORE,

And to which Steam Ferry Boats are constantly passing to and fro. One starts from the foot of Windmill Street, which he will easily recognize below him, and another, bound for another and more distant part, starts from the Circular Quay.

The different views seen from the North Shore are especially fine, and well worthy of a stranger's visiting that locality for no other purpose than ocular demonstration, Sydney is here seen to greater advantage than from any other part.

That Estuary he will perceive on the West is the—

PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Boats leave the Phoenix Wharf three or four times a day, and the sail up the river to Parramatta is well worthy of the tourist who wishes to make himself acquainted with the neighbouring scenery of Sydney. The Orange Groves are numerous; and elegant mansions, with well cultivated gardens, meet the eye in all directions. The Parramatta River separates the North Shore from

BALMAIN.

A populous suburb of Sydney. It is named after Dr. Balmain, the Assistant Surgeon of the first fleet, who obtained a large grant here in the early days of the Colony. Ferry Boats leave the Phoenix and Gas Wharves at all hours of the day. There is a large population congregated on this Promontory, and several Ecclesiastical edifices, appropriated to the Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, and Roman Catholics. Mort's Dry Dock is at the head of Waterview Bay, one of the numerous inlets that abound on all sides. On reference to the map it will be found that Johnson's Bay separates Balmain from another Promontory and Suburb of Sydney, called—

PYRMONT.

This is also being extensively built upon, and now that a Bridge connects it with Sydney, it is much more accessible. The Australian Steam Navigation Company have their large manufactory here, where their powerful steamers are laid down and repaired. It is intended to have a Railway terminus here in connection with the Bridge.

Darling Harbour is the name of the large estuary that bounds Sydney on the West. It was formerly known as Cockle Bay, but the present name, in honour of Governnr Darling, was substituted in April, 1826. On looking round, various objects of interest present themselves on all sides, such as the Government House,—Hyde Park,—University, &c. But, as we shall afterwards more fully notice these, we dismiss them at present.

Having surveyed the surrounding scenery, and descending from the Flagstaff we are now in Upper Fort Street. Turning our steps Southward; that large building, with arched porticos, is the—

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

It was formerly used as the Military Hospital; but since the departure of so many of the Military, which rendered it unnecessary; and the introduction of the National System of Education, for which it was well adapted, it has been used as their Normal Establishment. The great and continued increase of pupils has rendered it necessary to erect a new and commodious School-room in the rear. Its entrance is from Prince's Street, into which we now conduct the visitor.

A small Wesleyan Chapel, and the first erected in Sydney, will be observed on the right. Pursuing our onward course we are attracted by the new

ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH.

This is a handsome Gothic structure, recently erected; the old one, which stood on the large vacant space to the east was erected in 1804, and was taken down, about four years ago, when the present new and more commodious one was ready for use. The temporary Church, which the old one supplanted, was commenced in 1793, and a town clock set up in the tower in 1798. The tower, however, was insufficiently built, and fell to the ground a few years after. An excellent School is attached to this.

Passing Church Hill on the left, and keeping on the east end of this Church, he will observe, at the head of Jamison Street.

THE SCOTS' CHURCH.

This was the first Presbyterian place of Worship erected in the Colony, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane, 1st July, 1824. Dr. Lang was the first Presbyterian Minister that arrived, and for whom it was then built, and in which he has continued to officiate till the present time.

That neat Gothic Church directly facing this is—

ST. PATRICK'S,

A building devoted to the Roman Catholic Worship, for the use of those resident in that part of the town. It was built about 1849.

Petty's Family Hotel, a well-known hostelry, will be found on the right hand of the Scots Church.

We are now in York Street, with Wynyard Square opening before us. Margaret Street here intersects, leading on the right to the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, where vessels to Melbourne, Moreton Bay, Hunter River, &c., arrive and depart. Wynyard Square will ultimately be a handsome ornament to the City, if the same style of buildings is continued, and shrubberies as promised, are carried into effect. On passing along this street we are now treading on the foundations of the old Military Barracks. In continuation of the line we find Erskine Street is the next street that crosses our path on the West, leading to the Phoenix Wharf, from whence arrive and depart the various Steam Vessels for Port Macquarie, Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Moruya, Twofold Bay, and the Clyde, as well as the Parramatta and Balmain ferry boats. Wynyard Street is nearly opposite; on the East, and further on, on the same side, is Barrack Street.

THE SAVINGS BANK

Is in the same street. This useful institution was established in 1832, and has daily proved itself of increasing usefulness. The present building is a recent erection, and apparently well adapted for the purpose.

Still continuing our course, however, we come to King Street, which is the next that intersects, and before turning down this, let us point out a little in advance of us in York Street—

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL.

This is a large and commodious building, erected in 1839, of a rather massive appearance, and having several Doric columns supporting the pediment. Underneath is an extensive School-room both for Day and Sabbath Scholars, which, we rejoice to say, is well attended. We then turn to the left, into George Street, at the corner of which is

THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

This, it will easily be perceived, is a new, substantial, and neat building. It is from the architectural design of Mr. Blackett; and occupies what is, perhaps, the most central position in Sydney. The Company was incorporated in 1852, and possesses a paid-up capital of £500,000. It has branches both in this Colony and Victoria.

Having now conducted the stranger over his first circuit, he will have no difficulty in recognizing the Post Office, the spot from which he set out, where for the present we leave him.

WALK SECOND.

FROM THE POST OFFICE BY KING STREET, MACQUARIE STREET AND THE DOMAIN, TO LADY MACQUARIE'S CHAIR, AND BACK BY MACQUARIE FORT, BRIDGE STREET, CIRCULAR QUAY, AND NEW PITT STREET.

Starting again from the Post Office we shall conduct the stranger in Sydney by another route; pointing out in the way not only the public buildings as they occur, but the leading thoroughfares to such public promenades and rural scenery, as he may afterwards choose to select; while it is not necessary to embody them in this work. Starting, then, from the Post Office, and looking towards the South, we reach the first cross street; viz.—King Street, and we take that division on the East. Wending our way, therefore, along it, we find Pitt Street intersecting, in which, a little to the right is the Victoria Theatre; and further up, Castle-reagh Street, in which, to the left, the remains of the Prince of Wales's Theatre may be seen. It was totally consumed by fire in the latter end of 1860. Elizabeth Street is the next cross street. That large brick building, at the corner of it is—

THE SUPREME COURT HOUSE.

Here are held the principal Law Courts of the Colony, presided over by three Judges, and the usual staff of officials. If the Courts are sitting the stranger may feel interested in seeing and hearing what is going on. There is a numerous class of Barristers, Solicitors, and others, constantly in attendance, whose chambers and offices are as near the Court as can be obtained, particularly in Elizabeth Street North, where almost, without exception, every house is occupied in that way by one or more of the legal profession.

The Court House was formally opened in 1827. Criminal cases are, however, tried in the Court House, Darlinghurst. Before the erection of this building the Courts of Justice were long held in the Hospital. It was there the new Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction commenced operations in 1824. The first Law Officers of the Crown were Francis Forbes, Esq., Chief Justice; H. Bannister, Esq., Attorney-General; John Stephen, Esq., Solicitor-General; William Carter, Esq., Master in Chancery; John Mackaness, Esq., Sheriff; G. G. Mills, Esq., Registrar. It was in 1825 the first Jury were empannelled.

Hyde Park is here visible; but it will be afterwards more particularly pointed out in another place; but immediately behind the Court House stands

THE GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

This neat building of the Elizabethan style of architecture was erected about two years ago, for the purpose of receiving all Registers of Deeds, Births, Deaths, &c., with other colonial statistics. The country Registrars have to transmit their returns to this office.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Closely adjoins the Court House. The foundation stone of this Church was laid October 7, 1819. The spire is of considerable height, and is a most prominent object for miles round Sydney. It is the Metropolitan as well as the most fashionable of any of the Episcopal Churches. There is a large Infant School connected with this Church in Elizabeth Street, nearly opposite the Registry Office, and a Grammar School in Phillip Street.

We are now at the head of King Street. Hyde Park stretches away to the right, bounded on the south by a beautiful line of buildings called Lyons' Terrace. It may be as well to turn a little to the right, as we shall not have another opportunity to point out—

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

This is a Roman Catholic Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1821. It has undergone many additions since, and is still in an unfinished state. The sculptured figures of our Saviour, the Virgin and Child, and St. John, are well executed. There is an Archbishop and a numerous staff of clergy, who reside in suitable buildings on the

ground. There is a neatly finished schoolhouse in the rear, attended by a large number of children. The Cathedral has a fine peal of bells, which may be heard for a great distance. The Roman Catholic Service was first performed in the colony as early as November, 1803.

Retracing our steps to the head of King Street, and walking towards the north we enter Macquarie Street.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

Is the first public office we come to, but as there is nothing to be seen in the way of a building, we shall only point it out. The entrance is more from Hyde Park than Macquarie Street, and is fenced in front with a few trees growing near the approach.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS,

Is the name of that large building, surmounted by a clock, erected, as the spectator will observe, in Governor Macquarie's time, for the use of prisoners of the Crown, either employed in Sydney, or previous to their assignment in the interior. Since the cessation of Transportation to our shores, they have been used for lodging those female emigrants, who came out under Government auspices, and who were kept here until such time as they obtained situations. Not being required for emigration purposes, it is now made over for the use of the Volunteers. It is approached through a large iron gate, and a lodge it will be perceived, adjoins. This is the old Hyde Park Barracks of the convict days. The building then included what is now the Colonial Architect's Office and the Sydney District Court.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT

Is the next public office, the entrance of which is through a gateway. It consists of a long line of low buildings, and was previously used as the Government Printing Office; but since the erection of more commodious premises in Phillip Street, it has been used for this Court. Next to it is

THE MINT.

This building was formerly used as the Infirmary, but not being required any longer for that purpose, it has been converted into the offices of the Mint; large and extensive additions having been made in the rear, the most conspicuous of which is the shaft or chimney, which is of an ornamental character. A neat iron railing has been erected in front,

with a guard-room for the use of the soldiers on duty, thus imparting an ornamental and distinctive character to what would otherwise have been a very commonplace building. The Mint was established in 1856. The issues as yet have been confined to Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns.* Visitors are admitted on certain days to view the works, by an order of the Deputy Master.

THE INFIRMARY

Consists of a large building like the Mint, with double verandahs, and is enclosed within a low wall and railing. It was formerly held in what is now the Mint, but, being too small for the purpose, it was removed into the present more commodious building. Patients are admitted here from all parts of the colony. It possesses a most efficient medical staff. On the opposite side is—

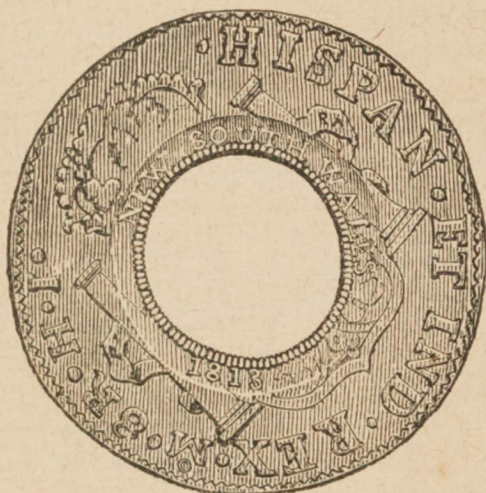
THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This small building has been used by various religious bodies, till it has at last fallen into the hands of the Unitarians.

A School House in connection with the Roman Catholics, and a small Jewish Synagogue, are a little further on, on the same side. The latter was erected by the notorious John Tawell, and was first used as a Quaker meeting house. Latterly it passed into the hands of a small Baptist community, who sold it to the present possessors.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

When the Upper House, according to the New Constitution, was formed, it was found there was neither a convenient place for them to meet in, nor sufficient time to erect one of



*In the early days of the Colony the Currency was of a very mixed description, the Spanish Dollar being the coin most frequently to be met with. In the scarcity of smaller change, Governor Macquarie hit upon the expedient of punching out the centre piece, giving it the value of 1s. 4d., and the rim 5s. These were long known in Colonial parlance as the Holey Dollar and Macquarie dump. The annexed illustration is a copy of the former of these old pieces of colonial money.

the ordinary material; an iron house was then quickly imported from Melbourne, and as hastily erected, which the visitor has now before him.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Meet in the left wing of this building, the body of it being devoted to the various offices connected with both Houses, Library, &c. Admission to the proceedings of the Legislative Council and Assembly, is by an order of any of the members, the gallery being devoted to the use of strangers. It meets generally at three o'clock p.m. It is endeavoured to have the same usages here as in England. The interior is well fitted up, and the stranger should by no means leave Sydney without visiting this House of Representatives, and listening to the specimens of colonial eloquence which it nightly pours forth. The designs for the New Houses of Parliament are both elegant and well adapted for the purpose; the ground they are intended to occupy is considerable, and in all probability the adjoining buildings will require to be removed for their erection.

THE FREE CHURCH.

This handsome structure is remarkable as being the first iron building on a large scale erected in the colony. It is devoted to the Presbyterian worship in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, and is both neat and commodious in its interior. Built at a considerable elevation, its towers are visible from many parts of Sydney.

The top of Hunter-street opens here. Next the Church is—

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

This building is enclosed within a dead wall. It was established by the lady of Governor Darling in 1827, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. It is designed for poor children, where they are taught industrious habits, educated and fitted for situations as domestic servants, and a surveillance kept over them till the age of 18.

Before turning in by the Domain we must notice that large building opposite, viz.—

THE LIBRARY.

This is an institution vested in members and subscribers. It was originally established as far back as 1826, but has, however, been in a declining state for some time. It is

a handsome building of the Corinthian order, but like many other of our public buildings, is curiously shaped though in the interior it is not observed, and when finished, will furnish the public with a handsome reading-room and library. Bent-street is the name of the street that it enters from.



Australian Library and Entrance to the Domain,

THE DOMAIN.

The entrance to this has been greatly improved of late, and the handsome gates, newly erected, impart a grandeur to it far more consistent with its character than the old dilapidated wooden things which served as their apology. The Domain, besides being a pleasant and agreeable promenade, has been long used for reviews and military spectacles. Within a few yards of the entrance stands

SIR RICHARD BOURKE'S STATUE.

This was erected by the subscriptions of his friends and admirers. The statue is of bronze, executed by Bailey, and stands overlooking the harbour on a pedestal of polished granite, and bears the following inscription :—

THIS STATUE

OF SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B.,

IS ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES
TO RECORD HIS ABLE, HONEST, AND BENEVOLENT ADMINISTRATION
FROM 1831 TO 1837.

SELECTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT AT A PERIOD OF SINGULAR DIFFICULTY,
HIS JUDGMENT, URBANITY, AND FIRMNESS JUSTIFIED THE CHOICE
COMPREHENDING AT ONCE THE VAST RESOURCES PECULIAR TO THIS COLONY.
HE APPLIED THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME SYSTEMATICALLY FOR ITS BENEFIT :
HE VOLUNTARILY DIVESTED HIMSELF OF THE PRODIGIOUS INFLUENCE
ARISING FROM THE ASSIGNMENT OF PENAL LABOUR, AND ENACTED
JUST AND SALUTARY LAWS FOR THE AMELIORATION OF PENAL DISCIPLINE.
HE WAS THE FIRST GOVERNOR WHO PUBLISHED SATISFACTORY ACCOUNTS
OF THE PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

WITHOUT DEPRESSION OR DETRIMENT TO ANY INTEREST
HE RAISED THE REVENUE TO A VAST AMOUNT, AND FROM ITS SUPPLIES
REALIZED EXTENSIVE PLANS OF EMIGRATION.

HE ESTABLISHED RELIGIOUS EQUALITY ON A JUST AND FIRM BASIS,
AND SOUGHT TO PROVIDE FOR ALL, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF SECT.

A SOUND AND ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

HE CONSTRUCTED VARIOUS PUBLIC WORKS OF PERMANENT UTILITY.

HE FOUNDED THE FLOURISHING SETTLEMENT OF PORT PHILLIP,
AND THREW OPEN THE UNLIMITED WILDS OF AUSTRALIA
TO PASTORAL ENTERPRISE.

HE ESTABLISHED SAVINGS BANKS AND WAS THE PATRON OF
THE FIRST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. HE ERECTED AN EQUITABLE TRIBUNAL
FOR DETERMINING UPON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LANDS.

HE WAS THE WARM FRIEND OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. HE EXTENDED
TRIAL BY JURY, AFTER ITS ALMOST TOTAL SUSPENSION FOR MANY YEARS,
BY THESE AND NUMEROUS OTHER MEASURES

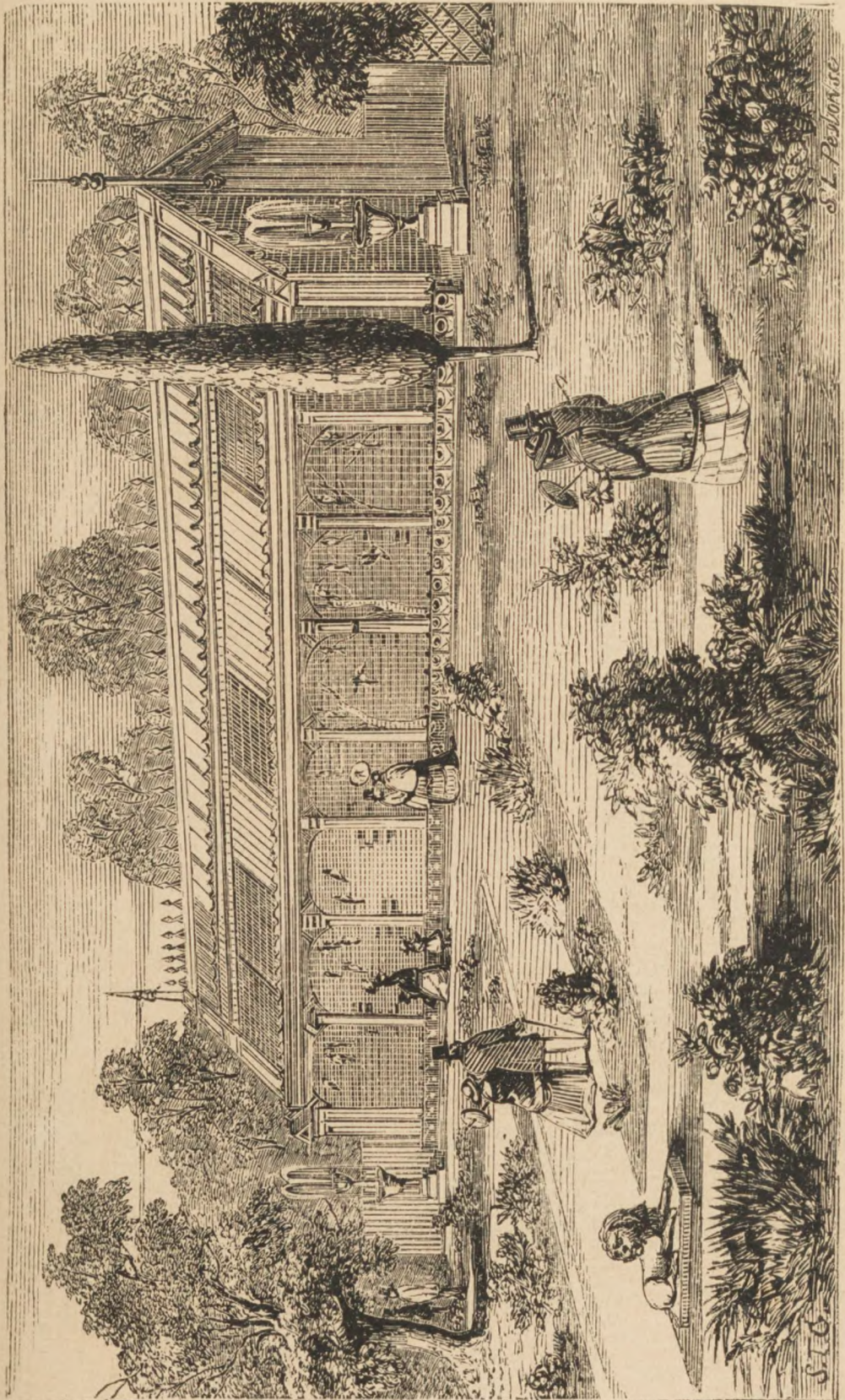
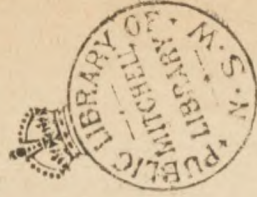
FOR THE MORAL, RELIGIOUS, AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF ALL CLASSES,
HE RAISED THE COLONY TO UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY,
AND RETIRED AMID THE REVERENT AND AFFECTIONATE REGRET
OF THE PEOPLE, HAVING WON THEIR CONFIDENCE BY HIS INTEGRITY,
THEIR GRATITUDE BY HIS SERVICES, THEIR ADMIRATION BY HIS PUBLIC
TALENT, AND THEIR RESPECT BY HIS PRIVATE WORTH.

The statue was opened to the public 11th April, 1842, the day being observed in Sydney as a general holiday, on which occasion the Governor Sir George Gipps, in a speech he then delivered, declared that the view presented at this spot, equalled in loveliness any scene in the known world. Taking our way down the gravel walk, we come to the gates of



THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

These are beautifully laid out, and are kept in admirable order, where rare and curious plants from all parts of the world are to be met with. There is both an upper and a lower garden, the latter being frequently enlivened by flower shows, bazaars, &c., where all the rank and fashion of Sydney are usually to be seen. There is here a neat obelisk to the memory of Allan Cunningham, the colonial botanist, who perished in one of Sir Thomas Mitchell's journeys of discovery. What is now occupied by the gardens was the spot selected by Governor Phillip for sowing the seeds and planting the various trees and shrubs he had brought with him from England. It was long known as The Farm, and gave its name to the little bay on whose shores it is situated,



Aviary, Botanic Gardens.

viz., Farm Cove. Since his time it has constantly been receiving many useful and interesting additions. It is to the late Governor, Sir William Denison, we are indebted for the Aviary. Here are birds from all parts of the world, from the lordly Eagle to the most minute of the feathered tribe; and that "rara avis," the black swan, with other aquatic birds, may be daily seen sporting in their own peculiar element. The gardens are open to the public every day, from sunrise to sunset, furnishing the inhabitants of the crowded city with an extensive and beautiful promenade, a complete "rus in urbe."

The views from them of the harbour, North Shore, Government House, &c., are particularly fine, and whether we regard these, or the curious and interesting shrubs and plants with which we are surrounded; it is impossible to behold them without experiencing the soothing effect such a harmony of the works of nature always inspires.

Seats are tastefully disposed at all parts; and the Military band enlivens the scene every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. As soon as the visitor has satiated himself with the gardens and their contents, we shall suppose him again at the main entrance; we shall, therefore, continue his walk ere he made this digression, where he will find himself at—



Government House, as seen from the Botanic Gardens.

THE BATHS.

Here a place is railed in for the safety of bathers, and where for a small sum those delighting in the refreshing ablutions of salt water have every convenience afforded them safe from the apprehended visits of the shark. Having pointed this out, we shall now pursue our way along that delightful rural walk to

MRS. MACQUARIE'S CHAIR.

All honor to the lady of so popular a Governor who planned and carried out so delightful a promenade. It is a lovely walk, terminating in a point where a seat cut in the rock proclaims its designation. A small battery has recently been erected here, The pedestrian is well rewarded by the variety of scenery that ever opens upon him. Nearly opposite this is an island, called

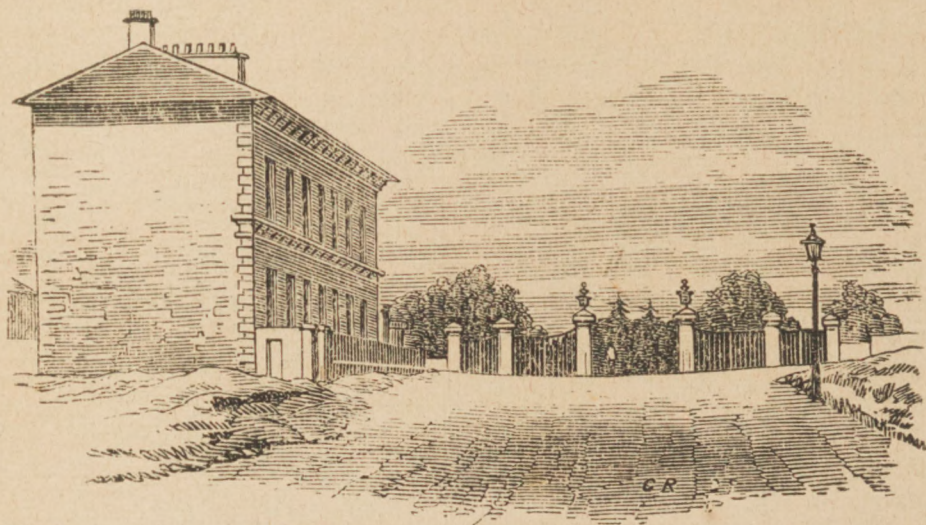
GARDEN ISLAND.

This is a beautiful retired spot, and is one of the largest islands in the harbour, containing about nine or ten acres, Mr. Bent, formerly Judge Advocate, and Major Ovens, Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Brisbane, are both buried here. We merely notice this island from its proximity, but pursuing our walk, which leading us between the gardens where we have already been, conducts us very shortly to

MACQUARIE FORT.

This was erected, as its name imports, during the administration of Governor Macquarie. It is off this, that the Men-of-War lay that periodically visit our harbour, and a small jetty will be observed close at hand appropriated for their use. As a fort, we venture to think, that in actual warfare it would not stand much of an attack; but to the inhabitants of Sydney it proves very useful, as the signal gun that announces one o'clock is daily fired from it, which, being pointed over the town, is heard from all quarters. It will be observed, also, that it is here the new system of drainage for the city disembogues.

We are once more in Macquarie Street. Pursuing our way, the first public buildings will be found on the right hand, these are—



THE TREASURY AND AUDIT OFFICE.

This is a handsome and massive building. Both offices, it will be seen, are under the same roof. The former entering from this street, and the latter from Bridge Street. The Sale-room for Crown Lands adjoins the Treasury, a notice of which is affixed over the door. Opposite the Treasury we have the guard house and entrance to

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

This is an elegant building in the Elizabethan style, and forms a prominent object sailing up the harbour. Indeed it is one of the most picturesque objects in every view of Sydney. The interior is in excellent keeping with the rest of the building; the rooms are all 26 feet in height; the reception rooms, ball room, hall, and staircase, have a very imposing appearance. There are full length portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, ornamenting the walls, presented by the widow of the late Governor King. The grounds are beautifully kept, and a stately old Emu may frequently be seen as if keeping watch over this vice-regal demesne. The Old Government House formerly stood in Bridge Street, but on this being completed and taken

possession of by Governor Sir George Gipps, it was pulled down to make way for the continuation of Bridge Street, which now forms a handsome approach to it.

We shall now turn down Bridge Street, taking the first street on the right leading to the Circular Quay. Various handsome stores have recently been erected in this locality; but the first public building we come to is—

THE NEW WATER POLICE OFFICE.

This has been recently erected, and, as far as has been ascertained as yet, is well fitted for its purpose. The old Water Police Office used to be in Lower George Street, adjoining the Government Stores. A building has been erected alongside of this as a Station House for the Volunteer Fire Company's Engine, where a watch is constantly kept, and on alarm of fire, the bell is rung and the engine turned out for active service.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This, it will be perceived, is a plain and unpretending building. It was built at a time when there were so many unemployed in Sydney, and very much, for the sole purpose of keeping them from a state of starvation, the pecuniary condition of the colony at that time being very deplorable. The various offices connected with the harbour, as the Steam Navigation Board, Harbour Master, &c., are under this roof. Passing the Custom House we turn up that street to the west of it, along a handsome range of buildings and stores, we now observe—

THE OBELISK.

This is supposed to be the spot where Governor Phillip hoisted the British flag on his taking possession of the country, see introduction. It was formerly confined in a triangular piece of ground, railed in, but is now more accessible where the inscriptions may easily be read. It purports that it was erected to mark where all the roads of the colony are measured from.

THE EXCHANGE,

Which now fronts us, is a handsome building. It was designed by Mr. Hilly, and has commodious internal arrangements. The hall is lofty and very handsome.

The Chamber of Commerce is above. The reading room is supplied with all the newspapers of the day, besides the

usual records of a mercantile character. Many of the merchants have their offices here also.

Bridge Street was first opened in 1811, when it is recorded that the bridge connecting the east and west portions of Sydney was completed in that year. We shall, however, continue our route by New Pitt Street, on the west side of the Exchange, we come to

THE BIBLE HALL.

This was erected in 1860, as the depot for the Bible and Religious Tract Societies, as well as for holding their periodical public meetings. Both are branches of the Parent Societies in London, but it is to the honor of Sir Thomas Brisbane, that it was at his suggestion the first Australian Religious Tract Society was instituted at all, which was in 1823.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

This is a handsome building, erected about three years ago. It is built, however, on a curiously shaped piece of ground, which has the effect of rendering askew many of the rooms, a fault, alas! too prevalent in Sydney, owing to the lines of streets being laid out after the allotments had been measured off and sold.

This is a branch of the Great Oriental Bank Corporation which has Branch Banks and Agencies not only in Great Britain, but in India, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, China, Australia, and New Zealand. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1851.

Dean's extensive auction rooms and stores, which are a sight of themselves, are on the right of this, and Brown's wine vaults on the left. All those buildings extend as far back as O'Connell Street. The Empire newspaper office will be found here also. This is one of the Sydney daily papers started about ten years ago, of liberal politics, and extensive country circulation. Proceeding onwards, and adjoining Dean's, is the massive building of the

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

This is now the oldest newspaper in the colony. It is published daily, and has most effective steam machinery employed in its production, the folding of the papers being even performed by that means.

The Herald office is a large building, of the Italian style of architecture, and has rather an imposing appearance, it has frontage to three streets, viz., O'Connell Street, New Pitt

Street, and Hunter Street which here intersects, at the corner of which, and opposite the "Herald" office is—

THE UNION BANK.

This is an English Bank, the colonial management of which is of the same kind as the Bank of Australasia. It has numerous branches in this Colony, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, and has a paid up capital of one million. It is a neat and massive stone building, but, like many others, the softness of the material requires it to be occasionally subjected to a coat of paint.

Before leaving this part of the City, we cannot pass over a recent erection in Bligh Street, (the street above O'Connell Street) devoted to the purposes of

THE TURKISH BATH.

The popularity of these Baths is the best test of their usefulness. The attendance is everything that could be desired, and the charge moderate.

Pursuing our way, however, in a straight direction, there is nothing particular calling for our attention. We again find King Street intersecting, turning down which, and into George Street, we are once more at the Post Office.



Monument to Allan Cunningham, Botanic Gardens.

WALK THIRD.

FROM THE POST OFFICE TO THE UNIVERSITY, BY GEORGE STREET AND BACK BY PITT STREET.

We once more start from the Post Office, with our face towards the south, and after passing King Street, the next building worthy of notice is—

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

Which the stranger will find on his left hand, about midway between King Street and the next intersecting street. The old Royal Hotel was a very unpretending building, the entrance to which was up two outside stairs; but as it was totally destroyed by fire in 1841 the present commodious one was shortly afterwards erected. Leaving that we find the next street that intersects deriving its name Market Street, from

THE MARKETS,

Which will be recognized on the west side; they formerly occupied the entire space between George and York Streets, but the frontage to George Street being very valuable, induced the Corporation to fit up that portion as shops. The markets were amongst the first erections of a good and substantial character that were produced in Sydney, being the workmanship of a superior class of Scotch emigrants then introduced, and the precursor of an extended system of emigration of the better class of mechanics. To view the markets aright, the stranger should visit them on a Saturday night; when the whole being brilliantly lighted, and the stalls displaying their choicest wares, the business that is carried on and the succession of customers, form a fund of interest, to one visiting Sydney for the first time, or who has

been living a life of solitude in the country. Leaving the Markets, however, we find next to them is—

THE POLICE OFFICE.

This is presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by various gentlemen holding the commission of the peace. The police force is most effective, and we venture to say there are few cities of an equal population to Sydney, where there is so little crime, or where, what is committed, is so vigorously detected. A Court is held daily, and were it not for drunkenness, the parent of every vice, we venture to affirm there would be little to be brought before its jurisdiction.

Druitt Street here opens into George Street on the right, and Park Street on the left. Passing which, we come to St. Andrew's temporary Church, a dead wall encloses that and the old burying-ground. The latter has long been disused.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

Next opens to our view, and when finished will be an imposing structure. The patience of many has been wearied out from the length of time it has been in building. Of late, however, it has gradually been verging towards completion, and we hope, for the honor of that Church that claims it, that it may soon be ready for use. The eastern window and elaborately carved work is very fine. The temporary Church of St. Andrew is alongside.

Behind the Police Office there is a view to be obtained of

THE JEWS SYNAGOGUE,

And behind the Cathedral there are two other places of worship visible, both entering from Druitt Street, the first of which is—

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

A plain and unpretending building; there is a large School attached. Next it is—

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland, and though built in what a popular colonial writer would call the Barn-Gothic style of architecture, its interior is much more pleasing than what the exterior would lead one to suppose.

Continuing our course along George Street, the next streets that intersect are Bathurst Street, then Liverpool Street; passing which Goulburn Street follows in order, then we come to a wide space where there is another small unpretending

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This the visitor will easily recognize,

THE HAY MARKET

Was at one time an open shed; but would appear to have failed in the objects for which it was intended, as it has since been partially closed, and let as a grocery store. There is a good clock over the entrance. There is a regular market held here on Saturday nights, the stalls displaying every variety of commodities. Continuing our course on the same side we come to

CHRIST CHURCH.

This is a tastefully built Church, and the tall and tapering spire, which has lately been added, gives it an imposing appearance. There is an excellent School attached to this Church.

Several public buildings are seen in the rear, but these we shall notice on our return. We now approach the

RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The line is now completed as far as Picton on the Southern line, and Blacktown on the Western. There are various stopping places in the neighbourhood of Sydney, as Ashfield, Enfield, Newtown, Petersham, Burwood, &c., where many of the citizens of Sydney have their private residences. The times of arrival and departure of the trains being subject to change, the stranger is recommended to consult some of the Railway Guides, should he wish to take a trip along the line.

Leaving the direct line of George Street, we observe on the left Chippendale and Redfern, two populous suburbs of Sydney, but a little to the right, we cross the bridge, and enter Parramatta Street.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

Is the first object of interest we meet with in this locality. It is a large and imposing Church, in connection with the

Roman Catholics; built in the Gothic style of architecture, and displaying some good sculpture.

Abercrombie Street extends on its south side. On the right we see Pymont in the distance, and a little further on we come to the Glebe. Many elegant private residences are met with in this locality.

UNIVERSITY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent 9th of December, 1851, and is endowed with an annual income of £5000. No visitor to Sydney should think of leaving it without seeing this seat of learning. It is not only the finest specimen of architecture in the colony, but it is one that would do honour to England; and the noble designs of the architect have been ably carried out by the superior class of workmen under his control. The carving is exquisite, and there is a great deal of it. The style, which is peculiarly English, is from the design of Mr. Blacket, and will long endure as a memorial of his genius, when he will be numbered with the dust.

The interior arrangements are in admirable keeping with the rest of the building; the Hall, especially, is particularly grand and imposing. Its open roof is designed from that of Westminster Hall, and the windows are of stained glass, of the richest and most costly description, being at the same time emblematical of the progress of the arts and sciences, and of those who founded Universities and Colleges and otherwise were the fosterers of learning.

At each end of the Hall is a large transomed window, of seven lights in width; in these are represented the respective founders of Colleges, in Oxford and Cambridge in the rich and variegated costumes peculiar to the period. The expense of these was defrayed through the munificence of Sir Charles Nicholson and Sir Daniel Cooper. A large bay window in the side is filled with representations of the sovereigns of England and their Consorts, Her Majesty occupying the central compartment; J. H. Challis, Esq., is the donor of this elaborate piece of transparency. In the sides of the Hall are eleven three-light windows, in which are represented the great masters of learning who have flourished in the old country. It may convey an impression of the magnificent effect, when we state that all the figures are the size of life.

In the Oxford window are represented Alfred the Great, Walter de Merton, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop Fox, Bishop Fleming, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Philippa, Archbishop

Chichele, Dr. Wightwick, William of Waynflete, Cardinal Wolsey, John de Balliol. Bishop Stapleton.

The Cambridge window contains Hugh de Balham, the Lady Elizabeth Clare, Mary de St. Paul, John Caius, Bishop Bateman, King Henry VI., Margaret of Anjou, Robert Woodlark, Bishop Alcock, Countess of Richmond, King Henry VIII. Sir W. Mildmay, Baron Audley, Lady Frances Sidney.

In the side windows are included the Venerable Bede, Roger Bacon, Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sir Walter Raleigh, Selden, Dryden, Boyle, Gray, Dr. Black, Alcuinus, Robert Greathead, Fortescue, Earl of Surrey, Shakspeare, Lord Bacon, Milton, Pope, Newton, Johnson, Blackstone, Cœdman, Duns Scotus, King James I. of Scotland, Spencer, Massinger and Ford, Sir Philip Sidney, Harvey, Addison, Locke, Burke, Cook.

Taken as a whole, the building of the University tends to elevate the mind and refine the taste; pointing to what of the original plan is already done, it raises the conception to what it will be when the whole quadrangle is finished; and the object of it all, the pursuit and the treasure-house of learning, exalts the idea of the nobility of mind, and makes the selfish utilitarianism of the age bow before it. We shall attempt no further description of the University, for we could not do it justice; but go and see, is our advice.

We should mention, also, that the University, besides having a fine Library, has lately, through the princely munificence of Sir Charles Nicholson, become possessed of a noble Museum of antiquities. Were there nothing else worthy of inspection or record, this alone would render it an honor to the Colony.

By the Colleges Endowment Act, Suffragan or Auxiliary Colleges are connected with the University; but only one is yet in operation, and which may be here seen within the enclosure, viz. :—

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

It is founded by members of the Church of England for the especial tuition and residence of students belonging to the Church. It is a neat building of the Elizabethan style.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

For the Roman Catholics, is now building. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian Colleges are still in abeyance.

We will suppose the visitor to have inspected all that is to be seen and admired at the University, we shall now conduct him back again to the Railway Terminus, a little

beyond which Devonshire Street turns off on the right (leading to the burial ground), at the corner of which is—

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

The name of this institution is sufficiently explanatory of its objects. It was established under the patronage of Governor Macquarie in 1818. Over the principal entrance is the following inscription :—

“ This Asylum for the Poor, Blind, Aged, and Infirm, was erected in 1820, L. Macquarie being Governor.”

Passing in front of this building, and next to it is—

CARTERS' BARRACKS.

This is an old penal establishment, the necessity of which ceased with transportation to our shores. It is made use of, we understand, as barracks for the Mounted Police. It was originally intended and used as a Penitentiary for juvenile convicts, where they were taught useful trades ; it was then employed as a dwelling for Government carters at a time when large Government works were carried on, from which circumstance it has ever retained the name.

Continuing the same line of street, we are now in Pitt Street; where, opposite the Haymarket is a small Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland. There is also a School in connection with it in Pitt Street.

Continuing our walk, we pass in succession the various intersecting streets of Hay Street, Campbell Street on the left, then Goulburn Street, Liverpool Street, and Bathurst Street. Turning our eyes to the right we see the Obelisk in Hyde Park, erected for the purpose of ventilating the new drainage of the city, with an inscription that it was erected by the Corporation during the Mayoralty of George Thornton ; but pursuing our way along Pitt Street, we come to

THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

This is a neat building of considerable capacity, boasting, perhaps, if not the most wealthy, at least the most liberal of all our Sydney congregations. It is cheering to note, that under the able ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, it is crowded to overflowing every Sabbath. There is a well attended School in connection with it.

Nearly at the back of this, in Castlereagh Street, another ecclesiastical structure is to be seen, called—

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This belongs to the Presbyterians holding the principles of the Free Church of Scotland, and, with its lofty spire of 150 feet, is a great ornament to our city. The inside fittings and the fine carved works are in strict harmony with its architectural character. It was built for the Rev. Dr. Mackay, who is styled in "Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott," as the Pious and Talented Minister of Laggan, and who was then the Minister of this congregation; having resigned the charge however, no other Minister has yet been appointed.

The next street that intersects Pitt Street is Park Street, passing which, we have the

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS

This is a massive structure recently erected, the old one being insufficient for the purpose. It is well supported, and various classes, both in Literature, Science, and the Arts, are regularly carried on. It possesses an extensive Library and a good Museum; besides having a large Lecture Room, Class Rooms, Reading Room, &c.

We now find Market Street intersecting, and pursuing our way, about equi-distant from it and King Street, is—

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

There is nothing to be seen here in the way of a building; we merely, as in duty bound, point it out,

The present erection is, we understand, well adapted for its purpose, and the iron gates in front are of an ornamental character.

Theatrical representations were early favorites with the people of this colony; indeed, as early as 1796, or eight years after its foundation, we read, amongst other remarkable occurrences—"A play was performed January 16th." The permission for the opening of a playhouse was granted to a number of the well-behaved convicts, on the understanding that the first impropriety would not pass unnoticed, and that the second would cause them to be sent to another settlement. It is somewhat curious to read that the price of admission to the gallery was 1s., which would be taken either in money, flour, meat, or spirits. The pieces, we are told, were well played, and the house dresses, &c., had far from a contemptible appearance, while the prologue spoken

on that occasion is of so unique a character that we give it entire.

From distant climes, o'er wide spread seas we come,
 Though not with much eclat or beat of drum ;
 True patriots all, for be it understood,
 We left our country for our country's good :
 No private views disgraced our generous zeal,
 What urged our travels, was our country's weal ;
 And none will doubt but that our emigration
 Has proved most useful to the British nation.

But, you inquire, what could our breasts inflame
 With this new passion for theatric fame ;
 What in the practice of our former days,
 Could shape our talents to exhibit plays ?
 Your patience, Sirs, some observations made,
 You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.

He, who to midnight ladders is no stranger,
 You'll own will make an admirable Ranger ;
 To seek Macheath we have not far to roam,
 And sure in Filch I shall be quite at home.
 Unrivalled there, none will dispute my claim
 To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.

As oft on Gadshill we have ta'en our stand,
 When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand ;
 Some true bred Falstaff we may hope to start,
 Who when well bolstered, well will play his part
 The scene to vary, we shall try in time
 To treat you with a little pantomime.

Here light and easy Columbines are found,
 And well-tryed Harlequins with us abound ;
 From durance vile, our precious selves to keep,
 We often had recourse to th' flying leap ;
 To a black face have sometimes owed escape,
 And Hounslow Heath has proved the worth of crape.

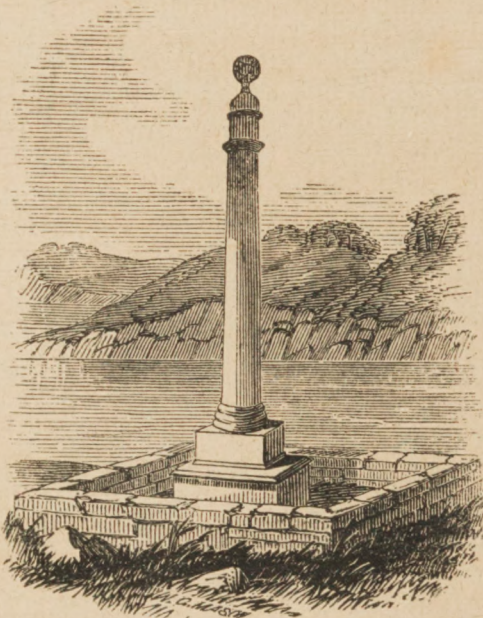
But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to soar
 Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore ?
 Too oft, alas ! we've forced th' unwilling tear,
 And petrified the heart with real fear.
 Macbeth, a harvest of applause will reap,
 For some of us, I fear, have murdered sleep ;
 His lady, too, with grace will sleep and talk,
 Our females have been used at night to walk.

Sometimes, indeed, so various is our art,
 An actor may improve and mend his part ;
 "Give me a horse," bawls Richard, like a drone,
 We'll find a man would help himself to one.
 Grant us your favor, put us to the test,
 To gain your smiles we'll do our very best ;
 And without dread of future Turnkey Lockits,
 Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

However careful the proprietors of the playhouse may have been, various abuses led the Governor to recal the permission, and the levelling of it to the ground is spoken of as a benefit to the colony: one reason was, that while contrary to the English practice, there were no robberies at the theatre, yet parties visited it to see who were at the play in order to rob their houses in their absence. The bartering of provisions for entrance, was also found an abuse, as many of the convicts were found unable to pursue their labour with proper energy and activity.

The present Theatre is, perhaps, as well-conducted as any such can be. There is also a smaller Theatre in York Street, known as the Lyceum, but no regular performances are carried on.

We once more enter King Street, from which the stranger will have no difficulty in making his way back to the Post Office.



La Perouse's Monument, Botany Bay

WALK FOURTH.

FROM THE POST OFFICE BY PARK STREET, HYDE PARK,
WILLIAM STREET, VICTORIA STREET, OLD SOUTH HEAD
ROAD, AND BACK.

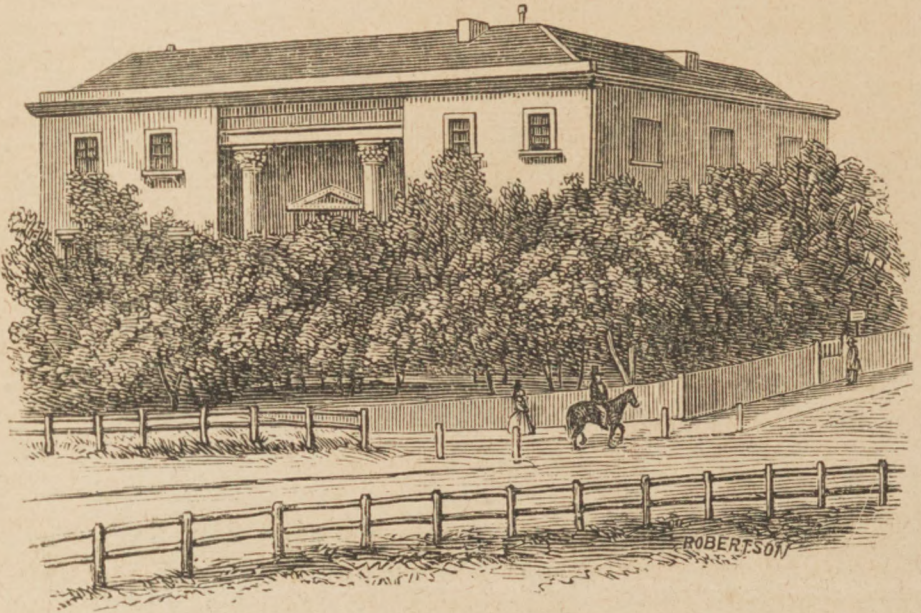
We have already observed that the Post Office has been selected as the starting point in all our walks, on account of its central position; the stranger, therefore, may pass King Street and Market Street, and taking Park Street, the next in succession, we propose directing our steps by it as the guide to our Fourth Walk. Proceeding therefore, we pass the intersecting streets of Pitt Street, Castlereagh Street, and Elizabeth Street, which now brings us to

HYDE PARK.

This fine open piece of ground was early appropriated for the use of the inhabitants of Sydney, of which they are not backward in taking advantage, and may, in fact, be denominated, like the parks of London, "The lungs of the metropolis." Races were held here ere the population became so extensive, the first mention of which is in October, 1810, and though long since disused for that purpose, it has not altogether ceased to be spoken of as the Race Course. It is now the resort of the youthful inhabitants for the favourite and healthy game of cricket, and the numbers who may be seen engaged in this sport, on a pleasant day, is truly astonishing. Walks have been laid out and shrubberies planted in various places, which, when fully grown, will enhance the promenade, and afford an agreeable shade from the scorching rays of our Australian sun.

Park Street passes between the two divisions of Hyde Park; the roadway has been levelled, and an ascent made to

each by a flight of steps. We pass between them, and find the first public building at the corner, enclosed with a neat shrubbery. This is—



THE MUSEUM.

This is a plain but neat building, and has latterly undergone considerable improvement in its internal arrangements. It contains a large collection of curiosities, specimens of natural history, stuffed birds, beasts, reptiles, and fishes; geology and mineralogy, fossil remains, war implements, &c., &c., particularly those relating to Australia. It is well worthy of a visit, and is open to the public daily; the only requisite for admission being inscribing the visitors' names in a book kept for the purpose.

A little to the right of the Museum, which we will step aside to observe, is—

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The central part of this building was erected as the Sydney College, the foundation stone of which was laid 26th January, 1830. This College never was popular with the people of the colony, and had a lingering existence; but, on the liberal endowment of the University, it was purchased by that body, and made use of till the present noble erection was fitted for their accommodation. Since their removal it

has been used as the Sydney Grammar School, and the building fund placed at their disposal has enabled them to complete the original plan, by adding the wings, which not only increase their accommodation, but tend greatly to improve the appearance of the building. A Latin inscription was engraved on a brass plate, inserted in the foundation stone, of which the following is a translation :—

“ This foundation of the Sydney College—an institution founded for the vigorous and pious promotion of polite literature and the liberal arts among the youth of Australia—was laid by Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales, on an auspicious day, viz., the 26th January, in the year of our Lord, 1830, in the happy reign of George IV., Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling being Governor of New South Wales.”

The following inscription in Latin, much to the same effect as the preceding, is engraved over the doorway :—

AUSP. THO. BRISBANE, EQUIT,
COLLEGIUM SYDNEIENSE
PRO. LIT. ET ART. LIB. STUDIIS
CIVIUM AUSTRALICORUM-CURA
INSTITUTUM
FRA. FORBES, CAPIT. JUSTIA. COLL. PRAES.
—
RIC. BOURKE, TERRIT. GUBERN.
MDCCCXXXII.

E. HALLEN, ARCH.

R. COOPER, ÆDIF.

Retracing our steps, the continuation of Park Street begins William Street. And here, next to the Museum, we find a very neat building—

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

This, as well as the one in Upper Fort Street, are the model Schools in connection with that system. It is attended by a large number of children, and, it will be perceived, an extensive playground is attached.

This is the thoroughfare to Darlinghurst, Woolloomooloo, &c., along which we proceed, passing in succession the following intersecting streets, Yurong Street, Riley Street, Crown Street, Palmer Street, (in which there is a neat Presbyterian Church), Bourke Street, Forbes Street, Dowling Street, Brougham Street, and, at the top, Victoria Street. Six streets meet at this point, viz., William Street, up which we have now come, Victoria Street South, Upper William

Street North, Darlinghurst Road, and Victoria Street North. On all sides of us appear the suburban residences of our Sydney merchants. This is the most fashionable part of Sydney, and though we do not intend to take the visitor any further in this direction, we recommend his continuing this walk for a mile or two, the beauty of the scenery well repaying him for his exertions. In doing so he should take Upper William Street North, which shortly leads him into the new South Head Road. On his progress he will find a range for building displaying itself on both sides of the way, and that of a neat and substantial character. The residence of the late Speaker, Sir Daniel Cooper, is situated at Rose Bay, and, with its jets of water thrown up to a considerable height, is an attractive object to every traveller along the road. We left the reader at the top of William Street, and have merely directed his attention to what he would find a delightful walk. We will now direct our steps to the right, and close beside that conspicuous object, the windmill—we find

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This, it will be perceived, is a recent erection, for the use of members of the Church of England residing in this neighbourhood. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and when finished and enclosed will be highly ornamental to this locality.

A neat row of houses, nearly opposite, is called St. John's Terrace. A fine country view is here opened up; the suburb of Paddington, and the Old South Head Road, being seen to great advantage. Continuing our walk, however, and a little to the left, we first meet with

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

From its name it will appear that this ecclesiastical structure is in connection with the Roman Catholics. It is a neat Church, but unfortunately stands in a bad position, from being in such a hollow.

On the right side the visitor will perceive a large and high wall enclosing—

THE DARLINGHURST GAOL.

It is a pity the necessity should exist for such establishments; but of its class, we believe, this is as complete as any in the mother country. It was built in the convict times, as may be remarked from the numbers and letters with which each stone is distinguished. Strong though it be, several daring

attempts at escape have been made, accompanied with violence, and partially successful.

DARLINGHURST COURT HOUSE

Adjoins the above; and its proximity to the gaol marks it as the Court for the trial of all Criminal Cases. It is surmounted with the Royal Arms, and immediately over the principal entrance is this inscription—"Hanc ædem Legibus Angliæ administrandis dicatam cura Gulielmi Lewis, architecti, Strui Jussit Richardus Bourke, Eques, Legatus Coloniae præfectus 1836." It was not however opened till 1844.

Several roads meet at this place, that to the left leading to Paddington, a suburb with considerable population, in which is situated—

THE VICTORIA BARRACKS.

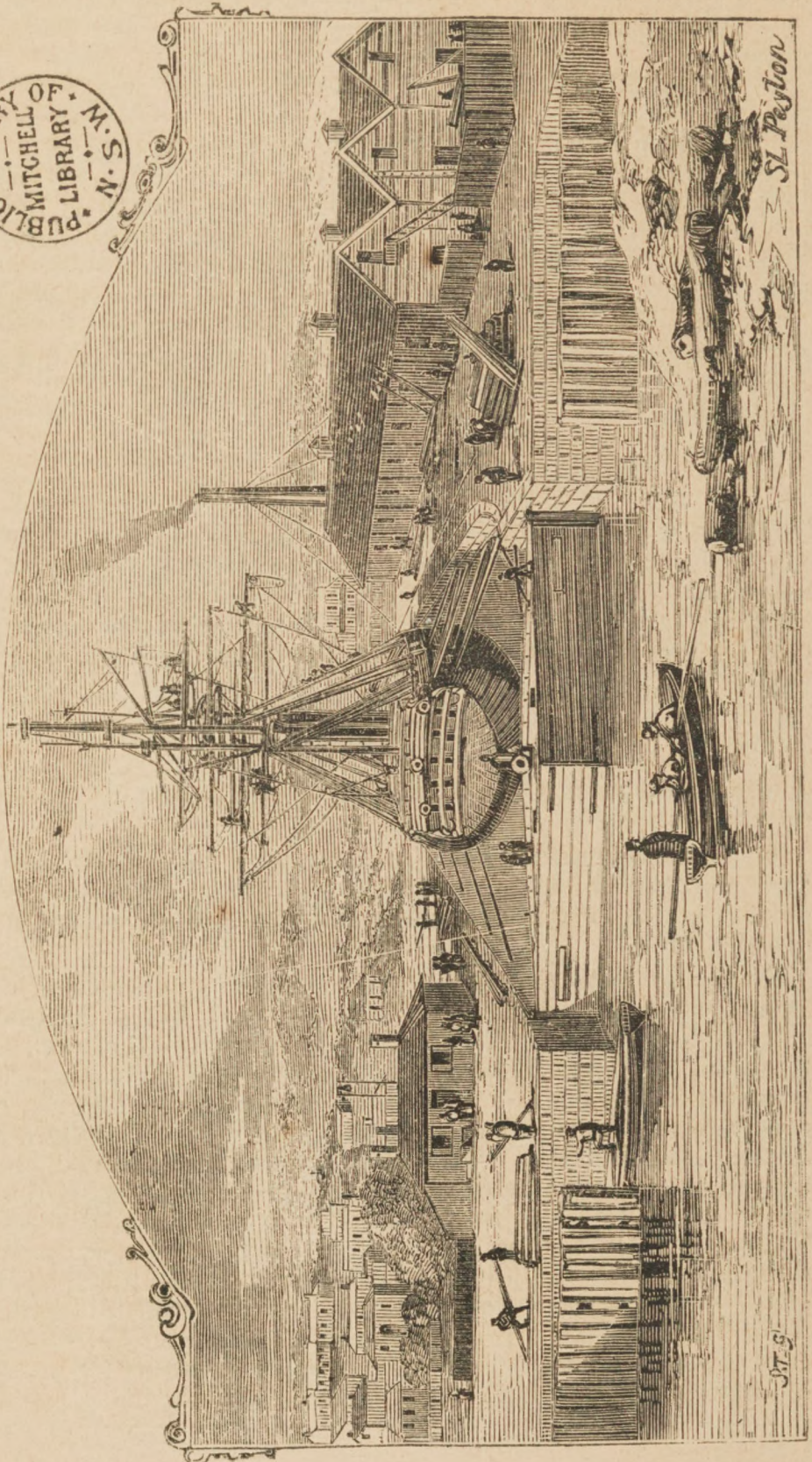
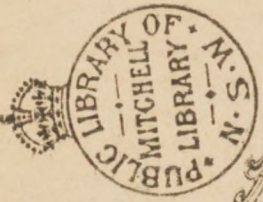
These were erected about 1843, and can almost be seen from where the visitor now stands. They are on an elevated site, and cover a considerable area of ground. The old barracks were in the heart of the city; the great value of the ground causing its demand for other purposes, these were erected in their stead.

WAVERLEY,

another suburb, is beyond Paddington, and is also becoming rapidly built upon.

We shall not pursue this digression any further, but lead the visitor back again, satisfied with pointing out these objects which he can either more fully investigate, or not, at his pleasure.

Nearly opposite the Court House is the continuation of Bourke street. In this, there is a very neat, but plain, iron Church, belonging to the Independent denomination, and a large stone Church belonging to the Wesleyans, near which is a neat Gothic one, of the Church of England. There are several rural walks in this direction, and a beautiful view of Botany Bay obtained. The barren sand hills so conspicuous around are very unsightly; attempts have been made from time to time to plant them, but with only partial success. They rejoice in the name of Surry Hills, and serve as a direction for the buildings on this side of the Road. We shall, however, turn to the right; this is called the Old South Head Road, following which we once more arrive at Hyde Park, from which the visitor will now, we trust, have no difficulty in finding his way again to the Post Office.



St. Peyton

St. S.

Mort's Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS.

TO PARRAMATTA BY WATER, AND BACK BY RAIL.

On leaving the Phoenix Wharf by the steamer for Parramatta, it passes close by the shores of Balmain, and at the head of Waterview Bay, a good prospect of Mort's Dry Dock can be obtained. This is well worth visiting, but we recommend the stranger to take Balmain as a whole, when he can easily take his steps thither, after inspecting all that is to be seen in that populous suburb. The steamer now passes Goat Island, which he will find on the right. This is used as a Powder Magazine; there is a neat cottage on the Island, for the officer in charge, as well as other accommodation for those on duty.

A few minutes sail further up the river we find Cockatoo Island come into view, on the left. This is a depot for the doubly-convicted felons, who are here kept at hard labour, many of them in irons. A guard of soldiers, at short distances from each other, may be observed, round the Island, to prevent escape by sea. At various times works of public utility have been carried on here, amongst which may be mentioned the Siloes—these are huge excavations in the solid rock, in shape like a bottle, 15 or 20 feet deep, by 10 feet wide, the narrow aperture closed with a stone, firmly cemented. There are upwards of a dozen of these on the Island, filled at one time with grain, intended as a reserve of food in times of famine, to which the Colony has several times been subjected. There is also a dry dock excavated, but as yet no use has been made of it.

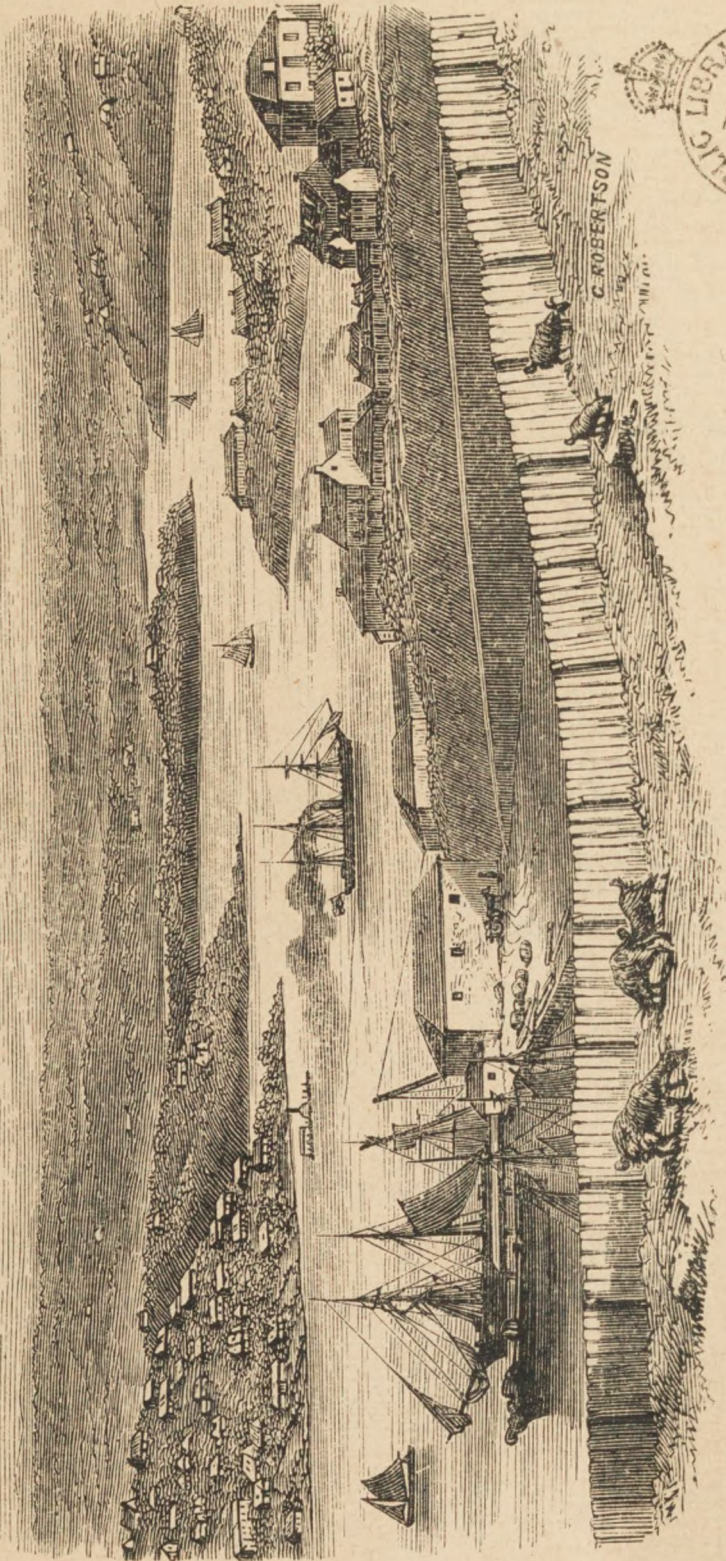
Continuing our sail up the river the first point the steamer lands at is Bedlam Ferry, so called, from the

Tarban Lunatic Asylum being in the neighbourhood. Hunter's Hill is next in succession, displaying several neat residences; but although a great deal of building has been going on lately, there is little of it to be seen from the steamer; one may, however, form an idea of it, from the number of detached private residences and clearances which meet the eye in all directions, in the sail thus far. A little further on the steamer makes another stop, to let out and take in passengers; this is called Kissing Point, for what reason, it is, however, difficult to imagine. There are some beautiful orange groves in this locality; and if it be the proper season, the aspect of the yellow fruit, intermingled with the dark green foliage, has a very pleasing effect. Nothing further occurs worthy of notice till near Parramatta, when a large mansion on the right hand, with garden down to the water's edge, cannot fail to be observed. This was long the residence of a well known colonist, Mr. Hannibal Macarthur. It is now the property of the Roman Catholic Church, who have transformed it into a Convent, giving it the name of Subiaco. Nearly opposite, in fact before we come to it, on the left bank of the river, is the large establishment of Mr. Blaxland, where a Manufactory of Salt was for many years carried on. It is now being converted into a Butchering and Boiling-down Establishment.

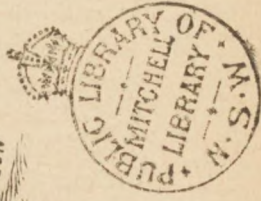
We are now close to Parramatta; on the same side as the Convent, a large brick building attracts the eye; this is the Orphan School, an establishment, as its name imports, for the maintaining, educating, and training destitute orphan children. Further up again is the King's School, an establishment for imparting to young people the higher branches of education. The steamer now discharges her passengers, when an omnibus will be found waiting for the convenience of those who wish to make use of that mode of conveyance in preference to walking. It is not intended to point out the various public buildings of Parramatta; the visitor may find a pleasure in finding them out for himself, but this being a pleasure excursion, we recommend him by all means to make a tour of the Domain; this is a most agreeable walk, when he may avail himself of any of the numerous seats to rest himself, should he feel so disposed.

It was a few months only after effecting the settlement on the shores of Sydney Cove, that the Governor selected this locality as a spot apparently favorable to agriculture. It was then called Rose Hill,* but learning afterwards that the natives called it Parramatta, that name was substituted for the other. In age, therefore, this town is coeval with

* It was from this the Parrots peculiar to this locality obtained the name of Rosillas.

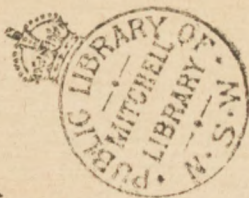


Entrance to the Parramatta River, from the Observatory.



Sydney. It was here the first grants of land were made, and the neighbourhood still retains the designation then given them; for instance, the Field of Mars consisted of the allotments granted to the retired soldiers of the 101st regiment; while Liberty Plains, represented those of the free settlers who had been induced to come out with the first detachments, or who had, after serving their term of transportation, regained their liberty. When Parramatta was the head quarters of a regiment, the town appeared of a busy and bustling character; but, like some other places in the colony, when these were withdrawn, along with such other adventitious circumstances as kept up appearances, its backward tendency began to manifest itself; and from being the second town of importance, it soon yielded the palm to others younger in years, but more important from their position. Parramatta is however pleasantly situated, and has of late years been making rapid strides in the onward march of improvement.

The Railway to the Western Districts passes through it, and the one to the Southward forms a junction about a quarter of a mile from the town. We will suppose that the stranger having seen all the sights in Parramatta, has taken his seat in the Railway for Sydney. Within a few minutes the train stops to receive the junction of the carriages from the Southern line. The next stoppage is at Haslem's Creek, and the other places on the line are Homebush, where the Races used to be held, then Burwood, Ashfield, Petersham and Newtown, after which Sydney will be reached, when the various omnibusses in waiting may be made use of, to conduct him once more in the direction of the Post Office.



TO BOTANY BAY.

It is to be lamented that omnibusses do not run regularly to Botany; but in their absence the stranger should, by no means, lose an opportunity of visiting it. The road passes through the populous suburbs of Chippendale and Redfern; there is nothing worthy of remark in the way, if we except the tunnel (which he will observe traces of) that conveys the water to the city from the swamps that surround Botany on its northern side. The Water Works will be seen at a distance, and if time permit, are worthy of a visit. The Sir Joseph Banks Hotel is, however, the principal object of attraction in this locality. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and there is a fine collection of all kinds of birds and beasts to be seen here, especially of such as are peculiar to the colony. Botany Bay, it is well known, is celebrated as the place where Captain Cook cast anchor, and it was to this place the first fleet, under Governor Phillip, was dispatched; but having discovered the noble harbour of Port Jackson, that place was substituted as in every way more suitable, for planting on its shores the nucleus of the infant settlement.

Botany Bay acquired its name from Sir Joseph Banks, the Naturalist of the expedition, having discovered such a copious and hitherto unknown flora on its shores, and truly it is gorgeous in the extreme, as may be witnessed every where around. It was while the fleet were sailing out of the bay that two French discovery ships, *Le Boussole* and *L'Astrolabe*, under command of M. de la Perouse, entered it. During their stay Father Le Receveur, who had come out in the *Astrolabe*, died; a slight monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:—*Hic jacet Le RECEVEUR. EX. F. F., Minoribus Galliae Sacerdos, Physicus in circumnavigatione Mundi, Duce De La Peyrouse, Ob. 17th Feb. 1788*; the natives having soon after destroyed this, Governor Phillip caused it to be engraved on copper, and affixed to a neighbouring tree. On a cleared spot, near the entrance of the Bay, stands the monument to La Perouse—it is a plain circular column, about twenty feet in height, surmounted by a brazen sphere. On the side of the pedestal are inscriptions recording the birth, principal known adventures, and death of the French Navigator.

TO MANLY BEACH.

The steamer to Manly Beach leaves the Phoenix Wharf, then touches at the Circular Quay, also at Woolloomooloo; either of which places may be selected for starting from. At the latter, a charming view is obtained of the elegant villas that crown the point that here extends into the harbour. This is called Pott's Point, while another a little farther on where the Church is visible, and also boasting many elegant mansions is called Darling Point. The Woolloomooloo Baths and Lady Macquaries Chair are easily recognised on the left. Garden Island is quickly passed but as this has already been noticed in page 27 nothing further need be said.

On all sides of the Harbour numerous indents of the sea may be observed, these Bays surrounded by thick scrub render its scenery such as is rarely equalled in any part of the world. Elizabeth Bay, Double Bay, Rose Bay and some others are on the South, while those on the north side are distinguished by the names of Lavender Bay, Neutral Bay, Mossman's Bay &c., but to return from this digression.—The Government House will be here seen to great advantage. Fort Denison an island in the middle of the harbour is easily recognised. This formerly rejoiced in the name of Pinchgut, and before it was cut down for the erection of this fort, it greatly enhanced the picturesque aspect of the harbour, being like the other islands thickly wooded to the waters edge. It originally acquired its name from Governor Phillip, having punished two prisoners, by banishment to this island, compelling them to live on bread and water, during the time of their sentence. It was during the government of Sir Wm. Denison that the Fort was finished, from whom it acquired its present name.

Mossman's Bay or Great Sirius Cove is on the North side, but is not observed from the sea as it takes a southerly direction after penetrating so far in, being completely land-locked. About thirty years ago this was in full activity as a whaling depot; the beautiful and capacious Bay is wharved on all sides, where the whalers could be refitted, their cargoes discharged, and all appliances at hand for boiling the oil &c. Of late years this important trade has almost entirely ceased; at one time sperm and black Oil formed no inconsiderable item in Colonial exports.

Bradley's Head is also on the North side, a Fort was commenced here, but for the present has been abandoned. This is directly opposite Rose Bay on the South side, beyond which is Point Piper with several elegant villas on its shores. On the North side again, the land takes a bend in a North east

direction when we speedily come to Middle Harbour. This is of great extent penetrating the land for some miles, its shores and indeed all parts of the harbour are favourite resorts for pic-nic and social parties.

Nearly opposite this is Shark Island; its name is sufficiently expressive of the frequency of these voracious animals being seen here, near which is Vacluse Bay and Vacluse, the residence of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., which may here be recognised, as well as several other mansions in the neighbourhood.

We now approach the Light Ship. This vessel is safely moored on a sunken reef, and the lights exhibited absolutely necessary for showing the mariner the danger of this spot. To the South of it, Watson's Bay will be seen, and it may be, as is frequently the case, the same steamer plies to both Watson's Bay and Manly Beach. Whether or not, it is in continuation of this trip that the steamer now enters what is called the North Harbour.

The Quarantine ground will be passed on the right. This spot, as its name imports is devoted to the use of vessels arriving with dangerous fever amongst the passengers. A melancholy interest attaches to this place; the burying grounds about half way up the hill, and the rude uncouth inscriptions may be still seen, to testify how much the necessity for such preventives existed in former years. We are now however at Manly Beach and the visitor may find many things in this locality wherewith to interest himself. It has sprung up of late years as a favorite watering place, and its Hotels and Private Boarding Houses, hold out every inducement for the Town resident to enjoy himself, away from the bustle of the crowd and turmoil of the city. Governor Philip gave it the name of Manly, from observing that the aborigines he met with here, were of a more manly appearance than those he had seen any where else. Although the natives never appeared very numerous and in no instance had more than two or three hundred been seen at once; yet it was at Manly that the greatest number were seen together. It is recorded too that when the *Sirious* lay in the harbour eleven canoes full of people sailed round them. That race is fast disappearing from the earth; of the Sydney tribe, one only remains, and of many parts of the Colony where they were once numerous none are now to be found.

In sailing from Manly to Sydney the excursionist will just have to reverse this description, but many objects he before passed, he will now have another opportunity of observing, and it may be the beauties of the scenery will be more fully developed to his mind. We shall close this faint description

by the following lines on a view of the Harbour, extracted from a cleverly written poem, which appeared in the Sydney Herald some years ago:

The sun is up that ushers in
The all auspicious day,
And shines from Woolloomooloo's heights
On Sydneys spacious bay;
It gilds the distant mountain tops
That in the clouds repose;
And o'er the stately vessels sides
A cloud of glory throws:
And decks the woods with radiant hues
Around the fair domain,
And makes the house of government
Appear without a stain.
And down the hills, the trickling rills
Like threads of silver gleam
While wild flowers lift their dewy heads
To kiss the morning beam,
And many a boat—Far, far remote
Off Bradleys head are seen
Like specks of white upon the blue
Expanse that sleeps serene,
And through the trees, the vagrant breeze
With gentle whisper strays;
While Pinchgut and the sister isles
And all the creeks and bays
Like living things, with painted wings,
Rejoicing in the light
All, all proclaim no land on earth
Could show a goodlier sight.

TO WATSON'S BAY AND THE SOUTH HEAD.

Failing steam communication to this locality, the excursionist will find himself well rewarded by going overland, as the scenery that ever bursts upon his view cannot fail to excite his interest and call forth his admiration. To vary the journey we shall conduct him by what is called the Old South Head Road and bring him back by the new. Starting then from the corner of Hyde Park, he will quickly find himself at the Darlinghurst Court House, opposite which Botany Street stretches away on his right, not only leading to Botany Bay, but to Randwick, Bondi and other places on the coast. The toll bar which is a short distance beyond the Court House, marks the commencement of Paddington. This is a populous suburb having frequent communication with the commercial part of the city by means of omnibusses; the Barracks which form the most striking object in this locality have already been remarked. After a few minutes ride Waverly which now forms a continuation of Paddington will be reached, it is fast rising into importance, and already many elegant villas are to be met with on all sides. A road to the right conducts to Coogee; those on the left, connect this with the New South Head Road, by which we purpose to return. The road is good all the way and the number of vehicles of all descriptions that may be seen traversing it on a holiday, proves how popular the drive is with the inhabitants of the city.

Watson's Bay is a pretty little hamlet. The light house is worth visiting, and standing at such an elevation the view from the top, it can easily be conceived, is most extensive. The precipitous rocks that face the great pacific ocean, are grand in the extreme. There is an awful and thrilling interest that attaches to this spot, from the melancholy and total wreck of one of the finest vessels that ever ploughed the mighty deep; the loss of the ill fated Dunbar is of too recent a date, to say any thing more than merely allude to the event. There is a curious pathway a few feet down one of the cliffs, known by the name of Jacobs Ladder. Here the signal master is accustomed to take his stand, to scan the horizon in search of vessels making for our coast, the signals of such, being duly telegraphed as soon as sufficiently ascertained.

A menagerie in proximity to the principal Hotel is an object of attraction, it boasts several noble specimens of the inhabitants of the jungle.

In returning from Watson's Bay, the new south road will

be found turning off to the right, about two miles from the light house. Various picturesque scenery will attract the eye at different points, and the elegant villas that from time to time appear, serve to excite our admiration and add beauty to the view.

Rose Bay is the principal as well as the largest bay on this coast. The residence of the late speaker Sir Daniel Cooper directly faces it—the grounds are prettily laid out, and two fountains, that throw up their jets of water to a considerable height, not only are pretty in themselves, but in the hot and broiling summers day, impart a most refreshing idea to the spectator.

Double Bay is the next bay we come to, and the residences of Sydney's merchant princes become much more numerous. The mansions of Mr. Mort, and Mr. Smart are not far from this. Both of these gentlemen have with a praiseworthy generosity thrown open their noble galleries of paintings to the inspection of the public, certain days of the week being named for this purpose. One rich in the works of the old masters, the other principally in those of the new.

Rushcutter's Bay may be here named as the next in succession.

We are now in the proximity of Darlinghurst, where in our fourth walk we conducted the reader. It is unnecessary to add anything to what has already been observed, much may no doubt be omitted where further information is desirable, but we leave the reader to supplement this portion of our labours, by his own enquiries; satisfied with having pointed out such objects of attraction as appeared most prominent to the view.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

VARIOUS STREETS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

- Abercrombie Street—From Parramatta street to Cleveland street.
- „ Lane—George street east side, between Hunter and Bridge streets.
- Adelaide Place—Off Waterloo street, Surry Hills.
- Albion Street—From Hutchinson to Elizabeth-street, near Goulburn street.
- „ Wharf—Sussex street, near Market street.
- Albert Place—Off Crown street.
- „ Street, Woolloomooloo—From Victoria street to Macleay street.
- „ „ Circular Quay.
- Alfred Street—Ditto.
- „ „ Woolloomooloo—From Forbes street to Bourke street.
- Ann Street, Woolloomooloo—From Forbes Street to Bourke street.
- Anne's Place—Kent Street South
- Anwin Street—Miller's Point.
- Architect's (Colonial) Office—Macquarie street, Hyde Park.
- Argyle Street—From Miller's Point to George street (through the Cut)
- Argyle Place—From Lower Fort street to Kent street.
- Arts, Mechanics' School of—Pitt street, between Market street and Park street.

- Arthur Street—From Crown street to Dowling street, Surry Hills.
- Arthur Place—Kent street South.
- Athlone Place—Off Parramatta street, Black Wattle Swamp.
- Attorney-General's Office—Macquarie-street. near King street.
- Audit Office—Head of Bridge street.
- Australian Club—Bent street.
- Australasian Steam Navigation Companys' Wharf—Foot of Margaret street.
- Balmain—Suburb of Sydney—on the north-west side of Darling Harbour.
- Banks—Australasia—George street, corner of Jamison street.
- „ Commercial—Ditto, corner of Barrack street.
- „ English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered—Corner of George and King streets.
- „ Joint Stock—George street, near King street.
- „ London Chartered—George street, between Margaret and Jamison streets.
- „ New South Wales—Corner of George and Wynyard streets.
- „ Oriental—New Pitt street, between Hunter and Bridge streets.
- „ Savings—Barrack street.
- „ Union—Corner of Hunter and Pitt streets.
- Bank Street—From Botany street to Abercrombie street.
- „ Court—King street East, near George street.
- Barracks—Victoria, Paddington.
- „ Artillery—Lower Fort street, Dawes' Battery.
- Barrack street—From opposite the Post Office, George street, to Clarence street.
- Barker Street—From Bathurst street to Darling Harbour.
- „ Lane—From Duncan street to Barker street,
- Baths—In the Domain, and at Woolloomooloo.
- Bathurst Street—From Elizabeth to George street.
- Bates' Lane—Off Sussex street.
- Bay Street, Woolloomooloo—From Forbes to Palmer street.
- Bedford Street—From Elizabeth to Upper Castlereagh street.
- Belvoir Stret—Strawberry Hills.
- Bellevue Street—Off Campbell street, Surry Hills.
- Bent Street—From Macquarie to Spring street.
- Belgrave Terrace—Darlinghurst.
- Benevolent Asylum—Pitt street South.
- Bible Hall—Between New Pitt street and Spring street.
- Bligh Street—From Hunter to Bent street.
- Bloomfield Street—Off Crown street, Woolloomooloo.
- Botanic Gardens—Domain.
- Botany Street, Chippendale—From Parramatta to Cleveland street, (including thoroughfare to Botany Bay).

- Botany Street—Surry Hills.
 Bourne's Place—Kent Street South.
 Bourke's, Governor, Statue—Domain.
 „ Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to Cleveland street,
 Surry Hills.
 Bourke Street, Little—From Campbell to Bourke street.
 Brisbane Street—Off Parramatta street.
 „ „ —From Old South Head Road to Goulburn
 street
 Bridge Street—From Macquarie to George street.
 Brougham Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to William st.
 Brougham Place—Between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
 Broughton Place—From Riley to Crown street.
 Brown's Lane—From Goulburn to Liverpool street.
 Brown Bear Lane, George Street—Between Argyle street
 and Charlotte Place.
 Buckingham Street—From Devonshire to Cleveland street,
 Burton Street—From Old South Head Road to Victoria st.
 Burdekin Terrace—College Street, Hyde Park.

 Cambridge Street—From Argyle to Essex street.
 Campbell Street—From Argyle to Essex street.
 „ „ —From Bourke street to Campbell's Lane.
 „ Lane—From Elizabeth to Forster street.
 „ Place—From Riley to Crown street.
 „ Wharf—Lower George street.
 Carters' Barracks—Next Benevolent Asylum, Pitt street
 South.
 Castlereagh Street—From Hunter to Campbell street.
 Charles Street, Woolloomooloo—From Francis to Liverpool
 street.
 Charles Street—Parramatta street.
 Charlotte Place—From George to Kent street.
 Chapel Lane—From Riley to Palmer street.
 Church Hill—From Charlotte Place to Jamison street.
 Churches, (Church of England)—Christ, George street South.
 „ St. Johns—Victoria street,
 „ Saint Andrew's—George street.
 „ St. Barnabas—Parramatta street.
 „ Saint James'—King street.
 „ Saint Phillip's—Church Hill.
 „ Saint Mark's, Alexandria—South Head Road.
 „ Surry Hills—Off Bourke street.
 „ Trinity—Argyle street.
 „ Presbyterian—Pitt street South at the Haymarket.
 „ St. Andrew's—Off Druiitt street.
 „ Woolloomooloo—Palmer street.
 „ Chalmer's Church —Near Railway Terminus.

- Churches, Macquarie Street—Head of Hunter street.
 „ St. George's, Castlereagh street—Between Park
 and Bathurst streets.
 „ Scots' (Dr. Lang's)—Head of Jamison street.
 „ United Presbyterian—Phillip street.
 „ Wesleyan—Prince's street.
 „ Centenary—York street, near King street.
 „ Bourke Street—Surry Hills.
 „ Sussex Street.
 „ Hay Market.
 „ Roman Catholic—St. Mary's, Hyde Park.
 „ St. Patrick's—Church Hill.
 „ St. Benedict's—Parramatta street.
 „ Sacred Heart—Victoria street and Old South
 Road.
- Churches, (Congregational)—Pitt street, near Park street
 and at
 „ Bourke Street—Surry Hills.
 „ Baptist—Bathurst street.
 „ Mariner's—Lower George street.
 „ Unitarians—Opposite Infirmary, Macquarie street.
 „ Jewish Synagogue—York-street, behind the Police
 Office, also in Macquarie street opposite Legislative
 Assembly.
- City Council—Wynyard Square.
 Cleveland Street—From Elizabeth street to Abercrombie st.
 Clarence Street—From Church Hill to Druitt street.
 Clyde Street—Off Moore's Road, Miller's Point.
 Circular Quay—The most direct approach is by Macquarie
 Place.
- College Street—Hyde Park.
 Cooper Street—From Riley street to Elizabeth street.
 Court, and Metropolitan District—Macquarie street, opposite
 King street.
 Court House, Supreme—King street.
 „ Criminal—Darlinghurst, Old South Head Road.
 Crown Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to Cleveland street,
 Surry Hills.
 „ Lane—From Yurong street to Crown street.
 „ Lands Office—At Surveyor-General's Office, Bridge
 street.
 „ Road—Miller's Point.
- Cumberland Street—From Charlotte Place to the extremity
 of George street North.
 Custom House—Circular Quay.
- Dale Street—Chippendale.
 Dalton's Lane—Off Parramatta street, to Pyrmont.

- Dawes' Battery—North end of Lower Fort street and George street.
- Denison Terrace—From George street South to Crown street, Surry Hills.
- Devonshire Terrace—Off Lower Fort street.
- " " —William street, Darlinghurst Road.
- District Court, Metropolitan—Hyde Park Barracks, Macquarie street.
- Dixon Street—Liverpool street, West.
- Domain—Entrances from Macquarie street, top of Bent street; Hyde Park, and Palmer street, Woolloomooloo.
- Domain Terrace—From Hunter street to Domain.
- Dowling Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to Liverpool street.
- Druitt Street—From George street to Darling Harbour.
- Duke Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to William street.
- Durand's Alley—From Goulburn street to Pitt street.
- Earl Street—Off Victoria street, Darlinghurst.
- Edward Street—From Old South Head Road to Goulburn street.
- Electric Telegraph—At the Post Office.
- Elizabeth Street—From Circular Quay to Cleveland street.
- Elizabeth Terrace—Upper William street.
- Emigration Barracks—Macquarie street, opposite King street.
- Empire Newspaper Office—Pitt street, near Hunter street.
- Erskine Street—From Wynyard square to Darling Harbour.
- Essex Street—From George street to Upper Fort street.
- Exchange—Corner of Bridge street and New Pitt street.
- Female School of Industry—Macquarie street, opposite Hunter street.
- Fitzroy Street—From Riley street to Dowling street.
- Flag Staff—Upper Fort street.
- Flour Company's Wharf—Foot of Margaret street.
- Forbes Street—From Woolloomooloo Bay to Burton street.
- Fort Street, Upper—At Flag Staff.
- " " Lower—From Dawes' Battery to Argyle street.
- Francis Street—From Riley street to Hyde Park.
- Garden Island, in the Harbour—Off Mrs. Macquaries Chair.
- Goal—Darlinghurst, Old South Head Road.
- Gas Lane—From Kent street to Gas Wharf.
- George Street—From Dawes' Battery to Railway Terminus.
- Glebe, Suburb of—By Parramatta street,
- Gloucester Street—From Argyle street to Charlotte Place.
- " Terrace—Macquarie and Liverpool streets.
- Goulburn Street—From Dixon street to Elizabeth street.
- Government House—Enters from Macquarie street, top of Bridge street.

Grafton Wharf, next Flour Company's—Off Kent street.
Grammar School, Sydney—College street, Hyde Park.

Hamilton Lane—Off Hunter street.

Harrington Street—From Charlotte Place to Argyle street.

Hay Market—George street South.

Herald, Sydney Morning, Newspaper Office—Hunter street.

Hill Street—Sheriff's Gardens.

Holt Street—Strawberry Hills.

Horbury Terrace—In Macquarie street, between Hunter and Bent streets.

Hoskin's Place—Between Pitt and King streets.

Hunter Street—From George street to Macquarie street.

Hutchinson Street—From Albion street to Fitzroy street.

Hyde Park—Between Elizabeth street and College street.

„ „ Barracks—Macquarie street, Head of King street.

Industry, Female School of—Macquarie street.

Infirmary—Macquarie street.

Jacques Wharf—Sussex Street South, near Market street.

Jamison Street—From George street to York street.

Jamison Lane—Off Jamison street.

Jenkins Street—Off Kent street.

John Street—From Elizabeth street South.

„ „ —Off Kent street.

Judge Street—Woolloomooloo.

Junction Street—From Palmer street to Bourke street.

Kensington Street—From Parramatta street to Botany street.

Kent Street—From Miller's Point to Liverpool street.

King Street—From Darling Harbour to Macquarie street.

Legislative Council and Assembly—Macquarie street.

Library, Australian—Bent and Macquarie streets.

Liverpool Street—From Darling Harbour to Darlinghurst.

Lyons Terrace—South end of Hyde Park.

Macquarie Fort—North end of Macquarie street.

„ Street—From Macquarie Fort to Goulburn street.

„ Place—From Circular Quay to Bridge street.

„ Chair—Is reached by the Domain.

Macleay Street—From Wylde street to Darlinghurst Road.

Mariners Church—Lower George street.

Margaret Street—From George street to Darling Harbour.

Markets—Between George and York streets, by Market street.

Market Street—From Darling Harbour to Hyde Park.

„ Wharf—Sussex street South.

- Marlborough Terrace—Liverpool street, Darlinghurst.
 Miller's Point—North West Point of Sydney.
 Mint, Royal—Macquarie street.
 Moore's Road and Moore's Wharf—Off Victoria street, Miller's Point.
 Mort's Dry Dock—Balmain.
 Munn Street—Miller's Point.
 Municipal Council Chambers—Wynyard Square.
 Museum—Corner of William street, College street, Hyde Park.
 National School—Upper Fort street, also in William street, Hyde Park.
 Newtown—Suburbs of Sydney on the South.
 North Shore—North side of Sydney Cove.
 Obelisk—Macquarie Place.
 Observatory—Upper Fort street.
 O'Connell Street—From Hunter street to Bent street.
 Ordnance Office and Stores—Lower George street.
 Oriental Bank—Pitt street, Corner of Spring street.
 Paddington, Suburb of—Old South Head Road
 Palmer Street—From Domain to South Head Road.
 Parramatta Street—Continuation of George street South.
 Park Street—From George street to College street; it divides Hyde Park.
 Phillip Street—From Circular Quay to King street.
 Phoenix Wharf—Foot of Erskine street.
 Pitt Street—From Circular Quay to Benevolent Asylum.
 Police Office—George street, beyond the Markets.
 „ „ Water—Circular Quay.
 Port Office—Custom House.
 Post Office—George street, between Hunter and King streets.
 Princes Street—From Charlotte Place, northerly.
 Printing Office, Government—Phillip street, Bent street.
 Pyrmont—Suburb of Sydney on the west, now connected with Sydney by a bridge.
 Queen's Place—From New Pitt street to George street.
 „ Wharf—Between Circular Quay and Campbell's Wharf.
 Railway Offices—Phillip street, near King street.
 „ Terminus—George and Parramatta streets.
 Redfern, Suburb of—Beyond Railway Terminus.
 Registrar General's Office—Elizabeth street, near King street.
 Richmond Terrace—Domain.

Riley Street—From Woolloomooloo street to Devonshire street.
 Royal Hotel—George street, between King and Market streets.

St. Paul's College—University.

St. John's College— ditto.

School of Arts—Pitt street, between Market and Park streets.

Sea View Terrace—Liverpool street, Darlinghurst.

Secretary's (Colonial) Office—Bridge street.

Short Street—From Botany street to Bourke street.

Shipping Master's Office—Water Police Office.

South Head Road (Old)—From Lyons Terrace to Toll Bar.

„ „ „ (New)—From Toll Bar, Rushcutter's Bay,
 to Light House.

Spring Street—From Bent street to New Pitt street.

Stanley Street—From Bourke street to College street.

Steam Navigation Office—Custom House.

Storekeeper's, Colonial, Office—Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay.

Supreme Court—King street.

Surry Street—From William street to Victoria street.

Sussex Street—From Margaret street to Hay street.

Surveyor-General's Office—Bridge street.

Telegraph, Electric—Post Office.

Theatre, "Victoria"—Pitt street, between King and Market
 streets.

„ Lyceum—York street.

Treasury—Macquarie street, head of Bridge street.

Trinity Place—Between Lower Fort street and Miller's Point.

Turkish Bath—Bligh street.

Union Bank—Corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

„ Club—Bligh street.

„ Street—From Erskine street to Patent Slip.

University—Grose Farm, by Parramatta street.

Valentine's Lane—Off Parramatta street.

Victoria Street—At the head of William street, from the Bay
 to Old South Head Road.

Victoria Terrace—Miller's Point.

„ Club—Castlereagh street.

Water Police Office—Albert street, Circular Quay.

Waterloo Street—Off Devonshire street, Strawberry Hills.

Waverly—Suburb of Sydney, by the Old South Head Road
 and Paddington.

Wentworth Place—From Elizabeth street to Phillip street.

William Street—From College street, Hyde Park, to Victoria
 street, Darlinghurst, where it branches into North and
 South William street, uniting at South Head Road.

- Wilmot Street—From George street to Pitt street.
 Windmill Street—From Argyle street and Lower Fort street
 to Harbour.
 Woolloomooloo Street—From Forbes street to Hyde Park.
 Wynyard Street—From George street to York street.
 Wynyard Square—From Margaret street to Wynyard street.
 Wynyard Lane, do., do.
- York Street—From Church Hill to Druitt street.
 Young Men's Christian Association—Library and Reading
 Rooms, George street, near Market street.
 Yurong Street—From William Street to South Head Road.

POST OFFICE

*Iron Letter-Receivers, intended for the receipt of LETTERS have
 been erected at the following places:—*

- Circular Wharf, near Custom House.
- Queen's Wharf, near Commissariat Stores.
- Miller's Point, corner of Kent street.
- Crescent Street, Church Hill.
- George Street, between the Market Sheds.
- George Street South, Liverpool street.
- Parramatta Street, near Tooth's Brewery.
- Chippendale, Railway Tunnel.
- William Street, corner of Crown street.
- William Street, corner of Victoria street.
- Hyde Park Street, opposite Immigration Barracks,
- Hunter Street, opposite *Herald* Office.
- Darlinghurst, opposite Court House.
- Bent and Macquarie streets, opposite the Library.
- Market Street, corner of Sussex street.
- Park Street, corner of Elizabeth street,
- Castlereagh Street, corner of Campbell street.

The Letters posted in the Receivers are taken to the General Post Office, for despatch, at 7 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and 4 p.m.

SYDNEY OMNIBUSSES.

Camperdown and Petersham—Fare 9d., start from Wynyard Square.

Cook's River—Fare 1s., from the White Horse, George street.

Darling Point—Fare 1s., from corner of King and George streets.

Double Bay—Fare 1s., from do.

Glebe—Fare 6d., from North end of George street.

Glebe Point—Fare 6d., from Wynyard Square.

Newtown—Fare 6d., from do.

Paddington—Fare 6d., from do.

Randwick—Fare 1s., from do.

Redfern—Fare 6d., from do.

Surry Hills—Fare 6d. from do.

Waverly—Fare 1s., from do.

Woolloomooloo—Fare 6d., from corner of King and George streets.

Railway Omnibusses leave the Star Hotel, corner of Bridge-street and Macquarie Place, and Bath's Hotel, corner of Bridge and George streets—Half-an-hour before the arrival and departure of each train.

Fares:—Passengers, 4d. each, Children under 7 years of age, half-fare, Children in arms, free.

At Parramatta, Watsford's Omnibusses leave Payton's Hotel—half-an-hour before the arrival and departure of each train.

Fares, 4d. each person.

HACKNEY COACH STANDS.

In Elizabeth street east side between Market and King street. Adjoining the wall of Surveyor General's Office, between Bent and Bridge streets.

In College street, adjoining Hyde Park fence, near Liverpool street.

Opposite the New Court House, Darlinghurst.

East side of Kent street, thirty yards south of Argyle street.

West side of Sussex street, between Margaret-place and Erskine street.

West side of Sussex street, between Erskine and King streets.

The Haymarket, south side, between George and Pitt streets.

Elizabeth Street, east side, opposite Bathurst street.

Parramatta street, opposite Cooper's Distillery.

York street, opposite George street Markets.

Market street, south side, from George to Pitt streets.

Fort street, east side, near Trinity Church.

Bridge street, south side, from corner New Pitt street, half way to George street.

- Princes street, opposite the National School.
 From north west corner of Macquarie-place, and Castlereagh street along the west side of Castlereagh street to Circular Quay.
 From south-west corner of Phillip street and Bridge street to south-east corner of Elizabeth street and Bridge street along south side.
 From south-west corner of William street and Victoria street, along west side of William street towards Liverpool street.
 From south west-corner of Devonshire and Elizabeth street along south side of Devonshire street, towards George street.
 From south-west corner of Dowling and Woolloomooloo sts., south side of Woolloomooloo streets, towards Forbes st.
 Druitt street, (next the old Burial Ground wall) towards Kent street.
 Commencing twenty feet from George street, opposite Dockyard along north side of Argyle street, towards Old Custom-house.
 Wynyard street, north side, adjoining Wynyard square.
 Railway Station, north side of entrance, and east side of Paramatta street.
 Charlotte Place, south side, eastward of George street.
 Pitt street, between Bridge and Hunter streets, west side.

FARES—BY DISTANCE FOR 2 HORSES.

- For any distance not exceeding half a mile..... 9d.
 And for every half mile, or part of half mile, over and above any number of miles completed..... 9d.

FARES—BY TIME FOR 2 HORSES.

- For any time not exceeding half an hour 2s. 3d.
 And for every half hour, or part of a half hour after any number of half hours completed..... 2s. 3d.

FARES—BY DISTANCE FOR 1 HORSE.

- For any distance not exceeding half a mile..... 6d.
 And for every mile, or part of half a mile, over and above any number of miles or half miles completed..... 6d.

FARES—BY TIME FOR 1 HORSE.

- For any time not exceeding one half hour..... 1s. 6d.
 And for every half hour, or part of half hour after any number of half hours completed 1s. 6d.

The above Fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, if expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the Fares to be paid according to distance: provided that no driver shall be ob-

liged to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time, for any distance beyond one mile from the Corporate limits of the said City, nor within such limits, at any time after eight o'clock in the evening, and before six o'clock in the morning.

NOTE.—Any complaint against owners, drivers, or conductors of licensed vehicles—to wit of omnibus, car, hackney carriage, hansom, or dray—to be forwarded as soon as possible to the inspector, at the Municipal Council Chambers; being very particular in the date, number of the vehicle, driver, and particulars of the charge, with names and address of witnesses.

See "*Omnibus and Hackney Carriage By-Laws*"—Sec. 18 provides that Number of carriage and table of fares be affixed inside carriage. Sec. 27: No owner or driver shall refuse to take a fare. Sec. 30: Number of Passengers to be carried by omnibus to be painted thereon. Sec. 36: No demand to be made for larger fare than is shown in figures inside and outside omnibus. Sec. 58: Copy of By-Laws to be produced upon being asked for.

BOOKING OFFICES FOR MAIL AND STAGE COACHES, WAGGONS, AND VANS.

FOR SOUTHERN ROAD

By Crane and Roberts' Mail and Stage Coaches, &c.—Holman's White Horse Inn, George street.

By Fox's Express Vans—No. 774, George street south, near the Haymarket.

FOR WESTERN ROAD.

By Crane and Roberts' Mail and Stage Coaches, &c.—O'Brien's, Mayor Inn, Tattersall's, Pitt street.

By Wood's Express Vans—No. 774, George street south, near the Haymarket.

By Smith's Vans to Mudgee—Square and Compass, Brickfield Hill, George street.

Kendall's Booking Office, Globe Inn, Parramatta.

STEAM FERRIES.

- Balmain—from Grafton Wharf, every ten minutes, running from six a.m. until ten p.m.—Fare 3d., after 7 p.m., fare, 6d.
- „ From Bethel Wharf, at the bottom of Erskine street, to Crook's Wharf, running from quarter to six a.m., up to ten p.m.—Fare, 3d.
- North Shore—From Circular Quay, every quarter hour, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Fare, 6d. From Macnamara's Wharf, Pottinger street, to Blue's Point, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Fare, 3d.

 TABLE OF FARES FOR BOATMEN PLYING IN THE HARBOUR OF PORT JACKSON.

BOATS PLYING FROM THE QUEEN'S WHARF, CIRCULAR QUAY, OR LANDING PLACE AT CAMPBELL'S WHARF.

| | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| To or from any ship or vessel in Sydney Cove, each person | 0 | 6 |
| To any ship or vessel in the Stream, each person | 1 | 0 |
| To any vessel between Pinchgut Island and Miller's Point | | |
| one person | 1 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To any vessel between Pinchgut and Bradley's Head, | | |
| one person | 2 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Dawes' Point, each person | 0 | 6 |
| To any vessel between Bradley's Head and Watson's Bay, one person | 4 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To Potts' Point, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Darling Point, one person | 2 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Vacluse, one person | 4 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To Watson's Bay, one person | 5 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To Darling Harbour, between Miller's and Soldier's Points, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Darling Harbour, between Soldier's Point and the south end of the harbour, one person | 3 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |

| | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| To the North Shore, between Blue's Point and Milsom's, each person | 1 | 0 |
| To Balmain, or Goat Island, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Waterview, one person | 3 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Woodford, one person | 4 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To Berry's Wharf, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Neutral Bay, one person | 2 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Cremorne, one person | 2 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Mossman's Bay, one person | 4 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To any place between the North and South Heads, one person | 7 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To the Quarantine Ground, one person | 7 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 6 |
| To Manly Beach, one person | 8 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 2 | 0 |

BOATS PLYING FROM DAWE'S POINT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To any of the stairs or vessels in Sydney Cove, each person | 0 | 6 |
| To any vessel between Miller's Point and Fort Macquarie, each person | 0 | 6 |
| To any vessel between Fort Macquarie and Pinchgut, each person | 1 | 3 |
| To the North Shore, between Blue's and Milsom's Point, each person | 0 | 6 |
| To Berry's Wharf, one person | 1 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Balmain, or Goat Island, one person | 1 | 6 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To other places described above for boatmen at the Queen's Wharf, the same fares as from the Queen's Wharf. | | |

BOATS PLYING FROM THE STAIRS, MILLER'S POINT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Balmain, Goat Island, or Soldier's Point, each person | 1 | 0 |
| To any part of Darling Harbour, south of Soldier's Point, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |
| To Waterview, one person | 2 | 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 | 0 |

| | s. d. |
|--|-------|
| To the North Shore, to Milson's Point, each person | 1 0 |
| To Berry's Wharf, each person | 1 0 |
| To Woodford, one person | 3 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 0 |
| To Cremorne, one person | 3 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 0 |
| To Watson's Bay, one person | 6 0 |
| For every additional person | 1 6 |
| To any place between the North and South Heads, one person | 7 6 |
| For every additional person | 2 0 |
| To the Quarantine Ground, one person | 7 6 |
| For every additional person | 2 0 |
| To Manly Beach, one person | 9 0 |
| For every additional person | 2 0 |

BOATS PLYING FROM THE GAS WHARF.

| | |
|---|-----|
| To the Public Ferry, Balmain, each person | 0 6 |
| To Pyrmont, one person | 1 0 |
| For every additional person | 0 6 |
| To any place in Darling Harbour, south of Pyrmont and Market Wharf, one person | 1 6 |
| For every additional person | 0 6 |
| To Waterview Bay, one person | 1 6 |
| For every additional person | 0 6 |
| To any other place described above for Boatmen at Miller's Point, sixpence additional to those fares. | |

BOATS PLYING FROM THE MARKET WHARF IN DARLING HARBOUR, AND OTHER PLACES SOUTHWARD THEREOF.

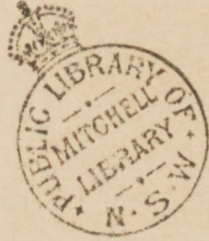
| | |
|--|-----|
| To any place between Market Wharf and Miller's Point, each person | 0 6 |
| To Pyrmont, each person | 0 6 |
| To any other place in Darling Harbour, south of Market Wharf, each person | 0 6 |
| To Balmain, one person | 1 0 |
| For every additional person | 0 6 |
| To any other place described above for Boatmen at the Gas Wharf, the same fares as from the Gas Wharf. | |
| Half fares back from any of the foregoing places, the time of waiting not exceeding fifteen minutes. | |
| For every half-hour's detention | 1 3 |
| Fares per hour | 2 6 |

Fares after 8 p.m. to be double.

Every Boatman to ply from the Stairs to which he belongs.

E. ROGERS, Clerk of the Peace.



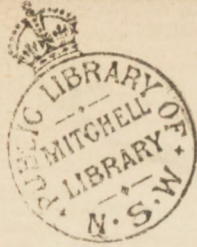


Addenda (omitted in page 32.)

JOINT STOCK BANK.

Situated in George Street near King Street. This is a massive building, the internal arrangements are handsomely fitted up. This Bank was incorporated by Act of Council and has a capital of £375,000. It has Branches in Maitland, Armidale, Braidwood, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Bathurst, Grafton, Tenterfield, Mudgee and Singleton.

J. L.
c. i.



JAMES W. WAUGH,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

286, GEORGE STREET,

Has much pleasure in bringing before the Public the following branches of his business, all of which it is his constant aim to carry on, so as to ensure the greatest satisfaction to those who may favor him with their support.

Account Books.

The manufacture of these is carried on, on the Premises; and, having the most experienced workmen, he is able to appeal to the work that has been already executed for his numerous customers, in support of its superiority and general style of execution. Account Books have ever received the largest share of his attention, and which he is constantly manufacturing on the most approved principles, with patent spring backs, &c., combining durability with the great requisite of opening out flat, and thus being rendered easy of use.

Paper Ruling.

A Ruling Machine has been lately added to his manufactory, by which the most intricate patterns can be worked, and to which may be added printed headings and paging, when so required.

A Hydraulic Press

for Bookbinding has just been erected, being, it is believed, the only one for that purpose in the colony. This has been imported expressly to order, with the view of rendering colonial work on a par with the best manufactories in London.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Minute and Letter Books, Invoice Books, Account Current and Account Sales Books, long, broad, and narrow Foolscap, Pott and Post Books, Guard Books for Bills of Lading, Invoices, &c., Loose Indexes, Copying Paper Letter Books, &c., &c. constantly kept on hand.

Book Paging and Numbering.

A Machine for this purpose is also on the premises, and the advantages resulting from this convenience, and saving in clerical labour, cannot be overstated. Books paged or folio'd, cheques numbered, &c., &c.

Bookbinding.

All kinds are carried on, including Books, Music, Illustrated News, Periodicals, Gazettes, Newspapers, &c., &c.

Schools and Public Institutions would do well to have their prize books bound here, instead of sending to London for them, as they could be stamped on the side with the name of the School or Institution, as is indeed already done in numerous instances. Public Libraries and Reading Rooms dealt with on liberal terms, when many volumes have to be done at the same time. Law Libraries bound to pattern, as well as the finer descriptions of Binding in Calf extra and Morocco.

Engraving and Printing.

Card Plates, Wedding Cards, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Cheque Books, on the various City and Branch Banks, Order Books, Sheep and Cattle Returns, Station Orders, Agreements, Notes and Circulars, Bill Heads, Pamphlets and Reports, &c., &c.

Stationery.

Post and Note Papers, Cream laid, and Commercial blue wove and laid; Bank and Foreign, of the usual and extra sizes and water lined. Foolscap all sorts. Copying Papers, Black bordered Post and Note Papers all breadths of bordering. Envelopes, blue, yellow, and cream laid and wove, the usual assortment of sizes, as well as Foolscap and official, plain and cloth lined.

School Books and School Stationery.

These are of every kind. In Books those for the study of English, Latin, French, &c. In Stationery, Copy Books ruled single, and three hands, Copy Books with head lines as Darnell's, Chambers's, Swan's, and Gellatly's, Copy Slips, Slates and Slate Pencils, School Pens, &c., &c.

Drawing Materials and Surveyor's Requisites.

Drawing and Crayon Paper, Card Board, Solid Sketch Books, Drawing Books, Graduated Tints, Mahogany and Deal Table Easels, Pencils by the best makers, ditto in Metallic or Leather Cases, Crayons, French and Italian Chalks, Water and Oil Colors, loose and in boxes, Prepared Canvas and boards, Hair Pencils, Brushes, Palettes, Julien's Studies, Drawing Copies in great variety. Mathematical Instruments, Parallel Rulers, T Squares, Steel Straight Edges, Ivory and Box Rules, Tracing Calico and Paper, Cartoon Paper, plain and mounted, Gillott's Mapping Pens, &c.

Books and Periodicals.

The newest Publications and Periodicals are regularly imported by the English Mail Steamers, and other opportunities. A large stock of works in every department of Literature constantly on hand, especially those of the most popular authors, an enumeration of which would be manifestly impossible, but an inspection earnestly invited. The newest publications are duly advertised in the Sydney papers as they arrive.

Bibles, Prayer Books, & Church Services.

These are kept in great variety, both for the Pocket, Family, and Pulpit use, in plain bindings as well as in morocco and velvet, with gilt clasps, rims, &c.: also Ferrier's Bibles with the newly invented index.

Country Storekeepers

Supplied with all kinds of Stationery, plain or fancy—Books for School or popular use—Periodicals, &c.

J. W. WAUGH has made it his constant endeavour to deal with wholesale customers in such a manner as will induce a repetition of orders. A trial, therefore, from those who have not yet had any dealings with him is respectfully invited.

LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED
 BY
JAMES W. WAUGH.

The Sydney Magazine of Science and Art,

EDITED BY JOSEPH DYER, ESQ.

Containing by Authority, the proceedings of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society, and the Philosophical Society of New South Wales.

The importance of retaining a permanent record of the various papers that were from time to time submitted to the Scientific bodies in this city, led to the establishment of this Magazine. Its further character may be best learned when we mention that it contains amongst many others, contributions from the following scientific gentlemen, viz., His Excellency Sir Wm. Denison, Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Rev. W. B. Clarke, Captain Ward, Professor Smith, Professor Pell, Rev. W. Scott, Messrs. E. O. Moriarty, W. S. Jevons, C. Rolleston, T. W. Shepherd, C. Ledger, R. Meston, Dr. Roberts, J. E. Blake, J. S. Norrie, F. S. Peppercorne, and many others, with numerous illustrative engravings.

The two volumes which are completed, are now reduced in price, and may be had bound in cloth, gilt title, price 20s., or two volumes in one, half-bound, same price.

District Courts Act,

explaining the nature, jurisdiction and proceedings in the District Courts of New South Wales, and the alterations effected in the Courts of general and quarter sessions, by W. J. Foster, Esq., price 12s. 6d.

Ewan's Australian Geography,

price 2s. 6d.

Australian Settlers Handbook,

THE FARM a guide to the inexperienced, on the most profitable manner of working their land, price 2s. 6d.

Australian Settlers Handbook,

THE GARDEN, nearly ready.

Map of N. S. Wales,

showing the Electoral and Police Districts, with Gazetteer of the principal places in N. S. Wales, in neat cloth case, 5s.

Waugh's Australian Almanac.

In crown, 8vo., cloth, gilt title, price 5s.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

“We have no hesitation in describing it as the most perfect work of reference and practical utility, in connexion not only with local, but also with general subjects, which has yet emanated from these Colonies.”—*Bathurst Free Press*.

“WAUGH'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC for the year 1859, published at Sydney, is really a creditable production vastly superior to anything we had here before the British Almanac appeared. It contains a very large body of information—clerical and secular, social and political. The printing and paper are fully equal to London work—it is well and intelligently put together, and in every way it shows that our brethren in Sydney have not been unmindful of all current improvements.”—*The Bookseller* (London).

SENIOR,**DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST,**

IMPORTER OF

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES,**262, GEORGE STREET,****OPPOSITE JAMISON STREET, SYDNEY.**

All Prescriptions dispensed at this Establishment are prepared with the most scrupulous exactness, according to the intention of the prescriber: not the slightest deviation being allowed, and none but the purest drugs and chemicals used.

The several articles employed in Medicine, those for philosophical experiments, and all those which are poisonous, are separately arranged or peculiarly marked, so as to render a mistake next to an impossibility.

F. S. would suggest the necessity of sending prescriptions as soon as possible, as the time required for preparing them may vary, according to the nature of the compound. In all cases of sudden illness, however, the strictest attention will be paid, with the least possible delay.

On every copied prescription a number will be marked, which will be found upon every label, indicating where it is registered in the prescription book, so that if a repetition be required the number need only be sent.

The Dispensing Department is kept entirely distinct from the retail; and the serious responsibility of preparing medicine is undertaken by the Proprietor, who will be found on the premises at all hours, night and day.

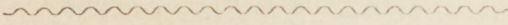
Sole Proprietor of the following excellent preparations:—

SENIOR'S TONIC APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
 SENIOR'S RATAFIA WORM CAKES
 SENIOR'S DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLETS
 SENIOR'S SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA
 SENIOR'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM
 SENIOR'S CONSOLIDATED OIL (for the Toilet and Nursery)
 SENIOR'S PEARL POWDER
 SENIOR'S FLORA BOUQUET
 SENIOR'S SUPERFINE VIOLET & MILLEFLEUR SCENTED
 POWDER.

A large assortment of Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes, &c., &c.



Purveyors to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.



SMITH, PEATE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
SHIPPING & FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE MERCHANTS,

258 AND 260, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.



SMITH, PEATE & CO.,

BEG TO CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE

FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT

OF

GROCERIES, OIL & ITALIAN STORES,
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &C.,

Always on hand at their Establishment, which, being selected with the greatest care, and imported expressly for their own Trade, are especially adapted for Family use, and offer inducements not to be obtained at any other House in the Colony.



SEWING MACHINES.

—◆—

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New improvements just out: Binder's, Corder's, and Hemmer's.

The undersigned, sole importers of these unrivalled Sewing Machines, now offer them at prices that place them within the reach of all classes. Public opinion has emphatically accorded the preference to the Wheeler and Wilson Machine for Family use, and for manufacturing in the same range of purpose and material. They have won the highest premiums in all the industrial exhibitions, since 1852. WHEELER and WILSON'S MACHINES make the

TIGHT LOCK STITCH,

The only one that cannot be unravelled.

It combines all the latest improvements, and is the simplest machine invented. Children 12 years of age readily become proficient in its use.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Call and witness the operation at the Sale Rooms, 212, Pitt Street.

VENNARD AND STEVENS.

PEEY'S

FAMILY HOTEL,

CHURCH HILL,

SYDNEY.

J. W. ROACH,

PROPRIETOR,

Begs respectfully to acquaint the Squatters, Merchants, Traders, and Families who may visit Sydney, and the Public generally, that he has taken and re-opened the above well-known Establishment, in which all the advantages of a first-rate Hotel, with the comfort and retirement of a private residence, are judiciously combined.

Every attention for the enjoyment and entire satisfaction of all those who may favour the proprietor with their support, will be most assiduously attended to and promoted.

FRANCIS MACNAB & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

P A P E R Y ,
S T A T I O N E R Y ,

PRINTED BOOKS,

AND

G E N E R A L M E R C H A N D I S E .

W. REEVE,

(Late Heath,)

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

334, GEORGE STREET,

SYDNEY.

All prescriptions sent to his establishment are faithfully and accurately dispensed, in accordance with the intentions of the prescriber, from whose instructions the smallest deviation is not permitted.

Charges the most reasonable, to meet the times.

Worm Powders and Lozenges, Patent Medicines.

Importer of Drugs and Chemicals.

Essence of Ginger and Camomile Flowers, for Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, &c. The steady increasing sale of this medicine is the best testimony to its utility.

Concentrated compound Essence of Sarsaparilla, Trusses, Indiarubber Stockings and Knee-Caps, Enema Syringes, of the best make.

Medicine Chests for Stations and Private Families.

Country orders promptly attended to.

W. REEVE (late G. Heath), Chemist, 334, George Street, Sydney.

H. NIXON,

Tailor and Habit Maker,

Next Door to Skinner's Hotel,

2, HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY,

NEAR GEORGE STREET.

STEAM.

SYDNEY TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE
Inter-Colonial
ROYAL MAIL



STEAM PACKET
COMPANY'S
STEAMSHIP.

SAILING MONTHLY

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT
COOPER, and OTAGO, on the 16th of
each month, returning to SYDNEY on
the 20th.

~~~~~

*GOODS AND PASSENGERS FOR NEW  
PLYMOUTH TAKEN VIA NELSON.*

~~~~~

The Company's vessels on the coast of New Zealand sail in conjunction with those from Sydney, and those from a fortnightly communication all round the principal ports on the coast.

~~~~~

RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE MONEY  
MODERATE.

Special arrangements made with parties taking Return Tickets  
FOR ALTERATIONS OR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DAILY  
PAPERS.

INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY,

JOHN VINE HALL,  
MANAGER,

GRAFTON WHARF.

THE  
LONDON CHARTERED BANK  
OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £700,000.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ONE MILLION.

LONDON OFFICE, 17, Cannon St., E.C.

**Court of Directors.**

DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq.    | Charles Falconer, Esq.      |
| Charles George Barnett, Esq. | James Fraser, Esq.          |
| Richard Henry Browne, Esq.   | Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq. |
| James Denis de Vitre, Esq.   | Alexander Hoyes, Esq.       |
| Thomas Dyer Edwards, Esq.    | Fowler Newsam, Esq.         |

**Auditors.**

John Gurney Hoare, Esq., Thomas Chapman, Esq.

**Bankers.**

Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

**Solicitors.**

Messrs. C. H. and W. Freshfield and Newman.

**Secretary.**

J. Strachan, Esq.

**Colonial Inspector.**

John Bramwell, Esq.

**BRANCHES.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

*Sydney*.—H. D. Bloxham, Manager.

**VICTORIA.**

*Melbourne*.—John Bramwell, Manager.

*Geelong*.—John Galletly, Manager.

*Ballaarat*.—G. G. Mackay, Manager.

*Maryborough*.—James Anderson, Manager.

*Ararat*.—William Saunders, Manager.

*Dunolly*.—D. McPherson, Manager.

**ENGLISH, SCOTTISH,**  
 AND  
**AUSTRALIAN**  
**CHARTERED BANK,**  
 CORNER OF GEORGE AND KING STREETS.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

**PAID UP CAPITAL, £500,000,**

With power to increase to One Million.

*CHIEF OFFICE—73, CORNHILL, LONDON*

**Colonial Inspector.**

JOHN A. JACKSON, Esq.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**Sydney Branch.**

LOCAL DIRECTORS—Henry Prince, Esq., Hon. S. D. Gordo  
 Esq., M.L.C.; Joshua R. Young, Esq.

MANAGER—John Young.

ACCOUNTANT—John Thomas Ford.

**Wollongong Branch.**

MANAGER—George Hewlett.

**Kiama.**

MANAGER—Thomas J. Fuller.



# ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851

**Paid-up-Capital - - £1,260,000.**

RESERVED FUND, £250,000.

## Court of Directors, 1860-61.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.  
 William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman,  
 James Blith, Esq. | Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.  
 John Louis Bonhote, Esq. | Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.  
 William Walter Cargill, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.

## AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. R. Dundas Cay, 23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh  
 National Bank of Scotland. | Commercial Bank of Scotland

## AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland. | National Bank of Ireland

## Bankers.

The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London.  
 Head Office—Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

## BANKS, BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES

Charles James Fife Stuart—*Chief Manager.*  
 William McLay Elles—*Inspector.* Wm. Mather Anderson—  
*Assistant Inspector.*

BOMBAY.  
 CALCUTTA.  
 MADRAS  
 MAURITIUS.  
 SINGAPORE.

CEYLON.  
 HONGKONG.  
 SHANGHAI.  
 MELBOURNE.  
 SYDNEY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES,—SYDNEY BRANCH.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Yass, Braidwood, Adelong, Tumut.

## RULES OF BUSINESS.

### EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London from demand to ninety days' sight, and drafts on Scotland and Ireland on

demand; also Circular Notes negociable in India, Egypt, Syria, and the Continents of Europe and America. N.B.—Drafts for sums of £1 and under £20, are issued payable on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice. Drafts are also granted on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, and Melbourne, at the Exchange of the day. The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in any of the above places.

**Discounts and Advances.**

The Corporation discount private Bills and Notes payable in Sydney, bearing at least two approved names unconnected in general business, and not having more than four months to run; they also make advances upon Government Debentures; Assayed Bullion; Goods not of a perishable nature, and of Bills of Lading (with policy of Insurance), for Goods shipped for importation into Sydney. The Corporation also grant Cash Credits upon approved personal security.

**Current Deposit Accounts.**

1. No current account opened for a less sum than £50.
2. No interest allowed on current accounts.
3. No account allowed to be overdrawn.
4. Cheques and Pass Books are supplied by the Corporation, and it is *particularly requested that Cheques* be not written on any other form than that supplied. Cheques on which any erasures or alterations have been made, or *post dated* cheques will not be paid. Pass books to be sent in once a week for the purpose of being written up from the Bank Ledger.
5. The Corporation collect Drafts and Cheques payable in Sydney.
6. All accounts balanced half-yearly, viz.:—on the 30th June and 31st December.

**Fixed Deposits.**

The Corporation allow Interest on Deposits.

Repayable at 3 months notice at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Ditto 6 ditto ditto 2½ „ „

Ditto 12 ditto ditto 4½ „ „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or any subsequent date, and on renewals at ½ per cent higher than the above rates.

**SAFE CUSTODY.**

The Corporation take charge of Government or other Securities, and realize Interest and Dividends. for Constituents, free of Charge.

*Hours of Business from Ten to Three o'Clock, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour is Twelve o'Clock.*

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

# Union Bank of Australia,

No. 1, PITT STREET, SYDNEY,

Head Office—No. 38, Old Broad St. London.

SECRETARY—H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Esq.

---

**PAID-UP-CAPITAL - - £1,000,000.**

---

## COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Colonial Inspector.*—J. F. McMullen, Esq., Melbourne.

---

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

*Local Directors*—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; Major Fanning;  
John B. Watt, Esq.; Alexander McDonald, Esq.

*Manager.*—

BATHURST.

*Local Director.*—George Bushby, Esq.

*Manager*—John Francis Lucas, Esq.

GOULBURN,

*Local Director.*—James Chisholm, Esq.

*Manager.*—John T. Sale, Esq.

ORANGE.

*Manager.*—John Busby, Esq.

---

### QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE.

*Local Director.*—Geo. Raff, Esq. *Manager.*—J. B. Turner, Esq.

---

### VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.

*Local Directors.*—William De Graves, Esq.; T. J. Nankivell,  
Esq.; Richard Grice, Esq.; James Blackwood, Esq.

*Manager.*—Frederick Cook, Esq.

GEELONG.

*Local Directors.*—John Buckley, Esq.; John Calvert, Esq.;  
A. Douglass, Esq.

*Manager.*—J. S. Turner, Esq.

PORTLAND.

*Local Director.*—John N. M'Leod, Esq.

*Manager.*—Edmund Moon, Esq.

UNION BANK—*continued.*

BALLAARAT.

*Manager.*—James Williamson, Esq.

SANDHURST.

*Acting Manager.*—Henry S. Hooke, Esq.

CASTLEMAINE.

*Manager.*—Peter M'Tavish, Esq.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE.

*Local Directors.*—George Hall, Esq.; William J. Brown, Esq.

*Manager.*—William James Crawford, Esq.

PORT ADELAIDE.

*Agent.*—John Vantin, Esq.

TASMANIA.

HOBART TOWN.

*Local Directors.*—Askin Morrison, Esq.; Duncan M'Pherson, Esq.

*Manager.*—Nigel Gresley, Esq.

LAUNCESTON.

*Local Directors.*—John Crookes, Esq.; James Robertson, Esq.

*Manager.*—Robert Cook, Esq.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON,

*Local Directors.*—Henry St. Hill, Esq., Isaac E. Featherston, Esq.

*Manager.*—James Carter, Esq.

AUCKLAND.

*Local Directors.*—Thomas Henderson, Esq; John Logan Campbell, Esq.

*Manager.*—Alexander Kennedy, Esq.

CHRISTCHURCH.

*Local Director.*—William G. Brittan, Esq.

*Manager.*—Joseph Palmer, Esq.

LYTTLETON.

*Local Director.* John W. Hamilton, Esq.

*Manager.*—John Bridges, Esq.

NELSON.

*Local Director.* John Poynter, Esq.

*Manager.*—Alexander Kerr, Esq.

DUNEDIN.

*Manager.*—Alfred Jackson, Esq.

NAPIER (HAWKE'S BAY).

*Manager.*—J. B. Braithwaite, Esq.

# BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

## 162, GEORGE STREET.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.

Paid up Capital, £900,000.

Guarantee Fund, £200,000.

*Superintendent.*—James John Falconer, Esq.  
*Assistant Superintendent.*—David Charteris McArthur, Esq.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### SYDNEY.

#### LOCAL DIRECTORS.

William C. Botts, Esq., William Browne, Esq., Hon. Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

*Manager.*—James Henderson, Esq. *Acting Accountant.*—  
 J. A. Kingsmill.

### MAITLAND, HUNTER'S RIVER.

*Local Director.*—E. C. Close, Esq.

*Acting Manager.*—H. J. Pilcher. *Accountant.*—Ewd. Hughes.

### NEWCASTLE, HUNTER'S RIVER.

*Local Director.*—John Bingle, Esq.

*Acting Manager.*—Thomas Buchanan. *Acting Accountant.*—  
 R. Sillar.

## QUEENSLAND.

### BRISBANE.

*Manager.*—E. R. Drury, Esq. *Accountant.*—J. B. Dixon.

### IPSWICH.

*Manager.*—Geo. Faircloth, Esq. *Accountant.*—Geo. Maughan.

## VICTORIA.

### MELBOURNE.

*Local Director.*—Sir James F. Palmer.

*Manager.*—David McArthur, Esq. *Assistant Manager.*—F. G. Smith, Esq.

*Accountant.*—Thomas Ingram.

### WILLIAMSTOWN.

*Acting Manager.*—J. J. Wyatt, Esq. *Accountant.*—

**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA—continued.****GEELONG.***Local Directors.*—H. Mercer, Esq. J. Bell, Esq.*Manager.*—John R. Morris, Esq. *Accountant.*—S. Hannaford.**BALLAARAT.***Manager.*—Michael Elliott, Esq. *Accountant* —J. P. Fennings.**CASTLEMAINE.***Manager.*—G. G. Harper, Esq. *Accountant.*—D. Traill.**SANDHURST.***Manager.*—C. Caldwell, Esq. *Accountant.*—J. Lawford.**BELFAST, PORT FAIRY.***Manager.*—William L. Hawkins, Esq. *Accountant.*—G. M. Johnson.**BEECHWORTH.***Manager.*—E. W. Morrah, Esq. *Acting Accountant.*—J. D. Partridge.**WARRNAMBOOL, PORT FAIRY.***Manager.*—Wm. Henry Palmer, Esq. *Accountant.*—B. Spence.**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.****HOBART TOWN.***Local Directors.*—Peter G. Frazer, Lavington Roope, Esqrs.*Manager.*—George Matson, Esq. *Acting Accountant.*—H. J. Peters.**LAUNCESTON.***Local Director.*—Ronald C. Gunn, Esq.*Manager.*—J. H. Westbrook, Esq, *Accountant.*—W. Turnbull.**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.****ADELAIDE.***Local Directors.*—Frederick H. Dutton, Esq. William Younghusband, Esq. Alfred Watts, Esq.*Manager.*—Samuel Tomkinson, Esq. *Accountant.*—Charles S. Poole.**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.**

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

LONDON.

*Secretary.*—William Millikin.

COMMERCIAL  
**BANKING COMPANY**  
 OF SYDNEY.

~~~~~  
CAPITAL - - - - - £320,000.
 ~~~~~

**Board of Directors.**

WALTER LAMB, Esq., CHAIRMAN.  
 CHARLES KEMP, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
 George King, Esq. | Richard Jones, Esq.  
 Sir Henry Watson Parker.

**Auditors,**

J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq., Charles Smith, Esq.

**Manager**

Robert Napier, Esq.

**Sub-Manager.**

John Harkness, Esq.

**Accountant.**

J. A. Dibbs, Esq.

**BRANCHES.**

LONDON,—E. Brett, Esq., Managing Director.  
 SOUTHERN OFFICE.—George Street, Haymarket.  
 Goulburn, Yass, Morpeth, Albury, Wollongong, Maitland,  
 Queanbeyan, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Maryborough, Cooma,  
 Eden, Burrowa, Burrangong, and Parramatta.

**AGENCIES.**

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW—Commercial Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND—National Bank.

VICTORIA—Bank of Victoria, Melbourne Branches.

ADELAIDE—South Australian Banking Company.

HOBART TOWN—Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

LAUNCESTON—Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

**DISCOUNT DAYS: TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.**

Interest allowed on Sums deposited for Twelve Months, at the rate of 4 per cent, Six Months, 3 per cent, and Three Months, 2 per cent per annum.

JOHN HILL, JUN., SON, & CO.,  
AUSTRALIAN

Furniture & Bedding Warehouse,

100, KING STREET, SYDNEY.

NEW GOODS !

NEW GOODS !! NEW GOODS !!!

Always on hand, consisting of—

DRAWING ROOM SUITES

IN TABOURETS, DAMASKS, AND REPS,

GOOD AND CHEAP.

Handsome Chiffonieres, with Marble  
Tops and Plate Glass Backs  
Chiffoniere Cabinets, with shelves  
Centre, Occasional, Reading, and  
Candle Tables  
Ladies' Work Tables and Flower  
Stands  
Coffee and Chess Tables, with revol-  
ving tops  
Devonports, Music stools  
Mahogany Dining Room Chairs, in  
Morocco  
Walnut Occasional Chairs  
Fancy and other Folding Chairs  
Children's Bergier, Astley Cooper and  
Folding Chairs  
Superior Bagatelle Boards, Writing  
Tables  
Hall Tables and Chairs

Toilet Tables and Wash-stands, with  
Marble tops  
Circular and Square enclosed Wash-  
stands  
Bedsteps and Towel Horses  
Chimney and Toilette Glasses  
Toilette Setts, in tinware  
Shower, Slipper, Sponge, Hip, and  
Foot Baths  
Air Beds and Pillows for Invalids  
Rich Table Covers, Window Hang-  
ings and Cornice Poles  
Brussels' Tapestry and other Carpets  
Felt Squares, Hearth Rugs  
Coir Matting, various widths  
Table and Door Mats, Gig Wool  
Mats, and very superior well-  
seasoned Floor Cloths of the  
newest and choicest patterns.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF COLONIAL-MADE  
WARDROBES, BOOK  
CASES, AND PORTABLE FURNITURE,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HAIR, FLOCK AND COIR MATTRESSES ALWAYS ON HAND.

## Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Established January 1st, 1849. and Incorporated by Act of  
PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*For the purpose of transacting every Branch of Life Assurance,  
Annuity, and Endowment Business.*

At the Second Investigation into the Society's affairs completed during 1859, it was found that the transactions of the five years ending February 28th, 1859, had been so profitable as to produce A SURPLUS OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. ON THE LIABILITIES. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE ASSETS WAS PROFIT, ACTUALLY REALISED AND INVESTED *for the exclusive benefit of the Members of the Society and their surviving friends.*

A LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY effected in the middle of 1849, by a person then aged 40 years, for £500, NOW AMOUNTS TO £692 13s. The Bonus of £110 19s. 5d., allotted to it last February, is now worth £51 7s. 3d., *or about seventy per cent. on the Premiums paid during the past five years, which, if devoted to the reduction of all future premiums, would diminish them by nearly thirty per cent.* For each year the Policy may endure till next Investigation in 1864, A FURTHER ADDITION OF £12 6s. 7d., WILL BE MADE TO IT.

A DEFERRED ANNUITY POLICY effected in 1849, (the Annuity to commence in 1867,) is now INCREASED FROM THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF £20 PER ANNUM TO £29 1s. 10d.

AN ENDOWMENT of the original amount of £400 payable in 1870, is now INCREASED TO £503 17s. 8d.

From the Actuary's Report, the correctness of which has been certified by Professor Pell, it appears that the existing Assets have been so valued "*as to render it highly probable that during the progress of the next five years, they will be productive of an increasing surplus.*"

TABLES OF RATES for all ordinary plans of LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS may be obtained at any of the Society's offices, and the Rates in case of SURVIVORSHIP ASSURANCES, ASSURANCES whether by ASCENDING or DESCENDING SCALES of PREMIUMS, or by a limited number of PREMIUMS, &c.;—PRESENT or other ANNUITIES;—or any other description of ENDOWMENT, may be ascertained on application to the Actuary.

GENERAL CONDITIONS with regard to *voyaging, residence abroad, &c., &c.,* unusually favourable.

**Extract from Tables.**

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Annual Premiums payable during Life to assure £100 with Bonus Additions, payable at death.

| Age | Premium. | Age | Premium. | Age | Premium. |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 20  | £1 17 5  | 35  | £2 15 4  | 50  | £4 9 10  |
| 30  | 2 8 9    | 40  | 3 4 5    | 60  | 7 1 4    |

**IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES.**

The attention of Assurers is requested to the following important privileges granted by the Legislature of New South Wales to the Members of this Society, and to them only:—

All its Policies are protected after a certain term, to a gradually increasing extent against the operation of the Insolvent Laws. Policies effected by married women, are protected against the debts and control of their husbands. The families of Assurers of £100, or smaller sums, who die intestate, are saved the expense of obtaining letters of administration.

**Directors.**

*Chairman.*—GEORGE KING, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman.*—A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A. | FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Esq.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq. | Hon. J. MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C.

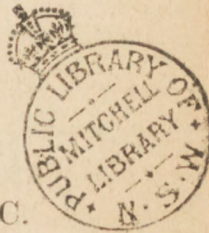
*Medical Referee.*—SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D.

*Consulting Actuary.*—MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esq., B.A.

*Solicitor.*—M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Esq.

*Standing Counsel.*—E. BROADHURST, Q.C., and A. TODD HOLROYD, Esqrs.

*Bankers.*—AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.



Agencies are established in most of the principal places in this and the other Australasian Colonies.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

**ROBERT THOMSON.**

*Actuary and Secretary.*

October, 1861.

**LABOUR BAZAAR,**

285, 287, 289, 291, &amp; 293,

**PITT STREET, SYDNEY,**

Established 1840.

---

**A. MOORE & CO.,****AUCTIONEERS,****ESTATE AGENTS,****FURNITURE BROKERS,****IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTURERS,**

AND

**VALUATORS.**

---

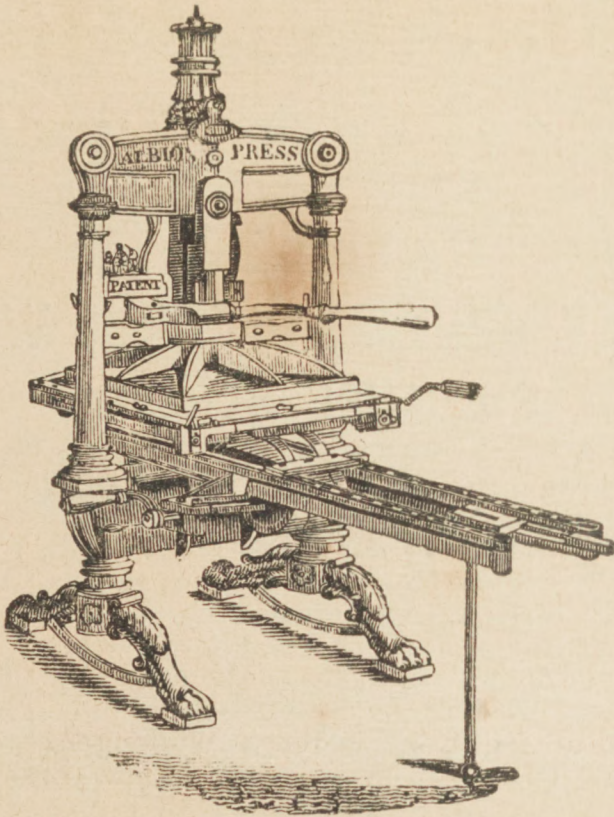
**SALE EVERY MORNING BY AUCTION.**

---

The highest price given for Furniture,  
Paintings, and articles of Vertu.

Boxes stored and Cash advanced on portable  
property of all descriptions.

'GUTTENBERG'



PRINTING OFFICE.

J. A. ENGEL,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

109, YORK STREET, SYDNEY,

BETWEEN KING AND BARRACK STREETS.

Begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally that having increased his office by the addition of a great quantity of New Type of every description, he is now prepared to execute BOOK, CATALOGUE, SHOW-CARD, WOOD-CUT, and JOB PRINTING of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Those parties favouring J. A. ENGEL with their commands may rely on their orders being executed with punctuality and despatch, and with that neatness and accuracy for which his work has already become known in the city, and which he trusts will be no discredit to the name that he has given to his office,—that of the discoverer of printing, the great GUTTENBERG.

# ILLAWARRA

S T E A M



NAVIGATION

## COMPANY.

**SYDNEY OFFICE, PHŒNIX WHARF,  
ERSKINE STREET.**

CHAIRMAN—David Lindsay Waugh, Kiama.

DIRECTORS—R. Owen, Wollongong; Henry Mort, Sydney;  
Robert H. Owen, Wollongong; R. Haworth, Wollongong;  
B. Buchanan, Sydney; Andre de Mestre, Shoalhaven;  
John Macarthur, Shoalhaven.

MANAGER AT SYDNEY—Edye Manning.

The Paddle Steamers, "Hunter," "Mimosa," "Illawarra,"  
"Nora Creina," "Kiama," "Kembla," and "William the  
Fourth," run to and from Sydney, Wollongong, Kiama,  
Shoalhaven, Clyde River, (only 30 miles from Braidwood),  
Ulladulla, Merimbula, Twofold Bay, and Port Macquarie.

### PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

These swift Steam Packets ply as follows, on week days—

From Parramatta, 7, and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m.

#### On Sundays—

From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 5-30 p.m.

Calling at the chief places on the River.

### FARES.

Cabin, 1s. 6d., Return Ticket, 2s. 6d, Steerage, 1s.,  
Return Ticket, 1s. 6d.

Time of Trip one hour and a half. Omnibus conveyance, 4d.

*Phoenix Wharf, Sydney.*

### STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.

To Brisbane Water twice every alternate week, viz:—Every  
other Tuesday and following Friday, returning the same day.

### STEAM PACKETS FOR HIRE.

Either for harbour or sea purposes.

**Apply at the Phoenix Wharf.**

YOUNG & YEO,

**GENERAL DRAPERS.**

---

Silks, black and coloured

Shawls

Millinery—Hats and Bonnets

Feathers and Flowers

Hosiery and Gloves

Fancy Dresses

Muslin and Lace Goods

Ribbons and Trimmings in great variety,  
and at the lowest Cash prices.

---

**275, PITT STREET,**

(ONE DOOR FROM MARKET STREET,)

**SYDNEY.**

**COMMERCE HOUSE,**  
406 AND 408, GEORGE STREET,  
SYDNEY.

**DAWSON, EAGER & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO DAWSON AND THOMPSON.)

Constantly have on hand a large and varied stock of  
**FAMILY DRAPERY,**  
including every article for Domestic use, and to which  
the attention of Heads of Households is respectfully  
invited.

Persons residing in the Interior will find that by  
entrusting their orders to D. E. & Co., every article in

**CLOTHING**

can be supplied of sterling quality, and satisfactory  
Fit—either from the large stock of ready-made  
garments always on hand; or made specially to  
measure from the choicest fabrics in

**WOOLLENS,**

imported to suit the peculiar requirements of the  
Climate.

Boys and Youths Clothing of every description.  
Outfits to Europe at the shortest notice.

---

**DAWSON, EAGER & CO.,**  
**DRAPERS & WAREHOUSEMEN,**  
**BANK COURT, KING STREET,**  
**SYDNEY.**

# KEROSENE LAMPS

IN EVERY VARIETY OF PATTERN, ALSO,  
 PURE KEROSENE OIL,  
 GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, SHADES, &C.,  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT  
 212, PITT STREET.

**VENNARD & STEPHENS,**  
**IMPORTERS.**

---

**B. MOUNTCASTLE,**

**HAT MANUFACTURER,**

In returning thanks to his friends the Public for the many years' patronage he has received at their hands, begs to inform them that his extensive alterations are now completed, and he is thus enabled to make room for large shipments, ex late arrivals, of first-class HATS of every description, which he intends to sell at a considerable reduction for cash.

A large stock of Gold and Silver Cord, and Lace Livery Bands, Military and Navy Ornaments, &c.

Every description of Hats and Caps made to order.

**Australian Hat Manufacturers,**

319, GEORGE STREET & 64, MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

# HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

## Medicine Boxes

containing Globules or Frictures.

### Professional and Domestic Guides,

All the standard authors; Hahneman, Hartmann, Jahr, Herring, Hempel, Laurie, Russell, Professor Henderson, Sharp, Dudgeon, Leadam, Williamson, Small, Sharp, Garnier, Epps, Chepmill, Hull, Peters, Holcombe, &c.

### Homœopathic or Dietetic Cocoa and Chocolate,

HEADLAND'S, EPP'S, LEATH'S, TURNER'S, YORDAN AND TIMAEUS.

### Farinaceous Foods,

For Invalids and Infants—Hard's, Leath's, &c.

### Arrowroot, Sago, Groats, Barley,

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO, PREPARED CORN, BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.

### Australian Maize Meal.

Prepared from the best Maize, a most WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS, and CHEAP FARINACEOUS FOOD for Children and Persons suffering FROM CONSTIPATION, prepared expressly for the undersigned.

### Beverages.

Suitable for Homœopathic Patients.

### Orange and Lemon Syrups.

Made from the pure juice.

### Globules


From 6d., a tube, post free, 1s.

### Internal Tinctures

From 1s.

### External Tinctures

In cases or single phials.

 NOTICE.—All medicines sold at my Pharmacy are prepared by me personally, from the mother tinctures and chemicals. The genuineness of my preparations has been amply proved by the success which has attended the practice of the Homœopathic Physicians, Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Meymott, both these gentlemen having intrusted the dispensing of their prescriptions to me since my establishment in this city. (Established 1856.)

## JOHN BELL,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMAEUTICAL CHEMIST,

SYDNEY HOCEOPATHIC PHARMACY,

227, GEORGE STREET, OPPOSITE BRIDGE STREET.

# BRADSHAW'S

## RAILWAY GUIDE

**GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,**

**KING STREET,**

(BETWEEN CASTLEREAGH & ELIZABETH STS.)

**SYDNEY.**

~~~~~  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED
WITH PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.
~~~~~

DISTRICT COURT FORMS,

Society's Reports, Law Forms, Title Deeds, Manifests,  
Custom House Forms, Ship's Discharging Books,  
Bills of Lading, Price Currents (for Overland Mail),  
Cheque Books, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Posting  
Bills in all sizes.

---

**GEORGE WILKIE,**

**STEAM FLOUR MILL,**

AND

**BISCUIT FACTORY,**

**GEORGE AND PITT STREETS,**

**SYDNEY.**

## PARRAMATTA.

### WILLIAMS'S FAMILY HOTEL

Has private suits of Apartments for families seeking change of air and recreation, &c., &c. Has frequently been honoured with the visits of the GOVERNOR'S, and numerous other families of distinction, who have expressed their entire satisfaction.

The situation is recommended by the most eminent of the medical profession for change of air, and invariably those who have availed themselves of this establishment have expressed the benefit derived from a few days' stay only. The apartments are all spacious, airy, and well furnished; and adjacent to the Hotel is the park for walking or riding exercises, and in every direction around Parramatta are the most lovely and picturesque drives in Cumberland.

Mr. WILLIAMS personally superintends each Department of his business to ensure satisfaction.

The Cellarage consists of every description of Wines, &c., of the finest quality.

#### **Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners. &c.**

On the shortest notice, to excursionists by steamer or rail, and same for parties prepared to order.

#### **THE STABLING**

Is of the first order, and will accommodate upwards of Forty Horses, with every other convenience attached.

**HORSES, GIGS, DOG-CARTS, AND CARRIAGES ON HIRE,**  
For pleasure or journey.

The stores comprise every article in the Wine and Spirit Trade, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates of the day.

**Closed Carriages for Wedding Parties, &c.**

Parties requiring private apartments will receive immediate answer on communicating by post or telegram to the proprietor,

**JOHN WILLIAMS.**



981-1  
W

3240147

981-1  
W



J.W. WAUGH'S

# MAP OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY and SUBURBS

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY

FOR THE

STRANGERS GUIDE TO SYDNEY.

SCALE  
50 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

| REFERENCE TO BUILDINGS, &c. |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1                           | DANES' BATTERY           |
| 2                           | HOLY TRINITY CHURCH      |
| 3                           | SENIORS HOME             |
| 4                           | SENIORS HOME             |
| 5                           | OBSERVATORY              |
| 6                           | SIGNAL STATION           |
| 7                           | COMMISSARIAT             |
| 8                           | CUSTOM HOUSE             |
| 9                           | HOSPITAL SQUARE          |
| 10                          | STATUE OF AC. CH.        |
| 11                          | TREASURY                 |
| 12                          | ST. PHILLIPS CHURCH      |
| 13                          | SCOTCH CH. STAIRS        |
| 14                          | GRAND AUSTRALIAN         |
| 15                          | LONDON CH. BANK          |
| 16                          | EXCHANGE                 |
| 17                          | SURVEY OFFICE            |
| 18                          | COL. SECRETARYS OFF.     |
| 19                          | BIBLE DEPOT              |
| 20                          | ORIENTAL BANK            |
| 21                          | AUSTRALIAN CLUB          |
| 22                          | GOVT. PRINTING OFF.      |
| 23                          | AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY       |
| 24                          | TURKISH BATHS            |
| 25                          | UNION BANK               |
| 26                          | SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY       |
| 27                          | FREE CHURCH              |
| 28                          | LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL      |
| 29                          | CHURCH                   |
| 30                          | SYDNEY MINT              |
| 31                          | DISTRICT COURT           |
| 32                          | FOUNTAIN BRIDGE          |
| 33                          | COL. ARCHITECTS OFF.     |
| 34                          | BANK UNDER SHEDS         |
| 35                          | COMMERCIAL BANK          |
| 36                          | SAVINGS BANK             |
| 37                          | POST OFFICE TELEGR. OFF. |
| 38                          | ENGLISH LYS BANK         |
| 39                          | PICCOLO THEATRE          |
| 40                          | ST. JAMES SCHOOL         |
| 41                          | UNITED PRESBYT. CHURCH   |
| 42                          | SUPREME COURT            |
| 43                          | ST. JAMES CHURCH         |
| 44                          | ARCADE OFFICE            |
| 45                          | ST. MARKS A.C. CH.       |
| 46                          | THE MARKETS              |
| 47                          | POLICE OFFICE STATION    |
| 48                          | WARRING HALL             |
| 49                          | SCHOOL OF ARTS           |
| 50                          | STANDERS CATS            |
| 51                          | HALL OF TEMPERANCE       |
| 52                          | INDIPEND. CHAPEL         |
| 53                          | ST. CHARLES CH. SCOTCH   |
| 54                          | MUSEUM                   |
| 55                          | GRAMMAR SCHOOL           |
| 56                          | NATIONAL SCHOOL          |
| 57                          | PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH      |
| 58                          | WARRING COURT NO.        |
| 59                          | SCOTCH BARRACKS          |
| 60                          | ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL      |
| 61                          | CHRIST CHURCH            |
| 62                          | INT. POLICE BARRACKS     |
| 63                          | BENEFICENT ASYLUM        |
| 64                          | FREE CHURCH              |
| 65                          | WESLEYAN CHAPEL          |
| 66                          | ST. MICHAELS CH.         |
| 67                          | ST. PETER'S CHURCH       |
| 68                          | ST. ANDREWS A.C. CH.     |
| 69                          | ST. PAVLS CHURCH         |











DSM  
981.1  
W

**STATE LIBRARY  
OF N.S.W.**

DSM/ 981.1/ W  
The Stranger's guide to  
Sydney : arranged in a  
series of walks : with a map  
of the city, and directory  
of the various street

