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THE RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HONE ESQ.
NEW TOWN.



AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE COLONY
OF
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND
IN 1830,
WITH A DESCRIPTIVE ITINERARY OF
THE COUNTRY.



LONDON:
GEORGE COWIE & Co. 31, POULTRY,

1831







HOBART TOWN.
FROM THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE DERWENT.





CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

*Island of Van Diemen's land and its
Dependencies.*

1830.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
COLONEL GEORGE ARTHUR.

Colonial Aid de Camp, Charles Arthur, esq.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary, W. T. Parramore, esq.

Clerks,

Mr. James Thorneloe.

Mr. Edwd. Scrivenor.

Executive Council.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

The Chief Justice,

The Colonial Secretary,

Jocelyn Thomas, esq.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

His Honour the Chief Justice,

The Colonial Secretary,
 The Attorney General,
 The Colonial Treasurer,
 The Colonial Chaplain,
 The Collector of Customs,
 W. H. Hamilton, esq.
 Thomas Anstey, esq.
 Thomas Archer, esq.
 Edward Abbott, esq.
 John Kerr, esq.
 James Cox, esq.
 James Gordon, esq.
 Richard Willis, esq.

Clerk to the Councils, W. T. Parramore, esq. acting
 in the absence of John Montagu, esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records, John
 Burnett, esq.
 Chief Clerk, Henry James Emmett, esq.
 Corresponding clerk, Mr. Horace Rowcroft.
 Clerk of papers and Office Keeper, Mr. A. C. Low.
 Clerks, Messrs. H. J. Emmett, junior, J. C. Groom,
 Robert Legge.
 Colonial Agent, Edward Barnard, esq. residing in
 England.

THE SUPREME COURT

Of Van Diemen's land, (having Civil, Criminal, and
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction).
 Chief Justice, John Lewes Pedder, Esq. of the Mid-
 dle Temple, Barrister at Law.
 Attorney General, Algernon Montagu, Esq. of Gray's
 Inn, Barrister at Law.

Solicitor General, Alfred Stephen, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Master, Joseph Hone, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Crown Solicitor, Alfred Stephen, Esq.

Registrar, William Sorell, Esq.

Clerk of the Court, James Wood, Esq.

Clerk to the Registrar, Mr. James H. White.

Crier of the Court, Mr. William Baker.

Commissioner at Launceston, Alex. Paterson, Esq.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors and Proctors.

Gamaliel Butler, esq.

George Cartwright, esq.

Frederick Dawes esq.

Joseph Tice Gellibrand, esq.

John Ward Gleadow, esq.

Joseph Hone, esq.

Henry Jennings, esq.

Charles Bethel Lyons, esq.

William Lewthwaite, esq.

Algernon Montagu, esq.

W. T. Parramore, esq.

Robert Pitcairn, esq.

Alexander Paterson, esq.

Hugh Ross, esq.

T. Wood Rowlands, esq.

Alfred Stephen, esq.

Howel David Sarel, esq.

William Williamson, esq.

Thomas Young, esq.

Court of Requests.

Commissioner, Joseph Hone, esq.

Registrar, Charles Bethel Lyons, esq.

Summoning Officer, Mr. William Peet.

Deputy Registrar and Messenger at Launceston, Mr.
Robert Wales.

Court of General Quarter Sessions

Chairman, Joseph Hone, esq.

Clerk of the Peace, Charles Bethel Lyons, esq.

Justices of the Peace.

Edward Abbott, sen. esq.

James Gordon, esq.

Thomas Archer, esq.

James Cox, esq.

George Weston Gunning, esq.

George Thomson, esq.

Thomas Cookson Simpson, esq.

Peter Archer Mulgrave, esq.

Afleck Moodie, esq.

Thomas Anstey, esq.

James Scott, esq.

Joseph Hone, esq.

William Henry Hamilton, esq.

Jocelyn Thomas, esq.

Richard Willis, esq.

John Ogle Gage, esq.

John Cubbiston Sutherland, esq.

John Hunt Butcher, esq.

Samuel Hill, esq.

Peter Murdoch, esq.

Robert Harrison, esq.

Thomas Daunt Lord, esq.

Edward Curr, esq.

William Henry Glover, esq.

William Gwyllim Walker, esq.

John D'Arcy, esq.
William Clark, esq.
John Burnett, esq.
Stephen Adey, esq.
Malcolm Laing Smith, esq.
James Simpson, esq.
Thomas Allen Lascelles, esq.
William Williams, esq.
Molyncax Dalrymple, esq.
Richard Turton, esq.
George Frankland, esq.
William Sorell, esq.
William Barnes, esq.
William Lyttleton, esq.
Edward Dumaresq, esq.
Roderic O'Connor, esq.
Benjamin Horne, esq.
William Kenworthy, esq.
John Beamont, esq.
Edward Abbott, jun. esq.
Joseph Steele, esq.
John Lord, esq.
Alexander Reid, esq.
William Page Ashburner, esq.
William Gray, esq.
Henry Nickolls, esq.
Robert Officer, esq.
Alexander M'Pherson, esq.
Charles M Lachlan, esq.
John Kerr, esq.
John Bell, esq.
H. Boden Torlesse, esq.
Josiah Spode, esq.
John Lee Archer, esq.
Richard Lane, esq.
Arthur Davies, esq.

Frederick Roper, esq.
 James Briggs, esq.
 J. H. Moore, esq.
 Michael Vicary, esq.

Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff, Dudley Fereday, esq.
 Under Sheriff for Buckinghamshire, Mr. M.
 Kennedy.
 Under Sheriff for the County of Cornwall, Mr.
 Theodore Bartley,
 Clerk, Mr. T. J. Crouch.
 Principal Bailiff, Mr. James Collins.
 Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, Hobart town, Mr.
 John Bidee.
 Under Gaoler Mr. James Dodding.
 Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, Launceston, Mr.
 William Henry Gough,
 Gaoler at Jericho, Mr. Thomas F. Bradley
 Ditto at George-town, Mr. John Musselwhite
 Ditto at Richmond, Mr. W. J. Speed
 Ditto at New Norfolk, Mr. Thomas Walton
 Ditto at Bothwell, Mr. James Baldwin
 Ditto at Campbell town, Mr. David Skirving

Office for Registry of Deeds.

Registrar, John Beamont, esq.
 Clerk, Mr. W. Giblin.

Clerical Establishment.

HOBART TOWN.

Archdeacon of New South Wales and Van Diemen's
 land, Rev. William Grand Broughton.
 Chaplain, Reverend Wm. Bedford.
 Clerk, Mr. Robert Houshold,

Organist, Mr. J. P. Deane,
 Organ Keeper, Mr. William Hance,
 Pew Opener and Sexton, Mr. J. Bryan,
 Churchwardens, Jos. Hone & Alfred Stephen, Esqs.
 Chaplain, Female Orphan School, Reverend James
 Norman,

LAUNCESTON.

Chaplain, Reverend W. H. Brown, LL.D.
 Clerk, Mr. T. Godwin,
 Churchwardens, W. Kenworthy and T. Bartley esqs.

NEW NORFOLK.

Chaplain, Reverend H. R. Robinson, M. A.
 Clerk, Mr. W. T. Ring
 Church-wardens, E. Dumaresq and Robert Officer-
 esqs.

SORELL TOWN.

Chaplain, Reverend W. Garrard
 Clerk, Mr. Henry Batten
 Church-wardens, James Gordon and W. H. Glover,
 esqs.

CLARENCE PLAINS AND KANGAROO POINT.

Chaplain, Reverend Robert Knopwood, M. A.

CATHOLIC PRIEST:—

Reverend Philip Conolly.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS:—

At Hobart town,

Reverend Archibald Macarthur.

At Macquarie river,

Reverend John Mackersey.

At Bothwell,

Reverend James Garrett.

Lecturers and Catechists.

At Jericho, Mr. William Pike, at the Green Ponds
 Mr. T. F. Gorringe, at Norfolk plains, Mr. W. P
 Weston, at Maria Island, Mr. George Lindley.

King's Schools.

Committee of Management for the King's Orphan Schools,—The Venerable Archdeacon, Joseph Hone, esq. Afleck Moodie, esq. Reverend W. Bedford, Reverend James Norman.

Male Orphan School.—Master, R. W. Giblin, esq. Matron, Mrs. Giblin; Assistant, Mrs. Skirrow.

Female Orphan School.—Master, Rev. James Norman; Matron, Mrs. Clark; Sub Matron, Mrs. Worthy.

Elementary Schools.—Master in Hobart-town, Mr. Thomas Stone; Mistress, Mrs Stone.

Master at Launceston, Mr. John Headlam; Mistress, Mrs. Headlam, Teacher of Needle-work, Mrs. Kirk; Master at Clarence plains, Mr. Richard Holmes; Mistress do. Mrs. Holmes.

Master at Sorell-town, Mr. Henry Batten

Master at New Norfolk, Mr. W. T. Ring; Mistress do. Mrs. Ring.

Master do. (Back river), Mr. W. Macqueen; Mistress ditto, Mrs. Macqueen

Master at Glenarchy, Mr. Charles Tonge

Master at Norfolk plains, Mr. W. P. Weston

Survey Department.

Surveyor General, George Franklin, esq.

Deputy Surveyor General, Captain Boyd

Assistant Surveyors, Thomas Scott, esq. and Messrs.

J. H. Wedge, W. S. Sharland, C. Seymour,

J. E. Calder, Henry Wilkinson, Charles Wedge,

and John Halls.

Clerk, Mr. G. F. Gallot

Draughtsman, H. S. Hurst.

Roads and Bridges.

Inspector, R. O'Connor, esq.

Land Board.

Major Richard Turton

Afleck Moodie esq.

Edward Dumaresq, esq.

Clerk to Land Board, Mr. B. W. Thomas

Custom-house, Hobart-town.

Collector, Rolla O'Ferrall, esq.

Controller. (acting), Thomas Smith, esq.

Clerks, Messrs. F. Manning, J. Y. Passmore, Robert Ballantine, A. Bauvais

Keeper of the Bonded stores, Charles Abbott, esq.

Sworn Guager, Mr. Alex. G. Watson.

Wharfinger, James Hobbs, esq.

Row guard, Messrs. Dan. Clucas and Thomas Brown

Water Bailiff, Mr. Francis Pitt

Harbour Master, Mr. James Kelly

Pilots, Mr. James Kelly, and Mr. John Lovett

Launceston.

Collector, Henry Arthur, esq.

Committee for managing the duties of the Naval Office department, W. Kenworrhy, T. Bartley, esqs.

Clerk, Mr. T. Bentley

Keeper of the Bonded stores, Mr. John Clark

Wharfinger, Mr. James Fryett

Pilots, Messrs. George Williams and George Coulson.

Internal Revenue.

Collector, W. Henry Hamilton, esq.

Inspector of Distilleries, Mr. Alexander Gordon Watson

Clerk, Mr. Probert

Colonial Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, Jocelyn Thomas, esq.
 Clerks, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Jocelyn Thomas,
 junior
 Assistant Treasurer at Launceston, George Hull, esq.

Audit Office.

Auditor, D. A. C. G. Boyes
 Clerks, Mr. James Dickinson. Mr. Henry Miller,
 Mr. Maurice Smith, Mr. G. F. Evans

Engineer Department.

Civil Engineer and Architect, John Lee Archer, esq.
 Assistant ditto, James Simmons, esq.
 Superintendent of lumber yard, ditto
 Superintendent of carpenters, Mr. John A. Brown
 Superintendent of masous, Mr. J. E. Addison
 Superintendent of carters' barracks, Mr. John Creech
 Gate keeper, Joseph Firth
 Superintendent at New Norfolk, Mr. J. Turnbull
 Superintendent at Birch's bay, Mr. Peter Monro
 Inspector of works at Launceston, W. Kenworthy,
 esq.

Government Garden.

Superintendent, Mr. R. Davidson

Ordnance Store.

Ordnance Store-keeper. William Neilly, esq.
 Clerks, Mr Joseph Morgan,
 Mr. T. A. O'Donohoo

The Hobart-town Gazette.

Printer, Dr. James Ross

Government Herds.

Superintendent, G. B. Skardon, esq.

Inspection of Stock.

Inspector and superintendent of Government slaughter-house, Mr. James Belbin

Annual Pensions

William Sorell, esq. retired Lieut. Governor, £500

Edward Abbott, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate, £400

Rev. Robert Knopwood, Chaplain, £100

G. W. Evans esq. Deputy Surveyor General, 200l.

Lieutenant Gunn, (loss of an arm) 70l.

Mrs. Collins, widow of Lieutenant Governor Collins, 10l.

Mrs. Luttrell, widow of Colonial Surgeon Luttrell, 50l.

Emanuel Griffin, retired Pilot, 50l.

Henry Hacking, retired Pilot, 25l.

Oliver Smith, retired Overseer, 25l.

William Fetcher, retired Constable, 10l.

Joseph Sillitoe, retired Constable, 10l.

John Dakers, retired District Constable, 30l.

Post Office.

Post-master at Hobart-town, Mr. John Thos. Collicott

Post master at Launceston, Mr. John Clark

Post-master at George-town, Mr. W. Kneale

Licensed Auctioneers.

AT HOBART-TOWN.

Mr. John Thomas Collicott

Mr. John Christopher Underwood
 Mr. Richard Lewis
 Mr. David M'Kay
 Mr. W. Cook

AT LAUNCESTON.

Mr. Richard White

Police Establishment.

HOBART-TOWN.

Chief Police Magistrate, P. A. Mulgrave, esq.
 Muster master, and assistant Police Magistrate,
 J. H. Moore, esq.
 Chief Clerk, Mr. Ambrose Boyd
 Chief Constable for Van Diemen's land, Mr. Thomas
 Capon
 Clerk to the Muster master, Mr. P. G. Emmett
 Police Officer, Mr. Richard Newman
 District Constables, Messrs. John Fletcher, John
 Swift, Ben. Toplis
 Assistant Police Magistrate Kangaroo point, Fred.
 Roper, esq.

LAUNCESTON.

Police Magistrate, W. Lyttleton, esq.
 Chief Clerk, Mr. John William Bell
 Chief District Constable, Mr. P. W. Welsh
 District Constables, Messrs. John Dell, A. Cum-
 berbeach, Robert Stonehouse

NEW NORFOLK.

Police Magistrate, E. Dumaresq, esq.
 Clerk, Mr. William Paterson
 Chief Constable, Mr. William Rennie

POLICE.

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OATLANDS.

Police Magistrate, Thomas Anstey esq.
Chief Constable, Mr. T. Salmon, junr.

CAMPBELL-TOWN.

Police Magistrate, James Simpson, esq.
Chief Constable, Mr. F. Grove Sampson

NORFOLK PLAINS.

Police Magistrate, Malcolm Laing Smith, esq.
Clerk, Mr. Joseph Brown
Chief Constable, Mr. James Hortle

RICHMOND.

Police Magistrate, James Gordon, esq.
Clerk, Mr. William Jarritt
Chief Constable, Mr. Gilbert Robertson

BOTHWELL.

Assistant Police Magistrate, M. Vicary esq 63rd regt
Chief Constable, Mr. A Thomson

GREAT SWAN PORT.

Assistant Police Magistrate, Lieut. R. Lane, 63rd
regt,

Chief Constable, Mr. Adam Amos

GEORGE-TOWN.

Assistant Police Magistrate, Capt. D'Arey

Coroners.

Joseph Hone, esq.
 Josiah Spode, esq.
 Peter Archer Mugrave, esq.
 William Henry Hamilton, esq.
 Thomas Anstey esq.
 James Simpson esq.
 Malcolm Laing Smith, esq.
 Thomas Allen Lascelles, esq.
 James Gordon, esq.
 Richard Lane, esq.
 Frederick Roper, esq.
 Joseph H. Moore, esq.

*Office for Superintendence of
Convicts*

Principal Superintendent, Josiah Spode, esq.
 Clerk, Mr. John Hawthorn
 SUPERINTENDENT of HOUSE of CORRECTION, Hobart-town, William Gunn, esq.
 SUPERINTENDENT of HOUSE of CORRECTION for FEMALES, Mr. Esh Lovell
 Assistant ditto, Mr. Jesse Pullen; Matron Mrs. Lovell; Assistant ditto, Mrs. Pullen
 Superintendent of Convicts, Launceston, James Sinclair, esq.
 Superintendent of House of Correction, Launceston, Mr. William Jones
 Superintendent of House of Correction for Females, Mr. Robert Graves

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, James Scott, R. N.

Assistant Surgeons.

At Launceston, E. W. Owen, esq.

At Hobart-town, James Spence, esq. (detached)

At Pittwater,
 At Hobart town, William Seccombe, esq. (on leave
 of absence)
 At Hobart town, James Bryant, esq.
 At George town, John Smith, esq.
 At Macquarie Harbour, R. Garrett, esq.
 Assistant at Hobart-town, E. P. Bedford, esq.
 Overseer at Colonial Hospital——
 Matron——

District Assistant Surgeons.

At New Norfolk, Robert Officer, esq.
 At Oatlands, John Hudspeth, esq.
 At Campbell-town, Temple Pearson, esq.
 At Bothwell, John F. Sharda d, esq.
 At Norfolk plains, William Paton, esq.
 At Great Swan port, G. F. Storey, M. D.

Marine.

Port Officer and Superintendent of Government
 Vessels, S. Hill, esq. R. N.
 Sail-maker, Mr. David Ramsay
 Master of His Majesty's colonial brig Prince Leopold
 Mr. William Kinghorn
 Master of ditto Derwent. Mr. Charles Taw
 Master of ditto Tamar, Mr. W. Bateman.

Launceston.

Civil Commandant, Edward Abbott, esq.
 Port Officer and Harbour Master at Port Dalrym-
 ple, John Welsh, esq.

Macquarie Harbour.

Commandant, Captain Briggs, 63d. regt.
 Assistant Engineer
 Wesleyan Missionary, Rev. W. Schofield
 Superintendent, Mr. Richard Ray

Pilot, Mr. George Bowhill
 Shipwright, Mr. James Hoy
 Commandant's Clerk, Mr. John Douglas.

Maria Island.

Commandant, Thomas Daunt Lord, esq.

Town Adjutant.

Lieut. Aubin, 63d regiment

Barrack Sergeant, Mr. Peter Pringle

Wesleyan Mission.

At Hobart-town, Rev. Ben. Carvosso

At Macquarie Harbour, Rev. W. Schofield

At Launceston, ———

Establishment

On Bruné island, for effecting an intercourse with the aborigines.

Superintendent—Mr. G. A. Robinson

Standing Committee for the care of the captured natives, and for considering and suggesting measures of conciliation.

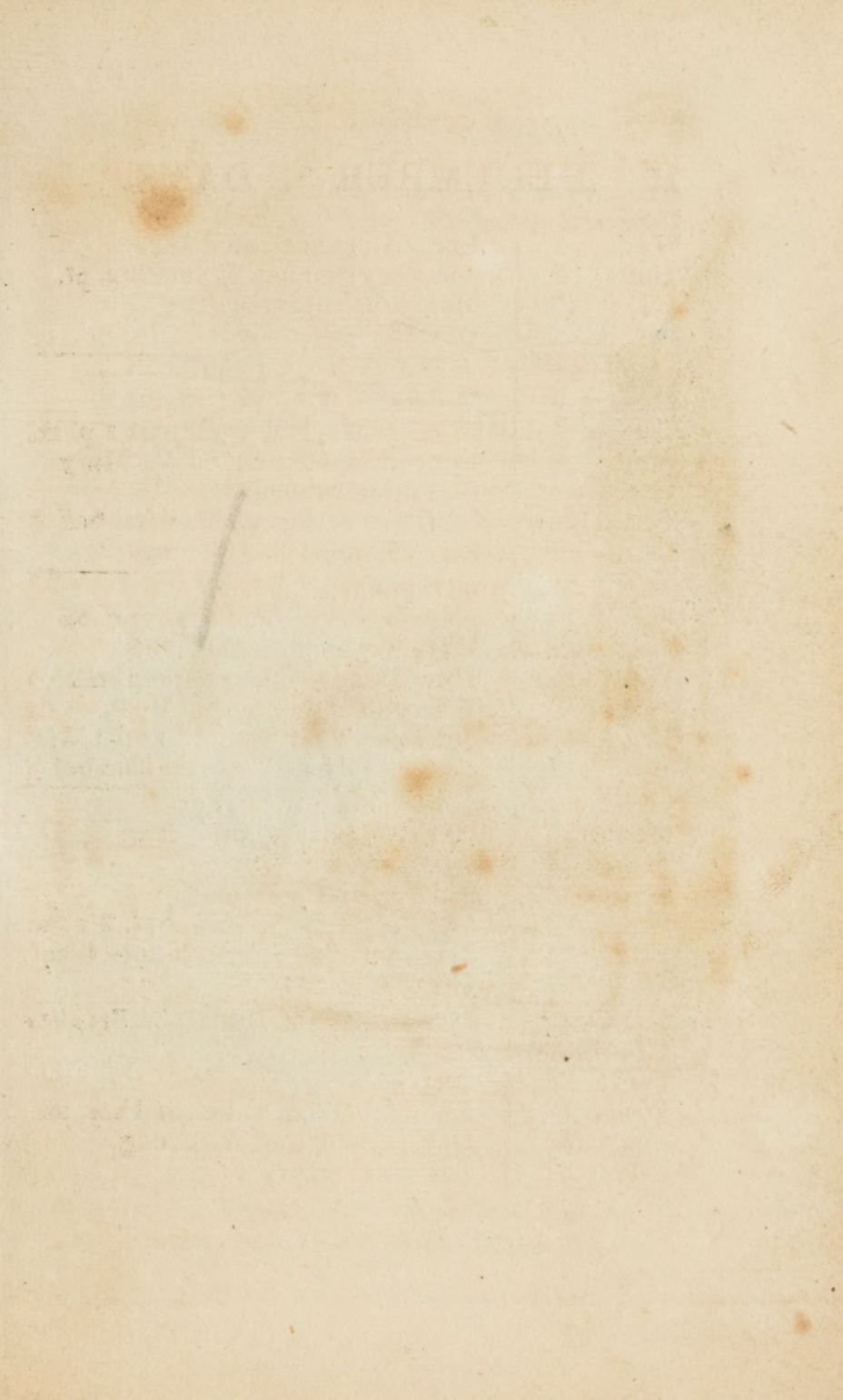
The Colonial Treasurer.

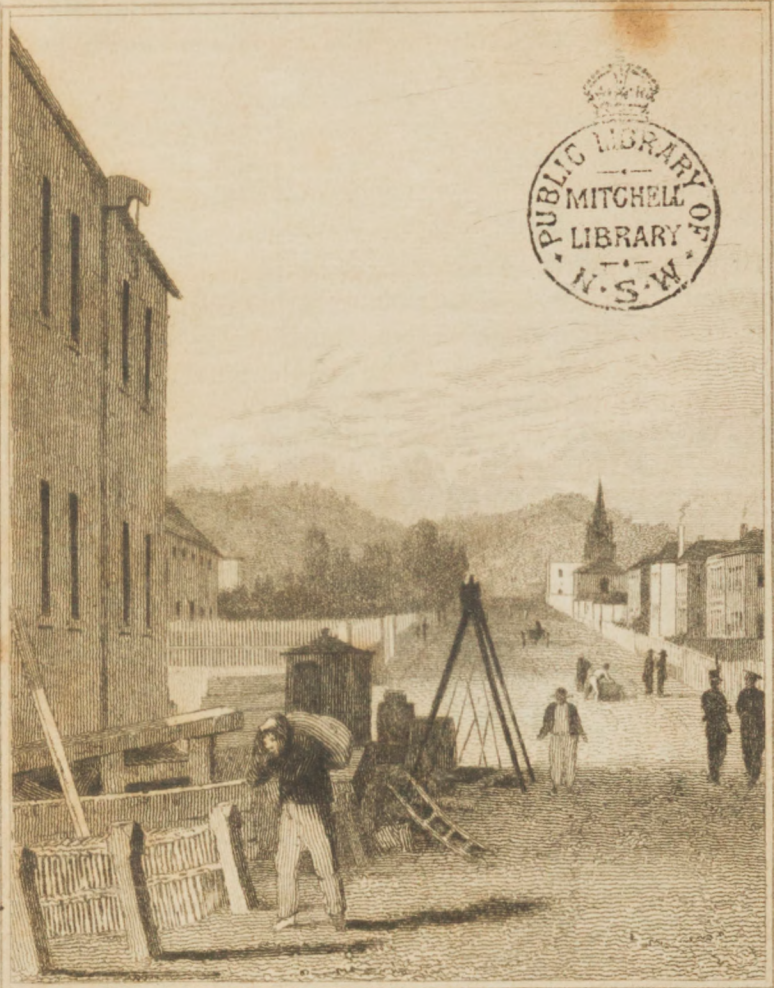
The Chief Police Magistrate,

The Colonial Surgeon,

The Post Officer,

And the Rev. Messrs. Bedford and Norman.





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MACQUARIE STREET HOBART TOWN

DESCRIPTIVE ITINERARY

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.



*Hic labor : hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum
Quàm sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem.*

HOBART-TOWN.—The stranger, as he sails up the Derwent, which is perfectly safe for shipping, will observe on each side, several cultivated spots of small extent, appearing among the trees. Having cast anchor in the Harbour, which is called Sullivan's cove, close to the town, Mulgrave battery, with the residence of the Port officer, at the water's edge, appears to the left, and Mount Nelson in the distance. Bordering, also, on the water, is Cottage green, the residence of the Rev. R. Knopwood, the first chaplain of the colony; also, the villas of Mr. Read and Mr. Moodie, and the Burying ground; also, on a fine commanding eminence, the Military barracks. Directly in front of the harbour is Government house, with pleasure grounds pleasantly sloping down to the water's edge. The public landing place is on a small pier or jetty, on what was formerly called Hunter's island, but now connected with the main land by a long stone causeway. Here the principal merchants of the town have erected several spacious and substantial warehouses, among which may be mentioned, the very extensive stores of the Leith Australian Company, at present let to Government as an Ordnance store. On the right is the Town rivulet, and beyond it, on a promontory, called Macquarie point, the Engineer's stores, or Lumber yard, where the blacksmiths, carpenters, and other mechanics in the employment of Government are al-

ways at work. On this point the troops are reviewed on field days, and some of the inhabitants of the town occasionally recreate themselves at the game of cricket and other out-door amusements. A pleasant walk conducts up the bank of the river to the Government garden, which, during last year, has undergone much improvement, and been considerably extended under the superintendence of Mr. Davidson. A hot-house and green-houses are now in progress, and many new plants and useful exotics have been added since our last publication. Near it is the site of the intended new Government house. The first street the traveller enters, after leaving the Wharf, is Macquarie-street, in which are situated the Government-house, the Commissariat stores, the Court-house, the Gaol, St. David's church, the Guard-house, and many of the principal public offices.



(ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.)

St. David's church has now been built about ten years, and about two years ago it underwent a rears-

plete repair, being neatly covered with stucco, and the grounds round it tastefully laid out, while the interior was wholly remodelled into single pews. The pulpit is a handsome piece of workmanship, made of the timber called lightwood, a species of wood peculiar to the island. In 1824, a very good and full toned organ was erected, chiefly at the expense of subscribers, inhabitants of the town. A handsome large clock with two faces is now about to be erected, instead of the one hitherto in use. Service is performed in this church 4 times on Sundays—in the morning at 9, chiefly for the benefit of such of the prisoner class as are in private service with families in the town, or who hold the indulgence of a ticket of leave—at 11 for the inhabitants of the town, when the military in garrison march to divine service from the Barracks with the band playing—at 4 in the afternoon, and again at 6 in the evening. The crowded and most respectable congregation of this church, and the exemplary manner in which public worship is conducted, especially at the forenoon service, must agreeably surprise the stranger who after a voyage of four or 5 months lands in this remote, and till within a few years, wholly uncultivated region. The church-wardens contemplate improving the galleries, so as to accommodate a larger number, the Government having lately removed the prisoners in the public works, who used to occupy them, to the Barracks, where they have also the privilege of hearing public worship. The Presbyterian and the Wesleyan chapel, both in Melville-street, (besides the Roman Catholic) are also neat buildings, and do credit to the town, not only as respectable structures, but also from the regular and orderly manner in which they are attended by their numerous congregations. In front of Government house, and at right angles to

Macquarie-street, is Elizabeth-street. It conducts to the main road which leads to the interior, and in it, and Liverpool-street, are some of the first shops in the town. The other streets branching from these, are rapidly vying with them in importance, and contain many respectable buildings. The ground on which the town is built is of unequal surface, the rivulet running through the centre. It already extends over seven hills (as many as ancient Rome), and covers upwards of a square mile. There are several flour mills on the banks of the rivulet. A romantic walk leads up the left bank to the foot of Mount Wellington, passing the Female Orphan school, Mr. Hackett's distillery, Dynnyrne, formerly erected as a distillery, but recently rebuilt as a suburban residence by the present proprietor, Mr. R. L. Murray, Mr. Hodgson's tannery, the new Female penitentiary, & the Saw mills of Messrs. Macintosh & Degraives, and Mr. Stokell, near which is the rocky fall called the Cascade. From Elizabeth-street, the buildings extend nearly a mile on the main road to the interior, the furthest of which are the villa of Mr. T. Y. Lowes, that of Mrs. McTavish, the handsome architectural structure of Dr. Scott, and the elegant cottage of Mr. Emmett, on this side of which, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile out of town, nearly opposite the Dallas Arms inn, kept by Mr. Morris, is Mr. Shoobridge's hop garden, called Providence valley.

NEW TOWN and GLENARCHY.—On leaving Hobart-town, Mount Wellington being 4 miles to the left, at the distance of 2 miles, a small road turns off on the right hand to the lower part of New-town. The first house of any note which the traveller meets with is, on crossing the bridge over the New-town rivulet, Mr. Fisher's public house, called the Rose. Lower down on the rivulet, is Mr. Gatehouse's brewery, the country

houses of Messrs. Beamont, Fletcher, Bankier, and Hone, and on the opposite side, that of Captain Bell, as also the residence of Captain Swanton. On the left, about a mile from the road, is Roseway lodge, the present residence of the Colonial Treasurer, and near it is the King's male Orphan school, formerly Major de Gillhern's distillery, and subsequently Messrs. Hume and Peet's extract of bark manufactory. Opposite the four mile stone on the right, are the country houses of Messrs. Gellibrand, and Bryant. Half a mile farther is O'Brian's bridge, over the beautiful little stream of Humphrey's rivulet, which separates the districts of Argyle and Glenarchy. About a mile in the woods, on the left, is Tolosa, the property of G. Hull, Esq. At the seventh mile stone, is the Green man, kept by Mr. Bird, and at the eighth is Abbotsfield, a point of land stretching a mile into the Derwent, towards Mount Direction. A quarter of a mile farther is Roseneath ferry, on the road to Launceston, where Mr. Austin keeps an inn, with an excellent garden for the accommodation of visitors.

OLDBEACH.—The ferry is little more than a quarter of a mile across. It has been in contemplation to build a bridge near this place, in order to obviate the danger and delay of crossing sheep and cattle, &c. when the wind is high, and from the facilities afforded by the modern discovery of the chain bridge and other inventions, which render such an undertaking more practicable, and tend materially to lessen the expense, it is expected, that before the close of this year a considerable progress will be made in its erection. On arriving on the opposite bank, the Star and Garter inn, kept by Mr. John Hays, presents itself. On

leaving the ferry, a by-road turns off on the right to the farms of Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. D. Reynolds, where a wind-mill for grinding corn is now erecting. The same road conducts also to Geils'-town and Risdon. Colonel Geils, at that time Commandant of the territory, but now in Scotland, built the first farm-house in the colony at this place, about the year 1810. Proceeding on the main road to Launceston, at the eleventh mile stone is the farm and seat of Mr. Gage, J. P. Half a mile farther is the farm of Mr. Ibbott, who keeps the Three Archers inn for the accommodation of travellers. The road then becomes very hilly until we reach Mr. Whitehead's excellent corn farm, about the fifteenth mile stone, when a branch road joins it, coming from Cove point ferry, which is about two miles above Mr. Austin's, and where there is an inn called the Wheatsheaf, kept by Mr. Howell. This branch road crosses the Jordan, at the head of the salt water, about a mile from its junction with the Derwent, where there is a bridge and farm-house belonging to Mr. E. Lord, formerly the property of Mr. Ingle, who after realizing a fortune in the colony returned to enjoy it in England.

BRIGHTON.—At the distance of sixteen miles from Hobart-town, is the town of Brighton. Here there are erected a King's store, a Government cottage, barracks, gaol, and several private cottages, on the lines of the streets already laid out. The original name of the tract of country on which Brighton is now building, was 'Stony Plains.' Two thousand acres of these plains are allotted to the town. This is a military station, at which there is an officer, with a detachment of about 20 troops.

TEA TREE BRUSH.—On the right is a branch road leading to the Coal river, passing through the Tea-tree-brush. The first house we come to on this road is that of Mr. Elliott, after which are those of Messrs. Evans and Cassidy. Mr. Elliott has formed a small but very interesting collection of petrifications, found chiefly on the plains adjacent to his land. In some, the different species of wood of which they were formerly composed, are plainly discernible. Higher up are the farms of Mr. Griffith and Mrs. Smith. Proceeding on the road, after passing some small farms, we arrive at Mr. Wilkinson's. Soon after which this road joins the Coal river road from Richmond through Jerusalem to Jericho.

BLACK BRUSH.—On the left of Brighton is the district called the Black brush, watered by the river Jordan, on the banks of which are a great many small farms, in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the earliest districts, being chiefly settled by individuals of the Royal marines, the first garrison stationed here. From this the road leads up the Jordan to a settlement called

THE BROADMARSH—At which is the farm of Mr. Murdoch, J. P. and a little beyond that, the road, as being passable for a wheeled carriage, terminates.

BAGDAD.—After leaving Brighton, the traveller enters on the rich and fertile district of Bagdad, extending for about eight miles to the bottom of Constitution-hill. The road is nearly on a level all the way, except about half up the vale, where it passes over a small rise called the Cornelian hill, from the number of cornelian stones found upon it, some of which appear worthy of the labour of the lapidary. At eighteen miles from Hobart-town,

is the Crown inn, kept by Mr. Brown. Half a mile farther, on the right hand, is the excellent corn farm of Mr. Kimberly. Not less than 250 acres of this farm are of the finest marsh land. On the the left hand, on a gentle eminence commanding a fine view of his farm, Mr. Kimberley has commenced building a residence of beautiful cut free stone, found near the spot, which, when completed, will be exceeded by very few in Van Diemen's land. He has already finished a capital stone house for his servants. Mr. Lackey's farm adjoins Mr. Kimberley's, and like it extends across the valley, being bounded by the range of hills on each extremity. Three hundred acres of this estate, of which a large portion is of the finest quality, with a spacious and permanently erected hut, and one of the largest barns in the colony, were purchased about three years since from Mr. Evans, the late Surveyor General, for £500. The present proprietor is building a large water corn mill, which will be capable of storing several 1000 bushels of wheat. The road then passes a great number of small farms, the principal of which, is that of Mr. John Espie, kept in exemplary order and neatness. At the foot of Constitution-hill, and at the 24th mile stone, in a romantic situation, is the Swan Inn, kept by Mr. Butcher. The cultivated part of this beautiful valley is about two miles broad, beyond which, it is bounded on each side by ranges of lofty hills, thickly wooded.

CONSTITUTION-HILL.—After having reinforced himself at the Swan Inn, the traveller will be able to mount Constitution-hill, over which the road continues to ascend for about a mile and a half. This hill is chiefly occupied in pasturage. There

are however, some cultivated farms near its summit, and on the farther side. The small stream which waters the vale of Bagdad, known by the name of the "Bagdad Creek," takes its rise about two miles to the eastward of this hill. Near its source it is precipitated down a perpendicular fall of at least 70 feet, which in rainy weather presents the pleasing prospect of the descent of a considerable body of water. Near the water fall is a remarkable high stony eminence, called the "Barren Rock." In descending the north side of Constitution-hill, there are two lofty sugar loaf hills, one on each hand, which may be seen from Hobart-town.

GREEN PONDS.—The ascent and descent of Constitution-hill, extend three miles, and at the bottom we enter the valley of the Green-ponds, a populous, thriving settlement. There is a small village with a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker, carpenter, and other useful members of the community. These are, in the parish of Huntingdon. On crossing the small rivulet which waters the valley, and from which the valley receives its name, we enter Dysart parish, where a neat little church on the right of the road is now finished, chiefly at the expense of the inhabitants. Mr. Gorringe, who is the lecturer and catechist of the district, reads prayers here and at Bagdad on alternate Sundays. On the right hand, among many others, may be mentioned the farms of Mr. Ashton, Mr. Pool, and Mr. Joseph Johnson, and on the left, the fine farms, in a high state of cultivation belonging to the Messrs. Franks. Mr Ashton was the first person who took a grant of land in the settlement of Green ponds, and is Chief Constable of the district. About the

year 1820, before any inns were built on the road, travellers, generally, found a hospitable reception at his neat little cottage, a feature of hospitality, characteristic of settlers in the remote and less peopled parts of Van Diemen's land, until the progress of colonization gradually supplies the wants of society. At the 29th. mile stone, is Mrs. Ransom's inn, a comfortable two-story brick building, with good accommodation, called the Royal Oak inn.

CROSS-MARSH.—After leaving Mrs. Ransom's, the road extends for some miles over a level sandy tract of country. Close to the inn is the Cross-marsh market-place, on the left hand side of the road, conveniently and substantially fenced in for the reception of cattle and sheep. A respectable and increasing market is here held quarterly, which from the short time since it was commenced, promises to be highly useful in the colony. This market originated with a party of gentlemen who met at the hospitable board of the late Mr. Myles Paterson on the Shannon, after an inquest held at the Hermitage upon the body of Scott, a shepherd, killed near that place by the black natives, in November 1827. The market has been lately removed to the present scite for the greater convenience of those who resort to it. It was formerly a mile from the inn. Near this inn also, a road turns off on the right hand, through the romantic ravine known by the name of the Serpentine valley, with sandstone rocks overhanging on each side. It rejoins the main road about the 37th mile, and saves above a mile in distance, though not yet made passable for carriages. At 31½ miles from Hobart-town, is the branch road to the Clyde. Here the road again touches the

river Jordan, on the banks of which is situated, the fine farm of Mount Vernon, so called in memory of General Washington's estate on the river Potomac, United States. A very elegant, commodious, well-built cottage has been erected on it, the residence of Mr. George Kemp. Mount Vernon is situated on the right or left bank of the Jordan, in the parish of Beaufort. Below this about two miles, the river Jordan takes its course between two steep hills, and enters the narrow but remarkably fertile valley, known by the name of the "Hunting Ground." Near it, are the valuable farms of Mr. George Espie, and Mr. Bent, also on the banks of the Jordan. The road then passes through a pastoral district of fine thinly wooded downs, principally adapted for sheep grazing. To the eastward of the road, is the farm of Mr. Cobb of Sydney, and Mr. Curr of Cape Grim owns the land on each side of the road after passing Mr. Bent's farm.

LOVELY BANKS.—We then arrive at the Lovely banks, 26 miles from town, where there is a good inn kept by Mr. Guest, and where the traveller is sure to find good oats for his horse. Lovely banks is in Winterton parish, which is divided from Somerset by the main road. About a mile to the left of the inn is the sheep-walk of Mr. Bisdee. His sheep are among the fattest and largest, as well as the best woolled, considering the carcass in the colony, the fleeces rapidly improving. Mr. Bisdee is one of the few who have as yet made good malt liquour on their own farms. He grows the grain, malts it, and brews it on the spot. The fortieth mile-stone stands on the top of Spring hill, which affords good grazing ground, but is otherwise uncultivated. It is part of a high range of hills stretching across from the Jordan towards the east.

JERICHO.—The first house seen after descending the hill is Dr. Desailly's, in Somerset parish, on the right of the road, half a mile beyond which, and at the 42nd. mile stone, the road crosses the Jordan by a wooden bridge of two arches, on the further side of which is Mr. P. Harrison's excellent new inn, situate in Bath parish. Directly in front of it stands Northumbria, the extensive and well cultivated farm of Mr. Gregson, close to which is Sand hill, in Spring hill parish, belonging to Mr. James Bryant, where Viscount is kept, a beautiful high bred race horse imported from England. Farther down the stream is the stock run of Mr. Jones. In following up the river to the right, at the distance of a mile from the inn, we arrive at the residence of the Assistant Surgeon of the district, Dr. Hudspeth, when we enter York parish. Half a mile farther up the river is Mr. Watt's excellent mill, called Bath mill, for grinding corn, driven by water from the river. Three miles beyond is the source of the Jordan. It takes its rise from a large lagoon overgrown with rushes, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circumference. It used to be called Lemon's lagoon, from a noted bush anger who haunted the neighbourhood. On the borders of this lagoon Mrs. Gough and child, and Ann Geary were lately killed by the blacks. Here also Mr. Meredith of Oyster bay keeps a numerous herd of horned cattle. Dr. Hudspeth is the largest landed proprietor in the vale of Jericho, having 3,500 acres of land. Jericho, properly so called, is a hamlet, consisting of eight farms, viz: those of Dr. Desailly, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gregson, Dr. Hudspeth, Mr. Watts, Mr. Pike and Mr. Cogle. Jericho consists of these grants and no more. Proceeding on the road, about a mile from the inn, we arrive at the beautiful circular plain called the Fourteen tree plain, so named

from fourteen gum trees growing in a clump in the centre. On the right of this plain, and in sight of the road is the farm of Mr. Pike, the Lecturer and Catechist of the district. Round the outer edge of the plain Mr. Gregson has run a plough furrow as a racecourse, for which it is admirably adapted. Halfway between Jericho and Oatlands is Lemon springs, contiguous to which is a small peaked hill where the bushranger of that name used to lie in ambush and make his attacks on the passengers. Formerly there was a Government store here, with a party of prisoners working on the roads, all which is now removed to—

OATLANDS,—at the distance of 50 miles from Hobart town. This township is situated on the borders of a fine lagoon, now called Lake Frederick. It is about four miles round, with a small island in the centre, but the water, although deep, is overgrown with rushes, giving it the appearance of a verdant plain. On its banks, and near the outlet at the northern end is the village of Oatlands, which was marked out as a township, together with Perth, Campbell town and Brighton by General Macquarie in May 1821, when his Excellency paid a visit to these places. Several cottages are already erected, and also an excellent soldiers' barrack and officers' quarters, built by the Royal Staff Corps, and a church and gaol are in progress. Mr. Anstey is the Police Magistrate of this district. His residence, called Anstey Barton, is situated about three miles to the west of the township. Near it are the stock farms of Mr. Mackersy, Mr. Weeding and Mr. Salmon, The farm of Wallace, formerly belonging to Mr. Mackersy, but now the property of Mr. Anstey, is in Dulverton parish. Five miles to the west, and also in Dulverton parish, is

Michael Howe's marsh, once the resort of that desperado, and where he resided many months with the native girl "Black Mary," whom he afterwards shot. This marsh, consisting of about 600 acres of alluvial soil of unequalled fertility, is now the property of Mr. Anstey, by purchase from the Crown. To the east of Oatlands is a branch road leading to a large extent of open country called the Eastern marshes and Blue hills. The distance is too great from the market of Hobart town to admit of this fine tract being occupied in any other manner than as grazing ground. The principal stock huts are those belonging to Mr. David Lord, Mr. Bisdee, Mr. Loane, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Earle.

YORK PLAINS.—From Oatlands the traveller has the choice of two roads to Launceston, viz: one, the new road through Albany vale to St. Peter's pass, and the other, the original road to the right, which we give first. For two miles beyond the township of Oatlands the road is very hilly, this being the dividing range between Hobart town and Launceston, within the distance of half a mile, the waters running north and south from the same hill. A few miles to the right are also the sources of the streams which fall into the eastern sea at Oyster bay. At two miles distant from Oatlands we enter that beautiful tract of country in Brisbane parish called York plains, and for the next two miles the road is delightful. The land is thinly wooded, and presents to the eye picturesque groups of trees in the midst of verdant lawns. The hills also, which bound the prospect, are deserving of notice, and add to the interest of the landscape, consisting generally of conical shaped mounts, covered with grass to the summit. The principal one is called the Handsome sugar loaf. At the bottom of the hill is the grazing farm of Mr. Murdoch. At the north-

ern end of the plain the traveller arrives at the inn kept by Mr. B. Nokes.

SORELL SPRINGS.—Fifty-eight miles from Hobart-town is situated the White Hart, kept by Mr. Presnell, one of the oldest inns between Hobart-town and Launceston. This place is in the parish of Cornwallis, and was originally, (previous to 1821) known by the name of "Tin dish holes." It is still best known by that appellation among the stock-keepers in the neighbourhood. At this house the Post office messengers from the southern and northern ends of the island meet and exchange despatches, it being considered the most convenient and central point. Two miles beyond Presnell's inn the road turns suddenly to the right, down a steep declivity, and the traveller all at once enters on Salt pan plains. Here he will enjoy one of the most magnificent views which the island affords. The eye ranges many miles over a beautiful tract of level country, bounded in the distance, [about 40 miles] by romantic ranges of towering hills and mountains, among the most striking and lofty of which is Ben Lomond directly in front. The road continues nearly on a level through a rich grazing country, all the way from this to Launceston.

SALT PAN PLAINS.—This plain extends over an expanse of about ten or twelve miles in diameter. On descending the above-mentioned declivity we immediately cross a small stream known by the name of Anti's ponds, so called by Governor Macquarie in memory of Major Antill, of the 48th Regiment. On the right is the very extensive grazing farm of Mr. Kimberley. Almost in the centre of the plain, and at the 65 mile post on the Blackman's river, is the scite of the new township of Tunbridge. Across the stream, is a bridge or platform of 5 or 6 arches. Formerly the native blacks had been very troublesome in this neighbourhood, as the traveller will remark by

the melancholy appearance of some graves at the end of the bridge of the unfortunate herdsmen who had been murdered by them. The two salt pans which give the name to this plain, are at the distance of about four miles to the east of the township. The larger contains 40 acres, and the smaller, and best of the two, about 20 acres. They are about a mile distant from each other from north to south. In winter they are filled with rain water, which is dried up in summer, when they become covered with a crust of excellent salt, fit for any culinary purpose, presenting a surface as white as snow, from a quarter to about half an inch thick. Several tons are annually collected for the use of the neighbourhood, and when summer rains happen to be succeeded by a few days of hot weather, sufficiently powerful to evaporate the water, the salt is renewed; but the first or spring gathering is always the best. There are besides these several others smaller and of less note, scattered in different parts of the plains. This is one of the finest pastoral districts in the colony. Among the chief farms, is that of Mr. Kermode, named Mona Vale, situated in the angle formed by the junction of the Blackman and Macquarie rivers, and near the peaked hill called Grime's sugar loaf. Near it also, and in sight of the road, is a curious hill called the Don's battery, naturally formed like a rampart, where the late Mr. Morris of Cove point, defended himself against a large body of blacks, in one of the earlier periods of the colony. Adjoining this are the valuable sheep walks of Mr. M'Lachlan and Mr. Wilson, in Gibb's parish. Good grazing farms extend several miles to the east of the salt pans, among which we may enumerate those of Mr. Robert Davidson, Mr. James Robertson, and on the Macquarie, those of Mr. Scott, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Dudgeon, the last





Engr. by T. Dick.

ROSS BRIDGE.

M. D. 1840



being near a remarkable hill on the bank of the Macquarie river, called Maloney's sugar loaf. Beyond this the country in that direction is wild and stony, consisting of steep hills thickly wooded. The soil of the Salt pan plain is light, being better adapted for grazing than cultivation. The grass is impregnated with the salt quality of the soil, and has the property of keeping the sheep healthy and fat, free from scab, a disease incidental to large flocks in other parts of the island.

Ross.—At the distance of 74 miles from Hobart-town is the township of Ross, close by the bridge over the Macquarie river. The annual Races are held on the west bank, while the Market takes place on the east of the Macquarie river. There is a good inn here kept by Mr. O'Connor. Before entering Ross, the traveller passes, on the right hand, the farms of Mr. Parramore and Mr. Horton. About a mile on the farther side of the bridge, the Government has an agricultural establishment, besides keeping a large herd of cattle, the whole being under the charge of Lieutenant Skardon, R. N. About thirty thousand acres, mostly fit for the plough, are at present in the hands of Government, for the purposes of the establishment. At the township, besides the inn, is erected a Government cottage, the residence of a military officer, stationed here with a detachment of troops. On the right of the view is seen Benlomond, one of the most striking objects in the island; in front is Macquarie river, with the Man of Ross inn, kept by Mr. O'Connor, and the western range of hills in the distance, and to the left, on the opposite bank of the river, the Salt pan plains. The Government cottage and other useful buildings, as well as many others now in progress in this populous and highly important agricultural district, are not seen in the drawing.

Here it will be proper to describe the branch road which leads down the Macquarie to Lincoln, before proceeding further on the main road to Launceston.

LINCOLN.—This branch road leads down the western bank of the Macquarie. The first farm the traveller meets with, after proceeding about two miles, is that of Mr. Eagle, opposite to it on the other side of the river is Eppendorff, the property of Mr. Horne, J. P. Lower down, the road passes the farms of Mr. Hugh Robertson, and Mr. Foster, and on the other bank of the river, the farm of Mr. David Murray. About 9 miles from Ross, the Elizabeth river joins the Macquarie, flowing from the east. Near this junction, on the right bank of the Elizabeth river, about three miles from Campbelltown, the traveller arrives at the farm of Rosedale, the property of Mr. Leake, who was one of the original importers of Saxon sheep. The house, which is an elegant stone building, stands on a beautiful eminence, overlooking enclosures of rich meadow and corn. About a mile and a half further down, is that of Mr. Claudius Thomson, contiguous to the road. The river beyond this has very little fall, being bordered on each side with beautiful level plains, extending as far as the township of Lincoln about 20 miles from Ross, and interspersed all the way with numerous farms and cottages on each side of the river. On the east bank may be mentioned those of Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Buist, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. George Taylor, and adjoining the township of Lincoln, on the banks of a large rushy lagoon those of Mr. Alston, and Mr. George Stewart. On the western bank, are the farms of Mr. Hugh Murray, Mr. R. Young, Mr. Allison, Greenhill, the farm of Mr. James Mackersey, late that of Mr. James Reid, and the farm of Mr. Bayles, the last of whom has an ex-

tensive garden, in which is a valuable nursery of English forest trees. Generally speaking, the whole of this district is admirably adapted to the growth of fine wool. The farms on the banks of the Macquarie and Elizabeth rivers, are covered with a very sweet, though in some places scanty, herbage. The soil is dry, but not arid, the heaviest rains passing through the substratum, which is usually gravelly. The marsh lands are as rich as any in the country, but from the absence of the stiff clay, which elsewhere much abounds, are far more easily worked, being on the contrary light, and friable from the large quantity of sand contained in them. Sheep husbandry has been much attended to in this quarter, and the Hobart-town butchers have long prized the Macquarie wethers. A great portion of the land has already been reduced under the plough, and the exertions of Mr. John Macleod, and some others, satisfactorily show how profitably the "improved agriculture" may be introduced into Van Diemen's land. That gentleman attempted the drill husbandry last year, with considerable success, and he, and Dr. Turnbull, were the first to cultivate turnips on a large scale. Dr. Pearson has shewn what can be done with mangel wurzel, and has found its effects in fattening pork almost equal to those of grain. The country near the Macquarie, is of a very romantic and picturesque description, little clumps of wattle trees studding the extensive plains, remind the traveller of Knole, Wimbledon, and other parks round gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of London. On the east bank of the river, a few miles below its junction with the Elizabeth, a manse is now erecting for the Presbyterian clergyman of this district, the Reverend John Mackersy. From the great experience this gentleman had in Scotland, as assistant to his father in attend-

ing the education of a select number of young gentlemen, the colony, it is anticipated, will obtain a valuable coadjutor to the excellent institutions already established in the laborious field of education, as it is his intention to admit a few pupils as boarders, for which the situation is admirably adapted. Mr. Mackersey preached his first sermon on the first of March 1829, in the glebe, under a wide spreading wattle tree. The seats were placed round the tree in the shade, and the whole ceremony had a most imposing, and we trust salutary effect. The church is not yet finished.

CAMPBELL-TOWN.—One mile after leaving Ross, and on the right of the road, is the farm of Mr. Horne, a resident Magistrate. From this to Campbell-town, no houses or cottages present themselves to the eye; the country being level and wholly occupied in pasturage. Half-way to Campbell-town, on the left of the road, is a sugar loaf round hill, called Mount Augustus. The farms extending three miles back from the Macquarie and Elizabeth rivers, meet each other, so that the land is wholly taken up. The road then crosses the Elizabeth river at the distance of 82 miles from Hobart-town, over a bridge or causeway extending about 200 yards. Close to the north end is the township, in which are already erected, a gaol, court-house, and several cottages of mechanics and others. It is also the residence of Mr. Simpson, the Police Magistrate of the district. Here likewise is stationed a small detachment of troops. In this neighbourhood are many superior farms on the banks of the Elizabeth. Following the stream down its course, about a mile from the bridge, on the northern side, are the farms of Mr. Walter Davidson, and the farm and mercantile stores of Mr. John M'Leod, and on the southern bank, immediately opposite, is the residence

ST. PAUL'S & BREAK O'DAY PLAINS. 37

of Mr. Briggs, called Merton Vale. The vale of the Elizabeth river extends about five miles above the bridge, in which distance are many beautiful farms. In following up the stream on the right, are the extensive farms of Mr. Jellicoe and Lieutenant Hill, J.P. On the left bank are those of Mr. Walter Davidson, Mr. W. Hill, Dr. Pearson, and Mr. Hezekiah Harrison. Beyond this is a range of lofty hills, known by the name of the Eastern tier, covered with fine timber, of great advantage to the neighbouring settlers. The river takes its rise among these hills, from which it falls between very steep and rocky banks, and the land beyond the farms already mentioned, becomes useless for any agricultural purpose. At Campbell-town, the traveller will meet with seasonable refreshment from the hospitable attentions of Mr. Hill, who keeps the Campbell-town inn. Proceeding on the road from Campbell-town, through a beautiful grazing country, at the distance of 7 miles, we pass on a rising ground to the left, the residence of Mr. R. Willis, J. P. called Wanstead park. Here the elegant blood imported horse "Peter Fin" was stationed, until October 1829, when he was sent to Hobart-town, and shipped for Sydney. For ten miles farther, the road passes through a heavily timbered sandy tract of land, called Epping Forest. There are several small lagoons in it, on one of which, by the road, is the farm of Mr. Evan Henry Thomas, and on another, a little beyond, that of Mr. Thomas Diprose, both on the left of the road. Before we proceed further on the road to Launceston, it will be proper to describe the branch road from Campbell-town to—

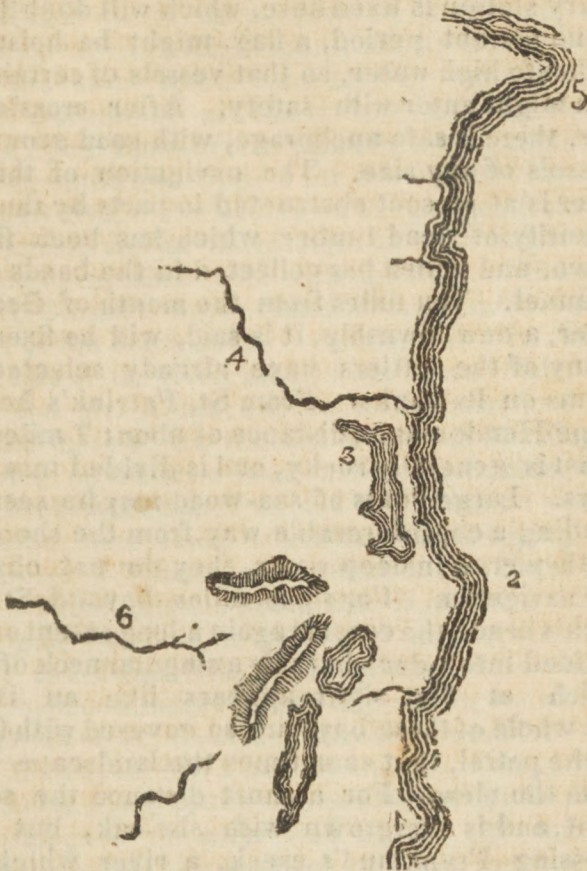
ST. PAUL'S and BREAK O'DAY PLAINS.—Leaving Campbell-town, the traveller proceeds on the main road to Launceston, for about a mile, when

it branches off to the right, passing through the eastern end of Epping Forest. At ten miles from Campbell-town, the road touches the South Esk river at its most southern bend, and afterwards continues up the south bank. Five miles farther, is a stock farm belonging to Mr. Thomas Archer, and two miles beyond, is that of Mr. Kearney. Opposite this place, a stream joins the South Esk from the north, flowing from Benlomond, (distant about 12 miles) which waters the fine tract of country called Buffalo plain. Here are situated the farms of Mr. Bonney, and Mr. Batman. At seventeen miles distant from Campbell-town, and about half a mile on the left of the road, is the junction of the St. Paul's with the South Esk river. Near it are the farms and residences of Major and Captain Gray, and also of Mr. John Smith. Major Gray has here commenced very extensive improvements. The land, however, lies high, and is consequently subject to extremes of heat and cold, in some measure prejudicial to the labours of the garden. Before crossing the St. Paul's river, is the farm of Mr. Hepburn, situated about 7 miles up from its junction with the South Esk. Opposite this farm, is that of Mr. Crowie. A bridle road leads from this point to Mr. Meredith's at Oyster-bay, a distance of about thirty miles towards the south-east. After crossing the St. Paul's river, the road still follows the course of the South Esk on its southern side, through a fine grazing district. It passes at 21 miles from Campbell-town, the stock run of Mr. Gilligan, at 24 we arrive at that of Mr. D. Reynolds, and at 27 miles we reach Tullochgorum, belonging to Mr. James Grant. The marsh all along the course of the river, is upwards of two miles in width, and

is composed of a strong alluvial soil, producing fine pasture for cattle, and were it protected from the effects of sudden floods, would be well suited for cultivation. The road here winds round the base of a steep hill, called Vinegar hill. Three miles farther, is the scite of the intended town of Fingal. A mile beyond this, a distance of 113 miles from Hobart-town, is the extensive grazing farm and residence of Mr. Talbot, at the junction of the Break o' Day river with St. Paul's. We cannot refrain from mentioning here, the laudable exertions of both Mr. James Grant and Mr. Talbot in the improvement of wool, each sending large quantities annually of their own growth to the London market, of such a quality as to command very remunerating, and notwithstanding the late depression increasing prices. Above this, the country is chiefly occupied as grazing land, by Mr. Kimberley and Mr. Stanfield. On each side of Mr. Talbot's, there is a fine tract of country; that to the north, on the banks of the South Esk, extends for several miles, and that to the east is also a fine tract of grazing land, called Break o' Day plains, and extends for many miles on each bank of the Break o' Day river, (a fine stream of water) until it reaches within 10 miles of the eastern sea, from which it is divided by a lofty range of hills, near Saint Patrick's head. About eight miles from Mr. Talbot's, continuing along the banks of the same stream, the traveller passes the farms of Mr. Legge, Mr. Stubbs, and Mr. Betts, which being but lately granted have as yet undergone but little improvement. This terminates the part of the country known as the Break o' Day plains. The land in general lies upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

FRANKLAND'S LAGOON and GEORGE'S RIVER.
The traveller has now only marked trees to guide him along a thick, scrubby road, which is as yet impassable for carriages. There are two paths to proceed by, the one over a hill, on the further side of which there is a rapid descent from a height at least of 2000 feet—the other is more gradual and gentle in its descent, but is rough and stony. For about eight miles, it leads through a dreary country, when the wide prospect of the sea bursts upon the view. The waves rolling from the east, are seen breaking on an extensive beach of about 18 miles, and an extensive lagoon, called Frankland's lagoon, so named after the Surveyor General of the island, is seen stretching along from Cape Henderson to a river about 5 miles distant, called the Borthwick. At the head of this lagoon, which is cut off from the sea by a low narrow neck of sand, and about a mile from the coast, is the farm of Dr. Henderson, lately settled, called Huckamabad. There is at this place good anchorage, but the vessels are exposed to the easterly winds, and when these prevail, they must either keep out to sea or take shelter in George's river. The beach is composed of hard sand, which will form an excellent road to George's river, as soon as a bridge can be constructed across the Borthwick, which has three feet water on the bar at low water, and fifteen at high water, and when a road is made between the Break o'Day river and Cape Henderson, a direct communication will be opened between that district and St. Paul's plains, to George's river, or by water, to Hobart-town, Launceston, or Sydney. The river Borthwick takes its rise in the mountains to the north of Break o'Day plains, and near the source of

George's river, for which it is apt to be mistaken. After crossing the bar, there is very good anchorage for small vessels, and as far as the tide flows,



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| 1 St. Patrick's Head, | | 4 River Borthwick. |
| 2 Cape Henderson. | | 5 George's river. |
| 3 Frankland's lagoon. | | 6 Break o'Day river. |

there is a plentiful supply of excellent fish. George's river forms a bay at its mouth, but is inaccessible to large vessels, on account of a

bar which runs across, on which there is not more than a depth of 9 feet at low water. The tide, however, flows about 12 feet, and when a military station is fixed here, which will doubtless be at no distant period, a flag might be hoisted to indicate high water, so that vessels of certain burden might enter with safety. After crossing the bar, there is safe anchorage, with good ground for vessels of any size. The navigation of this fine river is at present obstructed in parts by the large quantity of dead timber which has been floated down, and which has collected in the bends of the channel. Ten miles from the mouth of George's river, a new township, it is said, will be fixed, and many of the settlers have already selected fine farms on its banks. From St. Patrick's head to Cape Henderson, a distance of about 7 miles, the coast is generally rocky, and is divided into three bays. Large floats of sea-weed may be seen extending a considerable way from the shore, but as they grow in deep water, they do not obstruct the navigation. For some miles beyond St. Patrick's head, the coast is again a long extent of sand divided into 2 deep bays by a singular neck of land, which at first sight appears like an island, the whole of these bays are so covered with flights of the petrel, that sometimes the landscape is hid from the view. For a short distance the soil is light, and is overgrown with she-oak, but after crossing Frankland's creek, a river which has not been explored, it becomes more scrubby and barren. It is much to the credit of the respectable settlers who have lately occupied this interesting part of the island, that they do not, on any account, permit their servants to annoy or disturb the black swans, and other almost tame and

harmless creatures which superabound in these parts. Formerly it was the practice of the boatmen to construct pens or small yards of the brush wood, into which they crowded them, and shut them up to die a lingering death, in order to render the skins more valuable, by extracting by actual starvation, all the grease and fat, which would make them of less value in the London market, as muffs and tippets for the ladies.

SOUTH ESK.—Proceeding on our journey from Epping forest, and at the distance of 100 miles from Hobart town, about a mile on the right of the road, is Mr. Gibson's upper farm or stock-yard on the banks of the South Esk. A little above it, on the same side of the river, are also the farms of Mr. Bostock and Mr. Aitkin, and on the opposite or north side are those of Mr. Richard White and Mr. Massey. Keeping on the main road, the traveller passes along the Black snake banks on the left, until he reaches 106 miles from town, where is a farm belonging to Mr. Jocelyn Thomas, and another to Mr. David Gibson. From this the South Esk is about a mile on the right, where it is joined by a fine stream of water called the Nile, flowing from the north-east of Benlmond range. Upon this stream are situated the farms of Dr. Cameron, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Pitcairn, and Mr. Dark, the two last farms being known by the name of Mill's plains. Returning to the main road at the 108 mile-post is the farm of Mrs. Youl, on the south side of the river, and Clarendon, that of Mr. James Cox, J.P. on the north side, both on the right hand side of the road. At Clarendon is the famous imported Flemish draught horse called "Black Jack." Two miles farther, close on the left of the road, is Mr. David Gibson's house and farm, called Pleasant banks.

Here a road on the right turns off to a ford on the South Esk, a mile and a half distant from Mr. Gibson's. It can be crossed only in summer and dry weather. In winter, travellers prefer going on the main road till the 112th mile-stone, where there is a ferry at the town of

PERTH.—This beautiful village is pleasantly situated on both sides of the South Esk. Here is an inn, also quarters for a military officer and a detachment of troops, a good gaol and some cottages of mechanics, and others. A mile up the river from Perth is Major M'Leod's flour mill. Also adjoining the township is the sheep-walk of Mr. Nowlan. The road by Mr. Gibson's ford joins the main road from Perth, at about six miles from Launceston, passing through a tract of the richest land in the island. Immediately on crossing the ford is the newly erected mansion on the right belonging to Captain Barclay, called Kemboc. The ground is in a high state of cultivation; and contiguous to it is that of Trafalgar, likewise the property of Capt. Barclay, but now occupied by Mr. William Gray. This last is generally considered to be one of the best arable farms in the island. Mr. Gilles also resides on a very excellent farm, called Goodwood, near this. Mr. Gilles is one of those who have distinguished themselves by their great attention to the improvement of wool and by valuable importations of selected sheep from the imperial flocks of Saxony. About two miles to the right of these are the farms of Mr. Ralston, Mr. Thomas, and Major M'Leod, situated in a fine fertile vale called Camden valley. The road from the river to the junction of the two roads is excellent, having been formed under the superintendence of the military officer stationed at Perth. At this point, on the right of the road, is Marchington, the beautiful farm of Mr. John



Engr'd by T. Beck.

THE PUNT at PERTH.

Printed by M. D. Gray, Perth, Scot.



Smith. The house stands on a pleasant eminence, called the Cocked hat hill, and commands a fine view of the country round extending as far as the Tamar below Launceston. From this also there is a view of the highly cultivated and populous district, called Patterson's plains, with the river North Esk winding through it. This valley was named after Colonel Paterson of the 102nd. regiment. He was the first Commandant at Port Dalrymple, and under his directions, with the assistance of Mr. Kemp, at that time Captain in the same corps, the town of Launceston was first commenced. Besides numerous other small farms in this beautiful valley, we may mention those of Lieutenant Thompson and Mr. James Hill. Higher up the river is the romantic fall called Corralin, immediately below which, on the south side, is the farm of Mr. Alexander Rose, and on the north, directly opposite, the flour mill of Mr. Yates. Two miles above is the farm of Mr. Donald Sutherland, and on a rising ground, Carramore, the mansion of Mr. Lette. Above this, the banks of the North Esk are principally occupied as a grazing country, the hills at a short distance from the river, on both sides, being very lofty. Returning to the main road, the traveller passes, on his left, Kerry lodge. This beautiful little farm, consisting of 200 acres, was sold in May last for £650, and is now the property of Mr. Kenworthy, the Inspector of Public works at Launceston; it is at present in the possession of Mr. H. E. Robson for a term of years. There are several farms on each side of the road between this and Launceston, but the land is much encumbered with trees, and the quality of the soil is inferior to that of the fine tracts of country just mentioned. At the distance of 124 miles from Hobart-town the traveller enters the town of

LAUNCESTON.--This is the chief town of the county of Cornwall, and the second in the island. It is the residence of a Civil Commandant, and is garrisoned by a considerable detachment of troops. The Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts hold assizes here,



(ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.)

as also the Court of Requests and Quarter Sessions. Mr. Lyttleton is the Police Magistrate of the district. There is a Government house for the reception of His Excellency when he visits this part of the island. The residence of the Commandant is an elegant cottage, surrounded with pleasure grounds on

a small eminence overlooking the town. The principal public buildings are St. John's church, the Military barracks, the Commissariat stores and the Gaol. There are also many good stores belonging to the different merchants in town. Mr. Barnes, a resident Magistrate, has an extensive brewery adjoining on the west. The town is conveniently situated at the head of the navigation of Port Dalrymple, standing between the North Esk and South Esk rivers, where they meet and form the Tamar. The tide flows up to the Wharf, and rises about 10 or 12 feet. The water is salt, and is deep enough to admit vessels of about 300 tons burden, ships of larger size being prevented from coming up to the quay by a bar of shallow water which stretches across the North Esk; but when the town extends to the fine plain or marsh on the opposite bank of the river, vessels of almost any burden will then be enabled to come close to the bank. The South Esk falls into the Tamar through a chasm, between very steep rocky banks. Boats go up to this point, which is called the Cataract, for fresh water to supply the inhabitants, but an aqueduct, it is expected, will be completed in the course of the ensuing year, which will obviate the necessity of this, and materially contribute to accelerate the prosperity of Launceston. Before falling down this cataract, the river forms a large quiescent pond, called the Basin, surrounded with steep hills. This is the general washing place of the town. About a mile to the east is Elphin, the residence of Mr. Dry. From this end of the town, a road leads to the different farms already mentioned in Paterson's plains. On the north side of the river opposite to Elphin is Killafaddy, the property of Mr. Hobler, and near it, on a small stream, falling into the North Esk, is Mr. Tower's distillery.

ST. PETER'S PASS.—We now return to describe the other new road from Oatlands to Launceston. A mile to the north of Oatlands (51 from Hobart-town), this road branches off to the left of that leading to York plains, and passes between two steep hills, forming the valley now called Albany vale, in which is St. Peter's pass. At about 4 miles from Oatlands is a large stone house, lately built, but not yet finished, by Mr. Presnell, and a mile beyond is Woodbury, the residence of Mr. Harrison, J. P. in Maxwell parish. The road then passes over the western end of the Salt pan plains, and about ten miles from Oatlands crosses the Blackman's river, near Mr. Lackay's mill. Above this mill also, on the river, is the farm of Mr. J. A. Eddie. Four miles farther the road passes along the eastern edge of a large pond, called the Green lagoon, the extensive sheep walk of Mr. John Bell, J. P. About 2 miles beyond, on the left of the road, is a large lagoon, one mile in circumference, full of salt water. We then arrive at Ellinthorpe hall, in Chatsworth parish, at a distance of about 20 miles from Oatlands, or 70 from Hobart-town. This is the residence of Mr. G. C. Clark, where is that useful and well conducted seminary for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Clark, a lady whose long and successful experience in teaching, both here and in England, gives general satisfaction to parents, and whose school may be considered a valuable acquisition to the colony, being situated in so central, convenient, and healthy a part of the island; music is very ably taught in this seminary under the direction of Mr. Reichenberg, late Bandmaster of the 40th. regiment. A highly interesting, and even magnificent view, is seen from the front windows of the hall, presenting, on the one side, the picturesque objects of the Hanging Sugar loaf

hill and Beuromond bounding the horizon, and on the other, the towering heights of the great western range of hills. His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor, in unison with his prevailing patronage of institutions of learning and education in the island, has fixed this as one of the military out-stations for the protection of the inhabitants against the runaway prisoners, or the native Blacks, which, though it may not be immediately necessary in the secure position of Ellinthorpe, must, nevertheless, be a satisfaction to parents at a distance, whose children are at the establishment; and, from its central situation, must afford great conveniences of communication, and facilities for the speedy capture of runaways. The Table mountain range serves to shelter this part of the country from the prevailing western winds.

THE ISIS.—After leaving the hospitable mansion of Ellinthorpe hall, the traveller arrives at the Isis rivulet, near the farm of Mr. York; and, at 5 miles from Mr. Clark's the village of Auburn, where there is a military officer stationed with a small detachment of troops. The road then follows the course of the Isis, which it crosses more than once. The first place below Auburn is the Macquarie distillery, after which, we come to the farms of Mr. Sutherland, J.P., of Messrs. Ruffy, and of Mr. Gatenby, where there is also an excellent flour mill. These farms are all situated in the parish of Lincoln. On the right of the vale of the Isis is the remarkable hill called Jacob's sugar loaf, and on the left or western side is the northern end of the Table mountain range, called the Lake river bluff. Three miles below Mr. Gatenby's, at the junction of the Isis with the Macquarie, is the scite of the township of Lincoln, the road to which from Ross Bridge is already described. The direct road to Launceston proceeds from Mr. Gaten-

by's house, leaving Lincoln a mile on the right, till about 5 miles, when the traveller arrives at Newnham park, the extensive farm of Mr. T. C. Simpson, J. P. Near this the road crosses the Macquarie river by a ford: on the east bank are three remarkable eminences, called the Hammocky hills.

LAKE RIVER.—Five miles below Mr. Simpson's, and about 10 from Lincoln, is the junction of the Lake river with the Macquarie river, at the farm of Mr. Corny. On the same, or eastern side of the Lake river above Mr. Corny's, are situated the farms of Mr. T. Fletcher, Mr. Young, and Mr. R. O'Connor, J. P., and on the opposite bank, the farm of Mr. Parker. From this there is a tract leading up the Lake river to Captain Wood's stock run at Regent's plains, and on towards the Upper Clyde and Shannon, passing Wood's lake, Sorell lake, and the Crescent lake, bodies of water lying to the north-west of the Western table mountain, and measuring each respectively about 10, 30, and 20 miles round. Opposite Mr. Corny's the road leads down through a level tract of country on the eastern bank of the Lake river for about five miles, when it reaches Pensanger, the farm and residence of Mr. Joseph Archer.

Near to Mr. Archer's, a stream called Brumby's creek falls into the Lake river, & about a mile to the west of Pensanger is Crecy, the large grant of the Van Diemen's land Establishment, where Mr. Dutton keeps the celebrated high bred horses culled Buffalo, Bolivar and Waterloo. Five miles below Pensanger is Woolmers, the beautiful farm and residence of Mr. Thomas Archer, J. P. Three miles below Woolmers the Lake river falls into the South Esk. After leaving Mr. Archer's the road passes the farms of Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Bonney and Mr. Wedge. It then joins the road at Perth, before described,

NORFOLK PLAINS.—A mile to the south of Launceston, a road branches off to the south-west at Norfolk plains. For the first 5 miles it is very hilly, and the land through which it passes indifferent and heavily timbered. It then crosses the South Esk, where the river is joined by the Western river, at the farm of Mr. Thomas Reibey. The country then becomes level, and generally cultivated, being divided into a great number of small farms, originally settled by the emigrants from Norfolk island, when it was first abandoned. In the centre of the plains is the township of Latour, which is also the residence of Capt. Smith, the Police Magistrate of the district. Near it may be mentioned, among many others, the farms of Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Weston, the Lecturer and Catechist of the district, and Mr. Henry Clayton, as also the farm and Classical school of the Reverend Mr. Claiborne, a great acquisition to the children of parents on this side of the country.

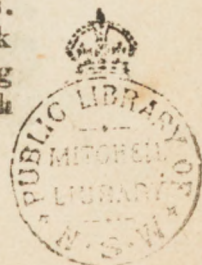
We are here enabled to enliven the thread of our narrative by the following—

EXCURSION TO THE WESTWARD,

Of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Arthur,
in January 1829.

QUAMBY.—His Excellency was accompanied in this journey by the following gentlemen, viz: Captain Montagu, Mr. Frankland, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Scott, Master Frederick Arthur, and Mr. Reeves. On the 14th of January the party left the military station at Westbury about mid-day, being detained until that time in preparing the baggage carts, and pack horses.

The township of Westbury stands on the east bank of a small stream called Quamby's brook, winding through a fine grazing country. The grasses which



grow naturally in the neighbourhood are of a very succulent and nutritive kind, and the milk which the cows fed upon it produce is so rich, that the cream is often cut with a knife, yielding butter of the most exquisite flavour. Three miles to the north of the township Quamby's brook falls into the Western river. After crossing this brook, the road by which the party travelled, being the great road to the westward, first leads through a succession of rich plains, separated in some instances by forests. The country is well watered by the river Meander, formerly known by the name of Western river, with numerous tributary brooks. The great range of mountains, bearing east and west, lies about 10 miles to the south of this road. It consists chiefly of basaltic rocks, presenting the appearance of a stupendous wall, about 4000 feet high, clothed about three-fourths of its altitude by trees of the most stately description, while the summits continue naked and sterile. About half way between this range of mountains and the road, stands the remarkable detached round mountain called Quamby's bluff. It appears as if some tremendous convulsion of nature had at some remote period thrown it off from the parent range, leaving a chasm or gap of about three miles between. The summit of this singular bill nearly resembles a cock's comb with a flat rocky table on the crown of the head. It is about the same height as the range from which it has been detached, and the interval between would doubtless afford the geologist or botanist an ample reward for the labour of research, disclosing, as it must do, many of the minerals hid in other situations in the bowels of the earth. This hill is said to have obtained its name from the circumstance of a black native who was found near it by a party of men in quest of kangaroos in the early periods of the colony, when other

food could not be obtained. This native being called upon to stop, and one of the party presenting his firelock at him, is said to have fallen on his knees, calling out Quamby ! quamby ! that is, in the native language, mercy, mercy, spare me, spare me.

THE RETREAT.—The country from Westbury to the ford of the Meander, a distance of about ten miles, is known by the name of the Retreat. It is in general a level country, agreeably varied by gentle rises, moderately wooded. At three miles from Westbury the Van Diemen's land company have a hut, and occupy a large tract of ground rented from Government, for the purpose of grazing a numerous flock of fine woolled sheep. Three miles farther, is the grazing farm of Mr. Butler, Solicitor, Hobart-town. It is beautifully situated on the south side of the Meander, and is grazed by the flocks of the Van Diemen's land company. Considerable numbers of the native hyena prowl from the mountains near this, in quest of prey among the flocks at night. The Shepherd is therefore obliged during the lambing season, either to watch his flocks during the night, or to enclose them in a fold. One of these animals had just been caught before the party passed. It measured six feet from the snout to the tail. The skin is beautifully striped with black and white on the back, while the belly and sides are of a grey colour. Its mouth resembles that of a wolf, with huge jaws, opening almost to the ears. Its legs are short in proportion to the body, and it has a sluggish appearance, but in running it bounds like a kangaroo, though not with such speed. The female carries its young in a pouch like most other quadrupeds of the country. The ford by which the road crosses the

Meander ten miles from Westbury, was at this season, the middle of summer, at its lowest. The water was about a foot deep, and about 50 broad. Some fine fish are caught in this river, called black fish, occasionally from 2 to 3 feet in length. They are however shy and difficult to catch. The business of legitimate settling must be tolerably well advanced before much time can prudently be devoted to field sports, either by land or water. In a new country, the less we have to do with wild animals the better. There are several extensive tracts of fine land in this neighbourhood still unoccupied, well adapted as farms for settlers.

THE DAIRY PLAINS.—At the distance of two miles after crossing the river, is the grazing farm of Mr. Frankland, the Surveyor General. Mr. Field of Launceston formerly occupied this beautiful farm, with a very large herd of wild cattle. For a description of the injurious effects of this wild system of keeping cattle, I must refer the reader to what I have elsewhere said, under the head of Shannon. This fine farm fronts the Meander. Further up, on a very gradual ascent, extending over a large expanse of country, the herds of Mr. Gibson of the South Esk, and of Mr. Stocker of Hobart-town, have for a long time been used to graze. The first day from Westbury, the travellers reached the stock run of Mr. T. C. Simpson, J. P. nine miles from the ford, or 19 from Westbury. The stock-keeper's hut is built at the northern or lower end of a plain of rich land, stretching out several miles to the south-west. It is watered by a small stream which falls into the Mersey near two remarkable hills, called Gog and Magog, in view of the hut. A small

bell tent was pitched here on a beautiful part of the plain. The horses were tethered out to graze for the night, the different ropes being fastened to small trees surrounding the encampment. A large fire of dry timber collected near the spot, was immediately kindled in front of the tent, and kept blazing during the night. The evening was so fine, and the weather so mild, that of two long wax candles which were stuck in the ground, (mother earth for once in her lifetime doing the office of a candlestick,) the flame was not in the least disturbed. The party sat down to a cold dinner, and afterwards tea made with water drawn from the limpid lobster creek, so called from the numerous fine specimens of fresh water lobsters found in it. The party were seated on a kangaroo skin carpet, spread on the ground, being cross-legged after the manner of the Asiatic Turks, each with his plate on his knee. To the south of this spot, and divided from it by an inconsiderable ridge of hills, about three miles in width, lies the western part of this extensive country called the Dairy plains. As yet they are almost entirely unlocated. When they first open to the view of the traveller, from the summit of the ridge, the mind can scarcely be persuaded that so beautiful and rich a scene of fertile and ornamental grounds, with romantic purple tinged hills in the distance, has not been formed by the labour of man rather than the work of nature, since the creation.

THE MOLESIDE.--On 2nd day the party continued the journey being detained some hours in the morning before starting, until some supplies should overtake them. The road runs along the north side.

of the Lobster rivulet for about four miles, passing through a rich pastoral country. Mr. Ritchie has a hut about two miles beyond that of Mr. Simpson's, where he has some servants and a large herd of cattle, and at the distance of four miles, is a hut now deserted, which had been built for the use of the men employed by the Van Diemen's land Company, while forming this road. At eight miles from Mr. Simpson's hut, the road crosses the Moleside rivulet, a small stream so called from the circumstance of its occasionally disappearing and flowing under ground like the river Mole in Surrey. The whole of this neighbourhood is a limestone formation, of a dark blue colour, beautifully veined with white. Beyond this stream the country becomes hilly and less fertile. The party halted in a small circular plain containing about 60 acres, and distant about five miles west of the Moleside, waiting for the baggage cart, which did not overtake them until towards evening, the oxen not being able to travel quick owing to the great heat of the day. While being detained, they left their horses with the servants and made some excursions to explore the neighbourhood on foot. The strata of limestone which compose this country lie nearly horizontal. It affords a rich field for the speculations of the geologist. The whole country for many miles round, appears to be intercepted by numerous underground streams flowing in different directions, and at various depths. The effect of these streams thus flowing underneath, has been to undermine the superincumbent earth, which being left without a foundation has fallen in, in innumerable parts, forming pits or basins of the most singular yet regular kind. They are of

various depths, from 20 to 200 feet, and are every one complete of itself, and perfectly circular, shaped exactly like a funnel. The sides are very steep, the diameter and depth being nearly the same. In the bottom of most of them is a small circular pond of water, so deep that the depth of those which the party tried to fathom, could not be found. In the bottom of one of the deepest of which was found, a cavern extending both ways, into which they entered. After following its course a considerable distance, the sound of running water was heard, and though they were without light, the reflection from the entrance was sufficient to enable them to discern a large body of water rushing from a height and flowing away as it were beneath their feet. Some of the smallest of these pits must have fallen in very recently. Among them might be found, some not more than a couple of yards in diameter, to the edge of which the traveller would suddenly come as he walked along the level green grass. These might be seen with the corresponding piece of green sward lying at the bottom, while the wet, clayey, and circular sides continued perpendicular. It might not indeed have been safe to have descended into these, for the additional weight of the explorer might have forced the whole to descend lower and more suddenly than he would have liked, or been able afterwards to escape from. The road winds along these singular but beautiful basins, being frequently obliged to diverge from the straight line, in order to avoid them. They present to the eye a scene at once new, striking and romantic. This place, at which the party rested during the night, as is known in the neighbourhood by the name of the Circular plain,

THE MERSEY.—From the Circular plain to the Mersey, a distance of eight miles, the road is very hilly and steep. One hill in particular, called the Red hill, is so steep that it required considerable dexterity to manage a team of oxen with a heavy load down the declivity. Mr. Bonney however, whose team had been hired for the use of the party, conducted them down with great care and safety. The travellers had reached the bottom of the hill, and it really was deserving of commemoration to look up and see the fine attitudes of the animals, and their full and perfect obedience to the voice of their driver, but especially that Mr. Bonney, contrary to all bullock drivers we have yet seen in this island, neither swore, beat nor illused his oxen, but simply called them by their names as he wished them to go. On arriving at the banks of the Mersey, which is a very considerable stream flowing from the mountains, the road crosses it by an indifferent ford with a hard stony bottom. The water was about two feet deep, and about 200 broad. Had the company's Surveyors gone a little higher up, a better ford might have been found, but they were no doubt induced to make it here, in order to arrive at a small plain of good grass on the opposite bank, containing about 6 acres. A large lime stone rock runs across the river a little below the ford. The limestone country however ends here, extending from the Moleside to the Mersey, a distance of about thirteen miles. The party stopped here to breakfast, and baited their horses on the rich grass growing on the plain. It was necessary also at this place, to make arrangements for equipping the pack horses, the road beyond being impassable for wheeled carriages,

which were here sent back. The company had indeed transported two carts at a former period over the rugged and precipitous country beyond, but it was done with immense labour, and in places by pulling the carts up steep acclivities with the help of pulleys fastened to trees. The borders of this small plain are composed of thickly grown timber, of a very large size. One small tree among the rest was measured by means of a pocket sextant, which was found 205 feet high, and the trunk of another, four feet from the ground, was 39 feet in circumference. The Mersey is supposed to take its rise near the great lake, or about the head of the Ouse and Shannon rivers, and falls into the sea in Bass's strait, to the west of Port Sorell. Its banks appear in general to be mountainous, affording little to invite the attention of the settler.

GADSHILL.—About half a mile from the ford of the Mersey, the road begins to ascend. It winds in a zig zag direction for a distance of three miles, until it reaches an elevation of 12 or 15 hundred feet. This hill is a sort of ridge dividing the two rivers. Mersey and Forth, extending both to the north and south. For upwards of a mile before the traveller reaches the top, the road passes through a thick forest of myrtle and sassafras trees, which completely obstruct the view of the distant country. These are the first myrtle trees the traveller arrives at on any road yet made in the colony. At the summit there is a small plain or marsh affording some good grass. It is called Emu plain, the travellers here rested a short period after the fatigue of ascending the hill which they did, walking and leading their horses most of the

way. In descending, the road is equally steep, passing down in a similar zig-zag or traverse direction. The river Forth was in front of the travellers, but was invisible both on account of the thick and lofty timber which clothed its banks, and the steepness of the sides of the ravine, at the bottom of which it flowed. The distance from the Mersey to the Forth across this mountainous ridge, is about nine miles.

THE FORTH.—This river is about the same size as the Mersey, and flows in the same direction, taking its rise a little more to the west. Flowing, as it does, from the mountains, in the bottom of a deep ravine, shaded with thick trees, its waters are cool and limpid in the extreme. There is no good land on either of its banks, as far as is yet known. Immediately on crossing the ford, which very much resembles that of the Mersey, the traveller commences to ascend a steep acclivity for a distance of about 5 miles till he reaches an elevation of about 1500 feet. The road leads along the ridge of a sort of tongue or shoulder projecting at right angles from the main hill. In many parts it is so steep that it is impossible to ride without injury to the horse, which it is safest, however labourious, to lead. The whole country is covered with wood, though not so thick as in some other parts. The soil is exceedingly barren, stony, and in places covered with a low scrub resembling heath. From these points a fine view may be obtained in looking back to the Forth, which is seen at intervals winding its way among the deep recesses of its rugged channel. The lofty top of the hill called Roland's repulse, in the same range as Gads-hill, is also conspicuous. It was so called from the circumstance of the late Captain Roland of the 3d. (Buff's), who went to explore the country in 1823, being stopped in his course at that part and obliged

to return. About 6 miles from the Forth, or a mile along the top, the party arrived at a deserted hut, which had been built in the middle of a spot called Epping forest, by the Company's road gang. The place however is by no means inviting, good water being almost the only advantage which it can boast. The grass is wiry and of an inferior description. Evening was now coming on, and the forced march of the travellers during the day made them readily prepare for rest. The weather was very fine, though cool, for this spot could not be less than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The sky was beautifully clear, and the moon, well advanced in her second quarter, afforded so good a light as to enable some of the party to write their notes of the journey. A large fire was lighted as usual, before which, some of the travellers rather imprudently reposed in their cloaks instead of embracing the shelter which the tent afforded, so that towards morning they were almost congealed by the dense fog which fell in this lofty region.

MIDDLESEX PLAINS.—Next morning, the 17th of January, the travellers were up, and preparing for their journey by 4 o'clock. The road continues nearly on a level through a thinly wooded tract for about 4 miles, when it enters an open country extending over many thousand acres, called Middlesex plains. All along the road the travellers were constantly meeting with kangaroos, which bounded from them as they passed along. These plains, besides being watered by numerous small rivulets, have a considerable stream running through their centre towards the north, called the Iris. One of the party speaking of this place in the Hobart town Courier of the 7th of February following—says "they are a cold region, extremely pleasing to the eye, but ill adapted

to agricultural purposes; herds of kangaroos were seen in the plains, but they quickly bounded away, when they saw the horsemen debouching from the wood. The scenery of Middlesex plains is extremely park-like; it is prettily wooded. The soil is well irrigated, and of the finest description, although from the extreme height of the situation a great portion of the turf is composed of moss, and it is to be doubted whether corn would ever ripen in so uncongenial a position." The Van Diemen's land Company is about to send the numerous flocks of sheep, now grazed at the Retreat, to this place. The country continues still open, with a level surface over which the tract leads. Occasionally there are gentle rises, round the feet of which run several small streams. As the traveller passes along, his eye is arrested by the naked appearance of a lofty and level range of country some miles to the south, covered with a species of short heath, with solitary little bushes to fix the eye within two or three miles of each other. Towering above this level are seen in the distance, two remarkable high points, one of which is called the Ribrock or Cradle mountain, and the other the Barn bluff. Though in the middle of summer a patch of snow was observed to repose unthawed in the Cradle. Each of these mountains cannot be much less than 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

THE VALE OF BELVOIR.—After riding 12 miles from last night's encampment, the traveller after ascending a gentle eminence were unexpectedly gratified by a prospect of the Vale of Belvoir. At first view it forms one of the finest landscapes which the island affords. About 3 or 4 miles to the right lies a beautiful lake bordered by banks, occasionally stretching in points into its bosom, and agreeably varied by wood and open pastoral ground. It extends

several miles to the north until it is lost to the eye between two lofty hills. Flowing from the southern extremity of this lake is a small river winding inland down the plain like a silver thread, and intersecting the verdant ground of its banks for 7 or 8 miles, until it also disappears among the hills. The valley itself is from 2 to 3 miles broad, and is composed of various gentle rises covered with grass, though not always of a good quality. Limestone again occurs here, and several of the brooks which fall down the sides of the vale into the principal stream, lose themselves for a time under ground in the same manner as those already described near the Moleside. The surface of the ground is also in parts interspersed with pits or basins similar to those there described. The whole bottom of the valley is destitute of trees, and all the streams are clear, running over a fine bed of pebbles. The mossy banks encroach upon the water which they overhang. The trees round the edge of the valley are handsome, consisting chiefly of the myrtle. They grow in clumps or in belts winding round the foot, or hanging on the sides of the valley. Altogether the landscape is interesting and new, The mind is charmed with the serenity of the scene, and the repose which nature in her pristine garb seems as it were with self-gratulation to enjoy. The travellers halted in a pleasant little detached vale or grove, where they breakfasted and refreshed themselves. The pasture round is also very good, which the horses seemed greedily to devour, after their fatigue and indifferent pasture on Epping forest. Numerous kangaroos were feeding round about, but they were the only quadrupeds, excepting two cows, which had wandered back from the Company's settlement at Surry hills, and had taken up their abode here as ladies of the lake. The absence of the feathered race

added to the silent repose of the landscape.

THE MAY DAY MOUNT.—The southern point of the range of hills forming the western side of the Vale of Belvoir terminates in a high, naked green hill, crowned, however, on the top, with numerous dark coloured rocks or basaltic columns, having the appearance of chimney sweepers dancing on May day, from which the hill was named. The northern extremity of the same range is called the Black bluff mountain, 6 or 7 miles distant from the other. These two hills are connected by a ridge of high land thinly wooded with low trees, and covered with a small shrub called the lemon plant. In ascending this ridge, which is very steep, the fatigue of the traveller is agreeably relieved by the refreshing odour of these aromatic shrubs. The flower consists of only two small peach-coloured petals, and at that season the plant, which is here very abundant, is in full bloom. Where the road crosses the top of the ridge, stands a curious block of granite. Near it the traveller has a most extensive view to the north-west, extending over the whole of the Surry hills. The only mountains which bound this immense tract of level country to the eye are St. Valentine's peak to the north, and Mount Cleveland to the west. The whole expanse presents a level surface of trees over the summits of which the eye extends almost without limit towards the north-west, perhaps the most extensive tract of level country in the island. The retrospect also, from this commanding point, which the vale of Belvoir and the country to the east just passed afford, is well worthy of the traveller's turning round to contemplate. It was in passing over this ridge that some natives had observed the two carts belonging to the Company, formerly mentioned, each drawn by six oxen, with

their drivers. A short time after, one of the company's servants passing that way, found in one of their huts a piece of the bark of a tree, with a rough drawing of the whole scene. The wheels of the carts, the bullocks drawing them and the drivers with their whips over their shoulders, were all distinctly depicted in their rude but interesting manner.

THE SURRY HILLS.—From the detached granite rock, the travellers descended the ridge for about a mile along a sort of shoulder, in parts very steep, but clear of trees and throughout full of bogs and morasses. The horses advanced along this ground with much difficulty, sinking through the wet decayed vegetable matter at every step up to their knees, until the feet reached the solid part below. After passing a thick forest of myrtle trees, through which the company have cut a tract, the travellers rode over a singular plain of about a mile in width. It is surrounded on all sides except the south, by thick and lofty timber, while the grassy surface of the plain itself is strewn with the decayed trunks of immense trees that must have lain in that state for more than a century. The climate of this curious plain is however too inhospitable to admit of its being settled except by chance by the tumbling down of some of the stony chimney sweepers from the top of May Day Mount which overhangs it.

At this point the celebrated region of the Surry Hills may be said to commence. The road runs through the eastern part of that great tract of country which, generally speaking, though level, is of an indifferent soil and every where heavily timbered.

After leaving May Day Mount plain about a mile, the traveller enters a thick grove of the pepper shrub, *Tasmania fragrans* of Smith. It grows in a close thicket to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. When in blossom,

in the spring months of November or December, the farina of the flower is so pungent, especially if shaken about by the feet of horses or cattle, that it is necessary to hold a handkerchief to the nose in order to avoid continual sneezing. The whole of this country is also interspersed with that magnificent shrub called Warrataw or tulip tree and its beautiful scarlet flowers.

Three miles beyond this the travellers arrived at the banks of the River Leven, which takes its rise in the Surry Hills, and empties itself into the sea at Bass's Strait, running to the north. It is a slow, sluggish stream about 20 feet wide. There is some good grass on its banks, but the country, though level, is altogether so lofty, cold and inclement that it affords little encouragement to the prospects of the grazier.

BURLEIGH.—Three miles beyond the Leven or 12 from the vale of Belvoir, is the River Medway, on the banks of which the Company has a grazing establishment called Burleigh. The Medway is a small stream flowing along a deep channel in the midst of a level country, in the manner of the Fish River and other rivers of southern Africa. It joins the Leven a few miles below Burleigh. The establishment of the Company at this place, consists of about 8 stock-keepers, with a herd of about 200 cattle and a flock of sheep. It has been too recently settled to admit of much being done, and there is as yet but a small quantity of land in cultivation. There is already a good substantial log hut built, and other improvements are daily going on. The tent was pitched here, and the party halted for the night.

THE HAMPSHIRE HILLS.—From Burleigh, the road continues gradually to descend through a country not particularly interesting. The soil is in general composed of white sand mostly overgrown with small

trees, brushwood, and a species of long wiry grass unfit for pasture. Some plains of considerable extent are wholly covered with this grass. The lofty mountain which divides the Surry from the Hampshire Hills, called St. Valentine's peak, is seen towering up at the distance of 3 or 4 miles on the left, to the height of 5000 feet. The country between this mountain and the road is filled with a forest of stately myrtle trees, through the northern end of which the travellers passed for about a mile. In Mr. Scott's map of Van Diemen's land this mountain is called 'the Peak like a volcano,' as it has exactly that appearance when seen from the deck of a vessel in Bass's Strait, about 26 or 30 miles distant. After emerging from this forest of myrtle trees, the traveller passes over a flat open hill, from the brow of which the beautiful rural scene of the Company's settlement at the Hampshire Hills suddenly bursts upon the view. The River Emu is seen silently winding its way through the middle of a romantic valley, while smaller streams here and there add their portion to the volume of its waters. The margins of these last are each clothed with a verdant belt of flowing and aromatic shrubs. Clumps of trees are also elegantly scattered here and there along the sides of the valley. The houses and outbuildings of the establishment, with a handsome bridge over the Emu, already give it the appearance of a substantial English farm. Upwards of 70 acres were fenced with post and rail round the house, besides gardens and other small enclosures. Mr. Goldie, the very able and intelligent agriculturist of the Company has done wonders here, having accomplished the whole of what was then done in little more than 7 months from the time it was first settled. He met the party on the edge of the Surry Hills and conducted His Excellency to the field of his labours of

which he has just reason to be proud. Several acres of wheat, barley and potatoes were then in the ground, but being the first season of breaking up the land, the crop could hardly be considered a fair specimen of what the land will produce. The soil is composed of a rich brown mould, and must by cultivation prove highly fertile. These fine plains extend over a space of 15,000 acres from 4 to 5 miles each way.

Near Mr. Goldie's house (a neat well finished substantial cottage) is a remarkably large tree of the stringy bark species, which has been hollowed out by successive fires in former ages, when the grass had been burned by the natives. In this hollow some of the mechanics of the Company had taken up their abode on their first arrival. By fastening up pieces of bark so as to contract the orifice to the size of a convenient door with a porch, and burning a fire in front, a room both commodious and comfortable was formed sufficient for the parlour and bedroom of 6 or 8 men, who lived in it for some time. I mention this incident in order to shew my friends in England, as well as beyond the Tweed and the Liffey, the facilities we enjoy in this colony of finding shelter and a home in our first attempts at settling. For my part, I would have preferred the hollow of this tree as a domicile, to half the houses about St. Giles's or the purlieus of Tothill Fields, with their vermin and other nauseous accompaniments. Nature and the fiery element have supplied Mr. Goldie, in like manner, with a very safe and convenient fowl house as well as pigeon house in two other trees similarly hollowed out. The fronts were neatly and securely fastened up, and by boring a few holes with an augur and thrusting straight poles from side to side, excellent roosts were made for chanticleer and his feathered seraglio to repose upon.

Here are already erected a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop and other useful buildings. A large barn was then nearly finished, and every thing bore the appearance of colonizing in its liveliest and most improving garb. Most of the mechanics were free men, who had been brought from England by the Company, with their families.

The travellers remained here during the night. The weather was wet, and frequent showers continued to fall until noon of the following day. A much greater quantity of rain evidently falls annually on this side of the island, than towards Hobart town and the south.

THE MYRTLE FOREST.—After leaving Mr. Goldie's cottage the road crosses the Emu by a neat wooden bridge, built by Mr. Hillyer, one of the Company's Surveyors. It is built on trees which have fallen across the river, with the rafters morticed into their trunks, and firmly supported by stays to withstand the force of the winter flood. The Emu is a considerable stream, sufficient to turn several mills. It preserves nearly a strait course to the sea, a distance of about 20 miles. The road is carried along the west bank, about a mile or two distant from the river down to its mouth, where the Company has another establishment called Emu bay. For the first two miles from Mr. Goldie's the country continues open, affording good pasturage. The road then enters a thick forest of fine large myrtle trees, stretching nearly all the way to Emu bay. In the first ten miles of the distance there are three or four little green plains of rich land in the middle of the forest, but nothing of the kind occurs in the last ten miles, the road being cut with much labour through the trees all the way to the sea beach at the mouth of the river. There is a descent the whole way, in parts very steep. This

immense forest is almost entirely composed of myrtle trees. They are tall and stately, approaching in appearance to an English elm or holm. The leaf is small and heart shaped oak, lightly pinnated, standing on short peduncles. Interspersed among them are numerous gigantic fern trees, which with their palm like umbrella tops to the height of 20 or 30 feet, afforded the most romantic and agreeable shade to the travellers.

It presented indeed a scene both new and striking, to see a troop of about 15 horsemen winding along the sylvan avenue of trees formed in this remote and secluded spot. The light here and there which bursts through the openings of the branches, agreeably illuminates the road below. The trees themselves grow in fantastic forms. Decayed trunks lie on the ground from which others, even of a different kind, spring up and draw their nourishment. The moisture and vegetation is so great, and the soil is so rich, that there appears a struggle among the several species for space wherein to grow. Frequently may be seen 3 or 4 plants springing from the same root. Thus, from the great trunk of a fern tree, a myrtle and also a sassafras tree, seek nourishment with their searching roots in the living substance of the other. Occasionally they form themselves into the most grotesque shapes, and the fern tree sometimes making an angle or elbow in its trunk, shewed itself clothed, or as it were fringed with moss. Near the skirt of the forest, before emerging on the beach, the trees grow to a very great size. One stands above all its fellows, like Dido among her attendants, which measured at a little distance from the base 63 feet round; and another which had lately fallen and lay near it was found to be 180 feet to the first branch, and about the width of a moderately sized road the whole length over which

an expert bullock driver, or the old man in the northern hemisphere that used to drive Charles's wain, might safely conduct his carriage. Both these trees are of the stringy bark species.

EMU BAY.—The river Emu falls into the sea about the centre of this bay. It flows all the distance from the Hampshire hills to Bass's straits, in a northerly direction through a thick impenetrable forest of myrtle and other trees. The bay is about 3 miles wide and a mile deep. It is open to the north and north east winds, and is hardly to be considered safe for any vessel, except such small boats as may run upon the sandy beach without danger. The house stands on the western point of the bay on a beautiful basaltic point, stretching out into the sea and forming a reef. Here the Company keep their stores to supply the establishments at the Surry and Hampshire hills, from which they receive and export the produce. The store house is a large capacious building, substantially built. The soil around is but indifferent and very heavily timbered. There is therefore as yet but little cultivation, except the gardens of the mechanics and other servants of the Company stationed here. The fish caught in the bay are of the common species called flat heads.

From this place there is a fine view of Table cape, about 14 miles to the north west, projecting in Bass's straits. The road to Circular head along the coast is passable on horseback by taking advantage of the tide at low water to cross the mouths of the rivers. From the storehouse a sandy beach bears away in a westerly direction for six miles, till it reaches the mouth of the river Cam, a considerable stream flowing from the Surry hills. Nine miles farther is another stream, called the Inglis, flowing close under Table cape. Passing over this Cape the road continues

along the shore, which is in many places swampy, and in others rocky, for 12 miles to Rocky cape. Three miles beyond along a sandy beach is the Tret, or Detention river, and four miles farther is the Crayfish river, and again at 5 miles distance is the Black river. From thence a beautiful sandy beach stretches along for 5 miles more to the large Saltwater inlet called East bay. From this point to West bay, another large salt water inlet of nearly similar dimensions, is an isthmus of about a quarter of a mile across, connecting the peninsula of Circular head with the main land. This peninsula is about four miles long, stretching into the ocean, and about 2 broad. From the point where the road crosses East bay, it winds for 3 miles to Highfield, the principal residence of Mr. Curr, the chief Agent of the Company, passing at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the farm steading. The greater part of this beautiful peninsula is good rich land, and a large proportion of it is enclosed and in a high state of cultivation. This chief position of the Company is 47 miles distant from Emu bay, 180 from Launceston, and 302 from Hobart town.

From this point the shore is low and sandy to Cape Grim, the north west extremity of the island. This fine tract of country contains many thousand acres of rich grass land, sufficient to feed numerous flocks, and is one of the finest sheep walks belonging to the Company. There is a good anchorage in the roadstead, and several vessels annually arrive from England with live stock, and supplies for the Company. The Hunter's islands, so called in memory of Governor Hunter of New South Wales, on which great numbers of seals are caught in the season, are situated at a little distance from the coast, from which they may be distinctly seen.

THE NORTH COAST.—On Tuesday the 20th of

January, the party set out on their return along the coast to the east. Having crossed the mouth of the river Emu with the help of a boat, and swimming the horses two at a time, the travellers passed by a very rugged path or promontory called Round hill point, being the east head of Emu bay. At four miles they had again to cross a small river called the Blyth, in a similar manner. This river takes its rise near the Dial mountains, about 15 miles inland, so called because they resemble in shape the gnomon of a sun dial. From this to the Leven, a distance of 11 miles, there is neither road nor tract and travelling was very indifferent. In parts the brushwood was so high and so thick, that the horses could with difficulty squeeze their way through it. The party were therefore obliged to march in file, and to keep in sight, in order not to lose each other by the way. They arrived on the banks of the Leven at 7 in the evening, and pitched their tent for the night.

By sunrise next morning the horses and baggage were in the act of crossing the river, and four miles beyond the party arrived at the Forth, which was swum in like manner, the boat attending along the coast and entering the mouths of the rivers all the way. A distance of six miles over a very rugged road leads from this to the Don, two miles beyond which is the Mersey. The party arrived on its banks at 2 o'clock, but the tide was running out so strong that the horses could not be crossed until near six. The mouth of the river forms a large inlet, and is a commodious harbour for small vessels. It is known by the name of port Frederick. This was the sixth and last river which the horses had to swim during these two days. During the time that the party were halting here, Mr. Curr arrived in the Fanny, a small schooner belonging to the Company, and had

a long conference with his Excellency. From this point the *William Hannington*, a vessel which had just arrived from England with improved sheep for the Company, was seen beautifully sailing along the coast, and making for port Dalrymple.

Having crossed the Mersey the party proceeded along the coast for about four miles, until they arrived at a low point of land, from which a horse shoe reef projects into the sea. The broad sandy beach continues all along the shore as before, but intermixed here and there with patches of flat shingle stones and pebbles. The party took up their quarters here for the night. A long narrow lagoon of fresh water stretches parallel to the coast for about 4 miles, and the grass all round is rich and luxuriant, and afforded excellent refreshment to the horses after their late fatigue. Some elegant aquatic plants, new to the travellers, were seen growing in the lagoon among the rushes. There is some good soil on its banks, round which the land in general is low, with the exception of a small peaked hill clear of trees, affording good pasturage. A native species of lucerne, which grows in various spots along the coast, is found here in great abundance.

PORT SORELL.—Next day the travellers after proceeding about 3 miles along the coast forded the lagoon, which at that part is about two feet deep, and 100 yards broad. At this point the party struck off from the beach, crossing through a flat forest country for about 12 miles to the head of Port Sorell. This is a large inlet of the sea, affording safe shelter for small vessels. Some good timber grows on the east side, which is occasionally cut and carried round by water to Launceston. The entrance to this bay is narrower, being in part shut up by a small rocky inlet called Carbuncle island. The small river

Rubicon is the only stream of any consequence which falls into it. The country for about 20 miles is hilly and rugged, and the Rubicon winds its way in a circuitous manner, as it is here and there diverted from its course by the hills. The party after proceeding about 8 miles up its banks rested for the night at a place called Armstrong's ford. Some time ago the Company had marked the trees along a line of road here, in order to carry provisions to be shipped for Circular head. But this course has since been abandoned, and the marks to direct the traveller are nearly effaced. The Rubicon though a small stream in summer, must be subject to great floods in winter, the marks of which may be seen high among the branches of the trees. This is caused by its taking its rise near a flat country, where a considerable quantity of water is collected in the rainy season.

The following morning, the 23d of January, the travellers continued along the course of the Rubicon. During the early part of the day the road was very rough and hilly, in the afternoon however their fatigue was compensated by passing through a fine tract of fertile level land stretching along the banks of the river called the Avenue plains. It is as yet unlocated and was at that time covered with herds of wild cattle roaming in all directions.

A tract of open forest land then intervenes for about 2 or 3 miles, when the traveller again emerges on a fine range of pastoral country called the Whiteford Hills, stretching over a distance of upwards of 5 miles each way. At the southern extremity of this fine country and not far from the source of the Rubicon, the party halted for the night near a stock-keeper's hut. This was at the time an outstation from Westbury for a small par-

ty of military. The grass is most luxuriant at this place, causing the cows to yield abundance of rich milk. The frosts, however, even in the middle of summer are occasionally very severe. During the night that the party stopped, ice was formed on some water left in a small vessel outside the tent nearly half an inch thick. Some fine fresh water lobsters are caught in the Rubicon. The grass being good kangaroos are very numerous. A hill about 3 miles to the west is chiefly composed of strata of fine blue slate stone, but the great facility in obtaining wooden shingles has as yet superseded its use as a material for the roofs of houses. Early next morning the party rejoined their original tract near the ford of the western river, about 10 miles to the west of Westbury, which township they reached about noon.

This journey on the whole was very interesting. A great extent of new country was explored, and from the time of leaving Hobart town on the 9th of January, till the return on the 26th, the actual distance travelled over was 490 miles.

ROAD TO GEORGETOWN.—On leaving Launceston the traveller crosses the North Esk which is here 80 yards wide, by a punt, and proceeds down the eastern bank of the Tamar. About a mile from Launceston is the farm of Mr. Stephenson, and two miles beyond is that of Capt. Stewart of the 40th regiment, who has lately left the army and taken a large grant of land here, upon which he has built a residence, opposite to which is a small island in the Tamar, covered with trees, called Pig island. On the west side of the river which here becomes a mile in width, are the farms of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Field and Mr. Archibald Thomson,

merchant in Launceston, who mostly resides in a neat cottage which he has erected upon his land here. The road then passes at the 5th milestone the farm of Mr. Barnard, now occupied by the Van Diemen's land company, adjoining which is the very excellent farm known by the name of 'Paine's farm,' lately purchased by Mr. Allen, and upon which he now resides. Half a mile beyond this is the grant of Mr. George Barnard, at present in the possession of Mr. Smith. On the other side of the river is the farm of Mr. Griffiths. About half way from Launceston to George town, the road passes the signal post of Mount Macquarie, where there is a small military party stationed. The country at this place becomes uninviting, being barren and covered with useless scrub. The Supply river falls into the Tamar on the western side, where there is erected a very large and extensive flour mill conducted by Mr. Beveridge. There are some few small farms or patches of tolerable land to be seen on the banks, but with these exceptions the land on both sides of the Tamar is barren and profitless. From the signal station to George town, the soil is sandy and covered with scrub, and that part of the country is consequently almost without an inhabitant.

GEORGE TOWN,—The extreme northern settlement in the island, is 40 miles from Launceston, or 164 from Hobart town. It is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the Tamar, and within 4 miles of Bass's strait, where is the entrance to Port Dalrymple. This is a military station, with a Captain and detachment of troops. There is also a female factory where coarse woollen cloth is spun. Near it is the farm of Mr. Joseph James, and on the opposite or western bank in view of the town is that of

Captain Townson, late of the 102d. regt. About five miles to the south west of George town, at the head of an inlet called Western arm, are the remains of York town, the first settlement that was made on this side of the island, though since abandoned, with the exception of a very excellent garden which the government still keeps in repair. Large trees are now to be seen growing from the ruins of the original buildings. George town was once the residence of the commandant, but ever since the removal of head quarters to Launceston, it has rapidly declined. Along the coast of Bass's strait, about 15 miles to the east of George town, is a considerable stream of water, called Piper's river, the land on the banks of which is good and pleasantly situated, to the extent of several thousand acres. Some settlers lately disappointed in their views at Sydney, are about to fix themselves in this delightful spot. The most pleasant way of travelling to George town from Launceston is by water, where the windings of the river, and the beautiful scenery on its banks will gratify the traveller more than a journey by land.

NEW NORFOLK.—From Roseneath ferry, about a mile on the road to the right, is a branch road leading to Cove point ferry, adjoining to which, is the farm of Mr. Govett. At eleven miles from Hobart town, is the Black snake inn, kept by Mr. Presnell, and opposite to it on the other side of the Derwent, is the beautiful farm of Mr. Stanfield. Beyond the Black snake we pass several farms for about 2 miles, when we reach the farm of Mr. Geiss. On the opposite bank is the Lawn, the new and improving farm of Mr. Davis, J.P. & near it that of Mr. J. Dean. Farther on is a valuable quarry of fine blue limestone, close to the water's edge, where a boat can take in a cargo, from the Government lime kilns,

that are constantly at work here. About 18 miles from Hobart town, the road crosses the Sorell rivulet, a small stream, on the banks of which are several little farms; and at the distance of 22 miles from Hobart town, is the township of New Norfolk.— Here is a government cottage, the country residence of the Governor, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, a neat and commodious church and parsonage, a school house, court house and goal. Mr. Dumaresq is the resident police magistrate. Several streets are already formed, and many respectable houses erected in this thriving township, which promises at a very early period to be of considerable importance, being the key to all the farms on the upper Derwent and its tributary streams. At this place also the water of the river becomes fresh, and farther navigation is impeded by a ridge of rocks lying in the bed of the river, where it is about 120 yards wide. Close to the town is Mr. Terry's flour mill, driven by a small rivulet called the Thames, falling into the Derwent. There are several respectable inns, the longest established of which is the Bush tavern, kept by Mrs. Bridger.

MACQUARIE DISTRICT.—Crossing the river at New Norfolk by the punt, the road runs for upwards of 6 miles, through a highly cultivated district, containing many small farms, this being one of the first settlements on the Derwent, made by the settlers at the evacuation of Norfolk island. About 6 miles above New Norfolk the country becomes more open, consisting of fine sheep downs. Here are the farms of Mr. Abel, Mr. Dean, Mr. Cawthorne, Mr. Barker, Mr. Wilson, and a few miles beyond the road passes the farm of Mr. Marshall. At the distance of 15 miles from New Norfolk a tract turns off to the right, leading to the Upper Clyde, called the marked

tree road. To the right of this is the farm of Allenvale, and the house called Allenvale house, built by Mr. Wells. This marked tree road then passes through a settlement called the Hollow tree, in which are the farms of Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Best; 2 miles farther is the farm of Mr. Adam Thomson, and that of Dr. Crowther. This road then joins the main road to the Upper Clyde. Near Allenvale is the very extensive sheep walk belonging to Colonel Sorell, on leaving which we arrive at the intended township of Hamilton, situated on the banks of the Clyde, at a distance of about 24 miles from New Norfolk. Close to the town is the farm and residence of Mrs. Bromley. A flour mill is established here belonging to Mr. W. Roadknight.

SORELL PLAINS.—From Hamilton township, towards the west, we enter the beautiful tract of country called Sorell plains, and pass on the right the farm of Mr. Parker, and on the left that of Mr. Riseley. At 5 miles distance is the extensive farm of Lawrenny, belonging to Sir John Owen. The scenery of the country here is beautiful. Contiguous to Lawrenny are the farms of Mr. Marzetti and Mr. Young. Beyond this the country is occupied as grazing ground, principally by Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Jamison, Mr. Austin, Mr. Triffit & Mr. Taylor, each of whom has large flocks of sheep.

RIVER CLYDE.—Setting out a second time from Hamilton township, the road leads up the west bank of the Clyde for four miles, where it passes the extensive sheep farm of Mrs. Burn, and a mile beyond crosses the Clyde. Near this ford is the farm of Mr. Dixon on the west bank, and on the east that of Mr. Triffit, which the road passes. At four miles from the crossing place is Spring hill, belonging to Dr. Hood, where the Hollow tree road joins this as des-

cribed before. On the left of the road, and near the river are the farms of Lieut. Torlesse, J.P. and Mr. Sherwin, and on the opposite side that of Mr. Sharland. From Spring hill the road passes the farm of Mr. Gourlay, on the right of which is the extensive grazing country called Abyssinia, principally occupied as stock runs by Mr. Evans and Mr. M'Neilly. The road then passes near to the great cataract of the Clyde at the farm of Dr. Scott, and soon after the township of Bothwell.

THE PLENTY, THE STYX AND JONES'S RIVER.—The road to these places from New Norfolk leads along the southern bank of the Derwent. After leaving the town it goes along the face of a steep rocky bank overhanging the river called Bell's terrace, having been made by Major Bell of the 48th regiment. At 6 miles from New Norfolk is the River Plenty, a fine stream of water, on the banks of which are the extensive agricultural farms of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Jamieson, and half a mile farther on the Derwent is Charley's hope, the residence of Mr. Thomson, J. P. Near it, in the bend of the river, is pleasantly situated the farm of Mr. Lamb and Mr. Bell. At about 10 miles from New Norfolk we reach the beautiful pleasure grounds of Humphrey-ville, the residence of Mrs. Humphrey, situated at the junction of the River Styx with the Derwent. This farm is in excellent order and the sheep are highly improved. There is a great extent of hawthorn hedges already grown, with a valuable nursery of young hedge-row, and other useful plants. Here we cross the Styx, a large and rapid stream, by a wooden bridge built by the neighbouring proprietors. At the distance of a mile on the right is the beautiful bend in the Derwent called Kenmore, belonging to Mrs. Robertson, Two

miles from the Styx is a large and rapid stream called Russell's falls, which the road crosses by a very indifferent ford. At the junction of this stream with the Derwent is the extensive grazing farm of Captain Swanston, lately purchased of Mr. Abbott, J. P. Beyond this the hills approach nearer to the river, and the grazing ground extends but a small distance from the Derwent, until it is bounded by rocky hills. At 4 miles from Russell's falls is the farm of Mr. R. Bethune, and two miles farther that of Mr. George Rayner; immediately opposite to which is the extensive sheep walk belonging to Mr. Hamilton. Near this is the junction of the Clyde with the Derwent. Three miles farther up is Jones's river, a fine stream, which flows from a lofty range of hills called Mount Field, and falls into the Derwent at this place. Report says it comes from a lake beyond those hills. Mr. W. A. Bethune is proprietor of the land upon its banks on both sides where the road crosses it. Five miles beyond this on the same or south side of the Derwent is Cluny, the residence of Mr. Macpherson, J. P. This is the last and highest farm on the Derwent. Beyond it there are several streams which fall into that river, the principal of which are the Broad river and the Repulse, but the land contiguous to them is mountainous and of inferior quality. About 7 miles above Mr. Macpherson's is the great Cataract of the Derwent, where the water falls perpendicularly a height of about 17 feet. Beyond this the country becomes rocky and mountainous, and at present is almost impassable.

UPPER CLYDE.—From the Crossmarsh, the road branches off to the Upper Clyde, at a distance from Hobart town of $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the place where the road turns off, there is a board nailed to



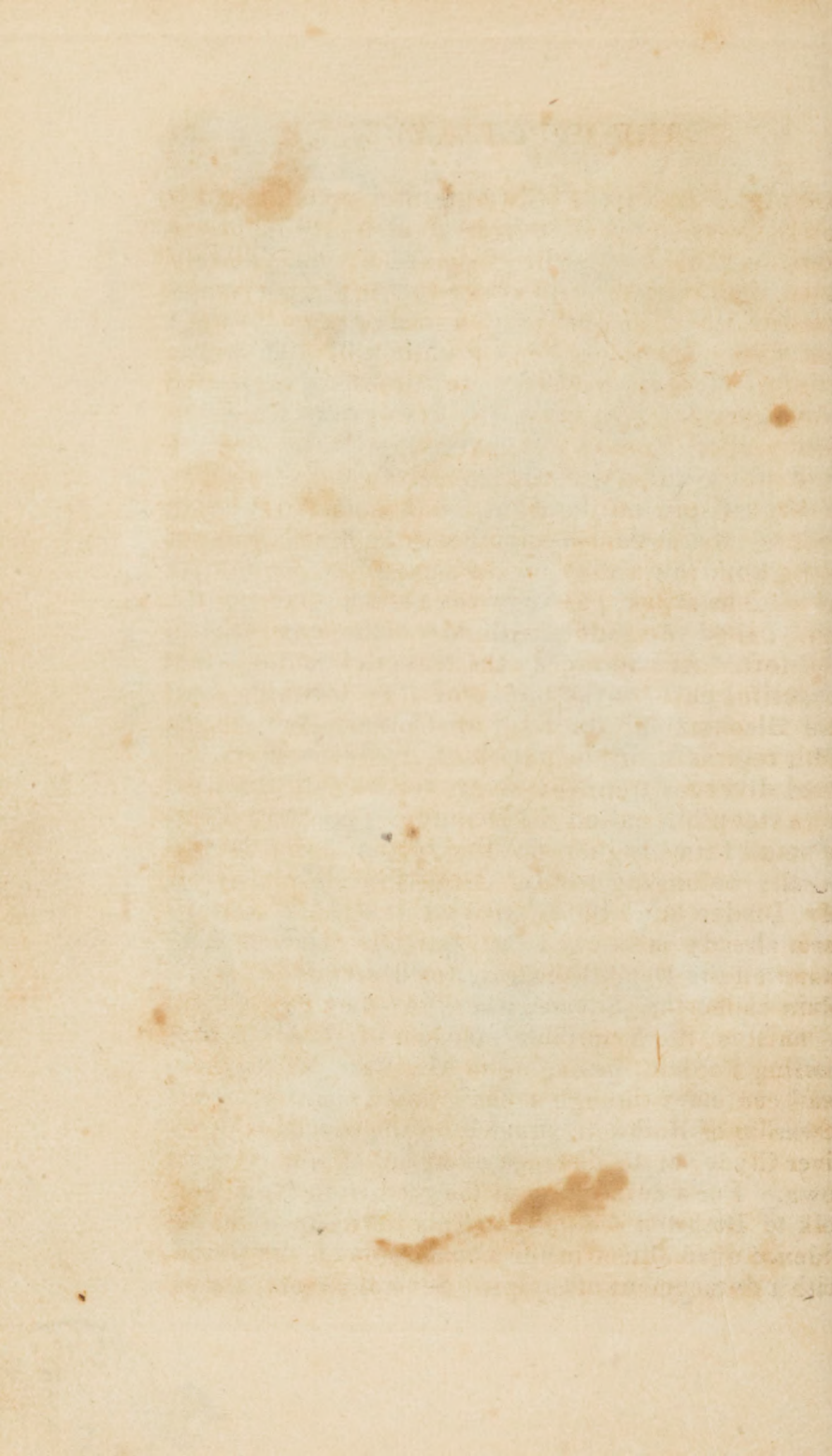
H. Frankland del.

T. Hook sculp.

FALL OF THE DERWENT.

See Page 62





one of the gum trees informing the traveller that it is 13 miles to the Clyde, by which is meant the township of Bothwell. This road, immediately upon leaving the main road to Port Dalrymple, crosses the river Jordan by a ford and passes over the very fine enclosure or paddock of 400 acres of grazing land belonging to Sir John Owen and Mr. Edward Lord, being the first grant taken in this part of the country. At half a mile from the ford the road passes the excellent farm of Mr. George Espie on the right, and soon after again crosses the stream by another ford, and continues along a narrow valley by the side of the Jordan for about four miles, passing over a steep part of the road called the saddle with Mr. Hooper's farm on the left. At 36 miles the traveller enters that beautiful part of the banks of the Jordan called the Blackmarsh, the farm of Colonel Bell, C. B. 48th regiment, in the parish of Apsley. Here the road diverges from the river, bending to the west up a steep hill called the Denhill. There are several small farms higher up the Jordan towards the north, belonging to Mr. Brodribb; Mr. Fryett, Mr. Bisdee and others, until we reach Mr. Jones's farm already mentioned at Jericho. Having surmounted the Denhill the traveller descends into a fine plain called the Square, where a tract conducts to Denniston, the hospitable mansion of Capt. Wood, passing Fordell, belonging to Mr. Barr. The main road continues through a fine grazing country to the township of Bothwell, situated on the east bank of the river Clyde, at the distance of 45 miles from Hobart town. For a description of the road from New Norfolk to Bothwell see p. 81. This township is the residence of an officer in the commission of the peace, with a detachment of troops. Several streets are al-

ready laid out, and a number of buildings erected belonging to mechanics and others. A comfortable inn has likewise been opened by Mr. Vincent. Near the town on the opposite bank of the river is Ratho, the residence of Mr. Alexander Reid, J. P. Contiguous is the farm of Mr. Macdowall, the lecturer and catechist of the district. Besides these there are also, situated at convenient distances and within view of each other, the farms of Mr. Axford, with an excellent corn mill, of Mr. Nicholas who has also a corn mill, Mr. Howell and Mr. Allardyce. From Bothwell a tract leads up the east bank, at some distance from the river to its source. The country along this road is rocky and of little value, on the right are the remarkable eminences called the Quoin and the Table mountain near Jericho, places of great resort for the black natives. At 22 miles from Bothwell the road crosses the source of the Clyde, where it falls out of the southern end of Lake Crescent. The tract continues up the west side of this lake and lake Sorell, passing the stock but of Mr. George Kemp. These two lakes are connected with each other by a short sluggish running stream, of about half a mile in length. The path then proceeds ten miles farther to Regent's plains, belonging to Capt. Wood, 70 miles from Hobart town, and lying on both sides of the Lake river, which falls out of Wood's lake already mentioned p. 50.

SHANNON.—The traveller crossing the Clyde from Bothwell, arrives at Cluny park, the residence of Capt. Clark, J. P. Here is a beautiful plain, formerly called Barkhut plain. The road continues through a fine grazing district, with a lofty hill called the Blue hill in sight, bearing about five miles to the left. At about two miles from the Shannon a tract diverges to the right leading to Weasels plains, and afterwards

to Hunterston, an extensive plain on the banks of the river, the farm and residence of Mrs. Paterson and family. This is the spot where the notorious bush-ranger Michael Howe was apprehended, and where he perished in the struggle and now lies buried. The other tract to the left, after passing close under a beautiful little hill called Mount pleasant, conducts by a ford across the river to the Hermitage, the romantic and original residence of Dr. Ross, and now in the occupation of Mr. Walter Synnott.

As the country farther to the west is as yet nearly in its original state, we are here induced to diversify our narrative by the following:—

RECOLLECTIONS,

Of a short excursion to Lake Echo in March, 1823.

It is always advisable if you are going to undertake a journey (or indeed any thing else, unless you want to kill time and your health both by lying in bed) to get up early in the morning. Our little party was therefore ready to start by day break. My friend who was to accompany me, and who had pitched his tent on the other side of the Shannon, had just crossed with his servant. Crossing a river indeed is not such a light matter in new countries, as my friends in old England may suppose, who are furnished with bridges, punts, or steam boats of all sizes, characters and dimensions to cross every inequality of surface that presents itself. There is not to this day any bridge across the Shannon, and the river is in most seasons too deep and rapid to allow of wading through it with safety on foot. My intended fellow traveller therefore mounted his horse and rode through, but the animal, though very docile, would not be immediately taught to return of itself for the servant, my friend was therefore obliged to ride back and take his hide

tether (cut out like Dido's circumference of Carthage from the skin of a bullock) by means of which stretching across the river the servant might pull back the unwilling steed.

Our party consisted of myself and friend, I mean my friend and myself and two Irish servants, Carrots and Regan, already numbered with the dead, by that inveterate runner Time, who though he runs so fast does a good deal of execution with his long scythe as he goes along. We each had our load. My friend carried his plaid cloak strapped like a knapsack to his back, and I in like manner had slung my kangaroo rug, composed of the furry skins of 16 of these interesting forest rangers. The men carried a knapsack with two dozen biscuits, 2 bottles of spirits, a small quantity of tea and sugar, 3 tin pint pots and other little etceteras.

The back of Regan was moreover ornamented with a good sized damper, which with 2 heavy firelocks, and a small quantity of powder and shot composed the whole of our baggage. As some of my less informed remote readers may perchance interpret the damper here mentioned into a steam cooler or safety valve, and wonder why Mr. Regan, during the period of his mortal career, should be encumbered with such an article, I consider it incumbent on me shortly to describe it. To make a damper in the bush you must take the lid of your apparel box, or the bottom of the largest iron pot you have, and mix upon it as much flour, water, and salt as it will hold, with a little old leven, or the remains of the last batch, and knead with all the elbow grease you can command into a good manageable lump of dough. When it has stood an hour or two (if your time and hunger will allow you to wait as long) you rake a hole in the ashes of your fire, previously made brisk for that purpose, and

clapping your hatch down upon the hot hearth, cover it gently over with the hot ashes. In the course of an hour your damper will be baked and fit for the meal of an emperor, that is if that emperor has had the good fortune to have visited the further side of the Shannon in Van Diemen's land.

Thus equipped, and having relieved my corner cupboard of some of its breakfast contents, (for though a settler of only two months, I had already my cat and my corner cupboard) we started on our journey. In all cases of pleasure it is prudent to have some excuse of business to intermix. Pleasure indeed is a young lady most prolific of excuses. In the present instance however my excuse was very strong. I had purchased four noble oxen of the excellent breed of the late Mr. David Rose, and the beasts told me as plain as they could speak, that they would be my true and faithful servants until death, (there is something very expressive in a bullock's face if you look narrowly at it,) and they had actually carried me and mine in safety all the way from Hobart town. They had grazed beside me only two days when a troop of wild cattle, worse than Spanish marauders, or the plundering Caffres, came athwart me and carried them off. The hope of finding them was therefore an object with me in my present journey. It did not indeed immediately occur to me, that if I should be so fortunate as to come upon them grazing in some rich spot, their wild companions, at the very first glance of my eye, would again gallop off with them, and I had no more chance of catching them than I had of bringing down the moon.

As we sallied forth, the day was just opening, and my chanticleer and his two mates were hopping to the ground from the higher branches of a honeysuckle tree (*Banksia integrifolia*, an umbrageous bush about

20 feet high) in which they had taken roost and spent the night. Our way for a short distance lay up a beautiful valley, with the river and its opposite bank on one side, and a lofty range of hills to the west. The sun was just raising his red disk above the horizon, and had already awakened the wattle bird, which flew, uttering its singular note, with its long yellow pendants or ear drops, from tree to tree as we advanced. A slight dew, just enough to deck the grass with pearls hung upon the blades, having rather a frosty appearance where the long shadows of the trees yet eclipsed it from the sun's rays. At intervals the magpie, though unseen, filled the valley with its loud but sweet song, or rather bar of music. Here and there a little bandicoot or a kangaroo rat would start from beneath our feet, and run with the velocity of an arrow for shelter in the scrub, and sometimes a noble buck kangaroo with 2 or 3 attendants, sitting upright on his haunches, after looking at us attentively as if waiting our near approach, would all at once turn round and hop off with the elegance and elasticity peculiar to that animal.

In the middle of this beautiful valley, and about a quarter of a mile from the cottage stands a romantic collection of rocks, hollowed out in parts so as to form curious caves, in which the traveller in case of need might find no bad shelter. This heap of rocks appears like an island which had withstood the force of the watery element in former ages when the floods had found a course, like the channel of a river down this valley. Close to them stood two venerable and gigantic trees, which though some of their huge branches appeared scathed and leafless from age, yet so lovingly joined their umbrageous tops as to form a stupendous sylvan arch. When we had advanced a few paces we could not help looking back at these

picturesque objects, and the landscape they presented was worthy of the pencil of Silvator Rosa. Through the vista of this natural arch, (which in the peaceful annals of the Van Diemen's land settler, equalled in triumphal glory Napoleon's boasted monument in the Place de Carousel, with his stolen Venetian horses and car of victory) might be seen on one side of the native verdant plain, grazed by a small flock of sheep, the first operations of the plough in a small but neat enclosure, and on the other the cottage, with its stockyard and other rural accompaniments, and a glimpse of the river, bounded by a romantic wall of rock, beneath which it might be heard forcing its limpid way. A sugar loaf hill towering among the clouds closed the prospect about 3 miles distant.

Who has been splitting shingles here? asked Carrots, as we slowly wound our way through a small thicket of stringy bark trees on the side of the hill. Why, I have, said I. I meant this in the literal not the colonial sense. For the benefit of my London friends I must briefly explain this distinction. When a man gets behind hand with his creditors in Hobart town, and rusticates in the country in order to avoid the unseasonable calls of the Sheriff's little gentleman, that delights to stand at a corner where 4 streets meet, so as the better to watch the motions of his prey, he is said to be *shingle splitting*. But the shingles that I had been splitting were real ones made out of the stringy bark trees. Never shall I forget the first morning that I started with my seven feet cross cut saw swinging over my shoulder, an iron wedge in each pocket of my chamois leather trowsers made by the famous breeches maker to his Majesty, in the Strand, and very good trowsers they were, (I have them yet) my little girl, then 2 years old, hold-

ing my left hand, while the other twelvemonths older ran before, and my man Pigeon with the mawl, axe, wedges, provisions and tea kettle, followed up the rear. On arriving at the spot I am now speaking of, we pitched upon a tall tree with a strait barrel that we guessed would split easy. Pigeon commenced taking a ring of bark off the tree, so that it might not suck or hinder the progress of the saw, and cutting out a



(A well-known Sheriff's Officer.)

calf or deep notch with his axe on the side on which we intended the tree should fall. Meantime I gathered some sticks, and with my flint and steel having lighted a fire, filled my kettle from the pure stream of the Shannon hard by, and put things in progress

for the approaching meal. The children amused themselves with gathering flowers, or admiring the cockatoos and paroquets, or the motions of the kangaroos that occasionally bounded past us. The tree was about 200 feet high to the top of the branches, and about four feet through at 3 feet from the ground where we were to cut. But never shall I forget the toil I then endured, which it required all the enthusiasm of a new settler to overcome, until my hand became habituated to the motions of the saw. I think I feel the pain in my loins yet. It was the first strong exercise I had had since wielding the quill and the ferula on the banks of old Thames, or the cricket bat with Lambert as a bowler, on the Vine at Sevenoaks. It was the first step the schoolmaster took abroad, and I assure Mr. Brougham it was ten times harder than any of his labours in diffusing useful or entertaining knowledge. As our saw approached the falling point, and the insertion of a wedge gave the tree a bias, the reader may imagine my frequent lookings up at the wavings to and fro of the top branches along the sky. A good blast of wind in the direction we wanted would have saved me a world of trouble. I had doffed my jacket, waistcoat, neckcloth, blistered my hands, and kept my handkerchief in my shirt bosom to absorb the perspiration. You may imagine then the satisfaction I had at last to see it plump down & dash its limbs to pieces, making the whole vale resound with the echo of its fall. I sat myself on the stump for a few minutes to survey its gigantic length, and to enjoy the victory of bringing it to the ground. Its fall was a plumper more grateful to me than ever the late Sir W. Curtis received from a quadruple vote on the hustings at Guildhall. We soon, however, commenced cutting the trunk into lengths, to be split into logs or planks, rafters and shingles for my

cottage, and next day I had the satisfaction of splitting no less than 1000 shingles with my own hand, sufficient to cover 10 feet square, or 100 square feet of my roof. This was shingle splitting, it was rustivating; and it says much for the penetration of my excellent friend Tullius Cicero, that he should have spoken of the delights attendant on similar occupations as partaken by the poet Archia, in the Augustan age. *Hæc studia, says he, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur*—that is, the pleasures of a settler's life on his farm in Van Diemen's land, are a constant source of enjoyment indoors, and are no hindrance when we travel from home; the reflection of them delights us in our hours of repose, they are at all times ready to go abroad with us (it is remarkable that Cicero should have found this out when there was neither a steam vessel on the Tiber, nor an emigration committee on the Thames) they accompany us into the bush, and rusticate with us where neither Murphy nor any other sheriff's officer can possibly find us out.

But, come, we must travel faster or we shall never reach lake Echo. Having surmounted this hill, we came upon an extensive plain of rich grass at the upper end of which appeared a sort of rise or terrace ground. On approaching it we heard a curious sort of drumming sound like that produced by the little tympanums which the Chinese hawk about the streets to amuse children, or the flappers that Dean Swift describes are in use among the philosophers of Laputa. A few more steps opened to our view a rushy pond or lagoon of about 60 acres, and we soon discovered that the curious noise proceeded from the bull frogs it contained. A herd of about 500 of Mr. Lord's wild cattle was seen at the further corner of the plain, but the moment they set eyes upon us they

all trotted off. The country now became more open and our view was extended over undulating downs of thinly wooded pasturage, with the blue tips of the western mountains rising in the distance. Here we met another curiosity of the morning. It was no less than the ruins of a hut belonging to the notorious bushman Michael Howe. The floor which had been neatly laid with bark, the fire place and great part of the thatched roof still remained. It stood in a secluded spot on a gentle slope concealed from behind by a thick honey suckle tree, with an open view in front reaching down to a small stream of water. Near it lay prostrate the trunk of a huge tree, on which he had used to chop his meat for his own use and to feed his dogs. In crossing the little stream we chanced to strike against his large iron pot hid in a tea tree bush, which I afterwards carried home and still use for culinary purposes. This was doubtless the place from which he last emerged when he met his death at the Shannon hut, now the fertile estate of Hunterston. It is said that when his companion Warburton used to visit Howe, so great was the distrust of that wretched man, that he obliged him to keep on the opposite side of the trunk of the tree just mentioned on pain of being shot to death. It is scarcely possible to conceive a state of existence more truly miserable than this man must have led. With the remorse of the most horrible robberies and murders on his conscience, he was here left to himself to contrast the native innocence and serenity of God's works with his own wicked heart, added to the hourly dread of apprehension. The tumultuous laugh, the heated exhilaration of companions in sin to drown reflection was wanting to him. The silent language of nature must have incessantly read him a lesson that would harrow up the soul, and his countenance severed from the trunk

which was afterwards exhibited in Hobart town, is said to have betrayed the lineaments of a murderer truly horrific. He will ever remain the most notorious votary to the wretched system of bushranging which has now for some years, by the exertions of the local government, been happily put an end to.

We had proceeded about 3 miles from my cottage, when we unexpectedly arrived at the edge of a lofty precipice. All at once a heavenly prospect burst upon the view. At a depth beneath us of at least 600 feet, and at the bottom of a very steep bank, was seen gliding along like a canal for upwards of a mile the silent stream of the Ouse, at that time called the Big river, until it was hid upon our left by the almost perpendicular shoulder of the precipice on which we stood. The bank on the opposite side of the river was nearly as steep and lofty as that on which we stood with the exception of the green plain of a valley running up at right angles. The banks of this romantic valley though covered with grass were equally steep, and the whole reminded us strongly of the princely retreat so well described in Johnson's *Rasselas*. Small parties of cattle were seen browsing in places where they must with difficulty have kept their footing, while in parts they had formed a horizontal tract along the verge of the mountain. Just below, the rivers Ouse and Shannon joined their streams and down the winding channel which the united volume cut for itself were here and there to be seen the morning fogs as white as clouds of snow encircling the hills, and giving their tops the appearance of little islands. Beyond this the western range of hills rose like a lofty barrier in the sky, while the angular point of Teneriffe stood above all the rest covered with snow. To add to the interest of the scene a huge eagle kept hovering round us, at times

so near as to make us hear the whirring noise of its feathers as it fled through the air. Dr. Syntax or any other hunter of the picturesque would not begrudge travelling 100 miles to enjoy such a view.

The edge of the precipice was covered with large loose stones or rocks, lying on so tottering a foundation as to be overthrown with the slightest touch. I remember when I was a lad, a small party of us made an excursion from the thriving sea port of Peterhead to visit those romantic rocks so vividly described by Dr. Johnson called the Bullers of Buchan. Our way lay past the ruins of Boddam Castle which stands on the edge of a deep gap or fissure at the bottom of which the waves of the sea with all the force of the German ocean are occasionally driven with terrific violence. The temptation was too great for boys to withstand, and at the risk of our lives we got upon the top of these mouldering walls, and by the help of hands, feet and sticks upset huge corner stones, masonry lintels and carved cornices into the gulf below. Falling from side to side on the angles of the rocks, they fell with tremendous crash into the deep, dashing the spray high above our heads. The effect bordered on the sublime, and was not the less agreeable (with shame be it spoken) because destruction had a share in it. This idea of destruction, I am sorry to say, gives a zest to many of the pleasures of man. Why did I feel such joy when I cut down the tree for my shingles? Of all occupations of the enslaved negro that of cutting down the lofty fields of sugar cane is the most willingly performed. It gives the mind pleasure to convert a beautiful verdant field into a bare wild, to bring with the stroke of an axe or a sabre the giants of the forest to the ground. I fear that even the patriotism which induces the warrior to mow his thousands and tens of thousands of human beings in

the heat of battle is tinctured with this sentiment. Reader, did you ever ascend the Table mountain at the Cape of Good Hope? I once went to the top of it with 3 others. We there met a French gentleman returning from a like excursion. The edge of this table is covered with moveable stones and pieces of rock which though of a pigmy description compared with those I am now speaking of at the Ouse river, we pushed with much danger over the precipice down which they fell a perpendicular height of some hundred feet, forgetful of the risk of hitting the Frenchman passing below. Since that I have often reflected on the great hazard and sacrifice which accompany many of the giddy every day pleasures of men. Though my friend and I had each attained the age of manhood, we could not resist the temptation of tumbling these large stones from their base. For my part I do not see why grown men should be denied the amusements of children if they can enjoy them. It were indeed to be wished that the recreations of mature age partook more of innocent childishness than they do. Be this as it may we devoted a short space this morning to this pleasure. Huge stones as big as a common chest of drawers, and two or three of them as large as a moderate sized parlour would at first move round with reluctant slowness, unwilling as it were to leave their ancient pedestal, until gradually gathering strength they rolled down with overwhelming rage, sometimes striking against a rock and bounding high in the air, far exceeding the power of any promethean arm to have driven, and at others bruising lofty wattle trees to the earth or snapping with resistless fury the tall gum or peppermint trees that stood in their way, until they fell into the stream below and dashed the waters on the opposite bank. A herd of about 30 or 40 cattle had I suppose been reposing

among the bushes, and after staring about them for some time insensible of their danger at last took to their heels.

The bank was too steep at this part to permit us to descend immediately, we were therefore obliged to proceed higher up the river before we could cross. Here I felt how ill adapted the light London made shoes were to traverse the hills and dales of Van Diemen's land. Mine were already half torn from my feet. Strong stout shoes made in the colony with thick soles, and good projecting sparrow bills, to catch in the slippery grass banks are the best. My friend was so shod, and slid down the hill with ease and rapidity, while I crept after him with much pain and fatigue. We had some little difficulty in crossing the river, for it ran with great rapidity, and the large stones which it had hurled down its channel had left in places deep holes, some beyond our depth. The water was besides very cold, and we could hardly keep our footing, or preserve our garments dry which were wrapt round our shoulders. The bank on the opposite side, which was nearly as steep as that we had come down and rose much higher, had been completely burned but a few days before by the natives. All the underwood was destroyed, except a few scathed poles, and the whole surface of the ground was without a leaf, bleak and dreary. This extended on all sides as far as the eye could reach, impressing the mind with a melancholy idea of devastation. On some occasions these ground fires may prove beneficial as they must either scorch the snakes and other vermin, or drive them into their holes, while the surface is cleared of underwood, and the young grass after a few weeks grows up with renewed luxuriance. To this practice among the natives of burning the bush in order to circumvent and enclose their prey,

may be attributed the general openness of the forest land in the island, and its usefulness for pasture. But in the settled districts, and those parts that are now grazed, I highly disapprove of them as both dangerous and impoverishing the land. Sandy districts ought especially never to be burned; clayey or marly soils will suffer less. In the former, the soil will be impoverished while the roots of the grass in a great measure will remain uninjured; in the latter, the act of surface burning will in some degree improve the fertility of the land, but the plants will in most places be completely destroyed.

We toiled up this long steep with considerable difficulty, frequently stopping to turn round to breathe and view the depth below from which we had emerged. My kangaroo rug which was slung on my back, communicated its warming qualities to my system in that position, and convinced me how comfortable I should be when stretched at ease in the quiet of night beneath its furry covering. I have ascended Boxhill, and Leithhill in the neighbourhood of London, and panted for breath, I have mounted the aerial heights of the Windcliff at Chepstow, to enjoy the heavenly prospects of Piersfield, I have stood on the summit of Ben-nevis, and traversed the heights of Corriarock, I have run up, without stopping, the steep steps of Windsor Tower, the stifling spiral ones of the Monument on Fish-street-hill, of the Cathedral at Ghent, and of St. Paul's in London city, but never did I feel myself so weary as this morning. We at last, however, arrived at a more level surface, and entered a thick forest, through which the light of the sun was only here and there to be seen, and where the horizon of our prospect was bounded by scarce a hundred yards. These are the situations

in which it is desirable to have a pocket compass as a guide. Nevertheless, in these almost impenetrable woods, the traveller will generally fall into the beaten track of the kangaroo, which will conduct him either out of the thicket or to some water or piece of green pasturage, from which he will find another tract to lead him to the open country. We did so this morning, and the tract lay fortunately in nearly the same direction as we had intended to go and the needle directed us. In districts where the wild cattle have taken up their abode & begin to multiply, these tracts are not only numerous, but become so beaten that the traveller has sometimes difficulty to persuade himself that it is not the path of human beings in an old but thinly inhabited country.

Our way through this almost impervious forest continued in a westerly direction for about four miles. At last we thought we could perceive a lightness in the horizon ahead, which gradually became more evident, and we eventually emerged on the edge of a very extensive plain in the midst of which was a large rushy lagoon. On looking round we were not a little surprised to see several small parties of blacks, some strolling about, while others sat in little families, as it were, round small fires. We found they were a tribe of about sixty or seventy, whom I had occasionally met with before, and who had sometimes visited Hobart-town, where they had been kindly treated by the Government and the inhabitants, who had supplied them with provisions, clothing and blankets. Here we slackened our pace, willing to waste a few minutes on the new scene which presented itself. As we were walking towards one of the little parties, a tall fellow overtook us with a bunch of seven fat

but strong smelling opossums slung on his back and round his neck. We followed him to the fire, and he very deliberately chucked them all upon it, one after the other, just as he had caught them. The company seemed to have little to say, for but few words passed between them, and what was rather mortifying to gentlemen in our rank of life, they scarcely deigned to look upon us. On our parts however, we could not help admiring their upright and even elegant gait, which would be a pattern to any Bond-street loungeur. It was quite indicative of persons who had little to do, with their pleasure only to seek. Their air of independence was quite charming, and upon reflection, I know no race of people who have greater claims to that property. So perfectly indifferent were they of dress and clothing, that several of them had cast away the blankets they had had in Hobart-town, as an unnecessary incumbrance. What a host of supervacaneous tinkers, tailors, dressmakers, shoemakers, bottle blowers, shopkeepers, storekeepers, and manufacturers of all sorts of things are thrown into the shade by these aboriginal ladies and gentlemen. Diogenes with his tub is a slave to luxurious life compared to them. The only symptom of weakness which they betrayed, was the pains that some of them (no doubt dandies in their community) took with their heads. They had smeared their hair with a red pigment mixed with grease, and one gentleman had decorated himself with two white cockatoo feathers. In this respect they resembled some of the civilized race, whom I have known besmear their heads with perfumed pomatum, or some of the four legged canine species whom I have sometimes, when they come across some putrified or strong smelling substance,

rub their cheeks against it until they have thoroughly imbibed the stench. As soon as the opossums were singed and well heated on one side our cook turned them on the other, and then dragging them by the leg from the fire, he scraped off the fur, and with a sharp flint cut out the inside, and again threw it on the fire, from which it was soon after taken and eaten, without the trouble of



(An Aboriginal Dinner Party)

knife or fork, in a half raw state. Occasionally they would take a short walk to the lagoon, and laying themselves on their breast, and dipping their mouth into the water drank without cups or chalice the pure element of nature. They then returned to their rural hearth, and sitting or reclining on the ground they dozed as deliciously as if they had reposed on a velvet couch.



Notwithstanding the kindness and civility shewn by the settlers in the colony generally to these benighted people, I regret to say that in other instances the conduct of unprincipled stock keepers, remote from restraint, has gradually incited a spirit of hostility towards the whites, which scarce any effort or ingenuity of the authorities appears able to subdue or counteract. The best possible arrangements have lately been adopted by the Government throughout the island, and parties of military and field police are stationed to watch or scour various districts, so that if the whole of the tribes are not speedily apprehended, a certain period must be put to their outrages. An establishment has been formed on Brunê island, superintended by Mr. Robinson, for the domestication and instruction of such as are caught, and considerable progress has already been made in civilizing about twenty or more, who now compose that establishment.

Having taken leave of our sable friends, we were obliged to bend our course for about half a mile in a southerly direction, skirting along the border of the lagoon, which lay in our way. The plain which stretched out to a great width, covered with close luxuriant grass, with scarce a single tree to interrupt the progress of the plough, extended to the left as far as the eye could reach. The opposite side of the lagoon however, was more thickly wooded, and on our rounding the southern point, a wide expanse of clear, pastoral country opened to our view. In one part the natives had burned a large extent of the grass, which being the produce of a former season, tall and withered, was closely burned to the ground. The soil appeared of the richest quality, and was left quite

black from the effects of the fire, with the exception of the tufts or stumps of grass, which shot up their green budding leaves like points of needles. Having passed over this, we again reached the verdant plain, and something appeared before us dazzling in the sunshine, which we at first took for a sheet of water, on approaching it however, it turned out to be an immense flock of cockatoos, who being scared at our appearance, though not till we were very close upon them, rose with a piercing screech like a great white sheet, and lighted on the branches of the trees that skirted the plains, and hung upon them like large flakes of snow. Never before had I seen so great an assemblage of these beautiful birds. There must have been many thousands, and their presence here was a proof of the fertility of the soil around us.

We had proceeded up this beautiful vale for about a mile, when we discovered on a small rise on our left, a group of Mr. E. Lord's stockmen, then under the management of Mr. Riseley, but who himself was not present. They had arrived the day before, to construct a yard, and to collect wild cattle. The loss of my working oxen, and the example these men set the servants of humbler settlers like me, each mounted on horseback, riding about at their pleasure wherever they liked, made me view them with no very pleasant aspect. I desired them imperiously to restore me my cattle which they had enticed away, but they said they had peremptory orders from their master which they must obey, I and discovered that they had actually passed my oxen the day before, & did not make the least exertion to catch them. There were about ten or twelve men, (all prisoners) and as many horses, besides a cook and carman. They

were at that time preparing for dinner, and smothering my vexation, (it was three years after this period before I recovered my lost cattle) we sat down and partook of their soup and damper. They had constructed a sort of shed or skreen of the boughs of the trees, which sheltered them from the westerly winds, and beneath which they had slept the preceding night. They had just begun to cut down trees to construct their stock-yard, never until that time having had an establishment on that side of the Ouse, the cattle that grazed here having found their way of their accord from the more crowded herds about the Clyde and Shannon. The country had proved so fertile, and the increase had been so rapid, that many hundreds of handsome full grown cattle were found that had never been seen even as calves, and were consequently without any mark. Among them were some bulls that had grown to a very large size, which induced Dr. Hood to call them Bulls of Bashan, and hence this fine tract of country has been called the Plains of Bashan.

It was now about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and having recruited our strength, we again set forward to the west. Mr. Lord's men had commenced cutting down the trees to form their stock-yard. The logs cut from them were about from 5 to 8, or even 10 yards in length, and about 18 or 20 inches in diameter, and being laid in a zig zag direction, the end of the one resting on that of the other so as to form a circle, until 6 or 7 logs high, a complete enclosure is formed, sufficient to confine the strongest and wildest beasts. The men go out in bodies of 4 or 5 horses men, and cracking their whips and riding full gallop they hurry the herds without giving them time to escape from their remote recesses, through wilds, wood, and plains, up and down steep hills and along the

most dangerous passes, until they enclose them in the yard. They are there kept without food or water often for a period of three or four days, until sufficient numbers are collected, lowing and moaning in the most hideous manner. A man enters among them with a slender pole about 4 or 5 yards long, to the end of which he has attached a running loop of strong hide rope which he dexterously throws over the horns of the beast he wishes to catch. It is no sooner fixed than another man with equal dexterity spreads the noose of another rope so as to hook both its hind legs, by means of which it is speedily thrown down, and the four legs are then tied together, while a man stands at the head to keep it steady. The brand-marker then comes up with his iron (kept red hot in a small fire hard by) which he claps upon the hip, and after the usual dressing it is again set free. It is customary to draw off in this manner the fat cattle to be driven to the market at Hobart town, while the lean ones and the calves are again set at liberty to graze at large for another year. Mr. Lord's men in the present instance however, not yet having their yard erected, had been compelled to ride after a small herd, and to shoot a steer at random on the plain. As we walked on we passed the remaining part of the carcass which they had not consumed as it hung suspended from the branch of a tree. The men engaged at that time upon this excursion, after having erected spacious yards for the purpose and built a neat hut at the top of the plain beside a small stream of water, succeeded in marking about 700 head of cattle, and bringing to town about 300 fat beasts for the butcher. They had not left the place long, however, when the two men left behind in the hut were put to flight by an attack of the Blacks, and the hut and stock yard mostly burned to the ground.

This system of wild grazing is now happily disappearing from the colony. It was attended with numerous evils, among which may be enumerated, the seduction of the domesticated beasts already in the service of settlers, (as in my case) the destruction by their inroads of the first attempts at cultivation, depriving a family remote in the bush, perhaps of its chief hope of annual provisions, (my case also) encroaching on and eating up the pasturage belonging to other settlers, the ruinous example it held out to other assigned servants by the prisoners thus mounted on horseback to act as they pleased, the temptation to cattle stealing generally, and to crown all, the unavoidable deterioration of the cattle themselves thus left at large to increase without management or restriction.

The great fertility of the soil here was evident in every object we met. Most of the wild cattle were as fat and sleek as as they could well be, the grass was thick, soft and luxuriant, and even the trees, especially the tea-tree and wattles grew to a great height in fine strait poles. The plain, however, gradually became narrow as we proceeded, until at last we found ourselves entering a thick scrub, while the ground still continued to rise. We had penetrated through it about half a mile, when we accidentally met one of Mr. Lord's men sitting on the stump of a tree, nearly starved to death. He told us that three days before, a black woman whom he had caught and had chained to a log with a bullock chain, and whom he had dressed with a very fine linen shirt, (the only one he had) in hopes, as he said, to tame her, had contrived some how to slip the chain from her leg and ran away, shirt and all.

She had already got a quarter of a mile off when he saw her, and without reflecting, he pursued her for upwards of five hours, through copse, vale, and thicket, up hill and down hill, led by the occasional glimpses of his own white shirt, still upon her back, as seen through the trees. At last he was obliged to abandon the chase, and he had not been able since to rejoin his companions, to whom we now directed him, first giving him a couple of biscuits. I fear his object in chaining the poor woman was not exactly pure and disinterested. There is little doubt indeed but such, and even worse treatment than this by the stock-keepers in the earlier periods of the colony, is the chief and original cause of the hostility which the aborigines have since indiscriminately shewn to the whites. The man I am now speaking of, was afterwards hanged at Hobart-town for felony.

The trees which composed the forest we were now traversing grow to a great height, and some of their trunks that had fallen and lay in our way obliged us to go many yards round, it being quite impracticable to surmount them, being in some instances four or five yards in height. After travelling about four miles we again emerged into light at the upper end of an extensive marsh or plain, about four or five miles in length and one or two broad. Pursuing our course through some thick bushes that grow on the upper edge of this plain, for about another half mile, just as the sun was setting, and gave to the scene an enchanting serenity, we all at once found ourselves on the border of an extensive lake. The pleasure we enjoyed at the beautiful sight was enhanced by conceiving ourselves the first discoverers of it among Europeans, and we stood upon the sandy beach viewing

the black swans as they sailed along its surface, and the long dark shadows cast by the setting sun from the western bank and from two beautiful little islands that stood near the centre, we stood, I say, upon the beach, forgetting all the fatigues of the day, and fancying ourselves the lords and masters of the scene before us. The sun, however, quickly disappeared, and when we had satiated our eyes with the heavenly prospect, I took a fancy to shoot a black swan as it glided past. The echo that succeeded the report continued to reverberate in a circle as it were round the shores in three distinct and successive parts. The effect was sublime, and we exulted in a sort of rhapsody, as we repeated the effects by other shots in the discovery of so eloquent, so supreme a charm of nature, in so remote and hitherto unfrequented a part of of Van Diemen's land.

But nature speaks in various ways, and we had no sooner ceased to awaken her voice over Lake Echo, the name which we then for the first time christened it, than she began to talk very loud at the pit of our stomachs. Meantime Carrots and Regan lighted a fire, made some tea, and reclining on our cloaks and rugs, which we spread upon the ground, we talked over the occurrences of the day whilst we recruited our exhausted system. Although we were then in the middle of one of the warm autumnal months, the air in that lofty region was keen and frosty. We were glad therefore to collect the dead branches of the trees that lay thickly strewed round us and pile up into three immense fires, the glare of which for a time illuminated the waters of the Lake. As we reposed between them, looking up through the branches to the stars above us, three large black crows, which had apparently followed us for some distance, and roosted on the branches, kept up a continued cawing

and conversation among themselves. Lord Kaimes and other intelligent writers have indeed given it as their opinion that these creatures (in Scotland at least) can interchange ideas with one another, and even carry on warfare, and though those in this island may be of a different species (they have a white ring round each eye) I doubt not they are as much advanced in the march of intellect as any in the old world. They, however, with the mopings of the owl and song of the ground cricket added to the fatigues of the day, soon drove us to sleep.

Next morning we got up before the sun, and after offering up our orisons for our refreshing sleep and performing ablution in the limpid waters of the lake, we fired a farewell salute to our friend the Echo, who renewed her responses, we again set forth. For some little distance we retraced the steps of the preceding evening, intending to recross the Ouse and Shannon, and if possible to obtain a peep of the Great lake. We continued down the north side of the long marsh, anxiously looking out for a kangaroo as we went on; for the keen air of the morning, coupled with our walk, made us sensible that we had not yet breakfasted, and our small stock of provisions was now nearly exhausted.

And did you think I had forgot you my constant friends, Juno and Danger? Ah! no. Ingratitude so base has not yet entered the breast of a legitimate settler of Van Diemen's land. No dog tax, trial by jury, or Catholic petition shall ever prevent me from caressing you my dear four-footed companions- Juno was a black dog, a jet black beauty, the fleetest and most faithful of kangaroo dogs in the island. Danger was of ruder make, befitting his masculine form. His limbs were sinewy and his chest broad and swarthy. Many a time and oft has he put to

flight herds of hundreds of wild cattle from my infant enclosures, biting their legs and heels, and sometimes attacking their noses, with which they would toss him in the air, still retaining his hold. He was shot about two years ago for his partiality to live mutton.

There he is ! said Regan, and looking to our left, a little way among the trees, we saw a huge kangaroo, sitting erect on his haunches, at least four feet high, and viewing us with a sort of contemptuous air. As they say in the colloquial tongue, he could hardly make us out. We were the first objects of the kind he had set eyes on, within the precincts of his territory. Approaching him as near as we could, he at last turned round, and bounded away with Juno within about twenty yards of his heels. Luckily he took it into his head to make a circuit half across the plain, which gave the hound a fair chance. At one time we thought it impossible she could overtake him, and even if she did, Danger was so far behind there was great risk that he would not get up in time, and that Juno would not be able to hold him. Our breakfast was in jeopardy. Hunger gives a powerful relish to all the pleasures of man, and to none more than those of the chase, if you are dependant on the fruits of your pursuit for a meal. Oh, Somerville, or Diana, lend me your aid to paint the anxious moments we experienced, as we watched the gyrations of the pair. What did we not feel when Juno snapped the booma's haunches and he turned round to offer battle, till espying Danger (who had a little of the bull in his breed) he again took to his heels, and all seemed to be lost. And he would have got off had he not fortunately taken a fancy to run down a gentle descent that sloped before him. Those who have visited the gardens of the Zoological society in the Regent's park, (some of the members themselves are

rare specimens of the biped race) must have observed if they have any measurement in their mind's eye that the fore-legs of a kangaroo are scarce one-third so long as the hind ones. For this reason, if a boomah attempts to run down a hill on all fours he is very apt to tumble head over heels and to break his neck or his nose. This is the reason that in descending stairs or steep places he generally conducts himself on two legs like a man, only with this exception, he prefers hopping with both feet at once to the fore and aft mode of progression in vulgar use. On the present occasion our gentleman attempted both methods. As long as he hopped he had a chance for his life, for no sooner would Juno be ready to snap off the tips of his tail, than with a jump he would be five yards before her, and she had again to beat up her distance. But when he put his fore-paws in requisition the faithless members speedily betrayed him, and we had the satisfaction to see both Juno and Danger busily engaged in throttling him.

Regan, who was a light footed bogtrotter from Tipperary, was in at the death, and put the finishing blow to his existence. A very few minutes sufficed to strip him of his coat, and to place us winding our way with all speed to the brink of the Ouse which ran at the bottom of the plain, while Regan carried one of his haunches slung on a stick over his shoulder.

The bank leading to the river was at this place, both steep and rugged, and the opposite side was so perpendicular and lofty it seemed almost unmountable. We soon selected a spot wherein to spread our breakfast table. The flint and steel were put in requisition, a fire made, and our tea-pots filled with the pellucid lymph of the Ouse, bubbling by its side. The tea was then laid on the top of the boiling water and the pot covered up for a few minutes, when the

leaves subsided to the bottom, and with a little sugar our drink was ready. The haunch was hung on the bough of a tree, and each cut steaks for himself, which he cooked in the mode called in colonial phrase a sticker up. A straight twig being cut as a spit the slices were strung upon it and laid across



(*A Breakfast in the Bush.*)

two forked sticks leaning towards the fire, or else a small bough with a little fork at the end cut down, and a single steak stuck upon it, which being thrust into the ground, the meat by its own weight leaned forward to the fire, and was cooked to perfection. A biscuit stood us in the room of a plate, and our knee in that of a table. I challenge the votaries at the grand annual horticultural dejeuner at Hammer-smith to say they enjoyed their repast more than we did that morning.

If we found crossing the Ouse difficult the morning before, it was doubly so now. I attempted in one place to get across by jumping from one rock to another, which I succeeded in doing till I got within about three yards of the opposite side, where the whole force of the water was collected, and inevitable

death would have been the consequence had I tumbled in. I was therefore obliged to retrace my steps and to follow the example of the others, who stripped and waded a more level place below, but with no small danger and difficulty. The numerous rare plants and shrubs that we met with on the banks of this river, would have set the Linnæan society in raptures, but we were compelled to satisfy ourselves with admiring them undisturbed in their native soil. The south bank of the river at this place could be little less than 1000 feet high, which indeed we had the means of calculating pretty accurately, by observing the height of one tree and multiplying it by the number that stood as it were one over the top of the other. There were at least 12 or 14 of these sylvan stories, each being on an average 40 or 50 feet high. What do my friends in auld Reekie say to this? who sojourn at the back of the high street, or the Lucken booths. A' that I say about it, auld callants is, gin ye dispute my words, come and see and settisfee yer nain sells.

Pursuing our course at right angles to the river, over a very stony and rugged bank, we entered a forest of the most magnificent stringy-bark trees I have ever seen. They stood like tall dark columns, measuring about 12 or 15 feet in diameter at the base, and towering up in strait barrels to the height of about 200 feet without a branch. The black colour is occasioned by the fires made by the natives from time to time among the grass and underwood, which approaching the roots, the flame runs up the dry spongy substance of the bark until it is checked by the fresh and green parts of the upper branches. At the distance of a mile from the Ouse, the ground began to descend in the opposite direction, and after travelling about a mile farther, we had the pleasure to

discern occasional glimpses of the Shannon as it glided before us. The bed of this river, which at this part is divided from the Ouse by a narrow ridge of little more than two miles, must lie several hundred feet higher than that of its almost parallel companion. The consequence is, that the banks of the Shannon are here much less steep than those of the Ouse, in many places stretching out into extensive grassy plains, nearly on a level with the water, presenting in times of flood and wet seasons, large sheets of water.

On the edge of this forest and on a gentle slope reaching down to the river we found a small group or village of Aboriginal huts. They stood irregularly within a few yards of each other, and we counted 17 of them. From the appearance of the fires we guessed they had been inhabited about a week before. The wigwams, or huts, were built entirely of bark, supported here and there by a piece or two of dry wood. The bark which had been stripped from the trees was placed in upright lengths close to each other, rudely joined together at the top, the whole hut forming but a segment of a globe open to the east. It resembled a tea cup broken in half and set upon its mouth. Owing to this practice of stripping the trees of the bark in order to build their huts, numerous large and stately trees are found dead and leafless wherever the Blacks are wont to resort. The trees may be seen with the bark cut away two or three yards from the ground, and sometimes where a strip of live bark has been left, it is seen growing and spreading round the dry trunk, still striving to support the current of vegetation. We had the curiosity to enter two or three of the huts, and miserable indeed must have been the shelter they afforded. In one we discovered some rude drawings of human

figures, of circles and squares scratched on the inner side of the bark. A tall tree which stood in front of the village had recently been marked with notches in the bark above each other about a yard apart until they had reached the branches. By the help of these notches the Blacks manage to climb into the branches to catch the opossums.

There is a legitimate way of crossing a river as well as of doing most things in common life. Carrots tempted by a tree which lay across the river, tried to pass over it dry shod without the trouble of doffing his trowsers and of wading through like a man. He had advanced three-fourths of the distance, when in reaching from one branch to another, he tipped fairly over and fell squat into the water. Unfortunately he had in his hand my trusty Manton, which falling under his right side, besides being wet all over, was broken in the handsome stock, carved ever since that celebrated gunmaker was a boy. Carrots crawled out, dripping wet, with my broken gun a trophy of his foolhardiness, and his knapsack containing all that was left of our tea, sugar and biscuits drenched with water. Here it was necessary to hold a council of expediency as to our future progress. The Great lake which we were anxious to see, lay within five miles to the north, and would require at least an additional day to do it justice. Our provisions were moreover exhausted, and it would not be prudent to extend our distance from home on the mere chance of catching kangaroos, seeing that Juno already began to walk lame, her feet being much out with the edges of the sharp stones. It was therefore determined to take the shortest course to the Hermitage, and to postpone the exploring of the Lake till another opportunity.

We were now entering upon that extensive tract of country known by the name of Patrick's plains, so called in remembrance of Captain Patrick Wood of Denniston, who was the first to locate them. They lie on both sides of the Shannon, but stretch out on the eastern side to a very great extent, being about ten miles in length, and varying from 2 to 5 or 6 miles in width. Being in so lofty a region, and in many parts entirely without a tree, they are however bleak, and exposed to the western winds. Having crossed the river nearly at the top or northern end of these plains, as they lay extended before us, the tops of the trees were only to be seen like small shrubs here and there in the remote horizon. In one part we entered upon a large flat, overgrown with tufts of coarse grass, standing from 2 to 3 feet high. The water which in the wet season must have overflowed this tract, had gradually washed away the ground from between the tufts, leaving them like a crowd of little stumps between which the foot was every minute slipping. When we expected to set our foot upon the solid tuft down it would pop 18 inches or 2 feet deeper than we calculated upon. Nothing could be more tiresome than such a progress, and after traversing it about a mile, fairly exhausted, we sat down upon the brink of the river to recruit ourselves. Carrots who was an inveterate smoker immediately commenced lighting his pipe, and at the same time a spark which dropped on the dry grass, was fanned up by the wind and spread with rapidity from tuft to tuft in a brilliant line of flame. Carrots wore that sort of shoes called mocassins, and those he had on were completely worn to bits with our two days' journey. He had however taken the precaution to put a piece of the raw hide of the kangaroo which we killed in the morning, into his knapsack, of which,

while we rested at this place, he made himself a new pair. Having cut out the mocassin about an inch and a half larger than the sole of the foot, with the exception of the heel part, which is cut square off, after sewing up the heel with needle and thread, he cut holes all round the fore part, through which he strung a thong of the same skin, which being drawn together over the instep, (the fur being inside) a very good slipper or sandal was made for his foot.

We had toiled about two miles through this treacherous ground, when we arrived on a considerable part of it that had recently been burned down, doubtless by the Natives dropping their fire as they carried their torches from one resting place to another. In this instance we were thankful for the effects of their fires, for they enabled us to proceed with greater security, as we could now see where to place our feet, although on a dirty black tuft of burned grass. On looking round we saw that the flame which Carrots had begun had already spread to a great distance more than half a mile in length. Soon after this however we came on smoother grass, and the country altogether assumed a warmer and more agreeable aspect. The plain was here and there diversified with gentle acclivities and occasional tongues or promontories of forest land clad with lofty umbrageous trees, jutting out and overhung the edges of the plain, and in one part, towards the left, we discovered an extensive lagoon of deep water. Great part of this fine grazing country has since been located and converted into profitable sheep and cattle walks. A Government hut with a party of military has also been stationed on the upper part of the plains, which with the patrolling of the Field police, gives every possible security to the settlers and stock-keepers round this improving neighbourhood. The bed of the Shannon

at this place partakes of the character of its banks, being very broad and shallow. It was upwards of 80 or 100 yards in width, and not in any part deeper than 3 or 4 inches. Carrots, who waded into it to wash his dirty face, picked up some tolerable specimens of chrystalline, agate, and other pebbles, which composed the bed of the river. It is remarkable that the Shannon contains more water at the upper part of its course than near its junction with the Ouse. Flowing from the Great lake over a shallow bar, nearly resembling the channel I am now describing, and being supplied with but few tributary streams, except in times of flood, will partly account for this. When the wind is high and the waters of the lake are raised into lofty waves which find an exit at the bar of the Shannon, that river is as much flooded when the weather is otherwise quite dry, as it is in wet seasons when the rain descends in torrents.

About four miles to the east of these plains is a large piece of wet, marshy ground, covered with rushes, and interspersed with patches of low shrubs and trees, called the Lagoon of Islands. To the west of the Great lake the land is known to be most eligible for grazing, as it produces good grass, and is well watered by many streams. The country stretches out in every direction into large open plains, watered by various lagoons. The scenery in many parts is of the most magnificent and interesting kind, presenting views, equal to those afforded by the most venerable parks in England. These sheets of water are universally inhabited by innumerable black swans and ducks, and it is singular, also by the white breasted sea-fowl, or diver, so universally to be met with round the coast, which is here to be found on fresh water, in the very centre of the island.

The sun was already fast descending behind the Western lakes, lengthening the shadows of the few straggling trees that here and there enlivened the edge of the Shannon, when crossing a curious ravine, where the river took a sudden bend, forming an acute angle in its course, we arrived at a cluster of very curious upright rocks that stood upon a rising ground. Here we resolved to take up our abode for the night. Having selected a place for the scene of our bivouac, my friend and I left Regan and Carrots to prepare the essentials, while we scrutinized the neighbourhood. In parts the rocks stood up like the turrets of a castle, in others ranged themselves along like a temple of the Druids, here and there they formed curious caves, and in short it was the most singular conglomeration of alluvial remains that I have ever witnessed. Among them grow some fine specimens of that species of eucalyptus called the cider tree, from its exuding a quantity of saccharine liquid resembling molasses. Streaks of it were to be seen dripping down the bark in various parts, which we tasted, and found very palatable. The Natives have a method at the proper season of grinding holes in the tree from which the sweet juice flows plentifully, and is collected in a hole at the root. We saw some of these covered up with a flat stone, doubtless to prevent the wild animals from coming to drink it. When allowed to remain some time and to ferment it settles into a coarse sort of wine or cider rather intoxicating if drunk to any excess. Here we ate our last biscuit, reserving but a small portion of tea and sugar for next morning. As we lay ourselves to rest on the grass, we were again serenaded by the cawing of the rooks as in the preceding evening, but with the addition of the purling of the adjoining stream as it fell several yards and dashed itself on the perpendicular rocks on the op-

posite bank before us.

Next morning we were up before the sun, winding our way along a beautiful vale of rich verdant grass. As the sun rose from the horizon a hoar frost came on which converted the dew that hung upon the blades into snow and little icicles that thickly coated our shoes and the lower part of our trousers. At the termination of this valley we again entered a tract of woody, but very rugged stony ground. A few blades of wild herbs or shrubs here and there appeared between them, but the surface was so uneven that we were obliged in parts to jump from one rock to another, and occasionally to call in the aid of our hands to assist our progress. It was on the whole a very fatiguing exercise, and I felt that I had lost some pounds in weight since I had left home. Dr. Wadd, the Surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty, and the facetious commentator on leanness and corpulency is puzzled to find out a cure for the fattening propensity. His specific to keep the mouth shut and the eyes open is found very difficult to swallow among his patients. But a never failing cure to all overgrown corporations would be an excursion like this to the remote regions of Van Diemen's land, relying solely on the kangaroos and other wild animals for support. Future travellers have of course discovered much better tracts than that we then pursued, but in surmounting the ridge I now speak of, we were in some measure repaid by a magnificent prospect. The towering Western hills stood capped with snow on one hand, and on the other was the Table mountain and its adjacent hills, and before us lay stretched the vales of the Clyde and Jordan with mounts Dromedary and Wellington in the distance, whilst the Shannon was heard to force its rapid way deep in the vale beneath.

Having surmounted this ridge we again reached the borders of the Shannon and had the satisfaction to see Juno pin a small kangaroo which she started in a beautiful little march containing about 1000 acres of rich land into which we descended. This was the signal for a repast which came most welcome. Here I made a grand improvement in the mode of bush cooking. In place of the transverse spit which I mentioned before, my hunger induced me to string about a dozen of little bits not bigger than a dollar each on the point of a twig, the lower end of which being stuck in the ground, the meat slung over the fire, and was roasted in elegant style. I had merely to waive it round to my hand as I stripped the little steaks smoking hot one after the other in rotation as I devoured them. Apicius never enjoyed a Turkey's brain with half such a relish. Here a very beautiful sloping piece of open pasturage runs up from the opposite bank of the Shannon. The river which at that place is broad and level forms four several cascades or falls from three to four feet each. To be seen to advantage they must be viewed from below, when the regularity of the natural ledges, as if built by the hands of a mason, and the lucid ranges of the falling water all across the channel, give to the scene the perfection of art with the superaddition of the charms of nature. Here also I found it necessary to imitate the example shewn me by Carrots the evening before, and to make myself a pair of mocassins, my London soles having completely worn themselves away.

The idea of home now became predominant, and we speedily resumed our course. On entering the fine plain of Hunterston we took occasion to gather a load of beautiful mushrooms, then in fine season, with which we crammed the knapsack of Carrots,

void of its former contents. They grew mostly in circles of 10 or 15 yards diameter, called Fairy rings. We entered the only hut at that time upon the plain, the former scene of Michael Howe's catastrophe. We found in it a lonely woman, her husband being engaged with the others among Mr. Lord's cattle on the further side the Ouse. We seated ourselves a few minutes in the hut, inquiring how she managed in so lonely a retreat. Nothing troubles me, said she, except sometimes when I awake at night, and *my cow* comes to haunt me. I concluded she had a milch cow which had gone astray and for which she lamented, until on inquiry I found she meant the ghost of Michael Howe, whom she familiarly called Mike Howe, without aspiring the h. We now crossed the river, and another half mile brought me to the top of my own valley, & 10 minutes more restored me to the bosom of my family, and gave birth to another series of *recollections*.



SANDY BAY.—At the upper end of Macquarie street near the Military Barracks, the road leaves Hobart town for Sandy bay, one of the original settlements made soon after the evacuation of Norfolk island. It winds along the side of the water, and the ground is divided into a great number of small, but well cultivated farms and gardens too numerous to particularise in this place. From Mr. Hogan's farm, 3 miles down the river, a bridle road on the right conducts to the top of Mount Nelson, the view from which will amply repay the traveller the trouble of ascending. The country appears like a map stretched at the feet, affording a prospect as far as Cape Raoul, the whole of Storm bay, and the high hill on the north end of Maria island. Beyond this are the farms of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Fisher, opposite to which is a long hard Sandy beach, on which the Hobart town races are held on New Year's day. This affords one of the pleasantest rides in the vicinity of Hobart town, extending as far as Craw-fish point, the property of Mr. Cartwright.

BROWN'S RIVER.—Besides the road along the coast by Sandy bay, there is another tract leading along the ridge of Mount Nelson to Brown's river, a distance of about 10 miles from town. It is a small stream taking its rise in Mount Wellington. At the crossing place is the romantic little farm of Mr. Lucas, the Chief Constable of the district. This place is celebrated for the best potatoes that are brought to Hobart town, the soil being deep, light and sandy. About half way up towards Mount Wellington, the new road which is now making to the Huon river, and Transylvania, or country on its banks, also crosses this rivulet. Still following the banks of the Derwent at a mile from Brown's river, we arrive at Blackman's bay, on which are several small farms. This is

a very romantically situated little settlement with a fine sandy beach in front. The potatoes which grow here are as celebrated as those of Brown's river. Between this bay and that river at the distance of about 100 yards from the sea, is a remarkable aperture in the earth of about 150 feet in circumference and 30 in depth, which is effected by the ebb and flow of the tide through a subterraneous passage in the rock underneath. To the south of Blackman's bay the coast assumes a different character and rises into perpendicular cliffs of hard iron stone rock, the most lofty of which at about 6 miles farther to the south, opposes itself to the swell of the ocean from Storm bay. Before reaching the point, and at the only landing place for a boat on this part of the coast, are the farms of Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Lovett the Pilot. Close to the house of the latter is the Signal station, called Mount Lewis. The road here terminates, and the traveller, if he wishes to continue his journey, must take a boat and sail to

D'ENTRECASTEAUX' CHANNEL 40 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, dividing Bruné island from the main. At the entrance, and on the northern point of Bruné island is the beautiful farm of Mr. Kelly, and on the opposite coast the farm and tobacco gardens of Mr. Joshua Ferguson, called the Tinder box bay. Still farther to the west is the extensive inlet or sheet of water called North west bay, being about six miles in length, and varying from 2 to 3 in width. The most inland part forms part of the farm of Mr. Baynton, and that of Mr. Holdship, (lately emigrated to Swan river,) extends from North west bay river, along the western shore of the bay, to another stream of less magnitude called the 'Soug.' The timber in this neighbourhood is very good, and small vessels are constantly employed in bringing it

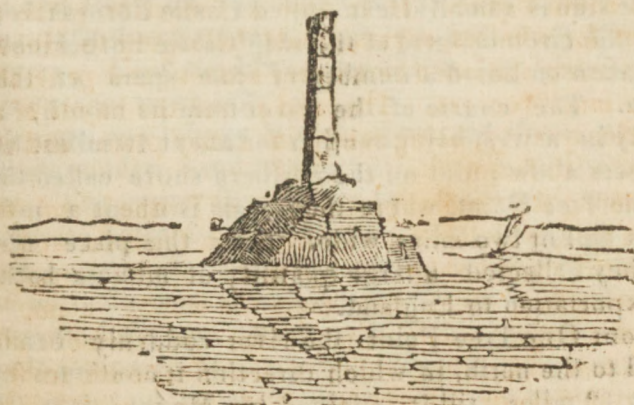
and shingles to town. A large stream of water falls into this bay, flowing from Mount Wellington. About 5 miles down the channel on Bruné island is the extensive inlet called Barnes's bay, where Mr. Roberts has long had a salt manufactory. On the opposite coast on the main is Oyster Cove, in which is the saw mill belonging to Mr. Wedge. Still sailing down the channel we pass on Bruné island the farm of Mr. Kinghorne, and at the distance of about 30 miles from Hobart town on the main land, is the extensive Government establishment of sawyers and wood cutters called Berch's bay. This is an old establishment, the timber being of a good quality and very plentiful. On the heights above it, forming the extremity of a range of hills, with the channel on the east, and the estuary of the Huon on the west, is the most southern signal station, called Mount Royal, communicating with Mount Lewis and Mount Nelson to Mulgrave battery. Below this the channel becomes gradually wider, with several small islands, and numerous safe bays on each coast.

BRUNE ISLAND,—which lies between D'Entrecasteaux channel and Storm bay, is about 50 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 4 to 14. It is composed of two parts, connected near the middle by a long and very narrow sandy neck of land. The lesser which lies northward is best known. On its extreme N. point called Cape de-la-Sortie is the beautiful farm of Mr. Kelly, already described. About 3 miles to the south is the depot where rations of bread and potatoes are served out to any of the natives who choose to take up their residence on the island. It is now under the charge of Mr. Robinson, and hopes are entertained of some of them being induced to relinquish their savage and predatory habits for those of some slight degree of civilization.

In Barnes's bay is the salt manufactory belonging to Mr. Roberts, and at the innermost recess of this romantic bay, or inlet, is the location of Mr. McCracken. Mr. Kinghorne's is within a few miles to the southward, nearly opposite Beech's bay. On the east of Storm bay are several small inlets with sandy beaches. One is called "Trumpeter bay," from quantities of that fish being found there, in another called Bull bay is an establishment belonging to several whalers in Hobart town, being a great resort of boats in the whaling season. In Isthmus bay, in Green island, a small rock between north and south Brune, between the small spit and the main land, is a very extensive shoal or mud bank, marked by three buoys. It extends about a mile into the channel, leaving however a safe passage to the west of this inlet. South Brune is but little known, no one resides upon it, and except occasionally a few wandering natives from the northern island, it is quite uninhabited. Part of it is very high and even mountainous. Adventure bay, where the celebrated Captain Cook anchored in his 3rd voyage round the world, is in south Brune. It is now a favourite place of resort for whalers, several boats belonging to Hobart town being stationed here every season, and generally have much success. The land round the bay is of an inferior quality, being sandy in many places and covered with ferns.

Among the natural productions of Brune island, the grass tree, which is not so common the main land, is the most remarkable; at the roots of the grass, or rather rushes, which rise from the woody stem, is found a large kernel, about twice the surface and thickness of a dollar, which is much superior to the filbert in flavour, when taken in Autumn, which is its proper season. These grass trees abound all over

the island, generally growing on a sandy soil, and from 6 to 12 feet high in the stem. Oysters are plentiful in Barnes's and Adventure bays, in the latter they are of an uncommon size, and not inferior in quality to the smaller ones. Besides the common flat head, perch, rock cod, salmon, &c. which are in great plenty, towards the heads, or southern part of the island, is found the trumpeter which is considered the most epicurean dish of the finny tribe of this island. The paper nautilus is sometimes found in the vicinity of the heads, and the mutton fish as it is commonly termed, occurs on the rocks of almost every bay, where there is the least shelter. It belongs to the class of crustaceous fishes, and the covering is a univalve, known to conchologists by the name of haliotis, or ear shell. The hippocampus or sea horse is not uncommon in the passage, and small pieces of sponge have also been found on the shores of the island.



(A singular Rock off the South end of Brune I land)

THE RIVER HUON.—This river was first discovered in 1792, by the boats belonging to the expedition under Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, and named after Captain Huon Kermadec, of the *Esperance*. The island, called Huon island, lies in the centre of this river, at its mouth, where it falls into D'Entrecasteaux channel. This beautiful little island, containing about 300 acres, stands nearly in the middle of the river, which at this place is about 3 miles wide. The western passage is the widest, but in the centre is a small rock, which is only conspicuous at low water, having the appearance of a small black speck, which at a distance might be mistaken for a boat. About five miles up, on the north bank, is a large inlet, called (also by the French who discovered it) Port des Cygnes, from the great number of black swans that frequent it. This beautiful bay extends for about 5 or 6 miles to the north, being agreeably diversified with projecting points of land, clothed with elegant stringy bark and gum trees, affording timber of the finest description. On the west or opposite side is a small stream called Castle Forbes river, from the circumstance of the ship *Castle Forbes* having taken on board a number of fine spars at that place. The course of the river from its mouth, is nearly in a westerly direction for about 10 miles, till it meets a low point on the northern shore called the —One Tree Point, where the stream is about a mile and a half or two miles wide. Near this place Mr. Petchey collected a large quantity of mimosa bark, for exportation to England.

From One Tree Point the river suddenly bends round to the north, in which direction it continues for about 12 miles, till it is joined by Mount river, a considerable stream flowing from the Mount Wellington range of hills. The tide flows up to this place,

which is also the point where the road lately made from Hobart town reaches the river, over a distance of 19 miles. At this place also, Captain Henniker of the *Mermaid*, while collecting timber for exportation, in the beginning of 1829, erected a small hut. About half way above One Tree Point, the navigation of the river is much impeded by several low islands covered with trees and brush wood, lying in the middle of the river and extending up for about 3 or 4 miles, leaving a narrow channel on each side. They are called Egg islands, from the great number of swans that make their nests among the long grass, which overgrows them. Ships cannot with safety on account of these islands ascend much higher than One Tree Point, and the river is only farther navigable for boats. After passing them, however, the channel though narrower still continues about 10 fathoms deep, until it arrives at Mount River. All along, the banks continue steep and thickly covered with timber. Opposite One Tree Point, on the west bank, a considerable stream falls into the Huon, called Kermandee river, on the banks of which, at a little distance inland, report says, there is a large tract of fine country. Near the lower end of the Egg islands the water ceases to be salt.

A short way above Mount river, the Huon again takes a sudden bend to the west, nearly at right angles. The corner formed by the angle was named Musquito point, by Captain Henniker, owing to the great number of musquitoes which infest that part. The northern banks, against which the stream flows, continues lofty and precipitous, while the opposite side is composed of low land, in many parts covered with water in times of flood. About a mile above Musquito point is the first fall, beyond which it is almost impossible for boats, unless very small ones, to

ascend, as the channel higher up is a constant succession of rapids. At this place the river is about 90 or 100 yards wide. The influence of the tide although the water be fresh all the way, is still felt. From Hobart town to this point, round by water, although only nineteen miles by land, is reckoned sixty miles.

Travellers ascending beyond the falls must keep on the southern side, which is neither so steep, nor so heavily timbered as the northern. This country has not yet been explored above 40 miles beyond the falls, holding out during the whole distance scarcely one inviting spot for the pursuits of the settler. The river, however, which is considerably larger than even the Derwent, must necessarily flow from a large extent of level country, or else from a large lake, and it is possible that Government will speedily take measures to explore it, and open a new field for agricultural industry. The timber called Huon pine must grow considerably above the parts as yet explored, and only a few straggling plants appear on the banks, while numerous large trees are to be seen constantly floating down the stream. Very few fish are to be found in the upper parts of the river, owing no doubt to the nature of the water, which is of a dark or reddish colour, evidently acquired in flowing through marsh or swampy land, thickly strewed with decayed timber and other vegetable matter. Very few animals are met with along this tract, except some wombats and now and then a brush kangaroo,—of the feathered tribe scarcely any are to be seen but a few parrots.

KANGAROO POINT.—On the opposite side of the river distant from Hobart town about 2 miles is the village of Kangaroo point. Numerous ferry boats are constantly plying across. Here is the residence of Mr. Roper, the Police Magistrate of the district.

On entering Kangaroo bay, in a small promontory to the left, is the neat little cottage of Mr John Lord, and on the right at the landing place are the inns kept by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Mac-Cormick. This promises shortly to become a thriving village, from its peculiar situation, forming the key or entrance to numerous populous districts. Two principal roads branch off from this village, the one leading to Clarence plains and the other to the Coal river.

COAL RIVER ROAD.—Along the road for the first two or three miles, is Mr. Bignell's inn, situated on a range of hills which divides Clarence plains and Kangaroo point from the Hollow tree. This is a fine tract of country, containing several extensive farms, distant about six miles from Kangaroo point. The principal are those belonging to Mr. E. Lord, Mr. Petchey, Mr. R. Lewis, the first who succeeded in sending butter to the Hobart town market, and Mr. Rumney, who set the example of fencing to any extent in this district. A road also near the 6th mile post branches off to the right, conducting to the two ferries and Pittwater, and passing the farm of Mr. Straban on the left. The first ferry is called the Bluff, and leads direct to Sorell town about three miles across. Leaving Lanhern, the property of Mr. R. Lewis, lately purchased of Lt. Cooling for £650, half a mile on the right, the branch road then proceeds along the southern sandy beach at Pittwater for about four miles, till it reaches the entrance from Frederick Henry bay into Pittwater, about half a mile wide. Across this inlet, which is navigable for ships of 500 tons (vessels of that burden having already taken in cargoes of wheat from this fertile corn district), a ferry boat conducts the traveller to Forcett, the residence of Mr. Gordon, the Police Magistrate of the exten-

sive district of Richmond and the Coal river, and thence to the populous district called the lower settlement of Pittwater. Proceeding on the road to the Coal river, about half a mile on the left, at the 7th mile post, is the farm and residence of Dr. Murdoch. From the 4th to the 8th mile there is a near cut over a steep hill called Break neck hill. Passing the above gentleman's house, and leaving the farms at the Hollow tree already mentioned, considerably to the right, on the further side of Break neck hill, about six miles from Kangaroo point, is the well known cottage of Mr. Wilham Cross, one of the oldest of the Norfolk island settlers. Between the 9th and 10th mile post, on the right of the road, is a neat brick cottage, formerly the Risdon inn. At the 12th mile post, half a mile to the left of the road, is the farm of Major De Gillern. A branch road leads from this towards Brighton, passing the farms of Lieut. Gunn and Mrs. Margetts. At the 13th mile post, a second road also branches off, leading to Brighton, along a valley parallel to the former, passing the farms of Messrs. Bignell and Hill, Mrs. Hames and Mr. Griffith, at the Tea tree brush. At 14 miles from Hobart town the traveller enters the thriving township of

RICHMOND.—Here is a court house, a gaol, soldiers' barrack; and divine service is performed on alternate Sundays by the Reverend Mr. Garrard from Sorell. Besides several private dwelling houses, there is a good inn kept by Mr. Buscomb. There is also an excellent flour mill, originally built by Mr. John Walker, and across the river is a well built stone bridge of six arches. Boats of 6 tons burden come up within half a mile of this town, and the tide flows as far as the bridge. Contiguous to the town, on the south side, is the farm of Mr. Butcher, J. P. The

land in this neighbourhood is of the first quality, and large quantities of wheat are annually grown upon it. The natural beauty of the scenery here is much improved by the English looking mansions of Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Butcher, Major De Gillern and Mr. David Lord.

COAL RIVER.—Before proceeding farther it is proper here to describe the road from Richmond to Jericho. This road follows up the Coal river all the way on the Western bank, through a level and very fertile tract of country, and leading almost in a straight line due north to Jericho, a distance of about 20 miles. Along the road, and near the banks of the river, are the farms of Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Mr. Peavor, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Gavin, Mr. Kearney and Messrs. Stynes and Troy. At about 6 miles from Richmond, and at the junction of the White kangaroo rivulet with the Coal river, is Weston lodge, the valuable farm and residence of Mr. Francis Smith, lately purchased of Mr. Gunning, J. P. On this Kangaroo stream is the farm of Mr. G. Burn, and higher up are several stock runs. Half a mile above, on the Coal river, is the farm of Mr. Jemott. On the left of the road at this place is a remarkable, high peaked hill, called the Coal river sugar loaf, and on the right the farm of Mr. Walkinshaw. Here are also the farms of Mr. Underwood, Mr. Nairne, Mr. Blinkworth, and near the head of the Coal river in a fine open, grazing country called Jerusalem is the stock run of Mr. Walkinshaw, in the parish of Harrington, the extreme boundary in this direction of the Oatlands police district in a straight line due south from Jericho, a distance of 20 miles. Representations have been made to Government, which have been favourably received, that a road may with great ease be marked out from Oatlands to Kangaroo

point, through Hollow Tree bottom, Jerusalem and the Coal river, a saving of about six miles, besides avoiding the hills of the present road through Brighton and the Crossmarsh. This is a measure which gives general satisfaction. The road here leaves the river on the right, and it is worthy of remark, that a few miles higher up, where the river runs through a rocky ravine near its source, its banks are composed of solid blocks of excellent coal. From this place the road leads through a long wet narrow valley, called the Hollow Tree bottom, which however affords good food for cattle. The road then crosses the Jordan, at one mile from the source of that river is the Great lagoon, and leaving the house of Dr. Hudspeth on the left, it joins the Port Dalrymple road at the Fourteen tree plain.

PITTWATER.—Returning to Richmond, and crossing the bridge, a road leads to the township of Sorell. At about half a mile to the right, is the extensive farm of Mr. David Lord, on the banks of the Coal river. For the next three miles the road proceeds over a ridge of hills, at three miles farther it crosses the Orielson rivulet by a wooden bridge. To the right of this bridge is the farm of the late Lieutenant Jeffreys, now belonging to Dr. Garrett, and on the left, about two miles up the stream, is Orielson, the valuable property of Mr. Edward Lord, and the present residence of Mr. Nickolls, J. P. From this place a road still continues up the rivulet, passing the farm of Mr. Laing, and at a little distance on the left, that of Mr. Aldridge. The road after passing the source of this rivulet, ascends to a lofty range of country, a high hill called the Brown Mountain lying about a mile to the left. It then enters a level district, very pro-

perly named the Brushy plains. For about six miles beyond this the country continues hilly, being principally adapted for grazing, until it reaches Prosser's river, on the banks of which are several stock runs and farms of new settlers lately located, among which is that of Captain Maclaine. Prosser's river is a considerable stream which falls into the sea opposite the northern end of Maria island, the road continuing along the south bank all the way, which is described more particularly under the head Oyster bay. At two miles beyond the bridge over the Orielton rivulet, the traveller enters the town of Sorell, the principal town of the district called Pittwater. There are already several streets laid out, and numerous houses built. The public buildings are, a handsome church situated in a square in the centre of the town, built by Mr. Addison, a parsonage house, a good gaol and school house, there are also two inns in the town. The country round is beautiful, the land being very fertile and divided into numerous small farms. Small vessels come up within half a mile of the town, to the farm of Mrs. Wade. Leaving the town, and proceeding to the Lower settlement of Pittwater, at the distance of one mile, the road crosses a stream called the Iron creek. The country on both sides is highly cultivated. Here are the farms of Mr. Cruttenden on the right, and among many others on the left, may be mentioned that of Captain Glover, J. P., Mr. Birchall, and still higher up the stream, those of Mr. Gatehouse, and Messrs. Counsel and Walker, adjoining which, is the flour mill of Mr. Downward. At four miles from Sorell-town, the road passes Forcett, already mentioned, the country residence of Mr. Gordon, J. P. His farm is in an advanced state of im-

provement, being mostly fenced in. The orchard also is worthy of mention, affording a plentiful crop of improved apples, from which large quantities of cider are annually made. A fine country extends for three miles to the south of Forcett, called the Lower settlement of Pittwater, entirely cultivated and divided into numerous small farms.

CARLTON.—After leaving the last described district, the road passes through a forest, growing out of a poor sandy soil for about three miles, until we arrive at the beautiful settlement called the Carlton. There are several good farms on the banks of the river belonging to Mr. Magninneiss and Mr. Quinton. Near the ford, at nine miles from the Lower Ferry, and ten miles from the mouth of the Carlton, where the river becomes fresh, is the farm of Lieutenant Steele, the resident Magistrate of this district. The Carlton river received its name many years ago, from having been discovered by the boats belonging to a whaling ship called by that name. It has a bar at its entrance, which can only be passed by small coasting vessels. Inside of the bar the water becomes deep, and the river is in parts half a mile in width, presenting the most romantic scenery along its banks. Here are also many rich beds of oyster shells, which are burned for lime, and brought to Hobart-town. These and the large produce of wheat from this fertile part of the country give employment to numerous small vessels.

EAST BAY NECK.—Two miles beyond the Carlton, in the direction of East Bay neck is Camden Wilderness situated in Brecknock bay, belonging to Mr. Thomas Smith. Half a mile farther to the east of this, is East Bay Neck, a narrow isthmus of a quarter of a mile in width.

Here also is the farm of Mr. George Smith. Over this neck boats crossing to Oyster bay are dragged on round blocks of wood by the boatmen. It is the key to the communication between Hobart-town and the settlements of Great Swan port, Maria Island, and all the eastern coast of Van Diemen's land. East Bay Neck is 36 miles from Hobart-town by water. If a canal could be cut across the narrow isthmus, it would shorten the voyage to Oyster bay, and obviate the danger and delay of going round Cape Pillar. There are several islands scattered about this bay, which is also a great resort of whales in the calving season. It is remarkable that while the tide is high on the east side it is generally low water on the west, and the reverse.

THE SANDSPIT.—Leaving East Bay Neck, the road leads along the northern shore of a large inlet from the east, which ought properly to be called East bay. The mouth of this inlet is called the First Sandspit, being open to the eastern sea. It would afford shelter to vessels of small burthen only, the entrance being sandy and shallow, and a heavy swell often setting in from the ocean. From the second Sandspit a fine sandy beach extends along the coast to the north for several miles, upon which a very heavy surf is constantly rolling, and which, although certain destruction to any boat that approaches it, yet presents a grand and impressive spectacle to the eye of the traveller. A small stream called Bream creek here falls into the sea, from the hills on the west. The road still winds along the coast, and passing over a steep rocky headland, we arrive at the grazing farm of Captain Glover, on the Sandspit river, upwards of twenty miles from the Carlton. The tract still con-

tinues along the beach for about eight miles, when it reaches the mouth of Prosser's river, and joins the road from Brushy plains. The country on each bank of this river, for nine miles from its mouth, is steep and rocky, and is not yet inhabited.

MARIA ISLAND.—Opposite to Capt. Glover's farm at the Sandspit river is Maria Island. Halfway across the channel is a green islet called Lauchlan's Island. Maria Island affords scenery of the most romantic and picturesque description. Near the centre it is almost divided into two, connected by a low sandy isthmus, the sea approaching within a few yards on each side. The land on both extremities is lofty, especially at the northern end, where there is a remarkable mountain, with two immense rocks projecting one above the other, called the Bishop & Clerk. The base of this mountain is washed by the sea, and is entirely composed of petrified shells. Close to it is the Penal settlement called Darlington. A commodious store is here erected, a Commandant's house, the residence of Major Lord, J. P., and a fulling mill on the banks of a fine stream of water, which washes the town. Considerable quantities of coarse woollen cloth are annually made here for the use of the prisoners in the employment of Government, being made into garments by the females in the House of Correction.

SWAN PORT.—Proceeding from Prosser's river, about three miles, the traveller reaches the Military station at the head of Spring bay, where a township is marked out. Six miles further is Mr. Gatehouse's stock hut, at Grindstone bay, opposite to which is the large rock called the White rock, generally covered with seals. Four miles further on the coast is the farm of Mr. Castle, and four miles beyond is Little Swan Port, at the head of which is the farm of Lt. Hawkins. The Little Swan Port river is a large



T. J. Langford del.

The SETTLEMENT at MACQUARIE HARBOUR .

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stream which takes its rise in the Eastern marshes, near Oatlands, and for the last 15 miles of its course flows through a very rugged country not yet settled. The road then winds along the northern bank of this inlet, passing the sheep farm of Mr. James Simpson, and a little beyond, that of Mr. Buxton. Still pursuing the line of coast, and keeping a lofty ridge of hills all the way on the left, approaching in some places close to the sea, and rendering the road steep and difficult, the traveller passes the farm of Mr. Webber, and at about 70 miles from Hobart town, he will arrive at Waterloo point, a Military station, and the residence of a Magistrate, Lt. Lane, of the 63d. regt. The scenery which presents itself to the eye of the spectator at this point, looking towards Schouten's islands, is singular and striking. This bay is a favourite resort of the whalers in the season, their principal station being Hazard's or Refuge Island, on the eastern side. A long sandy beach stretches for eight miles on the northern side of this bay, and at its eastern end is a shallow entrance to the Great Swan Port river. A mile beyond the Military station, after crossing a small stream, is the farm and residence of Mr. Meredith. This gentleman was the first who settled in this district, and has made very laudable exertions to promote the whale fishery. To the north of Mr. Meredith's, and situated upon the Swan Port river, or its tributary streams, are the farms of Mr. Hart, Mr. Amos, Mr. King, and Mr. Lyne. From Waterloo point the road leads up the river passing the farm of Mr. Amos, and over some high land until it reaches the St. Paul's river and plains, near the farms of Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cowie.

CLARENCE PLAINS.—From Kangaroo point the road continues down near the bank of the Derwent,

through a sandy soil passing several small farms, until it arrives at the Glebe land belonging to the Chaplain at Hobart town. Between this road and the beach is a long narrow lagoon of fresh water, situated at the west end of which, on a projecting point into the Derwent, is Wentworth, the property of Mr. R. L. Murray. The house, which is large, stands upon a promontory, and a little farther on is the neat and commodious little farm of Mr. Peter Roberts, D.A.C.G. These farms command beautiful views of the Derwent, from Hobart town and the adjacent country to both sides of the opening of D'Entrecasteaux' channel. Fronting the Derwent two miles lower down is the thriving and conspicuous farm of Mr. Charles Hipplesley Cox. About a mile beyond is the settlement of Clarence plains, originally settled when Norfolk Island was abandoned. The road runs through the centre of the district, which is mostly in a state of cultivation. Besides a great many small farms, that of Mr. Nicholls on the left of the road, and Mr. D. Stanfield deserve to be particularly mentioned. In the centre of this district is a respectable inn kept by Mr. Hance. Leaving Mr. Stanfield's, the road passes along a narrow neck of land, dividing Ralph's bay. Small boats are often carried across this neck in order to avoid the danger and delay of going round by Betsy's Island to Pitwater.

MUDDY PLAINS—Having crossed this neck the traveller enters Muddy plains. The first farm he meets with is that of Mr. Mather. Three miles to the south of this is a populous settlement of numerous small farms, surrounding a large inlet of salt water, called the Pipe-clay Lagoon. Among others we may mention the farms of Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Germain. A road also conducts across to Ralph's bay, on the side of which

are the farms of Mr. Mortimer, and Mr. Dixon, and on the southern extremity of the peninsula, near a beautiful lake of fresh water, the farm of Mr. Barnes, South arm on the west side of Ralph's bay, is the property of Mr. Gellibrand. This bay is celebrated for its fine oysters, which chiefly supply the market at Hobart-town. His house is pleasantly situated on the north point of the arm, and the grounds are well laid out. To the south of this peninsula and opposite to the farm of Mr. Barnes, is Betsy's island, belonging to Mr. King, who has it now completely stocked with silver-haired rabbits, so valuable for their skins as an export to China where they fetch a very high price.

SOUTH CAPE.—The vein of coal which appears along the beach at South Cape shews itself for two miles in length. In this distance there are numerous dislocations or fractures, the breaks being filled with immense rocks, on each side of which, wherever they intervene, the mineral pursues the line of its course without deviation. The whole aspect of this interesting exposure of the external structure of the earth, suggests to the observer the idea of a vast convulsion, which at some remote period, must have thrown these rocks into their present position. Limestone is a very general accompaniment of this fossil. On Satellite Island in D'Entrecasteaux channel, there is a small quantity of the finest limestone rock. It has yet been found only in one place, but of a very superior quality. The whole of the beach of this little island is composed of soft sandstone, in the bed of which are found occasional pieces of almost pure iron ore, from the size of a hen's egg to three or four inches in diameter. They are to be seen sticking in the face of the rock, being able to resist

the action of the air, while the less durable rock in which they lie, moulders down, until at last deprived of farther support, they themselves also fall to the ground. On the beach of Satellite Island, are also found numbers of the small green-coloured shells, which the black natives string like beads on the sinews of the kangaroo, to wear as ornaments round the neck and forehead.

RECHERCHE BAY.—The south part of this bay is called La Baie de Roches, or Rocky Bay, from its having rocks almost even with the water's edge. It is the first cove on the larboard side on entering the channel, and its direction is from north-east to south-west. Admiral D'Entrecasteaux anchored here on his return from Amboyna in January 1793, and not knowing the soundings, had nearly lost his ship, by running aground. The north part of the bay is Port D'Entrecasteaux. The whole is so called from La Recherche, the ship in which Admiral Bruné D'Entrecasteaux sailed in company with Captain Huon Kermandee of the *Esperance*, in the year 1791, in search of the great French navigator La Perouse. Port D'Entrecasteaux is nearly an oval basin; it is surrounded with large forests, which, together with the lofty mountains, contribute greatly to the security of the anchorage. The bottom is generally muddy, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep, and D'Entrecasteaux himself remarked, that 100 ships of the line might ride in it with perfect safety. There is a plentiful supply of fresh water from Catamaran and D'Entrecasteaux rivers, besides smaller streams. About 5 or 6 miles from the mouth of the bay, and directly east, are situated the Aetæon's reef and islands, where the wreck is still to be seen, since 1822.

MUSCLE BAY.—This is the next inlet to the north of Recherche bay, otherwise called South Port. Be-

tween this line of coast (about ten miles) is a large salt water lake from 8 to 4 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, communicating with the channel by a narrow strait, but over which the surf is at all times so great that no boat could enter. Major Honnor formerly made a settlement at South Port, and built a hut in the inner harbour, about 3 or 4 miles from the entrance of the bay. Owing to its remote and unprotected situation for the female members of his family, he found it expedient at that time to abandon it. The tide flows about 6 miles up to the fresh water river, which is a considerable stream. The timber which grows near the bank is of very small diameter, but exceeds in height and straightness any yet seen in the island. Growing so thick and close together the trees start up to an extraordinary height, a few, however, are very large. In the different narrow valleys all the kinds of wood common to the other parts of the island are to be met with, but the prevailing timber is the stringy bark. The species of mimosa which affords the excellent wood called pencil wood grows here also, but in no very great abundance. In other parts the land on the banks of this river is covered with a short kind of heath, and in many places is wholly destitute of trees. This, however, presents an open space and uniformity of surface which diversifies and enlivens the landscape of forest scenery to the observer as he sails up the harbour. The mountains about 15 miles towards the west are very lofty and rugged. No vessel of large burthen can safely anchor in South Port, and none but small craft can come inside of the island, abreast of which the water is shallow and the channel very narrow.

ESPERANCE BAY.—The entrance to this bay, called by the masters of colonial vessels. Port Esperance, is about 5 or 6 miles north of South Port,

and is the first inlet which a vessel can enter on the west side of the channel to the southward of the Huon river. The north and south heads of this harbour are steep and rocky, with deep water close in shore. At the entrance, and about mid channel, there is a small island of about a mile in circumference, with a bold rocky beach and thickly wooded. Large vessels can anchor with safety inside of this island, abreast of two small low green islets, Five or six trees grow upon each of them, which have a very pretty effect, resembling in appearance cocoa nut trees. About a mile from the entrance of the harbour, there is a deep bight on the south side which affords excellent anchorage for small vessels. There are five small islands in this part. Two miles farther up is the mouth of the rivulet Esperance, which is so very shallow as only to be navigable for boats, and that only for a short distance. The north bank of this rivulet for nearly a mile, is formed of a perpendicular sand stone rock, rising like a wall from the edge of the water. The opposite banks are low and sandy, and a considerable quantity of good timber grows upon them.

DISTANCES
 OF SOME OF THE
Most remarkable Places in the Island
 FROM
HOBART-TOWN.

Roseneath Ferry	9 Miles
Stony point Ferry	11
Brighton	16
The Crown inn, Bagdad	18
Tea tree brush, (Sunbury cottage)	19
Constitution hill, (Swan inn)	23
Green ponds, (Ransom's inn)	29
Branch road to Clyde	32
Lovely banks, (inn)	36
Spring hill, (top of)	40
Jericho, (New inn)	42
Oatlands	50
Sorell springs, (White hart)	58
Tunbridge, (bridge)	65
Ellinthorpe hall	70
Ross, (bridge)	74
Auburn on the Isis	75
Lincoln	88
Campbell-town	82
Junction of St. Paul's and S. Esk	99
Fingal, (Break o'day)	112
Perth	112

Cocked hat hill	118
Launceston	124
Junction of Lake river & Macquar.	104
Latour, (Norfolk plains)	112
Westbury, Western river)	130
George-town	164
New Norfolk	22
Junction of Plenty with Derwent	28
Hamilton, (Lower Clyde)	46
Lawrenny house	51
Bothwell	45
Shannon, (Hermitage)	56
Sandy bay, (Mr. Hogan's)	3
Brown's river	10
Berch's bay, (Government estab.)	30
Kangaroo point	2
Richmond	16
Sorell, by Coal river	24
Sorell, by the ferries	11
Clarence plains, (Hance's inn)	6
Muddy plains, (Mr. Germain's)	11
Ford at Prosser's river	35
Little Swan port, (Lt. Hawkins)	53
Great Swan port, Waterloo point	70
Mount Nelson, 1000 ft. high	4
Mount Lewis, 700 feet	15
Mount Royal, 900 feet	35
Southern mountains near Port	
Davey, 5000 feet	70
Mount Wellington, 4000 feet	7
Dromedary, 1800 feet	15
Mount Field, Jones's river, 3000 ft.	50
Peak of Teneriffe or Wylde's Craig,	
4500 feet	70
Table mountain, Jericho, 3800 feet	50
Benlmond, 4200 feet	112

St. Paul's dome, 2500 feet	106
Quamby's bluff, 3500 feet	140
Bishop and clerk, Maria island, 3500 feet	50
Gt. Lake, source of the Shannon	80
Sorell Lake, source of the Clyde	70
Lake Echo, source of the Dee	70
Lake Arthur, source of Lake river	80
Gt. Lagoon, source of the Jordan	48
Lake, source of the Macquarie river	85

DISTANCES FROM LAUNCESTON

On the Road to Hobart-town.

Measured from the "Cornwall Baak" at the angle
of Cameron and Wellington streets

The Cornwall bank to Sandhill, (Waddle's)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles
Mrs. Townson's, (Longmeadow)	3
Magpie hill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kerry lodge	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocked hat hill	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Road to Gibson's ford turns off at (From turning off to Ford 4 miles.)	7
M'Kinnon's from Perth (on S.Esk)	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wolmers	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pensanger	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
(From Perth to Ritchie's ford (S.Esk) or 13 miles from Launceston).	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

On the Road to Norfolk Plains.

Sandhill	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Branch road to Bonnie flats	3
Cumming's folly	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
North end of Norfolk plains	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Fenton's ford, centre of Norf. plains $11\frac{1}{2}$

From Punt at Perth,

To Brumby's punt	3
Township of Latour	$3\frac{1}{2}$

*From Launceston along the Great Western Road to
Circular Head.*

To Mr. Reibey's ford at Entally, (South Esk)	$7\frac{3}{4}$
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Mr. Bryan's mill & bridge of Liffey	$11\frac{1}{2}$
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Westbury barracks on Quamby's brook	$20\frac{1}{2}$
--	-----------------

(Going the old road round by Mr. Ashburners's farm makes $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Westbury, and to Mr. Leith's farm $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

Ford of Quamby's brook at townsp.	21
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Mr. Leith's farm near Westbury	$21\frac{1}{2}$
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(This last place is off the road
1 mile).

Retreat hut	$27\frac{1}{2}$
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Ford of Western river	$31\frac{1}{2}$
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Field's hut, (on the Long plain)	$33\frac{1}{2}$
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Simpson's hut, (on Lobster rivulet)	$40\frac{1}{2}$
-------------------------------------	-----------------

Ritchie's hut, (ditto)	43
------------------------	----

Van Diemen's land company's hut	$45\frac{1}{2}$
---------------------------------	-----------------

Mole side creek, on Native plain	$48\frac{1}{2}$
----------------------------------	-----------------

Circular marsh	54
----------------	----

Mersey river, (ford)	62
----------------------	----

Emu plain, (on top of Gad's hill)	66
-----------------------------------	----

Forth river, (ford)	$71\frac{1}{4}$
---------------------	-----------------

Epping forest, (company's road hut)	$77\frac{1}{4}$
-------------------------------------	-----------------

Middlesex plains	82
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Vale of Belvoir	89
-----------------	----

May day mount plain	93
---------------------	----


Leven river, (ford)	98
Burleigh, (company's establishment at the Surry hills)	101
Hampshire hills, (Mr. Goldie's re- sidence)	113
Three brook plains	116
Saddle plains	120
High clear	121
Patchem bridge	123
Mouth of the Emu river (Bass's straits)	131½
Emu bay (Company's Store)	133
<i>Coast road to Circular head.</i>	
Cam river	139
Inglis river, close to Table Cape	148
Rocky Cape	160
Detention, or Tret river	163
Craw-fish river	167
Black river	172
East bay (entrance to the bay)	177
Stores at Circular head	179¼
High field (Mr. Carr's house)	180
From Hobart town to Circular head by Launceston	304 miles

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

of the principal points and head-lands in Van Die-
men's land.

South-west Cape	43.32S.	146.6 E.
Mewstone	43.41	146.28
South Cape	43.37	146.49
Pedra Blanca	43.50	147.7
Tasman's Head	43.31	147.27
Frederick Henry Bay	42.53	147.46

Cape Pillar	43.12	148.6
Oyster Bay	42.42	148.
St. Patrick's Head	41.42	148.24
Largest Swan Island	40.43	148.8
Cape Portland	40.44	147.56
Port Dalrymple	41.3	146.47
Hunter's Isle	40.24	144.41
Variation in the Compass	6.48E.	



CHRONOLOGY

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Compiled from the best authorities.

1642. Dec. 1. Abel Jansen Tasman discovered Van Diemen's land and anchored the ships Heemskirk and Zeehan in a bay to the south of Maria Island which he named Frederick Hendrick's bay, and called this country Van Diemen's land, in honour of Anthony Van Diemen, at that time Governor General of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, residing at Batavia, from which place Tasman sailed. He also named Maria Island in memory of this Governor's daughter, to whom he was attached. Storm bay was so named by Tasman, from his having been nearly lost in a storm there a few days previous to his anchoring off Maria Island.

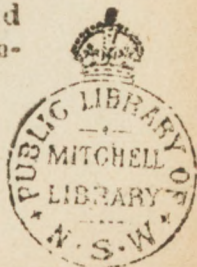
1773. March 9. Captain Furneaux was the first Englishman who visited Van Diemen's land. He ac-

accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, from whom he was separated in a very thick fog off St. Paul's Island on the 4th of February. Captain Cook, in the Resolution, bore up for New Zealand, and Captain Furneaux, in the Adventure, anchored in the bay now so named, on the east side of Bruné Island, which he then conceived to be the main land, on the 11th of March. After sailing along the eastern coast, to 33 degrees south, and discovering a cluster of islands in Bass's strait, which now bear his name, he left the coast for New Zealand, where he rejoined his commander.

1777. Jan. 25. Captain Cook, in his third voyage, anchored in Adventure bay, and remained five days taking in wood and water. On his departure he left a couple of pigs on Bruné Island, which the natives afterwards destroyed.

1792. April 20. Admiral Bruné D'Entrecasteaux, in the Research, accompanied by Captain Huon Kermadec, in the Espreance, on an expedition in search of La Perouse, anchored in Recherche bay. They remained upwards of a month exploring the south-east coast of the island. They discovered that Adventure bay was an island separated from the main land by a channel, both which were named after the Captain of the Research.

1793. Jan. The same ships again arrived from the south coast of New Holland and Amboyna, and anchored in Recherche bay. They remained some time exploring the country, and on the 14th of February they sailed to explore D'Entrecasteaux channel. On the 23d of February both vessels anchored in Adventure bay, where they remained five days before sailing for the South Sea islands. The Admiral landed a male and female goat on Bruné Island; and also, near a remarkable tree, deposited a bottle, con-



taining an account of his voyage, as far as it had gone, which bottle was afterwards found by Captain Bunker of the ship *Venus* in 1809. Captain Bunker not well understanding French, and seeing the name of *La Perouse*, erroneously concluded that these papers had been deposited there by that unfortunate nobleman. In the same year on the 7th of May, Captain *Huon* died of a fever, and was interred in the island of *Pudyoua*, near *New Caledonia*. He was succeeded in command of the *Esperance* by *D. Auribeau*, who also died at *Batavia* on the 22nd of August, 1794. Admiral *D'Entrecasteux* died of cholera near the coast of *La Louisade*, on the 21st of June, 1793. The two ships were taken by the Dutch, and the officers and men were placed under arrest at *Samarang* in the island of *Java*, on the 19th of February 1794. They were kept in confinement for upwards of a year, and many of them died. The few who remained alive took their passage in a small vessel for the *Isle of France*, and ultimately reached *Paris* on the 12th of March 1796. The only officer of note belonging to the voyage, who arrived home, after an absence of 4 years, five months, and 14 days, was *Labillardiere*, the naturalist of the expedition. He afterwards published an interesting account of the voyage in two volumes, in which is contained the best history of the animals and vegetables of *Van Diemen's Land* that has hitherto appeared.

1798. Feb. *Dr. Bass* discovered that *Van Diemen's land* was an island, being separated from *New Holland* by the strait which bears his name.

1803. Oct. 9. The ships *Calcutta* and *Ocean* with *Colonel Collins* on board, arrived at *Port Phillip*, on the north side of *Bass's strait*, with officers and prisoners, in order to form a settlement. This position was, however, necessarily abandoned, for want of

water, and in consequence of instructions from Governor King at Sydney, it was resolved to transfer the expedition to Van Diemen's land.

1803. Aug. Lieut. Bowen, in the brig *Lady Nelson*, with a party from Port Jackson, was the first to take possession of the island, at Risdon, or Restdown, on the east bank of the Derwent.

1804. Feb. 19. Colonel Collins, the first Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's land, in the ship *Ocean*, from Port Philip, arrived in the Derwent, and soon after removed the seat of Government from Risdon to where it now is, on the opposite side of the river. He named it Hobart-town, after Lord Hobart. Among the chief officers from England who formed the first settlement may be mentioned, besides Colonel Collins, the Reverend Robert Knopwood, M. A. Principal Chaplain; Dr. Bromley, R. N. Surgeon Superintendent; the late Mr. Humphrey, Mineralogist, and Mr. Edward Lord, Lieutenant of Marines.

1804, Sept. 25. The limits of the counties of Northumberland, of Cornwall, and of Buckinghamshire, in Van Diemen's land, were defined by a Government Order published in the Sydney Gazette.

1804, Oct. 15. Colonel Patterson sailed from Sydney to form a new settlement, and take the command at Port Dalrymple. On his arrival he pitched his tent at a plain on the west bank of the Tamar, near its entrance, which he named Yorktown, since abandoned.

1807. During this and the previous year there was a great dearth of provisions in the colony, kangaroo flesh, which was sold at 18d. a pound, and that species of sea weed called Botany bay greens, being the chief support of the inhabitants.

1810, March 24. Lieutenant Governor Collins died at Hobart-town, and was buried under the altar of the church. From this period to 1813, the Government of the colony was administered in succession by Lieutenant Edward Lord, Captain Murray, 73d regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Geils 73d regiment.

1811, Nov. 23. Governor and Mrs Macquarie, in the Lady Nelson, arrived at Hobart-trwn on a visit from New South Wales.

1813, Feb. 4. The second Lieutenant Governor of this island, Colonel Thomas Davey, arrived and took command.

1813, June 19. The ports of Van Diemen's land were first opened to commerce, and put on the same footing as those in New South Wales; merchant ships having until that time been prohibited from entering the harbours under severe penalties.

1817, April 2. Colonel Sorell, the third Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's land, succeeded Colonel Davey. The latter gentleman after remaining some years in the colony returned to England, where he died. Colonel Sorell was ably assisted by Major now Colonel Bell, C. B. of the 48th regiment. About the year 1819 the character of Van Diemen's land began to be known in England, and the emigration of free settlers first commenced to any extent. The practice of bush-ranging or the absconding of prisoners in the woods, who subsisted by plunder on the settlers in the interior, was, however, a serious drawback to the progress of the colony during this administration. Roads began to be cut through the woods across the island to Port Dalrymple, and the other chief settlements in the interior, previous

to Colonel Sorell's arrival there being no regular roads.

1824, May 14. Colonel Arthur, the fourth Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's land arrived, and succeeded Colonel Sorell. The horrid practice of bushranging continued to rage until 1826, when it was completely annihilated by the spirited exertions of the Government, and there appears little chance of its ever reviving so long as the present police and military arrangements are maintained in the same effective state as they are at present in 1829. Emigration, not only of individuals but of considerable companies, has flowed from England, and the colonization of the island year after year has continued to advance and prosper.

1825, Nov. 24. Lieutenant General Ralph Darling arrived at Hobart-town, with a despatch dated Carlton-house, June 14, proclaiming Van Diemen's land to be independent of the Government of New South Wales,

TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.

From Mount Nelson to Mulgrave Battery

- No. 1 Vessel in sight in, or off, Storm bay passage.
2 Ditto between Cape Pillar and Bruné Island.
3 Vessel seen is a ship.
4 Ditto a brig.
5 Ditto seen is a schooner.
6 Ditto a sloop.
7 Ditto belongs to the Colony.
8 Government vessel
Bearings of Vessels seen.
9 Bears northerly
10 Ditto southerly
11 Is in sight from Mount Nelson
Distance from the Heads.
12 One league
13 Two ditto
14 Three ditto
15 Four ditto
16 Very distant
17 Distant; weather hazy; cannot denote whether ship or brig, but looks large
18 Appears small
19 Approaching the Heads, or standing in
20 Got into the river.

Telegraphic Signals

made at

MOUNT NELSON

on the approach of Vessels to the

DERWENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

- 21 Approaching Craw-fish point
- 22 Vessel coming in has anchored ; if after 20 or 21, denotes in the river
- 23 Vessel coming in that anchored, is under weigh
- 24 Vessel coming in, has got into Storm bay passage
- 25 The Vessel going out has anchored
- 26 The Vessel going out which anchored, is now under weigh
- 27 Vessel entering the river, has gone into Storm bay passage
- 28 Has hoisted a boat
- 29 The boat has left the vessel
- 30 A boat, not belonging to the vessel, has gone alongside
- 31 The ship seen is gone into Frederick Henry bay
- 32 The brig seen is gone into ditto
- 33 The sloop or schooner ditto
- 34 The ship seen is gone into Adventure bay
- 35 Ditto brig ditto
- 36 Ditto schooner or sloop ditto
- 37 The vessel which went out is returning into port
- 38 The pilot is on board, but has not made the signal
- 39 The pilot has made signal where from, but so hazy, I cannot see it distinctly
- 40 The vessel is from England with prisoners
- 41 Is from England with merchandize
- 42 Has a person of consequence on board
- 43 Is from Sydney
- 44 From India
- 45 From Isle of France, Cape of Good Hope, or Brazil

- 46 Is a whaler
- 47 Is in distress
- 48 Has sickness on board
- 49 A King's ship
- 50 The same as reported yesterday.
- 51 The vessel is clear of the river.
- 52 Is out of sight
- 53 The vessel signalised is abreast of Bruné Island.
- 54 Off Cape Pillar
- 55 Off South Cape
- 56 Requires immediate assistance
- 57 The Signal man wishes to communicate with an officer from town.
- 58 Last signal was a mistake
- 59 Annuls last signal
- 60 Last question not understood
- 61 Vessel passing the port
- 62 From England with female prisoners
- 63 From Sydney with troops
- 64 From Launceston
- 65 From Scotland with merchandize

A pendant hoisted (where the ball signifying 40 is hoisted) denotes "Yes;"—Two ditto "No."

A ball hoisted at the top adds 40 to the number to be made. A pendant at the mast head is an answer to denote a signal seen at Mount Lewis.

MOUNT NELSON.

Explanatory instructions.

When a signal is made at Mount Lewis, it is to be repeated by the telegraphs, for which purpose a copy of the Mount Lewis signals is sent.

The telegraphic signals, No. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 22, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27, 37, are altered, in order to correspond in repeating from Mount Lewis.

Whenever a vessel is seen at Mount Nelson, No. 1 is to be made.—The flag at Mount Nelson is to be hoisted while a vessel is seen at either stations at present.

In order to enable Mount Nelson to distinguish when two vessels are signalised, or in sight at once, to which each signal made applies, one ball is to be used when more than one vessel is in sight, as follows:—

With each signal applying to the vessel first reported—ball at the west yard arm; with each signal applying to the vessel second reported—ball at east yard arm; with a signal applying to a vessel going out, when another is coming in—ball at centre yard. Ball to be lowered with each signal when answered. Mount Lewis denotes to which vessel a signal applies, when two are in sight at once, by hoisting the flag with each signal.

Great attention when more than one vessel is in sight, to denote by the ball to which each signal applies.

MULGRAVE BATTERY.

Additional instructions for the Signal man.

When more than one vessel is in sight, Mount Nelson will hoist a ball at the yard, with each telegraphic signal, to denote to which vessel each signal applies:—

Ball at west yard arm, denotes the signal to apply to vessel first reported.

Ball at east yard arm, denotes the signal to apply to vessel second reported.

Ball at centre of yard, denotes the signal to apply to vessel going out.

The Balls will only be used when more vessels than one are in sight. The Signal man at Mulgrave Battery must make his report accordingly, by adding thus, after the No: of the signal :—

1st reported, or

2nd reported.

FOR THE SIGNAL POST AT MOUNT LEWIS.

Explanatory instructions.

The flag at this station is part of the signal, and is not to be kept flying, while a vessel is in sight.—The flags are of two sorts—the one square—to denote a vessel seen in Storm bay, the other triangular—to denote a vessel in Storm bay passage. The flag is to be hauled down as soon as the signal is answered at Mount Nelson, by a pendant at the mast-head.

When more than one vessel is seen, the flag denoting the quarter is to be hoisted with each subsequent signal, in order to shew to which the signal applies.

Each signal to be kept up till answered by a pendant at Mount Nelson.

No. 1. Vessel in sight in Storm bay between Cape Pillar and Bruné Island.

2 Vessel in Storm bay passage

3 Bears northerly

4 Ditto southerly

5 Approaching the port, or standing in

6 A ship

7 A brig

8 A schooner

9 A sloop

10 Government vessel

11 Belongs to the colony

- 12 A King's ship
- 13 A whaler
- 14 Vessel coming in, has got into Storm bay pas.
- 15 Pilot has got on board
- 16 Same as reported before, or yesterday
- 17 Vessel coming in, has anchored
- 18 Ditto coming in, which anchored, is under weigh and coming in
- 19 Ditto going out, has anchored
- 20 Ditto going out, which anchored, is under weigh and going out
- 21 Is returning into port
- 22 Is out of sight
- 23 Last signal was a mistake
- 24 Ditto ditto, annulled
- 25 From England with prisoners
- 26 From ditto with merchandize
- 27 Has a person of consequence on board
- 28 From India
- 29 From the Isle of France, Cape, or Brazil
- 30 Boat not belonging to the vessel has gone alongside
- 31 A boat has left the vessel
- 32 From Sydney with troops
- 33 From Scotland with merchandize
- 34 From Launceston
- 35 From Sydney
- 36 Is in distress
- 37 Off Cape Pillar
- 38 Off South Cape
- 39 Vessel passing the port
- 40 From England with female prisoners.

SIGNALS

Made at Mulgrave Battery, on the approach of Vessels to the Derwent.

No.











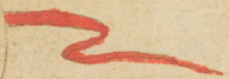

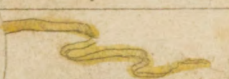

- 40 From England with Male Prisoners.
- 41 From England with Merchandize.
- 43 From Sydney.
- 44 and 45. From India or the Isle of France, Cape or Brazil.
- 46 Whaler
- 49 King's Ship.
- 62 From England with Female Prisoners.
- 63 From Sydney with Troops.
- 64 From Launceston.
- 65 From Scotland with Merchandize.

PENNANTS.

- 3 Red, above the yellow flag—a ship.
- 4 Red, under the yellow flag—a brig.
- 5 Blue, above the yellow flag—a schooner.
- 6 Blue, under the yellow flag—a sloop.
- 7 Yellow pennant alone—Colonial vessel.
- 8 Half Red and Blue pennant alone—Govt. vessel.

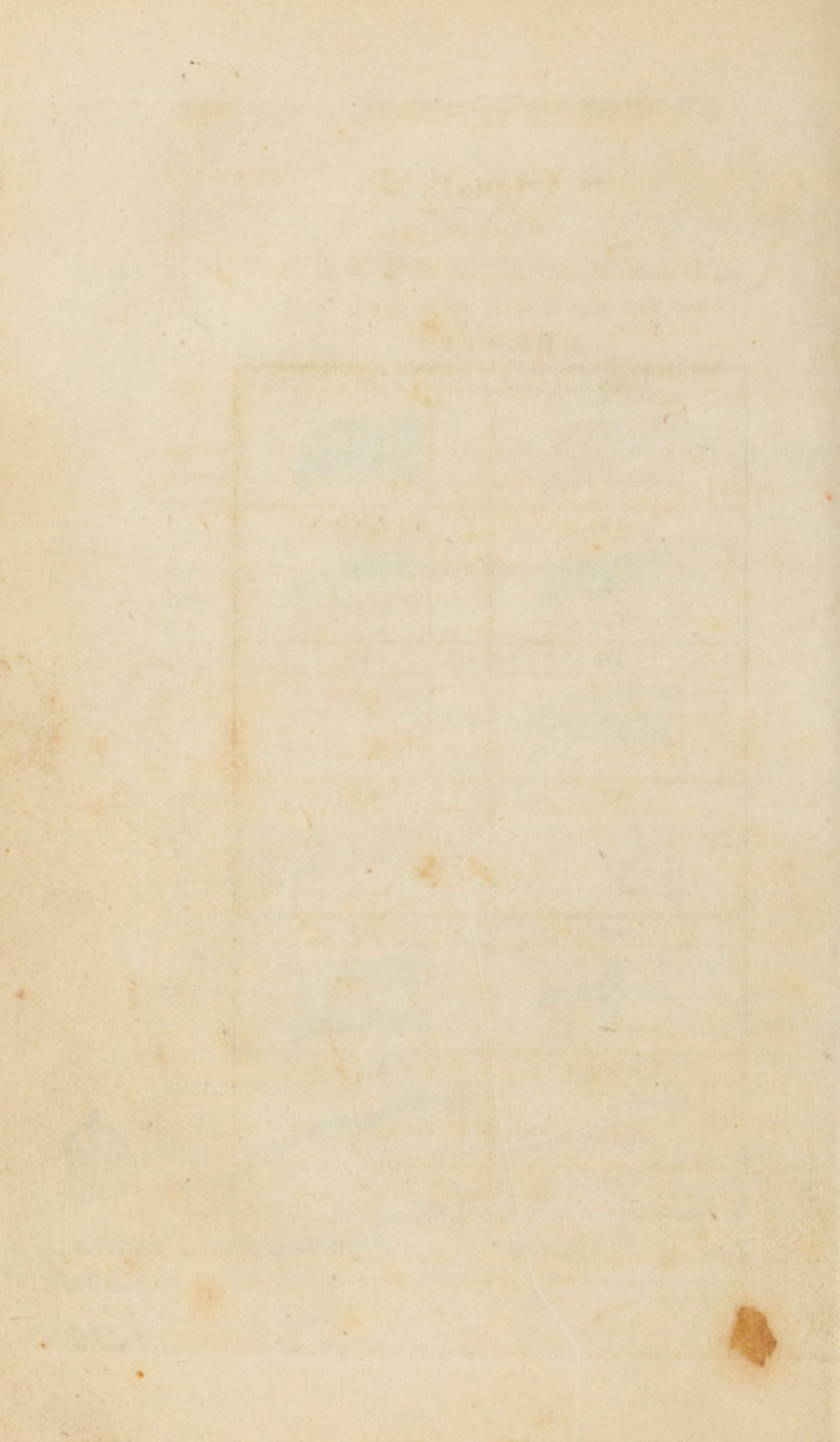
** The yellow flag is hoisted at Mulgrave Battery when a vessel is signalized from Mount Nelson and continues there until the signal is made denoting from whence the vessel has sailed; and then a flag of a different colour will replace it until the vessel appears in sight from the Battery, when the Union Jack is hoisted. When two or more vessels are reported separate flags are used, the highest on the flag-staff referring always to the first reported, until anchored in the harbour.

Signals
made at
MULGRAVE BATTERY
on the approach of Vessels to the
DERWENT.

40	41
	
43	44 AND 45
	
46	49
	
62	65
	
64	65
	
5 AND 4	5 AND 6
	
7	8
	

T. Back sc.





FEES AND DUTIES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Marriage license	£4	4	0
Auctioneer's license	3	3	0
Distiller's license	25	0	0
On affixing the official seal to the clearance of vessels bound for foreign voyages, or the fisheries, per ton	0	0	6
On transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words	0	1	3
On free or conditional pardon	0	5	6
On ticket of leave	0	2	6

Applications for certificates of freedom are to be made at this office personally, between the hours of ten and eleven only.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

(Hours for public business from ten to three daily, excepting on Saturday from ten to twelve.)

Entry of a British vessel not colonial with merchandise	£1	10	0
Entry of any foreign vessel	3	0	0

Permission to trade	1	1	0
Dues on each bond	0	10	6
Dues on port clearance and fee	0	7	6

Transports are free from port charges.

COLONIAL VESSELS.

Entry and clearance to the out ports	0	4	0
Fee on ditto	0	2	0
Entry and clearance to the fishery, or the out settlements	0	10	0
Fee on ditto	0	2	0
Clearance of on open boat	0	1	0
Annual license for a boat	0	2	6

DUTIES.

On brandy per gallon	0	10	0
On Hollands or Geneva per gallon	0	10	0
On rum per gallon, the produce of the West Indian colonies	0	7	6
On British gin per gallon	0	7	6
On tobacco per pound	0	1	6

The duty on all spirits, either British or foreign, is increased in proportion to strength, if over proof, according to Sykes's hydrometer.

On all merchandize of foreign produce or manufacture, an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on importation, agreeably to the act of 4 Georgii quarti, cap. 96, with the exception of wine, which is subjected to a duty of fifteen per cent. Goods of British manufacture are not subjected to any duty.

WHARFAGE.

On landing each cask, bale or package ..	0	0	9
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On landing iron per ton.....	0	9	0
On landing salt per ton.....	0	3	0
On landing timber per thousand feet ...	0	2	0
On shipping each cask, bale or package..	0	0	3
On shipping iron per ton	0	3	0
On shipping salt per ton	0	1	0

Colonial produce, when landed or shipped is not subjected to any charge, except for a sufferance.

FEEES.

A sufferance to land or ship goods	0	1	0
A warrant to remove goods from under bond	0	1	0
On landing each cask or package of spirits or wine	0	0	6
On the registry of vessels not exceeding forty tons	2	0	0
On the registry of vessels above forty tons per ton.....	0	1	0
To the chief clerk on the registry of vessels	0	10	0
On indorsing change of master	0	10	0

WAREHOUSE RENT AND CHARGES.

A Government Order, published 7th February 1829, fixes the following rents on Spirits and Tobacco, in the King's Bonded Stores, viz :—

1st.—All Spirituous Liquors, One Shilling and Three Pence per Ton of 252 Gallons, for every week, or any period less than a week, during which the same shall be deposited.

2ndly.—Tobacco, Six-pence per Ton, for every week, or any period less than a week, during which the same shall be deposited.

3dly.—The amount of all such Warehouse Rent, in respect of any cask or package required to be delivered, must be paid, before the same can be so delivered.

4thly.—No allowance whatsoever will at any time be made in respect of,—nor will the Government be answerable for,—any loss by fire, leakage, robbery, or casualty of any kind.

Government Order, 28th February 1829.

Representations having been made to the Lieutenant Governor of the inconvenience and delay attending the stowing and unstowing of goods in the bonded warehouses, a gang of men has been appointed to be employed under the Store-keeper for this purpose, exclusively; and the following scale of charges will be required to be paid.—

For Spirits:—Per pipe, three-quarter pipe, or puncheon, each, Stowing 9d.; Unstowing 1s. 6d.

Per half pipe, hogshead, or barrel, Stowing 6d.; Unstowing 2s.

Per case containing three or more dozen bottles, Stowing 3d.; Unstowing 4d.

Per case containing a less quantity than 3 dozen, Stowing 2d.; Unstowing 3d.

For Tobacco:—In large seroons, each, Stowing 6d.; Unstowing 9d.

In cases, each, Stowing 3d.; Unstowing 4d.

In kegs, each, Stowing 2d.; Unstowing 3d.

In baskets, rolls, or small seroons, Stowing 1d.; Unstowing 1d.

In consequence of this arrangement it is to be understood, that no labourers are to be admitted into, or employed at, the Bonded Warehouses, except the Store-keeper's gang.

Goods intended to be warehoused under bond must be landed before 12 o'clock.

Hours of attendance at the Custom house quay, from 8 o'clock till 4 from the 1st of September to the 30th April, and from 9 till 4 from 1st of May till 31st August.

The appointed days for opening the bonding warehouse for the delivery of goods, are, Mondays and Thursdays in every week, at one o'clock.—on which which days the duties must be paid prior to twelve o'clock. Tobacco is issued on the same days from ten to twelve o'clock.

Rates of Pilotage.

AT THE DERWENT.

Draught of water	Into	out
10 Feet and under.....	£3 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	£2 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 Ditto	3 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Ditto	3 8 3	2 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
13 Ditto	3 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 Ditto	4 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 4
15 Ditto	4 19 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 17 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
16 Ditto	5 17 0	4 11 0
17 Ditto	7 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Ditto	8 13 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 Ditto	10 14 6	8 6 10
20 Ditto	13 3 3	10 4 9

AT PORT DALRYMPLE.

(Proceeding above Whirlpool Reach)	(Remaining below Whirlpool Reach.)
7 Feet and under	£2 5 6 | 1 10 4
Above 7 feet per foot.....	0 6 6 | 0 4 4

If the Pilot does not board the vessel outside the middle ground at the Heads at George-town, or the weather not permitting his going outside, if he be not ready to shew the channel by keeping his boat in the fair way until the ship can be boarded, he shall forfeit one-half the pilotage inwards.

For every number of inches below six, no charge is to be made, for half a foot and upwards, one foot is to be charged.

Colonial vessels are exempted from the payment of pilotage, unless the master shall make the signal for a Pilon and accept his service.

HARBOUR DUES.

AT THE DERWENT.

For mooring and unmooring a vessel within the harbour, per register ton..... 0 0 1

For each removal of the Ship within the Harbour, per register ton..... 0 0 1

Colonial Vessels under 80 tons, per register, to be exempted from the payment of the foregoing dues, unless the services of the Harbour Master be specifically required.

At Port Dalrymple.

For each removal of a Ship or Vessel from anchorage or moorings, to other anchorage or moorings, under 200 tons..... 0 15 0
 200 tons and under 300..... 1 0 0
 300 tons and under 400..... 1 10 0
 400 tons and under 500..... 2 0 0
 500 tons and upwards 2 10 0

Each Vessel entering the Harbour will be charged with two removes.

Vessels belonging to the Port are not to pay Harbour dues.

No Vessels to be deemed Colonial that are not registered in Van Diemen's land.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Public Office hours from 9 till 4. Payments are made from 10 till 2 daily, except Saturday.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Publicans' annual license	25	0	0
Wholesale spirit dealers annual license	10	0	0

Quit rent on land granted; rent of Crown land; purchase money of Crown land; auction duty, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) fines and penalties; fees of departments, &c. &c. are paid into this office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

On a grant of not more than—

40 acres	0	7	6
90 acres	0	10	0
190 acres	0	15	0
250 acres	1	0	0
350 acres	1	10	0
500 acres	2	0	0
750 acres	2	12	0
1000 acres	3	5	0

On grants exceeding 1000 acres, 5 shillings, for each additional 100 above that number.

On a town lease per foot of street front, one penny.

For marking off a town allotment 5 shillings.

For blank form of application for land, by purchase or otherwise, 2s. 6d.—(See land regulations)

SURPLICE FEES.

Marriage by license—three guineas to the clergyman, half a guinea to the clerk, and five shillings to the sexton.

Marriage by banns—half a guinea to the clergyman, publishing the banns two shillings, to the clerk three shillings, the sexton one shilling and six pence.

Christening—to the clerk for registry one shilling.

Churching—the clergyman one shilling, clerk six pence, sexton six pence.

Funeral—to the clergyman five shillings, clerk two shillings and sixpence, for tolling the bell six pence, the gravedigger two shillings and sixpence.

‡ There is no Surplice fee chargeable on prisoners of the Crown.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

The Fees of this Court are not inserted, as the new Act has not yet been passed.

POLICE OFFICE.

License to bake bread for sale	0	5	0
Ditto to slaughter cattle or sheep	0	5	0
License for a cart	0	5	0
A Permit to remove wine or spirits (not exceeding 150 gallons)	0	0	6
Summons or Subpœna	0	1	0
Discharge of a recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour	0	2	4
Swearing an affidavit	0	1	0
A search warrant	0	6	8
The copy of any proceeding, for every 72 words	0	1	0
A warrant to apprehend for a breach of the peace or of good behaviour	0	1	0
A bail bond or recognizance	0	10	0

(Chief Constable's Fees)

Executing a warrant in Hobart town or its environs	0	2	0
Executing a warrant across the river or out of the district of Hobart town	0	5	0
Serving summons in Hobart town or its environs	0	1	0
Serving summons across the river or out of the district of Hobart town	0	2	6

QUARTER SESSIONS.

[At the Justices open Meeting on the 18th Sept.]

Recognizance for a License to retail wine and spirits	0	2	6
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FERRY TOLLS.

GAOLER'S FEES.

On the discharge of a debtor, each action	0	1	0
For every sailor confined for being disorderly, each night	0	2	6
On the discharge of a free person, or of a person holding a ticket of leave confined for being disorderly	0	3	0

 WATERMAN'S CHARGES.

Passage to or from a ship in the harbour, each person	0	0	6
Ditto after the vessel is unmoored	0	1	0
For detention, per hour	0	1	0
A box or package, with passengers in addition	0	1	0

 FERRY TOLLS.

[Punt ferry between Roseneath and Compton, across the Derwent.]

For each person	0	0	6
Horse	0	1	6
Colt, under a year	0	1	0
Head of Horned Cattle	0	1	0
Ditto under a year old	0	0	9
Pig, dog, or goat	0	0	2
Bushel of grain	0	0	2
Cart	0	2	6
Chaise	0	3	0

PERTH PUNT.

173

Loaded Cart	0	5	6
Luggage per cwt.	0	0	2
Sheep per score	0	1	6

Government Punt at New Norfolk.

For each person	0	0	3
Horse	0	1	0
Colt under a year old	0	0	6
Head of horned cattle	0	0	6
Ditto under a year old	0	0	3
Pig, dog, or goat	0	0	1
Bushel of grain	0	0	1
Cart	0	1	6
Chaise	0	2	0
Loaded cart	0	3	0
Luggage per cwt.	0	0	1
Sheep per score	0	0	1

Government Punt over the South Esk at Perth.

For each person	0	0	3
Child	0	0	1½
Horse	0	0	6
Head of horned cattle	0	0	6
Gig or cart	0	1	0
Loaded cart	0	3	0
Sheep or pigs per score	0	0	10
Poultry per dozen	0	0	2
Luggage per cwt	0	0	1

†† Between the Black Snake and Cove point, and Green point, the charges are the same as between Roseneath and the Old beach, and between Elizabeth town and the other side of New Norfolk.

FERRY TOLLS.

Between Hobart town and Kangaroo point, and
Hobart town and Ralph's bay

For each person	0	0	6
Child	0	0	3
Bundle or package not exceeding 5 lbs.	0	0	1
Ditto above 5 lbs. and under 20 lbs.	0	0	2
Horse, or head of horned cattle	0	3	0
Sheep, or pig	0	0	3
Gallon of spirits	0	0	1
Bushel of grain	0	0	2
Large boat load of grain, wool, or straw	0	7	6
Cart or chaise	0	5	0

Between Bluff point and Pittwater, Sorell town.

Grown person	0	2	0	To Middle point.	....	0	1	0
Child	0	1	0		....	0	0	4
Horse or horned cattle	0	10	0		....	0	5	0
Sheep, pig, dog, or goat	0		2		....	0	0	2
Bushel of grain	0	0	2		....	0	0	2
Gallon of spirits, wine or oil in cask	0	0	1		....	0	0	1
Hogshead of ditto	0	5	0		....	0	5	0
Poultry per dozen	0	0	9		....	0	0	9
Meat per cwt.	0	0	4		....	0	0	4
Potatoes ditto	0	0	3		....	0	0	3

LOWER FERRY, PITTWATER.

Grown person	0	1	0
Child	0	0	4
Horse or head of cattle (if only one)	0	3	0
Head of horned cattle (if more than one)	0	2	0
Cart	0	3	0
Sheep, pig, dog or goat	0	0	1

GREEN POINT.

175

Gallon of spirits, wine or oil in casks	0	0	1
Hogshead of ditto	0	3	0
Dozen of poultry	0	0	3
Potatoes per cwt.	0	6	2
Bushel of grain	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bundle	0	0	1
Luggage per cwt.	0	0	3

TO AND FROM NEW NORFOLK.

Grown person	0	2	6
Child under twelve years of age	0	1	0
Sheep, dog or goat	0	0	6
Pig under one cwt.	0	1	0
Ditto above one cwt.	0	1	6
Wine or spirits per gallon	0	0	2
Ditto per hogshead	0	7	6
Poultry per dozen	0	0	9
Meat per cwt.	0	0	6
Potatoes ditto	0	0	6
Grain or lime per bushel	0	0	4
Bundle or package under 5lbs. weight	0	0	2
Luggage per cwt.	0	1	0
Light luggage, per square foot	0	0	2

*To and from Herdsman's Cove, Cove Point, and
Green Point.*

Grown person	0	1	6
Child under twelve years of age	0	0	9
Sheep, dog or goat	0	0	3
Pig under one cwt.	0	0	6
Ditto above one cwt.	0	0	9
Wine or spirits per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto per hogshead	0	5	0
Poultry per dozen	0	0	6

Meat per cwt.	0	0	4
Potatoes ditto	0	0	6
Grain or lime per bushel	0	0	3
Bundle or package under 5lbs. weight	0	0	1½
Luggage per cwt.	0	0	9
Light luggage per square foot	0	0	1½

Mr. Forbes at Cove-point-house, takes charge of wheat brought to him from the settlers in the interior, and conveys it in his boats to the stores in Hobart-town at the rate of 3d. per bushel.

POUND RATES.

These are regulated by a Government Order at Sydney, dated April 15, 1820, and ordered by the Lieutenant Governor to be in force here from the 17th of June following, from which we extract the following:—

For horses per head per day 1s. 0

For cattle per head per day.

From 1 to 10	0	6
From 11 to 20	0	4
From 21 to 50	0	3
From 51 and upwards	0	2

For sheep per head per day.

From 1 to 20	0	2
From 21 to 50	0	1½
From 51 to 100	0	1
From 100 and upwards	0	0½

Swine per head per day	1	0
Sucking pigs diitto	0	6

But in no instance whatever, shall any charge for poundage be demandable or payable above the sum of one pound.

And in conformity to the farther provisions of the said regulation, it is hereby ordered, that in every case of distress or impounding, the pound-keeper shall give notice to the owner of the property so distressed or imprisoned, if known, but if not known, then the pound-keeper is to make diligent search to discover such owner, and to give notice within 24 hours, if possible, of the impounding, or as soon as by reasonable exertion he can ascertain the ownership, and the pound-keeper is to be allowed for sending such information at the rate of sixpence per mile, for the actual or computed distance from the pound.

POUND-KEEPERS.

Hobart-town Police District.

Hobart-town, William Athorn
 Sandy bay, Daniel Anderson
 Brown's river, John Foley
 New-town, Peter Ayton

Oatlands Police District.

Oatlands, Thomas Salmon, junr.
 Methven, James Maclanachan
 York parish, John Watts

Macquarie river, Robert Davidson
 Dysart parish, Francis Flexmore, junr.
 Green Ponds, George Ashton
 Brisbane parish, Thomas Presnell, senior
 Eastern Marshes, John Earle
 Spring-hill, Michael Jones
 Hartington parish, James Gooding.

Campbell-town Police District.

Campbell-town, J. G. Sampson
 Bathurst, George Stewart
 St. Paul's plains, John Wallace
 St. Paul's plains, J. R. Gray
 Lennox district, Andrew Gatenby
 Bathurst north, extending to the town of Perth,
 James A. Youl
 Macquarie river, Claudius Thompson.

Launceston Police District.

Launceston, Patricius W. Welsh
 Patterson's plains, David Williams
 Right bank of the South Esk, near Benlomond, John
 White
 River Tamar, right bank, George Lawson
 Morven, William Smith
 Morven, Allen M'Donald
 Morven, Peter Lette
 Gordon's plains, Anthony Cotterill.

Norfolk Plains Police District.

Norfolk plains, James Hortle
 Lake river, J. G. Parker
 Formosa, Thomas Bramsgrove

South Esk river, eastern bank, comprehending the eastern division of the district of Norfolk plains.

William Saltmarsh

South Esk, near Gibson's ford, William Graves

Between Penny royal rivulet and Quamby's brook, east and west, and the western river, western mountains north and south, Michael White.

Quamby's brook, Henry Bonney

Perth, Edward Dryden.

New Norfolk Police District.

New Norfolk, William Rennie

New Norfolk, Walter Macqueen

New Norfolk, George Wm. Brookes

Lower Clyde, William Roadknight

River Plenty, Ewan M'Donald

Jones's river, James Clark

Macquarie district, John Henry Cawthorne

Macquarieodistrict, John Marshall

Russel's falls, Duncan Ballantyne

Ouse, west bank, Hugh Clark.

Bothwell Police District.

Bothwell, Adam Thomson

Shannon, Humphrey Howell

Ouse, John Young

Black marsh, W. A. Brodribb, junr.

Mead's bottom, west bank of the Clyde, A. Smith

Hollow tree, George Scott

Richmond Police District.

Richmond, (town,) W - J. Speed

Sorell, (town,) Alexander Laing

Pittwater, lower settlement, Thorn
 Brighton, John James
 Tea-tree brush, Alfred Thrupp
 Jerusalem, William Wilson
 Hollow tree, William Romney
 Bagdad, George Armytage
 Black brush, John Perryman
 Jerusalem, George Wray.
 Kangaroo point, James Ferguson
 Clarence plains, Daniel Stanfield.

Great Swan Port Police District.

Great Swan port, Adam Amos
 Ditto south division, Alexander Reid
 Little Swan port, Thomas Buxton

ARTIFICERS' MEASURING.

1. Glazing and mason's flat work are measured and charged by the foot.
2. Painting, paving, and plastering by the square yard.
3. Partitioning, flooring, roofing by shingles or tiles, by square of 100 feet.
4. Brickwork by the rod of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the square of which is $272\frac{1}{4}$.

Bricklayers, in London, which is the criterion for Van Diemen's land, always value their work at the rate of a brick and a half thick ; and if the wall be more or less, it must be reduced to that standard thickness. Plasterers leave out all openings, such as windows, doors, fire places, and are paid only for what their trowel goes over. Plastering in Lon-

don, 1829, is done for 4d. the square yard for the walls, and 6d. the ceiling, with three coats of lime, finished in a superior manner.

Measurement of Sawed Timber,

Approved by the government at Sydney, and generally adopted by the settlers.—

Flooring boards—side and one edge.

Weather boards—side only.

Battens—side and one edge.

2 inch plank 10 inches broad—side and 2 edges.

Do. under 10 inches—side and 1 edge.

Quartering of every description, viz.

Under 6 by 4—side and 1 edge.

6 by 4 and under 6 by 10, running measure.

6 by 10 and under 12 by 12 both sides.

12 by 12 and upwards—four sides.

2 inch plank 12 feet long, in England is charged as 12 feet—at present in Van Diemen's land it is charged as 18 feet. A pair of Sawyers on an average one day with another will cut 250 feet per day. Some days they will cut 350, but the average of 250 allows two days in the week for erecting a saw pit, cutting down the trees and cross cutting them. A sawyer over and above the cost of his provisions, which on the average does not at this time cost more than 15d. a day including tobacco, will clear from 30s. to 40s. a week. These accumulated for several weeks are, it is much to be regretted, too frequently spent in rum in less than so many days.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The number of men employed on the streets and roads throughout the colony is generally from 350 to four hundred. About 120 form the chain gangs

in Hobart town, which are divided into two classes—one being composed of those sentenced by the magistrates, who are confined in a gaol set apart for the purpose, kept at hard labour and guarded by sentries regularly posted; the other is formed from this first gang, and selected for their good conduct. The road parties are stationed in various places. At present a party is employed in constructing a gaol for a chain gang who are to be occupied in forming the great work across the Derwent, another, repairing the road to New Norfolk. A chain gang of about seventy men is employed in cutting a new line from New Norfolk to the Lower Clyde at a place called the "Deep Gully," a terrific precipice, from which many carts and oxen have rolled headlong into the Derwent. Instead of passing these frightful hills, the traveller will wind the mazes of the river along a level, which when completed will vie with the "Simplon" or any of Tetford's Macadamized roads in England or Wales. An officer of the 63d, with a party of soldiers guards the chain gang night and day. The pier across the Derwent will commence at a short distance above the Black Snake public house, and will extend about 700 yards across the flats, which are dry at low water. The channel which is immediately at the other shore, is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, and from its depth, is capable of carrying off the flood at all seasons. From the end of the pier a punt will be fastened, which will swing with the current across, either at flood or ebb tide; and instead of the cruel and vexatious delays that at present occur, the traveller will not have one moment's delay. Independent of this great and decided advantage, the road will be shortened to Bagdad about two miles, and instead of travelling a road which in the winter season is nearly impassable

ble, and at all times most dangerous from the steepness of the hills, the new line from the pier to Bagdad will be nearly level, running through an open, pleasant country to the Jordan, where a bridge is in active progress. It is composed of six arches of beautiful free stone; the span from the centre arch is sixty feet, and is something on the model of a wooden suspension bridge, with the exception, that instead of being a straight line, it has a curve rising to the height of two feet in the centre. Trees of the whole length are sawed in two, and then placed in the position in which they are to remain; they then assume the curve required when placed on the pier. A chain or rod of iron is made fast and drawn together by a screw, which has the effect of preventing the timber from yielding to any weight. This is the first attempt, and if it is found to succeed, there can be no doubt of its being brought into general use throughout the colony.

From Bagdad the road to the Green ponds is in a bad state, and has been injudiciously laid out. By altering the direction a little to the right hand, the rise over Constitution hill at this side, and of the steep hill at the other side, might be reduced at least one-half. Instead also of winding round and round as it now does among the hills at the Lovely banks, a level road is to be formed through that romantic pass, the "Serpentine valley." By commencing to ascend the hill about one mile from the top, a gentle and almost imperceptible acclivity would have been found. From Spring hill to Oatlands, the road has been metalled nearly the whole way, and so much do bullock drivers dislike taking their teams along it that it is seldom travelled; the old road through Fourteen Tree plains therefore remains the beaten track. At Oatlands a chain gang has been employed making the

new line through Albany vale, and has nearly completed the work. Oatlands is very central, and is immediately under the range that divides the island. The springs running on this side find their way along the Jordan into the Derwent, on the north side of the range running into Blackman's river, the Macquarie, the South Esk, and thence into the Tamar. The Staff Corps erected an officer's house of free stone and a barrack for thirty soldiers at this station, and there is now a neat Justice room of free stone, a gaol, hospital and commissariat. Mr. Harrison of Jericho is building an excellent inn of stone, and a public-house has lately been licensed; Oatlands therefore bids fair from the fertility of the surrounding country to be a thriving town. From Oatlands the road runs through Albany vale and St. Peter's pass to Mr. Harrison's at Antill's ponds on the edge of Salt pan plains, a beautiful and romantic drive the whole way, a distance of about eight miles. It is metalled the entire distance, and could be travelled by any coach within the hour. From Mr. Harrison's the new line to Launceston is commenced, and runs to Mr. Lackay's on Blackman's river, from thence in a straight direction to Ellinthorpe hall, the residence of Mr. G. C. Clark, leaving the Hanging sugar loaf to the right, and crossing to the left of Jacob's sugar loaf, it then continues in a straight line to the Macquarie river, crosses it at Lincoln township proceeding along the Hammocky hills, leaving them close on the right, to Perth township on the South Esk: From that to Launceston at a distance of about eleven miles the road will soon be in a perfect. From Mr. Harrison's at Antill's ponds to Launceston a saving of about ten miles will be effected, through a level, open, and cheerful country. When these alterations are perfected, the distance from the two sea ports will not much exceed

one hundred miles, and it is to be hoped that ere five years have elapsed, we shall see a mail coach start each day alternately from one town to the other.

It is not possible at a time when settlers are crying out for farm servants, that the Government can attend to the making of roads in all directions. No men are employed on them save those who have been turned in as useless and unprofitable servants, or who have been discharged from chain gangs and still retained in public works by the sentence of magistrates. No man is sent to the roads, unless from the above cause, or being confirmed drunkards, that it is not possible to break them of their ruinous propensities in Hobart-town, then they are forwarded to the road parties. It is not reasonable to suppose with such assistance, that a gang composed of men who probably never turned their hands to any thing more laborious than the fingering of a watch, a purse, a handkerchief, or a glass of gin, could handle a crow-bar, spade, shovel or pick axe to much advantage. This is a point very necessary to impress on the minds of those who are constantly exclaiming about the badness of the roads, without lending any other means to mend them.

At Norfolk plains a handsome church is in progress, another is about to be commenced at Bothwell, a new line of road has been marked from Oatlands to Richmond, in short at every turn may be seen the hand of industry converting woods and wastes into enclosures, while churches, houses, barracks, rise as it were by magic, and all this effected in the short space of twenty years.

The following works are in progress or have been finished during the year :—

Mr. Gatenby, a capital free-stone house on the Isis.

Mr. William Archer, a large brick house at Norfolk plains.

Mr. Lyttleton, also. at the same place.

Mr. Kimberley, a fine stone house at Bagdad.

Barrack and officer's house, at Westbury township.

Barrack and officer's house, at St. Paul's plain, junction of St. Paul's river and South Esk.

Barrack and officer's house, at Auburn, River Isis.

Mr. Anstey, Anstey Barton, a new house.

Mr. James Grant, a neat cottage residence, and a great extent of fencing, at Tullochgorum.

To the westward of Launceston improvements are rapidly advancing, and that part of the colony is settling fast.

Mr. William Bryan has built an excellent corn mill on the Liffey river.

The Presbyterian chapel on the Macquarie river.

Mr. Watts, a mill on the Jordan a little above Jericho.

Mr. Lackay, a mill at Bagdad

Mr. Kemp, at Mount Vernon, Cross marsh, a first rate country residence, with appropriate out-buildings, barn, coach house, &c.

Mr. George Espie, Forest of Arden, an excellent stone barn.

Mr. G. C. Clark is about to commence an inn at Ellinthorpe.

We cannot conclude this hasty sketch of the progress of improvement in the colony without mentioning what may be termed the "Dutch farm," lately recovered from the Derwent, at the Black Snake, belonging to His Excellency Colonel Arthur. A noble embankment has been completed, damming out the river effectually, which can by sluices be

again let in, so that about two hundred acres may be most successfully irrigated in the summer time, an advantage unequalled in the island, particularly in a dry season. The quantity of rich meadow thus recovered from the river will always afford an abundant supply of hay.

The extent of fencing now in progress all over the colony is almost incredible. Upwards of 600 miles of substantial post-and-rail fencing have been erected during the year, besides long tracts of hawthorn and other hedges.

LAWS and REGULATIONS.

SUMMARY OF THE LATE ACT. OF PARLIAMENT.

Anno nono, Georgii IV. regis, Cap. 88.

An Act to provide for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto. 25th July, 1828.

His Majesty is empowered to establish courts of judicature in New South Wales and Van Diemen's land respectively, each court to be holden by one or more judges appointed by the King, not exceeding three. In case of the absence or death of any of the judges the governor may appoint a successor pro tempore. 2. The Supreme courts already constituted are to continue as at present until others are appointed. 3. These Supreme courts are also to be courts of record, and to have cognizance of all pleas as the courts of King's bench, common pleas and exchequer, at Westminster. 4. They shall also try all treasons, piracies, felonies, robberies, murders and other offences committed by a British subject, within the jurisdiction of the admiral; or in New Zealand, Otaheite or other place in the Indian or Pacific oceans. 5. The Attorney General may proceed by informations until juries are constituted. 6. Any person by leave of the courts may exhibit a criminal

information. 7. The King may authorise the governor of New South Wales or of Van Diemen's land to convene new courts. 8. Issues are to be tried by one or more judge or judges, and by two assessors, justices of the peace, nominated by the governor, with the same liability to challenge in open court as jurors.

9. Persons to whom offenders are assigned cannot transfer them without the consent of the governor.

10. His Majesty with the advice of council may authorize the governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land to extend and apply the form of proceeding by grand or petit juries. 11. The Supreme courts are also courts of equity, and 12 of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 13. His Majesty may appoint circuit courts. 14. In trials where the sum at issue exceeds 500*l.* the judges shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing by the clerk or other proper officer of the court, and repeated to the witnesses respectively, and the evidence so taken and repeated shall be entered upon the proceedings of the court, and in cases of appeal copies of such papers shall be duly certified. 15. Persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the court may appeal to His Majesty in Council. 16. The Judges of the Supreme courts may make rules for regulating them. 17. The Governors may appoint courts of general and quarter sessions, and (18) courts of civil jurisdiction, and (19) may settle forms of process and rules of practice.

20. It not being at present expedient to call a legislative assembly in either of the colonies, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by warrants under his sign manual, to constitute and appoint a council of

such persons resident in each colony respectively, not exceeding 15 nor less than 10, as His Majesty shall be pleased to nominate and appoint. 21. Neither of the councils shall be competent to act unless two-thirds, at the least, of the whole number on the list, exclusive of the Governor or presiding member shall be actually present. The members are to make laws and ordinances for the peace, welfare and good Government of the colony, such laws not being repugnant to the present act, or to the laws of England. No law can be passed, unless the same shall first be laid by the Governor before the council, nor unless notice of the general objects of it shall have been sent by the Governor to one or more of the newspapers for insertion, eight clear days at least before such law shall be passed, or unless, in case there be no newspaper, such notice shall be given by some other mode of public advertisement; except when the Governor shall consider that actual danger would arise from the said delay of eight days, in which case the law may be passed on the emergency. If a majority of the members present dissent from any law proposed by the Governor, they must enter the grounds of their dissent on the minutes of the council, then the proposed law shall not pass into a law. In case of the Governor refusing to lay the proposal of a law before his council, he shall, on the request of any member of the council, lay before it a copy of his refusal, with the proposal so refused, recited verbatim, and any member disapproving of such refusal, may enter upon the minutes the grounds of his disapprobation. 22. The laws and ordinances shall be transmitted, within seven days, to the Supreme court, to be enrolled, and after 14 days from the date of such enrolment, the law or ordinance will take effect, unless the Judges of the Supreme court

shall have represented, to the Governor that such law is repugnant to this act or the laws of England, then the Governor shall suspend such law, until he has brought it, together with the representation, under the review of the council, and if upon such review the Governor still adhere to the proposed law, a written notice of such resolution shall forthwith be transmitted by the Governor to the Judges, and such law shall thenceforward take effect and be binding until His Majesty's pleasure be known, any repugnancy, or supposed repugnancy notwithstanding, and such Judges are required to state fully and at length the grounds of their opinions, which representation shall be transmitted by the Governor to the King through one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state. 23. The Governor shall preside and vote at the sittings of the council, and when the votes are equally dividèd he shall have an additional or casting vote,

24. The laws of England as far as they can be applied, shall be applied in the administration of justice, and when a doubt arises, the Governor and Council shall decide whether or not any law extends to the colony, and shall make such limitations and modifications as may be deemed expedient. 25. The Governor and Council are not to impose taxes but for local purposes. 26. The act 59 Geo. III. cap. 114. and the act 3 Geo. IV. cap. 96, allowing certain powers of taxation to the Governor are made perpetual. 27. The powers vested in Governors by former acts continue in force, and the produce of duties is to be applied in such manner and for such purpose as the Governor may appoint by any law or ordinance. 28. Every law or ordinance so made as aforesaid, must be transmitted by the Governor, within six months, to one of His Majesty's principal secretaries

of state. 29. All laws and ordinances made in the colonies, and all orders by His Majesty in pursuance of this act, shall be laid before Parliament within six weeks after the commencement of each session. 30. The members of council are justices of the peace, by virtue of their office, and take the following oath, viz:—"I do swear that I will to the best of my judgment and ability, faithfully advise and assist the Governor of the colony of Van Diemen's land and its dependencies, (or of N. S. W. &c.) in all such matters as shall be brought under my consideration as a member of the council of the said colony. So help me God." 31. In case of death or resignation of the council, Governors may appoint persons to act instead, until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

32. The remission of the sentence of an offender has full force and effect, though not included in a general pardon. 33. All instruments in writing shortening the term of transportation of an offender, shall be transmitted to His Majesty for his approbation, and such approbation or allowance being signified by the secretary of state, the instrument will then become valid. 34. Enacts a penalty of £500 or imprisonment for two years for aiding the escape of felons from the colony. 35. Servants and artificers not under the age of 18, may bind themselves by indenture without a stamp. 36. Persons to whom artificers are bound, may bring actions against parties concealing or harbouring them, and 37 the court of session or a justice of the peace may punish the violation of the indenture, 38—not however affecting contracts entered into by artificers with the Australian or the Van Diemen's land company. 39. This act took effect in the colonies on the 1st day of March 1829. 40. In the absence of the Go-

vernor the other officers are to act as such. 41. This act shall continue in force until the 1st day of December 1836, and until the end of the ensuing session of Parliament.

COLONIAL ENACTMENTS.

[Anno Septimo Georgii IV. Regis.] By His Excellency Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's land and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Legislative Council.

No. 1. An Act for the summary punishment of disorderly conduct in Female Offenders in the service of the Government, or of any inhabitant of Van Diemen's land; and for vesting in the Principal Superintendent of Convicts the like powers and authorities as are given to the several Justices of the Peace by a Law or Ordinance made in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign by His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, late Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Council of that Colony, intituled "An Act for the summary punishment of disorderly conduct in any offender in the service of Government, or of any inhabitant of New South Wales or Van Diemen's land, and by the present Act."—August 12, 1826.

No. 2. An Act for regulating the future sale of Ale, Beer, Wine, Spirits, and other Liquors by retail in Van Diemen's land and its Dependencies, and promoting good order in Public-houses; and also for indemnifying the Justices of the Peace in respect of the Licenses granted on and since the last licensing day.—Sep. 9, 1826.

No. 3. An Act to promote the circulation of sterling Money of Great Britain, and to reduce to

sterling denomination all securities, contracts, and agreements for the payment of Money, and also to regulate the making and issuing of promissory notes and bills of exchange within the Island of Van Diemen's land and its Dependencies.—Sep. 23, 1826

[Anno Octavo Georgii IV Regis.] No. 1. An Act to explain and amend an Act of His Excellency the said Lieutenant Governor,, with the advice of the Legislative Council, passed on the 7th day of September, 1826, intituled, “ An Act for regulating the future sale of Ale, Beer, Wine, Spirits, and other Liquors by retail, in the island of Van Diemen's land and its Dependencies, and promoting good order in Public-houses ; and also for indemnifying the Justices of the Peace in respect of the Licenses granted on and since the last licensing day.—Sept. 15, 1827.

No. 2. An Act to regulate the printing and publishing of Newspapers, and for the prevention of blasphemous and seditious Libels.—15th Sept. 1827. Expired 15th Oct. 1829.

No. 3. An Act for imposing a duty upon Newspapers, and upon all Licenses to print and publish the same.—15th Sept. 1827. Expired 15th October 1829.

No. 4. An Act for the Transportation of Offenders from Van Diemen's land.—21 Sept. 1829.

No. 5. An Act to provide for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, and Conveyances affecting real property.—22 Sept. 1827.

[Anno Nono Georgii IV Regis] No. 1. An Act for vesting, subject to the regulations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, in the Principal Superintendent of Convicts for the time being, certain of the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, given to the several Justices of the Peace of this Island, in and

by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for punishing offences committed by transports kept to labour in the Colonies; and better regulating the powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales:—"—And for extending the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, so to be vested as aforesaid.—
August 9, 1828.

(THE RETAIL SPIRIT ACT.)

No. 2. An act for regulating the sale of wine and of beer, rum, and other malt and spirituous liquors, by retail; and promoting good order in public houses. It permits no quantity of liquors less than five gallons to be sold without a license, under a penalty of from 10 to 50 pounds. The usual provision is made for physicians, &c. to sell for medicinal purposes. No unlicensed person is permitted under any pretence to dispose of or traffic in liquors, in less quantities than five gallons, nor in larger quantities, under an understanding that the excess of 5 gallons shall be afterwards returned, and the original purchase reduced to less than 5. In all prosecutions for retailing, the accused is to be deemed unlicensed, unless proof of license be produced by him. Upon reasonable grounds a Justice may grant a warrant to search a house unlicensed, in which liquors are suspected to be retailed, and the liquors found, and the vessels containing them, are to be seized and sold. Justices may also determine whether or not liquors are unlawfully retailed, according to the circumstances of the case, and that although no direct evidence may have been produced before them of money or value having been actually paid for such liquors. No wages are to be paid by any person whatever in or by liquors,

under a penalty of from 10 to 50l. Persons purchasing liquors from unlicensed persons are subjected to a penalty of from 5 to 25l. which may be redeemed by becoming a witness. No spirituous liquors are to be retailed in any gaol or penitentiary, under a penalty of from 20 to 100l. and persons conveying liquors into such places are subject to a penalty of from 10 to 50l. with a proviso however for the gaoler's own use, Upon information, warrant may be granted to search any gaol, &c. for such liquors, and a copy of these clauses affecting gaols must be hung up in a conspicuous part of each.

All persons desirous of obtaining a license must give notice of his intention before the 19th of Sept. to the clerk of the peace, with the certificate of three householders, agreeably to the form of the schedule annexed to the act for that purpose. The justices are to meet on the 18th of September annually, or other days of adjournment, to take into consideration the propriety of granting licences, and persons so applying must enter into recognizances, with sureties agreeably to the schedule.

Tap rooms are allowed under certain restrictions, with the approbation of the justices. If a person be prevented by sickness or infirmity from attending in person, the justices may nevertheless certify in his favour, under the proper sureties and recognizance. The clerk of the peace must file recognizances among the records of the sessions. The price of a license is 25l. and to be valid must have the signature of the auditor of accounts. A license so granted lasts only one year. If a licensed person dies, the justices may at a special meeting, if they see fit certify in favour of a new occupier, and also in case of transfers to the appointee of the original owner of a license. A license may be granted by any two Justices to any per-

son holding a canteen, under the authority of government, without requiring a certificate or recognizance. The Lieutenant Governor may limit the number of licenses. No justice beneficially interested in any licensed house, brewery, distillery, &c. can act under the act. No person holding office or employment under government is permitted to hold a license. Publicans offending against the act are subjected to the usual penalties and disabilities, and after a third conviction, their licenses may be declared void, and themselves disabled from holding a fresh license for three years to come, at the discretion of the justices. The recognizance in such cases is sufficient evidence of license. Any justice or chief district constable has power to enter a public house at any hour, day or night. Publicans are not allowed to take goods, &c. in pledge or exchange for liquors, but they may receive payment from known householders in live stock or grain. No action is maintainable for spirituous liquors under twenty shillings. Publicans are not allowed to intrust the management of their houses to unlicensed persons, under a penalty of from 50 to 100*l.* and all convictions are to be returned to the next quarter sessions.

All proceeds under this act are to be had in a summary way, but if any person feel aggrieved he may appeal in the manner directed in the act for regulating summary proceedings of justices.

Licenses now existing continue in force for the time they were originally granted, and all proceedings which might have been instituted under the former laws go on as if such laws had been perpetual. The 38th and last section appoints the application of all duties leviabie under the act to the colonial fund.

Schedule A is the form of householder's certificate,

B is the form of recognizance, that the party 1, shall sell wholesome liquors, 2, shall not permit card playing, &c. 3, nor cock fighting, &c. 4, nor persons to get drunk, 5, shall remove drunken persons, 6, shall not permit persons to remain drinking after certain hours, 7 shall not keep the house open on Sunday, 8, nor suffer rioting, 9, nor refuse to admit justices or chief district constables, 10, nor suffer convicts to remain on Sunday, nor any day after 8 in the evening, 11, nor conceal or harbour any offender, 12, and shall keep a lamp burning from sun set to sun rise all the year. **C.** is the form of certificate of the justices, and **D.** is the form of license.

No. 3. An Act to regulate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace.—Sept. 12, 1828.

(THE PERMIT ACT)

Act No 4.—“To prevent the removal of wine and spirituous liquors without a permit, and to make further provisions to restrain the illicit dealing in, and clandestine importation of such liquors,”—allows no quantity of wine above three gallons, or of spirits above one gallon to be removed without a permit, with a proviso for liquors duly landed from vessels, or removed from place to place on the same premises. Liquors illegally removed may be seized, with the cart, &c. conveying them, and the liquors are to be forfeited but the cart, &c. may be restored at the discretion of the justices. The permit is to be of a particular form agreeably to the schedule annexed, and extends only to the places, and is in force only during the time mentioned. If any fraud or deceit is practised, the permit becomes void. To neglect to exhibit the permit when demanded, to a justice, constable

or officer of revenue, incurs a penalty of from 5 to 50l. and the proof of the permit lies on the defendant. The permit costs 6d. and not more than 150 gallons can be included in one permit. Upon information on oath a proper officer may search houses, &c. where liquors are suspected to have been removed without a permit, and liquors so found may be condemned and sold. All distillers and dealers in liquors must, under a penalty of from 5 to 50l. make a quarterly return of stock, bought, sold, and on hand, to the collector, or controller of customs at Hobart-town. Publicans are compellable to state merely the weekly quantity retailed. Proceedings under this act are to be in a summary way, but no action can be commenced after three months from the commission of the offence. Liquors seized and not claimed after public advertisement may be sold &c. An appeal is allowed agreeably to the act for summary proceedings, and the duties from the act go to the colonial fund. Oct. 4, 1828.

(THE WHOLESALE SPIRIT ACT.)

No. 5. An act "for the licensing of wholesale dealers in wine and spirituous liquors" enacts, that after the 1st of January next, every wholesale dealer in these articles shall, under a penalty of from 10 to 50l. annually obtain a license for selling liquors in quantities not less than 5 gallons. Every person not a licensed dealer, who shall import for sale or barter, or have in his custody, liquors to the amount of 20 gallons is deemed a dealer under the act. Persons in applying for a license must deliver an account in writing of their stores and warehouses to the collector of internal revenue. The license is annual, costs 10l. and must be signed by the police magistrate of

the district, and cannot be granted to a prisoner of the crown, without express permission from the Governor in writing. A copy of the license must be transmitted by the collector of internal revenue to the clerk of the peace. No liquors are to be kept in any places not mentioned in the entry. Licensed dealers in wine may sell bottled wine in quantities not less than one dozen. Prosecutions under the act must be within 3 months, and be conducted in a summary way. The proof of the license lies on the defendant, and the duties go to the colonial fund. Oct. 4, 1828.

No. 6. An Act "to provide for the temporary conveyance and postage of letters."

(THE NEWSPAPER ACT.)

No. 7. An Act to regulate the printing and publishing of Newspapers, requires an affidavit setting forth the names, additions, descriptions and places of abode of the Printers and Publishers of the Newspaper, and a true description of the printing office, to be made and sworn to before the Colonial Secretary under a penalty of one hundred pounds; the names of the printers and publishers must be printed in the newspaper, a copy of each paper signed with the name and residence of the printer must be delivered by him to the Colonial Secretary within ten days of the publication under a penalty of one hundred pounds; a recognizance must also be entered before the Chief Justice with two or three sufficient sureties under a penalty of twenty pounds; to pay the sum of four hundred pounds, in case of Libel, to the King. —Dec. 27, 1828.

NOTICES

Of the following new Acts have just been published in the Gazette, viz:—

No. 1. An Act to institute Courts of Requests.

No. 2. An Act to institute General and Quarter Sessions, and of Justices of the Peace in certain cases.

No. 3. An Act to make the Penitentiary and Factories at Hobart-town and Launceston, respectively Houses of Correction.

No. 4. An Act to regulate the slaughtering of Sheep and Cattle.

No. 5. An Act to amend the Laws to prevent the harbouring of Felons or other Offenders, and to restrain their tippling and gambling.

No. 6. An Act to simplify proceedings at Law or in Equity by and against the Directors and Company of the Bank of Van Diemen's land.

No. 7. The same as to the Derwent Bank, and

No. 8. The same as to the Cornwall Bank.

No. 9. An Act to amend the Laws for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, and Conveyances affecting real property.

ABORIGINES.

A Government Order by Lieutenant Governor Collins, of date 29th January, 1810, declares, that any person offering violence to a native, or in cool blood murdering one, should be dealt with by law, as if such violence or murder had been committed on a civilized person. And several other Orders and Notices enjoin kind treatment towards them. A subsequent Proclamation by His Excellency Colonel Arthur of the 15th of April, 1828, in consequence of the numerous aggressions of the Blacks, declared a



line of military posts to be established along the confines of the settled districts within which the Blacks should be prevented from entering, except for the purpose of passing to and from their usual places of resort and the sea-shore. And again on the 1st of November of the same year on account of the repeated inroads of the Blacks, martial law was proclaimed against them, except—1st, the country to the south of Mount Wellington to the ocean, including Bruné island—2nd.—Tasman's peninsula—3d.—the whole of the north eastern part of the island, bounded on the north and east by the ocean, and on the south-west by a line drawn from Piper's river to St. Patrick's head, and 4th.—the whole of the western and south-western part of the island, bounded on the east by the river Huon and a line drawn from that river over Teneriffe peak to the Western bluff, on the north by an east and west line from the Western bluff to the ocean, and on the west and south by the ocean. But the actual use of arms is not to be resorted to, if less violent means will avail, and bloodshed is to be checked as much as possible.

APPLICATIONS.

All communications from individuals must be made in the first instance to the heads of the departments to which they relate.—On the subject of land to the Surveyor General; respecting roads, to the Inspector of Roads; relating to the revenue, to the Collector of Customs, or the Collector of Internal Revenue; to the Marine, to the Superintendent of Government Vessels; to the Police, to the Police Magistrates in their respective districts; to Convicts, to the Principal Superintendent of Convicts; on legal matters to the Crown Solicitor; and, relating to the public accounts, to the Auditor.

A Government Notice of March 10, 1825, fixes the mornings of Tuesdays and Fridays for personal interviews of individuals with His Excellency, but in any case of urgent importance where personal application is necessary, His Excellency is at all times open to access.

ASSIGNED SERVANTS.

The process of obtaining assigned servants, is—to apply by letter, expressing—1st, The purpose for which the servant is wanted. 2 The settler's place of residence. 3. The number of acres of land he occupies. 4. The quantity of land he has in cultivation. 5. The number of sheep he possesses. 6. The number of cattle, &c. and, 7. The number of free and assigned servants he has in his employment at the time of his application, mentioning those, if any, who have left his service within the last six months, and for what cause. This letter must be addressed to the Principal superintendant of convicts at Hobart town, and enclosed under cover to the nearest police magistrate.

If the applicant does not reside near Hobart town, or should find it inconvenient to attend there in person, he must employ an agent to do so, furnishing him with the means of defraying the necessary expense attending the assignment. This expense is 21s. for a complete suit of slop clothing, supplied by government from the Ordnance Store, for the issue of which at that price, the Principal Superintendent supplies him with an order. The agents employed usually charge 5s. per man for their trouble, besides postage, and the servant must be furnished with the means of support during his journey to his new master's establishment, which is usually supplied him at

the rate of 5s. for a day's journey of 30 miles. Thus if a settler at Launceston, a distance of 124 miles, employs an agent in town to forward him a servant, reckoning 2s. for letters, the whole expense would be 2l. 8s. per man.

By a Government notice, 10½lbs. of meat, 10½lbs. of flour, 7 oz. sugar, 3½ oz. soap, and 2 oz. of salt, are prescribed as the week's provisions for an adult male servant, the supply of tea or tobacco being discretionary. The master is also required to furnish his servant at the rate of two suits of slop clothing, 3 pair of stock-keeper's boots, 4 shirts, and cap or hat per annum. Also the use of a bed, two blankets and a rug, all which are the property of the master. These being regularly supplied the Government disapproves the supply of money to the prisoner under any circumstances.

Female convict servants are allowed upon the same authority, 5½lbs. of meat, 8½lbs. of flour, 2 oz. of tea, ½lb. of sugar, 2 oz. of soap, 1½ oz. of salt per week. The annual allowance of clothing being, one cotton gown, two bed gowns, three shifts, two flannel petticoats, two stuff petticoats, three pair of shoes, three calico caps, three pair stockings, two neckerchiefs, 3 check aprons and a bonnet, not exceeding in the whole the cost of £7; also a bed as supplied to males.

When a prisoner becomes free, obtains a ticket of leave or other indulgence, or is removed from his master's service for any crime or fault, his place will be supplied by another, on application to the Principal Superintendent, if there be sufficient hands at the time in the Public works. No convict servant can be discharged except under an order of a magistrate, or the special permission of His Excellency and none can be considered useless but those who

from physical causes are proved to be incapable of labour.

The memorials and petitions of convicts are prepared at an office for that purpose in the Colonial Secretary's Office, on payment of 14d. per page. Convicts in the Penitentiary or Chain gangs may have their applications prepared at the office of the Principal Superintendent without any expense. The same system is adopted in the offices of the Commandant and Assistant Superintendent at Launceston, respectively. In the country, the master of the convict may write his memorial, affixing his signature; or, it may be prepared in the office of the nearest Police Magistrate, at a similar charge.

No convict is allowed to write articles in the newspapers, under pain of being sent to a penal settlement.

The summer clothing is issued to the prisoners in the Public works on the 1st of November, and the winter clothing on the 1st of May.

When an assigned Servant dies, or absconds from his master's service, immediate notice of the circumstance must be sent to the Principal Superintendent.—June 20, 1827.

Assigned Servants stating themselves to be free are not permitted to leave their service until a reference has been made by their employer to the Principal Superintendent to ascertain whether their statement be correct.—July 21, 1827.

All persons having assigned Servants are required annually in the month of November to transmit a correct statement to the Principal Superintendent, containing the number and names of the assigned Servants in their employment, the ships by which they arrived, the date of assignment and general conduct of each, Neglecting to comply with this regulation

debars the settler from any future indulgence on the part of Government, and the Servants will be withdrawn.

A Government Notice, Sept. 30, 1826, strictly forbids the practice of paying Convicts for their labour in sheep or cattle, and apportioning small allotments on their farms to be cultivated by assigned Servants for their advantage, and of permitting them to work for themselves under any circumstances,—practices holding out much temptation to the prisoners, and pregnant with much mischief. From persons guilty of a breach of these regulations, all support and indulgence of the Crown will be immediately withdrawn. Sheep or other live stock are not allowed to be kept by assigned Servants.—October 24, 1827.

Mechanics on loan to settlers are not permitted on any account to labour for any other person.—July 27, 1826.

Convicts attempting to pass for free men are banished to Macquarie harbour.—Jan. 11, 1828. When charged with minor offences they are to be taken before the Principal Superintendent for trial,—February 4, 1828.

By the Act of Council Anno Quinto Georgii IV. Regis, No. 3. of Sir Thomas Brisbane, January 19, 1825, republished here, April 5, 1825, publicans and others, entertaining or keeping convicts or assigned servants from their lawful stations or business, if licensed, are subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than four; or if not licensed, to a penalty of forty dollars, nor less than eight, for every such convict so entertained.

The afternoon of Saturday is allowed to convicts in the Public works for the mending of their clothes, Married men, and such as are of good conduct, are

allowed one full day in the week.—Dec. 5, 1828.

A reward of two pounds per head is generally offered by the Chief Police Magistrate for the apprehension of runaway prisoners, with the exception of Females, the reward for whose apprehension ceased October 27, 1827.

GUNPOWDER

Belonging to private individuals may be lodged for safety in His Majesty's magazine on board the hulk Duke of York.

REGULATIONS.

For the granting and selling of Land, from the Governmet Order dated 29th April 1829.

I. It being of importance that Settlers should not receive a greater extent of land than they are capable of improving, and that grants should not be made to persons who are desirous only of disposing of them, a land board has been appointed, amongst whose duties it will be carefully to investigate the amount, and other particulars of the capital which the several applicants state themselves respectfully to possess.

II. Persons desirous of obtaining land by grant, will address themselves to the Surveyor General, who will furnish them with the established form of application to the Lieutenant Governor, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

III. When the Lieutenant Governor shall have been satisfied of the character and respectability of the applicant, the Colonial Secretary will be instructed to furnish him with a letter to the land board, in order that the amount of capital which he can com-

mand, may be *positively and particularly ascertained.*

IV. Live stock of every description, implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to agricultural purposes, are to be considered as capital, as likewise any half pay or pension, which the applicant may receive from Government.

V. When the Lieutenant Governor shall have been satisfied by the report of the board of the amount of capital, the applicant will be furnished by the Colonial Secretary with a land order addressed to the Surveyor General, stating the quantity of land of which the applicant is to be put into possession.

VI. The applicant will find a general map of the colony exhibited in the office of the Surveyor General, and he will there also receive every necessary local information which he may desire to obtain, in order to facilitate his views in the selection of land.

VII. When the applicant shall have made his selection, he will apprise the Surveyor General thereof by letter, who will point out in his report to be transmitted twice, viz. on the 1st and 15th days, in every month, for the Lieutenant Governor's information, the extent, situation and other particulars of such land as has been selected. If the selection be approved, the Colonial Secretary will make the necessary notification to the Surveyor General, from whom the applicant will receive a written authority, containing the description and (specifying the conditions of grant and tenure), to take possession of, and settle on the land.

VIII. If the applicant shall neglect to act upon the land order, or shall fail to take possession of the land within four months from the date of the written authority, such land order and written authority will be deemed void, and the original application must be renewed.

IX. Land thus disposed of without purchase, is to be granted in fee simple, and held in fee and common socage, on payment of a quit rent of 5l. per cent. per annum, upon the value of the land, as estimated in the survey, by the Land Commissioners, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

X. The quit rent is not to become payable until the end of seven years, after the grantee shall have been authorized to settle on the land, and is to be redeemable at the option of the grantee, at twenty years purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the time when such quit rent first becomes payable.

XI. Although the ordinary period for issuing the grant will be at the expiration of seven years, yet whenever satisfactory proof shall be brought forward, after one year from the entry into possession, and actual occupation, that the grantee has expended in the improvement of the land a sum equal to its value, as that value was estimated by the Commissioners, at the period of his being put into possession, the settler in such case shall have an immediate right to receive his title deeds to the grant, without being obliged to await the expiration of the term of seven years, but if he fail within that period to expend in improvements on the land, a sum equal to its estimated value as aforesaid, possession of the land will be resumed by the crown.

XII. Lands to be granted in square miles, in the proportion of one square mile, or 640 acres for every £500 sterling of capital, which the applicant can immediately command, to the extent of four square miles or 2560 acres, which is the largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler, without purchase, as the smallest is 320 acres.

XIII. The crown reserves to itself the right of mak-

ing and constructing such roads and bridges, as may be necessary for public purposes, on lands to be granted as above, and also to mines of gold and silver, and to such quantities of indigenous timber, stone, and other materials as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, or for constructing other public works or buildings, or of compelling the proprietor after a certain period to construct roads through his own property, or to contribute either by money payments, or by work performed towards an object so desirable.

XIV. Persons desirous of obtaining 'grants in extension,' will make application in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's office in payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. The best claim for this indulgence will be founded on bona fide residence as a settler on the original grant, but whether the settler be resident on the land or not, actual outlay of capital in the improvement of it, either by buildings, enclosures, draining, or clearing, or in the importation of cattle or sheep of improved breeds, to be depastured on it, will form the criterion by which the decision of the government will be made, the applicant at the same time proving to the satisfaction of the land board, that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate or improve to advantage, the additional land for which he applies. 'Grants in extension,' are subject to quit rent, from the date of the authority to take possession of the land; in all other respects they are liable to the like conditions and restrictions with original grants.

XV. Persons desirous of obtaining 'land by purchase,' will address themselves to the Surveyor General in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's office, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

XVI. The lands selected by individuals who have obtained leave to purchase, will be surveyed and valued by the Commissioners, with as little delay as possible, and will be put up for sale for one month. (by proclamation to be made and published for that purpose), and will not be sold at a lower rate than the value so fixed.

XVII. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the land advertised as above, are to be addressed under cover to the Colonial Secretary, and marked each "Tender for Land."—At the end of a month from the date of the proclamation, the tenders will be opened in the presence of such persons as the Lieutenant Governor may appoint, when the land will be disposed of, as directed by His Majesty's instructions, to the person making the highest tender, if approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

XVIII. Lands purchased will be conveyed in fee simple, and held in free and common socage, the purchaser paying a yearly nominal quit rent to the crown of one pepper corn; but the crown will reserve to itself all the rights specified in article 13.

XIX. The following terms will be open to the purchaser—

1. He may pay down the whole purchase money at the time of sale, in which case he will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent.

2. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase money, and the residue by four half yearly instalments.

3. He may pay down 10 per cent. on the purchase and one moiety of the residue by two half yearly instalments, upon which he shall receive the plenary title deeds of the land conveyed in fee simple, and to be holden of the crown in free and common socage, by the annual payment of a pepper corn as quit rent.

on his lodging in the hands of government a maiden mortgage on the land so purchased, as a security for the payment of the other half of the purchase money, which will bear an annual interest of 5 per cent., such mortgage to be redeemable at any time within 12 years, by payment of the principal and interest remaining due, and not to be transferable before the expiration of that period.

XX. The personal residence of individuals, or the employment on the spot of an overseer, whose character shall have been approved by the government, will be made an indispensable condition of obtaining and holding land, whether by grant or purchase.

In selecting his grant, a settler should bear in mind, that if the land adjoins a river, he will not be allowed to locate on both sides of it, and that the length of his frontage on the stream will be one-third of the length of the said lines :

Thus—a grant of 320 acres will have a frontage of 718 yards, and will run back 2154.

640 acres 1016 yards 8048 yards

1280 1437 4311

2560 2032 6096

Every person who may have received an order for land must, within four months from the date of that order apprise the Surveyor General, by letter, of the situation in which he would wish to locate the grant. If there is no objection to the selection, the applicant shortly afterwards receives from the Surveyor General a description of the boundaries of the land, and an authority to occupy it, the location having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and entered in the Registers of the Survey office. Should this regulation be neglected the order for land would become void after the expiration of four months.

Additional grants must be located adjoining the original grants whenever the adjacent land is available.

In addition to the modes of obtaining land enumerated in the regulations, individuals of respectability may rent land of the crown from year to year, and those who are desirous of doing so will procure from the Surveyor General's office, or from the Assistant Surveyors in the country, printed forms in which the tenders must be made and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

These are submitted on the first Tuesday of every month for the Lieutenant Governor's consideration, and upon his Excellency's pleasure being made known to the Surveyor General, a list of the tenders accepted is published in the Gazette. The lessee then enters into a bond with the Collector of Internal revenue, relative to the payment of the rent, and the appropriation of the land, and afterwards procures a written authority from the Surveyor General to occupy the land.

No tenders are accepted at a lower rate than twenty shillings per annum per hundred acres, and, except in peculiar cases, no smaller tract than 500 acres is leased.

If at any time the Government requires the land, the tenant must resign it after three months notice.

CONDITIONS ON THE LOCATION OF
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWNS
AND SUBURBS.

1. *In the Towns.*

1. The allotments will be divided into three classes or rates.

2. The class or rate of an allotment, when applied for by any individual, shall be named by the government through the Surveyor General.

3. Allotments of the first class shall consist of one acre of land and upwards, but not exceeding three acres:—Allotments of the second class, half an acre and upwards, not exceeding one acre; and allotments of the third class, a quarter of an acre and upwards, not exceeding half an acre.

4. The extent of the allotment in either of these three cases to depend upon the remoteness of the situation from the centre of the town, and the outlay of capital which the grantee pledges himself to expend.

5. That on an allotment of the first class, a house shall be built of a frontage extending not less than 6 feet; on an allotment of the second class, a house with a frontage of at least 35 feet; and on an allotment of the third class, a house with a frontage of at least 15 feet.

On granting permission to any individual to occupy an allotment, he will be required to enter into a written obligation to perform the following conditions.

1. That he will make a foot-path of nine feet wide on the side or sides of his allotment, next any

street or public way, and inclose such allotment with a good fence, within six months of the date of the obligation.

2. That he will commence the erection of a house of brick or stone, of the proper dimensions, according to the class of the allotment, within six months after the location order is given, keeping the line of the front at a distance of not less than 12 feet from the street.

3. That he will complete the erection of the house as far as regards the outward appearance, if of the first rate within two years; if of the second rate, within eighteen months; and if of the third rate within 12 months.

4. That he will, within that period expend, at least, according to the extent of the allotment, in the erection of buildings, if of the first rate one thousand pounds; if of the second rate, five hundred pounds; and, if of the third rate, two hundred pounds.

5. That he will not alienate his allotment, within the period of twenty-four, eighteen or twelve months, (as the case may be with reference to the rate), but will himself make the improvements required.

Any individual having failed to comply with any of the above conditions, his allotment shall be forfeited to the Crown.—If however, through misfortune, or any other unavoidable cause, it shall be made to appear that he has become unable to perform the conditions, he shall be permitted, on application to the government, to sell to a purchaser, who will become bound in like manner to fulfil them. But on the expiration of twenty-four, eighteen, or twelve months, [as the case may be], if he shall have fully complied with the conditions, he shall be entitled to a grant, for the first and second class, subject to the payment of the undermentioned quit-rent:—

In Hobart town and Launceston, nine pence per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, three pence per rod per annum.

In all townships in the interior two pence per rod per annum.

And for an allotment of the third class, to a lease for twenty one years, subject to the undermentioned rent.

In Hobart town and Launceston, six pence per rod per annum.

In the townships of New Norfolk, Sorell and Richmond, two pence per rod per annum.

In all other townships in the interior, one penny per rod per annum.

These regulations are not to extend to allotments on the wharfs, which are subject to a distinct arrangement.

The quit rents on all town allotments are to be chargeable from the date of the location order, and possession being given to the parties by the Surveyor General.

II. *For the allotments in the suburbs of Hobart town.*

That they be fenced in with a four-rail fence, or some other equally substantial fence, and effectually cleared of all trees, [except such as may bona fide be reserved for ornament], stumps and roots of trees, within twelve months. The ground to be properly broken up by the spade or plough, and a crop, either of turnips, vetches, grass or potatoes sown within the second twelve months, and a house or other buildings (of stone or brick) erected to the amount in the whole for such buildings of £500. within three years more,—

thus, fenced and cleared the first year,—ground broken up and a crop the second year,—buildings erected the fifth year.

A ticket giving possession, will be exchanged for a grant, on compliance with the conditions, at a quit rent of five per cent. calculated upon the present value of the land, according to the valuation of the Land Commissioners, approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

If the grantee is rather disposed to reverse this arrangement, and commence with the erection of the house, it is optional with him to do so, and a grant will be issued as soon as the house is completed.

The largest allotment not exceeding ten acres, and to be decreased according to its vicinity to the town.

As it is not to be expected that buildings in the townships in the interior can, at present, be erected of the extent and value which the regulations require, alike with regard to those townships, and to Hobart town and Launceston, The Lieutenant Governor has directed that it shall be in the discretion of several police magistrates, but subject to His Excellency's approval, to modify the conditions relating to the extent of frontage and value of the buildings, in such manner as they may consider best calculated to encourage the erection of buildings in the townships, and they will accordingly communicate with the Surveyor General upon each case, in which they shall recommend a departure from the regulations.

The Lieutenant Governor has directed this arrangement, in order to prevent the delay which would be occasioned if applications on this subject were made direct to the Surveyor General, by the necessity of referring for information respecting them; and it

is to be understood that the modified terms which shall be recommended by the Police Magistrates are sanctioned by the government, unless his Excellency's disapproval shall be immediately signified.

Feb. 26, 1827.—With a view to public convenience and utility, notice is hereby given to all persons enclosing their lands on the line of public roads, that they must leave a clear space of sixty feet, for the formation of a carriage road and foot path, and that in townships where buildings are about to be constructed, the plans must be first submitted to the acting Surveyor General, in order that no deviation from the uniformity of the line of street, or encroachment upon the high way, may take place.

In every case where the due observance of this regulation shall be neglected, neither grants nor leases will be issued, but legal measures for the immediate removal of the nuisance will be forthwith adopted.

This notice will not affect those persons who have already enclosed their lands, or erected buildings under any former regulation.

Sept. 30, 1826.—It should never be lost sight of, that an expenditure of imported capital, in the improvement of the soil, is the leading stipulation which accompanies its gift; and that where, at the expiration of the prescribed period, a neglect of this condition shall be apparent, the possession of cattle or sheep in any number or of any value, will not be considered sufficient, and the land will be subject to be resumed by the Government. Settlers apportioning small allotments on their farms to be cultivated by their crown servants, for the exclusive advantage of the latter, will on detection be deprived of all indulgencies from the Government, and also, if they allow their assigned servants to work for themselves a like deprivation of indulgences will be put in force.

By a Government order, No. 10, of 27th February 1828, no person is allowed to trespass on crown lands by grazing cattle, or splitting timber, &c. without a written permission obtained from the Police Magistrate of the district, to be reported by him to the Surveyor General.

Grantees of land are required to reside on it themselves, or to employ overseers of good character, under pain of having their assigned servants withdrawn, and their land resumed.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Colonial Secretary's office, June 3, 1829.—It having become necessary to establish regulations for the Medical attendance of convicts in private service, and also for the admission of free persons into the Colonial Hospitals:—

It is hereby intimated, that all district assistant Surgeons, will in future be required to attend the assigned servants of those persons, not living at a greater distance than 15 miles from the Surgeons residence, who may pay to that officer, half-yearly, a compensation at the rate of five shillings per annum for each and every convict in their service.

Settlers at a greater distance than 15 miles from the residence of the Surgeon, will be expected to enter into a special agreement with him for his attendance.

Convict servants will be admitted into the Colonial Hospitals on payment by the master of one shilling per diem each, for any period not exceeding one month, after which, should their illnesses continue, they will remain in the Hospital free of all expense to the master.

Free persons, not in a state of actual poverty, will be admitted into the Colonial Hospitals on payment of three shillings per diem.

PARDONS.

The number of Free Pardons, November 2, 1829, were—

Free Pardons....38
 Conditional Pardons 56

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposits are received daily at the Derwent Bank in sums not less than 5s. Interest is allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. clear of all deductions after the money has been three months in the bank. The money belonging to convicts on their arrival in the colony is deposited here, and cannot be withdrawn without the authority of Government, expressed through the medium of the Principal Superintendent. Payments are made on Wednesdays only. About 1800 accounts are already opened.

SILVER COIN.

By a Government Order March 8, 1826. Dollars at 4s. 4d. and sicca or Calcutta rupees at 2s. 1d. are directed to be taken and issued, and all accounts of the Government were directed to be made up and stated in sterling.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.

These indulgences are granted only during good behaviour. Upon conviction of bad conduct, the magistrate must return the Ticket so forfeited, to the Colonial Secretary's office, in order that it may be cancelled and notified in the Gazette, March 29, 1827. Good conduct only, and not any particular time of service, entitles a convict to this indulgence, September 19, 1829. Persons holding Tickets of Leave are required to attend a monthly muster at the Police office of the district in which they reside.

The number of persons holding Tickets of Leave 26th Sept. 1829, were—

In Hobart town	235
At Port Dalrymple	138
In the interior	372

Total745

Female prisoners must behave well in service at least one year before their marriage will be approved. (Rules and Regulations of the Female House of Correction. September 29, 1829.)

THE POST OFFICE.

The inland mail across the island, is despatched from Hobart-town, on horseback, every Saturday morning, and arrives at Ransom's inn, Green ponds, about 10 o'clock, the messenger leaving letters, &c. at every house along the road to which they are directed, and also at Roseneath inn, Mr, Gage's, J. P. Old beach, constable James's, the Crown inn, Bagdad, and Mr. Butcher's inn, Constitution hill, the inhabitants adjacent to which places, sending for their letters. The same system is pursued all along the other roads, letters in answer being deposited by the settlers at the same places of call, in time for the messenger to receive and convey them to town on their return.

From the Green ponds the mails are carried on foot. A branch messenger receives the letters and papers for the Black marsh, Clyde, Shannon, and places adjacent, and arrives at Bothwell the same evening. The second messenger to Port Dalrymple, who receives the mail and starts from Green ponds also immediately on the arrival of the first, arrives at Mr. Guest's inn, Lovely banks, about 12 o'clock, at Jericho, about 3 in the afternoon, and at Mr. Presnell's inn, Sorell springs, about 8 in the evening.

The third messenger then relieves him, and ar-

ives at Ross bridge about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Here he is met by a branch messenger, who conveys the despatches for the settlers on Macquarie and Lake rivers, as far as Mr. Corney's, where he remains all Monday, and returns on Tuesday in time to meet the Launceston messenger on his way back. Having delivered his packet to the branch messenger, the third messenger proceeds on the road until he reaches Campbell-town, where he is again met by another branch messenger to St. Paul's plains, as far as Major Gray's, from whence he returns in time also to meet the messenger from Launceston on Tuesday morning. The third messenger usually arrives at Mr. Willis's, Wanstead, about one o'clock, where a fourth messenger receives his load, and arrives at Mr. Gibson's on the South esk, about 5 in the afternoon. Here he deposits all the letters addressed to persons in that neighbourhood, and also about the lower part of the Lake river and part of Norfolk plains, Mr. Archer, J.P. invariably sending a servant to meet the messenger going and coming. At the Perth punt, the messenger is also met by a constable despatched from Captain Smith, the Police Magistrate of Norfolk plains, who conveys the remainder of the letters and papers for the settlers in that neighbourhood. The mail afterwards proceeds and arrives at Launceston generally, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The messenger to George-town is despatched early the following morning, but does not return in time before the return post from Launceston is despatched early on Tuesday morning. The latter reaches Mr. Presnell's inn the same night, receiving the bags at the punt, Lake river, St. Paul's plains, and Ross bridge.

On Wednesday morning the post leaves Mr. Pres-

rell's, receives the despatches from Oatlands and Jericho, & arrives at the Green ponds about 10 o'clock. The mail from the Clyde is then received, and the whole is brought into Hobart town on horseback in the evening.

The post to New Norfolk starts from Hobart town at the same time as the first Port Dalrymple messenger, leaving the letters and papers addressed to the houses on the road as he goes along. At New Norfolk he is met by a second messenger, who proceeds to Mr. Cawthorne's, where he leaves the despatches for the settlers in that district, and from thence to the Lower Clyde, as far as Mrs. Bromley's where the settlers about Jones' river and the Ouse send for their letters. The messenger remains at Mrs. Bromley's until Monday noon, when he starts with the mail for New Norfolk, which he reaches the same evening. The post leaves New Norfolk on Tuesday morning, and arrives in Hobart town about three on Tuesday afternoon. He again sets off to New Norfolk on Wednesday morning, and returns to Hobart town on Thursday afternoon about three.

The post for Pittwater starts by the first boat on Saturday morning, and reaches Clarence plains about ten o'clock, the Coal river Bridge about three in the afternoon, and Sorell the same evening, passing by Orielton. On Sunday about one o'clock he leaves Sorell, and returns by the same road to Hobart town, which he reaches early on Monday morning.

A messenger to Oyster bay, conveying letters, &c. to Maria island and Waterloo point, is despatched once a week, or as often as the state of the weather, the rivers and the road will permit.

By the late Act of Council, regulating the Post office, a scale of postage is fixed at the rate of 3s. for the conveyance of a single letter a distance not

exceeding ten miles, and so on in proportion for longer distances, and double, triple, or quadruple letters, amounting to 1s. for 100 miles of distance; for a despatch weighing not more than half an ounce, which is considered single, whether containing enclosures or not, or 2s. 6d. for a quadruple despatch not exceeding an ounce and a quarter. Mails are made up at the Post offices for every vessel which leaves the port of Hobart town, or Launceston, and all vessels departing from the island, are by this Act compelled to take mails. Colonial newspapers are exempt from postage. When this Act comes into force it is probable that some new arrangements will take place, among the chief of which, we presume, will be the establishment of a one horse chaise, to run between Hobart town and Launceston, which will afford the branch messengers time to proceed to more remote parts and convey answers. The weight of the mails increasing every week, will soon be more than a messenger on foot can well carry.

ARTICLES
OF
COLONIAL PRODUCE.

1.—WOOL:—(free of duty when imported into England). The London merchants having remarked that there was great room for improvement in the cleaning and mode of packing of our wools, a very great improvement has taken place in this respect during the year. Some of the latter shipments have been got up by the settlers with great care, and it is to be hoped, notwithstanding the discouraging returns from the Sarah and other late ships, that more remunerating prices will be obtained for this great staple of our produce. Wool presses on the different farms of the interior are also becoming more common every day, and as the warehousing charges in London are the same on a large as a small package, it will be advisable to pack in rather larger bales than hitherto. The packages at present average about 240 lbs. each. We may also remark, that although the crowding of the sheep, particularly in the lambing season, into yards or folds may be disadvantageous, exposure to wet and inclemency of the weather tend more than any thing else to retard the improvement of the fleece, which we cannot expect to advance unless the animal be properly attended to and preserved in perfect health. It has of late become fashionable in London, and especially in

Edinburgh, for ladies to wear evening shawls of Van Diemen's land wool of the finer qualities, as having a singular softness, and imparting a comfort to the back and shoulders peculiarly its own. Coarse woollen cloth has been manufactured in Maria island to a considerable extent and made into clothing for the prisoners in the Public works.

2.—OIL. This must be accompanied by a certificate of its being caught by the crews of British ships, and imported in British vessels, in which case the duty on importation into England is 1s. per tun imperial, whereas the duty on American oil is £26 12s. per tun. In boiling and rendering down the oil, great care must be observed, if we would obtain a good price in England, that the vessel is kept perfectly clean, and that no sediment is allowed to settle at the bottom, which burns and renders the oil black and of less value. Before the cask is filled the cooper must carefully examine every part, and especially that it be tight; for oil will find its way through a crevice which water could not penetrate. The fisheries this year have been unusually successful, and a very large quantity has been exported to England. One vessel, the Clarence, the first from Hobart town, has been despatched to the sperm fishery.

3.—SKINS. The most valuable of these are the seal skins, worth about 25s. each in England. They must be accompanied by a certificate of being British caught, and are subject to a duty of 3d. a skin. It is to be regretted that the excellent oil of these animals is so generally left to waste on the rocks by the fishermen. The skins of the opossum, of the wild and tiger cat, of the ornithoryncus or platypuss, and of several other animals, also fetch a tolerable price in England, but have hitherto been sent in so small quantities, that they are scarcely worthy of mention.

in this place. Mr. King has propagated a large warren of silver haired rabbits at Betsy's island, which is now so crowded with them, that it has become necessary to kill off great numbers of them at intervals. Mr. King has sent several shipments of the skins to the London market.

4.—HIDES.—Duty, when dry, 2s. 4d., wet 1s. 2d. per cwt. If well packed and of a good size, they will fetch 5d. or 6d. a pound in London. But the animal should be well grown, and the skin of a good thickness. As soon as they are cold they should be put into a strong brine for twelve hours, then rolled up with the hair outside, and a few pounds of salt enclosed in each hide. If shipped in casks they would arrive in better condition, and be free from damage by coming in contact with the iron of the ship and the hoops of the oil casks. The late fostering measure of the Government in ceasing to import English made shoes for the prisoners, has given great encouragement to the tanners and shoe-makers generally, and the greater part of the hides are now consumed in the island. Shoe-makers, nevertheless make about 100 per cent. on the raw material.

5.—BARK. The exportation of this article has been much increased during the last year, and it is gradually finding its way into the English market, where it begins to obtain a character. It was worth in London in August last L.12 per ton, and the extract L.20.

6.—WOOD of no kind has as yet been exported in any great quantity from Van Diemen's land. Most of our furniture, some of it composed of very elegant wood, all our buildings and colonial vessels are made of the wood of the island.

7.—CORN. The wheat of Van Diemen's land is of a very superior kind, is not subject to weevil, and

is generally above 60, and sometimes 65 lbs. a bushel. It is frequently exported to Sydney, and in good seasons to the Isle of France, to Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope. Flour has been exported in small quantities, and is likely to answer if persevered in, especially as an export to Swan river, until the new settlers bring their mills into action. Ships' biscuits are occasionally supplied in quantities to vessels in the harbour. But few farmers have yet succeeded in raising good English barley in its pure, unadulterated state, free from weeds and other grains, which is a great cause of the slow progress in the brewing of malt liquor. Oats for horses are raised, but not in large quantities. The black variety answers best, except in the loftier and cooler parts of the island. Peas and other species of pulse are plentiful. Potatoes, hay, &c. are frequent articles of export to Sydney.

8.—MEAT. Excellent stall-fed beef has lately become plentiful, and is readily sold at 6d. to 8d. a lb., being about double the price of mutton. Hams and bacon are cured in considerable quantities, and some have been exported at about 1s. a pound. Poultry is plentiful. Fowls may be bought at 2s. 6d. a pair; eggs 1s. 6d. a dozen.; a good goose or turkey from 7s. to 10s.

9.—THE DAIRY has made considerable advances during the last year in various parts of the island. Butter is readily sold at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. a lb. Cheese, the produce of the island, also begins to appear in the market.

10.—MALT LIQUOR, &c. There are five breweries established at Hobart town, by Mr. Roberts, Argyle street, Mr. Gatehouse, New-town, Mr. Dudgeon, Collins-street; Mr. Petchey, Davey-street, and Messrs. Stallard and Coombs, Liverpool-street,

they make very good beer and ale, sold some, at from 6d. to 1s. per quart. Mr. Barnes has an extensive brewery at Launceston, as also Mr. Towers. Besides these, numerous settlers throughout the island are now brewing their own beer. Since the death of Mr. Broughton the making of wine has been abandoned. The only distillery now in operation is that of Mr. Hackett, on the Hobart town rivulet, whose gin is generally esteemed, and his Noyau Clove and Peppermint Cordials are generally favourites, several gentlemen in different parts of the island have succeeded beyond expectation in the cultivation of hops.

11. BRICKS and every material for building, with the exception of iron alone, are readily supplied in all parts of the island. The houses are uniformly covered with wooden shingles, which form a very good roof, resembling slates in appearance, though not so durable. Some attempts have lately been made to export bricks to the Isle of France, where they sell to advantage, especially in return for sugar.

12.—LEATHER. Almost every shoemaker tans more or less leather for his own use, Mr. Hodgson at Hobart town, Mr. Johnson, at Newtown, who has succeeded to Mr. Blackwell's manufactory, and Mr. Cogle at Jericho, manufacture it to some extent both for home use and export. Mr. Henry in Hobart town, and one or two others make considerable quantities of glue and parchment. The latter article is also exported to Sydney and elsewhere, and is sold at £10 a roll of 60 skins.

13.—HATS. Very excellent durable hats, both black and white, are made by Mr. Champion, at Hobart town, and sold at 18s. and 20s. each, excellent children's hats proportionally lower.

14.—SALT. There has long been a good salt ma-

nufactory at Brune island, carried on by Mr. Roberts.

15.—SOAP. The chief consumption of this article is now supplied within ourselves from the manufactory in Hobart town. The barilla which is used in it is supplied from the islands of Bass's strait and the eastern coast of the island, and is occasionally exported to England.

16.—Various small attempts are making in different parts at other manufactures. Earthenware of a coarse kind has lately been made. New Zealand flax is made into ropes and twine. Two excellent saw mills driven by the town rivulet, chiefly supply the wants of Hobart town, in its daily increasing and numerous new buildings. The same stream also drives Mr. Bruford's flour mill, Mr. Mannington's ditto, the Government mill, (now rented by Mr. Rayner.) Mr. Dean's upper mill and Mr. Rayner's Cascade mill. Below Launceston are the very extensive Supply mills, at Launceston is a windmill, and at Perth Mr. Ferguson's mill. On the Isis is Mr. Gatenby's long established mill, Mr. Lackey's on the Blackman's river, Mr. Watt's at Jericho, and Mr. Lackay's new one at Bagdad. Mr. Axford's and Mr. Nicholas's on the Clyde, Mr. Terry's mill at New Norfolk, Mr. Roadnight's, Lower Clyde, Mr. Hayes's at Bagdad, who is also constructing a horizontal wind mill, the Richmond, or Coal river mill, and Mr. Downward's at Sorell, besides the numerous hand and cattle mills in different parts of the island.

THE GARDEN.

Van Diemen's land is peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of the garden. Enjoying a temperature neither too hot nor too cold, it produces in great luxuriance all the fruits and vegetables usually grown in England, with the addition of some others habituated to lower latitudes. The only drawbacks are the occasional morning frosts, which especially in the higher altitudes of the interior, when they happen to fall when the flower buds are opening are very injurious. It is certain however that the effects of these frosts may in a great measure be prevented by the influence of cultivation and shelter. It is reasonable to suppose that tender plants will be sometimes cut off, which are sown in insulated spots here and there in the middle of a new country, composed either of cold and damp umbrageous forests or tracts of open pasturage, over which the weather predominates uninterrupted. But when the soil is rendered warm and mellow by culture, when it is divided into fields and small enclosures sheltered by hedges or belts of trees or shrubs, its temperature becomes more equalised and it is in some measure enabled to contend with the elements. This effect has already become apparent in those tracts which have been longest and most closely cultivated as about Hobart town, New town and Launceston.

It would be impossible in this little work to enter into detail on this interesting subject, neither is it

my intention to dictate to my fellow settlers in such matters of common sense as would regulate the management of a good kitchen garden. With ordinary attention in almost any part of this island, a plentiful supply of the most useful vegetables may be provided almost all the year round. Such is the genial nature of the climate that in Hobart town, at least, green peas may always be had for the table. Geraniums grow in elegant bushes in the garden or trained up the walls of the houses, in bloom 10 months out of the 12, and various flowers as mignonette may be said to be never out of bloom. Melons, gourds and sometimes cucumbers grow readily in the open air. The growth of fruit trees is so rapid and luxuriant that apples, plums, peaches, cherries and nectarines bear abundantly the year after they are grafted. It will hardly be believed by a stranger, that on many of the farms of the settlers, some of whom are not above 5 or 6 years in the colony, there are now well stocked luxuriant gardens of from one to 3 and some 5 or 6 acres in extent, in which the fruit trees are already so large as to give them the appearance of orchards.

In forming an orchard in this country, the best way is, after having selected a good piece of land and fenced it round, to dig out holes at proper distances about four feet diameter and about 18 inches deep, and having loosened the earth to the depth of a foot or more, to let it remain in that state for some time before planting, until sufficiently pulverised. In planting, lay the earth lightly about the roots, and after covering them, gently shake the tree up and down until the soil has completely got between the fibres, and all the roots have a proper bearing with the tree in an upright position without support. Do not tread down the earth until it is all returned

round the stem, for by pressing it down, in the first instance, before the roots have been surrounded with earth, the fibres are cramped, driven out of their natural position, and broken or stripped of their bark, which it is as important to retain sound on the roots in the earth as on the trunk and branches in the air.

In grafting, the method pursued by Mr. Hill the famous apple grower at Caissoon house Somerset, is to select the grafts from trees that are in a bearing state, and to insert into the stock two year old fruiting wood, on the tops of which he leaves three or four buds on wood of the last year's growth. The plants thus grafted continue to produce blossom every year as they advance and bear fruit.

The desire to have fruit trees of any kind in the earlier periods of the colony, has filled many of our gardens with fruit, particularly apples and peaches of a very inferior description. But the soil and climate of Van Diemen's land give it so decidedly the character of a cider country, that for some time past a growing taste has prevailed to introduce better kinds, and to improve the quality of the fruit. All are now anxious to avail themselves of the superior specimens which the government and several praiseworthy gentlemen have lately introduced into the island. In order to improve the old inferior trees, the following method is recommended. If the tree be not very large, take off the whole of the branches, but if large or not healthy, take off only a part where it is most convenient for the purpose of grafting. When thus cut down, the tree should be suffered to remain for one year, when a great number of shoots will spring out from the tops of the stumps. At the proper season, graft as many of these shoots as necessary, cutting away the remainder and all super-

fibrous wood. The new grafts are thus placed upon wood nearly of their own size, and being connected with the body and roots of a large tree, will speedily produce abundance of excellent fruit.

In transplanting trees of some years' growth, which have already attained a large size, the safest way is to cut off 4 or 5 of the large roots at one or two feet distance from the tree, according to its size, and if it have a large head, to support it by props like a new planted tree. In the course of the next season these stumps will form benches of fibrous roots, which will render the transplanting of the tree without killing it the ensuing winter a matter of certainty, especially if treated in the transplanting in the manner here recommended.

Raspberries are a never failing crop and are very generally cultivated, and gooseberries and especially currants are very common. In raspberries I have generally observed too little attention bestowed in clearing away the young shoots, so as to admit the fresh air. In this climate however this useful plant prefers a sheltered and rather shady situation. Fruit of a very large size may be obtained by regularly destroying all the suckers as they appear during the summer. In this way however, the plant being destroyed, a double plantation is required, one to grow suckers only and the other fruit. In this way the celebrated gardener, Kecht, at Berlin, produces plants 12 feet high, with fruit of an enormous size. Plants propagated from cuttings of the cane without the roots will be less apt to run to suckers, and will have larger fruit than those raised from suckers only.

Strawberries are so named from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean. In this comparatively dry climate, this practice, though I have ne-

ver seen it used, would be much more serviceable than in England. The great virtues of this salutary fruit and its frequent failure in our gardens induce me to say a few words in its favour. It may well be classed among the most wholesome of all fruits in the garden. The act of eating it cleanses the teeth and gums and purifies the breath, it assists digestion, fortifies the stomach, and being of itself entirely soluble, never turns sour or undergoes fermentation, in many cases it is positively medicinal, removing rheumatic affections and other diseases of obstruction in the system. The chief causes of its failure in our gardens are 1st, the want of sunshine and free air, being generally planted on borders overshadowed with bushes and forest trees, and 2d, the great exhaustion of the fructifying juices by the number of young shoots and runners that are allowed to spring from the parent stem. Strawberries should therefore be planted in a good open situation, and not allowed to be shaded if on the edge of walks, & not only the runners but great part of the spreading leaves should be constantly cut off especially in the beginning of spring previous to flowering. Mr. Cartwright, who is perhaps the most successful grower of strawberries in the island, at first entirely ignorant of their culture, discovered that by cutting away the leaves and shoots that hung over the borders of his garden walks, he caused the plants, formerly barren, to bear abundant crops. If strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries or currants are gathered as soon as ripe, and sown in a mild border, they will grow up the following year and produce new varieties.

But my limits will not allow me further to expatiate on this delightful subject, the sequel of which as well as my article headed "Farm," is postponed till another publication.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

IN

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

January 1, 1830.

HOBART-TOWN.

40th Foot.—Major Turton
Captain Molyneux Dalrymple
Lieut. N. Lowe
Lieut. William Williams
Lieut. James Sweeney
Lieut. John Ellis
12 sergeants
7 corporals
2 drummers
176 privates

63d Foot.—Major Douglas
Captain D. Wentworth
Captain P. Baylee
Captain J. C. Dumas
Lieut. F. Aubin
Lieut. C. Dexter
Lieut. W. M. Carew
Ensign D. M. C. Stubbeman
Ensign S. Darling
11 sergeants
7 corporals
9 drummers
155 privates

(STAFF.)

63d Foot.—Surgeon William Bohan
 Assistant Surgeon J. J. Russel
 Adjutant Montgomery
 Quarter Master J. Cart

MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

63d Foot.—Captain Briggs, (Commandant)
 Ensign W. J. U. Champ
 3 serjeants
 2 corporals
 56 privates

OATLANDS.

63d Foot.—Lieut. Erskine
 1 serjeant
 2 corporals
 28 privates

The following Out-stations are supplied from this force, viz: Cross-marsh, 2 privates; St. Peter's pass, 2 ditto

ROSS.

63d Foot.—Captain Hughes
 2 serjeants
 2 corporals
 29 privates

Out-stations: Campbell town, 1 corporal, 2 privates; Blackman's river, 3 ditto; Mr. Harrison's, J. P., 2; Mr. Scott's, 2; Auburn, 1 corporal, 2 privates; Lake river, 2 ditto; Mr. Sutherland, J. P. 2 ditto.

ST. PAUL'S PLAINS.

63d Foot.—Lieut. Grove
 1 serjeant
 19 privates

Out-stations : Mr. Hepburn's, 3 privates ; Mr. Batman's, 3 privates.

NEW NORFOLK.

(Present Head quarter's at the Deep Gully).

63d Foot.—Lieutenant Fry

1 sergeant

2 corporals

26 privates

Out-stations: New Norfolk, 1 corporal, 2 privates ; Bluff, 1 corporal, 2 privates ; Native corners, 3 privates ; Parson's valley, 3 privates.

HAMILTON.

63d Foot.—Lieut. Gibbons

1 sergeant

2 corporals

29 privates

Out-stations . Cockatoo valley, 1 corporal, 2 privates ; Glen Quoin, 3 privates ; Montacute, 3 privates ; Ellengowan, 3 privates ; Cluny, 4 privates ; Bluff, 3 privates ; Fairy Dale, 3 privates ; Dick Brown's river, 3 privates.

BOTHWELL.

63d Foot.—Capt. Vicary, J. P.

3 sergeants

2 corporals

33 privates

Out-stations: Shannon, 1 corporal, 11 privates ; Abyssinia, 1 corporal, 5 privates ; Ouse, 5 privates ; Roving party, 5 privates and 3 mounted Police.

PITTWATER.

63d Foot.—Lieut. Barrow

1 sergeant

1 corporal

23 privates

Out-stations: Richmond, 1 corporal, 2 privates; Prosser's plains, 4 privates; Captain Glover's sheep farm, 3 privates; Eastbay neck, 1 corporal, 3 privates; Carlton, 4 privates; Mackay's hut, 2 privates; Brown mountain, 2 privates.

OYSTER BAY.

63d Foot.—Lient. Lane, J. P.

2 sergeants

3 corporals

41 privates

Out-stations, Maria island, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 15 privates; Little Swan port, 1 corporal, 3 privates.

LAUNCESTON.

57th Foot.—Captain Donaldson

1 sergeant

3 corporals

43 privates.

PERTH.

57th Foot.—One sergeant

16 privates.

GEORGE-TOWN.

57th Foot.—Ensign Lockyer

1 sergeant

15 privates

WESTBURY.

57th Foot.—Lient. Shadforth

1 sergeant

28 privates

GUARDS of the GARRISON.

The Troops in Hobart town furnish 3 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, and 45 privates daily, as a Guard, viz :

Main, or Lieutenant Governor's Guard, consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 15 privates, which furnishes one sentry over the Governor's gate, one on the Treasurer's office, one on the Commissariat office, one on the Bonded stores, and one on the Ordnance store.

Gaol—is guarded by 1 corporal and 9 privates, who furnish 3 loaded sentries in the interior of the Gaol.

Chain gang Guard—consists of 1 sergeant and 9 privates, which furnish three sentries over the gang by day, and two over their Barrack by night; the other sentry by night is placed over the Treasurer's office, making two by night.

Mulgrave Battery—is guarded by 1 corporal, 3 privates, furnishing a sentry over the Magazine.

The Magazine—is protected by 1 corporal and 3 privates, furnishing a sentry over the Powder store.

The Main Barrack—is guarded by 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, furnishing two sentries for the prevention of soldiers going out after hours.

TOTAL MILITARY FORCE:—

2 Field Officers

8 Captains

17 Subalterns

4 Staff Officers

42 Sergeants

32 Corporals

11 Drummers

711 Privates

Royal New South Wales Veteran Company

disbanded.

MILITARY.
COMMISSARIAT.

HOBART TOWN.

Assistant Commissary General Afleck Moodie.
Deputy Assistant Com. Gen. John Woolrabe
Deputy Assistant Com. Gen. William Fletcher
Deputy Assistant Com. Gen. Joseph S. Browne
Commissariat Clerk, Mr. Robert Niell
Clerk.—Mr. Henry Ashton, Mr. A. Sibbald, Mr.
James Niell.
Storekeepers.—Mr. H. Thomson, Mr. John
Petrie, Mr. W. Johnson.

LAUNCESTON.

Deputy Assistant Com. Gen. George Hull
Clerks, Mr. Priaulx
Storekeeper, Mr. P. Dalrymple

MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

Clerk and Storekeeper, Mr. Thomas James Lempriere
Assistant Storekeeper.

MARIA ISLAND.

Commissariat Clerk, Mr. Henry Condell,

STOREKEEPERS

At George town, Mr. Wm. Kneale
At New Norfolk, Mr. David Thomson
At Brighton, Mr. Edwin Nowell

COMMISSARIAT.

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At Oatlands, Mr. F. Browne, (clerk)
At Ross, Mr. A. Jackson

ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.

At Richmond, Mr. W. J. Speed
At Waterloo point, Mr. G. F. Storey

COMMISSARIAT OF ACCOUNTS.

HOBART TOWN.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. G. Maddox.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. A. C. Darling
Clerks, Mr. George Woodward, Mr. John Offer.

ARRIVALS
OF
VESSELS AT HOBART TOWN,
1829.

- Jan. 3 Persian, Plunkett, 399, London, live stock
9. Lady Rowena, Russell, 323, Launceston,
goods
11. Wave, Hide, 340, Sydney, goods.
11. Timandra, Wray, 370, Launceston, goods
11. Elizabeth Henrietta, 39, ditto.
12. Reliance, Hays, 347, Bengal, goods.
14. Harmony, Ireland, 333, London, 100
female prisoners.
14. Harriet, Knaggs, 211, London, goods.
15. Comet, Fraser, 309, Greenock, goods.
18. Margaret, Craig, 218, Sydney, goods.
21. Mary, Luccock, 375, Liverpool, goods.
27. Tigress, Rogers, 192, Glasgow, goods.
30. City of Edinburgh, M'Kellar, 480, Leith,
goods.
Feb. 7. Fairfield, Booth, 249, London, goods
10. Royal George, Embleton, 486, Sydney,
ballast.
10. Borneo, Whichilo, 428, Sydney, goods.
19. Vesper, Brown, 310, Mauritius, goods.
27. Hebe, Richmond, 205, Sydney, goods.
Mar. 6. Lang, Lusk, 356, Sydney, goods.

- Mar. 10. Guide, Ashmore, 147, Mauritius, goods.
 23. William Young, Reynolds, 304, Leith, goods.
 25. Governor Ready, Young, 512, Sydney ballast.
- April 1. Queen Charlotte, Maughan, 120, Calcutta goods
 3. Pyramus, Elder, 361, London, goods
 7. Swiftsure, Johnstone, 323, London, goods
 10. Tigress, Rogers, 192, Sydney, goods
 18. Georgiana, Thompson, 403, London, 170 male prisoners
- May 8. Orelia, Hudson, 382, London, goods
 12. Clarence, Muddle, 254, London, goods
 12. Volusia, Hannan, 145, Liverpool, goods
 26. St. George, Findlay, 310, London, goods
 28. Ionia, Buck, 226, Sydney, goods
- June 3. Ann, Cornby, 179, Rio Janeiro, goods
 6. Nimrod, Chalmers, 231, Canton, tea
 9. Triton, Crear, 405, Leith, goods
 10. Alice, Todd, 214, Sydney, cedar
 13. Vibilia, Stephenson, 360, London, goods
 16. Henry, Taggart, 33, Launceston, oats
 18. Ephemina, Harper, 238, Canton, tea
 23. Hind, Jack, 141, St. Thomas's, sugar
- July 3. Prince Regent, Mallard, 400, London, goods
 10. William Stoveld, 187, Leith, goods
 18. Patience, Matthews, 298, Cape of Good Hope, wine
 26. Pyramus, Elder, 362, Sydney, goods
 36. Georgiana, Thompson, 403, Sydney, troops
 28. Lady Harewood, Limon, 429, London, 208 male prisoners
- Aug. 1. Amethyst, Coulthard, 299, Liverpool, goods

- Aug. 7. Lion, M'Leod, 275, London, goods
 13. Denmark Hill, Foreman, 252, Mauritius, sugar
 25. Ionia, Buck, 226, Sydney, goods
 28. York, Moncrief, 476, London, 192 male prisoners
 29. Navarino, Smith, 341, Calcutta, wheat
 Sept. 4. Elizabeth, Macdonnell, 270, London, goods
 16. Speculator, Morton, 39, Sydney, goods
 19. North Briton, Morrison, 402, Leith, goods
 22. Flora, Sheriff, 268, Calcutta, goods
 24. Margaret, Pringle, 22, Launceston, goods
 Oct. 9. Sovereign, M'Kellar, 398, Sydney
 15. Prince Regent, Mallard, 400, Sydney
 24. Calista, Hawkins, 317, Swan river, goods
 26. Mary Ann, Hopton, 290, London, goods
 30. Zebra, Captain Pridham, Plymouth, King's ship
 Nov. 1. Lady of the Lake, Pearson, 243, London, 79 female prisoners
 12. Tranmere, Smith, 186, London, goods
 19. Amethyst, Coulthard, 209, Sydney, Colonial produce
 20. Margaret, Pringle, 20, Launceston, goods
 21. Thames, Anderson, 266, London, 158 male prisoners.
 Dec. 2. Harlequin, Scott, 71, Sydney, goods
 2. Navarino, Smith, 341, Sydney, called for refreshment
 7. Thompson, Hobbs, 266, Swan river, ballast
 8. Industry, Griffiths, 36, Sydney, cedar
 10. Resolution, Stewart, 60, cedar
 10. Speculator, Morton, 39, Launceston, goods
 14. Suroy, Kemp, 461, London, 199 male pri-

soners

- Dec. 14. Elizabeth Brown, 130, Mauritius sugar
 23. Deveron, Nicol, 270, London, goods

DEPARTURE

OF

VESSELS FROM HOBART-TOWN,

1829.

-
- Jan. 3 Hunter, Atkins, 257, Sydney, goods
 6 Mary, Shutt'eworth, 368, ditto
 7 Roslyn Castle, Duff, 450, Batavia
 7 Hebe, Richmond, 205, Sydney goods
 13 Lang, Lusk, 356, Sydney, goods and troops
 27 Lady Rowena, Russel, 323, Launceston,
 goods
 27 Persian, Plunkett, 399, Sydney, goods
 30 Wave, Hide, 340, Barbadoes, goods
 31 Harriet, Knaggs, 211, Sydney, goods
 Feb. 2 Comet, Fraser, 309, Sydney, goods
 3 Timandra, Barrick, 370, Batavia, ballast
 12 Harmony, Ireland, 375, Sydney, ballast
 14 Sarah, King, 273, London, colonial produce
 18 Tigress, Rogers, 192, Sydney, goods
 21 Mary, Luccock, 375, Sydney, goods
 21 Vesper, Brown, 310, Sydney, goods
 21 City of Edinburgh, M'Kellar, 483, Sydney,
 goods
 21 Borneo, Whichilo, 428, Batavia, ballast
 28 Royal George, Embleton, 486, Bombay,
 troops

- Mar. 5 Fairfield, Booth, 249, Sydney, goods
 7 Reliance, Hays, 347, Sydney, hay
 17 Dragon, Taylor, 134, Launceston, goods
 17 Hebe, Richmond, 205, Mauritius, goods
 25 Alice, Todd, 214, Sydney, hay
 25 Lang, Lusk, 356, Sydney, wool
 28 Marquis Lausdown, Noyes, 208, London,
 produce
 31 Guide, Ashmore, 147, Sydney, goods
 31 Governor Ready, Young, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mauritius,
 goods
 April 4 Mermaid, Henniker, 472, London, produce
 and troops
 6 William Young Reynolds, 304, Sydney,
 goods
 8 Queen Charlotte, Maughan, 120, Sydney,
 goods
 27 Tigress, Rogers, 192, Sydney, produce
 27 Pyramus, Elder, 361, Sydney, goods
 May 2 Swiftsure, Johnstone, 323, Sydney, goods
 30 Margaret, Craig, 218, London, produce
 June 1 Georgiana, Thompson, 403, Sydney, produce
 20 Nimrod, Chalmers, 231, Sydney, goods
 22 Ann, Cornby, 179, Sydney, goods
 23 Ionia, Buck, 226, Sydney, goods
 July 3 Henry, Taggart, 33, Launceston, goods
 4 St. George, Findlay, 310, Sydney, wheat
 10 Triton, Crear, 405, Sydney, goods
 17 William Stoveld, Davidson, 187, Sydney,
 goods
 20 Clarence, Lindsay, 254, on a whaling voyage
 20 Hind, Jack, 141, Sydney, goods
 22 Vibia, Stephenson, 360, Sydney, goods
 Aug. 8 Orelia, Hudson, 382, Swan river, produce
 8 Prince Regent, Mallard, 400, Sydney, goods
 10 Patience. Matthews, 208, Sydney, goods

- Aug 12 Amethyst, Coulthard, 209, ditto
 15 Georgiana, Thompson, 403, Bombay, troops
 17 Pyramus, Elder, 362, London, produce
 25 Margaret, Pringle, 22, Launceston, goods
 Sep. 1 Ephemina, Telter, 288, Swan river, produce
 5 Denmark Hill, Foreman, 252, Sydney, goods
 12 Alice, Barnett, 214, London, produce
 12 Navarino, Smith, 341, Sydney, wheat
 29 Elizabeth, Macdonnel, 270, Sydney, goods
 30 North Britain, Morrison, 402, ditto
 Oct. 3 Margaret, Pringle, 22, Launceston, goods
 10 Lion, M'Leod, 275, Swan river, produce
 21 York, Moncrief, 476, Mauritius, produce
 27 Flora, Sheriff, 260, Sydney, goods
 27 Industry, Griffiths, 39, Sydney, potatoes
 Nov. 2 Speculator, Morton, 39, Launceston, goods
 6 Sovereign, M'Kellar, 398, Sydney, goods
 7 Ionia, Buck, 226, London, produce
 17 Mary Ann, Hopton, 290, Sydney, goods
 23 Calista, Hawkins, 317, ditto
 24 Clansman, Richie, 348, ditto
 25 Zebra, Captain Pridham, Sydney, King's
 ship
 30 Amethyst, Coulthard, 209, Liverpool, pro-
 duce
 Dec. 3 Margaret, Pringle, 22, Launceston, goods
 5 Navarino, Smith, Calcutta, called for refresh-
 ment
 7 Tramere, Smith, 186, Sydney, goods
 15 Harlequin, Scott, 71, ditto

SCHOOLS.

The Grammar School, New Norfolk.

The terms and regulations of this School are not inserted, as it is not yet fully established.

THE KING'S SCHOOLS.

For Male and Female Children

Children are admitted into the King's Schools according to the following classification:—

1. Those who are entirely destitute.
2. Those who have one parent living.
3. Those who have both parents living, but whose parents are totally incompetent to afford them means of education.

4. Children whose parents may be enabled to contribute the moderate sum which will be required for the care, maintenance, clothing and education of children in the King's Schools, viz: L.12 per annum.

Application for the admission of the first 3 classes,

must be made according to a prescribed printed form to be obtained of one of the committee, (see Civ. est.) and addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and for the admission of the fourth class, by a written letter also addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

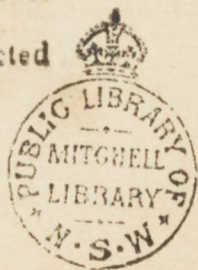
There are now 77 scholars in the Male Orphan school at New-town, and 64 in the Female one at Hobart town, besides about 50 whose admission has been sanctioned, but who cannot yet be received for want of accommodation. Two admirably planned buildings to accommodate 150 each are now about to be commenced for each school on opposite sides of the road on the Government land on this side of the New-town rivulet. We learn, also, that arrangements are now making with the Government of British India, for the reception and education of 500 orphan children from that quarter.

Besides these public institutions belonging to or patronized by Government, there are the following highly useful and popular establishments for the instruction of youth:

1. The Hobart-town academy for the instruction of young gentlemen in every branch of classical and commercial learning, conducted by Mr. James Thomson, and qualified assistants.

2. The Grammar School, Norfolk plains, conducted by the Rev. R.B. Claiborne, A.B. of Brazenose College, and St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where young gentlemen are classically educated and prepared for the Universities.

3. Commercial School, Hobart-town, conducted by Mr. Dowsett.



4. The Rev. H. R. Robinson has just opened a select classical academy at New Norfolk.

Besides several subsidiary schools of a more private nature, in various parts of the island, among the teachers of which we may mention Mr. E. Hobson Clarence plains, and Mr. Maum, Coal river.

5. Mrs Midwood's establishment for young ladies, Roxboro'-house, Elizabeth street, Hobart-town.

6. Mrs. Dowsett's School for young ladies, Elizabeth-street.

7. Mrs. Rocher's School for young ladies, Hobart-town.

8. Mrs. Foyle's School for young ladies Hobart-town.

9. Ellinthorpe Hall establishment for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. Clark, in a central part of the island, see p. 48.

10. Mrs Powell's School for young ladies, Norfolk plains.

11. Mrs. Eager's School for young ladies, Launceston.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, 1823.

President, A. F. Kemp, esq.

Managing Director, T. Hewitt, esq.

Directors, John Bell, esq.

Charles M'Lachlan, esq.

David Lord, esq.

William Wilson, esq.

W. M. Orr, esq.

Cashier, T. Y. Lowes, esq.

Principal Accountant, Mr. Edward Wilkinson

Assistant Accountant, Mr. Thomas Giblin

Standing Counsel, Alfred Stephen, esq.

J. T. Gellibrand, esq.

Solicitor, George Cartwright, esq.

DERWENT BANK, 1827.

Directors, Stephen Adey, esq.

Andrew Crombie, esq.

W. Gellibrand, esq.

James Hackett, esq.

John Kerr, esq.

John Walker, esq.

Patrick Wood, esq.
 Cashier, Stephen Adey, esq.
 Accountant, _____
 Standing Counsel, Alfred Stephen, esq.
 Solicitor, Robert Pitcairn, esq.

CORNWALL BANK, LAUNCESTON, 1828.

Directors, W. Effingham Lawrence, esq.
 James Cox, esq.
 Thomas Williams, esq.
 William Barnes, esq.
 James H. Reibey, esq.
 Archibald Thomson, esq.
 Richard Dry, esq.
 Thomas Landale, esq.
 John Ward Gleadow, esq.
 Secretary and Cashier, James Rankin, esq.
 Accountant, Mr. Henry Bartley
 Solicitor, John Ward Gleadow, esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK, 1829.

Proprietor, John Dunn, esq.
 Cashier, Mr. John Hiddlestone.

This establishment discounts every day to those who keep their accounts with the Bank, and every Wednesday and Saturday to strangers.

Interest is allowed for money deposited upwards of six months,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.

LONDON, 1825.

Governor, John Pearse, esq. M.P.

Deputy Governor, John Cripps, esq. M.P.

(Establishment at Circular-head, Bass's strait.)

Chairman and resident member of Council of management, Edward Curr, esq.

Agriculturist. Mr. Alexander Goldie

Chief Surveyor and Architect, Mr. Henry Hellyer.

From 50 to 60 prisoners of the Crown, and about 150 free mechanics and others, with their families, amounting in all to a population of from 2 to 300 souls.

At Hobart-town, managing agent, John Kerr, esq.

Treasurer and Solicitor, George Cartwright, esq.

EDINBURGH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, 1822.

Manager at Leith, Robert Brown, esq.

Agent, Hobart-town, Charles M'Lachlan, esq.

Agent, Sydney,

DERWENT WHALING CLUB, 1826.

Members, James Kelly, esq.

William Wilson, esq.

Walter Angus Bethune, esq.

Charles Ross Nairne, esq.

A prize of eight dollars is given to the first person who gives information of a whale being in the river. The profits of this club are divided into seven shares, five are shared by the members, one to charitable purposes, and one to the native youth who displays the greatest expertness as headsman.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND SOCIETY, 1829.

For the publication of local scientific information and the establishment of a museum and botanic garden.

Patron.—His Excellency Colonel Arthur.

Vice Patrons.—The Hon. John Lewes Pedder, esq. The Hon. John Burnett, esq.

President.—John Henderson, esq.

Vice Presidents.—George Frankland, esq. Capt. Swanston.

Committee of Management.—Capt. Boyd, James Bryant, esq. A. Crombie, esq. W. Gellibrand, esq. J. T. Gellibrand, esq. W. H. Hamilton, esq. Sam. Hill, esq. Joseph Hone, esq. P. A. Mulgrave, esq. James Ross, LL.D. John Russell, esq. James Thomson, esq.

Adam Turnbull, M.D. Secretary and Treasurer.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, 1827.

Patron.—His Excellency Colonel George Arthur.

President.—His Honour Chief Justice Pedder.

Vice Presidents.—W. A. Bethune, esq.
 W. Gellibrand, esq.
 J. T. Gellibrand, esq.
 James Ross, LL.D.
 James Scott, esq.
 Alfred Stephen, esq.

Treasurer, Jocelyn Thomas esq.

Auditors, J. T. Collicott, C. M'Lachlan, R. Neil, esq.

Trustees, E. Dumaresq, W. Gellibrand, Joseph Hone, esqs.

Secretary, James Wood, esq.

HOBART TOWN MUSICAL SOCIETY, 1829.

Conductor, Mr. J. P. Deane

Secretary, Mr. M'Kennedy.

V. D. L. ST. ANDREW'S CLUB, 1826.

(Established for charitable purposes.)

President, James Scott, esq.

Vice President, Samuel Hood, M.D.

Treasurer, Charles M'Lachlan, esq.

Secretary, J. A. Eddie, esq.

**BENEVOLENT AND STRANGER'S FRIEND
 SOCIETY, 1829.**

Chairman, Rev. B. Carvosso

Treasurer, Mr. Dunn

Secretary, Mr. Lovell

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Auxiliary Branch Bible Society, 1819.

President, His Excellency Colonel GEORGE ARTHUR

Vice Presidents, His Honour Chief Justice Pedder

Edward Abbott, sen. esq.

Rev. R. Knopwood

Rev. W. Bedford

Rev. W. Garrard

Rev. H. R. Robinson

Thomas Daunt Lord, esq.

Rev. J. Norman

Rev. Dr. Brown

Rev. A. Macarthur

Rev. B. Carvosso

Secretary, Rev. J. Norman

Treasurer, Jocelyn Thomas, esq.

District Society

For promoting Christian Knowledge,

Supported by voluntary contributions. Each subscriber is entitled to receive three fourths of his subscription in bibles, prayer books and tracts, and to purchase books at the Society's very low prices, to the amount of 4l. for every guinea subscribed.

Secretary and Treasurer, George Frankland, esq.

Presbyterian Missionary Society, 1826.

President, Rev. A. Macarthur

Treasurer, Mr. Henry Hopkins
 Secretary, Lieut. Gunn
 Collector, Mr. John Knox

Presbyterian Tract Society, 1826.

Depository, Rev. A. Macarthur
 Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Walker

Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1823.

Secretaries, Rev. B. Carvosso and Mr. Esh. Lovell
 Treasurer, Mr. Dunn

Seamen's Friend Society and Bethel Union 1827.

Treasurer, Mr. Robert Mather
 Secretary and Agent, Mr. G. A. Robinson

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Hobart town Book Society, 1826.

(Upwards of 1200 volumes, chiefly new works)

Joint Secretaries and Treasurers, W. H. Hamilton and A. Stephen, esqs.

Librarian, James Ross, LL.D.

Auditors, James Scott, A. F. Kemp, esqs.

Treasurer in London, J. Stephen, jun. esq.

Bookseller, Mr. Sampson Lowe, Bond street.

Wesleyan Library, 1825.

(Upwards of 800 volumes)

President, Rev. B. Carvosso

Treasurer, Mr. John Hiddleston

Secretary, Mr. T. J. Crouch

and a Committee of 12 members, at each of whose houses monthly, in rotation, the members meet for religious and mutual improvement.

Norfolk plains Book Society.

(Upwards of 400 volumes.)

Treasurer and Secretary

Mr. Deane's Circulating Library,

from which Books are lent the public by the year or any shorter period.

NEWSPAPERS

And other periodical Works.

1.—The Hobart town Gazette, 1816, the sole property of Government, entirely devoted to the promulgation of Government Orders, Notices, Proclamations, Acts of Council, &c. published every Saturday morning at the Gazette office, Liverpool street.

2.—The Colonial Times commenced under its present title in 1825, by Mr. Andrew Bent, the proprietor, published every Friday afternoon.

3.—The Tasmanian and Austral-asiatic Review, began March 1827, published every Friday evening by Messrs. Murray and Macdougall, proprietors.

4.—The Hobart town Courier, published every Saturday morning by Dr. James Ross; began October 1827.

5.—The Launceston Advertiser, published every Monday by Mr. John Fawkner, jun. began Jan. 1829.

7.—The Hobart town Sheet Calendar, compiled and published by Dr. J. Ross.

8.—The present Hobart town Almanack, began January 1829, printed by Dr. J. Ross.

9.—The Austral-asiatic Sheet Almanack, gratis to the subscribers of the Tasmanian and Austral-asiatic Review.

10.—During the year, a little neat publication was commenced by Mr. S. Dowsett at Launceston, called the Cornwall Press, which ceased after surviving 20 numbers.

At Sydney.—The Sydney Gazette, containing all the Government Notices, &c. news by the Editor, and advertisements, is published three times a week by the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Robert Howe. The Australian is published twice a week by Mr. Hayes. Also the Australian Almanack by Mr. Mansfield.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

King George IV. born August 12, 1762, succeeded his father George III. January 29, 1820. Crowned July 19, 1821.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury—Duke of Wellington.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

President of the Council—Lord Bathurst.

Lord Chamberlain—Duke of Montrose.

Privy Seal—Earl Rosslyn.

- Chancellor of Exchequer—Mr. Goulburn.
 Secretaries of State—Home department, Mr. Peel.
 Foreign, Lord Aberdeen—Colonial, Sir George
 Murray.
 First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Melville.
 Secretary at War—Sir H. Hardinge.
 President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellen-
 borough.
 Master of the Mint—Mr. Herries.
 (The above form the Cabinet).
 Master General of Ordnance—Lord Beresford.
 Lord Steward—Marquis Conyngham.
 Master of the Horse—Duke of Leeds.
 Paymaster of Forces—Mr. Calcraft.
 Postmaster General—Duke of Manchester.
 Chancellor of D. of Lancaster—Mr. Arbuthnot.
 Commiss. of Woods, &c.—Lord Lowther.
 President of board of Trade—Mr. V. Fitzgerald.
 Commander in Chief—Lord Hill.
 Lord Lieut. of Ireland—Duke of Northumberland.
 Attorney General—Sir James Scarlett.
 Solicitor General—Sir E. Sugden.
 Secretary to the Treasury—Lord Castlereagh.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Speaker—The Lord High Chancellor.

Peers of the blood royal:—

Clarence—[Heir Presumptive.]

Cumberland.

Sussex.

Cambridge.

Gloucester.

19 Dukes.

17 Marquises.

104 Earls.

23 Viscounts.

155 Barons.
 16 Peers of Scotland.
 28 Peers of Ireland.
 9 Peeresses.
 25 Bishops.

Besides the Catholic Peers lately admitted by the
 Emancipation Act.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Elected July 25, 1826, the 2d. of Geo. IV.

Speaker—Rt. Hon, C. Manners Sutton.
 England and Wales..... 513
 Scotland..... 45
 Ireland..... 100

Total members..... 658

THE COLONIES.

New South Wales.

Governor in Chief, Lieutenant General RALPH
 DARLING

Chief Justice, Francis Forbes, esq.

Archdeacon, Venerable W. G. Broughton

Puisné Judge, John Stephen, esq.

Puisné Judge, J. Dowling, esq.

Colonial Secretary, A. M. M'Leay, esq.

Attorney General, A. Baxter, esq.

Solicitor General

Sheriff, J. M'Quoid, esq.

D. Commissary General, J. Laidley, esq.

Surveyor General, J. Mitchell, esq.

Treasurer, (acting) A. Dumaresq, esq.

Collector of Customs, C. Cotton, esq.

Controller of Customs, A. Langa, esq.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency The Governor

His Honour The Chief Justice

The Colonial Secretary

The Archdeacon

The Attorney General

The Collector of Customs

The Auditor of Accounts

Colonel Lindsay

J. M'Arthur, esq.

R. Campbell, senior, esq.

A. Berry, esq.

R. Jones, esq.

J. Blaxland, esq.

Captain King

E. C. Close, esq.

The settlements at Norfolk island, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Moreton bay, Melville island, and King George's sound are governed by military Commandants, appointed from time to time by the Governor.

SWAN RIVER.

Lieutenant Governor, Captain James Stirling, R.N.

Colonial Secretary, P. Brown, esq.

Surveyor General, Lient. J. S. Roe, R. N.

Colonial Surgeon, C. Simmons, M. D.

Possessions in India.

East India Company established 1700

Bengal, Governor General, Lord W. Bentinck

Ceylon, Governor, Sir C. Barnes

Mauritius, Governor Sir C. Colville

Cape of Good Hope, Governor Sir G. L. Cole

European.

Isle of Man, Governor Duke of Athol

Gibraltar, Governor Earl of Chatham
 Malta, Governor, F. C. Ponsonby
American.
 Canada, Governor in chief, Sir J. Kempt
 Nova Scotia, Lieutenant Governor Sir P. Maitland
 Upper Canada, Lieut. Governor Sir J. Colburn
 Jamaica, Governor Earl Belmore
 Barbadoes, Governor Sir H. Woodc
 Antigua, Gov Sir P. Ross
 St. Christopher, Gov. Colonel Maxwell
 Demerara, Gov. Sir B. D'Urban
 Trinidad, Gov. General Lewis Grant
 Grenada, Gov. Sir James Campell
 Tobago, Gov. Sir P. P. Robinson
 St. Vincent, Gov. Sir C. Brisbane
 St. Lucia, Governor General Stewart
 Dominica, Gov. General Newlay
 Bermuda, Gov. Sir T. H. Turner.

 SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Austria, Emperor Francis II. 1792
 Denmark, King Frederic VI. 1808
 France, King Charles X. 1824
 Netherlands, King William I. 1813
 Portugal, Regent Mignal, 1828
 Prussia, King. Fred. William III. 1797.
 Russia, Emperor Nicholas, I. 1825
 Spain, King Ferdinand, VII. 1808
 Sweden, King Charles XIV 1818
 Turkey, Grand Seignor Mahomed II. 1803.

STATISTICS

Van Diemen's land, 1st January, 1830, compiled
from the most authentic sources.

POPULATION.

Inhabitants of Hobart town.....	5700
Launceston.....	1000
Settled districts and townships.....	13000
Circular head.....	300
Macquarie harbour.....	300
Maria Island.....	200
Total inhabitants.....	20500
Of whom are children under 10.....	3200
Male adults.....	12300
Female adults.....	5000
Marriages in 1829.....	200
Deaths in 1829, (1 in 66).....	300
Births in 1829.....	700
Arrived from England, &c.....	1600
Children at school.....	1200
Ditto classically educated.....	120

ABORIGINES [blacks],

Male adults.....	500
Female adults.....	70
Children under 10 years of age.....	30
Total in the woods.....	600

AGRICULTURE.

Total territory in acres....	15000 000
Ditto in square miles.....	23437 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasture in acres.....	6000,000
Arable.....	1500,000
Rocky and thickly wooded hills.....	7500,000
Total acres granted to Dec. 1828.....	1421,548
Acres granted in 1829.....	202,005
Number of grants in 1829.....	215
Total acres granted to December 1829	1,323,553
Acres not yet granted.....	13,676,447
Acres of wheat sown 1829.....	20,000

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

267

Barley.....	3000
Oats.....	1000
Peas.....	800
Tares.....	200
Turnips.....	3000
Potatoes.....	2000
English grass.....	9000
Gardens.....	1000
Total acres cultivated.....	30,000
Wheat in bushels crop 1830 (17 per a.)	340,000
Ditto on hand of former crops.....	60,000
Bushels of other grain and pulse...	150,000
Tons of hay.....	25,000
Turnips.....	60,000
Potatoes.....	12,000
Horses.....	2,500
Horned cattle.....	70,000
Sheep.....	550,000
Hogs.....	12,000

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY, 1829.

Farms.....	£800,000
Wheat.....	120,000
Other grain.....	50,000
Hay.....	80,000
Turnips.....	80,000
Potatoes.....	60,000
Horses.....	10,000
Cattle.....	25,000
Sheep &c.....	200,000

1,425,000

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

Imported goods.....	£700,000
Buildings &c. in towns (700).....	700,000

Coin in circulation, King's chests and
banks..... 25,000

1,425,000

Total colonial property.... £2,850,000

Colonial interest ten per cent.

Exchange on London $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Treasury bills may be bought from the Commissary with British silver, for any amount above or below one hundred pounds, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

A bill on London returned for non payment by a decision of the Supreme court, must be paid in the colony, with an advance of 25 per cent. as a compensation for loss of interest and damage.

Insurance to or from England three guineas per cent.

VALUE OF IMPORTS,

At the port of Hobart town, for one year, ending
the 30th Sept. 1829.

Ironmongery and hardware	£21,460	3	6
Woollens	10,697	18	8
Hosiery	3,708	8	3
Piece goods	21,485	0	4
Malt liquors	14,151	2	1
Rum	15,504	15	4
Brandy	8,336	13	10
Geneva	2,300	6	2
Wine	12,483	12	11
Tea	11,414	2	1
Tobacco	4,533	17	5
Sugar	11,200	16	2
Goods unenumerated	121,859	4	0
		<hr/>	
	£259,186	0	9

SHIPPING

269

VALUE OF EXPORTS

From the port of Hobart town, for one year, ending
30th September, 1829.

Wool	£27,140	3	7
Barley and oats	88	0	0
Oil	8335	8	0
Wheat	4119	5	0
Whalebone	3407	0	0
Flour	2269	12	0
Live stock	2421	4	6
Potatoes	2951	1	3
Hides	553	6	0
Seal skins	414	15	0
Kangaroo skins	252	5	0
Mimosa bark	1293	15	0
Unenumerated goods	47821	13	7

Total from Hobart town 101,069 8 11

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS REVENUE

from Oct. 1, 1828, to 30th September, 1829.

At Hobart town £32,029 0 7

At Launceston 9,932 19 3

Total receipts of customs 41,961 19 10

Other fees and duties 17,645 11 3

Total receipts £59,617 11 1

Vessels belonging to the port of Hobart town.—

Australian, schooner, 27 tons, James Kelly, owner.

Recovery, Sloop, 25 do. William Maycock.

Hunter, schooner, 62 do. F. Champion and A. Charlton.

Fanny, cutter, 27 do. V. D. Land Company.

Waterloo, schooner, 81, do. John Bell.

Sarah Ann, do. 23, do. John Lord.

Contest, do. 39 do. Thomas Lucas.

Elizabeth Henrietta, sloop, 39 do. James Iunis.

Marquis Lansdown, ship, 209 do. W. A. Bethune.

Dragon, brig, 134 do Dan. Taylor.

Black Swan, schooner, 40, Geo. Meredith.

Industry, cutter, 38 do. Walford and Young.

Margaret, sloop, 20 do. W. m. Currie.

Hetty, schooner, 105 do. James Kelly.

Vessels belonging to the port of Launceston,

Governor Arthur, sloop, 42 do. J. H. Reibey.

Resolution, schooner, 60 do. Jonathan Griffiths.

Henry, do. 34 do. John Griffiths.

Olivia, do. 60 do. J. Lucas, C. Williams, and C. Lucas.

Government Vessels.

Brigs—Tamar, 128 tons, Prince Leopold, 81, Derwent, 110.

Cutters—Charlotte, 50 do. Clyde, 30 do.

Schooner—Badger, 25 do.

Sloops—Opossum, 30 do. Swallow, 16 do. Swift, 14, do. Rambler, 16 do.

Launches—Porpoise, 10 do. Onyx, 8 do.

A brig of 130 tons is now building at Macquarie harbour, and a sloop of 20 tons.

REGULATIONS

For the guidance of those who may propose to embark as settlers, for the new Settlement, on the Western Coast of New Holland.

1. His Majesty's Government do not intend to incur expense in conveying settlers to the new colony on the Swan river, and will not feel bound to defray the expense of supplying them with provisions or other necessaries, after their arrival there, nor to assist their removal to England or elsewhere, should they be desirous of quitting the colony.

2. Such persons as may arrive in that settlement before the end of the year 1830. will receive in the order of their arrival, grants of land free of quit rent.

proportioned to the capital which they may be prepared to invest in the improvement of the land, and of which capital they may be able to produce satisfactory proofs to the Lieutenant Governor, (or other officer administering the colonial government) or to any two officers of the local government appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, at the rate of 40 acres for every sum of £3. which they may be prepared so to invest.

3. Under the head of investment of capital will be considered stock of every description, all implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or which may be necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located. The amount of any half pay or pension which the applicant may receive from government will also be considered as so much capital.

4. Those who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons, will be entitled to an allowance of land at the rate of 15*l.* that is, of 200 acres of land for the passage of every such labouring person, over and above any other investment of capital. In the class of 'labouring persons' are included women, and children above 10 years old. Provision will be made by law, at the earliest opportunity, for rendering those capitalists who may be engaged in taking out labouring persons to this settlement, liable for the future maintenance of those persons should they, from infirmity or any other cause, become unable to maintain themselves there.

5. The license of occupation of land will be granted to the settler, on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the Lieutenant Governor (or other officer administering the local government) of the amount of property brought into the colony. The proofs required of such property will be such satisfactory vouchers of expen-

ses, as would be received in auditing public accounts. But the full title to the land will not be granted in fee simple, until the settler has proved to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor, (or other officer administering the local government) that the sum required by Article 2 of these Regulations, (viz 1s. 6d. per acre) has been expended in the cultivation of the land, or in solid improvements, such as buildings, roads, or other works of the kind.

9. Any grant of land thus allotted, of which a fair proportion of at least one fourth, shall not have been brought into cultivation, otherwise improved or reclaimed from its wild state, to the satisfaction of the local government, within three years from the date of the license of occupation, shall at the end of the three years be liable to the payment of 6d. per acre, into the public chest of the settlement, and at the expiration of seven years more, should the land still remain in an uncultivated or unimproved state, it will revert absolutely to the crown.

7. After the year 1830 land will be disposed of to those settlers who may resort to the colony, on such conditions as His Majesty's government shall see occasion to adopt.

8. It is not intended that any convicts, or other description of prisoners, be transported to this new settlement.

9. The government will be administered by Captain Stirling, of the Royal Navy, as Lieut. Governor of the Settlement; and it is proposed that a bill should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next Session, to make provision for the civil government of the new settlement.

Colonial Office, January 13, 1829.

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An Account of the colony of
Van Dieman's Land in 1830 :
with a descriptive itinerary
of the country.

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