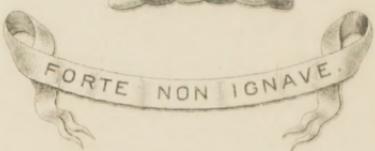


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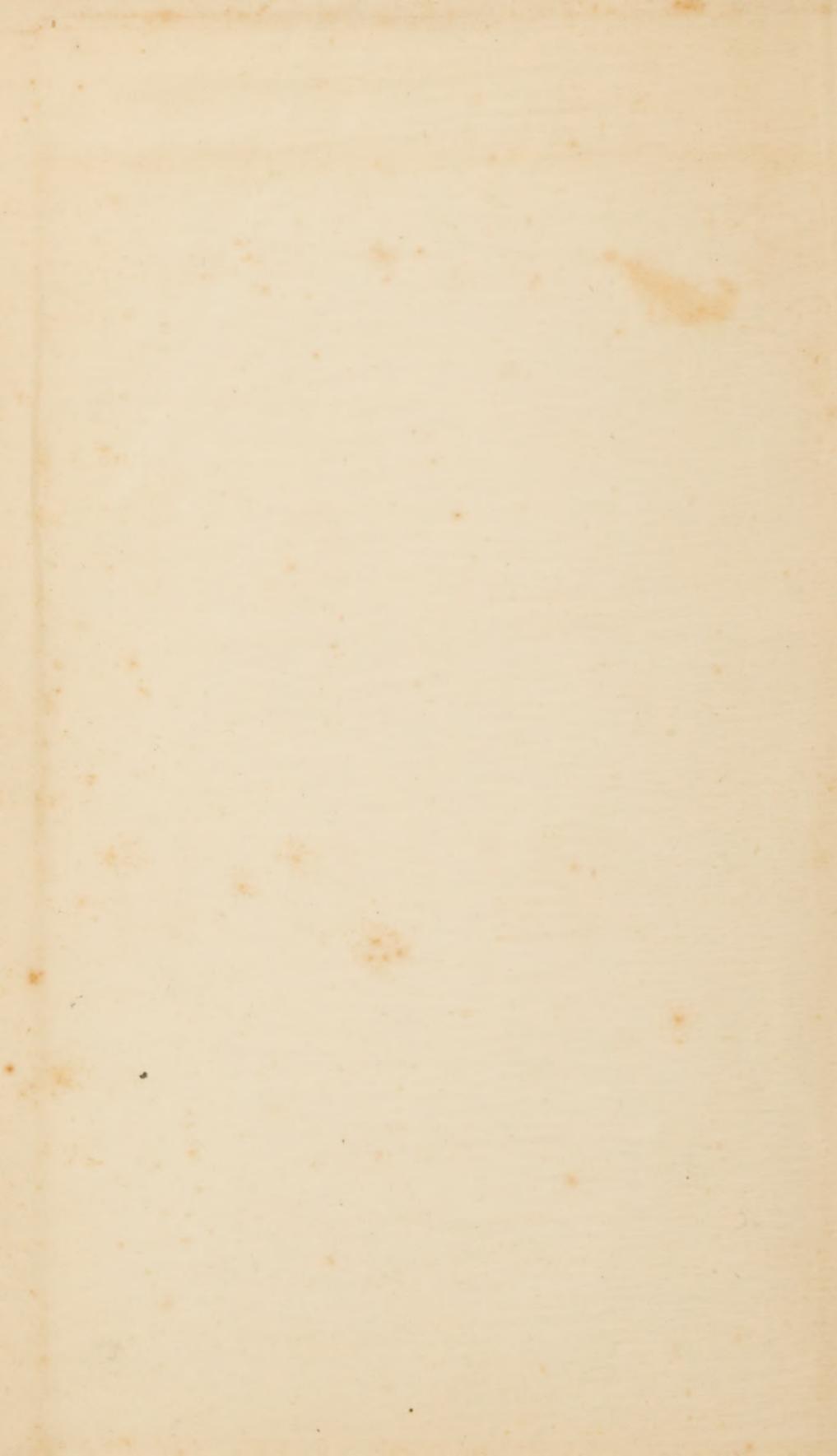
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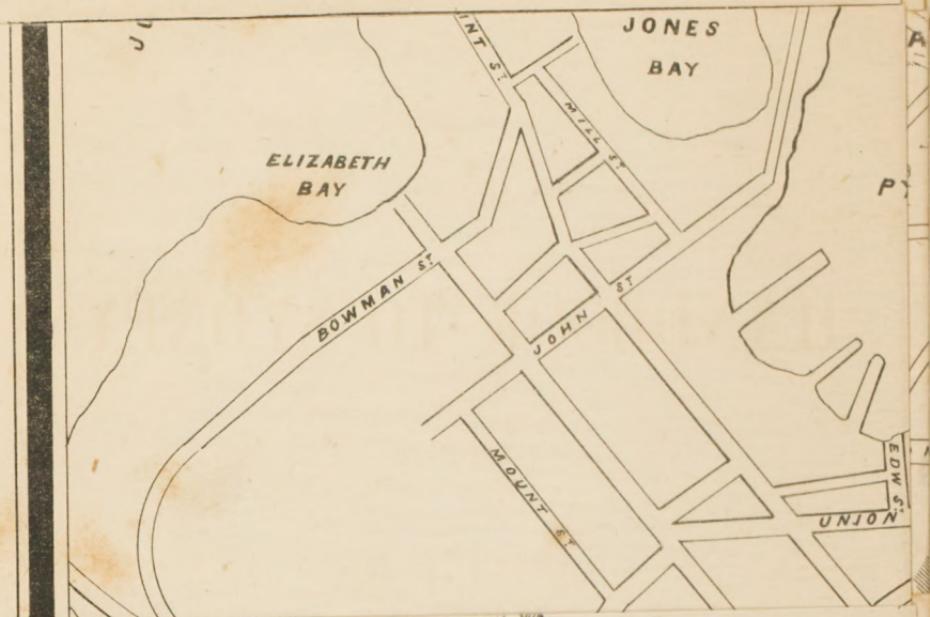
NEW PLAN OF

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED AT 324 GEORGE ST

SYDNEY





### UNIVERSITY RESERVE



THE  
**HANDBOOK TO SYDNEY**

AND  
**SUBURBS,**

A PLAN OF THE CITY,

AND  
**MAP OF THE ROADS OF THE COLONY.**

S. T. LEIGH & CO., PUBLISHERS, 324 GEORGE STREET.

F. CUNNINGHAME,  
STEAM MACHINE PRINTER,  
PITT-STREET.

TO

His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert,

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

SECOND SON OF

OUR PATTERN QUEEN, VICTORIA THE FIRST,

THIS EFFORT TO DESCRIBE THE SPOT

WHERE ENGLISH CIVILISATION WAS PLANTED IN AUSTRALIA,

AND WHENCE IT RADIATED

THROUGH THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

HIS LOYAL AND HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.





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## P R E F A C E.

By the aid of *Murray's* and *Bradshaw's*, travelling in the old country has been rendered an easy matter; but in these colonies—with the exception of Victoria—the efforts to afford travellers the necessary facilities for rapidly and conveniently making a perfect acquaintance with our principal cities have been extremely small and incomplete.

Until within a recent period scarcely any *travellers* visited the Australian Colonies. Those who favored us with their presence did not come merely to view the colonies in a topographical or philosophical light: all were more or less bent upon “settling down.” But now, that communication with the northern hemisphere has become easy of accomplishment, our shores are frequently visited by what we may truly term “travellers”—people of substantial means, who, in search of health or pleasure, “take a trip to Australia,” as our forefathers used to “take a run over the Continent.”

Doubtless, many who find their way to Sydney are, in the absence of a proper “guide,” compelled to depart without having attained a perfect knowledge of the most attractive, interesting, and instructive features of the Metropolis of New South Wales.

We propose to supply this *desideratum*; and, therefore, offer to the public this small volume of condensed information. To the man of business we desire to render this publication of considerable service; and have, therefore, planned it so that it will partake both of the nature of a “guide,” and of a counting-house and general business companion.

The Plan of the City, the Maps, and the Views, which we have, at great cost, added to the letter-press, will, to a certain extent, induce those who purchase this “Handbook” to preserve it as a *souvenir* of Australia.

We hope this modest attempt to produce a “Handbook of Sydney” will meet with the approbation, not only of those for whose special use it is intended, but of all who feel an interest in this city.





# THE HANDBOOK TO SYDNEY.

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## A GLANCE AT THE COLONY.

THE Eastern portion of Australia was discovered by Captain Cook on his first voyage in 1770. The steep and rugged coast, and the shape of the high lands, as seen from the quarter deck of the "Endeavour," reminded the daring navigator of the well-known coast of "South Wales," and suggested to him the name under which this part of Australia has ever since been known—"New South Wales."

On the 26th January, 1788, the first pioneers landed on the spot where now stands Fort Macquarie, at the mouth of Sydney Cove; and Governor Phillip then declared, as follows, the limits of the new colony:—On the east, the ocean from South Cape, 43 deg. 40 min. lat. S., to Cape York, 10 deg. 42 min. lat. S.; on the west, 135 deg. long. E.; on the north and south, the ocean. Since then, several portions of this vast territory have been severed to form the following settlements, which are now separate colonies:—In 1803, Tasmania, which Bass, in the year 1798, discovered to be a separate island, divided from New Holland by the straits now bearing his name; in 1836, South Australia; in 1851, Victoria; in 1859, Queensland. New South Wales has thus been reduced to its present extent, containing 207,000,000 acres, and bounded on the east by the sea, from Cape Howe, 38 deg. 31 min., to Cape Danger, 28 deg. 8 min. S.; on the south, from Cape Howe by a line N.W. towards the source of the river Murray, and by the north shore of that river as far as the 141st deg. of long. E. (this being the boundary of South Australia); on the west, by a line bearing north and following the 141st deg. long. E. as far as the 29th parallel of lat. S.; on the north, from Cape Danger by a line bearing west to the river Severn, following that water-course till it joins the M'Intyre, and the latter as far as the spot where it meets for the second time the 29th deg. of lat. S., and then by this parallel to the westward as far as the 141st deg. long. E. We shall not here enter into a detailed history of New South Wales; but it may be worth while to show the actual development of a colony which, though only seventy-five years old, has been the cradle and nurse of all civilisation in the "fifth quarter of the world." The latest statistical returns show a population of

431,414 inhabitants; a revenue of £2,439,400; and a total value for imports of £9,160,437, and for exports of £9,913,839. As we have just said, New South Wales comprises 207,000,000 acres, which is an area five times larger than England and Wales, and more than three times the whole of Great Britain.

The last census gives a proportion of 575 acres for every inhabitant, showing that the proportion of land for the population is 310 times larger than in England and Wales. Without exceeding the density of population such as it is (outside the city of Sydney) in the county of Cumberland, New South Wales would admit of a population of 15 millions of inhabitants; and if the colony were as thickly populated as England, it would contain 103½ millions.

### CLIMATE.

As may be anticipated, in a colony extending over eleven degrees of latitude, there is a great range in the temperature. From accurate observations taken from ten different points of New South Wales, it is found that the average temperature varies from 40 deg. to 75 deg. Farenheit. There are some localities where, in summer, and for short periods, the heat has reached 120 deg.; and, in some of the high lands, frost has been known to remain for some days. The climate of Sydney has often been compared with that of Naples; but here, the variations of temperature are often sudden and extreme: thus in summer, by a change in the wind from N. W. to S., the thermometer will vary 30 deg. in as many minutes. Nevertheless, New South Wales has with justice been pronounced one of the healthiest countries in the world.

### SYDNEY,

SITUATED in 33 deg. 51 min. S. lat., 151 deg. 11 min. E. long., as she sits proudly on the magnificent waters of Port Jackson, under the gorgeous sky of Australia, opening her bays, docks, wharves, and stores to the shipping of all nations, and her hospitality to the thousands who daily land on her shore, may well claim to be called the Queen city of the South. Melbourne competes with Sydney in size; but no city in the southern hemisphere can compare with her for beauty of site. Port Jackson will always place Sydney far above all other places in Australia. Built on the spot first chosen by Governor Phillip, the city is partly lost to sight in coming up the harbour; and, unless one takes a view of it from Fort Philip (the Flagstaff), or, better, from Newtown Toll Bar, it is difficult to form a just idea of its extent,—which, however, soon strikes the visitor, when, after landing, he takes his ramble from Dawes' Point to the Glebe Road, or from the waters of Darling Harbour to Double

Bay. Sydney contains 100,000 inhabitants, that is, nearly one-fourth of the population of the whole colony. Within the city boundaries there are 11,057 houses, most of which are of stone, and built with a degree of elegance and style that do credit to the taste of their owners, and contribute greatly to the beauty of the streets.

We shall now endeavour to point out to the stranger how he can best employ his leisure hours, so that in leaving our shores he may carry with him the impression that New South Wales has, beyond her fine harbour and her salubrious climate, some substantial proofs of civilisation, and even of refinement. We feel certain that no one who will follow us and visit the various exhibitions, which are daily opened to the public, or inspect carefully the docks, manufactories, and numberless work-shops, where most of our colonial staple produce are converted into merchantable articles, can refrain from admiring the spirit of enterprise, which must eventually convert the Australian colonies into a great nation—one whose commerce and power will, ere long, compete with any other in the world. This will more particularly strike him who shall remember that the spot where we now write these lines was, in 1770, unknown to civilised man, and that in 1788 the English Government sent out a few convicts to begin the colonisation of a continent larger than Europe, and which was yet so barren that it hardly sufficed to maintain the few degenerate and wasted blacks which here and there were met with on the coast.

When we note the progress—the gigantic strides—which colonisation has taken, not only over all the Australian colonies, but throughout the Pacific Ocean; when we look at the inhabitants of those islands, which, a few years back, were under the rule of savage and cannibal chiefs—a terror to navigators—and remember that now, thanks to the beneficial influence emanating from us, they are, if not thoroughly civilised, at all events so far reformed by the efforts of our Missionaries to open their hearts to Christianity, that our vessels trade with them in perfect safety; when, as is the fact, we see that in some of the Groups of Islands near our shores the natives are, at least, as conversant with the Word of God, if not more so, than many of the lower classes in some parts of Europe, owing to the strenuous efforts of those worthy Apostles of Christ, who, at the peril of their lives, have gone forth from our shores to preach, catechise, and convert those savage tribes; when we think of all these gratifying testimonials of our energy and enterprise, we may in truth be proud of our work of a few years, and smile at the attempts made from time to time by some of the younger settlements to claim the supremacy. New South Wales, we repeat, has been the cradle in which have been nursed the Australian colonies, and all the civilisation of the “Antipodes.” Sydney is, and will ever remain, the Metropolis of Australia.

## PORT JACKSON.

THE stranger nearing the Sydney Heads must be struck with admiration at the grandeur of the steep, rugged cliffs which rise up on either side of the entrance of Port Jackson. The North Head particularly has this wild, solemn appearance. Jutting out boldly into the ocean, it breaks into a cloud of spray the waters of each successive wave as they dash against its base. Barren and inhospitable as it seems, as seen from the deck of an inward bound vessel, this headland, however, affords shelter from the southerly blast to one of the finest quarantine stations in the world.

A few hundred yards from Inner North Head, a flagstaff and landing-place at the entrance of a lovely bay (Spring Cove), in which the quarantine hulk is moored as in a mill pond, show the first sign of civilised life—the first token of an intelligent care for the health and well-being of the people. To this haven the immigrant ship is steered—the passengers landed, and carefully and comfortably housed in vast and airy buildings provided for the purpose. Here, for a while, they can rest, and remain till recruited from the long, dreary confinement of ship-board. The spot is admirably suited for the purpose. From a height of 358 feet above the sea, it slopes down towards the still waters of the cove. There are nicely cropped lawns—broad gravel walks—snug, shady nooks, overhung with native flowers and luxuriant ferns; and seldom does the grateful change fail to prove beneficial to the weary traveller—wary not alone from the effects of disease in himself, but also from the despondency brought on by near contact with death in the persons of lost shipmates.

On the South Headland the same provident care is evident; indeed, this should have had our first attention; for on the edge of it stands the Macquarie Tower, from the summit of which (344 feet above the level of the sea) shines during the hours of night a magnificent revolving light, which for a radius of twenty miles gladdens the eager eyes of the mariner. This tower was built, in 1817, of the fine white free stone which abounds in the neighbourhood, and it is a point of attraction, not only to the sea-faring-man, but also to the citizens of Sydney, who make it a place of holiday resort. Nothing can surpass the beautiful, wild appearance of the Pacific Ocean, as seen from the balcony that encircles the lantern; and it is here that the native of our inland towns comes to have the first look at the “boundless horizon” which divides his native land from the home of his forefathers. The roads to the South Head are among the most attractive drives near Sydney; the old road hugging the sea coast, whilst the new one, studded with villas and gardens, skirts the many bays and inlets of the inner shore of the harbour.

Within a few paces of the Light House are a flagstaff and Telegraph Station, which impart to Sydney the first intimation of

a vessel's arrival ; and through the same medium, by the help of the pilot and his signals, every particular is ascertained and instructions returned to the ship, long before she enters the Heads.

As the vessel gently glides in between the two high promontories, Inner South Head becomes visible, rendered conspicuous now by a second light-house, erected in 1857, on occasion of the fatal error committed by Captain Green, which led to a fearful catastrophe, that, on the 20th of August in that year, cast a gloom over the whole colony. The fine frigate-built new ship "Dunbar" arrived off the coast on the 18th, a strong south-east gale blowing at the time. Captain Green, an old trader to the port, steadily pursued his course, steering for the harbour, the approach to which was as familiar to him as to our own pilots. The gale continued to increase on the 19th and 20th. On the afternoon of the last day rain and haze set in, and, with the force of the gale and the wild sea, rendered the entrance almost impracticable. Still, the "Dunbar," obeying the cool command of her master, braved all dangers, and gradually neared the end of her hitherto prosperous voyage. Indeed, such was the confidence of the passengers in the staunch ship and her skilful commander, that, fearful as was the night, they all retired to their cabins full of hope for the morrow. That morrow they never saw. The darkness became so dense that the lighthouse was for a time invisible, rendered so, it was supposed, by the vessel getting too much in shore. Once a glimpse of it was caught, but too transient to enable the commander to be sure of his position. He mistook one of the heads of the Gap for the South Head itself, and altered his course more westerly. Who can pen the dreadful event ? When daylight broke next morning nothing was left but a few pieces of timber and some corpses, even these being dashed mercilessly against the rugged rocks at the base of the cliffs. Thousands rushed to the scene of the terrible drama, eager to help, if help might avail ; but alas ! it was too late. All hope had been abandoned—there was no sign of aught but death and destruction in every direction—when, in the midst of the general gloom, one cry of joy was heard—one human form was descried on a small shelf of rock some hundred feet below the top of the cliff. Scores volunteered to be lowered down to rescue this one body from the waves, and, after some difficulty, a seaman named Johnson was brought to land—alive. He proved to be the sole survivor of the hundreds who were on board ; and, it was from his lips that the only information could be gleaned of the causes of this dreadful catastrophe. This will for ever make the "Gap" a noted spot on the coast. The same awful celebrity attaches to the bold headland which is now in view, Middle Head. Here also in the earlier days of the colony, on the 24th August, 1834, the good ship "Sir Edward Loom" was dashed to pieces. Like the "Dunbar," she had almost

reached the end of her voyage. Passengers and crew had already prepared to part: all on board were looking forward to the moment of landing, anticipating the first warm greeting from friends—friends not seen since childhood—when, with not one moment's warning, they were sent into eternity. But we must not dwell on these sad legends.

Casting our eyes on the right we observe the smart steamers, freighted with pleasure seekers who have left the dusty streets of Sydney to breathe the invigorating sea air at Manly Beach—the fashionable bathing-place of Port Jackson. Formerly an insignificant and almost valueless tract of brush land, this spot, from the enterprise of one of the spirited proprietors, Mr. Gilbert Smith, is now one of the most attractive of our suburbs, and is certainly most liberally patronised by the citizens of Sydney. At holiday times the owners of the several hotels, tea gardens, bathing establishments, and boarding houses, vie with each other in their efforts to please. On such occasions we may see a fleet of large steamers employed the day through in carrying THOUSANDS to and fro to the "Pier," the "Steyne," the "Fairy Bower." Manly Beach, though divided from Sydney by two arms of the sea, is, like the South Head, a favourite drive. A steam punt from Sydney Cove to Milsom's Point, and another across Middle Harbour, enable those who dread crossing the Heads in a steamer, at the risk of sea-sickness, to enjoy the trip by land. A new road to St. Leonards has only lately been opened, and it "takes vastly."

The entrance of Middle Harbour is easily detected between Middle Head and Manly. But for a sand spit that almost bars the entrance, Middle Harbour would of itself be a magnificent port. It extends inland in a N. W. direction upwards of fourteen miles, and abounds in bays, coves, and creeks. In this almost unregarded portion of Port Jackson, the fleets of the world could lie hidden, and ride in perfect safety.

Here also—*i.e.*, entering the Heads—may be seen the "Sow and Pigs" with its floating light, warning vessels in the darkest nights to keep off the reef—the only hindrance to the safe navigation of our port. Easy indeed must that be, when we remember that the American squadron, a whole fleet of sailing ships, was found one morning riding at anchor at the mouth of Sydney Cove. They had entered the harbour during the night, and steered their course without even asking the assistance of a pilot. To render such facilities, however, impracticable to a foe, the headlands at the entrance of Port Jackson have now been carefully and effectually fortified. Ordnance of the best description has been imported, and in the hands of our "Volunteers" will no doubt prove an effectual safeguard.

As we pass the Light Ship, Watson's Bay opens to view on the left. Here reside the pilots and their bold crews, who venture, at the peril of their lives, in all weathers, by night or

by day, to seek the stranger and bring him to safe anchorage. And now, before us, lies the glorious view of Port Jackson. On both shores, as we proceed, on the right and on the left, are a succession of changes in the landscape—vistas of green foliage surrounding elegant villas—rugged but picturesque headlands covered with the sombre though not unsightly foliage of the Australian scrub—the Blue Mountains looming in the far West—Sydney in the nearer distance—and Fort Denison as a foreground. The ship soon glides past Bradley's Head: observe on the left between these two dark points of “bush,” close to Garden Island, the view of Woolloomooloo—the thousands of houses it comprises shining under the blaze of an Australian sun. This is the first sight we have of the city. Here is a town in itself, that has sprung into existence within a very few years, and has linked Sydney to the suburbs, or, rather, has made of them all but one large city.

On the right hand we see what was only yesterday known as the North Shore, but which now is divided into the townships of St. Leonards, Silex, North Sydney, &c., each vieing one with the other in display in buildings, public and private, and in the laying out of their municipalities to the best advantage. The old North Shore is itself a living panorama, were there no other object to attract the eye in all Port Jackson.

The sails have one by one been furled—the clang of the anchor chain is heard—the ship, whose progress has been gradually slower and slower, now wears round her head to windward: we have left Fort Denison behind us, and Farm Cove opens its lovely view. Here proudly floats the commodore's ship—a few yards off Fort Macquarie, close under the windows of Government House. We can see, over the narrow peninsula on which waves the flag of Old England, the tall masts of the London liners, moored in Sydney Cove, where nature and industry have provided wharfs alongside which vessels of any tonnage can come and discharge their valuable cargoes, and receive in exchange the wool, tallow, copper, gold, &c., &c., with which Australia is endowed. Our ship is surrounded by a fleet of boats of all kinds—from the rakish yacht flying the Royal Squadron burgee to the swift waterman's wherry. The latter will with a few strokes of his oar land us at the “stairs” on the Circular Quay, on the very spot where 79 years ago the “first-fleeters” set their foot. Here, *then*, all was nature in its most barren form—a few stunted bushes behind which a scared, half-starved, naked black, hiding his dusky form, peered at the intruders. Here, *now*, is the threshold of a great city, that city the future capital of a great nation!

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Is a large and imposing structure, situated in the Domain, between Woolloomooloo Bay and Sydney Cove: from some points

of view it is a somewhat attractive edifice. It forms an agreeable place of residence, as it is situated near the Botanical Gardens, and commands an uninterrupted view of the harbour from Goat Island to the Heads. It is surrounded by a private domain, beautifully decorated with small plantations and knots of trees, many of which, though gnarled and stunted, are interesting, because they are older than the civilization which surrounds them. At the extremity of the point on which Government House stands is Fort Macquarie, off which is the anchorage of Her Majesty's ships of war. The present Government House was first occupied by Sir George Gipps, in 1844.

The Governor receives visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 3.

The Executive Council holds its sessions here.

#### THE BOTANIC GARDENS,

In the immediate vicinity of Government House, are open from 6 a.m. till dusk. These Gardens have attractions for all. They contain one of the most complete botanical collections to be met with, inasmuch as the climate of this colony enables the manager to place under our eyes specimens of rare and curious plants from every quarter of the globe, which grow here side by side with the same luxuriance as in their native soils. To Mr. Moore and his subordinates too much credit cannot be awarded, for the admirable taste they have displayed in the laying out of the improvements that of late years have been achieved in this lovely spot. The various animals exhibited in the upper garden—the tasteful and picturesque summer-houses and shady avenues—the romantic seats in that portion of the garden overlooking Lady Macquarie's Chair—but, above all, the admirable keeping of everything connected with these gardens, make them a centre of great attraction, which is further enhanced by the attendance of the Military Band once a week, and occasional flower and horticultural shows, which bring together, in the shady walks and the velvet-like lawns, the *beau monde* of Sydney. Attached to the gardens is a Library and Seed Room, as well as a Nursery, which afford facility for the exchange of plants and seeds, and valuable information on the many specimens of Australian products, as yet so little known in the old country. This department is daily engaged in sending or receiving donations, which are attended to with the most praiseworthy care, attention, and courtesy. There are two monuments worthy of notice in the Government Domain—at the entrance in Macquarie-street, a handsome bronze statue, by Bailey, of one of our late Governors, Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.; and in the lower garden, a small monolith, erected in memory of the botanist, Allan Cunningham. From the eastern side of the bay, in the lower garden, the best view can be had of the Governor's residence and of Fort Macquarie, as the former appears surrounded by

graceful trees, and Farm Cove serves as a fore ground. Government House, viewed from the point mentioned, has a better effect than when seen nearer and by itself, being of heavy structure, and devoid of anything like ornament to relieve its cold and cheerless nakedness.

#### SYDNEY COVE.—THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

THIS neighbourhood is full of memories. The first colonists not merely landed here: they settled upon the spot. Where Pitt-street debouches upon the Circular Quay was once the place where a lovely stream emptied into Sydney Cove. It has since shared the fate of the Fleet, in London, and been utilised as a sewer; but at the time of which we speak, its banks were so enticing that Governor Philip at once decided to pitch his "camp" there. Only a few months ago a small hut was demolished in Pitt-street, (near Vickery's splendid stores,) that for years was the "Government House" of the colony. This was on the east bank of the Tank Stream; and the Government seem to have appropriated that side of the rivulet to the officials, and to have given up all on the west bank for a township. To a very late date the boundary of the Domain reached as far as the site of the present Custom-house. Where are now the watermen's stairs was once the Queen's Wharf, which, with the exception of Campbell's Wharf, was the only landing place in the Cove. Between the Queen's Wharf and Campbell's was the Dockyard, and the building is yet standing that was once the Commissary's Stores, between George-street and the watermen's stairs. From the Queen's Wharf to Bridge-street, between the bank of the Tank Stream and George-street, was in the earliest times known as "the Sheriff's Gardens," and on the other side of George-street, opposite the gardens, was the Gaol. Behind the Gaol as far up as the Flagstaff (now the Observatory), was denominated "The Rocks," and here was the first collection of houses deserving the name of a township. The huts were of all sorts and sizes, and situated in all manner of out-of-the-way places, just as the builders found the rocky ground to afford means for a foundation. Miller's Point, now so densely occupied, derives its name from a windmill which one Jack the Miller was enterprising enough to build there for grinding the corn of the settlement, the said corn being grown mostly on the Eastern Farms, between the Parramatta and Lane Cove rivers. It was long after the foundation of the colony that the ground now forming Wynyard Square was first occupied by the military barracks. Bridge-street, at the back of the Custom-house, is of very recent formation. The Government Offices—two of them yet remaining, the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Surveyor-General's—were within the Domain, and fronted Sydney Cove. Bridge-street passes over the foundation of the second Government House, which was

last occupied by Sir George Gipps. It is in comparatively modern times that the Domain gate has been removed back to its present site, at the spot where Bridge-street terminates in Macquarie-street. The visitor will remark that in Bridge-street there yet remain two or three clumps of native trees, carefully protected by railings instead of being cut down to make way for modern improvements. These trees mark the spot where the citizens once held a memorable meeting. In 1849, the Home Government, of their own motion and without reference to the wishes of the colonists, despatched from England the "Hashemy" convict ship, with orders to disembark the convicts at Melbourne. This was ten years after transportation to Botany Bay had been abolished, and when thousands of immigrants, in dependence on the public faith that the practice was never to be renewed, had arrived in the colony. The people of Melbourne remonstrated with their Governor, and positively refused to allow the convicts to land; but the Governor-General of New South Wales, Sir Charles Fitzroy, happened to be in Melbourne at the time, and he relieved Mr. Latrobe of his difficulty by advising that the ship should come on here. On hearing this the citizens of Sydney were indignant. It was not merely the attempt to revive the obnoxious system of transportation which annoyed them, but the fact that their own Governor had reckoned on their tame submission to what the Victorians refused, fairly roused them. A meeting was called at the gates of the Governor's residence—under his nose, as it were; every shop in the town was instantly shut up; and the inhabitants turned out as one man to vindicate their freedom from the dreaded pollution. An omnibus that had brought "the committee" to the scene was erected into a chair for the Chairman, and with Robert Campbell (of the wharf,) a native of the colony, on the box seat of it as president, resolutions were passed denouncing the Governor's conduct. A deputation, one of whom was the celebrated Robert Lowe, now M.P. for Kidderminster, was sent into the Governor, and the assemblage only dispersed on an assurance from their deputies that the Governor was sorry, admitted his error, and would do his utmost to prevent further mischief. The Legislature was subsequently appealed to to preserve these trees from destruction in remembrance of the event.

Of the Government Offices only one has a building suitable for its object—the Treasury, which stands at the corner of Bridge and Macquarie-streets, opposite the Domain gate we have just mentioned. The Colonial Secretary's Office and the Lands Office are still the same ancient affairs, put quite into the shade by the Exchange beside them. The Works Department and the Railways, conduct their business close at hand in hired private houses in Phillip-street, and the Government Printing Office is at the corner of Phillip and Bent-streets, on ground for many years the Immigrant Depot, and the scene of Mrs. Chisholm's benevo-

lent labours. The new Water Police Office is on the east side of the Circular Quay. On the west is the

#### SAILORS' HOME.—CIRCULAR QUAY.

THIS abode for seamen belonging to or visiting this port, is erected to provide the inmates with comfortable lodgings at a reasonable rate. It is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. Hon. Secretary—Francis Hixson, R.N. Mr. W. T. Kemp was the Architect of this building, and, so far, it has been constructed in accordance with the original design. It is of brick, with stone dressing, and is very substantially built. It has a high pitched roof, and a number of Norman windows, so placed as to give a separate window to most of the sleeping apartments. The whole interior of the building is open to the roof, and has two galleries one above the other, around which, as well as around the reading-room, the bedrooms are situated. When completed, this building will form a handsome and substantial addition to the architectural beauty of the city. On the summit of the hill immediately above this establishment is the

#### OBSERVATORY.—FLAGSTAFF HILL, FORT-STREET.

THE Sydney Observatory is erected on the Flagstaff Hill, in lat. 33 deg. 51 min. 41.1 sec. South; long. 151 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. East; magnetic variation 10 deg. 1 min. 38 sec. East, as determined in 1864; height above mean sea level 155 feet.

The Astronomer is George R. Smalley Esq., B.A., Cantab, F.R.A.S. The Computer, Henry C. Russell Esq., B.A. The Meteorological Assistant, Mr. A. H. Smalley.

The Observatory was established in May 1857, under the auspices of Sir W. T. Denison, the Governor-General. It is visited by a Board consisting of His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sydney, and the Commanders of such of Her Majesty's ships-of-war as may be in the harbour.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 min. 14 sec. Greenwich mean time. It is dropped by a galvanic apparatus, which at the same instant records on a paper the instant when the ball fell.

The ordinary work of the Observatory embraces astronomical, meteorological, electrical, and magnetical investigations, with special reference to their practical utility.

The principal instruments in use are—Transit-circle, focal length 5 feet 2 inches; Equatorial, focal length 10 feet 4 inches; the usual meteorological instruments, and a complete set of magnetical instruments of the most recent construction; also a self registering tide gauge, at Fort Denison.

A self-registering electrometer, a self-registering barometer, and earth thermometers, will shortly be in operation.

The Astronomer may be seen on scientific business daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The admission of ordinary visitors is necessarily regulated by such restrictions as the Astronomer may, from time to time, find it expedient to lay down. As a general rule, visitors are allowed to inspect the instruments every Monday from 3·45 p.m. till 4·45 p.m., on registering their names and addresses in a book kept for the purpose. Applications for admission at other times must be by letter, or through private introduction to the Astronomer.

### MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THIS building is situated in upper Fort-street, near the Observatory, and occupies one of the most conspicuous positions of the city. It was originally built for a Military Hospital, and served that purpose until, from the decrease in the force consequent upon the cessation of penal times, it was bestowed by the Government upon the late National School Board. The entrance is in Princes-street, and the premises extend back nearly to Fort-street. There are three departments, Boys, Girls, and Infants, attended by children, as follows:—Boys, 604; Girls, 422; Infants, 400 —total, 1426.

The whole establishment is under the charge of Mr. F. Bridges, Head Master, the girls' department being superintended by Mrs. E. McTaggart, Head Mistress, the infant department by Miss K. McDonough. Attached to the establishment is the Training department, at present attended by about 50 candidates for the office of Teachers: this department is in the charge of Mr. J. D. Bradley, Training Master.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

ON landing at the Circular Quay, the first public building that meets the eye is the Custom House, a plain cubical structure, which may be said to be more useful than ornamental to the city. It was erected by direction of Governor Sir George Gipps, in 1844, on the site of the landing place of the passengers by the "first fleet" in 1788. The colony underwent in 1843-4 one of its severest monetary crises. Many of the ordinary employers of labour were ruined, and all were suffering. The consequence was that many of the working classes, especially those connected with building, were out of employment, and some were reduced to absolute want. An appeal for relief was made to the Governor. Sir George Gipps, while he denied the right of such to claim remunerative employment from the Government, admitted that the Government was bound to protect them from starvation. He therefore employed them at low wages, to erect the present Custom House, which was finished and opened in April 1845. It was amply sufficient for the trade of the port at the time, but neither in ap-

pearance, nor accommodation, is it at all worthy of the Sydney of to-day. There is, however, sufficient ground attached to the building, to admit of its enlargement and decoration, which will no doubt be effected by the first Government which is strong enough to obtain the necessary estimate. The Circular Wharf was erected some years afterwards, at a considerable cost, and it affords accommodation to a large number of vessels. Unfortunately it has been the policy of successive Governments to let it to speculators, who, having no interest in it beyond the annual profit they may be able to obtain from it, take no trouble to keep it clean from obstructions and nuisances. Adjoining the Circular Wharf is the old established wharf of Messrs. Campbell and Co., and there are numerous other private wharves round Darling Harbour, affording accommodation for the discharge and loading of any number of ships.

The tariff at present in existence will be found in the Appendix. A large portion of it consists of an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent., which is regarded with great dislike by importers. W. A. Duncan, Esq., is the Collector of Customs. The Customs Agents have their offices within the building.

### THE EXCHANGE

Is in Bridge-street, in the close neighbourhood of the Custom House, and is the property of a Company, which was formed in 1851 and incorporated by statute. The foundation stone of the Building was laid by His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, in the year 1853, and the Building was formally opened for occupation by His Excellency Sir William Denison in 1857, having been completed at a cost exceeding £33,000. It contains a spacious hall open for the use of the public during the day, upon the walls of which are exhibited various advertising notices. There is also a convenient Reading Room for subscribing members, at a charge of two guineas per annum, where standing works on commercial and maritime affairs—shipping and other intelligence by Electric Telegraph—periodicals and newspapers, are supplied for the instruction and information of members. Each subscriber has the privilege of introducing, free, commanders of vessels, and, for a period of one month, other strangers visiting Sydney.

There are also comprised within the building various suites of offices, and underneath it there is extensive cellarage.

Chairman—Mr. T. C. Breillat; Deputy-Chairman—Mr. George Thorne; Directors—Messrs. John Alger, Alexander Campbell, Frederick H. Dangar, W. H. Eland, Charles Frith, S. D. Gordon, M. E. Murnin, S. Samuel, Wm. Spain, J. S. Willis; Auditors—Messrs. George Breillat, Walter Church; Secretary—J. E. Ebsworth.

### THE OFFICES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND MINISTER FOR LANDS AND WORKS

ARE in Bridge-street. They are of primitive construction and but ill adapted to the purposes for which they are employed. When the finances of the colony shall be in a condition to admit of the expenditure, suitable offices will be erected in a more convenient locality for the heads of the departments.

### THE TREASURY

Is situated at the corner of Macquarie-street and Bridge-street, the entrance being at the east end of the building and facing the entrance to the Inner Domain and Government House.

The business peculiarly belonging to the Treasury Department, was conducted for some years in the old Treasury Buildings, situated in George-street, whence it was removed to one of the three large houses situated in Church Hill.

The erection of the present building, which is strongly built of freestone, was commenced in the year 1849, and it was completed about the end of 1851, during the governorship of Sir Charles Fitzroy, shortly after the first discovery of gold in this colony. It was one of the first public buildings, if not the first, which exhibited any pretensions to architectural beauty, and afforded a pleasing change from the dullness and monotony of the inelegant, though, no doubt, substantial buildings, erected during the time of Governor Macquarie.

Under the same roof as the offices appropriated to the Treasury are those also which are occupied for the purposes of the

### AUDIT OFFICE.

THE entrance to the latter is on the south side of the building in Bridge-street, and the department comprises about one-third of the entire building.

It was into this portion of the premises, through the solid stonework of the dividing wall, that the celebrated inroad was unexpectedly made by the Colonial Treasurer in the year 1864, in the carrying out of certain departmental alterations, which caused so much excitement in political circles, and was immortalized in the pages of the *Sydney Punch*.

Within the precincts of the Treasury Buildings, situated in Macquarie-street, and forming a subordinate portion of the Treasury Department, will be observed a modest and unpretending structure, called

### THE STAMP OFFICE.

THIS building was originally the office at which Land Sales were held, before the increase of business in connection with the Crown Lands, consequent on the passing of the Land Act in

1861, rendered it necessary that other and more commodious arrangements should be made. It remained in disuse for some years after this—until the Act for imposing Stamp Duties came into operation, when, in the year 1865, the substantial alterations were made, in view of the requirements of the Act, which give the present appearance to the building.

Proceeding from the Treasury, along by the Domain boundary, up Macquarie-street, we arrive, at the corner of Bent-street, at

### THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION—BENT STREET.

THIS Institution has now been established over forty years, during which time many of its earliest supporters have either deceased or left the colony. A short statement of the origin and progress of the Institute will prove of interest to our readers. The merit of originating the Library is due to Thomas De La Condamine, Esq., the Private Secretary of General Darling, then Governor of the Colony. On mentioning his proposal to the Rev. William Cowper and the Rev. Richard Hill, Chaplains of Sydney, and a few of the merchants and Civil Servants, it obtained their immediate approval and co-operation, as well as the sanction of his Excellency, who became its most zealous friend and patron, A. McLeay, Esq., F.R.S., at that time Colonial Secretary, being appointed President. Funds were soon collected by subscription, and remitted to England with an order for such standard works in history, literature, biography, and science as seemed the most desirable for forming the nucleus of a Public Library. To the liberal donations of Governor Darling, Archdeacon Scott, and the bequest of books by John Thomas Campbell, Esq., the Institution has been mainly indebted for its rapid accession of members, and its subsequent prosperity. The Library was first opened in October, 1827, in Terry's Buildings, Pitt-street. The present site was a grant by Sir George Gipps, for which the thanks of the members were duly communicated to that gentleman. The present fine building was erected almost entirely by subscriptions. It contains, in addition to many fine works of art, upwards of 20,000 volumes of valuable and standard works. Fresh supplies are continually being added, as well as all the leading Magazines, Reviews, and Newspapers, by each mail. The Institution has, within the last two years, at the instance of the shareholders themselves, been considerably popularised. It was once confined to the families of the original members, the *elite* of the colony; but its advantages are now diffused, by a splitting up of the shares, among four times the number, and other respectable persons are admitted to its benefits by subscription merely.

Adjoining the Australian Library is

## THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

A NEAT brick building, situated in Phillip-street, at its junction with Bent-street, and nearly adjoining the Australian Library. It was erected in the year 1856, and was occupied on the 1st of May of that year, the business having been for some time previously carried on in a part of the Immigration Barracks, Hyde Park. Soon after the premises were occupied, they were found to be much too circumscribed for the large increase of work consequent upon the advent of responsible government, and several considerable additions have at different times been made to them. In this establishment, the various branches of letter-press printing, railway tickets, postage and duty stamps, paper ruling and lithographic printing, are executed, as well as book-binding in all its branches. The *Government and Police Gazettes*, the former published twice and the latter once a week, the Government Debentures, and all the printing required by the Government and the Legislature of the colony, are printed in this establishment; also all kinds of forms, amounting to some hundreds of thousands in a year, for the use of Benches of Magistrates, Petty Sessions and District Courts, Land Agents, Gold Commissioners, Cattle and Sheep Inspectors, Coroners, and many other officers and departments in all parts of the territory. Many of these forms are stereotyped, one workman being constantly employed in this branch of the business. In the machine or press room, there are three machines driven by steam; one of these, on an improved principle, has been recently fitted up. These machines are capable of throwing off upwards of three thousand printed copies of any document, from double demy to foolscap, per hour. There are also six hand presses, chiefly of the Columbian principle; all of these, as well as the machines, are in full operation daily. Upwards of sixty compositors, including improvers and apprentices, are in regular employment, and six persons are engaged in reading proofs for correction. In the Book-binding Department, twenty-five hands are employed; in the Publishing Room, thirteen; in the Postage and Duty Stamps Printing Room, five; and in the Railway Tickets Room, two. The total number of persons engaged in the various departments of the office is one hundred and two. The establishment is under the department of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer. The amount of revenue derived from the Printing Office from the 1st July, 1866, to 30th June, 1867, was £3280 2s. 4d., of which sum a trifle over £430 was received for the sale of public printed documents. The number of postage stamps printed during the same period, of all denominations, was eleven millions and a half, representing a total value of £95,000; and a million and a half of duty stamps, of the value of £40,000. The officers of the different departments are as follows:—Government Printer—Thomas Richards

Superintendent—Chas. Potter; Overseer—Thomas Adams; Accountant—Henry Record; Clerk—Geo. Kellick; Sale Clerk—E. J. Hawkesley; Publisher—E. J. Lynch; Foreman of Stamp Branch—A. W. Chapman; Foreman of Book-binding—A. F. Furber; Foreman of Press Room—G. S. Chapman.

An entrance to the Domain fronts Bent-street, just inside which is the

#### STATUE TO GOVERNOR BOURKE.

It is a large bronze casting of considerable merit, and said to be a very correct likeness. It stands on a granite pedestal, on the northern face of which is inscribed the following testimonial:—

This Statue of Lieutenant-General Bourke, K.C.B., is erected by the people of New South Wales to record his able, honest, and benevolent administration from 1831 to 1837. Selected for the government at a period of singular difficulty, his judgment, urbanity, and firmness justified the choice. Comprehending at once the vast resources peculiar to this colony, he applied them for the first time systematically to the benefit of the colony.

He voluntarily divested himself of the prodigious influence arising from the assignment of penal labour, and enacted just and salutary laws for the ameliorisation of penal discipline.

He was the first governor who published satisfactory accounts of the public receipts and expenditure. Without detriment or oppression to any interest he raised the revenue to a vast amount, and from its surplus realised extensive plans of immigration.

He established religious equality on a just and firm basis, and sought to provide for all, without distinction of sect, a sound and adequate system of education.

He constructed various public works of permanent utility.

He founded the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip, and threw open the unlimited wilds of Australia to pastoral enterprise.

He established Savings' Banks, and was the patron of the first Mechanics' Institute.

He created an equitable tribunal for determining upon claims to grants of land.

He was the warm friend to the liberty of the press.

He extended trial by jury after its total suspension for many years.

By these and numerous other measures for the moral, religious, and general improvement of all classes, he raised the colony to unexampled prosperity, and retired amid the reverent and affectionate regret of the people, having won their confidence by his integrity, their gratitude by his services, their admiration by his talents, and their esteem by his public worth.

Passing along Macquarie-street we come to the School of Industry, of which we shall make further mention; and, after that, the first public building we arrive at is

#### THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

It is very plain and unpretending in appearance. One part was erected in early times for the use of the Executive Council. It was subsequently enlarged when the Executive Council grew into a Legislative Council, and had the present northern wing added at the advent of Responsible Government. Designs have been

called for and accepted for the erection of new buildings worthy the colony, and, when the finances of the Government are in a condition to admit of the expenditure, they will be erected, as also suitable offices for the heads of the departments, which also, as we have said, are of primitive construction, and but ill adapted for the transaction of business. Admission is obtainable to the gallery and body of either House by a card, to be had from the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, or any of the Members.

The Parliamentary Library occupies three spacious rooms on the ground floor of the building, under the colonnade. It consists of about 15,000 volumes, a large proportion of which are works of general information and reference; others have more immediate reference to Parliamentary Proceedings. The whole collection is bound in an elaborate and substantial manner. The Library is divided into two parts—the room on the right of the entrance being set apart for Members of the Legislative Council, while those on the left are for the convenience of the Members of the Assembly. European and colonial papers and periodicals are filed and bound. The whole is under the management of a librarian, Mr. Walter McEvilly, and two assistants.

Adjoining the Parliament Houses is the Sydney Infirmary, in a building once used as a Military Hospital. We shall notice this establishment in our group of Sydney charities, and speak of the next in the line of buildings,

#### THE AUSTRALIAN MINT.—MACQUARIE STREET.

THIS, without exception, is one of the finest institutions established in New South Wales. Here nearly all the gold in the country is converted into coin, thus affording to the miner the fullest value for his hard earnings. All the latest improvements for smelting and coining are here in full work. It will be found a most interesting establishment to visit, particularly for those who have not seen a similar one at home. Admission to inspect the Mint can be obtained by application to the Deputy-Master. A letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., contains a report on the weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, during the first half-year of 1866. The coin issued to the public during these months was as follows:—Sovereigns: In January, 41,348.09 oz.; February, 36,982.70 oz.; March, 53,675.29 oz.; April, 62,150.45 oz.; May, 37,239.22 oz.; June, 46,998.40 oz. The following is the substance of the twenty-seventh report, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, on the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master, for examination, in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in

Council of 19th August, 1853. The pieces were taken without preference, by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint. During quarter ending 31st March, 1866: 106 sovereigns weighed 27.226 oz., or 0.2568 oz. as the average weight of a piece; the average proportion of gold in 1000 parts was 916.629. During quarter ending 30th June, 1866: 118 sovereigns weighed 30.305 oz., or an average weight of 0.2568 oz.; the average proportion of gold in 1000 parts was 916.742; the standard weight of the sovereign being 0.25682 oz., and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1000 parts.

We have now arrived at the spot where Macquarie-street enters upon Hyde Park, and where King-street joins it. Immediately opposite King-street, and at the north-east corner of the quadrangle formed by the Park, are

### THE HYDE PARK BARRACKS,

As these buildings were once named. They were formerly the dépôt for prisoners transported from home. From hence the convicts were "assigned" to all parts of the colony; and here they were received again when "returned" by their masters for offences against the strict disciplinary rules then in force. Here, too, were inflicted the "punishments" ordered by the magistrates for breaches of the regulations: the "triangles" were always ready in "The Barracks." Fortunately for us, we live in better times: this area, once comprising the horrors of a veritable pandemonium, is now peacefully occupied as

### THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

THIS large brick building was erected by Governor Macquarie. The following facts may be interesting to the visitor:—From the last report furnished by the Immigration Agent, it appears that, exclusive of the expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, the cost of introduction of each immigrant amounts to £7 17s. 5d., which, added to £1 12s. 9d. per head—the average cost of all charges in England—makes a total of £9 10s. 2d. per head. From 1859 to 1865 inclusively, 18,620 assisted immigrants arrived in this colony, and only 1209 at their own expense. During the same period, 33,000 persons immigrated to Queensland from Great Britain under the Land Order System, showing the probability, if a similar system were adopted with regard to this colony, that little or no difficulty would be experienced in directing a constant stream of enterprising emigrants to these shores. Board: G. F. Wise, H. G. Alleyne, Rev. P. P. Agnew, Rev. J. Sheridan; Agent for Immigration: George F. Wise; Chief Clerk: William R. Logan; Clerk and Accountant: Thomas J. Moppett; Clerks: E. Marriott, J. L. Applewaite; Matron: Mrs. Applewaite.

### THE VOLUNTEER ARMOURY.

THIS is the rendezvous where the city and suburban Volunteers assemble for drill. The building was originally part of the Convict Barracks, where the gangs lived who were employed in various parts of the town.

### THE DISTRICT COURT,

FOR the trial of civil causes, involving no higher amount than £200, is also held on the same ground. And the Coroner, too, is provided with a room in which to hold inquests, both on dead bodies and the fires which take place in Sydney.

At the back of Hyde Park Barracks is the

### COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,

THE entrance to which, however, is from the road leading to the southern entrance to the Domain, facing College-street.

### THE OUTER DOMAIN.

AMONGST the many topographical advantages by which Sydney has long been favourably distinguished, one that is by no means the least, is the possession of a public park, centrally situated, and accessible from all quarters of the city. The "Domain" is well-known both to residents and visitors as a place of great sylvan beauty. Its grassy slopes, shady glades, rocky eminences, and a perfect labyrinth of picturesque walks, have attractions which it would be almost impossible to surpass. At the principal entrance, which is in Macquarie-street, at the intersection of Bent-street, is a pair of handsome lodge gates, and immediately on entering the Domain is seen the statue of Sir Richard Bourke, erected by the subscriptions of his friends and admirers. The statue was exposed to public view on the 11th of April, 1842, the day being observed as a general holiday, on which occasion the Governor, Sir George Gipps, in his speech, declared that the view presented from this spot equalled in loveliness any scene in the known world. On either side of the statue is placed a Russian gun, mounted, and in the immediate vicinity is a fine grove of oaks. Proceeding down the gravel walk, the visitor will see at the foot of the hill, on the left hand side, a fountain elegantly carved, and in the vicinity, the football ground and practice ground of the Warwick Cricket Club, the arena on which the cricketer has seen many a bloodless triumph in the manly and social game. The centre of attraction is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, and in passing through these, we recommend to the visitor's notice a few of the rarest and most important of the botanical specimens here displayed. Immediately on entering the upper garden stands the Jacaranda of South America, con-

spicuous by its masses of beautiful blue flowers; and not far distant, the Bloodwood tree of Norfolk Island and the Olive tree of Europe. The two magnificent Norfolk Island pines, 80 feet in height, are the most handsome of all the collection. In this portion of the gardens, the following are worthy the notice of the visitor:—The Carob tree of the Levant; the Mango tree of India, which has produced fruit for several years; the Cinnamon tree of Ceylon; the *Musa Ensete*, from Abyssinia, a gigantic plantain tree; the *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark tree, from which quinine is prepared; the Rice-paper plant of China; the *Bombox Pentandrum*, or silk cotton tree of India. The stream which flows down the centre of the gardens has growing on its banks many different species of magnificent tree-ferns. In this locality may be seen the Lemon-scented gum tree (*eucalyptus citriodora*), and the different species of *Dammaras*, from New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, and other places; also the Flame tree (*sterculia acerifolia*) of New South Wales; the Grass Cloth plant of China, and *Tapana* tree of India. The beautiful fountains give a cool and refreshing appearance to this part of the gardens: the ponds which surround them are filled with a number of gold carp and other fish. Near the fountains may be seen the gigantic Nettle tree of New South Wales; in the vicinity of the centre gate, the Traveller's tree of Madagascar, and the Judas tree, conspicuous in September by being covered with masses of pink flowers; the Bottle tree, the Moreton Bay Chestnut, and many other novelties. Before leaving this part of the gardens, we must not neglect to draw the visitor's attention to the Conservatories, which contain many rare and valuable plants. The hot-house also displays a beautiful collection of tropical orchids and other choice plants. In the lower gardens, the Litchin tree of China, the *Myall* (*acacia pendula*) of New South Wales, and the Camphor tree of Japan, are worthy of a visit. Near the ponds are beautiful clusters of bamboos; and here is the column erected to the memory of that well-known explorer and botanist, Allan Cunningham. Not far off is a classified botanic arrangement of plants, in separate beds, the different families being kept together for the purpose of aiding the student in acquiring a knowledge of botany. A little further on is the "Pinetum," in which are collected different species of the pine. Prominent amongst these is the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, the gigantic pine of California, and the *Wigondia* (*caracasana*) of South America. The Victoria Lodge, at the north-eastern entrance, is a neat and suitable building occupied by the overseer of the gardens. The visitor, on emerging at this point, will again see nature in its primeval garb. Some of the trees are large, and their foliage dense, affording a cool and pleasant shelter from the summer sun: seats are erected in the most interesting spots for the accommodation of the public. At the northern end of the Domain, called Lady Macquarie's Point,

is a battery, immediately in front of which is the memorable spot known as Lady Macquarie's Chair—a rude seat, hewn out of the solid rock, on which the following inscription is chiselled:—“Be it thus recorded that the road round the inside of the Government Domain, called Mrs. Macquarie's Road—so named by the Governor, on account of her having originally planned it—measuring three miles and three hundred and seventy-seven yards, was finally completed on the 13th day of June, 1816.” Looking across the harbour from this point the visitor will obtain a good view of Fort Denison, a small island in the mid-channel of the harbour. On it is a small martello tower with a gun of heavy calibre mounted on it, and a battery of smaller guns. It obtained formerly the name Pinchgut Island, from the circumstance of a convict, guilty of some offence, having been placed on it in punishment, and forgotten for so long a time that he was either actually starved or reduced to the point of death by hunger. On the eastern side of the park, the shores of Wooloomooloo Bay, and the villas on the opposite side (Potts' Point), form a pretty view. The sea baths are on the shores of this bay—“Robinson's,” and the “Corporation Baths.” The former were established about thirty years ago: the gentlemen's bath is from three to thirty feet deep, and has 130 dressing-rooms; the ladies' bath, about a quarter of a mile distant, varies in depth from three to ten feet, and there are forty retiring-rooms attached to it. The Corporation Baths have been erected more recently. There are two divisions, to one of which bathers are admitted free of charge. The other, formed about six years ago, is of about the same depth as the gentlemen's bath at Robinson's: it has fifty dressing-boxes. The ladies' bath has been in existence for the last five years, and has twenty dressing-rooms: it is from three to ten feet deep. In the south-eastern portion of the Domain, most important alterations and improvements have been made; indeed, persons most familiar with the spot only a few years since, would now have difficulty in recognising it: the whole aspect of the place has been changed. The eastern boundary is now marked by a neatly-built dwarf parapet wall, with iron palisades; and at the Palmer-street entrance, a pair of handsome iron gates has been erected. At the entrance from Hyde Park, too, where St. Mary's Lodge stands, a pair of equally handsome gates is put up.

The fine band of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment perform selections of music two or three times a week, in the gardens, and attract large audiences. The programme is regularly published in the daily papers. Appropriately we notice here

#### THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS Society was established in the year 1861. Its principal depôts are at Parramatta and in the Botanic Gardens. At the

former are the larger animals, such as Alpacas, Deer, Kangaroos, etc.; in the Gardens, the collection of birds, which are kept in a very neat aviary, under the management of the bailiff. The most noteworthy are the stately Secretary birds, male and female, of Southern Africa, and two species of Curassow from Brazil. The breeding stock of Pheasants in the aviary at present consists of eight distinct and valuable species, viz., the Silver, the Golden, the Ring-necked, the Sommerring or Japanese, the Rolege, the Matchurim, and the Common Pheasants. Endeavours have been made to procure several other rare kinds not as yet in the Society's collection. The President of the Society is his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart, K.C.B.; Vice-President, Sir William McArthur; Council, Dr. G. Bennett, Mr. J. B. Bossley, Hon. J. Byrnes, M.L.A., Mr. Chas. Campbell, Dr. Cox, Mr. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Hemming, Mr. J. F. Josephson, M.L.A., Dr. Moffitt, Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., Mr. Windeyer, M.L.A., Rev. R. W. Young; Hon. Secretary, Dr. G. Bennett; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Thomas.

Returning back to the junction of Macquarie-street with King-street, we are at leisure to notice

#### HYDE PARK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

IMMEDIATELY before us is the statue to Prince Albert, and a view of the Park lengthwise, towards the south. This large quadrangle, now intersected by walks and avenues, and studded with ornamental trees, was originally granted by the Crown to the military officers then in the colony as a cricket-ground. These gentlemen, on the departure of their regiment for India, bestowed it upon the public for similar purposes of recreation; and it is to this fortunate circumstance most probably that we are indebted for the reserve of so large a space in the now centre of our city. The site of Hyde Park affords a fine view of the harbour and the north shore, with the bold headlands seaward; and, turning to the westward and northward, one may descry Newtown, Petersham, and Botany Bay. Immediately on the right, as we stand facing Prince Albert's statue, is St. James's Church, and next it, the Supreme Court-house; and round in Elizabeth-street (the western boundary of the Park), is the Registrar-General's office, after which nothing occurs to break the line of enclosure till we reach the southern boundary in Liverpool-street. To the east, however, along College-street, which encloses Hyde Park on our left, are numerous public edifices—St. Mary's Cathedral, the Museum, the Sydney Grammar School, and a primary public school. So lately as 1840, all beyond College-street was out of town. The head of Woolloomooloo Bay, between College-street and Darlinghurst Gaol, had then not more than three private dwellings in all its extent. We mention this to give the visitor some idea of the rapid growth of an English colony.

## PRINCE ALBERT STATUE.

THIS beautiful bronze statue is placed in Hyde Park, opposite Macquarie-street. The situation is no doubt the most suitable that could have been found. The figure is elevated on a granite pedestal, on which are inscribed the words:—"THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO ALBERT THE GOOD, PRINCE CONSORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1866." This fine work of art, of colossal dimensions, is the work of Mr. Theed: it was finished in the metal at Nuremberg. The *Art Journal*, in a notice of the progress of sculpture in England, refers to it as remarkable for perfection, and says that the colony may be congratulated on possessing a work in which the marvellous precision of detail has, perhaps, never been equalled in so large a statue. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on the 23rd of April, 1866—St. George's Day—in the presence of the largest congregation of people ever collected together on one occasion in New South Wales. All the public bodies formed themselves into procession, and, after marching through the principal streets, took up the positions allotted them round the open ground in front of the monument. The procession of children from the different schools numbered over ten thousand, and, as they defiled past the statue to take up their position in Hyde Park, they gave three hearty cheers. His Excellency Sir John Young delivered a long speech, at the termination of which he commanded that the statue should be unveiled, which ceremony was performed by a band of ladies. Immediately on the figure being exposed to view the Opera Company (then in Sydney) sang the "National Anthem," and they were followed by the United German Society singing the German "National Anthem." Three hearty cheers for the Queen concluded the proceedings.

## ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

THIS church, situated at the top or east end of King-street, opposite Hyde Park and adjoining the Supreme Court, was built by Governor L. Macquarie, in the year 1820. It is a plain brick structure erected on a stone basement, and constructed in the form of a parallelogram, having a square tower in the centre of the west end which rises to a height of eighty feet, and is surmounted by an octagonal timber steeple, seventy-five feet high, covered with zinc. The steeple is ascended by means of a wooden staircase; light being admitted through a number of small round windows placed at various elevations, from which an extensive view of the city and surrounding country may be obtained. The foundations are very deep, and below the surface of the ground are seven arched compartments each lighted by an opening from the underground court which surrounds the structure. One of these rooms was, for many years, the depository of the Diocesan Society, where the sale of their publica-



**A L B E R T**  
**T H E   G O O D**



tions was carried on. The walls of the church bear a number of inscriptions and monuments to the memory of persons who were well known and esteemed in Sydney. Prominent amongst these may be noticed one on the east wall to the memory of the Rev. Richard Hill, the first minister of the church, who expired suddenly in the performance of his duty within the walls of the building on the 30th of May, 1836. On the north wall is a monument to the memory of Lady Mary Fitzroy (the wife of Sir Charles Fitzroy, late Governor,) who died from the effects of a violent shock consequent on being thrown out of a carriage at Parramatta. The Governor himself was driving at the time the fatal occurrence took place. There is also a memorial to the memory of Mr. Kemp, of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, a most zealous friend of the church. The present incumbent is the Rev. Canon Allwood, who was appointed to the cure on the 1st of January, 1840. The Rev. W. C. Cave, M.A., is the assistant minister.

### THE SUPREME COURT

OCCUPIES the corner of King and Elizabeth Streets. It has a plain and unattractive appearance. Here are held the principal Law Courts of the colony, presided over by four judges. The chambers of the barristers, solicitors, and others, connected with the law department are in close proximity. The present Court-house was formally opened in the year 1827: previous to this the court of justice was held in the building now occupied as the Sydney Infirmary, where the "new" Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction commenced operations in the year 1824.

The first Law Officers of the Crown were Francis Forbes, Esq., Chief Justice; H. Bannester, Esq., Attorney-General; Joseph Stephen, Esq., Solicitor-General; William Carter, Esq., Master in Chancery; John Mackaness, Esq., Sheriff; G. G. Mills, Esq., Registrar. The first jury was empanelled in 1825.

### THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Is situate in Elizabeth-street, near King-street. The department consists of five branches, namely, the Births, Marriages, and Deaths; the Registration of Deeds (old system), Mortgages of Live Stock, Liens on Wool and Growing Crops, Bank and Public Company Deeds, Trade Marks, and Miscellaneous Registration; the Statistical Branch; the Lands Title Branch (Torrens' system); and latterly the Registration of Brands Branch. The births, marriages, and deaths recorded during 1866 were as follows:—Births, 16,950; marriages, 3462; deaths, 7061. The number of real estate registrations in the Deeds Branch during 1866 was 5109: of these there were of absolute conveyances and assignments of leaseholds, 2351, representing £609,799; of mortgages, 1207, showing £681,981; of discharges of mortgages, 600, repre-

senting £344,415; transfers of mortgages, 74, of £57,630 total value. The leases (exceeding three years) recorded were 221, of the annual rental of £16,283. The remaining deeds consist of settlements, deeds of partition, appointments of bastels, assignments, and miscellaneous deeds. The mortgages of stock and stations show 362, representing £1,285, 692; and 87 discharges, amounting to £639,413. The liens on the ensuing clip of wool registered in 1866 were 182, value expressed, £316,382; those on the growing crops were 146, valued at £12,652.

The Lands Title Act establishing this branch of the department is acknowledged to be one of the most important and valuable laws passed by the Legislature, and came into force on 1st January, 1863. It appears that up to the 31st December, 1866, there were 436,256 acres, representing a value of £1,701,920, under its operations. Those only who are cognisant of its working can realise the value of this Act to the country generally. Land, under its provisions, can be transferred from one to another, whatever the value may be, for thirty shillings, and a new certificate issued to the purchaser in twenty-four hours, and, if urgent, in twelve. Such a ready means of realising to a man of business is indeed a boon. Should he not wish to make an absolute sale of his property, he can mortgage it for any sum, no matter how large, for ten shillings, the whole operation taking just as many minutes. Such a contrast to the old system of doubtful title, vexatious delays, and in many instances enormous expense, has caused the new Act to be well appreciated all over the colony. The business increases steadily and surely.

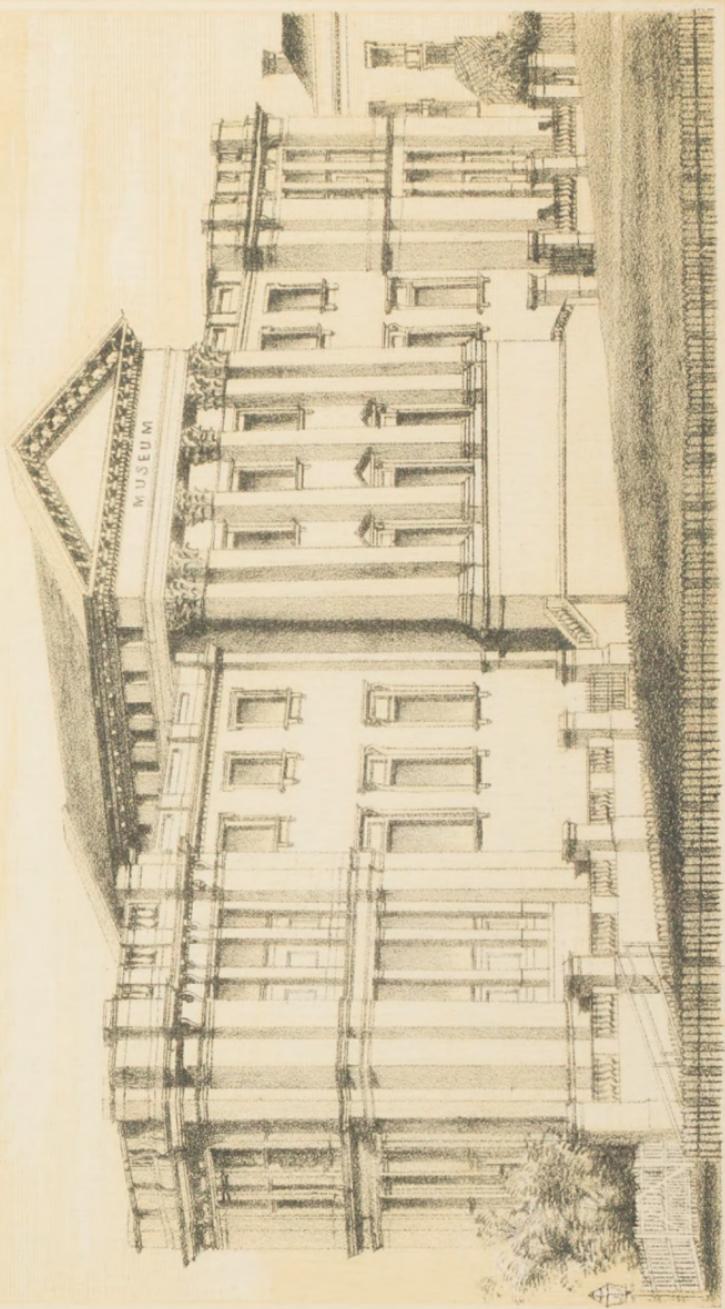
The registrations under the Act passed last session for regulating the brands of live stock throughout the colony, and which came into force on 1st January, 1867, have exceeded 22,000. There have been many difficulties in working this Act, on account of the number of applications for similar brands, the Act providing that no two persons shall be allowed to use similar brands. The first list of brands published under the Act appeared in the *Gazette* a few days since.

### NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

THE design, which is from the pencil of Mr. Wardell, of Victoria, is cruciform in plan, and comprises a nave and aisles, two transepts and aisles, and choir with aisles. The entire length of the Cathedral will be about 350 feet, and the width between the transepts 118 feet, and across the nave and aisles 74 feet, in the clear between the walls. There will be a central tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts, with a clear interior height from the floor of the church of 120 feet; and at the southern end of the church, next Woolloomooloo-street, there will be two towers and spires, about 260 feet in height. The building will occupy nearly the entire length of ground from St.



M U S E U M



Mary's Road to Woolloomooloo-street. The space within the choir allotted for the high altar and sanctuary will be about 45 feet in length, and will be surrounded by aisles and lateral chapels. The organ chamber will be on the east side of the choir, and opening from the choir aisles by pillars and arches. The nave, choir, and transepts will be about 90 feet in height from the floor of the church, and will be divided from the aisles respectively by pillars and arches about 35 feet in height. Over the aisles, and opening into the nave, choir, and transepts throughout, will be a triforium, and above the triforium a spacious clerestory. The design is of the early decorated or geometrical period of pointed architecture. The whole of the walls will be built of the best free-stone to be procured in Sydney. The building is progressing very favorably. Mr. John Young is the contractor for the foundations, and Mr. John Eves the resident clerk of works.

For the information of our readers, especially *strangers*, it may not be amiss to mention that the old St. Mary's Cathedral was consumed by fire on the night of Thursday, the 29th of June, 1865. The first stone was laid on the 29th of October, 1821, by Governor Macquarie. The work progressed slowly. It was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop (then Vicar Apostolic), on the 29th of June, 1836—just twenty-nine years before it was destroyed. The extreme length of the Cathedral was 165 feet 9 inches, and its extreme breadth 95 feet. It would contain a congregation of nearly 4000 people, and it was yet often found much too small for the attendance. The ceiling, supported by pillars of hardwood cased in polished cedar, was beautifully groined; the groined work being also of polished cedar. The height of this ceiling to the top of the walls was 47 feet; and 61 feet to the summit of the groins.

#### AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

THIS institution was established in 1836, and incorporated in July, 1853; and is endowed with an annual income of £1000. It is under the management of a Board of Trustees, of which twelve are elective, and ten official members, who are appointed by the Government. The extensive collection is indisputably good. With very few exceptions, all the mammals, birds, and reptiles of Australia known, are to be found in the collection. The skeleton of the Southern Sperm Whale (*Catodon Australis*), which is thirty-five feet long, is very ingeniously suspended in the centre hall. There are also skeletons of two smaller sperm whales (*Euphsetes Greyi*—*Euphsetes Macleayi*). Portions of a whale, on which Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, founded his genus *Meganeuron*, are likewise exhibited. The Osteological collection may, indeed, invite competition with many of the large European museums. The ground floor contains mammals

systematically arranged. There is placed at each end of the hall a cabinet containing skeletons, and the smaller *Marsupialia* in spirits. The splendid series of about 100 skulls of various races, and the three fine skeletons of Australians and South Sea Islanders, are particularly interesting. Independently of the extensive Ethnographical specimens, the ground floor contains a large mineralogical and entomological collection. The insects are principally Australian, and among them are to be found types of many new species. The spacious gallery is filled with birds, reptiles, and fishes: the collection of snakes, lizards, and frogs is exceedingly large; it contains nearly 300 genera, 500 species, and upwards of 2000 specimens. There are also to be seen skulls of gigantic *Diprotodons* and *Nototheriums*; the correctly restored lower jaw of the so-called Marsupial Lion (*Thylacoleo Carnifex*); the eggs of the large Madagascar bird (*Epiornis giganteus*); and a rich collection of Australian and European fresh water fishes.

Mr. Gerard Krefft, F.L.S., is the Curator and Secretary; Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator.

The new wing is fast advancing towards completion. When finished it is purposed to make a division of the collection, which will then be inspected to greater advantage. *The Museum is open to the public free of charge, daily, except Sundays, from noon to 4 p.m. during winter, and from noon till 5 during the summer months.*

The average annual attendance is 90,000.

### THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SITUATED in College-street, Hyde Park, adjoining the Museum. The centre portion of this building was erected and occupied as the Sydney College in the year 1830. The building was at a more recent date occupied as a University, and at present, as the name implies, it is used for the Sydney Grammar School. The original plan has recently been completed, viz: by the addition of a wing at each end, which greatly improves the appearance of the structure.

It will be well now to return to the spot whence we originally set out—to the centre from which all Anglo-Saxon civilisation in the southern hemisphere sprung, namely, Sydney Cove—and trace Pitt-street and George-street up to Liverpool-street. We shall then have surveyed Sydney as it existed up to the year 1840. Before doing this, however, we must notice

### THE TURKISH BATH, BLIGH STREET.

ONE of the features of Sydney is undoubtedly its Turkish Bath. This establishment will compare favorably with any of a similar character in the old country, and it is a credit to Sydney that it possessed a first-class and commodious bath before any Metropolis

in Europe, Constantinople excepted. The bath was introduced into Australia, in 1859, by Dr. Le Gay Brereton—one of its earliest and most successful advocates in England—who established an experimental bath in Spring-street, about eight years ago. This was soon found insufficient for the numbers who frequented it, and was supplanted by the present building in Bligh-street. The number of bathers still increasing, it was soon found necessary to erect a separate building for the accommodation of female bathers, who had formerly had two days in the week appropriated to them in the present “gentlemen’s bath.” The building contains all the appliances of an Oriental Bath, consisting of a spacious Frigidarium, or cooling-room, over which is a covered court, for the accommodation of those who wish to indulge in a quiet pipe or cigar after the luxury of the bath; a suite of hot rooms, the temperature of which ranges from 120 to 180 or 190 degrees; and a Lavatorium supplied with hot and cold water, shower baths, and marble couches for the shampooing process. The male attendants are principally men of colour, who spend twelve hours out of the twenty-four in the baths, and whose robust frames and active movements bear ample testimony to its invigorating effects. The “Ladies’ Bath” is similarly fitted up, and there are experienced female attendants. There are also other rooms devoted to the ordinary processes of “Hydropathic” treatment, which, however, form no essential part of the Turkish Bath. The gentlemen’s bath is open from eight o’clock in the morning to eight in the evening, and the ladies’ bath from eight in the morning to seven in the evening.

### PITT-STREET.

STANDING at the watermen’s stairs, one is now able to look in a straight line for a considerable length up this street; but it is only within a late period that this could be done. From the Circular Quay to Hunter-street, now called “New Pitt-street,” was left in its original condition up to 1854, discovering what was once the Tank Stream, but which even at that period had become a filthy sewer, from the circumstance of its affording the only drainage of the main body of the town. The Government, however, took measures about that period for reclaiming the land and disposing of it to private parties; and the result is, that the Tank Stream is now an underground sewer, and its site covered with some of the finest buildings in the city. Here are many merchants’ offices and stores, and those conspicuous evidences of civilisation—insurance companies—seem greatly to have fancied the locality. Here, too, is the branch house of that institution of world-wide reputation, the British and Foreign Bible Society. The building is known as

## THE BIBLE HALL.

THIS fine building was erected in 1860, as the dépôt for the New South Wales Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and is situated at the corner of Spring and New Pitt Street, and is immediately adjoining the Mutual Provident Society. This branch of the British and Foreign Society has been in existence for upwards of fifty years. It was established on the 7th March, 1817, at the suggestion of the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth, then President of the Parent Society, and under the sanction and with the concurrence and assistance of his Excellency Governor Macquarie, his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Moles, the judges, and many other persons of rank in the colony. This Society, since its origin, has forwarded to the Parent Society, in London, nearly £9000 as free contributions, and no fewer than 112,622 copies of the Scripture have been sold; and, in addition to this, the Auxiliary has printed portions of the Scripture for some of the Islands of the South Seas. Very recently an edition of the New Testament, in the "Nieu" tongue, consisting of 3500 copies, has been shipped to that Island.

There are several branches of this society throughout the colony, of which the following is a list:—Balmain, Bathurst, Braidwood, Camden, Campbelltown, Darlinghurst and Surry Hills, Glebe, Grafton, Kiama, Kempsey, Liverpool, Mudgee, Narellan, Newtown, Orange, Paddington, Penrith, Redfern, Richmond, Ryleston, Ryde, Shoalhaven, St. Leonards, Tumut, Ulladulla, Wagga Wagga, Windsor, Wollongong.

New South Wales Auxiliary.—Patron: His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief; Vice-Patron: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney; President: The Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.; Parent Society's Agent for the Colonies: Rev. Joseph Tucker, D.D.; Depositary: Mr. John Mailer.

## RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE business of this society is also conducted in the Bible Hall, but is distinct from the Bible Society in its operations. It aims at supplying the wants of the community with religious books, chiefly those issued by the Religious Tract and Book Society of London, of which it is a branch.

President: Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.; Secretaries: W. Crane, Esq., M. H. Stephen, Esq.; Depositary: John Mailer.

Passing the Sydney branch of the Oriental Bank, we come to the offices of the daily newspapers, the *Empire* and the *Herald*.

## THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

THE printing and publishing office both of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Sydney Mail* merits attention, not only as the

place from whence the principal journal of the Australian colonies is issued, but as having been specially erected for the printing and publication of a large daily newspaper. It is at the junction of Hunter, Pitt, and O'Connell streets. Ornamentation has been less studied by the architect than strength and fitness; but the building is a handsome one, of stone, with windows in the Italian style, and a heavy coping immediately below the topmost storey. The principal entrance is from Hunter-street, above which is a finely sculptured bust of Caxton. There is another entrance, chiefly for workmen, from O'Connell-street. There are four stories above the basement and one below it—five floors in all. The area of all these floors is 46,875 feet; being equal in size—if they were all on one level—to a building of 375 feet by 125 feet. It is in the lower regions—the storey below the basement—that the newspapers are printed. There are here two of Hoe and Co.'s rotary printing presses; one being a six-feeder and the other a four-feeder. To drive these splendid machines, and to do other work, which will be presently mentioned, there are two steam-engines, with a boiler to each. On this floor there are also several minor departments—a mechanist's workshop, a place where the paper is damped, &c. The basement storey contains the publishing offices, the counting house, a clerks' room, and a large apartment where the papers are folded and delivered, and where "back numbers" are stored, in compartments according to their dates. For folding, there are four handsome machines, driven by steam-power. The papers are carried through a trap-door from the presses below to the folding machine above. In the lower storey a blank sheet of paper is passed in, which is immediately afterwards delivered on the basement storey as a printed and folded newspaper. From 12,000 to 15,000 impressions per hour can be turned off in this way. The second storey of the building is chiefly devoted to the literary departments. There are rooms for the proprietors, for the editors, and for the reporters. On the same floor there is a small machine—standing in a room by itself, but driven by steam power from below—in which the stamped newspaper wrappers are printed. There are also two hand-presses for addresses, &c., and a curious machine (constructed upon the principle of "the maiden" of the "good old times") for cutting paper into strips for envelopes and other purposes. The next story has two other apartments for gentlemen of the literary staff, but is chiefly used for storage, and for such purposes as a yard—if the building had one—would be applied to. Large quantities of paper (raised by a crane from O'Connell-street) are kept here; and at one end of the building there are the various "offices" necessary for such an establishment. The "composing-room" is on the topmost storey, and is lit during the day and ventilated at night, not only by ordinary windows, but by skylights. It has accommodation for about fifty compositors. On the same floor is an overseer's room and

three small apartments for the "readers." A large enclosed shaft runs through the building from the composing-room at the top to the machine-room at the bottom, through which the "forms" are raised and lowered by steam power. By the same power, water is pumped up to a large tank at the top of the building, from which all the daily supplies are distributed, and which will, in case of emergency, supply a fire-pipe on any of the floors. There is a pipe and a long hose on each floor, with a tap by which it can be supplied on the instant. Gas is laid on in every room and compartment. The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD commenced, like many colonial undertakings, in a very humble way. At the time of such commencement, in 1831, it comprised but four pages of demy (a single sheet). At the present time it has never less than eight pages of double demy, and often ten or twelve: from four to eight times its original size, to say nothing of the great increase in the quantity of matter which is obtained by the use of smaller type. The average daily circulation of the *Herald* is about 8000. The SYDNEY MAIL—established only in 1860—has already an average circulation of from 11,000 to 12,000. It is published weekly, and comprises in each number twelve pages of closely-printed double-demy. Both newspapers belong to the proprietors of this establishment—Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons. The *Herald*, although giving a fair share of its space to general literature, is essentially a commercial newspaper. The *Mail*, besides reproducing all the principal news of the week, contains original tales and other papers. There are on an average about 110 persons constantly employed, in various departments, in connection with this establishment. It would be impossible to say how many more are indirectly more or less dependant upon it, as contributors, correspondents, agents, &c., and the families of all these people. The *Herald* Office has ever been the mainstay of the literary profession in this colony. There are few members of that profession here who have not been indebted to it for substantial help at some period of their career. And no firm in the world can be more generally or deservedly respected, as employers, than Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons. The present *Herald* Office was erected in 1856.

#### THE EMPIRE DAILY NEWSPAPER

Is printed and published by Samuel Bennett at his steam printing office, 104 Pitt-street, Sydney. This journal was established in December 1850, by the Hon. Henry Parkes, now Colonial Secretary, under whose management it became one of the leading journals in Australia. Owing to commercial disasters its publication was interrupted in 1858, but, in 1859, it was revived by Messrs. Hanson and Bennett, the latter being now the sole proprietor. In July 1867 the *Evening News*, a penny daily

journal, commenced its career in connection with the daily morning *Empire*.

Proceeding onwards, we notice at the corner, opposite to the *Herald* office, on our left hand, the Union Bank, an English company of old standing; and further on, on the same side, a row of stores called Vickery's buildings—a specimen of private enterprise well deserving attention and notice in a "Handbook to Sydney." On our right, in the midst of numerous commercial and legal offices, is Mort's Auction Room, with which few indeed of the monied residents of New South Wales have not at some time or other had relations. Then succeed on either side continuous lines of shops, consisting mostly, after crossing King-street, of retail establishments, some of them, however, doing businesses that might excite envy in the larger towns of England. Among them, but distinguished by no architectural features, is the Victoria Theatre; and still further on, between Market and Park streets, is the

#### SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—PITT STREET.

THIS institution was established in 1833, and was founded by Robert Band, Esq. The library contains 13,000 volumes. The reading-room is commodious, and contains, in addition to a valuable reference library, all the principal Australian, as also many leading English newspapers and periodicals of the day. There are 1570 members on the roll, of whom 1474 attended last year. The number of members is steadily increasing. There is a spacious hall, or lecture-room, capable of accommodating about 800 persons, also several class-rooms.

Patron: His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart.; President: N. D. Stenhouse, M.A.; Vice-Presidents: J. Sutherland, M.L.A., W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A., S. W. Mansfield, G. Walker, M.D.; Treasurer: Joseph Thompson; Committee of Management: W. M. Alderson, W. Speer, R. Stewart, M.L.A., T. Spence, T. B. Rolin, G. Phillips, Dr. Paterson, J. McRae, J. Moring, J. J. Moore, C. Chizlett, and W. H. Jones; Secretary and Librarian: John Rogers; Assistant: J. R. F. Billerwell.

#### GEORGE STREET.

WE have already said that the portion of George-street between the Watermen's Stairs (formerly the Queen's Wharf) and Bridge-street, was the first site of the town of Sydney. Of course in former days here were congregated the few merchants and what wholesale establishments existed. But since the time of the gold discovery, when New Pitt-street was laid out, and when the ground that had been occupied as barracks for the troops, reaching from Margaret-street to Barrack-street, and from George-street to Clarence-street, was cut up into allotments, business

people have taken possession of the new sites, and the original of George-street has come to have a very old-fashioned and decayed appearance, reminding one of some of the old sea-port towns of England. However, the buildings now being erected by Mr. Wm. Long, on the site of the Old Gaol, and another that is going up on the opposite corner of Essex-street (formerly Gallows Hill), together with the improvements that will in time result from the new alignment of the streets by the city authorities, will doubtless restore this portion of George-street to something like uniformity with the modern portion of Sydney.

Church Hill joins George-street nearly opposite Bridge-street. It is so named because up this hill the first colonists went to church—St. Phillip's. It was a singular structure, with a circular tower or belfry, standing on the now vacant spot between St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Dr. Lang's Presbyterian Kirk. It was dedicated to St. Phillip in honour of Governor Phillip, who erected it. Before the old church was removed, the present elegant gothic church of St. Phillip, on the summit of the hill, and occupying the space between York and Clarence Streets, was built. On this hill was also the first place of worship for Catholics, of whom there were many among the first settlers, natives of Ireland sent here for their share in the rebellion of '98. They had no public place of worship in those days, but they used to assemble for that purpose, on the spot where St. Patrick's Church now stands, in a cottage the residence of one William Davis; and it may interest the present generation of members of that communion to be told, that in that cottage the Blessed Sacrament was preserved for years, during the period that elapsed between the departure of the first priest from New South Wales and the arrival of a successor. We have mentioned Dr. Lang's Presbyterian Kirk: it, too, was one of the earliest places of worship. Petty's Hotel, beside St. Phillip's Church, and now next to St. Phillip's Parsonage, is almost an institution. In a more primitive shape than its present one, it has existed a lifetime. It was here the Prince de Condé died. Dr. Lang's Church and Petty's Hotel used to be just outside the Barrack Gate; so that it is easy to see that all that important part of Sydney comprising Wynyard-square, Carlton-terrace, Margaret-street, Wynyard-street, Barrack-street, and the west side of George-street from Barrack-street to Margaret-street, are quite of modern erection. Since 1853 there have been erected, in this portion of George-street alone, the splendid buildings occupied by the Bank of Australasia, the London Chartered Bank, the New South Wales Bank, and the Commercial Bank, and, a little further on, at the corner of King and George Streets, the English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, besides all these handsome shops now composing this portion of the city, and which contrast so strongly in appearance with those much older streets that lay between the Barracks and Darling Harbour

(formerly known as Cockle Bay), namely, Clarence-street, Kent-street, Sussex-street, and the streets which cross them, Erskine-street (Soldiers' Point, as it used to be called) and King-street west. The eastern side of this portion of George-street has also shared in the improvement brought about by the gold discovery. The Bank of New South Wales, before that period, was kept in a house now at the back of Cohen's Auction Room, and there was a grass plot in front of it upon which now stand those shops included under the name of Bank Buildings ; and many an old house has had a new front put to it in order to be somewhat in keeping with its neighbours, when the proprietor did not consider himself justified in pulling down altogether and building up a new one. Even the Government put a new face to the old Post-Office, opposite Barrack-street, intending at some future date to erect suitable offices for that department in Wynyard-square, on a portion of land reserved for the purpose ; but the tide of prosperity was too strong, even for them, and they have had to pull down the old Post-Office, new face and all, and commence on the old site the handsome structure illustrated in our lithograph.

Two or three doors up Barrack-street is the Savings' Bank, and, between Barrack-street and King-street, we come to the Telegraph Office, and quickly arrive at the crossing of King-street, where, to judge from the throng of passengers, is the very centre of business. At the north-eastern corner of the intersection of King and George Streets is the City Bank ; at the north-western, as we have already said, the English Chartered Bank. Proceeding onwards, a few houses further on, on our right hand, is the Joint Stock Bank, and, on the left, the Royal Hotel. This last building is a proof that one man, at least, even a quarter of a century ago, had a correct idea of the future greatness of Sydney. The building which Mr. John Terry Hughes put up in those days, for the accommodation of visitors to Sydney, included the present hotel and the large warehouse of Christopher Newton and Co. adjoining, and for many years he persisted in letting the whole to one tenant, using the spacious rooms for concerts, balls, &c. At the corner of the next street, Market-street, we come in view of the Markets, and, traversing their length, we meet with the entrance to the Central Police Office, between which and St. Andrew's Cathedral there remain yet sufficient of old brick walls and dilapidated buildings to give the visitor some faint idea of the general appearance of Sydney thirty years ago. At this spot is the oldest remembered burial ground : there was a previous one, somewhere near Wynyard-square, but no living person can point out the precise situation. Until of late years George-street was always considered as ending at the Cathedral : all beyond was, first Brickfield Hill, then the Haymarket, and beyond that the Parramatta Road. At present, however, the whole is known as George-

street till we pass the bridge at the Railway Station ; after which the cognomen of Parramatta " street " has been bestowed as far out as the University and the Glebe.

### PETTY'S HOTEL.—CHURCH HILL.

THIS hotel, established in 1834, the proprietor of which is Mr. J. W. Roach, is one of the best in the Australian colonies. The building is a credit to Sydney. The interior arrangements are most extensive and satisfactory.

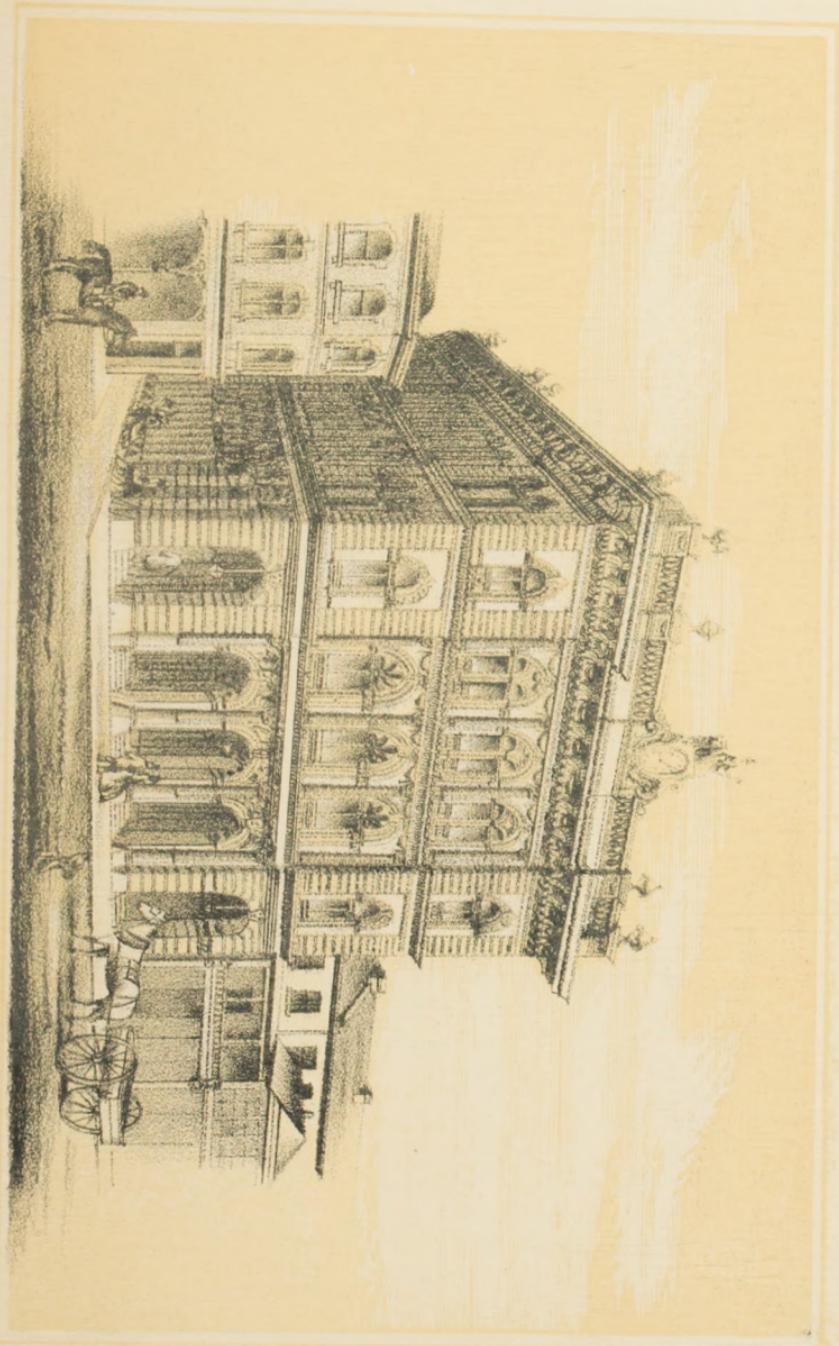
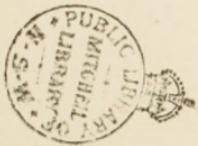
It is the resort of the most distinguished visitors to Sydney, including English and French noblemen when visiting New South Wales. It is also the *rendezvous* for all the wealthy squatters of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and the other colonies. To give an idea of its extensive accommodation it may be mentioned that it contains about forty bedrooms, several private apartments, bath rooms, billiard room, &c. The situation is central and has an almost suburban quietude. The tastefully laid out garden in front of the building gives it all the appearance of a gentleman's mansion.

### COHEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, WYNYARD SQUARE,

Is one of the best regulated and comfortable hotels in the city, and is largely patronised by visitors from the neighbouring colonies. It contains twenty bachelors' bedrooms, five suites of private and elegantly furnished apartments, public parlors, a billiard room, a large assembly room, bath rooms, &c., &c. All the rooms are exceedingly lofty. The bar is separated from the hotel, the good taste of which needs no comment.

### POST-OFFICE.

THE temporary office is in Wynyard-square. The new building in George-street is in course of erection, under the superintendence of Mr. Barnett, the Colonial Architect; it has its principal frontage to George-street, and another to the side avenue. It is intended ultimately to carry the building through to Pitt-street, but, at present, it will only extend to midway between George and Pitt Streets. The basement floor will be devoted to the Post-Office ; at its rear there will be a large yard and ample space for mail-carts, &c. On the ground floor there will be large sorting and other rooms for the reception and despatch of mails, and necessary offices connected with the working portion of the Post, Money Order, and Telegraph Offices ; on the other floor accommodation will be provided for the minor branches of these departments. The building will chiefly be of stone, and the architecture Florentine and Venetian. It will contain four floors. The building will be 170 feet deep, and have a frontage to George-street of 78 feet. The roof will be of



NEW POST OFFICE



iron, covered with slate. The floors are to be supported on wrought iron girdles.

### SAVINGS BANK.

THE first bank of this description in Sydney was of private institution. It was established in the year 1817 or 1818 by Mr. Robert Campbell, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of those days. The first movement for the erection of a Government Savings Bank originated with Mr. George Miller, and the present institution commenced under his management during the administration of Sir Richard Bourke, in the year 1832. The Governor was President, and a board of nine Trustees was appointed to conduct the affairs. A loan of £100 was made to enable the Trustees to commence operations, and Mr. James Chisholm granted the use of a room in George-street, gratuitously, for twelve months as an office. The bank has continued to advance steadily since it was first originated. It now has sixteen branches in various parts of the colony.

The bank has now a fine building in Barrack-street, between George and York Streets. It is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., both to pay and receive money; and, on Saturday evenings, to receive deposits only, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

### THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, GEORGE STREET,

Is nearly opposite the site upon which the new Post-office is being erected. It formerly occupied a side wing of the old Post-office, but when that building was demolished the Telegraph Office was removed to its present unpretending quarters. This office is open to the general public between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but press telegrams, and messages of an urgent nature, can be transmitted from Sydney to all the principal stations throughout the colonies up to 8 or 9 o'clock p.m. For this purpose a clerk is in attendance at the office throughout the night, and a messenger, who sleeps upon the premises, is despatched to deliver the telegrams immediately upon their receipt. Every facility is afforded for expediting the delivery of messages to their respective addresses; and several horses are kept for the use of the messengers, when messages are to be taken beyond the town boundary. When the new Post-office is completed, a portion of the building is to be set apart for the Telegraph Department. The first station which was brought into telegraphic communication with the metropolis was South Head, the line being opened to that point on the 26th of January, 1858. Shortly after this, the line was extended to Berrima, and to all the townships in the Southern Districts. On the 25th of October, 1859, the through line to Melbourne was completed and opened; and in the early part of 1861 a

line was completed to Maryborough, in order to connect the colony of Queensland with New South Wales. The New South Wales line to Tenterfield was opened on the 8th of November, 1861, and communication right through with Brisbane established on the same day. Upon the completion of the main lines, branch lines were speedily carried through to all the principal provincial towns in New South Wales, and we are now placed in immediate communication with every district of importance in our own colony, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. A direct line from Sydney to Adelaide was completed a few months ago, by which business with that city has been greatly facilitated. A project is now on foot for connecting Tasmania with Victoria, by means of a submarine cable across Bass's Straits, which, if carried out, will be the means of making the communication with that colony, not as it is now, a matter of days, but of a few minutes. In the Appendix are the Rules and Regulations of the Department, and a list of the stations which are now in telegraphic communication with the city of Sydney. These lists, having been revised and corrected by the Department, can be depended upon as correct.

### THE MARKET.

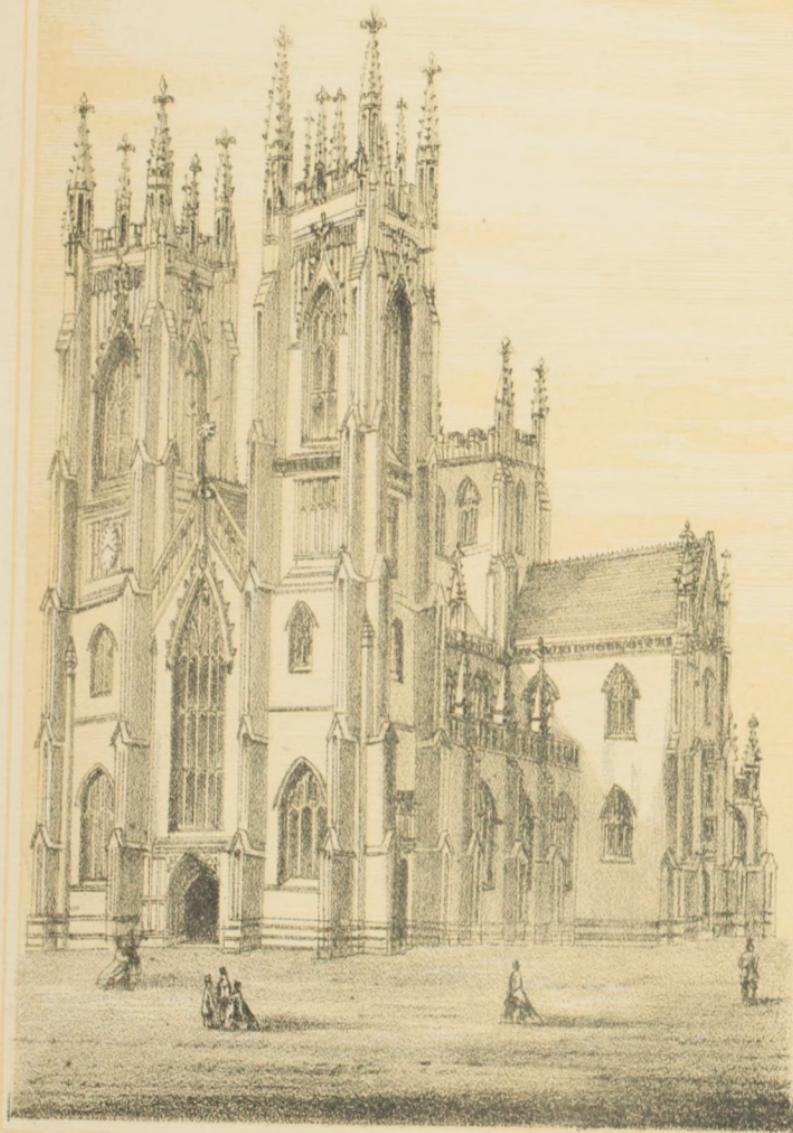
SYDNEY has had from its earliest years an excellent market, but it has of late been much improved, both in usefulness and appearance, by the City Council, to whom it belongs. It is situated between York-street and George-street, and extends from Market-street to the Police Court, and the shops and stalls yield a handsome rental. Fruit, poultry, butchers' meat, and dairy and garden produce are principally sold; but others of the stalls exhibit rabbits and game of every description, live poultry, singing birds, pigeons, and even ladies' lap-dogs in cages. That portion of the market open to George-street is let as shops, at a good rental.

### CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.

SITUATED on the block of ground at the corner of George and Druitt Streets. It is presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate, assisted by various gentlemen holding the Commission of the Peace. A Court is held daily.

### ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

THIS fine structure is designed in the third-pointed or perpendicular style of the reign of Richard II. It consists of a nave and choir, with aisles to each, and a centre eastern tower at the west end. The building is now rapidly approaching completion, and is, for a Cathedral—the principal Metropolitan Church—of very small dimensions; but, in appropriate decoration and in-



ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL



ternal arrangement, it will bear comparison with many churches, even in England, of better proportions and far greater size. The dimensions within the walls are as follows:—Length, rather under 160 feet; breadth, 62 feet; the transept being 110 feet by 14 feet.

The foundation-stone was laid in the year 1832, during the episcopacy of the late Bishop, whose name and then designation (before the creation of the Metropolitan Bishopric) are inscribed on the north pillar next the communion railing. On the corresponding southern pillar are the name and designation of our present Metropolitan. The six pillars in the nave bear the name and designation respectively of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops, who met in conference in this diocese in the year 1850, and in commemoration of that event, the order being as follows: William Grant Broughton, Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan; George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand; Francis Russell Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania; Augustus Short, Bishop of Adelaide; Charles Perry, Bishop of Melbourne; and William Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle.

The stained-glass windows (twenty-four in number) are, with three exceptions, the gifts of individuals, and are for the most part executed in the highest style of modern art. Four of the windows represent the miracles of Our Saviour; four others are illustrative of our Lord's Parables; and three represent His Transfiguration, Baptism, and Temptation. The subjects of the smaller east windows are the Last Supper and the Resurrection. Those in the north windows in the Choir are events in Our Saviour's life before His ministry; while the south windows, opposite these, are devoted to events after the Crucifixion. Thus a connected series of illustrations is given—in designs, moreover, which harmonise in character with each other. In addition to the above, there are three large windows, one each in the western and eastern transepts, and the third the great eastern window. The total expenditure on these windows reaches the large sum of £5,260.

The Font, presented by the children of the diocese, is placed under the window representing Our Lord's Baptism, and is of stone from New Zealand, the shafts being of Gabo (native of "Cape Howe") Island granite.

The organ, built by Messrs. Hill and Sons, of London, under the superintendence of Dr. Monk, organist of York Minster, is erected in the south transept. It was purchased by subscriptions collected by a committee of ladies, and is undoubtedly the finest instrument in the colony. The building is illuminated with gas, and ornamental standards are now expected from England. In the north aisle of the choir is an effigy of the late Bishop, in Caen stone, the gift of some friends in England. It is intended to erect, over the altar, a bas relief representing the Supper at Emmaus. The two eastern pillars of the choir have inscribed bands, similar to the six pillars in the nave, with

the names of the late and present Bishops, under whose episcopates the building has been erected.

The pulpit, of carved oak (estimated cost £200), will be at the westernmost of the large central pillars. The floor, throughout the church, will be laid with encaustic tiles and marble, shortly expected to arrive.

### THE HAYMARKET

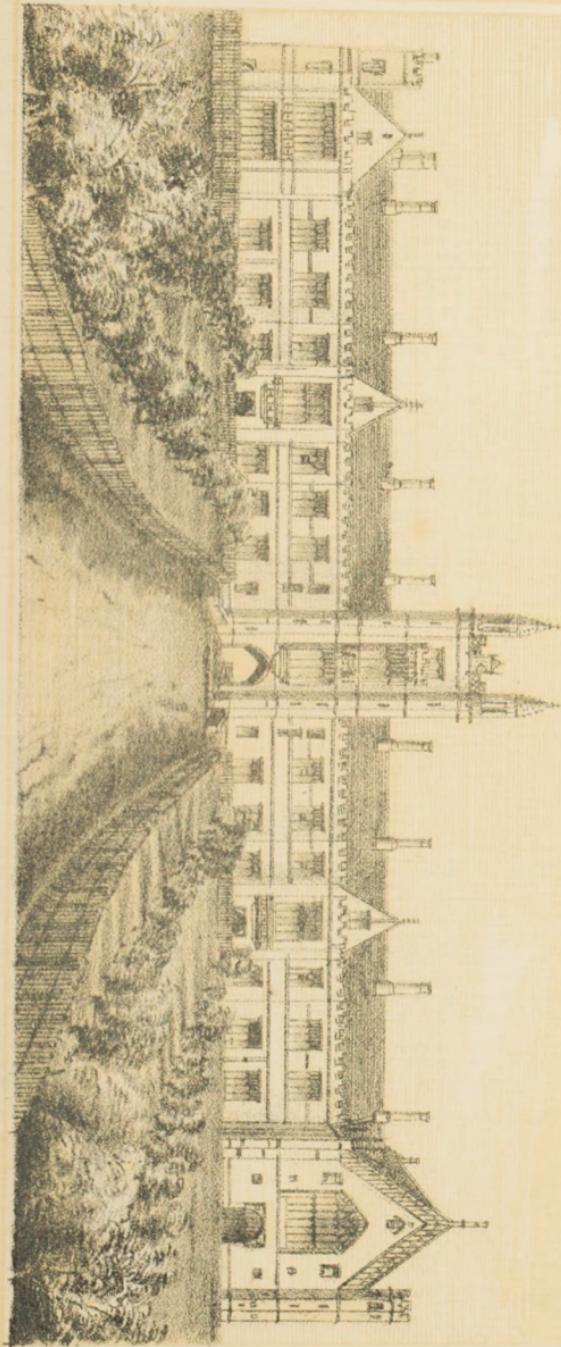
Is situate in George-street South, on a large block of ground, the greater portion of which was for a long time lying waste. It has recently been converted into an open air market. Here on a Saturday may be witnessed the most animated scene in the city, vendors of every kind of article, from the sedate drayman with his team and load of hay, to the clamorous costermonger and his trim little "turn out" loaded with vegetables. Noisy as the place is in the daytime, it is not until night that the din and bustle comes to a height. Then hundreds of lights flit to and fro, and the voices of the dealers seem redoubled in their strength as they shout the description and superiority of their wares. There is a tradition of early times, known only to our earliest residents, attached to this spot. An individual, whose courage surpassed that of his neighbours, ventured to retire from the settlement at Sydney Cove thus far into the country, where he selected about six acres with the view of putting them into cultivation. No sooner, however, had he accomplished this to a satisfactory extent, than he found his little settlement beset by the blacks, who swarmed upon him in great numbers, and indulged in such violent and warlike demonstrations as threatened the destruction of his little homestead. He was thoroughly alarmed, and retired from his "free selection" to find among his fellow-colonists, at Sydney Cove, the security he had too incautiously abandoned.

### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—PARRAMATTA STREET.

THIS University, which is connected with the University of London, was incorporated in 1851. It is endowed with a yearly income of £5000; and is empowered to confer degrees in Arts, Law, and Physic—similar to those enjoyed by the graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom.

The architecture is Elizabethian. The hall is 135 feet long, 45 wide, 73 high. The roof, which is elaborately carved, is made of colonial wood. There are two stained glass windows—the one at the eastern, the other at the western end—each containing 14 lights and portraits of founders of colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The northern bay window has portraits of England's sovereigns. The northern and southern entrance halls have heraldic windows. There are 11 side windows of 3 lights each, representing men remarkable in English History for

UNIVERSITY





learning in literature and science during the last eleven centuries.

There is an extensive Library and Museum, in which there are choice collections of antiquities and books.

Visitor: His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Chancellor: The Hon. Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.; Vice-Chancellor: The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.; Fellows: The Hon. George Allen, the Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., the Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., John Bayley Darvall, M.A., the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett, B.A., the Hon. Sir William Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William M. Manning, LL.D., the Hon. James Martin, F. L. S. Merewether, B.A., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A., the Hon. J. Hubert Plunkett, B.A., Vice-Chancellor, the Most Rev. Archbishop Polding, D.D., the Rev. William Purves, M.A., John Smith, M.D., the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., Chancellor, William Charles Wentworth, William Charles Windeyer, M.A.; Faculty of Arts and Law, Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners:—Classics and Logic: The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D. (Oxford); Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Cambridge); Chemistry and Experimental Physics: John Smith, M.D. (Aberdeen); Assistant Professor of Classics: Hugh Kennedy, B.A. (Oxford); Reader in Jurisprudence: His Honor Alfred M'Farland; Reader in the English Language and Literature: George B. Barton; Reader in French: Mons. P. A. Dutruc; Reader in German: The Rev. T. Schleicher; Reader in Political Economy: James Paterson, LL.D. (Sydney); Reader in Geology and Mineralogy: Alexander Morrison Thomson, D.Sc. (London); Reader in Oriental Languages: The Rev. Wazir Beg, M.D. (Edinburgh); Examiners:—Faculty of Arts: Professor Badham, D.D., Professor Pell, B.A., Professor Smith, M.D., H. Kennedy, B.A., G. B. Barton, John Foulis, M.D., His Honor Alfred M'Farland, James Paterson, LL.D., Rev. T. Schleicher, G. R. Smalley, B.A., A. M. Thomson, D.Sc.; Faculty of Law: Professor Pell, B.A., His Honor Alfred M'Farland, the Hon. Sir W. Manning, LL.D., the Hon. James Martin; Faculty of Medicine: Professor Smith, M.D. (Dean of the Faculty), H. G. Alleyne, M.D. (Cambridge), Edward Bedford, George Bennett, M.D., Sprott Boyd, M.D. (Edinburgh), J. C. Cox, M.D. (Edinburgh), John Foulis, M.D. (Edinburgh), John Macfarlane, M.D. (Glasgow), Charles Nathan, Alfred Roberts. Officers: Registrar: Hugh Kennedy, B.A. Esquire Bedell: John Kinlock, M.A. University Solicitor: George Wigram Allen. Auditor: Geoffrey Eagar. Curator of Museum: Edward Reeve. Accountant: William Clark.

There are fifty-two students.

Terms.—The Academic year contains three terms. Lent Term—commencing on the second Monday in February, and

terminating with the third week in May, with an interval (not exceeding eight days) at Easter. Trinity Term—commencing on the third Monday in June, and terminating with the last week in August. Michaelmas Term—commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the second week in December.

### COLLEGES CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

By the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, provision is made for the foundation of Colleges within the University, in connexion with the various religious denominations; in which Students of the University may enjoy the advantages of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of their respective Churches, and tuition supplementary to the Lectures of the Public Professors.

No Student can be admitted at any such College unless he immediately matriculates in the University, submits to its discipline, and attends the Statutable Lectures; nor can he continue a member of the College longer than his name remains upon the University Books.

### SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE.

INCORPORATED by the Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England.

Visitor: The Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D.D.; Warden: The Rev. William Scott, M.A. (Cambridge); Vice-Warden: The Rev. W. H. Roberts, B.A.; Bursar: Michael Metcalfe; Fellows: Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., Charles Campbell, Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., Hon. Charles Cowper, H. C. Dangar, B.A., A. Gordon, Arthur Todd Holroyd, M.B., Richard Johnson, Rev. George King, B.A., Michael Metcalfe, Hon. James Mitchell, Charles Nathan, T. W. Smart, Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, Rev. A. H. Stephen, M.A., Rev. Canon Walsh, M.A., R. C. Want, M.A.; Reader in Law: C. Campbell. Masters of Arts: Rev. John Pendrill, Ernest B. Docker; Bachelors of Arts: Ernest Sharp, W. P. Faithfull, W. Richardson, G. Faithfull; Undergraduates: W. A. Purves, H. M. Faithfull, James Coutts, John M. Purves, John Coutts, R. A. Hetherington, A. Greenway, W. Dickson.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

INCORPORATED by the Act 21 Victoria, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Rector (who must be a duly approved Priest) and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be duly approved Priests, and twelve Laymen. These eighteen Fellows with the Rector

form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

Visitor: The Most Rev. John Bede Polding, D.D.; Rector: The Very Rev. John Forrest, D.D. (Gregorian University, Rome); Fellows: Henry Austin, Edward Butler, the Rev. James Conway, William C. Curtis, M.A., the Rev. David J. D'Arcy, John Donovan, M.A., W. A. Duncan, E. G. Ellis, James C. Gilhooley, John V. Gorman, James Hart, the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, the Rev. M. M'Alroy, Thomas C. Makinson, B.A., Richard O'Connor, Hon. John H. Plunkett, B.A., the Very Rev. A. S. Sheehy, the Very Rev. J. F. Sheridan. Bachelors of Arts: H. Callachor, Patrick J. Healy, William Lynch, P. B. MacNamara, Joseph Meillon, D. P. Quirk, W. C. Browne, J. R. Gorman, M. E. Maher, J. H. Sullivan; Undergraduates: Daniel O'Connell, Michael J. Clune, J. T. Dillon, William Lehane, Michael O'Meara, Joseph A. Tole, James O'Sullivan.

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

**GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.**—The first turf of the lines of which the Redfern Station, situated at the south end of George-street, Sydney, is the terminus, was turned by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, in the presence of His Excellency, the then Governor, Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, &c., &c., on the 3rd July, 1850, the projected railways then being in the hands of a public company, of which the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq., was the manager, and in the year 1856 the lines by transfer became the property of the Government. The Trunk Line, traversing the suburbs of Newtown, Ashfield, and Burwood, extends to the Parramatta Junction, a distance of 13 miles. The Southern Line from thence passes through the towns of Liverpool and Campbelltown respectively, crossing the Nepean River at Menangle, over which stretches a magnificent iron girder bridge on stone piers, thence to the town of Picton, and extending to Mittagong, the locale of the infantile Fitzroy Iron Works, distant from Sydney about 77 miles. Contracts are, however, now in a very forward state to carry this line into the town of Goulburn, 128 miles from the metropolis. A further length of this line will probably be opened about the end of this year as far as Sutton Forest. From Goulburn it is proposed to make further extensions into the south-western interior. The Great Western Line also has for its starting point the Junction at Parramatta, and traverses the town of that name and Penrith, and is at present opened for traffic as far as the Weatherboard Inn, 62 miles from Sydney, on the main ascent to the Blue Mountains. A further length of this line will probably be opened for traffic as far as One Tree Hill, on the Blue Mountains, at the end of this year. On this line great engineering works have been carried out, by the erection of a monster iron tubular girder bridge, with stone piers, spanning the River Nepean at Penrith; another bridge of stone

arches over the Knapsack Gully, at Lapstone Hill; and the Zig-zag, for ascending the giddy heights leading to the Blue Mountains. Contracts are in hand for this line as far as the village of Rydal, Solitary Creek, within 18 miles of Bathurst, and about 95 miles from Sydney. The Windsor and Richmond Line intersects the Great Western Line by a junction at a village known as Blacktown, thence proceeding in a tolerably direct line through the town of Windsor to Richmond, on the margin of the River Hawkesbury, to the foot of the Kurrajong Hill, a distance of 16 miles from Blacktown, Richmond being distant from the metropolis about 37 miles. The Southern, Western, and Richmond Lines together therefore run at the present about 155 miles, the whole lengths except on the Trunk Line being single way.

**GREAT NORTHERN LINE.**—This line, originally proposed to connect the port of Newcastle with the northern interior, was also the offspring of a Public Company, and also became the property of the Government, by transfer, in the year 1854. Commencing at the steamers wharf, at the port of Newcastle, it traverses the town of East and West Maitland, proceeding thence to Singleton—a distance of 50 miles, at which point it has been stationary for a long period, in consequence partly of the inactivity of contractors for the works on the lines, as well as upon the superstructure of the bridge (now completed) over the River Hunter, at Singleton. The permanent way for a further extension to Musclebrook is now being laid, and will probably be opened early next year. A branch line runs from East Maitland to the town of Morpeth, on the River Hunter, a distance of about two miles. The Northern Line is connected at various points with branch lines to the coal mines, which contribute very largely alike to the revenue of the railway as to the prosperity of the city and port of Newcastle. How far the Great Northern Line will be carried into the interior is as yet undecided, but the line is surveyed as far as the town of Armidale, to which point the line will probably be extended as fast as the necessary funds are provided by the Parliament.

#### THE SYDNEY NECROPOLIS, RAILWAY STATION, REDFERN,

Is now in course of construction from designs by the Colonial Architect, Mr. James Barnet. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and, when completed, will be a handsome building.

The front, 102 feet in length, with an elevation of 22 feet, faces westward. At the entrance is a large octagonal porch, supported by four clusters of three columns each, surmounted by a handsome spire of 70 feet in height. The platform at the rear, or eastern aspect, is a portion of the main building, and has a row of columns and arches, close to which the train approaches.

## DARLINGHURST GAOL.

THIS prison is situated on the high ground overlooking the city from the east; its walls, twenty feet high from the base course, enclose an area of about five and a half acres. Passing through the gates, having on either hand the lodge for warders on duty and the gatekeepers' quarters, the first building is the principal gaoler's and matron's quarters. In the basement of this building is the Gaol Office, no other provision having been made for this very necessary adjunct to so large an establishment. To the left is another square building, the front portion of which is occupied by the chief and senior warders; the back is used as a Debtors' prison, being divided into six sleeping apartments with one common room. Immediately at the rear of the principal gaoler's quarters, passing a wall surmounted with an iron railing, is the first story or basement (unfinished) of the central tower, in which it is intended to provide bath-rooms in the lower floor and chapel and school-room above, to be connected with the wings by a bridge; these wings, four in number, radiate from the central tower and afford accommodation for 414 prisoners, male and female. Behind the tower is the cook-house, store, and school-room, all in one building, between which and the eastern wall is a long range of workshops for blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, tailors, and shoemakers, on the ground floor, and above for mat-makers and weavers of cocoa-fibre matting. This latter branch of industry has been lately introduced by the present principal gaoler, and so successfully carried on that the Sydney market is supplied with gaol-made mats and matting to the exclusion of the imported article.

At one end of the workshops is the bath-house, at the other, the dead-house; both these buildings will shortly be taken into the workshops, to afford more room for the tradesmen, and baths will be provided as before mentioned in the central tower. On the right of the cook-house is the hospital and dispensary.

The old walls were quadrangular, but lately the ground in a line with Burton-street has been taken in: upon this ground three wings are in course of erection, and when complete will afford accommodation for some two hundred more prisoners. One wing is nearly finished and partly occupied.

During last year upwards of four thousand prisoners passed through the Gaol, and the daily average number confined was five hundred and seventy-five.

On the southern side of the Gaol, and communicating therewith by an underground passage, is the Court House, where the Supreme Court sits in Criminal Session and where the Courts of Quarter Sessions are held.

## POLICE.

THIS department of the Government has its head office in Philip-street, at No. 127, and is presided over by Inspector-General

John McLerie. The Head Metropolitan Police Stations are No. 1, at George-street, Brickfield-hill; No. 2, George and Pitt-streets, near the Railway Terminus; No. 3, Darlinghurst; No. 4, Cumberland-street; and the Water Police Station, Phillip-street, near the Circular Quay.

#### METROPOLITAN COUNTRY DISTRICT.

The Metropolitan Police District is very large; it embraces the north-east portion of the County of Cumberland. It is bounded on the north by the Hawkesbury River, from the sea at Broken Bay to Cowan Creek; on the west by the boundaries of the Parishes of Broken Bay and Gordon to Lane Cove; by Lane Cove to the Parramatta River; by that river upward; and by the west boundaries of the Parishes of Concord and St. George to George's River and the shores of Botany Bay to Cape Solander; on the east by the sea to Broken Bay aforesaid, including all the islands, harbour of Port Jackson, and Parramatta River. A reference to our Appendix will give a more detailed account, *viz.*, shewing the number of Police Stations in the Colony, and how the Districts are divided; also, the total number of the force, including all ranks. The office of the Detective Police is at the Inspector-General's office, in Phillip-street.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA.

WITHOUT making invidious comparisons, this is *par excellence* the most attractive suburb of Sydney; not that it is the most extensive or populous, but because its natural beauties are unequalled, and will prove the most captivating to the visitor; and, also, because it contains the largest number of private residences with claims to elegance and architectural beauty. This Municipality was proclaimed by the Government on the 17th of April, 1860, and the first election of councillors took place on the 30th of the following month. George Thornton, Esq., of Thornton's Road, Darling Point, was the first Chairman, the present Chairman being Randolph Nott, Esq., of the Edgecliff Road. This Municipality includes within its area rather less than 3000 acres, about one-half of which belongs to the Cooper family, and is known as the Point Piper Estate. Woollahra commences at the boundary stone of the city of Sydney, on the bridge at Rusheutter's Bay, following the western boundary of the Woollahra Municipality, across the New South Head Road to the southern side of that road, by the southern boundary of the said road to the junction with the Old Point Piper Road, thence by the western boundary of the Point Piper Road southerly to the Old South Head Road, thence across that road to its south side, and by its southern boundary to the eastern boundary of the Municipality of Waverley, and by that boundary to the ocean and the waters of Port Jackson to the point of

commencement ; thus taking in the whole of the water frontage from the bridge at Rushcutter's Bay to the South Head. The Municipality is divided into three wards—Belle Vue Ward, Double Bay Ward, and Piper Ward. Belle Vue Ward includes the Upper and Lower Belle Vue Roads, Rose Bay, Vaucluse, and Watson's Bay. Double Bay Ward includes Darling Point and Double Bay. Piper Ward : Edgecliff Road, Ocean-street, Upper Paddington and the remaining portion of the Municipality. Since the year 1860 great changes have taken place in this district, and those who remember Woollahra seven years ago will doubtless be disposed to give the Municipal Council (as the guardians of the interests of the ratepayers) credit for the very extensive improvements that have been made in this charming suburb. The roads will bear comparison with any other outside the city of Sydney. It is, however, a matter of regret that the two main roads in this Municipality (the Old and New South Head Roads), together with the Darling Point Road, are under the control of a trust, separate and distinct from the Municipal Council, thus presenting the anomaly of a trust within a trust. The tolls collected on both the New and Old South Head Roads are therefore the property of the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust, and not of the Council ; and, judging from the deplorable condition of the Old South Head Road, from the Waverley Tea Gardens to the junction of the Old and New South Head Roads, near the Lighthouse, the funds thus collected, under the present management, are quite inadequate to perform the necessary repairs. The condition of the New South Head Road, from the bridge at Rushcutter's Bay to the Heads, is, however, somewhat better, and has for years been the favourite drive of the residents of the metropolis and its surroundings, as the stream of fashionable equipages on any fine day will testify. Along this drive, a large and varied number of objects of interest occur ; the principal that will arrest the attention of the visitor are as follows :—

RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.—This bay has been for years rapidly filling up with accumulations of sand, and we understand that it is in contemplation, in a very short time, to make a carriage-drive along the shore from the bridge to Darling Point, similar to that originally proposed by Sir Thomas Mitchell. Marine residences will then doubtless be built along the upper side of the new road, as soon as the same is formed, and this pretty locality will present a more varied and animated appearance than it does at the present time, and one more suited to its immediate vicinity to the city ; the only object of note in this locality at the present time being the unique mansion, lately erected by Anthony Hordern, Esq., at Darling Point. Seen from this bay the building presents a very imposing and picturesque appearance. The panoramic view from the tower of this elegant structure—a height of more than 70 feet from the

basement—is unequalled, and the prospect stupendous and grand. On the main road shops are rapidly springing up, and, before long, will doubtless present as lively an appearance as William-street, (Woolloomooloo), does at present.

DARLING POINT.—The whole of this point is studded with mansions vying with each other in architectural merit. “Mona,” the residence of the Honorable T. W. Smart, is a handsome and substantial building. The grounds are well laid out and kept in beautiful order. There is a gallery detached from the house containing a collection of oil paintings, considered in point of talent and value, the first collection in the colony. On the opposite side of the road stands the Church of St. Mark. The ground on which the church stands was given by Mr. T. S. Mort, and the church bells by Mr. Smart. The exterior of this structure is very pleasing, and the interior elegantly fitted up. Close to the church is the lodge entrance to the grounds of “Greenoaks,” the princely residence of Thomas Mort, Esq. This pile is a mixture of the Gothic and Elizabethian style of architecture, and has a most imposing appearance. Within it Mr. Mort has a very valuable collection of water-color paintings, hung in a suitable gallery. The entire collection justifies the large amount of praise that has been bestowed upon it by connoisseurs. The grounds are most elegantly laid out, the sloping lawns, the magnificent fir trees, and the general aspect of the grounds is in keeping with the mansion. The public are, at stated times, kindly permitted access to the galleries of both “Mona” and “Greenoaks.” At the junction of Lower Ocean-street and the New South Head Road stands the handsome family residence of Edward Knox, Esq., on what was very recently an irregular block of barren land, but which has been transformed, under the superintendence of Mr. Guilfoyle, into a lovely lawn and substantial terrace walks.

DOUBLE BAY.—This most delightful village contains numerous objects of special interest. The mansions of the Hon. S. D. Gordon and W. Walker, Esq., which skirt the bay, arrest the attention of the visitor; also the elegant waterside villas of Messrs. Trickett, Cooper, and Miller. Among the attractions of Double Bay may be mentioned the Public Reserve for the use of the inhabitants. This Reserve is the property of the Municipal Council. There is also a boat-jetty where yachts and small steamers can come alongside. Access to Darling Point can be gained from the bay by means of a flight of steps, christened “Break-neck.” Double Bay also contains the nursery of Messrs. Guilfoyle and Son, the well-known florists and landscape gardeners. Here the plants and flowers exhibit the richest luxuriance: the hand of skill and taste is visible throughout. It contains the most valuable collection of ferns and other plants in the colony.

BELLEVUE HILL.—This hill is crowned by the imposing residences of the Messieurs Fairfax, and on the slope of the same



stand those of Richard Holdsworth, Esq., and the Honorable Robert Towns. The grounds attached to these mansions plainly show what perseverance and capital can accomplish on barren wastes.

**POINT PIPER AND ROSE BAY.**—From this bay is seen the unfinished mansion of Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, or "Woollahra" proper, also the charming villas of the Honorable John Hay, Captain Dumaresq, and John Hoskings, Esq., overlooking the placid waters of the bay. Further on, we pass through the Vaucluse Estate, where stands the substantial dwelling-house of the Honorable W. C. Wentworth (now absent on a visit to England) of whom the Australians are so justly proud.

**WATSON'S BAY.**—This is a pleasant village and the residence of most of the pilots. It contains one or two well-conducted hotels. There is a good wharf here, where the largest steamers can discharge their cargo and land passengers. Further on there is a Water Police Station. On the hill above the bay is a Signal and Telegraph Station and the Macquarie Light-house. There are also two hotels. The proprietor of one is now regularly running a public vehicle, twice a day, from his house to Sydney, calling at the Bayswater Tavern, Double Bay. The traveller in search of health will do well to wend his way to South Head. This delightful locality may indeed be styled the "Montpelier" of New South Wales, from the remarkable purity and salubrity of the air, added to its elevation.

"Airs of delight that soothe the aching sense ;  
Waters of health, that through yon caverns glide ;  
Oh, kindly yet your healing powers dispense,  
And bring back feeble life's exhausted tide !"

It may well be a matter of surprise that many invalids from Sydney should take long and expensive journeys in search of health instead of pitching their tent in this delightful neighbourhood. From Belle-vue Road to South Head there are numerous building sites still to be obtained for mansions, villas, farm-houses, and cottages: the present light scrub on these charming downs is easily removed, and the soil, with slight cultivation and care, would soon be covered with nutritious herbage, where sheep and cattle might thrive and fatten. Throughout the whole of this district the purest water can be easily obtained, and in the summer it is a most delightful resort for picnic parties. On reaching that part of the road immediately above Captain Dumaresq's mansion, the spectator is well repaid for his visit. On turning towards Sydney, the view that bursts on his astonished gaze baffles all description, and however strong and elegant language may be applied towards communicating its brilliant effect, description is inadequate to convey anything like the reality of the scene. Along the stupendous cliffs on the sea-side, from the Light-house (where Woollahra joins the northern boundary of the Waverley Municipality) to Ben Buckler (the cele-

brated fishing place) may be obtained an unlimited range of ocean view. The ground is well watered, and is suitable for cultivation, and is of easy access from the main road. Here again are building sites, not to be surpassed in the world, and the most delightful "look-outs" that can be imagined. All the vessels to and from Melbourne can be seen to advantage, and those pedestrians who avail themselves of the ocean-view from this particular locality, on the occasion of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, will be well repaid for their ramble by the magnificent and unimpeded view they will obtain of the approaching fleet. There are numerous nooks and crannies here from which the spectator can look down on the abyss below and be forcibly reminded of those lines of the immortal bard in King Lear :

" Come on, sir; here is the place : stand still.  
 —How fearful  
 And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low ?  
 The murmuring surge cannot be heard so high :  
 I'll look no more ; lest my brain turn,  
 And the deficient sight topple down headlong."

Here the turf abounds with numberless wild flowers and shrubs and aromatic plants, which grow here wildly, natives of this peculiar spot. There is an acre of ground, fenced in, set apart for a Public Cemetery ; but, at present, there are only two or three humble graves with fresh wild flowers growing over the mounds.

Having thus noticed the principal objects of interest in the Belle Vue and Double Bay Wards, it remains to give some description of Piper Ward, the most populous of the three. Ocean-street is a fine, broad thoroughfare, about half a mile in length. The Municipal Council Chamber is situated at the junction of this street and the Point Piper Road, and is a substantial stone building. Nearly opposite is the entrance to the property of the Honorable Alexander Campbell. There are many mansions in this immediate neighbourhood well worthy of notice, amongst them may be mentioned "Tara," in Ocean-street, the property of J. V. Gorman, Esq. ; "Elystan," the residence of F. G. Mylrea, Esq., the substantial dwelling of Frederick Oatley, Esq., and the extensive grounds and mansion of Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, in Trelawney-street ; also, "Orielton," the residence of the Chief Justice ; "Quambi," the property of Consett Stephen, Esq. ; together with the recently erected villa of Edward Chapman, Esq., in Albert-street—so named at the time of the death of the Prince Consort. At the top of Ocean-street, at the junction of the Old South Head Road, are the substantial detached villas of Edward Raynes and Thomas Ireland, Esqs. ; and, two pretty semi-detached villas, the property of T. W. Bowden, Esq. Piper-street is at present the principal business thoroughfare, and, buildings are here springing up with

such rapidity, that before long there will be scarcely a vacant allotment from one end of the street to the other. There is, at the junction of Piper-street and Ocean-street, a substantial church belonging to the Congregationalists. At the junction of the Point Piper Road and Moncur-street stands a pretty church built of wood, belonging to the same denomination, attached to which is a large school-room built of stone. This room (when not required for school purposes) is frequently, by the kindness of the Church Officers, made available for charitable purposes and lectures.

**EDGECLIFF ROAD.**—Along this road, from its junction with the New South Head Road to Trelawney-street, there are numerous houses possessed of a very imposing appearance, more particularly when viewed from the valley of Double Bay; those which arrest attention being the elegant mansion of Sir William Manning, surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out, and the very handsome building recently erected by J. P. Roxburgh, Esq., with its broad circular-terrace walk, protected by an ornamental stone balustrade. On the ground adjoining this mansion stands the small wooden church belonging to the Roman Catholic body. This is used during the week as a schoolroom, and on the Sunday as a place of worship. The view from the site of this church is unsurpassed; and being one of the few blocks of freehold land in the neighbourhood, the present temporary building will doubtless soon give place to a more substantial and suitable building. At Waverley, there is a substantially-built Wesleyan Chapel, also a school in connection with the Presbyterian body; the ground on which both are built was presented by Mr. Randolph Nott.

There are three first-class seminaries for young ladies in this Municipality. One at "Carthona," adjoining the residence of Daniel Bulman, Esq., of the firm of Christopher Newton Brothers, conducted by the Misses Cooksey; another in Upper Piper-street, conducted by Miss Griffin; and a third, by the Misses Hardie, on the Edgecliff Road. There are two stands of omnibusses—one at the junction of the New South Head Road and Ocean-street, Double Bay; the other at the Municipal Council Chamber. The Double Bay omnibusses start from the corner of King and George streets, Sydney, at six minutes past the hour and the half hour, and are to be distinguished by a red flag, with Double Bay in white letters upon the same. The other line of omnibusses have Woollahra written upon them, and start every few minutes from Wynyard Square, up George-street to Bathurst-street, along the Old South Head Road to Piper-street, down Piper-street to Ocean-street, and down Ocean-street to the Council Chamber. There are two daily deliveries of letters in this district.

## MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON

Is on the high ground to the eastward. Proclaimed a Municipality in April 1860. The estimated value of its rateable property is £20,000, and the number of registered electors 790. Chairman—Charles Aylett, Esq.; Treasurer—Thomas Peate, Esq.; Council Clerk—Mr. J. Davis. The Military (Victoria) barracks are situated in this suburb, and are at present occupied by the (50th) Queen's Own regiment. On the high ground above the barracks is a capacious reservoir, built for the purpose of supplying the high lying parts of Sydney with water. Communication from the city is effected by omnibusses, which ply regularly throughout the day.

## MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.

THE Proclamation by which the Municipality of Redfern was established was published in the *Government Gazette*, of 13th August, 1859; and, by a subsequent Proclamation, dated 29th August, it was divided into three wards, viz., Redfern Ward, Surry Hills Ward, and Waterloo Ward. The Municipality embraced the whole of Redfern, part of Chippendale, and Surry Hills, and a portion of the Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates.

The first Returning-Officer appointed by the Governor was Edward John Hawksley, Esq., of Waterloo, and the first election took place on Monday, the 5th September, 1859. Thomas Hayes, Esq., of the Waterloo Mills, was elected the first chairman. The population of the Municipality being considerably over two thousand, the number of councillors was nine.

The ratepayers of Waterloo Ward very soon became dissatisfied with the manner in which the business of the Council was conducted; it being pretty evident that their three councillors would have little chance of obtaining any improvements in the streets of their ward, against the combined influence of the six councillors of Redfern and Surry Hills Wards, they, therefore, petitioned for a separation, and that their ward might be erected into a separate Municipality. This petition was published in the *Gazette* of 27th October, 1859; and, on the 17th May, 1860, the separation was proclaimed and Waterloo became a separate and distinct Corporation. The three councillors for this ward of course vacated their seats on this separation, and Redfern was left with only six councillors, which number has been since retained, two retiring every year by rotation. In order to commence immediate operations, the Council at once borrowed the sum of £1500; improvements were immediately commenced, and, by the 31st December, 1859, upwards of £380 had been expended for this purpose, and about £213 in salaries and other expenses—including the making of an assessment of all the rateable property in the Municipality—incidental to bringing the Council into working order. A marked improvement soon took place in the

locality, which, from being one of the most unhealthy and desolate looking suburbs, speedily became quite attractive in appearance and greatly improved in point of healthiness. The streets are now all well kerbed and guttered, and the roads may favourably compare with those of any other suburban Municipality, or, indeed, with the city itself. The receipts from all sources for the year ending June 30th, 1867, amounted to £2067 9s. 5d., and the expenditure for all purposes to £2359 17s. 3d. The Council Chambers are situated in George-street, and the present chairman is George Renwick, Esq., J.P.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY.

WAVERLEY stands second, in point of seniority, among the Suburban Municipalities. But it is scarcely to be regarded as a suburb in the common acceptation of the term, for there is no part of it within two miles of the city boundary. The name of the place was derived from an estate in that locality, the proprietor of which was doubtless a warm admirer of the Northern Wizard—the immortal Scott—and the place is worthy of the name. It includes several miles of coast, in which there are two or three fine bays. Bondi, (the largest of these) a place of great resort at holiday times, has a fine sandy beach over a mile long with picturesque headland on either side. The other bays are smaller, but not less beautiful. The district is hilly and rather bare of trees, but the prospects from the high grounds are magnificent, and the valleys at the head of the bays are very rich. Some of the enclosed grounds in these valleys are decidedly beautiful. Those of Mr. Fletcher, at the head of Little Nelson (or Dickson's) Bay, are among the best of the kind near Sydney. Waverley was proclaimed a Municipality on the 13th of June, 1859, and the first election of councillors took place on the 4th of July, in the same year, Charles St. Julian, Esq., having been appointed Returning-Officer for the purposes of such election. John Birrell, Esq., was the first chairman. The Municipality was soon afterwards divided into three wards—Bondi, Waverley, and Nelson. The Council consists of nine members. Very great improvements have been effected under its auspices. Several miles of new and very good roads have been formed. Waverley was the first Municipality in the colony which erected a District Hall, or Council Chambers, for itself. This was done in 1861, during the chairmanship of Mr. St. Julian. It is a handsome little building in the Tudor style, designed by Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Sydney. There are three churches at Waverley—Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan, all good stone buildings. It is tolerably well supplied with stores and shops, and, of course, with public-houses. There are four of these. That of Mr. Logue—the Waverley Hotel—is the best, possessing extensive accommodation for boarders as well as

occasional visitors. Of the others, two are at Charing Cross—a place where six roads meet—and, the third, at the juncture of the Coogee and South Head Roads. 'Busses run to Waverley at all hours of the day. Any one having an hour or two to spare cannot do better than take a run out in this direction. They can go there and back—a distance (if they go as far as the 'bus will take them) of about eight miles—take a look at the ocean and moderately refresh the inner man at one of the houses of entertainment just mentioned for about eighteen-pence. The "manufacturing interests" are chiefly represented in this neighbourhood by a boot and shoe factory belonging to Mr. James Vickery. The area of the Municipality is about half a dozen square miles, its population about a thousand, and its average income about £1200 per annum. C. K. Moore, Esq., is the present chairman.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.

Randwick has the honor of being the first Municipality proclaimed under the Act of 1859. It received its name from the present Chairman, in respect for his native village, Randwick, in Gloucestershire. It comprises about 12 square miles; bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the west by the City of Sydney, on the north by Paddington and Waverley, and on the south by the waters of the far famed Botany Bay.

The Municipality contains about one thousand inhabitants. There are many beautiful villa residences, also several public buildings, such as the Episcopal residence of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, St. Jude's Episcopalian Church, with lofty tower and peal of eight bells, the Council Chambers, Asylum for Destitute Children, and the monument to the memory of that distinguished navigator, La Perouse. It contains, also, the Metropolitan Racecourse, Moore Park, and several beautiful bays on the coast, which are much frequented by pleasure parties and others.

Randwick is beautifully situated. The scenery from the coast range is very charming. The tower of St. Jude's Church can be seen for a long distance at sea, and is the first object to welcome the stranger on nearing the coast from the south.

From that point, can also be seen to advantage, the Blue Mountains, Botany Bay, the City, and a large area of the surrounding country. There are two public-houses, the "Coach and Horses Inn," and "Half-way Inn." The Council consists of a Chairman and five Councillors. S. H. Pearce, Esq., J.P., was the first and is now the present Chairman.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.

THIS Municipality, formerly a portion of that of Redfern, was proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, of the 17th May, 1860; Thomas Hayes, Esq., of the Waterloo Mills, being appointed

Returning-Officer. The population being over one thousand, the Municipality was entitled to nine councillors. The first election took place on the 20th June, 1860, and Mr. Edward John Hawksley was elected the first chairman. The Municipality comprised a portion of the Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates, from the southern boundary of the Municipality of Redfern to a creek flowing from the Waterloo Mills Dam southerly, and from the prolongation of Dowling-street on the east to the western boundary of the Waterloo Estate on the west.

An assessment of the property having been made by the Redfern Council, the new Council of Waterloo agreed, in order to bring the Municipality into operation, to pay half a year's rates in advance; and, one of them, Mr. Edward Byrnes, gave a house free of all expense for the purposes of a Council Chamber, which was thus occupied for about three months. During the first half-year, viz., from 1st July to 31st December, 1860, the amount raised by rates was £192 11s. 8d., and the expenditure including salaries, repairs to streets and roads, £175 1s. 8d. The inhabitants of the remaining portion of the Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates being anxious to be incorporated in the Municipality, petitioned his Excellency the Governor to that effect. The petition was published in the *Gazette*, on the 10th May, 1861, and the annexation was proclaimed on the 22nd November of the same year, thus embracing the whole of the Mount Lachlan and Waterloo Estates; the former being the property of Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, and the latter of the Trustees under the will of the late Daniel Cooper, Esq.

By a Proclamation, published in the *Gazette*, of 7th October, 1863, the Municipality was divided into three wards, viz., the Northern, the Eastern, and the Western. The ratepayers in the Western Ward, which embraces nearly half the area of the Municipality, have for some time been dissatisfied with the administration of its affairs, and have petitioned the Governor for a separation. The petition, which was published in the *Gazette*, of 16th July, of the present year, states that the district sought to be separated "comprises a population of about seventeen hundred," and it is signed by one hundred and fifty-six "resident householders" in the ward, and prays that this portion may "be proclaimed a separate and distinct Municipality by the name of the 'Municipality of Alexandria,' in conformity with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858." No opposition has at present been offered to this petition, and, should there be none, it is probable the prayer of the petitioners may be complied with at the expiration of three months from the date of the first publication of the petition. The revenue of the Municipality from all sources during the year ending 30th June, 1867, was £942 3s. 5d., and the expenditure during the same period £796 17s. 8d. The Council Chambers are situated in the Western Ward, on the Botany Road, and the present chairman is William Bryant, Esq., J.P., who has before filled the same office.

## MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.

THIS is one of the largest, although not the most populous, of the Suburban Municipalities. At the same time it is one of the most beautiful. Its inner boundary lies just beyond Newtown, but it extends to the banks of Cook's River on the one hand, and to Petersham on the other. Its area is about seven or eight square miles. Its present population is under 1000, but is rapidly increasing. It was proclaimed a Municipality on the 1st of November, 1861. The first election of councillors was on the 9th of December, in the same year, James Morey, Jun., Esq., being the Returning-Officer. Gerald Halligan, Esq., was the first chairman. The Council has six members. S. Payten, Esq., is the present chairman. Marrickville is decidedly a rural suburb. Thanks to the energy of its Council it is traversed by several very fair roads. Such parts of it as are not enclosed and under cultivation are well timbered. The scenery is very pretty everywhere, and, on the banks of the river, is decidedly beautiful. There is an extensive park-like flat near the Undercliff Bridge, which is greatly resorted to by pic-nic parties—large and small. The only place of worship in Marrickville is a small chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists, but there are churches or chapels of all the other denominations in its immediate vicinity. There is a large and well managed public school, of which Mr. Arthur Woods is the master, in the centre of the Municipality. There are but few small shops, the people of Marrickville being chiefly supplied by the tradesmen of Sydney and Newtown, and, strange to say, there is but one public-house in the whole Municipality. This is on its borders—at Stanmore, near Petersham. There are many handsome residences in this suburb. That of Thomas Holt, Esq., formerly Colonial Treasurer, is the principal. It is a large quadrangular building erected on a hill, near Cook's River, and commanding fine views of the surrounding country. The grounds include over 100 acres, on which there are countless numbers of rabbits. Hence the name of this property—the Warren. To prevent their escape it is closed in—where not bounded by the river—with a substantial stone wall. The principal manufacture is of bricks, which are produced in great quantities in some parts of Marrickville, and are mostly of very fine quality. The name of the Municipality was derived from that of one of the estates which it has included. Its average revenue is about £800 or £900 per annum.

## THE GLEBE -

ADJOINS the city, and is situated on a tongue of land lying in a southerly direction between Black Wattle Cove and Orphan School Creek. Its population is estimated at 3700. The Glebe was proclaimed a municipality on the 1st of August, 1859. Its estimated value of rateable property is about £28,537, the

average revenue of which is £3350. It is a favourite suburb, and has many handsome villas and places of residence within its boundaries. It is reached either by the main road (from Parramatta-street), or by a bridge crossing the Black Wattle swamp, which, with the Pyrmont Bridge, affords communication from the centre of the city. Omnibusses run between the Glebe and Queen's Wharf, passing up George-street every five minutes during the day. The electorate, in conjunction with Balmain, returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Chairman of Council—G. Wigram Allen, Esq.; Councillors—G. A. Mansfield, W. Munro, G. Brown, T. S. Harwood, E. T. Blacket, W. T. Pinhey, J.P., M. Chapman, J.P., J. Simpson; Treasurer—W. T. Pinhey, J.P.; Council Clerk—H. Colley; Auditors—J. R. Young and A. H. C. Macafee, Esqs.; Offices—Glebe Road, Sydney; hours, from 10 till 2 every day, except Saturday and Sunday. There is a neat gothic Church of England School-house, used regularly for divine service; also two Wesleyan Chapels, one of which is situated at Toxteth Park, the seat of the Hon. George Allen, Esq., and built at the sole expense of that gentleman. There is an extensive Roman Catholic College called "Lyndhurst," presided over by the Rev. Dr. Quirk, one of the most flourishing scholastic institutions in the colony. There is also a Grammar School (the principal of which is the Rev. John Pendrill, A.M.), for many years a favourite for gentlemen's sons. This suburb has peculiar advantages: its streets are curbed and guttered, and the main road ballasted and macadamised. The water from the city is laid on, and gas is to be found throughout its entire length. No corporate body could have worked more unostentatiously, more harmoniously, or with a greater amount of success, than this.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.

BALMAIN is on the west side of Darling Harbour. The name had reference originally to but a comparatively small area, but at the present time an extent as great as any of the suburban municipalities is included under the denomination. Balmain is proverbial for its healthiness and agreeable scenery. Communication is had with the city by means of steam ferries, watermen's boats, and an omnibus—the two former start from the foot of Erskine-street and the Grafton wharf, and the latter from Wynyard Square. The municipality forms part of the electoral district of the Glebe, and in conjunction with that municipality returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. It was proclaimed in February 1860; the first election of councillors took place in the same month; its population is estimated at 4000; and the value of rateable property at £31,453. Chairman—Walter Church, Esq. Council Clerk and Surveyor—J. McDonald. The principal religious denominations have their places of worship; and there

are two large schools, also a masonic lodge and an oddfellows lodge.

### PARRAMATTA RIVER.

WHILE we await the departure of the steamer by which we intend visiting the second city of New South Wales, we may take a cursory glance of the most striking features around us.

The wharf itself has some claim to our attention : here was established, in 1837, the first "Patent Slip." This undertaking, for many years, had the monopoly of the repairs and refitting of our colonial vessels. Since then, to keep pace with the increase of our marine, the Slip has been enlarged, and steam power applied ; and it is no rare occurrence to see vessels of 400 and 500 tons on it.

On the northern side of the Patent Slip wharf the corporation has a reserve on which the "metal" (as the hard stone used in the forming of the streets of Sydney is called) is landed, broken up, weighed, and dispatched to different parts of the city ; and here also the corporation has a "water main" for the supply of the shipping, the water being shipped by means of floating tanks. All the wharves on the southern side of the Patent Slip are occupied by colonial trading vessels, from the powerful Hunter River steamer down to the small ten ton ketch ; hundreds of these small shallow craft are employed in bringing from the bar harbours, and rivers on the coast, the farm produce, and in carrying back supplies and passengers, thus saving a tedious or sometimes impracticable journey overland. The Pyrmont Bridge, full in view on our left, has linked the "*faubourg*" after which it is named, to the city. It was built by an enterprising company before there was traffic enough to support it, and it conferred more benefit on the owners of land than on the shareholders ; but, latterly, the residents of the various suburbs to the west of Pyrmont have adopted this direct road over the water in preference to the roundabout and crowded Parramatta road. A second bridge in Johnson's Bay joins Pyrmont to Balmain, and forms the second link of a chain which will ere long connect the Northern Districts with Sydney, crossing Iron Cove and the Parramatta River at a point which we shall notice, as we pass it presently.

At Pyrmont, close to the bridge, are two factories—one to convert a certain mineral produce, lately discovered in the southern districts, into a dry red paint, which is already advantageously used for iron ships, and wooden, brick, and even stone buildings ; the other, a steam bone crushing mill, adjoining, producing a most valuable manure, eagerly bought by horticulturists.

The din of hundreds of hammers, and the panting noise of powerful engines, calls our attention to the mighty arsenal of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, the first of our colonial steam packet companies. In order to keep in efficient order their

large fleet, the directors have established here an immense workshop and a slip, and they keep up a staff of engineers and workmen second to none in these colonies. Under the able management of Mr. Jaffray, this establishment not only repairs but builds steamers of any burthen and power. During the late New Zealand war they built, for the New Zealand government, the *Pioneer*, a double screw turret ship, which proved so effective in navigating the rivers, and in conveying troops up into the enemy's country.

A little beyond this establishment is the Panama and New Zealand Steam Company's dépôt; and round in Johnson's Bay Mr. A. Brown has erected a foundry, which converts into marketable metal all the old scrap, hoop, and other waste iron that had hitherto been considered valueless. In the centre of Johnson's Bay is Glebe Island, which separates the Glebe from Balmain. On this island the Government Abattoirs are erected, thus preventing the nuisance and danger of driving cattle into the city, and avoiding the unpleasant sights and smells of slaughtering operations.

Booth's Steam Saw Mills, and Pell's Tile and Brick Factory, will next attract our attention on the Balmain side of the bay, and naturally bring us to this large suburb, a handsome city of itself. Here we cannot fail to observe the great boon municipal government has conferred on these fast increasing localities. The perfect state of repair in the streets, the neatness of the houses, the monumental appearance of the churches, schools of arts, public schools, &c., give, besides, undeniable evidence of a thriving, industrious, and enlightened population.

We are now under way, with Balmain on our left, and we have a full view of the Sydney side of Darling Harbour. Prominent are the Gas Works. Next to the gas works is the Floating Dock, the spirited enterprise of Messrs. Hely and Harper, two shipwrights. This dock, which can in the short space of two or three hours lift out of the water vessels of heavy burthen, has been entirely planned and constructed by those two intelligent men, who, we are happy to say, are now reaping the reward justly due to their skill and judgment; their dock is always employed. Nearer Miller's Point, Cuthbert's Shipbuilding Yard deserves a special notice, as it gives another instance of the success which in this colony attends men who apply themselves steadily, honestly, and soberly to their work. John Cuthbert arrived in the colony, like Hely and Harper, whom we have just mentioned—a shipwright—and worked for daily wages. He left the colony a few weeks ago to visit his native land, and on his departure was entertained by many leading members of our community, who wished to show him how highly he was respected. Mr. Cuthbert has had for some years the lease of all the docks and slips in the harbour, with the exception of Hely's, and he has launched many large sailing and steam vessels.

As we steam close to Balmain, Goat Island on our right, with

its guard house and powder magazine, will draw our attention. Here, formerly, *all* ammunition was kept—now, only that belonging to the Government. We shall in a few minutes meet the new magazine, in which is stored the powder belonging to the merchants.

Waterview Bay is easily known—the P. and O. packets at anchor in the centre of it, point it out as the dépôt of that mighty company. We can see from the deck of the steamer the large buildings at the bottom of the bay ; these are the extensive workshops attached to Mort's Dry Dock. This is undeniably the largest undertaking ever carried out in the southern hemisphere—commenced and thoroughly carried out, not by a company, but by the will and means of one single individual, Thomas Sutcliffe Mort—whose name must be prominent in the annals of the colony, not for this, which would however, in itself, be sufficient to engrave it in our history, but because he devotes his large fortune and wise head to the developement of our colonial resources in many other ways, all having for their sole object the welfare of the country and the employment of labour.

All enterprises, however, do not meet with equal success. We have a sad proof of this in a large pile of buildings at the bottom of the bay which we now see on the northern shore of the river. It was erected a few years ago by Mr. Robey as a sugar refining establishment, but he was unable to compete with the older sugar refining company, and was ruined. It is now converted into a kerosene oil factory.

Although we are steaming on the salt waters of Port Jackson, and shall all the way to Parramatta feel the effects of the tide, the portion of the harbour we are now on loses its original name, and assumes that of "Parramatta River," commencing at Long-nose Point on the south, and Ball's Head on the north side. The next point on the North Shore, on which stands a large and conspicuous square house, forms the entrance to another deep arm of this wonderful harbour, Lane Cove River—a narrow inlet winding in a north-west direction for upwards of thirteen miles—a resort for picnics and boating excursions, the scenery being most attractive up to the very end of the cove, where large caves and cool springs of limpid water afford rest and refreshment.

The steamer's first halt is at Cockatoo Island, which contains a penitentiary and government dry dock.

Spectacle Island, near Cockatoo, is a small island resembling in shape a pair of spectacles ; on the easternmost of the eyes of the spectacles is the powder depot we have just alluded to.

Cockatoo and Spectacle Islands almost close the mouth of the largest bay in the harbour. Long Cove, or Iron Cove, extends up into the land to the Parramatta Road at Ashfield ; it is across this bay that it is intended to place the third bridge, which, in connection with those of Pyrmont and Glebe Island, and another

across the Parramatta River further on, will eventually connect Sydney with the Northern Districts.

As we near Pulpit Point, so called from the singular resemblance which a solitary rock on the beach has to a pulpit, we perceive the elegant pier on the southern side, and, above it, that princely estate, Drummoyne, the property and residence of W. Wright, Esq.: and whilst we are yet admiring the steamer has stopped at a wharf on our right, to land passengers at Hunter's Hill. This fast increasing suburb owes its chief attraction to its peculiar position, being in fact a narrow peninsula, extending on one side from the Great North Road to the entrance of the Lane Cove River, and for a few miles running parallel to Parramatta River on the other, thus affording a double water frontage and endless variety of scenery for villa sites, which, despite the rocky, hungry soil, have been taken up and converted into lovely homes. The wharf itself, with its roomy and comfortable waiting-room—the neatness and good keeping of the roads—the handsome and capacious Municipal Hall—are sufficient tokens that the Municipalities Act is here worked by an intelligent and tasteful community. In a westerly direction from the wharf, at the end of Tarban Bay, can be discerned the extensive buildings of the Roman Catholic Missions—Villa Maria.

Shortly after leaving the Hunter's Hill wharf, a small stone building, covered with variegated tiles, points out the spot where the Great North Road has its junction with Sydney by means of punts until the contemplated bridge shall finally unite the north to the south shore, and so decrease the distance by land of this lovely neighbourhood from Sydney from 11 to 4 miles. This route of bridges will be straight as the “crow flies” over the various bays and peninsulas which lie between Hunter's Hill and Sydney.

The steamer next stops at Gladesville wharf, erected near the spot where formerly the old Bedlam Ferry crossed the river. This, we may say, is the dividing point between the harbour and the river, at least as nature has designed it; the rugged, stony cliffs are left behind, and, on both sides of the river, the banks now slope gently to the placid waters. As far as the eye can reach in the immense bay opposite, Hen and Chicken Bay, homesteads, gardens, and orchards, gladden the view: even where the hand of man has not disturbed nature, the vegetation gives proof of better and deeper soil; we lose sight of stunted tea-trees, and notice the graceful tapering shape of the myrtle and eucalyptus tribe, thriving on the shores and mixing their boughs with those of the mangroves, which actually grow in the water, and which at high tide seem to encroach on the very course of the river. A quarter of an hour's steaming through such delicious scenery, enlivened by glimpses of lovely villas and homely cottages, the most conspicuous of which—easily discovered by its tower—is the mansion of Thomas Walker,

Esq., on our left, and we arrive at Kissing Point, the landing place for the village of Ryde. It is a tradition that this name is derived from the circumstance of an early Governor's kissing his wife when assisting her out of the boat on to the shore on occasion of the first exploration of "the creek leading to Parramatta," as all the old title deeds name this arm of the harbour. We have just passed another reminiscence of the same excursion, and shall meet with one more further on. Breakfast Point and Dinner Creek respectively mark the spots where the Governor and his party halted for refreshments.

On the south shore, and amongst a luxuriant grove of wattles, we have passed the ruins of a house formerly erected on a lovely point with a view of converting it into pleasure grounds or "tea gardens." Through carelessness or ignorance, the sand and water used for this building were both taken from the *river*, the natural consequence being that the first wet weather which set in after its completion caused the edifice to fall to the ground, leaving only the ruins we now see, and, as a lasting remembrance of it, the name of "Levy's Folly." Its owner was a partner in the old firm of Cooper and Holt, of the Waterloo warehouse.

The locality which here extends inland from the river towards the north is most noteworthy. In the early days of the colony these suburbs, now almost adjoining the city of Sydney, were looked upon as settlements in the far west. The first settlers who took up land here were veterans in the New South Wales corps. They initiated the first germs of agriculture. Wheat, corn, even hops, were grown in the parish of Hunter's Hill, and, in consequence, a brewery (the first established in Australia) was erected at Kissing Point, by the ancestor of the present M.P. for Parramatta, Jas. Squire Farnell. Since then agriculture has given place to horticulture; the old fields have been converted into orchards. It is well worth while to spend a few days in this locality, to visit carefully the beautiful scenery which extends from the banks of the river for many miles inland. Few even of the natives of the colony are fully aware that within so short a distance from Sydney there are such lovely spots as can be met with between Pennant Hills, Kissing Point, and Pitt Water. If, however, the citizens of Sydney, on the one hand, are ignorant of the beauties of this locality, a similar ignorance, it is certain, may be predicated of its inhabitants on the other. It is not many years ago that a clergyman penetrating into the district found many grown-up persons who had never been baptized; and even now, many are to be found, out of their *teens*, who have never visited the city, and are in a measure uncivilised. This is one of the natural consequences of want of proper intercourse with the civilised world, and owing mainly to lack of means of communication. Formerly a trip to Sydney and back in sailing boats, from either the Paramatta or Lane Cove River, occupied at least three days, and often a week!

But if in these inland parts we find life in the most primitive state—if we see, for instance, the native housewife kneading the “damper,” and preparing the humble fare of her family at the huge log fire in that vast wooden fire-place which in itself is larger than the whole hut—the banks of the river offer a striking contrast. We cannot fail to notice the elegance of the villas which on either side enhance the beauty of the stream. The village of Ryde, on the top of the hill, on the north bank, with two elegant churches, St. Ann’s and St. Charles’, will attract the eye of the traveller. Cleves, the residence of Charles Blaxland, Esq., with its orangery and grove of native pines down close to the water; with the Italian villa of Thos. Walker, Esq., that we just now spoke of, on the opposite shore; with the village of Concord beyond, also claim particular notice.

The village of Ryde, which we have pointed out, is well worthy of a call. The undulating rich country which surrounds it, with the magnificent view from the Glebe, next to St. Ann’s Church, will prove sufficiently attractive. But no one should leave without paying a visit to the Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Turner, one of our most eminent botanists, and one of the oldest residents in the village. Mr. Turner’s collection of plants, the taste displayed in the laying out of his garden, and his liberality in distributing his good things among his neighbours, have conduced much to the improvement one must notice in this lovely spot, which contrasts so forcibly with the rocky arid banks of the river which we have left behind us. From the top of the hill we can discern, on the east the city of Sydney, with here and there a peep of the river; on the south, Homebush, the old racecourse of the colony, sloping down to the very water’s edge. From Kissing Point to Ermington wharf, the course of the river wanders through a series of flats, covered at high water, and the channel is rudely marked out by boughs of trees, and posts stuck in the sand.

ERMINGTON.—The steamer here stops at a private wharf, the property of Mr. J. K. Heydon, of Ermington, this being a more convenient landing than the public wharf a few hundred yards farther on, the latter being entirely devoted to the use of the Corporation of Sydney. Here a fleet of large lighters, from 10 to 40 tons, are constantly loading “blue metal,” an iron ore which is obtained in the neighbourhood, from whence it is shipped to the city for the purpose of metalling its thoroughfares.

A mile of navigation through a still narrower channel brings us to Newington, formerly the estate of the Blaxland family. For many years Mr. Edward Blaxland carried on at Newington a salt factory, lime-making, slaughtering and salting, and many other enterprises, all with the praiseworthy object of developing the resources of the colony; but unfortunately, after many years of untiring struggles, and the spending of large sums of money, Mr. E. Blaxland had to give up the attempt. The estate is now

divided into several blocks. The lime factory is still carried on ; until very lately the slaughtering and salting was also thriving ; some of the farm land is now cultivated by a small tenantry ; and the homestead is let to the Wesleyan clergy, who have opened it as a college. On the opposite bank, "Marian," the residence of J. H. Williams, Esq., formerly consul for the United States, an old and much respected colonist, and some other private residences, lead us gradually to the estate formerly the seat of the late Hannibal Macarthur, Esq., but now belonging to a community of nuns of the order of St. Benedict. The convent at "Subiaco" is the first established in the colony : the religious devote themselves to the education of young ladies. Next to Subiaco is the Parramatta Orphan School, which brings us to our journey's end—Parramatta, the second city proclaimed in Australia, and for many years one of the busiest.

### COCKATOO ISLAND,

On the Parramatta River, is about two miles from Sydney. The Government Dry Dock Establishment, and workshops in connection with it, claim attention here. There is also accommodation for 200 prisoners, with quarters for the necessary guard and warders on the island, which was first established as a place for the detention of convicts, in February, 1839, and subsequently constituted the Penal Establishment of the colony, in October, 1841. These public works have been carried out by prison labor. The Parramatta steamers call at Cockatoo when required, but no visitors can land without an order from the Colonial Secretary, the Engineer-in-Chief, or the Visiting Magistrate. In the case of visitors to prisoners, the Inspector-General of Police furnishes the order. The use of the dock and workshops is open to the public upon payment of fixed rates and dues ; application for the same should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief. In our Appendix is commercial information respecting the dry dock.

### HUNTER'S HILL.

A SUBURB one mile further up the Parramatta River, placed on a narrow peninsula formed by the branching off of the harbor opposite Cockatoo Island into two distinct rivers, the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, the latter being well worth a day's excursion, extending for many miles in a N.W. direction, and studded on both sides with villas, orchards, &c. It has of late become a great resort for pic-nic and pleasure parties, by those who prefer a quiet day's rest in the secluded banks of this placid stream to the noise and crowds of Manly Beach, Watson's or Botany Bays, &c.

### VILLA MARIA,

AT Tarban Creek, is the agency for the Catholic Missions in the South Sea Islands, which are entrusted by the Holy See to the

Priests of the Society of Mary, whose superior general resides at Lyons. It is the residence of the provincial of the order in this part of the world, who is at the same time visitor general of the missions. He is assisted by a procurator. The establishment has for its object to supply the different wants of the missionaries, who cannot find the advantages of civilisation in the field of their labours amongst the tribes of the South Sea Islands. The articles supplied are mostly made in the establishment by tradesmen, members themselves of the order, assisted by a certain number of young South Sea Islanders, who are thus given the opportunity of learning different trades, and, after some time, are sent back to their own country, where they prove most useful in assisting the missionaries and teaching their own friends. The establishment also affords a residence and place of retreat to the missionaries upon their arrival from home, or upon their return from the South Sea Islands, when the interests of their missions or the benefit of their health bring them to Sydney. There is also at some distance from this establishment another house, of the nuns of Our Lady of the Missions, intended also to serve as head quarters for the generous women of that order. Their mother house is also at Lyons. They devote themselves to that part of the missionary labours in the South Seas which belong more especially to their sex. There are about one hundred missionaries—priests, brethren, and nuns—engaged in these missions, and dependant upon those two establishments for direction and material assistance. Among them are three bishops, an apostolic pro-vicar, and one apostolic prefect. New Zealand, New Caledonia, the Fijis, Navigators, Tonga, Wallis, and Futuna groups, are the principal places of their labours.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK.

THIS asylum is on the summit of the hill, between Tarban Creek and the Parramatta River. It has a frontage of 750 feet, with 37 large windows facing down the river. The site is healthy, but the establishment until lately was deficient in a supply of water. The Government have during this year, however, erected dams, tanks, and pumps, which will store up and supply all that is needed, even to providing baths for the numerous inmates daily. Internally, the building has a central structure, used for the various offices, some stores, and the quarters of the resident officers. The male division on one side consists of five separate wards, viz., a convalescent, a refractory, sub-refractory, intermediate, and hospital. The female division has four wards, which, though less by one in extent of accommodation than the male, is still in more favourable proportion to the number of its inmates. The males amount to 377, for whom are 82 single sleeping cells, 8 common sleeping apartments proper, containing from 6 to 30 beds each, and two very large galleries or corridors

originally meant for day rooms, but which necessity has converted, together with narrower passages, into bedrooms, to accommodate the greatly redundant population of the asylum. In this division there are 3 bath-rooms, each containing several baths, and furnished with hot and cold water pipes, and a shower-bath. Each of these wards has its separate mess or dining-room, three of them being of very large dimensions—69, 72, and 79 feet respectively in length—the other two, being a part of the original structure, which was calculated only to accommodate 60 patients, are much too small, but will admit of expansion, though at considerable expense. The female division has 196 patients, who have 40 single sleeping cells, 7 common dormitories proper, containing from 12 to 20 beds, and 4 dining or mess rooms, two of them being subject to the same objection as their counterparts on the male side, and two being very large—84 and 73 feet respectively in length. Here are two bath-rooms, fitted up as on the male side, and there are numerous small rooms in both divisions for the storing of clothing for immediate use, washing up, and stowing away mops, pails, trays, dishes, and other necessary utensils. The aggregate number of the inmates is at the present moment 573, who occupy the time and services of 36 attendants, 7 servants, 1 superintendent, 1 assistant medical officer, 1 clerk, 1 matron, 1 dispenser, 1 store-keeper, and 1 master attendant, all of whom, with the exception of the clerk and storekeeper, who reside out from want of accommodation, are on duty from six o'clock in the morning to half-past nine in the evening, and are subject to the liability of being called up at any hour of the night besides. For the last three years the admissions have been so enormous, averaging nearly 200 per annum, that the increase of the population has been about 50 every year. Between 1st January, 1864, and 1st January, 1865, the admissions were 197, of whom there were discharged cured 90; 14 were removed on the application of friends; 14 were transferred to Parramatta, and 33 died. So that the cures were 45·68 on the gross admissions, and 78·95 on the supposed curable one, the total number leaving the asylum from all causes being 151. From the 31st of January, 1865, to the 31st of January, 1866, the admissions amounted to 182; and the recoveries and deaths were in the same proportion as those of the previous year. As regards the nationality of the inmates, the Irish greatly preponderate, being nearly one-third of the whole; the English rank second; then the Scotch, and then the natives and Germans. There have, probably, been about a dozen Italians received within the last few years, and half the number of French, two Greeks, a few Chinamen, 3 aboriginal blacks, and one or two natives of the Solomon and neighbouring islands. Four daily rounds are made by the officers, besides, of course, casual visits of necessity to the wards: one at 6 a.m., the getting up time, one at 9 a.m., the principal medical inspec-

tion, which occupies from one to two hours according to circumstances; an afternoon one at 3 p.m.; and another at 6 p.m., or 7, according to the season, when the patients are all in their beds. The dinners are also inspected every day, and an officer goes round on each side during the meal, to see that proper attention is paid by the attendants. Should there be any cases of serious indisposition, the medical officers make an additional visit at half-past nine in the evening, and respond to any call, likewise, which occurs in the night. As much encouragement is given to the occupation of the patients as is practicable, but the number of workers, male and female, very widely fluctuates; it being indisputable by any one really conversant with the wards and their inmates, that there is, in the majority, an invincible indisposition to be disturbed on any pretext whatever but that of their own animal wants. But there is a library of seven hundred volumes, and the books are in constant requisition, and supplied to all those who are desirous of using, and capable of taking care of them.

#### WESLEY COLLEGE, NEWINGTON.

INCORPORATED by an Act of the Legislature, which received the Governor's assent, on the first of June, 1860, in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist body. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the President for the time being of the Conference, or, in his absence from the colony, the Chairman for the time being of the New South Wales district. The Corporation consists of a Principal (who must be a Wesleyan Methodist minister in full connexion with the Conference), and twelve Fellows, who, with the Principal, form the Council in which the government of the College is vested.

#### THE SYDNEY WATERWORKS.

IN the early days of the colony Sydney derived its supply of water from a small stream about one mile and a half in length, whose source was in the neighbourhood of Park-street, and point of discharge in Sydney Cove. On the margin and near the outlet of this stream the inhabitants cut chambers and various excavations in the rock, which were filled by stopping the stream. Their use was in some cases to preserve the water for dry seasons, but chiefly for the purpose of washing clothes, fish, and other things, which operation was largely carried on in the locality. The excavations were called tanks—hence the water course was called the Tank Stream, which name it bears to the present day. The stream has entirely fallen into disuse as a source of water supply, and for many years past has been used as a common sewer.

The first project for increasing the water supply of Sydney is due to one Busby, who, some forty years since, proposed

to drive an adit or small tunnel through the high lands between Sydney and a large swamp distant about a mile and a half in a south-easterly direction, now called Lachlan Water Reserve, and thus lead the water of that swamp into Sydney by gravitation. Busby had to contend with much opposition from sceptics and others in carrying out his design. He, however, persevered, and his work, though rudely executed by the unskilled workmen whom he had at his command in those days, was brought to a successful termination. The water brought in by this tunnel was delivered into carts from a fountain in Hyde Park, and by them distributed amongst the inhabitants. Thus, for a time, the citizens of Sydney obtained a sufficient quantity of water, equal in softness and purity to that of any city in the world. This tunnel has now been in operation about thirty years, supplying on the average nearly one million gallons daily. After the discovery of the gold fields in New South Wales, the population of Sydney increased so rapidly, and the demand for water consequently became so great, that a bill was passed by the Legislature authorising the Government to appoint commissioners and providing the funds for constructing additional works at Botany for the permanent supply of Sydney with water. The necessary machinery and mains were ordered from England, but, pending their arrival and erection in the colony, the demand for water was so great, and the supply so limited, that the commissioners erected, temporarily, a small engine at the Lachlan Swamps on the northern side of the Randwick Road, and at a lower level than the tunnel, to pump into the tunnel water which, under other circumstances, escaped to Botany. This increased the former supply by about one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per diem, and assisted partially to meet the demand for a time; but the complaints of scarcity of water, until the larger works were erected, were loud and constant from all parts of the city.

Early in the year 1847, the powers of the commissioners were transferred to the Municipal Council of Sydney, and in November of that year, the machinery having arrived, the erection of the permanent works was commenced.

The engine-house, which contains the pumping machinery, is a substantially-built stone structure, situated on the northern side of Cook's River at its junction with Botany Bay. In this building there are three steam engines of one hundred horse-power each, six boilers thirty-six feet in length by seven and a half feet in diameter, and three large lifting and forcing pumps, by which the water for the supply of Sydney is impelled through the 30-inch cast iron main pipes, which extend from the engine-house at Botany in a straight line to the reservoirs in Sydney, a distance of about four and a half miles. Each pump is capable of sending into Sydney one hundred and forty-four gallons of water every rise and fall of the engine beam, or two and a half millions of gallons every twenty-four hours: so the three engines combined are able to

send in seven and a half millions of gallons, or about forty gallons per head for a population of 188,000.

In addition to the before-mentioned tunnel, which leads the water into the lowest level of the city, there are two reservoirs constructed of brick and cement, arched all over, covered with earth, and turfed. One is placed in Crown-street, within the city, at an elevation of one hundred and thirty-six feet above ordinary high water mark. It occupies a space of one acre under ground, and contains three and a half millions of gallons. The other is constructed outside the city at such an elevation (two hundred and thirty feet above high water mark) as will supply the highest points within the city, and it will contain one million and a half of gallons. This is, in fact, only half a reservoir, it being so constructed that the other half may be added at any future time. The reservoir occupies a space under ground at present of half an acre. Distributing mains from the reservoirs and service pipes have been laid down throughout the city and the suburbs of Redfern, the Glebe, and part of Paddington. Fountains, water posts, and horse troughs, have been erected for drinking purposes throughout the city, and hydrants for street watering are used in all the principal thoroughfares. The consumption for all purposes is, on the average, about three millions and a quarter of gallons daily, or at the rate of forty and a half gallons per head of a population of about 80,000.

In the month of November, 1858—just one year from the date of their commencement—the Botany Works, the four and a half miles of 30 inch main, the large reservoir in Sydney, and an engine pond seven acres in extent, and in close proximity to the engine-house, at Botany, were completed and brought into successful operation to supply the city with water, and have continued to do so without interruption ever since.

The city of Sydney is mainly—in fact, with the exception of a few good wells in the lower part of the city, entirely—dependent for water on the rain caught during the wet season in the Lachlan Valley and Swamp, which are situated south-east of Sydney in the midst of ranges of sand hills, between Port Jackson on the north, Botany Bay on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the east. The superficial area of the watershed, or gathering ground, is about ten square miles; and the rain-fall is sometimes as high as 84 inches in the year, though very rarely, and sometimes as low as 45 inches. The surface of the hills which form the gathering ground, is entirely of sand covered with small scrub, while the flats or swamps between the hills are composed of sandy bog about sixteen or eighteen feet in depth, which is highly charged with water and is very soft and spongy in its nature. The bog is in most places covered with bush scrub and long grass, which shields the water from the sun and wind, and so prevents, to some extent, evaporation. A stream of water is constantly flowing through these swamps, very tortuous in its

course, but nevertheless very rapidly, especially in the wet seasons, and at which times very large quantities of water escape into the sea at Botany. The length of the stream is about seven and a half miles, while that of the swamps does not exceed five miles, and the height of the highest swamp above the sea is 106 feet, so the bed of the stream falls on the average at the rate of fourteen and a half feet per mile.

Heretofore no works have been constructed to prevent this overflow and waste into the sea, because, until recently, the requirements of the city have been fully met by the stream itself, assisted, in very dry summers, by such water as the storage of the engine-pond at Botany afforded. In consequence of the extension of the service mains in the suburbs, and the large quantities of water used for street and garden watering purposes in the warmest parts of the summer, a scarcity was felt for the space of about five weeks in the months of January and February 1866 and 1867; and several dams are now in course of construction across the swamps to retain the water in the swamps which has, heretofore, been allowed to run into the sea. Two of these are in operation, five more are in course of construction, and will all be in operation, or ready to keep the water back, before the end of November in this year. In order to complete the system and prevent any waste, the City Engineer has recommended the immediate construction of four other dams, viz., one on the northern side of the road at Randwick, one near the old site of Armitage's dam, another at Atkinson's dam, and another between that and No. 6 dam. When these works are complete, it is confidently anticipated that the Lachlan Valley and Swamps will supply all the requirements of the city of Sydney and the adjacent suburbs for the next eight or ten years at the least.

These magnificent works, initiated by the City Commissioners, and established by the Municipal Council of Sydney, were designed by, and executed under the superintendance and direction of Mr. Edward Bell, M. Inst., C.E., the City Engineer and Surveyor.

### THE MILITARY BARRACKS

ARE in the suburb of Paddington on the Old South Head Road. They are constructed of hewn freestone, surrounded by a high wall of the same material, and are large and commodious, capable of accommodating with comfort one thousand men. They are at present occupied by the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment under the command of Colonel Waddie. The excellent band attached to this regiment performs occasionally in the Domain, and is a great attraction. The butts of the various Metropolitan Rifle and Artillery Corps are adjacent to the Military Barracks. Should the visitor chance to stroll in this direction on a Saturday afternoon, he is sure to find something going on, either matches or practice. The Artillery Barracks (where a

company of the Royal Artillery is stationed) is a neat stone building, situated at Dawes' Point, where there are commodious quarters both for officers and men.

### THE ABATTOIRS

ARE on what was formerly known as Glebe Island, at the head of Johnston's Bay, but which is now connected with the main land by a solid embankment, along which the animals for slaughter are driven to well-secured stockyards for the use of butchers. The building is of stone, and built in a substantial manner at a cost of nearly £70,000. The abattoirs are connected with Pyrmont by a long wooden bridge, by which means the distance into town is very considerably shortened. A Government Inspector has charge of the establishment, to carry out sanitary regulations and prohibit the slaughter of animals unfit for use.

### ALDERSON AND SONS' LEATHER WORKS, ELIZABETH STREET,

AND their workshops in Bourke-street, Surrey Hills. They cover an area of ground of six acres, and give the greatest impetus to one of our great staples, hides and skins of all sorts, which hitherto went home in their raw state, to be re-shipped, prepared, or converted into boots and shoes for this country. The hides are taken in green, and, after going through every necessary preparation, leave the hands of Messrs. Alderson and Sons fit for market, either in the shape of leather, mill belts, boots, shoes, saddlery, &c., &c., all of which are manufactured expressly for our wants, and at a price which competes with imported goods. We may safely predict the day is not far distant when this establishment will be able to export its produce to all parts of the world.

The Tannery contains all the latest improvements in the making of every kind of leather, from the common basil to the largest and most valuable enamelled and japanned hides. This establishment is at present the only one in the colony which produces the last-named leathers, and their excellence obtained for the firm a medal of the highest class at the recent Exhibition in Melbourne. The various operations of grinding bark, tanning, currying, enamelling, japanning, &c., are always in full operation; the manual labor being reduced as much as possible by the application of steam power to the pumping, grinding, sole leather rolling, sole cutting, and sole pricking machinery. The riveted and pegged boot-making forms a prominent feature in this establishment. The boot riveting and finishing are carried on in separate workshops, and thousands of pairs of boots can be turned out weekly. A large number of youths are employed in

this branch of the establishment. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the works when we add that the average number of persons employed every week is above 260. The consumption of raw material, all of which is obtained in the colony, is something enormous, amounting annually to thousands of hides, calf skins, kangaroo skins, and sheep skins, as well as of hundreds of tons of bark and corresponding quantities of oil, coal, tallow, lime, &c., &c. ; so that the extent to which the colony is benefited by such an establishment renders it worthy the highest place in public consideration.

In addition to the above-named manufactory, Messrs. Alderson and Sons have another factory in Elizabeth-street, where their well-known saddlery and harness making is carried on, employing a large number of men and boys, and where also the boot-closing department is situated, which gives employment to upwards of fifty hands, including a large number of girls. In Elizabeth-street are the offices, warehouses, and show-rooms, containing specimens of every branch of their various manufactures.

#### SYDNEY GLASS WORKS.

THESE works are situated at the eastern side of Darling Harbour, to the left of Liverpool-street. The building is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, being constructed of wood with a zinc roof. The furnace, situated in the centre of the largest compartment of the building, is built of fire-bricks, the case, through which passes a strong current of air, being underneath. Inside the furnace are four large crucibles, made of clay obtained from the estate of Dr. Mitchell, near Newcastle. This clay is found to be equal in quality to the best Stourbridge clay (England). In addition to the principal shop, there are several work-rooms and some smaller furnaces in use; also a show-room, in which are exhibited the various articles manufactured at the establishment. Space will not permit of our giving a detailed account of the works, nor the many different processes which glass undergoes to bring it to a state of perfection: it will be sufficient here to say that the material from which the glass is made is found in inexhaustible quantities in this colony. The quality of the glass is very fine, being bright, clear, and without blemish of any kind, and equal in every respect to the glass imported from England. Considerable difficulty is found in procuring artisans to execute the work, which fact renders it impossible for a time to extend operations.

#### THE SYDNEY ICE WORKS, PADDINGTON,

Is another industry in some way following the former, inasmuch as the ammonia, employed largely as a freezing agent, is manufactured on the spot. It may be well to mention that the application of this agent in the manufacture of artificial ice, as indeed

the whole process, was simultaneously discovered and applied here by Mr. Nicolle, and in Paris by Mr. Care, both having claimed patents for the same invention *at the same time*, and at the antipodes of each other.

#### COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING WORKS.—PARRAMATTA STREET.

THIS establishment, having branches both in Sydney and Melbourne, belongs to as powerful a company as any in the old country. The annual consumption of raw material used is beyond 24,000 tons. These sugars, imported from China, Manilla, Java, Mauritius, and Bourbon, are converted into loaf, crystals, counters, treacle, and rum, by a series of processes most elaborate and interesting.

#### POTTERIES.

IN Parramatta-street and at Camperdown several potteries are at work. The superior quality of our clay, skilfully handled by the several people who are carrying out this branch of industry, has enabled it to be converted into a large number of useful articles, from the unpretending flower-pot to the large drain-pipe used for the sewerage of the city.

#### CUTHBERT'S SHIP BUILDING YARD, MILLER'S POINT,

IS a most extensive one, as may be judged from the fact that for the last few years Mr. Cuthbert has employed, on an average, 150 and sometimes 200 hands daily. He has been at the head of this yard for ten years only, and twenty-six vessels, ranging from 50 to 500 tons, have been launched by him—both sailing and steam. Mr. Cuthbert has brought his establishment to such a state of perfection that any thing in the shape of repairs or ship-building can be accomplished by him on the shortest notice, and at as low a cost as it may be done for at home.

#### A. S. N. COMPANY'S WORKS, PYRMONT.

HERE vessels of any tonnage, from 200 to 2000 tons, are built and repaired. To give a fair idea of the power of this establishment, we may state that the steamer *Leichardt* was built and launched in 114 working days; she is 500 tons burthen and 100 horse-power. The fleet belonging to the A. S. N. Company, which has to be kept constantly afloat and in working order, consists of twenty-six steamers, from 200 to 2000 tons burthen, running to the various ports between King George's Sound and Port Denison. In some instances, this company's boats have carried our mails to Galle with the same celerity as the P. and O. Company. Hopes are entertained that at some day, not far distant, this enterprising company will compete with the latter in the postal service.

## RUSSELL'S FOUNDRY.—BATHURST STREET.

THIS is, without exception, the most complete iron-working establishment in the southern hemisphere. It extends over an area of four acres, and is provided with machinery of every kind, of the greatest power, for performing all the works that are required in the many branches into which this trade divides itself. 360 hands are employed daily—engineers, fitters, pattern-makers, moulders, boiler-makers, shipwrights, brass-founders and finishers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c., amongst whom are to be found workmen of first-class ability. No one should leave Sydney without visiting carefully this establishment, which, although not open to the public, will always and in the most courteous manner be shown to any one applying to Messrs. Russell and Co. for that purpose.

Next in importance, and in the same line, may be mentioned

## MATHER'S AND BUBB'S FOUNDRIES,

WHICH are daily increasing in importance, and may probably ere long rival Russell's.

## BROWN'S IRON FACTORY.—NEAR THE BRIDGE WHICH CONNECTS PYRMONT WITH GLEBE ISLAND.

THE object for which these works have been established is to use up the scrap iron which is lying about, and convert it into an article of value. These scraps are worked up by means of the steam hammer into blocks, and rolled into rod iron. This novel idea of an old colonist, a man who has had great experience in Northumberland of similar works, no doubt will repay him for his enterprise. Not far from this,

## ELLIOTT BROTHERS' ACID MANUFACTORY

CLAIMS the attention of those who feel an interest in chemical preparations.

## AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.

AT Collingwood, near Liverpool, County Cumberland, on the Great Southern Line of Railway, are situate the works of the Australian Paper Making Company, being the only establishment of the kind at present in the Australian colonies. The machinery, which is of the most improved and expensive description, was manufactured by Messrs. Bertram and Sons, of Leith Walk, Edinburgh. The mill is of considerable extent, and calculated to produce 20 tons of paper per week. The motive power is steam: there are four engines, of a collective power of one hundred and forty horses.

Board of Directors: H. C. Burnell, Esq., (Chairman), John Russell, Esq., R. P. Raymond, Esq., M. Chapman, Esq., Walter

Church, Esq. Offices of the Company: 5 Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney; Stores: 13 Queen's Place, Church Hill, Sydney.

#### AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

THE Australian Gas-light Company was instituted early in the year 1836, and organized by an Act of the colonial Legislature (8th William IV.) in the month of September, 1837. It commenced lighting on her Majesty's birthday, 1841. It has now three stations—the head station on the eastern side of Darling Harbour; one of the out-stations in Woolloomooloo Bay; the other near the Haymarket. The length of main pipes laid in the city and suburbs exceeds sixty-two miles. Its capital paid up is £108,000, and the amount authorized by the statute 22 Victoria £300,000.

#### EBSWORTH'S WOOLLEN FACTORY.—STEAM MILLS, SUSSEX STREET,

Is the only one of the kind in the city, and is well known for the manufacture of colonial tweed. This establishment employs a large number of hands, and the machinery consists of some of the very latest improvements. There is an extensive dye-house, indigo-vat, (the only one in the colony), and every appliance for the making of cloth, flannel, &c. There are also several cotton gins, for cleaning cotton in the seed. The works are open for the inspection of visitors any morning on application to the overseer.

#### DIXSON'S TOBACCO FACTORY, YORK-STREET.

THE tobacco manufactured at this establishment is received from Virginia, in America, in hogsheads weighing nett from 1400 to 1500 lbs. The leaf is already stemmed, having undergone this process in America. It is here put through the different processes of easing, twisting, packing, stoving, etc. The number of hands in this factory is about one hundred.

#### McENCROE AND DALTON'S, GEORGE-STREET.

THIS factory, situated on Brickfield-hill, and known as the "Australian Eagle Tobacco Factory," is similar in many respects to the above. Their article is easily distinguished by the familiar brand, "An aboriginal, with a red garment, in the act of throwing the boomerang."

#### MESSRS. WRIGHT AND SMITH'S CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT

Is situated in George-street, near the Royal Hotel. In addition to a sale shop and warehouse, the largest of its class in Sydney, there is an extensive manufactory in the rear, where all kinds of

confectionery are produced in a most expeditious manner. Machinery of the best description is here to be seen, and a superior class of goods is the result. The firm employ about twenty-two hands, and carry on a large business with merchants, shippers, and country storekeepers.

### THEATRES.

THE Prince of Wales' Theatre, Castlereagh-street, and the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, are open for the greater portion of the year; but although it has been proved, again and again, that our people can appreciate good acting, and thoroughly enjoy good music, as a general rule these places of amusement are not well supported.

### WAXWORKS.

THIS Exhibition, which is situated in Pitt-street, is open daily for inspection from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m., the admission to which is one shilling. There are six rooms, containing 87 figures; they are admirably executed, and worthy of inspection.

### PARRAMATTA.

MAY be considered as the second town in the colony of New South Wales, if not in size or importance, at least in age. Being now accessible both by rail and steamer, we would regret a stranger's departing without having paid it a visit. Some interesting sights may be seen. Messrs. Byrnes' Cloth Factory, the Orphan Schools, the Gaol, the Lunatic Asylum, the Domain, and many fine orange orchards, are among the most attractive. Next to Parramatta,

### WINDSOR

CLAIMS our attention, being situated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the colony, the Hawkesbury, the course of which extends over many miles of beautiful country. This is the resort of many who, by hiring a small steamer for the purpose, at a trifling cost when divided amongst a few, enter this noble river at Broken Bay, a few miles north of Port Jackson, and steam up to Windsor, to return by rail—thus accomplishing one of the most interesting trips which can be undertaken in Sydney, at a trifling outlay and in a short space of time.

The Currajong, one of the highest points near Sydney, can be reached from Windsor, by hiring there a vehicle for the purpose; or, better, from Richmond. Currajong is the sanatorium where our medical men send in summer those who cannot stand the heat of the lower portions of the county of Cumberland. There, in the months of January, and even February, a fire is almost a necessary comfort after sunset.

## CAMDEN,

Now accessible by rail to Campbell Town, and by an omnibus from thence, will give a fair idea of our dairy-farming and wheat-growing, as well as wine-making capabilities. The Messrs. Macarthur, Mr. Barker, and several others, have won laurels in the latter industry.

From Campbell Town coaches go down the Illawarra Ranges to that district—the most luxuriant, picturesque, and interesting in New South Wales. Steamers from Wollongong ply to Sydney daily, thus breaking the monotony of return up mountain. Several coal and kerosene mines are worked near Wollongong; the Bellambi, Wollongong, and Bulli are at full work.

## NEWCASTLE,

At the mouth of the Hunter River, is a most busy city, and, next to Sydney harbour, the one which has the most shipping. Scores of wealthy coal companies export their produce; hundreds of vessels, from the small collier to the large trans-atlantic liner, come round the Nobby's and open their hatches under the shoots of the collieries, where in a few hours huge waggons fill them up with coals second in quality to none in the world. China, India, South America, and all the Southern Hemisphere draw from this place the coals necessary for household, forge, and steam purposes.

A great deal has been said for and against the coals of New South Wales. Doubtless some cargoes have been pushed into foreign markets inferior in quality, and have caused an unfounded prejudice; but we may here state that trials have been made both in England and France, by competent parties appointed by Government for that purpose, and the New South Wales Newcastle coals have been found equal to most of the English, and inferior only of seven per cent. to *the very best sample of Welsh coal.*

In our Appendix will be found some interesting commercial information.

## MARINERS' CHURCH.

THIS church, situated at the foot of George-street, adjoining the Sailors' Home, is a neat stone structure, and was erected entirely by voluntary contributions. It is, as its name implies, for the use of seamen visiting this port. The Sydney Bethel Union was established in 1822. Services were performed time past in an old church, situated in an inconvenient locality; this is no longer the case, and, it is hoped, that the present convenient position will command the attendance of sailors visiting the port. Service is held twice every Sunday.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

### BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GIVES relief to any distressed person recommended by a subscriber or, in extreme cases, when recommended by any respectable person. Receives the destitute children "gathered" in the streets, and women with sick children. Is also a lying-in hospital for poor women. Gives out-door relief during the year in between 4000 and 5000 cases, besides from 100 to 150 accouchment cases. Affords refuge to over 700 souls, men, women and children—in the year; the average number in the house at one time being from 240 to 250. Expenditure over £6000 per annum, of which between £500 and £600 is raised by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

### GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR.

THE asylums provide a home for about 530 men and 160 women. That is to say, this is always about the number of inmates in the three asylums which we have described; but, of course, there is a frequent change in these inmates by their coming and going, and by the deaths of some of the old people. Cost—£12,727—wholly defrayed by Government. Applicants admitted by the Board, or, in urgent cases, at either of the asylums.

### SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

RECEIVES and trains destitute children of both sexes, not being orphans, the average number in the institution being over 550. Subscriptions and donations between £2000 and £3000 per annum. Government grant £4000, besides £14 paid for every child admitted on a Government order. Children admitted by the committee on recommendation of subscribers.

### SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

A HOSPITAL for sick poor; also provides gratuitous medical advice and medicine to out patients. Over 1200 indoor cases and 3000 outdoor cases treated during the year, and about 200 actually in hospital at once. Patients admitted or advised on recommendation of subscribers, or order of Government. Total expenditure about £9500, of which about £2300 is raised by subscriptions. Government grant £2000, besides payment for pauper patients, average between £3000 and £4000 more. Small sums, about 150 in all, received from patients paid for by themselves or friends, at 2s. 6d. per diem.

## ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

A SMALLER institution of the same character as the one last mentioned. Can accommodate but about twenty-four patients at a time, but relieves about 200 in-patients during the year, and about double that number of out-patients. Managed by Sisters of Charity without any charge either for services or maintenance; costs about £600 per annum, all voluntarily contributed. Admission on recommendation of a clergyman or subscriber; or, in cases of urgency, by Sisters of Charity at the hospital.

## SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.

A PROTESTANT institution for reception and reformation of females who have strayed from the paths of virtue. About 120 admitted during the year, the number there at one time being generally about forty. Supported chiefly by subscriptions, but partly by work done by inmates. No Government grant. Subscriptions, &c., about £500 per annum; proceeds of work about half that amount. Females admitted by Ladies' Committee.

## HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

AN institution similar to the last. Open to females of all religions, but under the management of the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," and the inspection of the Roman Catholic dignitaries. About £300 per annum subscribed, and a little over £400 realised by work of inmates; about seventy penitents always in the institution. Sisters of the Good Shepherd not only receive no remuneration, but contribute towards support of institution by needlework, and from the receipts of their school. No Government grant. Females admitted by the Sisters; also on the recommendation of any respectable person.

## RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THERE are three of these, wholly supported by voluntary contributions. About 420 children on the books, but average daily attendance about 200. About 300 admitted during the year. Subscriptions a little over £600. Children admitted at the schools and even sought out by supporters of the charity. Efforts made for improvement of parents also.

## CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE POOR-BOX.

SUPPORTED by small donations and judiciously expended by the Police Magistrate, Captain Scott, in affording temporary relief in cases where small donations only are needed. Annual receipts vary much, and extent of relief governed by these receipts. Probable present average about £40, and number of persons relieved—men, women, and children—about 400.

### SUNDAY MORNING BREAKFASTS—NIGHT REFUGE AND REFORMATORY.

THESE associations are managed in conjunction with each other, and by the same persons, without fee or reward. From 120 to 130 persons are fed and addressed every Sunday morning at a cost of little over £2. Average number of men who are lodged at night refuge and receive plain breakfast next morning from 18 to 24. Refuge wholly supported by subscription, amounting to little over £100 a year. Sunday breakfasts open to all comers. Applicants admitted at the Refuge, Francis-street.

### HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

FOR the relief of educated persons of both sexes by gifts or loans, &c., so as to enable them to earn a livelihood. About 100 persons thus relieved during the year. Subscriptions, about £400 per annum. No Government aid. Applications to the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Wise, but no aid given until case inquired into. All relief confidential.

### AUSTRALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.

FOR the aid, by gift or loan, of persons educated at Christ's Hospital, England, wholly supported by voluntary contributions, amounting to about £80 per annum—few cases, as yet, needing relief; but some among them where such relief was very seasonable.

### SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.

FOR the relief of distressed persons of the Hebrew persuasion by loan or pensions. About £4 10s. per week distributed in pensions, besides relief by loan, &c. Number of pensioners vary. Probable average of about twenty in general. Supported wholly by voluntary contributions from persons of the Hebrew faith. Managed by a committee.

### SYDNEY DORCAS AND STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

FOR the relief of poor married women, without distinction of country or creed, during their month of accouchment, and for the temporary relief of deserving persons who are without friends. Wholly supported by voluntary contributions. About twenty or thirty Dorcas cases in the year, and about the same number of poor families relieved. Subscriptions about £80 to £100 a year. Managed by a committee of ladies.

### HEBREW LADIES DORCAS SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

SIMILAR to the last-named institution, but confined in its operation as a Dorcas society to poor married women of the Hebrew

faith. Also grants assistance to Jewish females under any circumstances, when necessary. Subscriptions between £80 and £100 per annum. Number of persons relieved vary greatly, according to the times. No data showing average.

#### FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

A CHURCH of England institution for the maintenance and training of the female children of poor parents, supported by contributions and proceeds of an annual ball. Subscriptions and donations, about £180; proceeds of ball, nearly £500. Has also some income from rent of a house at Parramatta, interest on debentures, &c. Expenditure (including outlay on the ball) between £800 and £900. About fifty children in the institution. Managed by a ladies' committee. Children admitted on recommendation of subscribers.

#### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE nature of this charity is explained by its name. Educates about twenty pupils at present. Government aid of £250 per annum; subscriptions and donations, about £430 per annum; and school fees, a little over £40. Has a general committee, and a ladies' committee. Applications to be made at the institution, Pitt-street South.

#### PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

FOR orphan children of Protestant parents of all denominations. Wholly supported by Government at estimated cost of £3177 for present year. Over 240 children in establishment. Receives orphans from entire colony, but probably nearly a fourth of whole number from Sydney. Children admitted on Government order, obtainable on recommendation of any clergyman or person or persons of known respectability.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

Of same character as institution last named, but for children of Roman Catholic parents only. Over 280 children on establishment. Wholly supported by Government, at estimated cost for present year of £3541. Same remarks apply as to probable proportion of children from Sydney. Managed by the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," but superintended by a committee and by the Roman Catholic dignitaries. Children admitted on recommendation of any Roman Catholic priest.

#### SAILORS' HOME.

CHIEFLY self-supporting, but aided by subscriptions. There will probably be an average excess of expenditure over receipts of

about £100 per annum, besides outlay for building. Accommodates at present between fifty and sixty lodgers. A very comfortable and cheap home for seamen and a place for deposit of their chests, &c., when absent. Also for security of their money.

### THE HOME--ELIZABETH STREET.

CHIEFLY self-supporting. A home for respectable single females of every class when out of employment, but chiefly for nursery governesses and domestic servants. Also a registry office for procuring them employment. Amount received by subscriptions and fees for hiring, &c., in excess of payments by inmates not precisely known, but probably averaging about £300 a-year. No Parliamentary grant at present. Home will accommodate twenty lodgers. Managed by a committee of ladies. Open to females of all religious persuasions, but family prayers according to Anglican ritual.

### FEMALE HOME AND REGISTRY OFFICE, DARLING-HURST ROAD.

AN institution of same character as the last, but established under Roman Catholic auspices, and conducted under inspection of the Sisters of Charity. About 1000 inmates in four years. Receipts and expenditure not known.

### NAUTICAL TRAINING SHIP—VERNON.

PURCHASED by the Government and fitted up as a training ship for boys under a recent statute, the *Reformatory Schools Act* of 1866. Wholly supported from public funds. This institution, although as yet very young, has been the means of taking many boys from the streets, where they had no prospect but that of being trained to vice, and affording them every chance of becoming worthy members of society.

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF 1866.

No account of the charities of Sydney would be complete without touching upon certain Acts of the Legislature, during the session of 1866, on the subject of social reform.

The *Public Schools Act*, besides establishing a better system of general education, will provide, by its 14th section, a boarding school for the children of working men who have lost their wives, and of widows. No doubt there will soon be arrangements made for boarding establishments in connection with several of the public schools. The *Industrial Schools Act* and the *Reformatory Schools Act* will deal effectually with the evil with which of all others it has hitherto been difficult to grapple—the spread of vice and crime among the youth of both sexes. The first of these

measures will provide a home and education for all children under sixteen who, although they have not come under the grasp of the law, are being trained up as thieves or prostitutes by constant association with adults of these classes. Public and private industrial schools will be established under proper regulations, and to these any children may be sent who are without visible means of support or who are evidently being trained up to crime. They will be educated to become honest men and women, and will in due course be apprenticed. A parent who is able to support his or her child in such an institution may be compelled to pay a sum of not more than ten shillings a week for this purpose. Children will be trained to the religion of their parents if it can possibly be ascertained; if not, in such religion as the Colonial Secretary may name until the child is old enough to form an opinion of his or her own upon this point. The other Act deals with juvenile offenders in substantially the same way as destitute children. Any boy or girl who is brought before a court of justice and sentenced to any period of imprisonment not less than fourteen days can be sent to a reformatory school instead of to prison. (It was under this Act that the Nautical School already mentioned was established.) The *Workhouse Act* will do for adults who are destitute or incorrigible what the other Acts which we have just alluded to will do for the young. All persons who have no lawful or visible means of support, or who, having been thrice convicted of drunkenness within twelve months, shall behave riotously or indecently in any public place, may be sent to a workhouse and *kept there*. If this Act is vigorously enforced, it will clear the streets of many who now prey upon the weakness and good nature of the charitably disposed. The *Public Institutions Inspection Act* provides a much needed check upon the working of all "Hospitals, infirmaries, orphan schools, and charitable institutions, which are, wholly or in part, supported by grants from the public revenue." All such institutions must submit to inquiry, "as to the proper appropriation of the public grants in aid, and the efficient conduct of such institutions." There is to be an Inspector of public charities, who is to report annually upon all these institutions, but others may be associated with such inspector for special purposes, and full powers of direction and inspection are reserved to the Colonial Secretary.

We can only from the insufficiency of much of the data make a rough and approximate statement as to results. The number of persons relieved, or assisted in various ways by the charitable institutions which we have described, is probably about 11,000 in each year; the amount spent by Government on these charities is about £34,000 per annum, and that contributed by private subscriptions and donations in aid of them about £10,000 per annum. This is wholly exclusive of the extraordinary efforts which are from time to time made in favour of particular cases.



It is exclusive, too, of many lesser charities of which we have no data—such as gifts by the Freemasons, the Odd-Fellows, the Foresters, and other similarly constituted bodies to distressed brethren, &c. There is, no doubt, in various ways, a steady annual drain from the purses of the citizens of fully the amount already stated for charitable purposes in addition to what is drawn from benevolent people in the interior, and to the private charities of individuals. There are probably also some small local or class charities of which we have obtained no particulars.

The Society of Licensed Victuallers has announced its intention to establish, as soon as possible, a benevolent fund for the assistance of deserving members of their own body, and ultimately to provide a home for such members as may, from age or infirmity, be incapacitated from pursuing their avocations.

The lunatic asylums, which are wholly supported by the Government, at a cost of about £30,000 a year, are, strictly speaking, charitable institutions, and draw a large proportion of their patients from Sydney. The total amount expended by the Government in support or aid of charitable institutions throughout the colony (besides occasional grants for building purposes) is about £75,000 per annum. The amount subscribed by individuals towards the local hospitals and benevolent institutions scattered throughout the interior cannot be ascertained; but roughly estimating it by the amounts granted by Parliament in aid of such institutions, it cannot be less than £10,000 per annum. The whole amount expended in this colony in support of charitable institutions, of various kinds, is probably little (if any) less than £100,000 a year. It may even exceed that sum.

#### ADDENDUM.

[Having noticed the daily newspapers, we cannot pass over the only two illustrated papers in the colony. Many attempts have been made in Sydney to start an *Illustrated News*: it was after repeated trials that one firm, more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in gaining the approbation of the public. We now have really a very creditable production; the wood-cuts are good, and the reading matter interesting, more from the careful manner in which the selections of extracts are made than from its original writings. The paper when first published consisted of eight pages only; finding the sale increase, the size was enlarged to sixteen pages. The circulation now reaches 4000 copies monthly. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., of Pitt-street, are the publishers.

*Sydney Punch* is another publication issued from the same office. This likewise had many difficulties before struggling into life, having passed through many hands before it became a public favourite. The witticisms seem to be highly appreciated. A great deal of information is supplied by private contributions, as well as some very clever sketches.]



## APPENDIX.

### A FEW HINTS TO NEW ARRIVALS.

No Luggage can be landed (unless it be a portable valise) without a Luggage Sufferance, which is obtainable from any of the Customs Agents, at the Custom-house. For this purpose a correct list of packages, and their contents, should be prepared. All dutiable goods must be mentioned, viz., tobacco, cigars, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar. An infringement might not only cause seizure of the Luggage, but also implicate the Captain and the vessel.

Watermen generally throng around a vessel as soon as she anchors.

	s. d.
The fare to go to, or from a vessel in Sydney Cove, for each person	0 6
In the Stream	1 0
Between Fort Denison and Miller's Point	1 6
Between Fort Denison and Bradley's Head	2 6
Between Bradley's Head and Watson's Bay	4 6

From the Watermen's Stairs, at the Circular Quay, cabs are easily obtainable, also carts, or barrow-men, to convey luggage into any part of the city.

	s. d.
Fares—Hansom (one horse) for distance, say 1 mile	1 0
For any time not exceeding half-an-hour	1 6
For every half, or portion of half-hour, extra	1 6
Two horse cabs—For distance, say 1 mile	2 0
For any time not exceeding half-hour	2 3
For every half-hour, or fraction extra	2 3
Carts—To any part of the town, 1 load	3 0
Barrow-men, according to distance, 1s. 2s. and 3s.	

### CLUB-HOUSES IN SYDNEY.

Australian, Bent-street; Civil Service, Macquarie-street; Union, Bligh-street; Victoria, Castlereagh-street; Volunteer, Castlereagh-street.

### PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Royal Hotel, George-street.

Petty's Hotel, Church Hill.

Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

Metropolitan (Williams), corner of King and Castlereagh Streets.

Tattersall's (O'Brien), Pitt-street.

McGrath and Punch, corner of King and Pitt Streets.

Freemason's (Perry), York-street.

Metropolitan (Butts), Pitt-street.

## THE PRINCIPAL RESTAURANTS ARE—

Tattersall's, Pitt-street.  
 Metropolitan, King-street.  
 A La Flore Australienne, George-street.  
 Café Français, George-street.  
 Café de Paris, King-street.  
 City Wine Vaults, George-street.  
 Commercial, George-street; and many others.

## TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMPORT DUTIES.

		£	s.	d.
Tea—On Tea, the lb. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	3
Sugar—Refined and Candy, the cwt. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	6	8
Unrefined      do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	5	0
Treacle and Molasses      do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	3	4
Coffee, &c.—Coffee and Chicory, the lb. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	2
Tobacco—Manufactured and Snuff, the lb. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	2	0
Unmanufactured      do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	1	0
Cigars      do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	3	0
Spirits—On all Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the proof gallon . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	10	0
On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the liquid gallon . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	10	0
Wines—On all imported Wines, the gallon . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	3	0
Beer—On Ale and Porter in bottle do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	6
On Ale and Porter in wood do. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	3
Malt—On Malt, per bushel . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	6
Hops—On Hops, per lb. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	0	2
Opium—On Opium, per lb. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Rice—On Rice, per ton . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	2	0	0
Dried Fruits—Dried Fruits, per cwt. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	0	10	0

An *ad valorem* duty of Five Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of the value thereof is charged on all goods not liable to duty under the Second Section of the 29 Vic., No. 14, or under any previously existing law, other than the Package Charge Imposed by the Package Act of 1865.

The following articles excepted, which are admitted free of duty:—

Animals, Living	Plants, Trees, and Shrubs
Fresh Fruits and Garden Produce	Printed Books
Fresh Meat	Seeds and Esculent Roots, including Bulbs
Gold Dust, Bullion, Coin	Specimens of Natural History
Guano and Manures	Tallow and Wool
Hides and Skins	Vine Stakes and Bark for building purposes
Military and Naval Stores	Wheat and Flour
Ores Unsmelted	
Passengers' Baggage	

## EXEMPTIONS.

All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service are exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said colony, or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.

## IMPORTED PACKAGES.

A CHARGE (irrespective of any duties of Customs now payable) of One Shilling is levied on all Packages imported into the Colony, excepting goods in transit, Live Stock, Flour, Wheat, Sugar, and Tea.

Of goods in bulk the following quantities respectively are to be Packages:—

Bark .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Bones .. .. .. .. ..	Ten hundredweight
Bran and pollard .. .. .. .. ..	Twenty-five bushels
Bricks and tiles .. .. .. .. ..	Three hundred
Cocoanuts .. .. .. .. ..	One thousand
Flags and buildings stones .. .. .. .. ..	Twenty-five
Grain of all kinds (except wheat) .. .. .. .. ..	Two hundredweight
Guano .. .. .. .. ..	Ten hundredweight
Hay .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Hoofs and horns .. .. .. .. ..	Ten hundredweight
Iron and steel (unpacked) .. .. .. .. ..	Three hundredweight
Lead .. .. .. .. ..	Two hundredweight
Logwood .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Malt .. .. .. .. ..	Five bushels
Metal (old) .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Millstones .. .. .. .. ..	Each
Oars .. .. .. .. ..	Dozen
Onions .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Pipes (earthenware) .. .. .. .. ..	Twenty-five
Potatoes and yams .. .. .. .. ..	Ten hundredweight
Salt .. .. .. .. ..	Five hundredweight
Shells .. .. .. .. ..	Ten hundredweight
Slates .. .. .. .. ..	Three hundred
Timber .. .. .. .. ..	Load

NOTE.—The Colonial Treasurer, or the Collector of Customs, is empowered to fix or adjust the quantity of goods in bulk, not enumerated above, which shall constitute a package.

A duty of £10 per head is levied on all Chinese male passengers arriving in the Colony.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

Gold, per oz. (Troy) .. .. .. .. ..	1s. 6d.
Wrought or unwrought, by sea or land.	

## SHIPPING CHARGES, &amp;c.

HARBOUR DUES.—For every vessel under 300 tons, £1; if 300 tons and under 400, £1 5s.; if 400 tons and under 500, £1 10s.; if 500 tons and under 600, £1 15s.; if 600 tons and under 800, £2; if 800 tons and under 1000, £2 5s.; over 1000 tons £3;—excepting vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons, or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATES.—For certificate of Competency to Master of any vessel, £5.

PILOTAGE RATES.—On arrival and departure 4d. per ton, the minimum charge being £5. In the case of intercolonial vessels registered in any one of the Australian colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, only £4 per ton per annum is charged.

FIRE ENGINE STATIONS.—Bathurst-street west; Pitt-street south; and Phillip-street, near Water Police Office.

CITY TURNCOCKS.—Joseph Dickman, Brisbane-lane off Brisbane-street, South Head Road; Henry White, Reservoir Terrace, Campbell-street; John Brien, East-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

## RESIDENT CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Belgium: Salvador Morhange, Esq., Consul-General; Jacob Montefiore, Esq., Consul.

Brazil: Alexander Dick, Esq., Consul, Land Titles Office, Elizabeth-street.

Bremen: Burchard Frerichs, Esq., Consul.

Chili: Don Guillermo W. Eldred, Esq., Consul.

Denmark: Anton Tange, Esq.

France: Louis F. Sentis, Pitt-street; George Tully, Esq., Consular Agent, Newcastle.

Hamburg: Siegfried Franck, Esq., Consul; Carlos Kramer Waltzer, Esq., Consul at Newcastle.

Hawaiian Islands: Charles St. Julian, Esq., Consul-General, *Herald Office*; A. Webster, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Italy: George King, Esq., Consul, Sydney; Narciso Foldi, Vice-Consul; John R. Bingle, Esq., Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

Lubeck: Julius Meyerfeld, Esq.

Netherlands: J. W. Ploos Van Amstel, Esq., Consul-General, Melbourne, Victoria; F. M'Nab Esq., Vice-Consul, Wynyard-st.

Portugal: Geo. Richard Dibbs, Vice-Consul.

Prussia: Siegfried Franck, Pitt-street.

Russia: Edward Monson Paul, Esq., Vice-Consul, 19 York-street.

Saxony and Oldenburg: Charles Julius Müller, Esq., Consul, Wynyard Lane; Burchard Frericks, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul.

Spain: Don E. San Just, Consul; Francis M'Nab, Esq., Vice-Consul, Wynyard-street; C. Kramer Waltzer, Esq., Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

Sweden and Norway: George Were, Esq., Consul, Melbourne; William Wolfen, Esq., 23 Bridge-street, Vice-Consul.

United States: H. H. Hall, 432 George-street; Geo. Mitchell, Esq., Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

Wurtemberg: F. S. Dutton, Esq., Consul, Adelaide, South Australia.

## FOREIGN MONEY.—AVERAGE VALUE IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

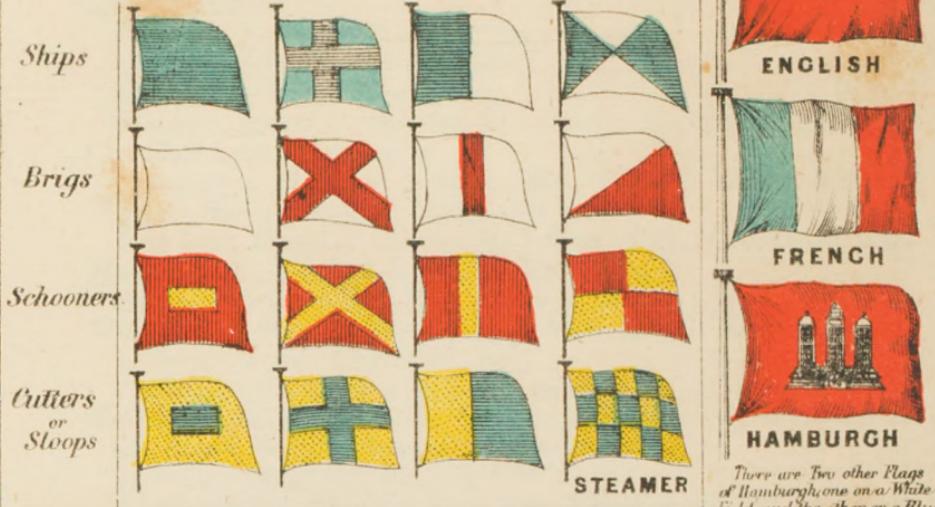
France	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prussia	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
and	Franc 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frederick d'or	0 16 6
Belgium	Louis or Napoleon 0 16 0	Hamburg..Zweidrittel	0 2 3
Spain	Hard Dollar 0 4 3	Ducat	0 9 6
	Douloon 3 6 0	Frederick d'or	0 16 6
Portugal	Crusado Nova 0 2 3	America ..Dollar	0 4 2
	Half Ioe 1 15 6	Half Eagle	1 0 6
Holland	Stuyver 0 0 1	Eagle	2 1 0
	Guilder or Florin 0 1 8	Douloon	3 5 0
	Ten Guilder 0 16 8	East Indies Company's Rupee	0 1 10
Austria	Florin 0 2 0	Ditto Mohur	1 9 0
	Ducat 0 2 6	Russia ..Silver Roubabout	0 3 2
	Sovereign 1 7 6	Half Imperial	0 16 0

There are slight variations, resulting from three causes—the value of metal, the country in which the exchange is made, and the per centage claimed by the money-changer.

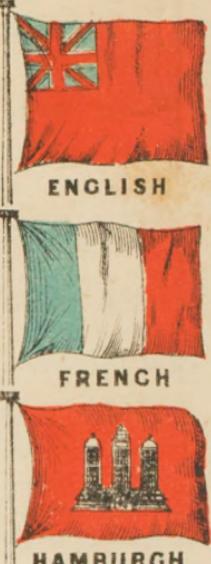


## DESCRIPTIVE FLAGS

Strangers Govt. Colonial. Private Colonial. Foreigners



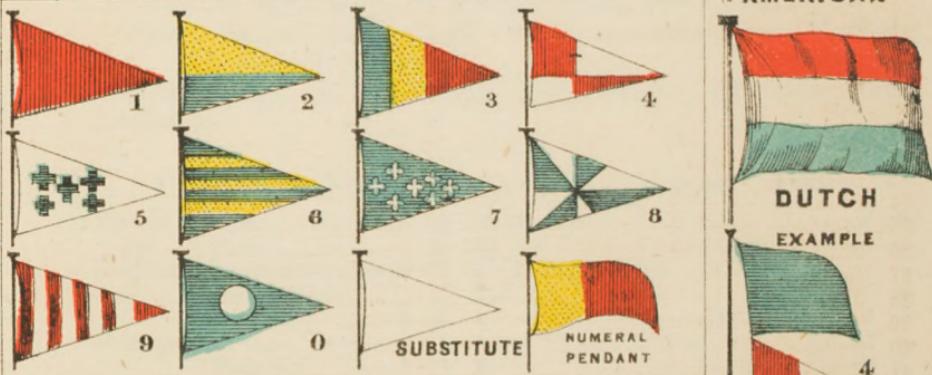
STEAMER



There are Two other Flags  
of Hamburg—one on a White  
Field and the other on a Blue

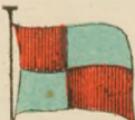


NUMERICAL FLAGS.

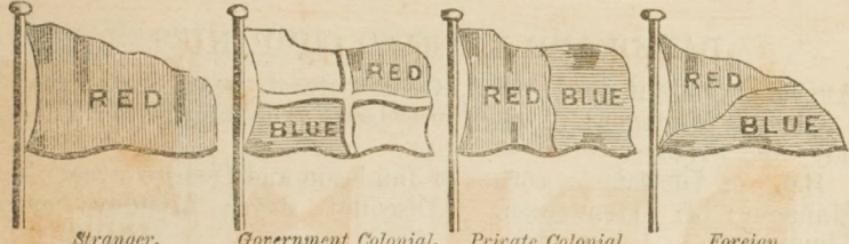


British Foreign Foreign Steamer

Ships  
of  
War



## SIGNALS USED AT PORT JACKSON.



<i>Stranger.</i>	<i>Government Colonial.</i>	<i>Private Colonial.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
1 London		51	South Australia
2 Portsmouth		52	King George's Sound
3 Plymouth		53	Western Australia
4 Bristol		54	Launceston
5 Liverpool		55	Hobart Town
6 Hull		56	Norfolk Island
7 Lynn		57	New Zealand
8 Any other port of England		58	Auckland
9 Leith		59	Bay of Islands
10 Isle of Skye		60	Port Nicholson
11 Isle of Mull		61	Chatham Islands
12 Greenock		62	Society Isles
13 Any other port of Scotland		63	Friendly Isles
14 Dublin		64	Navigator's Islands
15 Belfast		65	Sandwich Islands
16 Londonderry		66	East Coast
17 Cork		67	West Coast
18 Any other port of Ireland		68	Richmond River
19 France		69	United States
20 Belgium		70	Macleay River
21 Holland		71	Canada
22 Germany		72	West Indies
23 Russia		73	Coasting voyage
24 Sweden		74	Whaling voyage
25 Spain		75	Manning River
26 Portugal		76	Circular Head
27 Cape of Good Hope		77	Clyde
28 Mauritius		78	South Sea Islands
29 Isle of Bourbon		79	California
30 Bombay		80	Keppel Bay
31 Ceylon		81	Port Denison
32 Madras		82	Wollongong
33 Calcutta		83	Wide Bay
34 China		84	Port Curtis
35 Manila		85	New Caledonia
36 Singapore		86	Puget Sound
37 Lombok		87	Geelong
38 Java		88	Port Fairy (Warrn.)
39 Timor		89	Hokianga
40 Sydney		90	Kaipara
41 Queensland		91	Manakau
42 Clarence River		92	Taranaki
43 Port Macquarie		93	Nelson
44 Port Stephens		94	Port Cooper
45 Newcastle		95	Otago
46 Jervis Bay		96	Bluff Harbour
47 Twofold Bay		97	Hawke's Bay
48 Corner Inlet		98	Kiama
49 Port Phillip		99	Wallaroo
50 Portland Bay			

## BANKS AND BANKING COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN Joint Stock Bank, George-street, near King-street.—General Manager: A. H. Richardson. Discount days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bank of Australasia, corner of Jamieson and George streets.—Manager: J. Henderson. Discount days: Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of New South Wales, corner of Wynyard and George streets.—General Manager: S. Smith. Discount days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, corner of King and George streets.—Manager: F. A. Stratford. Discount days: Mondays and Thursdays.

London Chartered Bank of Australia, corner of Jamieson and George streets.—Manager: M. C. Machardy. Discount days: daily.

The City Bank, corner of George and King streets.—Manager: J. T. Ford. Discount days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Oriental Bank Corporation, New Pitt-street.—Manager: Stewart Murray. Discount days: daily.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, corner of George and Barrack streets.—Manager: Thos. A. Dibbs. Discount days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Union Bank of Australia, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.—Manager: J. C. Raymond. Discount days: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Savings Bank of New South Wales, Barrack-street.—The Bank is open for receipts and payments on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on Saturday evenings for receipts, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

THIS Office is in a portion of the temporary building which is used as the Post Office, in Wynyard Square. It is intended, when the new Post Office is erected and occupied, to transfer this branch of the public service to that building. Money Orders are issued on all the principal towns in the Colony, and also on the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, and on the United Kingdom.

## RATES:

If payable in—	For Sums not exceeding			
	£2.	£5.	£7.	£10.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales .. .. .. ..	0 6	..	1 0	
Adjacent Colonies .. .. .. ..	1 0	..	2 0	
The United Kingdom .. .. .. ..	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0

No Single Order to be granted for more than £10.

N.B.—No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for, it must be on the clear understanding that no

such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable under any circumstances to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

## REGULATIONS.

**ADVICES MAY BE FORWARDED BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Persons may have advices of Money Orders forwarded by Electric Telegraph to any place where Money Orders are payable, and to which communication by Electric Telegraph has been opened, upon making special application on the form provided for that purpose, and paying the charges for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph, in addition to the commission on the Money Orders obtained.

**COST OF TRANSMISSION TO BE PAID BY SENDER.**—Persons obtaining Money Orders will be required to forward them to the persons to whom they are made payable, and to pay all costs and charges for their transmission.

**PAYABLE AT SIGHT.**—Money Orders, upon being presented at the Post Office, at the place upon which they are drawn, will be payable at sight; but the Postmaster, or any person acting in his behalf, will be allowed a reasonable time, before payment, to make any inquiry he may deem necessary, to establish the identity of the person presenting the order with the payee, as advised.

**PERIOD OF CURRENCY.**—No Money Order will be payable after a period of six months from the date of issue, and if a Money Order is not duly presented within the above time, it will become void.

**MONEY ORDERS LOST, &c.**—Should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that a Money Order has been lost or destroyed, or that the person in whose favor a Money Order is drawn has died, or cannot be found, the Superintendent may direct that the money be returned to the person who obtained the order.

**FAILURE OF POSTMASTERS TO PAY ORDERS.**—In case any Postmaster, on whom a Money Order is drawn, shall, from illness, want of funds, or any other cause, be unable, or fail to pay the amount required, upon such order being presented, the Superintendent shall not be liable to be sued on account of such inability or failure.

**NON-LIABILITY OF SUPERINTENDENT.**—The Superintendent shall not be liable for any claim whatsoever in respect to any Money Order that has been presented and paid.

## TELEGRAPH.—SCALE OF CHARGES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LINE.

From Sydney to— Miles.	Ten words. s. d.				Extra word. s. d.				From Sydney to— Miles.	Ten words. s. d.				Extra word. s. d.			
	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	3		2	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
13½ Parramatta	1	0	0	1	604	Euston	.....	4	0	0	0	3	22	0	0	3	
22 Liverpool	2	0	0	2	125	Bathurst	.....	3	0	0	0	3	34	0	0	3	
34 Campbelltown	2	0	0	2	160	Orange	.....	3	0	0	0	3	56	0	0	3	
56 Picton	2	6	0	2	197	Tambaroora	.....	3	6	0	0	3	88	0	0	3	
88 Berrima	2	6	0	2	152	Sofala	.....	3	0	0	0	3	133	0	0	3	
133 Goulburn	3	0	0	3	216	Wellington	.....	4	0	0	0	3	200	0	0	3	
200 Yass	3	6	0	3	153	Mudgee	.....	3	6	0	0	3	340	0	0	3	
340 Forbes	3	6	0	3	221	Cassilis	.....	4	0	0	0	3	320	0	0	3	
320 Young	4	0	0	3	257	Dubbo	.....	4	0	0	0	2	265	0	0	2	
265 Gundagai	4	0	0	3	33	Windsor	.....	2	0	0	0	2	320	0	0	2	
320 Kyamba	4	0	0	3	101	Wollombi	.....	2	6	0	0	2	380	0	0	3	
380 Albury	4	0	0	3	140	Maitland	.....	3	0	0	0	3					

## SCALE OF CHARGES ON NEW SOUTH WALES LINE.—Continued.

From Sydney to— Miles.	Ten words.	Extra word.	From Sydney to— Miles.	Ten words.	Extra word.				
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.				
299 Tumut . . . . .	4	0	0	3	142 East Maitland . . . . .	3	6	0	3
359 Kiandra . . . . .	4	0	0	3	141 Morpeth . . . . .	3	0	0	3
380 Wagga Wagga . . . . .	4	0	0	3	162 Newcastle . . . . .	3	0	0	3
390 Urana . . . . .	4	0	0	3	166 Singleton . . . . .	3	0	0	3
421 Jerilderie . . . . .	4	0	0	3	198 Muswellbrook . . . . .	3	0	0	3
472 Deniliquin . . . . .	4	0	0	3	168 Scone . . . . .	3	6	0	3
518 Moulamein . . . . .	4	0	0	3	240 Murrurundi . . . . .	3	6	0	3
554 Balranald . . . . .	4	0	0	3	297 Tamworth . . . . .	4	0	0	3
180 Braidwood . . . . .	3	6	0	3	325 Bendemeer . . . . .	4	0	0	3
64 Wollongong . . . . .	2	6	0	2	367 Armidale . . . . .	4	0	0	3
89 Kiama . . . . .	3	0	0	3	432 Glen-Innes . . . . .	4	0	0	3
7 South Head . . . . .	1	0	0	1	487 Tenterfield . . . . .	4	0	0	3
33 Penrith . . . . .	2	0	0	2	612 Grafton . . . . .	4	0	0	3
80 Hartley . . . . .	2	6	0	2	460 Hay . . . . .	4	0	0	3
196 Merriwa . . . . .	3	6	0	3	296 Cooma . . . . .	4	0	0	3
277 Adelong . . . . .	4	0	0	3	515 Moama . . . . .	4	0	0	3
215 Araluen . . . . .	3	6	0	3	78 Nattai . . . . .	2	6	0	2
356 Bombala . . . . .	4	0	0	3	190 Queanbeyan . . . . .	3	6	0	3
235 Burrowa . . . . .	3	6	0	3	660 Wentworth . . . . .	5	0	0	3

## VICTORIAN LINE.

From Sydney to— Melbourne . . . . .	Ten words.	Extra word.	From Sydney to— St. Arnaud . . . . .	Ten words.	Extra word.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Spencer-st. Railway Stn. . . . .			Avoca . . . . .		
Williamstown . . . . .	6	0	Talbot . . . . .		
Williamstown J. Ry. Stn. . . . .	0	4	Clunes . . . . .		
Werribee Railway Station . . . . .			Tarnagulla . . . . .		
Little River Railway Stn. . . . .			Inglewood . . . . .		
Geelong . . . . .			Kerang . . . . .		
Geelong Railway Station . . . . .	7	0	Swan Hill . . . . .		
Queenscliff . . . . .	0	4	Gisborne . . . . .		
Point Lonsdale . . . . .			Woodend Railway Station . . . . .		
Sandridge . . . . .	6	0	Kyneton . . . . .		
Schnapper Point . . . . .	0	4	Kyneton Railway Station . . . . .		
Cape Schanck . . . . .	7	0	Taradale . . . . .		
Hamilton . . . . .	0	4	Newstead . . . . .		
Casterton . . . . .			Castlemaine . . . . .		
Portland . . . . .			Castlemaine Railway Stn. . . . .		
Belfast . . . . .			Sandhurst . . . . .		
Warrnambool . . . . .			Sandhurst Railway Stn. . . . .		
Camperdown . . . . .			Runnymede Railway Stn. . . . .		
Colac . . . . .			Echuca . . . . .		
Buninyong . . . . .	8	0	Echuca Railway Station . . . . .		
Smythesdale . . . . .	0	4	Kilmore . . . . .		
Ballarat . . . . .			Seymour . . . . .		
Ballarat Railway Station . . . . .			Heathcote . . . . .		
Beaufort . . . . .			Wood's Point . . . . .		
Streatham . . . . .			Jamieson . . . . .		
Hexham . . . . .			Longwood . . . . .		
Mortlake . . . . .			Benalla . . . . .		

## VICTORIA LINE.—Continued.

From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.	From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Stawell .....	8 0 0 4		Wangaratta .....	5 0 0 3	
Ararat .....			Beechworth .....		
Otway .....			Yackandannah .....		
Creswick .....			Chiltern .....		
Daylesford .....			Wahgunyah .....		
Maldon .....			Rutherglen .....		
Dunolly .....			Belvoir .....		
Carisbrook .....			Rosedale .....		
Maryborough .....			Sale .....		
Moonambel .....			Port Albert .....		
Redbank .....					

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LINE.

From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.	From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Adelaide .....	9 0 0 6		Hahndorf .....	9 0 0 6	
Bowden .....			Mount Barker .....		
Alberton .....			Nairne .....		
Port Adelaide .....			Woodside .....		
Peninsula .....			Lobethal .....		
Dry Creek .....			Gumeracka .....		
Salisbury .....			Strathalbyn .....		
Smithfield .....			Wellington .....		
Gawler Town .....			Willunga .....		
Roseworthy .....			Yankalilla .....		
Freeling .....			Port Elliott .....		
Kapunda .....			Goolwa .....		
Auburn .....			M'Grath's Flat .....		
Riverton .....			Guichen Bay .....		
Kadina .....			Mount Gambier .....		
Wallaroo .....			Penola .....		
Clare .....			Kincraig .....		
Burra .....			M'Donnell Bay .....		
Glenelg .....					

## QUEENSLAND LINE.

From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.	From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Extra word.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane .....	6 0 0 4		Dalby .....	8 0 0 4	
Lytton .....			Durah .....		
Cleveland .....			Hawkwood .....		
Dunwich .....			Gayndah .....		
Pilot Station .....			Golden Fleece .....		
Cape Moreton .....			Maryborough .....		
Woogaroo .....			Banana .....		
Ipswich .....			Rockhampton .....		
Bigge's Camp .....			Gladstone .....		
Gatton .....			Marlborough .....		
Toowoomba .....			St. Lawrence .....		
Warwick .....					

## REGULATIONS.

1. Messages must be written with ink, in a clear and legible manner, on the forms provided for that purpose, and must bear a proper date and address; the signature of the sender in each case being required in authentication of the message, and as subscribing to the conditions imposed. All figures must be written in words.

2. As a general rule, all messages are to be pre-paid; but in cases of emergency or distress, persons may be allowed to send messages to be paid for by the receiver.

3. Payment of charges in advance will be required, except for replies to interrogatory messages on which the sender has written "Reply paid here." No charge will be made for date, address, or signature of the message.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one mile of the office; over that distance, porterage or cab hire will be charged, and boat hire on messages to be delivered on ship board.

5. Where an immediate reply to a message is required, the sender of such message is requested to append the words "Reply by Telegraph." The messenger charged with the delivery of the message will then be directed to wait five minutes for the reply, in order to facilitate its transmission to the sender of the message.

6. Messages can be transmitted in cypher at fifty per cent. above the ordinary rate of charges. Cypher words must not consist of more than three syllables.

7. In order to provide against mistakes in the transmission of messages by the electric telegraph, every message of consequence ought to be *repeated* by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message. The Government will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise; nor will the Government be responsible for mistakes in the transmission of a repeated message, nor for any delay in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-transmission or non-delivery of any message, whether repeated or unrepeated, to any extent above £5.

8. Except in cases of emergency, illness, &c., or messages on the service of the State, messages will be transmitted in the order in which they are received; and all messages will be held strictly confidential.

9. If from any circumstances a message is not sent within a reasonable time sufficient to destroy the value of the dispatch, the clerk is instructed to give the person sending the message information of the fact, with the reason of the delay; it will then be optional with the person to withdraw such message, and receive back the amount paid.

10. No application for copies of messages after delivery will be entertained, unless at the request of the sender, or the person to whom the message is addressed; and in all cases the superintendent will require satisfactory reasons for the application.

## POST-OFFICE.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All letters, &c., posted in New South Wales must be pre-paid, by affixing thereon Stamps of sufficient value. Every letter *wholly* unstamped will be opened, and returned to the writer.

2. Letters *insufficiently* stamped, if for any colony or foreign country, will be dealt with in like manner.

3. Inland letters, if the postage on them be not grossly deficient, are forwarded; but charged double the amount of deficient postage.

4. Letters for the United Kingdom, if stamped with not less than a single rate of postage, are forwarded; but charged with the postage deficient, and a further single rate as a fine.

5. Every British letter not so stamped, and every Inland letter grossly deficient in stamps, will be opened and returned to the writer.

6. Letters from beyond sea, not regularly posted at the place of despatch, are charged with Sea Rates of postage. If duly posted, no colonial charge whatever is made.

7. Letters sent overland to any of the adjacent colonies are charged the same rates of postage as if sent by sea.

8. Letters, on being re-directed, are chargeable with a new and distinct rate of postage.

9. Any person can have a letter registered, by affixing on it a sixpenny register stamp, (or more, if to any foreign country or to certain colonies,) in addition to the proper postage, and presenting it at the Registry Department between 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

10. Letters for despatch from the General Post Office must be posted as follows:—For the Western and Southern Districts, by 4 p.m. For the Northern Districts, by 5:30 p.m.; or, by Supplemental Mail for the Steam-boats, by 7:30 p.m. For despatch to a Suburban Office, by 8:30 a.m. For despatch by Coasters, half-an-hour before the advertised departure.

11. Letters must be posted, at every Post Office in the colony, half-an-hour before the time fixed for despatch thence of the mail. Late letters are not despatched till the mail next following.

12. Private Letter Boxes are provided, and letters, &c., delivered at a separate window, on payment of Two Guineas per annum; or at that rate half-yearly, or quarterly.

13. The Delivery Office in Sydney is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Dead Letter Office from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Sale of Stamps Room from from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

14. The country offices are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. But where mails arrive later, the Office is open for half-an-hour (not in any case beyond 8 p.m.) after such arrival. One hour's recess is allowed, about noon, daily. Every office is open one hour on Sundays.

15. Letters and Newspapers to or through the United Kingdom, unless marked for transmission otherwise, are forwarded by the usual monthly steamers.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

16. Newspapers for transmission from the General Post Office, by the ordinary morning mails, must be posted there before 8 a.m.; and by the afternoon mails, before 4 p.m.

17. Every Newspaper whatever, posted in the colony, for transmission inland or beyond sea, is at present subject to a charge of one penny.

18. Newspapers for the United Kingdom, *via* Southampton, are charged one penny only; but threepence, if by way of Marseilles.

19. Newspapers for any Colony or Foreign Country, sent through the United Kingdom, are charged various rates of postage. Of these, a table can be seen at the General Post Office.

20. The Postage on Newspapers must be paid by affixing thereon stamps of sufficient value. No newspaper unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded. Nor, if it has in or upon it any writing whatever, except only the direction on the outside thereof.

21. Newspapers posted out of the colony are delivered without further charge. But, when posted here, whether in monthly parts or otherwise, they are liable to the rate of one penny *each number*.

#### SYDNEY LETTERS.

22. The Sydney Letter Carriers deliver letters three times daily; the third time, however, only in the more business parts of the city. They start from the General Post Office at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. In the Suburbs there are two deliveries daily, with the exception of St. Leonard's.

23. Letters for these deliveries must be posted at the General Post Office half-an-hour before the hours named respectively; or, if in an Iron Receiver, before the time specified on such Receiver.

## THE P. AND O. MONTHLY MAILS.

24. These are usually made up at the General Post Office on the morning of the 24th of each month. Letters for the United Kingdom and Galle at 11; but all other Letters at 10. (Newspapers, one hour previously—in each case.) Letters and Newspapers *via Marseilles* or *Trieste*, must be so marked. The latest hour for posting Letters, or Newspapers, in an Iron Receiver, is 7 a.m.

25. *Registered Letters* must be posted the day previous; excepting for the United Kingdom—in which case they may be posted on the 24th, before 10 o'clock.

26. Letters *via Marseilles* can generally be posted, either at Moore's Wharf or at the General Post Office, as late as *one* o'clock, on payment of a late fee of 6d. in addition to all other rates.

27. Sealing wax should never be used for European or Indian Letters; but gum or wafers only.

## LIST OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN IRON RECEIVERS,

For receipt of Letters only, and of Suburban Offices, with hours at which each one is emptied.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
1.	Balmain, Sub-office .....	7· 0	....	3·30
2.	Ditto, Darling-street.....	7· 0	....	3· 0
3.	Ditto, John-street.....	7·10	....	3·10
4.	Pyrmont, S.O. .....	7·20	....	3·20
5.	Market and Sussex Streets .....	7·30	12·20	3·30
6.	Crescent and Princes Streets .....	7·30	12·25	3·35
7.	Kent-street (Miller's Point) .....	7·30	12noon	3·35
8.	Argyle and George Streets .....	7·35	12· 5	3· 5
9.	Custom House .....	7·40	12·10	3·10
10.	Exchange .....	7·45	12·15	3·15
11.	Bridge and George Streets .....	7·50	12·15	3·15
12.	Bent Street.....	7·55	12·20	3·20
13.	Herald Office .....	8· 0	12·25	3·35
14.	George Street (293) .....	8· 5	12·25	3·40
15.	St. Mark's, S.O. ....	7· 0	....	3· 0
16.	Ocean-street .....	7·10	....	3·10
17.	Paddington, S.O. .....	7·20	....	3·20
18.	McLeay and Victoria Streets .....	7·30	12·15	3·25
19.	Potts' Point .....	7·35	12·20	3·30
20.	William and Palmer Streets .....	7·45	12·25	3·40
21.	Stanley and Yurong Streets .....	7·50	12·25	3·45
22.	King and Castlereagh Streets .....	8· 0	12·30	3·50
23.	Redfern, S.O. ....	7· 0	....	3· 0
24.	Chippendale (Bridge) .....	7· 5	12 noon	3·10
25.	Devonshire and Elizabeth Streets .....	7·10	12· 5	3·15
26.	Bourke-street, S.O. .....	7·15	....	3·20
27.	Darlinghurst (Court-house).....	7·30	12·20	3·25
28.	College and Liverpool Streets .....	7·35	12·20	3·30
29.	Park-street.....	7·40	12·25	3·35
30.	Markets .....	7·50	12·30	3·40
31.	Newtown, S.O. ....	7· 0	....	3· 0
32.	Camperdown, S.O. .....	7. 0	....	3· 0
33.	Glebe, S.O. ....	7· 0	....	3· 0
34.	Parramatta-street and Newtown Road .....	7·15	12 noon	3·15
35.	Parramatta and Botany Streets.....	7·20	12· 5	3·20
36.	Railway Terminus .....	7·25	12·10	3·25
37.	Haymarket .....	7·30	12·15	3·30
38.	Liverpool and George Streets .....	7·35	12·20	3·35

## LIST OF SYDNEY IRON RECEIVERS

For the reception of Newspapers only, with the hour at which they are emptied.

		a.m.	p.m.
1.	Sussex and Erskine Streets .....	7	2
2.	Queen's Wharf .....	7	2
3.	Exchange .....	7	2
4.	William and Crown Streets.....	7	2
5.	King-street east .....	7	2
6.	Darlinghurst (Court-house) .....	7	2
7.	George-street south (Watchhouse) .....	7	2
8.	George and Bathurst Streets .....	7	2

## POSTAGE RATES—BOOK PACKETS.

## 1. FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*Same rates for Malta, Spain, Portugal, Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands and other places forwarded by the Mail via Gibraltar.*)

		s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs.	.. .. ..	0 4
Above 4 ozs., but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	.. .. ..	0 8
Every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., or portion thereof	.. .. ..	0 4

## 2. UNITED KINGDOM VIA MARSEILLES.

		s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs.	.. .. ..	0 6
Above 4 ozs., but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	.. .. ..	1 0
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., but not exceeding 1 lb.	.. .. ..	2 0
Every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., or fraction thereof	.. .. ..	1 6

## 3. INDIA, HONGKONG, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.

		s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs.	.. .. ..	0 3
Above 4 ozs., but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	.. .. ..	0 6
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or portion thereof	.. .. ..	0 6

## 4. THE FOLLOWING COLONIES, VIA UNITED KINGDOM.

The North American Colonies, Bermuda, British West Indies, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Islands, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Vancouver's Island, Heligoland, and Ionian Islands.

		s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs.	.. .. ..	0 6
Above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ounces	.. .. ..	1 0
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and not exceeding 1 lb.	.. .. ..	2 0
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or portion thereof	.. .. ..	1 0

## 5. INTER-COLONIAL.

		s. d.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	.. .. ..	0 6
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., but not exceeding 1 lb.	.. .. ..	1 0
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or portion thereof	.. .. ..	0 6

## 6. INLAND.

		s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs.	.. .. ..	0 2
Every additional 2 ozs., or fraction thereof	.. .. ..	0 1

## GOLD FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COLONY.

		s. d.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz..	.. .. ..	0 4
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz.	.. .. ..	0 8
Above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 ozs	.. .. ..	1 4
Every additional oz. or fraction thereof..	.. .. ..	0 8

## BOOK PACKETS.

1. No packet shall exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width; or three pounds in weight.

2. With the above limitations, a packet may contain any number of separate books, maps, or prints, and any quantity of paper or parchment.

3. Every packet, except as hereinafter mentioned, must be sent *open* at the ends; either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends. There must be no letter, closed or open, (nor any thing whatever closed), sent in any such packet; nor any communication in the nature of a letter, whether written or printed on the cover.

4. The name and address of the sender may appear on the cover, as well as those of the party addressed; but this is not indispensable.

5. Every packet posted unpaid, or stamped with less than a single rate, or exceeding the prescribed dimensions or weight, or being in any other respect in violation of these Rules, or which shall by reason of its form or contents be likely to injure other packets or letters, will be returned to the sender, or (if he be unknown) will be destroyed.

6. Every packet posted insufficiently paid, but having at least a single rate thereon, will be forwarded; but be charged with the deficient postage, and a further single rate as a fine.

7. Every letter, sealed or open, found in any packet, will be charged with postage as an unpaid letter; and the sender will be liable to prosecution for the offence.

8. The undermentioned articles may be transmitted as book packets, *viz.*—All publications, literary or musical; books, printed, written, or plain; photographs on paper; printed circulars of every description, and other publications or compilations, printed or in manuscript; almanacs, prints, drawings, and maps; with any binding or covering belonging to the article, and any case or thing usually appertaining to it, or necessary for its safe transmission.

9. All the above rules apply equally to Trade Patterns to the United Kingdom, with this addition, that they must not be in themselves saleable, or of any intrinsic value; or other than patterns, *simply* and *exclusively*.

10. Pass Books, sent by or to any Bank or Banker; Maps or Plans, sent by or to the Surveyor-General, and returns from or to any Department of the Public Service, pursuant to any Law or Official Regulation, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight respectively, will be forwarded, *closed*; provided they bear outside a statement of the contents, with the sender's name and address, subscribed by him. In all other respects, they are subject to the same rules as open book packets.

11. Returns of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, may be transmitted unstamped, the postage to be paid on delivery, if marked as containing such Returns only, and signed by the Clergyman or Registrar transmitting them.

12. Packets open at each end containing Printed Reports of the Proceedings of any Religious or Charitable Institution, posted in any city or town, for delivery within the same, are charged as follows:—

	s. d.
Not exceeding 4 ozs. .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 1
Every additional 2 ozs. or part of 2 ozs. .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 1

13. Petitions or Addresses to the Queen, the Governor, or either House of Parliament, sent to any member of either House, are—if open at each end, and not above thirty-two ounces in weight—wholly exempted from postage.

#### POSTAGE RATES.—LETTERS.

##### 1. TOWN LETTERS.

	s. d.
Not exceeding half-ounce... .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 1
Exceeding half-ounce, but not exceeding one ounce .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 2
Every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 2

##### 2. COUNTRY LETTERS.

	s. d.
Not exceeding half-ounce... .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 2
Exceeding half-ounce, but not exceeding one ounce .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 4
Every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce .. .. .. .. .. ..	0 4

## 3. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

(Except certain special cases, hereinafter indicated.)

		s. d.
Not exceeding half-ounce..	.. .. .. ..	0 6
Exceeding half-ounce, but not exceeding one ounce ..	.. ..	1 0
Every additional half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce ..	.. ..	0 6

## 4. UNITED KINGDOM BY SUEZ AND PANAMA.

Not exceeding half-ounce..	.. .. .. ..	0 6
Exceeding half-ounce, but not exceeding one ounce ..	.. ..	1 0
Every additional ounce or fraction thereof ..	.. ..	1 0

## 5. UNITED KINGDOM BY MARSEILLES.

Not exceeding half-ounce..	.. .. .. ..	0 10
Exceeding half-ounce, but not exceeding one ounce ..	.. ..	1 8
Every additional ounce, or fraction thereof ..	.. ..	1 8

## 6. BY TRIESTE.

Letters for the Continent of Europe, by Trieste, forwarded from Alexandria by the Austrian Government, are charged as follows:—

		s. d.
Not exceeding quarter-ounce ..	.. .. .. ..	1 0
Exceeding quarter-ounce, but not exceeding half-ounce ..	.. ..	2 0
Every additional quarter-ounce, or fraction thereof ..	.. ..	2 0

## ENGLISH MAILS.

## VIA SUEZ.

The Overland Mail, *via* Suez, leaves Sydney, on the 24th, Melbourne on the 28th, King George's Sound five days after, arriving at London *via* Marseilles, on or about the 14th; and at Southampton on or about the 20th.

The Return Monthly Mail leaves Southampton on the 20th of each month, and Marseilles on the 26th. Arrives at King George's Sound about the 5th of the month; at Melbourne on or about the 13th; and Sydney on or about the 16th of the month.

The Overland Mails for England close at the General Post Office on the day of the departure of the Mail, at the following hours:—

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom and Galle, at 11 a.m.; to other places than the United Kingdom, 10 a.m.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, at 10 a.m.; to other places than the United Kingdom, at 8 a.m.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers up to 7 a.m.

Registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

Late letters addressed to the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 p.m. on the day of departure of the Mail. Such letters, however, will not be despatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp as a late fee in addition to the ordinary postage.

Direct Mails are made up at the General Post Office for the following places—Melbourne, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Manila, Batavia, Hong Kong, Aden, Mauritius, Re-Union, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Suez, Austrian Post Office, Alexandria, (enclosing correspondence for Trieste or marked *via* Trieste), Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, the travelling post office from Marseilles to Lyons, (enclosing correspondence for France and for the Travelling post *via* France), the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton.

## VIA PANAMA.

The Mail *via* Panama leaves Sydney on the 1st of each month, arriving in London on or about the 29th of each month.

The Return Mails are made up in London on the 2nd of each month, and are due in Sydney on or about the last day of each month.

Direct mails are made up for the various Provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, in which is included correspondence to all parts of North and South America, British Columbia, Honolulu, and the West Indies; and for London, the Continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

TABLE OF THE DISPATCH OF INLAND MAILS, WITH  
DISTANCE OF POST TOWNS FROM SYDNEY.

Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.	Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.
				M.	
160	ABERDEEN	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	89	Bowrall	S Daily, 4 p.m.
329	Adaminiby	S Monday, Fri., 4 p.m.	180	Braidwood	S Daily, 4 p.m.
252	Adelong	S Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 4 p.m.	110	Branxton	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
250	Crossing-place	S Daily, 4 p.m.	238	Breeza	N Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
78	Albion Park	S Daily, 4 p.m.	526	Brewarrina	W Thurs., 5:30 p.m., via Walgett.
351	Albury	S Daily, 4 p.m.	556	Brenda	... Monday, 5:30 p.m.
43	Appin	S Daily, 4 p.m.	46	Bringelly	W Daily, 8:30 a.m.
201	Araluen	S Mon., W., F., 4 p.m.	118	Brookfield	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
313	Armidale	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	107	Broughton's Creek	S Mon., Thurs., 4 p.m.
5	Ashfield, Sydney	Daily, 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.	45	Brownlow Hill	S Daily, 8:30 a.m.
423	Ashford	N Wed., 5:30 p.m.	379	Brush Grove	N As steamers depart.
166	Avisford	W Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	323	Buckley's Crossing	Friday, 4 p.m.
196	BALLALABA	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	50	Bull's Camp	W Daily, 4 p.m.
	Balmain, Sydney	Daily, 8:45 a.m.	323	Bundarra	N Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
554	Balranald	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	170	Bungendore	S Mon., W., F., 4 p.m.
131	Bandon Grove	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	120	Bungonia	S Daily, 4 p.m.
8	Bankstown	S Daily, 4:30 p.m.	274	Bunyan	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.
303	Barra	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	54	Burratorong	S M., W., F., 8:30 p.m.
188	Barragong	N Monday, 4 p.m.	102	Burrawang	S Tues., Fri., 4 p.m.
200	Batesman's Bay	S Monday, Thursday	222	Burrowa	S W., Tu., Sat., 4 p.m.
122	Bathurst	W Daily, 4 p.m.	129	Burrier	S Mon., Th., 4 p.m.
19	Baulkham Hills	W Dy., 8:30 a.m. & 4 p.m.	195	Burrendong	W Wed., Sat., 4 p.m.
255	Bega	S Monday, Thursday	6½	Burwood, Sydney	Daily, 8:30 a.m.
676	Belalie		168	CADIA	W Thursday, 4 p.m.
115	Belford	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	140	Caloola	W Friday, 4 p.m.
273	Bendemeer	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.		Cambewarra	
83	Berrima	S Daily, 4 p.m.	131	Camberwell	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
200	Bigga	S Friday, 4 p.m.	40	Camden	S Dy., 8:30 a.m. & 4 p.m.
229	Billabong	W F., M., W., 4 p.m.	34	Campbelltown	S Daily, 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.
203	Binalong	S M., Tu., Th., S., 4 p.m.		Camberdown	Daily, 8:45 a.m.
177	Binda	S Tues., Fri., 4 p.m.	210	Canberra	S Tues., Fri., 4 p.m.
356	Bingera	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	203	Canowindra	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.
103	Bishop's Bridge	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	6	Canterbury, Sydney	Daily, 4 p.m.
21	Blacktown	W Daily, 8:30 a.m.	150	Carcoar	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.
204	Black Rock	W Daily, Sunday ex.	256	Carroll	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
186	Blandford	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	505	Casino	N Tuesday, 5:30 p.m.
142	Blayney	W M., Wed., Sat., 4 p.m.	221	Cassillis	N Tu., Th., S., 5:30 p.m.
315	Bobundarra	S Wednesday, 4 p.m.	40	Castlereagh	W Tu., Th., Sat., 4 p.m.
212	Boolalla	S Monday, Thursday	354	Cathcart	S Wednesday, 4 p.m.
133	Bolong	S Daily, 4 p.m.	108	Cessnock	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
345	Bombala	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.	68	Charcoal Creek	S Daily, 4 p.m.
82	Bong Bong	S Daily, 4 p.m.	111	Clarence Town	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
200	Bookham	S Daily, 4 p.m.	490	— River Heads	N As steamers depart.
405	Booligal	S Saturday, 4 p.m.	267	Clarendon	S Thursday, 4 p.m.
77	Borehole	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	196	Cobgora	W Wed., Th., 5:30 p.m.
153	Boro	S	520	Codrington	N Tues., 5:30 p.m.
5	Botany, Sydney	Dy., 9:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.	66	Colo	W Friday, 4 p.m.
—	Bourke st., Sydney			Collector	S Tu., Fri., Sat., 4 p.m.
576	Bourke	W Monday, 4 p.m.		Collie	W Wednesday, 4 p.m.
84	Bowenfells	W Daily, 4 p.m.			
250	Bowling Alley Pt. W	M., Th., Sa., 5:30 p.m.			

TABLE OF INLAND MAILS—*Continued.*

Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.	Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.
M.			M.		
Conargo	S	Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	Glebe, Sydney		Daily, 8:45 a.m.
292 Condobolin	W	Mon., Sat., 4 p.m.	373 Glen Innes	N	Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
242 Coolah	N	Thur., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	150 Gloucester	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
296 Coomah	S	M., W., F., 4 p.m.	430 Gongolin	W	Monday, 4 p.m.
294 Coonabarabran	N	Th., 5:30, M., 5:30 p.m.	235 Goonoo Goonoo	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
298 Coonamble	W	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	45 Gosford	N	Mon., Th., 4:30 p.m.
113 Cooranbong	N	Friday, 5:30 p.m.	128 Goulburn	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
380 Copabella, via Ten- terfield, by Grafton	Tuesday, Saturday.		450 Grafton	N	Tuesday, 5:30 p.m.
steamer	N		121 Gresford	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
450 Copmanhurst	W	Mon., Fri., 5:30 p.m.	276 Gulligal	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
246 Coramundra	S	Mon., Thurs., 4 p.m.	242 Gundagai	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
212 Corang	S	Thursday, 4 p.m.	175 Gundaroo	S	Tu., Fri., Sat., 4 p.m.
383 Corowa	S	Tues., Sat., 4 p.m.	Gundawinda, Ql'd.	Ql'd.	Monday, 5:30 p.m.
184 Cowra	W	M., Wed., Sat., 4 p.m.	262 Gunnedah	N	M., W., Th., 5:30 p.m.
190 Crown Flat	S	M., Wed., Fri., 4 p.m.	158 Gunning	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
135 Cudgegong	W	Daily, 4 p.m.	169 Guntawang	W	Mon., W., Th., 4 p.m.
104 Cullen Bullen	W	Daily, 4 p.m.	141 Guyong	W	Daily, 4 p.m.
198 Cundletown	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	265 HANGING ROCK	N	M., Th., Sa., 5:30 p.m.
248 Currabubula	N	Tuesday, 5:30 p.m.	80 Hartley	W	Daily, 4 p.m.
Currawang	S		460 Hay	S	Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
166 DALTON	S	Tues., Sat., 4 p.m.	85 Hexham	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
72 Dapto	S	Daily, 4 p.m.	97 Hinton	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
277 Darkwater	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	13 Hornsby	N	M., Th., 4:30 p.m.
123 Darlington	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.,	369 Howlong	S	Tues., Sat., 4 p.m.
366 Delegate	S	M., W., Fri., 4 p.m.	4 Hunter's Hill, Syd.	Dy	8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
27 Denham Court	S	Daily, 8:30 a.m.	260 Huntingdon	N	Monday, 5:30 p.m.
473 Deniliquin	S	M., T., F., S., 4 p.m.	256 Hursley	N	Monday, 5:30 p.m.
262 Denison Town	N	Wed., Thurs., 4 p.m.	142 ICELY	W	Sat., Th., 4 p.m.
165 Denman	N	T., Th., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	383 Inverell	N	Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
200 Dingo Creek	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	189 Ironbarks	W	Daily, 4 p.m.
44 Douglass Park	S	Daily, 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.	83 JAMBEROO	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
337 Dovedale	N	Thursday, 5:30 p.m.	185 Jembaicumbene	S	M., Wed., Fri., 4 p.m.
226 Dubbo	W	M., W., Th., Sat., 4 p.m.	431 Jereelderie	S	Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
387 Dundee	N	Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	140 Jerry's Plains	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
124 Dungog	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	331 Jindabyne	S	Friday, 4 p.m.
29 Dural	W	M., Th., Sat., 8:30 a.m.	202 Jones' Island	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
271 EAST KEMPSEY	N	Mon., Thur., 5:30 p.m.	219 Jugiong	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
93 East Maitland	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.	77 Junction. The (Newcastle.)	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
24 Eastern Creek	W	Daily, 8:30 a.m.	125 Junee	S	Mon., Th., 4 p.m.
41 Ebenezer	W	T., Th., Sat., 8:30 a.m.	260 KAMERUKA	S	Fri., via Cooma.
Echuca, Vict.			98 Kangaloon	S	Saturday, 4 p.m.
116 Eccleston	N	Friday, 5:30 p.m.	125 Keen's Swamp	W	Daily, 4 p.m.
283 Eden	S	Wednesday, Thurs.	121 Kelso	W	Daily, 4 p.m.
120 Ellalong	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	271 Kempsey	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
280 Ellenborough	N	Monday, 5:30 p.m.	155 Kenney's Point	S	Friday, 4 p.m.
36 Emu	W	Daily, 4 p.m.	89 Kiama	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
35 Emu Ferry	W	Daily, 4 p.m.	313 Kiandra	S	S, M., F., Sun., 4 p.m.
6 Enfield	S	Daily, 4:30 p.m.	50 Kinchumber	N	Mon., Th., 4:30 p.m.
608 Euston	S	Monday, 4 p.m.	203 Kiora	S	Monday, Thursday.
127 Evans' Plains	W	M., W., S., 4 p.m.	92 Kogarah, Sydney	Tu, Th, Sat	9:30 a.m.
338 FALCONER	N	Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	480 Kunopia	N	Monday, 5:30 p.m.
145 Fish River Creek	W	Friday, 4 p.m.	155 LAGGAN	S	Saturday, 4 p.m.
7 Five Dock, Sydney	Daily, 8:30 & 4 p.m.		132 Lagoons	W	Tues., Fri., 4 p.m.
204 Forbes	W	Daily, 4 p.m.	128 Laguna	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
139 Fordwich	N	M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	77 Lake Macquarie Rd.	Daily	5:30 p.m.
147 Frederic's Valley	W	Daily, 4 p.m.			
275 Fredericton	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	81 Lambton	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
104 GANNON'S FORST.	W	T., Th., Sat., 9:30 a.m.	9 Lake Cove, Sydney	Mon., Th.,	4:30 p.m.
169 Gap Range	S	Daily, 4 p.m.	131 Langworthy's	N	Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
95 Geringong	S	Daily, 4 p.m.	206 Lanyon	S	Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
195 Ginninderra	S	Tues., Fri., 4 p.m.	Laibent	S	Daily, 4 p.m.
— Gladesville, Sydney	Dy	8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.	113 Largs	N	Daily, 5:30 p.m.
120 Glanmire	W	., Wed., F., 4 p.m.			

## TABLE OF INLAND MAILS—Continued.

Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.	Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail closes at General Post Office.
M.			M.		
464	Lawrence	N As steamers depart.	190	Murrurundi	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
129	Lewinsbrook	N Friday, 5:30 p.m.	150	Muswellbrook	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
140	Limekilns	W Saturday, 4 p.m.	146	Mutt Billy	S Daily, 4 p.m.
112	Limeburner's Ck.	N M., Tu, Th, F, 5:30 p.m.	143	Mutton's Falls	W Friday, 4 p.m.
521	Lismore	N As steamers depart.	151	Myall River	N Friday, 5:30 p.m.
78	Little Hartley	W Daily, 4 p.m.	150	Myrtleville	S Tu., Fri., 4 p.m.
112	Littleton	W M., W., Fri., 4 p.m.	315	NARRABARRI	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
22	Liverpool	S Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.	366	Narrandera	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
99	Lochinvar	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	39	Narellan	S Dy., 8:30 a.m. & 4 p.m.
7	Longbottom, Syd.	Daily, 4 p.m.	74	Nattai	S Daily, 4 p.m.
180	Long Creek	W Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	183	Nelligen	S Monday Thursday
121	Long Reach	S Wed., Sat., 4 p.m.	150	Nerriga	S Tu., Th., 4 p.m.
149	Long Swamp	W Friday, 4 p.m.	226	Nerrigundah	S Monday, Thursday
131	Lostock	N Wed., Fri., 5:30 p.m.	75	Newcastle	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
168	Louisa Creek	W Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	315	Newtown, Sydney	Daily, 8:45 a.m.
53	Lower Portland	W Tu., Th., S., 8:30 a.m.	315	Nimmitabel	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
149	Lucknow	W Daily, 4 p.m.	41	North Richmond	W M., W., F., 4 p.m.
190	MAJOR'S CREEK	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.	41	Norwood, Sydney	Daily 8:30 a.m.
68	Mangrove Creek	W Saturday, 8:30 a.m.	113	Nowra	S Daily, 4 p.m.
275	Manilla	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	316	Numerella	S Friday, 4 p.m.
9	Manly, Sydney	Daily, 8:45 a.m.	261	Nundle	N M., Th., S., 5:30 p.m.
239	Marengo	Tues., Sat., 4 p.m.	50	OAKS	S Daily, 8:30 a.m.
	Marrickville, Syd.	Daily, 8:30 a.m.	280	Oakey Creek	N Saturday, 5:30 p.m.
	Marsdens	... Saturday, 4 p.m.	147	Oberon	W M., Th., F., 4 p.m.
112	Marulan	S Daily, 4 p.m.	208	Obley	W Mon., Wed., 4 p.m.
565	Maryland	N Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	133	O'Connell	W Tu., Fri., 4 p.m.
507	Maude	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	74	One Tree Hill	W Daily, 4 p.m.
98	Meadow Flat	W Daily, 4 p.m.	170	Ophir	W Friday, 4 p.m.
160	Meadows, The	Thursday, 4 p.m.	154	Orange	W Daily, 4 p.m.
40	Menangle	S Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.	200	Oranmeir	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
272	Merimbula	S Monday, Thursday,		PADDINGTON, Syd.	Daily, 8:45 a.m. and 12:45 p.m.
	Menindie	S Monday, 4 p.m.	477	Palmer's Island	N As steamers depart.
178	Merrendee	W Wed., Sat., 4 p.m.	275	Pambula	S Cooma, M., W., Th.
350	Merri Merri	W Wednesday, 4 p.m.	14	Parramatta	W Daily, 8:30 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 4 p.m.
196	Merriwa	N M., T, Th, S., 5:30 p.m.	105	Paterson	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
216	Michelago	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.	130	Peel	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.
97	Miller's Forest	N Dy., Su. ex., 5:30 p.m.	34	Penrith	W Dy., 8:30 a.m. 4 p.m.
116	Millfield	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	124	Pennant Hills	W Daily, 8:45 a.m.
140	Millamurra	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.	3	Petersham, Sydney	Daily, 4:30 p.m.
145	Milton	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.	52	Picton	S Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.
89	Minmi	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	38	Pitt Town	W Daily, 8:30 a.m.
112	Mitchell's Creek	W Mon., Th., 4 p.m.	240	Port Macquarie	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
516	Moama	S M., Tu, F, Sat, 4 p.m.	22	Prospect	W Daily, 8:30 a.m.
172	Molong	W Dy., Sun. ex., 4 p.m.		Pyrmont, Sydney	Dy., 8:45 a.m., 12:45.
177	Molonglo	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.	190	QUEANBEYAN	S M., Tu, W., F., 4 p.m.
200	Monga	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	154	Quartz Ridge	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.
136	Monkerai	N M., Wed., 5:30 p.m.	222	Quirindi	N M., W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
198	Montefiores	W Dy., Sun. ex., 4 p.m.		RANDWICK, Sydney	Daily, 9:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.
215	Moonan Brook	N Tues., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	92	Raymond Terrace	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
262	Moonbi	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	199	Redbank	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
330	Morangarell	S Saturday, 4 p.m.		Redfern	S Daily, 8:45 a.m.
415	Moree	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	198	Reid's Flat	S Fri., Sat., 4 p.m.
96	Morpeth	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	38	Richmond	W Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.
198	Moruya	S M., Th., F., 4 p.m.	340	Richmond River	As steamers depart.
934	Murchison	S Every altern M., 4 p.m.		Heads N	
104	Mount Vincent	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	473	Rocky Mouth	N As steamers depart.
536	Moulamein	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	140	Rockley	W Tu., Fri., 4 p.m.
135	Mudgee	W Daily, 4 p.m.	304	Rockey River	N M., W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
40	Mulgoa	W M., W., F., 8:30 a.m.	256	Rolland's Plains	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
195	Mullenderree	S Mon., Th., 4 p.m.	29	Rouse Hill	W Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.
	Mulwala	S Tu., Sat., 4 p.m.			
130	Mummell	S F., F., 4 p.m.			
212	Mundooran	W Wednesday, 4 p.m.			
	Mungundi, Qld.	M., T., 5:30 p.m.			
184	Murga	W Daily, 4 p.m.			
102	Murrumbah	S Daily, 4 p.m.			
220	Murrumburrah	S Mon., Th., 4 p.m.			

## TABLE OF INLAND MAILS—Continued.

Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.	Dist. from Sydney.	Post Towns.	Mail Closes at General Post Office.
M.			M.		
330	Russell's	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	272	Upper Adelong	S T, W, Sat, Sun, 4 p.m.
92	Rydal	W Daily, 4 p.m.	200	Upper Araluen	N M., W., F., 4 p.m.
8	Ryde	W Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.	339	Upper Bingera	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
139	Rylstone	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.	299	Uralla	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
			386	Urana	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
44	SACKVILLE RCH.	W Tu, Th, Sat, 8:30 a.m.	110	VACY	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
167	Scone	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.			
104	Seaham	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.	310	WAGGA WAGGA	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.
81	Shellharbour	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	228	Wagonga	S Monday.
108	Shoalhaven	S Daily, 4 p.m.	384	Wahgunyah, Vic.	S Tues., Sat., 4 a.m.
123	Singleton	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	300	Walcha	N Wed., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
20	Smithfield	S Daily, 4:15 p.m.	426	Wallgett	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.
149	Sofala	W M., W., Th, Sat, 4 p.m.	213	Wallabadah	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
	South Grafton	As steamers arrive.	83	Wallsend	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
243	South Gundagai	S Daily, 4 p.m.	138	Wandandian	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.
217	South Wangan	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.	510	Wanganella	S M., F., Sat., 4 p.m.
146	Spring Valley	S Friday, 4 p.m.	79	Waratah	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
66	St. Alban's	W W., Sat., 8:30 p.m.	277	Warneton	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
2	St. Leonard's, Syd.	Sy., 8:45 a.m., 4 p.m.	363	Warialda	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
2	St. Mark's, Sydney	Daily, 8:45 a.m.	135	Warkworth	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
28	St. Mary's	W Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.	312	Warren	W Saturday, 4 p.m.
42	St. Peter's, Sydney	Daily, 9:30 a.m., and 4:45 p.m.	2	Waterloo, Sydney	Daily, 9:30 a.m., & 4:30 p.m.
76	Stockton	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	7	Watson's Bay, Syd.	Daily, 8:45 a.m.
121	Stroud	N M., T, Th, F., 5:30 p.m.	141	Wattle Flat	W M., W., Sat., 4 p.m.
285	Summer Island	N Mon., 5:30 p.m.	4	Waverley, Sydney	Daily, 8:45 a.m.
89	Sutton Forest	N Daily, 4 p.m.	59	Weatherboard	W Daily, 4 p.m.
612	Swan Hill, Vict.	S Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.	340	Wee Waa	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
158	Swatchfield	W Friday, 4 p.m.	324	Wearangang	N S., Wed., 4 p.m.
			385	Wellingrove	N W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.
539	TABLE LAND	N W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	198	Wellington	W Dy., Sun. ex., 4 p.m.
483	Tabulam	N W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	700	Wentworth	S Monday, 4 p.m.
168	Tambaroora	W W., Sat., 4 p.m.	95	West Maitland	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
251	Tamworth	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.	168	Wheeo	S Tu, Fri., 4 p.m.
148	Tarrago	S Daily, 4 p.m.	52	Wheeny Creek	W M., W., F., 4 p.m.
153	Taralga	S Tu., Fri., 4 p.m.	38	Wilberforce	W Daily, 8:30 a.m.
268	Tarcutta	S Daily, 4 p.m.	132	Windellama	S Saturday, 4 p.m.
193	Taree	N Mon., Th., 5:30 p.m.	173	Windeyer	W Mon., Fri., 4 p.m.
138	Tarlo	S Tu., Fri., 4 p.m.	34	Windsor	W Dy., 8:30 a.m., 4 p.m.
155	Teesdale	W Saturday, 4 p.m.	105	Wingecarribee	Friday, 4 p.m.
315	Ten Mile Creek	S Daily, 4 p.m.	195	Wingham	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.
431	Tenterfield	N W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	55	Wiseman's Ferry	W W., Sat., 8:30 a.m.
110	Terrara	S Daily, 4 p.m.	122	Wollombi	N M., W., F., 5:30 p.m.
182	Thornthwaite	N Monday, 5:30 p.m.	64	Wollongong	S Daily, 4 p.m.
521	Timbarra	N W., Sat., 5:30 p.m.	267	Wolumla	S Monday, Thursday.
190	Tinonee	N M., Th., 5:30 p.m.	115	Woodville	N Daily, 5:30 p.m.
			245	Wombat	S Mon., Thur., 4 p.m.
			142	Woodhouselee	S Saturday, 4 p.m.
186	Tomerong	S M., W., Fri., 4 p.m.	319	Woodsreef	N Monday, 5:30 p.m.
			54	Woonona	S Daily, 4 p.m.
491	Toogong	W Daily, 4 p.m.	486	YARROWA	N Monday, 5:30 p.m.
170	Tooloom	N As dept for Grafton	180	Yass	S Daily, 4 p.m.
259	Tuena	S Tu., Fri., S., 4 p.m.	106	Yetholme	W Daily, 4 p.m.
300	Tumberumba	S Tu., W., Sat., 4 p.m.	255	Young	S M., T, Th, Sat, 4 p.m.
234	Turee	N Th., Sat., 5:30 p.m.			
150	ULLADULLA	S M., W., F., 4 p.m.			
455	Ulmarra	N As steamers depart.			

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRESIDENT: Edward Cox; Vice-presidents: Thomas S. Mort, George Cox, Alfred Cheeke, George Rowley, John Lackey.

## GOVERNMENT FEES.

CERTIFICATE of Birth, Marriage, or Death, 2s. each; every search in index, 5s.

Marriage performed by Registrar, 20s.

Insolvency—Filing a petition or schedule of insolvency—if assets be under £100, 2s. 6d.; above that amount, 5s.

Colonial appointments or commissions of whatever kind under the Great Seal of the Colony, 5 guineas.

Post Office private letter box, 40s. per annum.

Certificate of Naturalisation, 21s.

D. B. Hutchinson, Supreme Court, King-street; F. H. Stephen, Supreme Court, King-street; W. D. Meares, C.P.S., Central Police Court; and W. Crane, C.P.S., Water Police Court, are deputed to administer the oath of allegiance to Foreigners receiving certificates of Naturalization.

## LICENSE FEES, PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

*During the last six months of the year, half the fees only.*

Spirit merchant within the city .. .. .. .. ..	£30	0	0
in the country .. .. .. .. ..	20	0	0
Publicans—To retail fermented and spirituous liquors .. .. .. .. ..	30	0	0
" If allowed to keep open after 10 p.m. additional .. .. .. .. ..	10	0	0
" If allowed to keep a billiard table additional .. .. .. .. ..	10	0	0
" If allowed to keep a bagatelle table additional .. .. .. .. ..	5	0	0
Packet License—Vessels while at sea .. .. .. .. ..	2	0	0
Confectioners' License—To retail ginger beer and spruce beer .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Distilling spirits .. .. .. .. ..	10	0	0
Rectifying and compounding spirits .. .. .. .. ..	10	0	0
Apothecary, chemist, or druggist, for using still, if not more than eight gallons, for any scientific purpose, or making scent or perfume .. .. .. .. ..	2	0	0
Maker of wine .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Pawnbroker's District License for a Police District .. .. .. .. ..	10	0	0
Auctioneers' General License for any part of the colony .. .. .. .. ..	15	0	0
" District License for a Police District only .. .. .. .. ..	2	0	0
Hawkers' and Pedlers' License for trading on foot within a Police District .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Hawkers' and Pedlers' License for trading by packhorse, cart, &c., within a Police District .. .. .. .. ..	2	0	0
Cab-driver's license .. .. .. .. ..	0	10	0
Miners' Rights—If issued between 1st January and 30th June each .. .. .. .. ..	0	10	c
Business Licenses—If issued between 1st January and 30th June each .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Leases on Auriferous Tracts—			
1st class—2 to 8 acres, alluvial land, per acre .. .. .. .. ..	5	0	0
" 200 to 500 yards river bed, per 100 yards .. .. .. .. ..	5	0	0
" 100 to 500 yards quartz reef, per 100 yards .. .. .. .. ..	5	0	0
2nd class—Leases for a term of years are also granted on payment of a royalty on gross produce, not being less than .. .. .. .. ..	1	per cent.	
Complaint before Justice (if assessors required) each case .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Courts of Appeal—Hearing of any appeal against decision of justice and assessors, each case .. .. .. .. ..	3	0	0
Fee chargeable on every transfer of allotment .. .. .. .. ..	1	0	0
Registration of Dogs—			
Fee for one dog, if only one be kept .. .. .. .. ..	0	1	0
" each " " two " .. .. .. .. ..	0	2	0
" every " " three " .. .. .. .. ..	0	2	6
" copy of registration, or of any particular thereof .. .. .. .. ..	0	5	0

## ANCIENT ORDER OF FREEMASONS.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, E.C.

R. W. Brother Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., J.P., District Grand Master, E.C., N.S.W.

V. W. Br. Ernest O. Smith, Esq., Deputy District Grand Master.

W. Br. Frank Senior, D.G.S.W., P.M., 578	W. Br. A. M. Brown, D.G.J., Deacon, P.M. 817
W. Br. Moss Israel, D.G.J.W., P.M., 655	W. Br. A. Bradford, sen., D.G., Sup. Works, P.M., 556
Br. P. P. Agnew, D.G., Chap. Lodge Harmony	W. Br. B. M. Mortimer, D.G., Director Ceremonies, P.M., 817
W. Br. T. S. Bullard, D.G. Treasurer, 556	W. Br. C. F. Eichler, Assist. Director Ceremonies, W.M., 955
W. Br. John A. Matthews, D.G. Sec., P.M. 390	W. Br. W. Rose, D.G., Sword-Bearer, P.M., 868
W. Br. J. M. May, D.G.S. Deacon, P.M. 817	Br. J. Hill, D.G. Organist, Lodge 655.
W. Br. W. Dymock, D.G. Registrar, P.M. Lo. 937	W. Br. George Evans, D.G., Pursuivant, Vol. Artillery, 937
	W. Br. S. A. de Lissa, D.G., Tyler.

## DISTRICT GRAND STEWARDS.

W. Br. Geo. Merritt, W.M. 556	W. Br. Henry Deane, W.M. Lodge 937
W. Br. John Levenson, W.M. 655	
Br. W. Cooper, S.W. 556	Br. W. J. Foster, S.W. 656.

## BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES, E.C.

W. Br. W. H. Simpson, W.M. President, 390	W. Br. W. Geo. Merritt, W.M., Com, 556
W. Br. F. Senior, D.G.S.W.	W. Br. C. H. May, W.M., Lo. of Unity, Sydney
W. Br. M. Israel, D.G.J.W.	W. Br. J. W. Williams, W.M., 578
W. Br. J. A. Matthews, D.G. Sec. P.M. 390	W. Br. J. W. Golden, W.M., 656
W. Br. T. S. Bullard, D.G., Treasurer, 556	W. Br. B. M. Mortimer, W.M., 817
W. Br. A. Shadler, P.M. 955	W. Br. H. Deane, W.M., 937
W. Br. Ernest O. Smith, Dep. D.G.M., 578	W. Br. C. F. Eichler, W.M., 955
	W. Br. A. J. Lewington, W.M., 868

And all W. Masters of Lodges in the District subscribing to the Fund. Board meets first Friday in every month.

## SYDNEY LODGES, E. C.

1. Lodge of Australia, No. 390, W. Br. W. H. Simpson, meets first Monday in month, in the year.
2. Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, W. Br. Geo. Merritt, meets second Wednesday in month, in the year.
3. Samaritan Lodge, No. 578, W. Br. W. J. Williams, meets first Friday in month, in the year.
4. Cambrian Lodge, 656, W. Br. J. W. Goulden, meets second Friday in month, in the year.
5. Robert Burns Lodge, 817, W. Br. B. M. Mortimer, meets second Monday in month, in the year.
6. Lodge of Germania, 955, W. Br. Dr. Eichler, first Thursday in the month, in the year.
7. Zetland Lodge, 655, W. Br. J. Leveson, meets second Thursday in month, in the year.
8. Volunteer Artillery Lodge, 937, W. Br. H. Deane, meets fourth Tuesday in month, in the year.

9. Balmain Lodge, 868. W. Br. A. J. Lewington, School of Arts, meets second Thursday in month.  
 10. Unity Lodge of Sydney, W. Br. C. H. May, meets third Tuesday in the month.

## COUNTRY LODGES, E. C.

Lodge Unity, 547, Maitland.	Southern Cross Lodge, 774, Camden
Goulburn Lodge, 577, Goulburn	Lodge Truth, 881, Braidwood
Lodge Unity, 595, Armidale	Yass Lodge Concord, Yass, 980
Lodge of Unanimity and Concord, 620, Wollongong	The Mountain Lodge, Bombala, 920
Independent Lodge, 621, Bathurst	Hume Lodge, Albury, 909
Lodge Concord, 690, Newcastle (under suspension)	Union Lodge, Berrima, 981
Wellington Lodge, 714, Mudgee	Queen's Lodge, Penrith, 782
Ophir Lodge, 759, Orange	Lodge of St. John's, Singleton, 1038
Marine Lodge, 763, Newcastle	Cooma Lodge, Cooma, 1081
	Hope Lodge, Murrurundie, 1123
	Palmerston Lodge, Grafton, 1148.

## ROYAL ARCH MASONRY, E. C.

District Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Chapters: M.E.C. Companion John Williams, J.P.

## ZETLAND R. A. C. ATTACHED TO LODGE 390, SYDNEY.

E. Z. Comp. W. Smith, Z	Comp. J. Leveson, N.
E. Comp. T. S. Bullard, H	Comp. —. Thomson, P.S.
E. Comp. W. J. Williams, J	Comp. G. Commins, A.S.
Comp. Dr. R. Thompson, Treasurer	Comp. T. T. Matthews, A.S.
Comp. Francis B. Davidson, Scribe E.	Comp. S. A. De Lissa, Janitor.

Meet fourth Monday in every alternate Month.

## ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER.

(Attached to the Robert Burns Lo., 817, Sydney.)

M. E. Comp. W. H. Simpson, Z	Comp. John Macintosh, Treasurer
E. Comp. J. M. May, H	Comp. J. W. Goulden, P.S.
E. Comp. J. Geo. Evans, J	Comp. T. T. Matthews, A.S.
Comp. F. R. Hunt, Scribe, E	Comp. W. Dymock, A.S.
Comp. T. T. Jones, Scribe N	Comp. S. A. De Lissa, Janitor.

Meet Friday before or after the full moon, bi-monthly.

## CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, MAITLAND.

(Attached to the Lodge Unity 547 Maitland.)

Not Sitting at Present.

## SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 25, E. C.

W. Br. H. N. Montagu, R.W. Master.	
W. Br. Lord John Taylour, W.P.M.	Br. W. Walker, Chaplain
W. Br. T. T. Jones, S.W.	W. Br. B. Francis, Reg. of Marks
W. Br. Dr. C. F. Eichler, J.W.	W. Br. G. Merrett, I.G.
W. Br. F. B. Davidson, Secretary	Br. G. F. Jackson, Director of Ceremonies
W. Br. Wm. Smith, Treasurer	Br. J. J. Ryall, Choir Master
Br. G. Commins, Master Overseer	Br. W. Stonier } Organists
B. A. Myers, Senior Overseer	Br. G. F. Beaumont }
W. Br. Dr. Sedgwick, Junior Overseer	Br. Kirschbaum } Stewards
Br. E. Bennett, S.D.	Br. C. H. Senauer }
Br. F. A. Bliss, J.D.	

Meets last Wednesday in every month.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, S.C.

R.W. Br. Dr. John Belisario, R.W. Provincial Grand Master.

W. Br. H. N. Montagu, Provincial Grand Secretary.

Address—300 Victoria-street, Victoria Terrace, Darlinghurst, near St. John's Church, Sydney.

V. W. Br. B. Thompson, P.G. Deputy Master	W. Br. J. Bennett, P.G. Bard
V. W. Br. Dr. G. Walker, P.G. Substitute Master	Br. J. Clarke, P.G. Bible-Bearer
W. Br. Dr. Sedgwick, P.G. Senior Warden	Br. Dale, Pres. P.G. Stewards
W. Br. W. Vial, P.G. Junior Warden	Br. T. J. Southern, P.G. Sword-bearer
W. Br. W. Amner, P.G. Chaplain	Br. Austin } P.G. Marshals
W. Br. N. Weekes, P.G. Inspector of Works	Br. Gale } P.G. Marshals
W. Br. A. Steel, P.G. Treasurer	Br. Blomgren, P.G. Jeweller
W. Br. W. Higstrim, P.G. Clerk	Br. T. Spence, P.G. Architect
W. Br. G. Lane, P.G.S. Deacon	Br. Collins, P.G. Inner Guard
W. Br. H. Priestly, P.G.J. Deacon	Br. H. E. Jones, P.G. Tyler
W. Br. W. Aird, P.G. Director of Ceremonies	Br. T. J. Southern, Proxy Master for Deniliquin, St. John
	Br. T. Jamieson, Proxy Master for Araluen, St. John
	Br. B. F. Bozon, Proxy Master for Excelsior, Gundagai

## TOWN LODGES, S.C.

1. Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358—Br. J. Trimble, R.W.M., Br. W. Higstrim, Secretary.—Meets at Freemasons' Hall, second Wednesday in month.
2. Lodge Sydney Tarbolton, No. 377—Br. Dr. G. Walker, R.W.M., Br. W. H. Webb, Secretary.—Meet at Freemasons' Hall, fourth Thursday in month.
3. Lodge Newtown Kilwinning, No. 378—Br. J. Bennett, R.W.M., Br. F. Keene, Secretary.—Meets at Newtown, Thursday before full moon.
4. Lodge Woolloomooloo, No. 386—Br. H. Priestley, R.W.M., Br. W. Thompson, Secretary.—Meets at Freemasons' Hall, last Monday in month.

## COUNTRY LODGES, S.C.

5. Hunter River Lodge of Harmony, No. 381
6. Lodge of St. John, Deniliquin, No. 382
7. Wagga Wagga Lodge of Harmony No. 410
8. Burrangong Lodge of St. John—(U.D.)
9. Araluen Lodge of St. John, No. 452
10. Excelsior Lodge, Gundagai, No.—(U.D.)
11. Singleton United Lodge of St. Andrew, No.—(U.D.)

## AUSTRALIAN FREEMASONS' ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, E.C.

R. W. Br. John Williams, J.P., P.G.M. President	W. Br. J. Leveson
V. W. Br. R. Coley, Vice-President	W. Br. C. F. Eichler
W. Br. R. W. Moore, V.P.	W. Br. G. Merrett
W. Br. J. Malcolm, V.P.	W. Br. W. Yeomans
W. Br. W. H. Simpson, Treasurer	W. Br. A. Myers
W. Br. J. A. Mathews, Secretary COMMITTEE.	W. Br. W. Cassidy
W. Br. W. H. Simpson	W. Br. J. W. Goulden
W. Br. W. G. Williams	Br. J. Bennett } Auditors
W. Br. B. M. Mortimer	R. A. Shadler } Auditors
Meet quarterly—January, April, July, and October.	S. Bennett } Trustees
	R. Leworthy } Trustees

## AUSTRALIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.

W. Br. R. W. Moore, P.M. Chairman, 390	W. Br. James Murphy, J.P., P.M.
R. W. Br. R. Coley, P.M. Lodge 817	W. Br. W. Aitken, P.M. 267 J.C.
Br. William Thurlow, Lodge 267 J.C.	W. Br. J. A. Mathews, Sec. P.M. 390

## NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.

No. of Police Stations in the Colony, 246. Colony divided into 10 Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT.	HEAD STATION.	NO. OF MEN IN EACH DISTRICT.
Metropolitan	No. 1.	173
Northern	Armidale	52
Southern	Braidwood	84
Eastern and Depot	Depot, Sydney	118
Western	Bathurst	157
North Eastern	Maitland	93
South Eastern	Goulburn	77
North Western	Tamworth	39
South Western		35
Murray		53
Total.....		881

## POLICE DEPARTMENT—SYDNEY.

Head Office—127 Phillip-street. Inspector-General—John McLerie.

Secretary and Superintendent—Edmund Fosbery.

No. 1 Head Station, George-street. Female Watch-house; Pyrmont; Glebe Island; Mint

No. 2 Head Station, Pitt and George-streets. Newtown; Redfern; Cook's River; Concord; Petersham; Camperdown; Ashfield; Canterbury; Bark Huts; Glebe.

No. 3 Head Station, Darlinghurst. Watson's Bay; Waverley; Paddington; Botany Bay; Coogee; Rushcutter's Bay.

No. 4 Head Station, Cumberland-street. Balmain; North Shore; Lane Cove; Manly Beach; Water Police, Phillip-street.

Detective Office, entrance from Hunter-street. Resident Clerk—Henry Wager.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALLIANCE Fire and Life Insurance Company of London.—Agents: Daniel, King and Co., 10 Hunter-street.

Australian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.—Agents: Montefiore and Te Kleet, Gresham-street.

Australian General Assurance Company, 129 Pitt-street.—Secretary: S. Maine; Surveyor: H. T. Fox.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, Pitt-street.—General Secretary: A. J. Ralston.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.—Agents: Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, 30 Hunter-street.

Canton Marine Insurance Company.—Agents: Daniel, King, and Co., 10 O'Connell-street.

Colonial Insurance Company of Victoria.—Agents: Cook and Co, Wynyard-square.

Commercial Union Insurance Company of London.—Agents: E. and W. Paul, 89 York-street.

European Assurance Society, Hunter-street.—Resident Secretary: F. J. Jackson.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.—Agents : Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., Spring-street.

Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, Margaret-street.—Resident Secretary : A. S. Leathes.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company, 96 New Pitt-street.—Agent : W. H. Mackenzie, junr.

Metcalfe's Marine Assurance Office, 9 Bridge-street.—Manager : M. Metcalfe.

New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, George-street.—Secretary : R. Garrett.

New Zealand Insurance Company.—Agent : R. Gilfillan, Macquarie-place.

Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company, Margaret-street.—Agent : R. Henderson.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.—Agent : R. Sempill, 311 George-street.

Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Pitt-street.—Manager : C. M. Smith.

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company of Liverpool and London.—Agents : Laidley, Ireland and Co., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

Southern Insurance Company (Limited), Bridge-street.—Secretary : G. H. Howell.

Sydney Marine Assurance Company, Lyons' Buildings, 227 George-street.—Manager : S. H. Smyth.

Sydney Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 36 Hunter-street.—Secretary : A. Thomson.

Standard Life Assurance Company, 324 George-street.—Agent : W. Rae.

United Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Sydney.—Manager : W. Rae, 325 George-street.

Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited), 96 New Pitt-street.—Agent : W. H. Mackenzie.

Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New Pitt-street.—Resident Secretary : Wm. Jack.

Victoria Life and General Insurance Company.—Resident Secretary : Wm. Jack, New Pitt-street.

#### INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

ALLIANCE—Office, Pitt-street.

TRUSTEES : George W. Allen, W. Speer, G. Thorne ; Directors : O. S. Evans, E. Raynes ; Solicitor : T. K. Bowden ; Secretary : J. R. Treeve ; Bankers : City Bank.

ATLAS—Office, Pitt-street.

Trustees : M. Metcalfe, J. Fairfax, G. W. Allen ; Directors : W. Speer, J. Flavelle, Hon. G. Allen ; Solicitor : T. K. Bowden ; Secretary : J. R. Treeve ; Bankers : Australian Joint Stock Bank.

## AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE—Office, 129 King-street.

Trustees: J. H. Neale, W. H. Rolfe, James Simpson; Directors: T. S. Harwood, B. Francis, J. Goddard, J. Mackintosh, J. Jones; Bankers: the Commercial Bank; Solicitor: W. J. Trickett; Secretary: W. H. Deloitte.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN—Office, 267 George-street.

Trustees: S. A. Joseph, John Williams, T. C. Breillat; Solicitors: M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan; Bankers: City Bank; Surveyor: F. H. Grundy; Secretary and Accountant: John Purkis.

## PHœNIX—Office, Pitt-street.

Trustees: G. W. Allen, W. Speer, J. Sands; Directors: G. J. Armytage, E. Raynes, Hon. George Allen; Solicitors: Teale and Garrett; Secretary: J. R. Treeve; Bankers: English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

## UNION—Office, Pitt-street.

Trustees: G. W. Allen, W. Speer, E. Raynes; Directors: O. B. Ebsworth, Dr. W. Sherwin, Hon. G. Allen; Solicitor: T. K. Bowden; Secretary: J. R. Treeve; Bankers: English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

## FITZROY DRY DOCK.

Department of Public Works,

Sydney, 20th January, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor in-Chief, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following being the conditions and scales of charges, in accordance with which, for the future, vessels can be docked in the Fitzroy Dry Dock.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

## CONDITIONS.

1. All vessels belonging to H. M. Navy, the Colonial Government, and men-of-war of other nations, will be admitted to repair in the Fitzroy Dock, Sydney harbour, free of any dock dues or rates, but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure of stores, wages, and material.

2. All other vessels will be liable to a minimum dock rate of 6d. per ton. per diem, if of 1,500 tons register, or upwards, and an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny per ton, for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for a vessel of 300 tons, and all below, as set forth in the scale attached hereto.

3. Double rates will be charged for the day of docking.

4. The dock dues will include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel.

5. The Government will not undertake the repairs of a vessel; and all parties availing themselves of the use of the dock will be required to make their own arrangements for this service, and provide all necessary labour and material for the same.

6. The Government will not hold themselves responsible for any accident occurring to a vessel whilst docking, undocking, or in dock.

7. The officers, crews, and workmen of any vessel, whilst in dock, will be required strictly to adhere to the regulations of the establishment.

8. The captain, master, or pilot of a vessel, after making fast to any buoy or bollard off the mouth of the dock for the purpose of entering, will thenceforth be required to attend to the directions of the officer of the dockyard, superintending the docking or undocking of the vessel.

9. Applications for the use of the dock or machinery will be registered in the order of their receipt, but the Government reserves to itself the right of determining the order of priority in special cases.

10. Vessels registered, and not arriving at the dock at the appointed time to enter, will be liable to the forfeiture of their turn on the register, and will also be held responsible for any expenditure that may have been incurred to dock them.

11. In future vessels will be admitted into the dock on the application of the owner or master, who will be held responsible for payment of all dues and charges.

12. No vessel will be permitted to enter the dock with gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board.

#### WORKSHOPS AND MACHINERY.

13. Vessels in dock and private engineering establishments will be permitted to avail themselves of any portion of the machinery of the dockyard workshops on payment of a rate per hour, preference being always given to the requirements of a vessel in dock. These charges will be in addition to dock dues, and in accordance with the rates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule.

14. All parties using the machinery will be permitted to employ thereat such skilled labour as may be deemed by them requisite, but the officer in charge of the establishment will retain full power to at once dismiss any incompetent workman, or reject any work that he may deem injurious to the machinery.

15. The rate for the machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, the use of the 20-ton overhead traversing crane, and all tools belonging to the machine in use, but nothing further.

#### Scale of Charges for Dock Dues.

	Per ton	per diem.
1,500 tons, and all above .....	6d.	
1,450 tons and under 1,500 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,400 " " 1,450 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,350 " " 1,400 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,300 " " 1,350 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,250 " " 1,300 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,200 " " 1,250 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,150 " " 1,200 .....	6 <i>½</i> d.	
1,100 " " 1,150 .....	7d.	
1,050 " " 1,100 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
1,000 " " 1,050 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
950 " " 1,000 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
900 " " 950 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
850 " " 900 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
800 " " 850 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
750 " " 800 .....	7 <i>½</i> d.	
700 " " 750 .....	8d.	
650 " " 700 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
600 " " 650 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
550 " " 600 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
500 " " 550 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
450 " " 500 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
400 " " 450 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
350 " " 400 .....	8 <i>½</i> d.	
300 " " 350 .....	9d.	

#### Schedule of Rates for the use of Machinery.

	Per hour or fractional part of one hour.	
5-foot centre lathe .....	5 0	
9 x 9 x 21 planing ma- chine .....	5 0	
4 x 4 x 11 ditto .....	2 6	
18-inch centre break lathe .....	3 6	
12-inch centre lathe .....	2 6	
Slotting machine .....	3 0	
Vertical boring machine	2 6	
Boring mill .....	2 0	In addition to cost of lathe.
Small vertical drill .....	1 0	
Punching and shearing machine .....	3 0	
40-cwt. Nasmyth's ham- mer .....	10 0	Does not include furnace fuel.
5-cwt. do. do. ..	4 0	
25-ton jib crane .....	1 0	Per ton per hour or part of hour

It is hereby notified, for general information, that all parties requiring to make use of the Fitzroy Dry Dock, or the machinery at that establishment, should apply, in writing, to the Engineer-in-Chief, endorsed "Application for the Dock" or Machinery.

NOTE.—The dock has from 19 to 20 feet of water over the caisson-sill at high water, and is now capable of taking in a vessel of 350 feet over all, and when completed, 400.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 In.	= 1 Foot	40 Poles	= 1 Fur.
3 Feet	= 1 Yard	8 Fgs.	= 1 Mile
5½ Yds.	= 1 Rod or Pole	69½ Miles	= 1 Deg.

## Particular Measures of Length.

2½ In.	= 1 Nail	6 Feet	= 1 Fathom.
4 Nls.	= 1 Qtr.	7 In. 92	9dths. } 1 Link
4 Qrs.	= 1 Yard		
5 Qrs.	= 1 Ell	10 Links	1 Chain
4 In.	= 1 Hand		

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

144 Square Inches	= 1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	= 1 Square Yard
30½ Square Yards	= 1 Perch or Rod
40 Perches	= 1 Rood
4 Rods	= 1 Acre
10 Square Chains	= 1 Acre
640 Acres	= 1 Square Mile

## Imperial Measures of Capacity for Potatoes, Fruit, and other Goods.

2 Gallons	= 1 Peck	= 704	Cubic in.
8 Gallons	= 1 Bushel	= 2815½	{ nearly.
3 Bushels	= 1 Sack	= 5	{ Cubic ft.

The Imperial Gallon is 10 lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; the pint 1½ lbs., and the bushel 80 lbs.

## MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

## Avoirdupois Weight.

27½ Grains	= 1 Drachm	= 27½ Grains
16 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	= 437½ —
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 7000 —
28 Pounds	= 1 Qtr. (qr.)	=
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundred weight (cwt.)	
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton	

A Bushel of Wheat is on average 60 lbs.; Barley, 47 lbs.; Oats, 38 to 40 lbs.

## Troy Weight.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennywt.	= 24 Grains
20 Pennywts.	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

## Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	= 1 Scruple
3 Scruples	= 1 Drachm
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound

## TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week

28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
12 Calendar Months (365) days	= 1 Civil Year
365 Days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds	= 1 Solar Year

## COMPARISON OF ENGLISH WITH FOREIGN MEASURES OF LENGTH USED IN CHARTS.

## FRENCH.

Pied, or Foot, is equal to	...	...	1 foot 1 inch 1½ parts, English.
Toise usele	”	”	6 feet 6 inches 9 parts, ”
Brasse, or fathom	”	”	5'329 feet ”
Nautical League	”	”	3.457 miles ”

## SPANISH.

Spanish Foot	= 0.9153 English feet
” Brarga	= 5.492 ”
” Vara	= 2.7425 ”
” League	= 4.2161 ” miles

German Geographical mile = 4.61 ”

Russian Werst = 1162 English yards, or 0.6602 of English mile.”

## MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL MEASURES.

6 lineal feet	...	1 fathom
100 square feet	...	1 square of flooring
272 square feet, at 14 ins. in thickness	...	1 rod brick work
600 square feet of		
inch boards	...	1 load
40 cubic feet round		
timber	...	1 ton or load
50 cubic feet of		
hewn timber...		
40 cubic feet	...	1 ton of shipping
120 deals	...	1 hundred
120 nails	...	1 hundred
1200 ditto	...	1 thousand
500 bricks	...	1 load
32 bushels of lime	...	1 ditto
36 bushels of sand	...	1 ditto
19½ cwt.	...	1 foother of lead
108 cubic feet	...	1 stack of wood
42 gallons	...	1 tierce }
63 ditto	...	1 hhd.
84 ditto	...	1 pchn. }
126 ditto	...	1 pipe }
252 ditto	...	1 tun }
36 ditto	...	1 barrel }
54 ditto	...	1 hhd. }
72 ditto	...	1 pchn. }
108 ditto	...	1 butt }

## WEIGHT OF WATER.

1 Ton	= 35.84 Cubic Feet, 224 Gallons
1 Cwt	= 1.8 Cubic Feet, 11.2 Gallons
1 Gallon	= 277.2738 Cubic Inches, 10 lbs. avoirdupois
1 Cubic Foot	= 997.137 oz. avoirdupois, temp. 62° — 62.5 lbs. — 6.25 gallons
1 Cubic Inch	= 252.458 Grains avoirdupois, temp. 62°.
1 Cylindric Foot	= 49.1 lbs.
1 Ditto inch	= .02842 lbs.

## CONTENTS OF CASKS.

## Royal Navy.

Leager	...	...	164 Gallons
Butt	...	...	110 ”
Puncheon	...	...	72 ”
Hogshead	...	...	54 ”
Barrel	...	...	36 ”
Halt-hogshead	...	...	25 ”
Kilderkin	...	...	18 ”

## GOVERNORS, PARLIAMENTS, &c. GOVERNORS.

SEQUENCE of Governors of New South Wales, and the dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

NAMES.	FROM	TO
Captain A. Phillip, R.N.....	26 Jan., 1788	10 Dec., 1792
Captain F. Grose, (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	11 Dec., 1792	12 Dec., 1794
Capt. Paterson, N.S.W. Corps, (Lt.-Gov.) .....	13 Dec., 1794	1 Sept., 1795
Captain Hunter, R.N. ....	7 Sept., 1795	27 Sept., 1800
Captain P. G. King, R.N. ....	28 Sept., 1800	12 Aug., 1806
Captain W. Bligh, R.N. ....	13 Aug., 1806	26 Jan., 1808
During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone }	26 Jan., 1808	28 Dec., 1809
Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux } *	.....	
Colonel William Paterson }	.....	
Major-General L. Macquarie .....	1 Jan., 1810	1 Dec., 1821
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. ..	1 Dec., 1821	1 Dec., 1825
Col. Stewart, 3rd Regt. or Buffs, (Lt.-Gov.) ..	6 Dec., 1825	18 Dec., 1825
Lieutenant-General R. Darling .....	19 Dec., 1825	21 Oct., 1831
Col. Lindsay, C.B., (Lieut.-Governor) ..	22 Oct., 1831	2 Dec., 1831
Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B. ....	3 Dec., 1831	5 Dec., 1837
Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass, (Lieut.-Gov.) ..	6 Dec., 1837	23 Feb., 1838
Sir George Gipps .....	24 Feb., 1838	11 July, 1846
Sir Maurice O'Connell .....	12 July, 1846	2 Aug., 1846
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy .....	3 Aug., 1846	17 Jan., 1855
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. ....	20 Jan., 1855	22 Jan., 1861
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kempt, (Administrator) ..	23 Jan., 1861	21 Mar., 1861
Right Hon. Sir J. Young } (Administrator)	22 Mar., 1861	15 May, 1861
K.C.B., G.C.M.G. } (Gov.-in-Chief)	16 May, 1861	1867

### PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN shewing the number of Parliaments since the establishment of Responsible Government, when opened for the Dispatch of Business, and dissolution of same; also, the number of Sessions in each Parliament.

#### FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 22nd May, 1856.. Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.

Session 1.—(1856-7.)—22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.

Session 2.—(1857.)—11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

#### SECOND PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 23rd March, 1858.. Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.

Session 1.—(1858.)—23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.

Session 2.—(1858-9.)—8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.

#### THIRD PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th August, 1859.. Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.

Session 1.—(1859-60.)—30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.

Session 2.—(1860.)—25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.

#### FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 10th January, 1861.. Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.

Session 1.—(1861.)—10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.

Session 2.—(1861-2.)—3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.

Session 3.—(1862.)—27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.

Session 4.—(1863-4.)—23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.

Session 5.—(1864.)—18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.

\* All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment.

## FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened 24th January, 1865.

Session 1.—(1865.)—24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.

Session 2.—(1865-6.)—24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.

Session 3.—(1866.)—24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.

## MINISTRIES.

RETURN shewing the different Ministries since the establishment of Responsible Government; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

## DONALDSON MINISTRY. (No. 1.)

NAME.	OFFICE.	FROM	To
Stuart A. Donaldson* ...	Colonial Secretary ...		
Thomas Holt ...	Colonial Treasurer ...	6 June, 1856...	25 Aug., 1859
William M. Manning† ...	Attorney General ...		
John B. Darvall ...	Solicitor General ...		
George R. Nichols (a) ...	Auditor General ...		
William C. Mayne (b) ...	...	...	...

## COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 2.)

Charles Cowper ...	Colonial Secretary ...		
Robert Campbell ...	Colonial Treasurer ...		
Terence A. Murray (c) ...	Secretary for Lands and Works ...	26 Aug., 1856	2 Oct., 1852
James Martin ...	Attorney General ...		
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche (d) ...	Solicitor General ...	12 Sept., 1856	Ditto ...

## PARKER MINISTRY. (No. 3.)

Henry W. Parker ...	Colonial Secretary ...		
Stuart A. Donaldson ...	Colonial Treasurer ...	3 Oct., 1856...	7 Sept., 1857
John Hay ...	Secretary for Lands and Works ...		
William M. Manning ...	Attorney General ...	Ditto ...	25 May, 1857
John B. Darvall ...	Solicitor General ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Edward Wise ...	Attorney General ...	26 May, 1857...	7 Sept., 1857
E. Deas Thomson, C.B. (e) ...	Solicitor General ...	Ditto ...	Ditto

## COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 4.)

Charles Cowper ...	Colonial Secretary ...	7 Sept., 1857...	26 Oct., 1859
Richard Jones ...	Colonial Treasurer ...	Ditto ...	3 Jan., 1858
succeeded by			
Robert Campbell ...	Colonial Treasurer ...	4 Jan., 1858...	30 Mar., 1859
succeeded by			
Elias C. Weekes ...	Secretary for Lands and Public Works ...	18 April, 1859	31 Oct., 1859
Terence A. Murray ...	Secretary for Lands and Public Works ...	7 Sept., 1857	12 Jan., 1858
John Robertson ...	Secretary for Lands ...	13 Jan., 1858	30 Sept., 1859
John Robertson ...	Secretary for Lands ...	1 Oct., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859
Edward Flood ...	Secretary for Public Works ...	Ditto ...	26 Oct., 1859
James Martin ...	Secretary for Public Works ...	7 Sept., 1857	8 Nov., 1858
succeeded by			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ...	Attorney General ...	15 Nov., 1858	28 Feb., 1859
succeeded by			
Lyttleton H. Bayley ...		1 Mar., 1859	26 Oct., 1859
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche (f) ...		7 Sept., 1857	...
succeeded by			
William B. Darley ...	Solicitor General ...	15 Nov., 1858	11 Feb., 1859
succeeded by			
John F. Hargrave (g) ...		21 Feb., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859
John Dickson (h) ...		...	...

\* Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856, but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office.

† Vice-President of the Executive Council.

(a) Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. (b) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. (c) Also Auditor General, from 26 August to 17 September. (d) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. (e) Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary. (f) Deceased. (g) Appointed Attorney General. (h) Re-appointed, 3 November, 1859.

## FORSTER MINISTRY, (No. 5.)

William Forster ..	Colonial Secretary ..	27 Oct., 1859 ..	8 Mar., 1860
Saul Samuel...	Colonial Treasurer...		
John Black ..	Secretary for Lands ..		
Geoffrey Eagar (a) ..	Secretary for Public Works ..		
Edward Wise (b) ..	Attorney General ..	Ditto ..	13 Feb., 1860
Sir W. M. Manning, Kt....	Solicitor General ..		16 Mar., 1860
John F. Hargrave (c) ..		3 Nov., 1859 ..	31 Mar., 1860

## ROBERTSON MINISTRY. (No. 6.) (To 9 January, 1861.)

Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	9 Mar., 1860	Merged into Cowper Ministry
Elias C. Weekes ..	Colonial Treasurer...		
John Robertson (d) ..	Secretary for Lands ..		
William M. Arnold ..	Secretary for Public Works ..		
John F. Hargrave (e) ..	Attorney General ..	2 April, 1860	

## COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 7.) (From 10 January, 1861.)

Charles Cowper (f) ..	Colonial Secretary ..	9 Mar., 1860	15 Oct., 1863
Elias C. Weekes ..	Colonial Treasurer...	9 Mar., 1860	20 Mar., 1863
succeeded by			
Thomas Ware Smart...		21 Mar., 1863	15 Oct., 1863
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Lands ..	9 Mar., 1860	15 Oct., 1863
William M. Arnold ..	Secretary for Public Works ..	9 Mar., 1860	15 Oct., 1863
John F. Hargrave (g) ..	Attorney General ..	2 April, 1860	31 July, 1863
succeeded by			
John Bayley Darvall...		1 Aug., 1863	15 Oct., 1863
John F. Hargrave (h) ..	Solicitor General ..	1 Aug., 1863	15 Oct., 1863
Charles Cowper, junr. (i) ..	Clerk of the Executive Council ..	...	...

## MARTIN MINISTRY. (No. 8.)

James Martin ...	Attorney General ..	16 Oct., 1863...	2 Feb., 1865
William Forster ..	Colonial Secretary ..		
Geoffrey Eagar...	Colonial Treasurer...		
Peter Faucett ..	Solicitor General ..		
John B. Wilson ..	Secretary for Lands ..		
Arthur T. Holroyd ..	Secretary for Public Works ..		

## John Hubert Plunkett (j) ..

## COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 9.)

Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866
Thomas Ware Smart...	Colonial Treasurer...	20 Oct., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865
Saul Samuel ..			3 Jan., 1866
Marshall Burdekin ..		4 Jan., 1866..	21 Jan., 1866
John Bayley Darvall...	Attorney General ..	3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865
John Hubert Plunkett (k) ..		25 Aug., 1865	21 Jan., 1866
John Fletcher Hargrave ..	Solicitor General ..	3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Lands ..	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865
William M. Arnold (l) ..	Secretary for Public Works ..	20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865
John Robertson ..		1 Jan., 1866..	21 Jan., 1866
William M. Arnold (m) ..	Postmaster General	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865
Thomas Ware Smart ..		20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866
James A. Cunnene (n) ..		1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866

## MARTIN MINISTRY. (No. 10.)

The Hon. J. Martin, Q. C. ..	Attorney General ..	22 Jan., 1866...	Still in office.
Henry Parkes ..	Colonial Secretary...		
Geoffrey Eagar ..	Colonial Treasurer...		
John Bowie Wilson ..	Secretary for Lands ..		
James Byrnes ..	Secretary for Works ..		
Robert Macintosh Isaacs ..	Solicitor General ..		
Joseph Docker (o) ..	Postmaster General		

(a) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. (b) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. Appointed Puisne Judge, 15 February, 1860. (c) Appointed Attorney General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.) (d) Premier to 9 January, 1861. (e) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. (f) Premier from 10 January, 1861. (g) Appointed Solicitor General. (h) Representative of Government in Legislative Council. (i) A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. (j) Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General. (k) Appointed Secretary for Public Works. (l) Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during his present occupancy. (m) Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (n) Appointed Secretary for Lands. (o) A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. (p) Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of Members comprising the Executive Council, during the Year 1866.

NAME.	DATE.		WHETHER HOLDING ANY AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY SERVICE.
	From	To	
The Right Honorable Sir J. Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President	5 Mar., 1861	.....	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same; Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary.
COWPER MINISTRY.			
Charles Cowper, Vice-President	3 F., 1865	21 Jan., 1866...	Colonial Secretary
Saul Samuel, succeeded by Marshall Burdekin	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866...	Colonial Treasurer
Thomas Ware Smart	3 Jan., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...	Secretary for Works
John Hubert Plunkett	20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...	Attorney General
MARTIN MINISTRY.			
The Hon. James Martin, Q.C., Vice-President	22 Jan., 1866	Still in office	Attorney General
Henry Parkes			Colonial Secretary
Geoffrey Eagar			Colonial Treasurer
John Bowie Wilson			Secretary for Lands
James Byrnes			Secretary for Works
Robert Macintosh Isaacs			Solicitor General
Joseph Docker			Postmaster General

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of Members composing the Legislative Council in the Year 1866.

NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
Allen, Hon. George	24 June, 1861	Chairman of Committees
Blaxland, Hon. John	24 November, 1863	
Byrnes, Hon. William	24 June, 1861	
Campbell, Hon. John	24 June, 1861	
Campbell, Hon. Alexander	3 June, 1864	
Chisholm, Hon. James	17 October, 1864	
Cox, Hon. George H.	17 June, 1863	
Cox, Hon. Edward	6 June, 1866	
Docker, Hon. Joseph	1 December, 1863	
Gordon, Hon. Samuel D.	2 September, 1861	
Ieily, Hon. Thomas	3 June, 1864	
Johnson, Hon. Robert*	24 November, 1863	
Lord, Hon. Francis	17 October, 1864	
Macarthur, Hon. Sir William, Knight	17 October, 1864	
Macarthur, Hon. James†	6 June, 1866	
Macfarlane, Hon. John	24 June, 1861	
Manning, Hon. Sir W. M., Knight, Q.C.	24 June, 1861	Formerly Solicitor General
Mitchell, Hon. James	24 June, 1861	
Murray, Hon. Terence A.	13 October, 1862	
Ogilvie, Hon. Edward D. S.	24 November, 1853	
Plunkett, Hon. J. H., Q.C.	24 June, 1861	Formerly Attorney General
Russell, Hon. Bourn	24 June, 1861	
Scott, Hon. Alexander W.‡	24 June, 1861	
Thomson, Hon. E. D., C.B.	24 June, 1861	
Towns, Hon. Robert	17 June, 1863	
Walker, Hon. William	17 June, 1863	
Wallace, Hon. Hugh	6 June, 1866	
Watt, Hon. John B.‡	24 June, 1861	Formerly Colonial Secretary
Weekes, Hon. Elias C.	10 July, 1865	Resigned, 9 April, 1866.

\* Decease reported to the House, 7 November, 1866. † Decease reported to the House, 2nd July, 1867. ‡ Resigned, 1 May, 1866. § Resigned, 9 April, 1866.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## RETURN of Members of the Legislative Assembly, for the Year 1866.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME.	WHEN ELECTED.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY, AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
Argyle ...	Philip Dignam ...	{ Gen. Election,	
Balranald ...	Joseph James Phelps ...	1864	
Bathurst ...	James Ruthven Kemp ...		
	succeeded by		
The Bogan ...	William Henry Suttor ...	21 Dec., 1866	
Braidwood ...	George William Lord ...		
	Joshua Frey Josephson ...		
Camden ...	John Morrice ...	{ Gen. Election,	Not any
		1864	
	Richard H. Roberts ...		
Canterbury ...	James Oatley ...		
	James Pemell ...	24 Feb., 1865	
Carcoar ...	Barnard Stimpson ...	{ Gen. Election,	
	John Connell Laycock ...	1864	
The Clarence ...	succeeded by		
	John Robertson ...	27 Aug., 1866	
Central Cumberland ...	John Hay ...		
	Allan Macpherson ...		Not any
Eden ...	Daniel Egan ...		
The Glebe ...	Thomas Ware Smart (a) ...	{ Gen. Election,	See Ex. Council
Goulburn ...	Maurice Alexander ...	1864	
The Gwydir ...	Thomas G. G. Dangar ...		
Hartley ...	John Lucas ...		Not any
The Hastings ...	William Forster ...		
	James A. Cunneen ...	9 Oct., 1865	Postmr.-Grl. to 21 Jan., 1866
The Hawkesbury ...	William R. Piddington ...		
The Hume ...	Thomas Hodges Mate ...	{ Gen. Election,	
The Hunter ...	John Fitzgerald Burns ...	1864	Not any
The Lower Hunter ...	Robert Wisdom ...		
The Upper Hunter ...	James White ...	{ Gen. Election,	
Illawarra ...	Patrick Hill Osborne ...	1864	Not any
	succeeded by		
	John Stewart ...	10 Sept., 1866	
Kiama ...	Henry Parkes (b) ...		See Ex. Council
The Lachlan ...	James Martin (c) ...		See Ex. Council
Liverpool Plains ...	John Charles Lloyd ...		
East Macquarie ...	David Buchanan ...	{ Gen. Election,	
		1864	Not any
West Macquarie ...	William Cummings ...		
East Maitland ...	Richard Driver ...		
West Maitland ...	Alexander Dodds ...		
Monaro ...	Benjamin Lee ...		
Morpeth ...	William Graham ...	30 Mar., 1865	
Mudgee ...	James Campbell ...		
The Murray ...	Samuel Henry Terry ...		
The Murrumbidgee ...	Robert Landale ...		
Narellan ...	William Macleay ...		
The Nepean ...	John Hurley ...	{ Gen. Election,	
Newcastle ...	James Tobias Ryan ...	1864	Not any
New England ...	James Hannell ...		
Newtown ...	Theophilus Cooper ...		
Northumberland ...	Stephen Campbell Brown ...		
Orange ...	Atkinson A. P. Tighe ...		
Paddington ...	William Forlonge ...		
	John Sutherland ...		

(a) Secretary for Public Works, from 20 October, 1865, to 21 January, 1866.

(b) Accepted office as Colonial Secretary. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 5th February, 1866.

(c) Accepted office as Attorney General. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME.	WHFN ELECTED.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY, AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
Parramatta ...	James Byrnes (a) ...		See Ex. Council
The Paterson ...	James Squire Farnell ...		Not any
Patrick's Plains ...	William M. Arnold ...	Gen. Election,	Speaker of L. As.
Queanbeyan ...	John Bowie Wilson (b) ...	1864	See Ex. Council
St. Leonards ...	Leopold Fane De Salis ...		Not any
Shoalhaven ...	William Tunks ...		Ch. of Com., L. As.
East Sydney ...	Thomas Garrett ...		See Dx. Council
	Charles Cowper ...	Gen. Election,	
	John Caldwell ...	1864	
	succeeded by		
	Robert Stewart ...	21 Sept., 1866	Not any
	James Hart ...	Gen. Election,	
	James Henry Neale ...	1864	
	Geoffrey Eagar (c) ...	7 July, 1865	See Ex. Council
West Sydney ...	Samuel A. Joseph ...	Gen. Election,	Not any
	Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D. ...	1864	See Ex. Council
	succeeded by		
	William C. Windeyer ...	17 Jan., 1866	
Tenterfield ...	Hugh Gordon ...	Gen. Election,	
	Charles Cowper, junior ...	1864	Not any
Tbe Tumut ...	succeeded by		
	Edward George Brown ...	20 August, 1866	
Wellington ...	Saul Samuel ...	1 Nov., 1865	
	Marshall Burdekin (e) ...	Gen. Election,	See Ex. Council
The Williams ...	succeeded by	1864	
	Frederick Julian Manton ...	22 Jan., 1866	
	succeeded by		
	John Robertson Nowlan ...	19 April, 1866	Not any
Windsor ...	William Walker ...	Gen. Election,	
Wollombi ...	Joseph Eckford ...	1864	
Yass Plains ...	Robert M. Isaacs (f) ...	6 Nov., 1865	See Ex. Council
Gold Fields South ...	James Rodd ...	Gen. Election,	
	Stephen A. Donnelly ...	1864	Not any
Gold Fields West ...	succeeded by		
	George Thornton ...	26 Feb., 1867	
Gold Fields North ...	George Ferrars Pickering ...	Gen. Election,	
		1864	Not any

(a) Accepted office as Secretary for Public Works. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 31st January, 1866.

(b) Accepted office as Secretary for Lands. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

(c) Accepted office as Colonial Treasurer. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 29th January, 1866.

(d) Accepted office as Secretary for Lands. Seat declared vacant, 9th January, 1866. Not re-elected.

(e) Accepted office as Colonial Treasurer. Seat declared vacant, 9th January, 1866. Not re-elected.

(f) Accepted office as Solicitor General. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, George-street; St. Phillip's, Church-hill; St. James', King-street East; St. Barnabas', Parramatta-street; Christ Church, George-street South; Holy Trinity, Fort-street; St. Paul's, Redfern and Chippendale; St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo; St. Mark's, Darling Point; St. Mary's, Balmain; St. Thomas', Willoughby; St. Stephen's, Camperdown; St. Peter's, Cook's River; St. Michael's, Surry Hills; St. John's, Darlinghurst; St. Bartholomew's, Pyrmont; St. Paul's, Canterbury and Petersham; St. Mary's, Waverley; St. Matthias', Manly Beach; Newtown; St. Matthias', Paddington; St. Jude's, Randwick.

Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan—The Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D.D.

Dean of Sydney—The Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A.

Canons—Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A.; Rev. W. H. Walsh, M.A.

Chaplain—Rev. R. L. King, B.A.

## FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Church and School, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. The Rev. P. P. Agnew, Minister.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Mary's, Metropolitan, Hyde Park; St. Patrick's, Church-hill; St. Benedict's, Parramatta-street; Sacred Heart, South Head Road; St. Francis de Sales, Haymarket; St. Augustine's, Balmain; St. Leonards', North Shore; St. Thomas's, Petersham; St. Joseph's, Newtown; St. Charles's, Waverley; Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Waterloo; St. Charles Borromeo, Double Bay.

Archbishop—His Grace the Most Rev. J. B. Polding, O.S.B.

Vicar-General—Very Rev. S. A. Sheehy.

Archdeacon—Venerable J. McEncroe.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

Sydney, Scots' Church; St. Andrew's; Pitt-street, South; Phillip-street; Woolloomooloo; Chalmer's Church; Macquarie-street; Paddington; Balmain; Pyrmont; North Shore.

Moderator—Rev. William Purves, East Maitland.

Clerk—Rev. J. B. Laughton, B.A., Parramatta.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

Pitt-street, Sydney; Riley-street; Bourke-street, Surry Hills; Redfern; Woollahra; Newtown; Balmain; North Shore.

## BAPTIST.

337, Castlereagh-street; Masonic Hall; Bathurst-street; two at Newtown; Kissing Point.

## INDEPENDENT METHODIST.

City Mission Chapel, Liverpool-street.

## MARINER'S CHURCH.

George-street, North.

## UNITARIAN.

245, Macquarie-street, North.

## HEBREW.

Synagogue, York-street, Sydney; New Synagogue, Macquarie-street.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Princes-street; York-street; Castlereagh-street; Miller's Point; Cleveland-street; Waverley; St. Leonards; Bourke-street, Surry Hills; Newtown; Woolloomooloo; Ashfield; Waverley; Glebe Road; Botany Road; Chippendale.

## PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

Two at Newtown; Kent-street, Sydney; and Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

## NEWCASTLE.

**PORT CHARGES.**—Tonnage dues, per register ton, payable every 4 months, 6d.; Pilotage dues, per register ton, in and out, each, 4d. = 8d. Removals in harbour:—300 tons, 20s.; 3 @ 400, 25s.; 4 @ 500, 30s.; 5 @ 600, 35s.; 6 @ 800, 40s.; 8 @ 1000, 45s.; over 1000 tons, 60s. Towage (if required) per register ton, in and out 4 = 8d. Towage, removals in harbour:—Under 200 tons, 20s.; 2 @ 300, 30s.; 3 @ 500, 40s.; 5 @ 700, 50s.; over 700, 60s. There are four Steam Tug Boats in continual attendance:—The "Bungaree," 180 horse-power; "Prince Alfred," 90 horse-power; "Tamar," 70 horse-power; "Rapid," 40 horse-power.

**COLLIERIES.**—The following Collieries are at work in the vicinity:—The Newcastle Wallsend Coal Co., the Lambton Colliery, the Waratah Colliery, the Australian Agricultural Co., the Minmi Colliery, the Co-operative Coal Co., the Burwood Colliery.—The Wallsend and Lambton Companies load their coal entirely at the Government cranes.—The Waratah Co. have shoots at Port Waratah about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the river, where vessels can load down to a draft of 14 feet (soft mud bottom.) They also load at the Government steam cranes when required. Vessels loading at Port Waratah are allowed to land their ballast there.—The Australian Agricultural Co. have five shoots, and can load vessels under each at the rate of 200 tons per day. They also load at the Government steam cranes. Vessels loading from this company's shoots can discharge their ballast at the company's ballast wharf, lying safely alongside at a draft of eleven feet six inches to twelve feet. They load under their shoots to a draft of fourteen feet.—The Minmi Colliery load vessels of a draft of water not exceeding eleven feet at their works at Hexham, distant about nine miles up the Hunter River. Large vessels they load to a draft of eighteen feet six inches at the "drop ship" in the harbour of Newcastle. They also load at the cranes, if required.—The Co-operative Coal Co. load only at the Government cranes.—The Burwood Colliery load at their shoots the same as the A. A. Co., to 14 feet water.

THE PRICE OF COAL is now 9s. 3d. per ton, of 2,240 lbs. Net cash.

**TRIMMING COAL.**—The charge for trimming coal is from 3d. to 4d. per ton, as per agreement. This charge is paid by the ship.

**LIGHTERAGE** of coals for stiffening or cargo, is 1s. 8d. per ton.

**GOVERNMENT STEAM CRANES.**—Vessels can load under them to a draft of 17 feet 6 inches; and, according to regulations, are compelled to take a certain quantity of coal per diem: under some cranes, 200 tons; at others, 300 tons.

**BALLAST** can be discharged at the Government wharf, or at a wharf at the North Shore; also at the Australian Agricultural Company's, or Waratah Company's, Shoots (if vessels load at those respective companies), or into lighters. The usual charge for wheeling ballast away from ships is 6d. per ton. The lighterage of stone ballast to shore is 2s. per ton; of sand, 2s 6d. to 3s. per ton. If stevedores are employed filling in hold, and hoisting by a winch, the charge is 10d. per ton. If stevedores are employed hoisting in coals from lighters alongside, the charge is 7d. per ton. Ballast can be taken away at the rate of 100 tons per day, and the lighters carry from 40 to 250 tons. Two new jetties are now being erected, which will greatly facilitate the discharge of ballast. Ships should avoid all kinds of loose soft ballast, as stone always gets the preference, and much time and expense is saved.

**STORES.**—Butchers' meat, of the best description, @ 3d. per lb. All stores and supplies can be had always at Sydney prices. Water, 5s. per tun of 252 gallons. There are one steam and two sailing water tanks.

**THE HARBOUR** is well lighted and buoyed; the light on "Nobby's" can be seen at a distance of 20 miles. Vessels can load with safety to 21 feet. Two leading lights (colored) are placed in a position to lead ships from sea into the anchorage in the "Horse Shoe." Also, two other lights (white and red) are on the Breakwater for the purpose of leading ships up or down the North Channel. Since these lights have been erected, ships leave and enter

during the night in perfect safety (weather permitting). A floating dock, capable of taking in large ships, is about to be built, which will be a great acquisition to the port, as ships have often to wait their turn at the Patent Slip.

MOORINGS, capable of holding the largest class ships, are now put down in Mid-Channel, *i.e.*, the Horse Shoe. It is also contemplated to have moorings for the purpose of placing ships in tiers, which will add much to their safety.

VESSELS of any size disabled, and not able to keep off the land, can find shelter in Port Stephens, situated in latitude 32 deg. 42 min. 30 sec. S., 152 deg. 11 min. 45 sec. E. Here there is a revolving white and red light alternately every minute, which can be seen, in clear weather, from a ship's deck, at a distance of about 17 miles.

PATENT SLIP.—The Patent Slip, situate at Stockton, opposite the city of Newcastle, is capable of taking up vessels of 700 tons register, and the charges are—Taking up and down, 1s. per ton; rent, 6d. per ton per day. No dues are collected after one week, if vessels are detained for repairs beyond that time. Timber, of the finest quality, about 18s. per 1007 sup. feet. Metal sheathing, forgings, and castings, on reasonable terms.

CATTLE.—A special berth at the Government Wharf is allotted for this trade, where vessels up to 1500 tons burthen can be loaded. The cattle yards and appurtenances are contiguous thereto, and the charges are as follows:—Rent of yard, 1s. per head; yarding, hoisting and slinging, 9d. per head; yarding sheep, 5s. per 100; inspection fees (Government), 1s. per head; inspection fees on sheep, £1 1s. per lot.

BANKS.—The Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Australasia, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank, have branches here.

MERCANTILE CHARGES.—Commission on charters effected, 5 per cent.; ditto on purchase and shipment of coal, according to mode of payment,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent.; ditto collecting inward freight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; ditto on sales of merchandise (on time), 5 per cent.; ditto on sales of merchandise (cash),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; entering and clearing vessels at Customs, £2 2s.

Number 0 of Marryatt's Code is the "Distinguishing Flag" of Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co., the shipping brokers.





**FREEMAN & PROUT**  
ART STUDIO  
CASTLEREACH ST SYDNEY.

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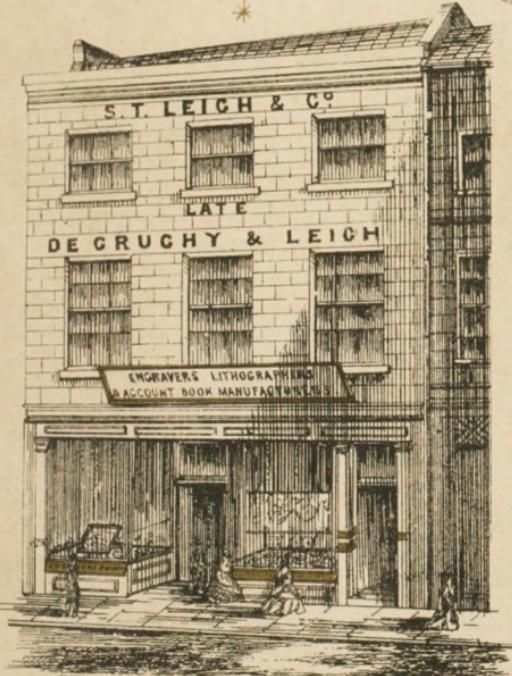


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324 GEORGE STREET

**SYDNEY**



# PACIFIC Fire and Marine Insurance COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, (N.S.W., 26 Vict.)

Subscribed Capital . . . £793,550.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

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H. E. A. ALLAN, Esq. | HENRY PRINCE, Esq.  
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, Esq. | A. B. SMITH, Esq.

Established for the conduct of Fire and Marine Insurance in all its branches.

Marine Policies may be had payable at the Head Office, Sydney, or, if required, at the Company's Agencies in London, Calcutta, Colombo, Mauritius, and throughout Australia and New Zealand.

C. M. SMITH, *Manager.*

THE  
**Australian Joint Stock Bank.**

*Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL .. ..	£605,555 0 0
RESERVE FUND .. ..	54,076 4 0

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 EDWARD GRIFFITH, *Accountant.*

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West Maitland, Armidale, Braidwood, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Bathurst, Grafton, Tenterfield, Mudgee, Singleton, Yass, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Hay, Deniliquin, Araluen, Forbes, Taree, Dubbo, Warialda, Sofala, Weddin, Bowenfels.

**BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND :**

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*London Bankers and Agents for England generally—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.*

The Bank has AGENTS in the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; also in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

# THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.

Paid-up Capital, £200,000, with Power to Increase to £500,000.

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T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.	G. THORNTON, Esq., M.L.A.

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O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.	M	M. ALEXANDER, Esq.
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## MANAGER.

J. THOS. FORD, Esq.

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## SOLICITORS.

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## AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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This Bank issues Letter of Credit on London and on all the principal Towns within the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Also negotiates approved Bills drawn on any part of the United Kingdom, and on any of the Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand and Tasmania, and affords every facility for the transaction of Banking and Exchange business between these Colonies and the United Kingdom. Also allows Interest on Fixed Deposits, and Interest at the rate of 3  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent.  $\frac{3}{4}$  annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of Current Accounts.

THE  
Commercial Banking Company  
OF SYDNEY.

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<b>CAPITAL</b>	-	-	<b>£400,000.</b>
<b>RESERVE FUND</b>			<b>£110,000.</b>

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**Directors:**

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WALTER LAMB, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
RICHARD JONES, Esq.  
JOHN BREWSTER, Esq.  
G. W. LORD, Esq.

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CHAS. SMITH, Esq.

**Manager:**

T. A. DIBBS.

**Secretary:**

WM. NEILL.

**Accountant:**

F. W. BURT.

**Solicitors:**

Messrs. WANT, SON, & JOHNSON.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY—*Continued.***BRANCHES:****City and Suburban Offices, Sydney:****Southern Office**—GEORGE STREET SOUTH; **Eastern Branch**—SOUTH HEAD ROAD; and **Newtown Branch**—NEWTOWN.

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ARMIDALE	GOULBURN	NARRABOO
BATHURST	GUNNEDAH	ORANGE
BERRIMA	INVERELL	PARRAMATTA
BOMBALA	KEMPSEY	QUEANBEYAN
BOURKE	KIAMA	SHOALHAVEN
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CARCOAR	MORPETH	WENTWORTH
COOMA	MUDGEES	WOLLONGONG
	YASS	

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R. C. DANGAR, Esq., and J. A. YOUNG, Esq.

**Manager:** NATHANIEL CORK.**Agents in Great Britain:**

<b>London</b> —	London Joint Stock Bank
“	London and County Bank
“	South Australian Banking Company
<b>Liverpool</b> —	Liverpool Union Bank
<b>Manchester</b> —	Manchester and Salford Bank
<b>Ireland</b> —	Belfast Banking Company and Branches
“	National Bank and Branches
<b>Scotland</b> —	Commercial Bank of Scotland

**Agents in the Colonies:**

<b>Victoria</b> —	Bank of Victoria
“	Colonial Bank of Australasia
“	National Bank of Australasia
“	Commercial Bank of Australia
<b>South Australia</b> —	South Australian Banking Company
“	National Bank of Australasia
“	Bank of Adelaide
<b>Tasmania</b> —	Hobart Town and Launceston—Bank of Van Diemen's Land
<b>New Zealand</b> —	Bank of New Zealand and Branches
<b>Western Australia</b> —	National Bank of Australasia

# Bank of New South Wales.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

*Incorporated by Act of Council in 1850 as a Bank of Issue, Discount, Deposit, and Exchange, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.*

CAPITAL .. £1,000,000. RESERVED FUND .. £333,333.

**HEAD OFFICE: George Street, Sydney.**

Directors:

THE HON. ROBERT TOWNS, Esq., M.L.C., President.	
FREDERICK TOOTH, Esq.	THE HON. E. C. WEEKES, Esq.,
THOMAS WALKER, Esq.	M.L.C.
THOMAS BUCKLAND, Esq.	FRANCIS MITCHELL, Esq.

Auditors:

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Esq., M.L.A.	JAMES MILSON, JUN., Esq.
SHEPHERD SMITH, <i>General Manager.</i>	

Inspectors:

J. OSWALD GILCHRIST.	F. A. WALSH.	T. O. S. GREEN.
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London Board:

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WM. WALKER, Esq.	

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.	
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.	

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NEWCASTLE	GOULBURN	GLEN INNES
ALBURY	PENRITH	SOFALA
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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—*Continued.*

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LYTTELTON	CHARLESTON
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INVERCARGILL	LAWRENCE
GREYMOUTH	BLACKS
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CROMWELL	

## A G E N C I E S .

*Scotland*—The Royal Bank of Scotland.*Bristol and West of England*—Stuckey's Banking Company.*Manchester*—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.*Liverpool*—North and South Wales Bank.*Birmingham*—Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.*Ireland*—National Bank.*South Australia*—The South Australian Banking Company.*Van Diemen's Land*—The Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land.*Western Australia*—The Western Australian Bank.*Hamburg*—Messrs. Merck and Co.*New York*—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co.*India, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore*—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.*Manila*—Messrs. Russell and Sturgis.*Batavia*—Messrs. Morgan, Melbourn, and Co.*San Francisco*—Messrs. Macondray and Co.

# English, Scottish, and Australian CHARTERED BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £600,000.**  
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ONE MILLION.

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Robert How, Esq.  
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.

John S. Rigge, Esq.  
James C. Robertson, Esq.  
John R. Thompson, Esq.  
Thomas W. Watson, Esq.  
Philip J. Vanderbyl, Esq.

*Secretary*—Henry Moules, Esq.

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Joshua R. Young, Esq.; John Young, Esq.

*Manager*—F. A. Stratford, Esq.

*Accountant*—Henry Craig, Esq.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan.

**Wollongong Branch—**

*Manager*—George Hewlett, Esq.

**Kiama Branch—**

*Manager*—Thomas J. Fuller, Esq.

**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

At the Bank's Branches in New South Wales Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits at current rates.

**BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.**

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WILLIAMSTOWN.

**BRANCHES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

ADELAIDE, KAPUNDA, MOUNT GAMBIER, AND CLARE.

# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

*Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.*

INVESTED FUNDS OVER .. ..	£3,600,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS .. ..	£660,000.

**Governor:**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY.

**Deputy-Governors:**

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.  
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

## HEAD OFFICES:

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LONDON .. ..	{ 82 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 3 PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

## SYDNEY BRANCH: 325 GEORGE STREET.

**Directors:**

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THOS. SKINNER, Esq.	EDWARD FLOOD, Esq.

**Medical Adviser:** Dr. JAMES C. COX.

**Solicitors:** Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, & DONOVAN.

*The next Investigation and Division of Profits will be made at 15th November, 1870, and quinquennially thereafter.*

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Office.

**WILLIAM RAE,**  
Agent and Secretary.

SYDNEY, MAY, 1867.

# SYDNEY Insurance Company.

---

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL, 18 VICT., 1855.

---

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £250,000.  
PAID-UP ... ... ... £50,000.

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

---

#### DIRECTORS:

T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., *Chairman.*  
JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*  
JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Esq.  
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq., M.L.A.  
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.  
WILLIAM WOLFEN, Esq.

#### SURVEYOR:

JAMES HUME, Esq.

---

Insurances against Fire effected at Current Rates.

ALEXANDER THOMSON,

SECRETARY.

*Pitt and Hunter Streets.*

# F. LASSETTER AND CO.,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND EXPORT

## IRONMONGERS,

*Beg to call attention to the following outline of the different departments of their Business :—*

### Materials for Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.

Bar, rod, and sheet iron ; boiler plate, steel blocks, boxes, patent axles, springs, bolts, and nuts, chains, traces, haimes, &c.

### Materials for Builders.

Galvanised tiles, corrugated iron and zinc for roofs, nails, wire, wrought, Ewbank's patent, &c. ; locks, latches, bolts, hinges ; brass foundry in great variety ; a large assortment of handsome fittings, for superior houses, as well as for economical work. Parties building will find themselves compensated for time spent in a visit to this department.

### Materials for Painters.

Colours in oil, white lead, oils, turps, varnishes, painters' and plasterers' brushes, window glass in boxes, putty, &c.

### Materials for Tinsmiths.

Tin, in sheet and block ; solder, kettle ears, wire, &c.

### All Kinds of Tools

For Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Joiners, Coopers, Millwrights, Shipwrights, Saddlers, Engineers, Plumbers, Diggers, &c.

### Farm, Garden, and Vineyard Implements.

Patent iron ploughs for bullocks or horses, grubbers, horse-hoes, harrows ; all descriptions of spades, forks, rakes, hoes, harvest tools, corn-shellers, churns, corn-mills, chaff-cutting machines for hand or power, horse-works, &c.

### Station Supplies.

Sorby's sheep-shears, superior Scotch seaming twine, raddle, bells, cattle brands made to order ; every article of ironmongery wanted on a station.

### Firearms, &c.

Sportsmen and purchasers of firearms will do well to inspect the largest stock in the colonies of single and double barrel guns, duck guns, revolvers, carbines, and repeating rifles ; gunpowder, shot, caps, cartridges ; sportsmen's appliances, &c. ; blasting powder, fuze.

### Saddlery.

English and colonial saddles and bridles, buckles, stirrups, spurs, bits, girths, whips, and saddlers' fittings.

### Pumps.

Suction, force, deep well, engine, &c., with pipes fitted complete, if desired.

### American Imports.

A monthly shipment of axes, shovels, picks, lamps, stoves, and other articles in which American manufacturers excel, and selections of the most ingenious " Yankee Notions."

### Furnishing Ironmongery.

English, American, and Scotch cooking stoves ; superior Sheffield cutlery, spoons, forks, dish-covers, cruetts, tea and breakfast services, tea-trays, urns, lamps, bedsteads, baths, toilet sets, &c., &c., and a really beautiful selection of statuettes, lustres, vases, Bohemian glass, and general ornamental ware.

### For Hotels

A class of Goods is specially imported of extra strength and good appearance, and proprietors will find it to their interest to sort up or furnish from our stock.

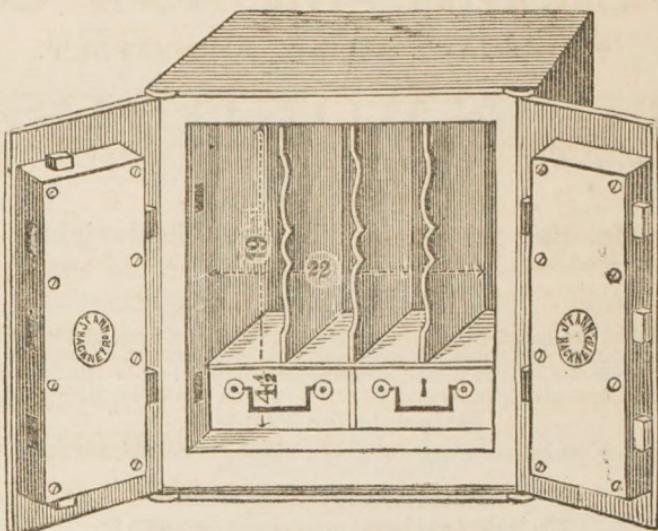
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**F. LASSETTER AND CO.,**

**421 GEORGE STREET,**

**NEAR THE MARKETS, SYDNEY.**

## SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES.



**TANN'S  
PATENT RELIANCE SAFES.**

These trustworthy Depositories *have never been broken into*, even by the most expert London burglars. They have saved immense amounts of valuable property from fire, and from thieves, and are confidently recommended to Public Departments, Banks, Companies, Merchants, and others who require superior manufacture and perfect security.

W. MAC DONNELL & Co., [have supplied the **Reliance Safes** to several Departments of

**The Queensland Government and  
The New Zealand Government;**

also to the

**Bank of New South Wales, The Commercial Bank, The Bank of Australasia, The Union Bank, The Joint Stock Bank, The Oriental Bank, The Agra Bank, The City Bank, The Bank of Queensland, The Bank of New Zealand, The General Assurance Co., The Pacific Insurance Co., The Sydney Insurance Co., The Sydney Marine Assurance Co., The N. S. W. Marine Insurance Co., The Southern Insurance Co., And a large number of Merchants and Traders throughout New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.**

Illustrated Lists of Safes, with full particulars of Size, Weight, and Price, forwarded free by post on application to

**W. MAC DONNELL & CO.,  
(LATE BRUSH & MAC DONNELL)**

**326 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.**

NEWTOWN WOOL WASHING  
AND FELLMONGERING  
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment is now open to the Public to Wash or Scour  
Wool, FELLMONGER SHEEPSKINS, Class and Re-pack Wools,  
**C A R T A G E   F R E E .**

#### CHARGES AS UNDER:—

|                                       |     |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| WOOL, Cold Water Washed               | 1d. | per lb. on the Clean Wool returned. |
| Scoured                               | 1d. |                                     |
| CLÄSSING                              | 5s. | per bale.                           |
| SHEEPSKINS and Cold Water Washed Wool | 3s. | per dozen.                          |
| Hot Water                             | 4s. |                                     |

Orders addressed to the Overseer, Mr. C. BLOM, NEWTOWN, or  
O. B. EBSWORTH,  
*CIRCULAR QUAY.*

# CLOTH FACTORY, STEAM MILLS, SUSSEX STREET.

Manufacturer of every Description of COLONIAL TWEED in Plain and Fancy Weaving, Volunteer Cloth, Flannel, &c.

 COTTON GINNED by the most approved Machines. Terms for Ginning, as per arrangement.

WAREHOUSE FOR THE SALE OF TWEED  
AT THE STORES OF O. B. EBSWORTH,  
*CIRCULAR QUAY.*

**O. B. EBSWORTH,  
AUCTIONEER AND WOOL BROKER,  
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.**

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER PRODUCE FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

O. B. EBSWORTH,  
AGENT FOR  
THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND WINE.  
*STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY.*

# MONTAGU SCOTT,

From DALTON'S

Manager to the SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

## Fine Art & Photographic Company

392 GEORGE STREET,

*Over Mr. Sands' Bookseller, and opposite D. Jones & Co.*

---

## MONTAGU SCOTT,

(For Two Years the Artist at Dalton's Gallery)

BEGS respectfully to call attention to the fact that the Photographic Rooms of which he is Manager are furnished with all the elegance and comfort of a Drawing-Room. The Gallery is so arranged that the lighting of the same produces the softest possible Photographic results.

During Mr. Scott's stay in Sydney he has had the honour of painting the following Presentation Pictures, all of which received most flattering notices in the *Herald*:

Half Length Life Size Portraits of the Ex Mayor of Sydney Mr. Woods; Mr. Sutherland, M.P.; Captain Hixon; and Ex Commodore Walker of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron; and a Full Length Portrait of Archbishop Polding.

---

Enlargements made any size up to life from Cartes de Visite, or by a sitting, and finished in Water Colours, Crayons, or Oil.

---

Locket Miniatures, Cabinet Photographs, and French Soft Pastille Portraits can be taken and finished in the highest style of Art at the

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

Photographic Company's Gallery,

392 GEORGE STREET.

WRIGHT & SMITH,  
Manufacturing Confectioners,  
436 GEORGE STREET,  
NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO THE ROYAL HOTEL,  
SYDNEY.

Importers of Pastiles, Jujubes, Bon Bons, Ornaments, and all fancy goods; Gums, Essences, Almonds, and all kinds of materials used for Confectionery purposes.

Manufacturers of every description of Confectionery, Medicated Lozenges, Persian Sherbet, Lemon Kali, Syrups, &c., &c.

*Merchants, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and the Trade, supplied at the lowest possible prices for FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES.*

Confectionery, packed in tin canisters of various designs, with round Glass fronts, or otherwise, as may be desired.

COUNTRY AND SHIPPING ORDERS PROMPTLY DESPATCHED.

 The Articles from this Establishment were awarded Honourable Mention at the London Exhibition of 1862 for purity and goodness of quality.

WRIGHT & SMITH,  
436 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,  
NEAR ROYAL HOTEL.

---

WILLIAM BRADLEY,

Artist Photographer,

(LATE BRADLEY AND ALLEN, AND FOR SIX YEARS

SOLE PHOTOGRAPHER AT DALTON'S,)

140 PITT STREET,

OPPOSITE MORT'S PASSAGE,

(NEXT TO RICHARDSON AND WRENCH).

---

BEGS respectfully to thank his friends and patrons for their continued encouragement, and to inform them that he has re-commenced the practice of his profession in Sydney at the above address, which premises he has fitted with every convenience for practising Photography in all its varied branches.

He has also erected a most spacious and complete Gallery, lighted on an entirely new principle, by the aid of which he hopes to produce more artistic, pleasing, and truthful results than hitherto; and as all the photographic processes will be conducted by himself, he will be enabled to secure a uniformity of quality not otherwise attainable.

He is prepared to execute the following various styles of Portraiture:—

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, PLAIN, TINTED, OR COLOURED.

**CABINET CARTES (THE NEW STYLE) DITTO, DITTO.**

LARGE VIGNETTE HEADS, DITTO, DITTO.

Life-sized Crayons, either from life or copied from photographic or other pictures.

PORTRAITS ON GLASS, LOCKETS, AND BROOCH MINIATURES.

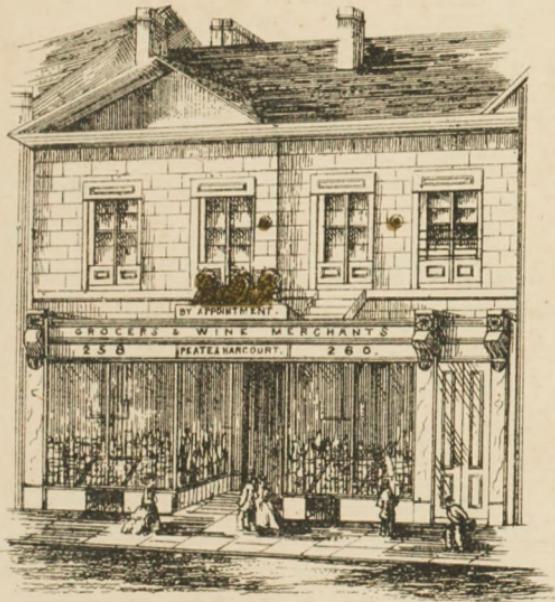
**STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.**

BY APPOINTMENT  
PURVEYORS



TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR

# PEATE & HARDCOURT (LATE) SMITH PEATE & CO.



**GROCERS WINE MERCHANTS**  
AND  
**Italian Warehousemen**

258, 260 & 262 GEORGE STREET

**SYDNEY.**



# ROYAL

## Fire and Life Insurance Company

### OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

---

CAPITAL ... ... ... £2,000,000.

---

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

---

MEDICAL REFEREE:

DR. O'BRIEN, M.D.

---

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, & Co.,

147 HIGH STREET, LIVERPOOL, *Lloyd's Chambers.*



**HENRY C. BROOKES,  
SADDLERS'  
IRONMONGER.**

---

WHOLESALE STORE:  
**18 YORK STREET,**

---

MANUFACTURING AND RETAIL BRANCH:  
**473 GEORGE STREET,**  
ONE DOOR FROM BATHURST STREET.

P. N. RUSSELL AND CO.,

ENGINEERS,

MILLWRIGHTS, FOUNDERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

BARKER STREET, SYDNEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENGINES, BOILER TANKS, &c.,

ALSO,

IMPROVED SCREW RACK

AND

HYDRAULIC WOOL AND HAY PRESSES, &c.,

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.



H. J. LINDEMAN'S



# AUSTRALIAN WINE CELLARS,

UNDER THE EXCHANGE,

PITT STREET NORTH,

SYDNEY.

Cawarra Hock, first and second quality.

Do. Claret do. do. do.

Muscat, a Sweet Wine

A variety of Wines from other vineyards to be sold in Wood or  
Bottle in quantities to suit purchasers.

Prize Medals awarded at the International Exhibition held in London, 1862, and at the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Melbourne, 1867.

Certificate awarded at the Exhibition held in Dunedin, New Zealand, July 1865.

J. D. LANKESTER, JUN.,

MANAGER,

*To whom all communications should be addressed.*



N.B.—Medals and Certificates may be seen at the Cellars.

# JULES JOUBERT, General Commission Merchant

SOLE AGENT in New South Wales for  
THE REGISTER MARITIME (International Lloyd's)  
THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
&c., &c., &c.

---

Offices—No. 35 HUNTER STREET.

P. R.—HUNTER'S HILL.

---

# OSWALD ALLEN, ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

Late BRADLEY & ALLEN,  
(From DALTON'S)

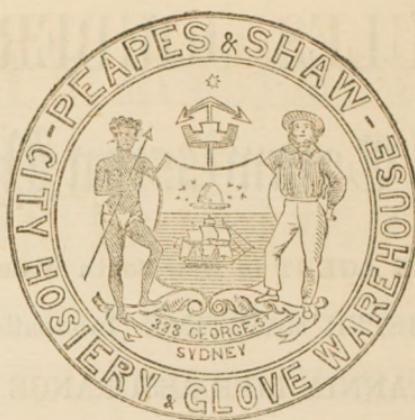
*Above Messrs. Anderson & Son's Music Repository,*  
360 GEORGE STREET,  
SYDNEY.

---

Cartes de Visite, plain, tinted, or highly colored  
Large Paper Pictures do. do.  
Large Vignette Heads in Monochrome  
Crayon Portraits, highly finished  
Photographic Miniatures, &c., &c.

---

Engravings, Paintings, Works of Art or Virtu, faithfully copied.



# PEAPES & SHAW, Hosiers, Glovers, & Shirt Makers,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Carpet and Leather Bags, Portmanteaus in every size, Albums, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Railway Rugs, &c., &c.

PEAPES & SHAW receive every month, per mail steamer, a choice assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS and TIES of the latest fashion; also, FRENCH and ENGLISH NOVELTIES in LADIES' BUCKLES, FANS, FRENCH KID GLOVES, Vulcanite Chains and Combs, Gentlemen's COLLAR STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, BRACES, BELTS, &c.

PEAPES & SHAW'S EUREKA SHIRTS FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF DOZEN.

GENTLEMEN'S CRIMEAN SHIRTS in SILK, SILK MIXTURES and ALL WOOL.

*All the Latest Fashions in Gentlemen's Shirt Collars.*

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, cut to any pattern, and guaranteed to fit with precision and ease.

PEAPES & SHAW,  
The City Hosiery & Glove Warehouse,  
338 GEORGE STREET.

P. MULCAHY,

Soap and Candle

MANUFACTURER,

BOTANY ROAD,

REDFERN.

---

P. M. begs respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he is prepared to supply Soap and Candles of the best quality at the lowest current rates.

Country Storekeepers and the Grocery Trade generally may rely that their orders will be promptly executed.

---

*The highest price given for Tallow.*

HOPSON'S  
 Fashionable Millinery  
 ESTABLISHMENT,

(FROM LONDON)

598 GEORGE STREET,  
 SYDNEY,

South of Bathurst Street.

|                                          |    |    |    |    |           |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|
| Superb Millinery Bonnets from ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12s. 6d.  |
| Chaste and Neat Wedding Bonnets, from .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12s. 11d. |
| Family Mourning Bonnets, from ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12s. 6d.  |
| Widows' Bonnets, from ..                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15s. 6d.  |

*Trimmed Hats in all the Newest Shapes, Newest Styles, and Latest Fashions.*

**WEDDING MILLINERY, MOURNING MILLINERY, FANCY MILLINERY.**

|                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bridal Wreath Veils and Head-Dresses | Ornaments and Trimmings    |
| Feathers dressed and curled          | Hat and Bonnet Shapes      |
| Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered   | Black and Fancy Dress Caps |
| Widows' Fronts and Crape Falls       | Feathers and Flowers       |

A large assortment of Wedding, Mourning and Fancy Millinery, always on hand, ready for inspection.

*Country Orders executed with promptness and despatch.*

HOPSON'S  
 Fashionable Millinery Establishment,  
 598 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,  
*South of Bathurst Street.*

JOSEPH MATHER,  
Engineer Millwright,  
AND  
BOILER MAKER.

---

N.B.—Land and Marine Steam Engines.

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BOILERS, QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY,  
WATER WHEELS, SAW MILLS,  
FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,  
PUMPS,  
MINING MACHINERY, ETC.,  
MADE ON MODERATE TERMS.

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BATHURST STREET WEST,  
SYDNEY.

**ALLEN BROTHERS,**

**Soap and Candle**

**MANUFACTURERS,**

**634 GEORGE STREET,**

**SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

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The oldest (S. & C.) business in the Colony.

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A.B.—Purchasers of Candle Cotton,  
Caustic Soda, and Resin.

COUNTRY  
STORE KEEPERS  
SUPPLIED.

SMITH & NEWTON,

LATE OF

BOTANY,

MERCHANTS  
OR D E R S  
PROMPTLY  
EXECUTED.

MANUFACTURERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Ribeted & Pegged Boots.

SMITH & NEWTON, late of Botany.

The Trade supplied with Closed Uppers and  
Leather.

ADDRESS:

ABERCROMBIE HOUSE,

ABERCROMBIE STREET,

SYDNEY.

SMITH & NEWTON, late of Botany.

KNEE BOOTS  
and  
WATER TIGHTS  
FOR MINERS.

SMITH & NEWTON,

LATE OF

BOTANY.

GENTLEMEN'S  
AND  
STOCKMEN'S  
RIDING BOOTS.

The Cheapest House in Sydney

FOR

**GOOD, CHEAP, AND USEFUL,**

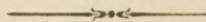
**DRAPERY.**



**W. L. SHEARD,**

**578 GEORGE STREET,**

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.



**Men's Clothing Wonderfully Cheap.**



**STOREKEEPERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED.**

# METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS.

306 CASTLEREAGH STREET,

*Opposite the Scotch Church,*

SYDNEY.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

*Dyer, Bleacher, Packer, Flat-Presser,*

**MOIRE-ANTIQUE WORKER, &c.,**

Respectfully directs the attention of Warehousemen and Drapers to his recently imported machinery for Dying and Finishing every description of piece Goods. He is now prepared to execute orders in all branches connected with the Dying business either in the English or French methods.

W. L., executing every branch on the premises, begs respectfully to state that all goods entrusted to his care will receive, from the smallest order, the strictest attention, and in all cases the utmost exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

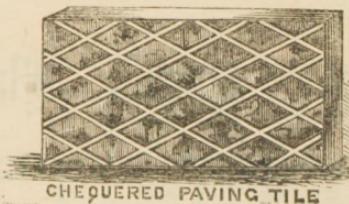
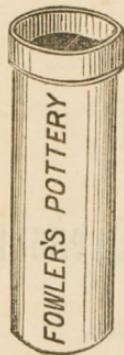
306 CASTLEREAGH STREET,

*Opposite Scotch Church,*

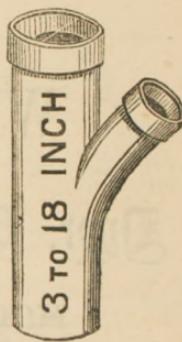
SYDNEY.

# FOWLER'S POTTERY AND FIRE BRICK WORKS, CAMPERDOWN,

NEAR SYDNEY.



CHEQUERED PAVING TILE



The Proprietor of this establishment is desirous of informing Architects, Contractors, Builders, &c., that he is prepared to supply

**Drain Pipes**, with all necessary bends and junctions

**Closet Pans and Traps**

**Ginger Beer Bottles**

**Arch, Crown, and Fire Bricks**

**Fire Clay**

**Chequered and Plain Paving  
Tiles, 12 x 6**

**Oven Tiles**

**Fire Lumps, &c.**

which may be had on the shortest notice, and in any quantity, and of such quality and price as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

R. CASPER,  
 Merchant Tailor, Draper,  
 AND  
 PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKER,  
 300 GEORGE STREET,  
 Opposite Margaret Street,  
 SYDNEY.

R. C. takes the present opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is continually receiving shipments of first-rate Material, which he makes up into Fashionable Suits at prices to suit the times, it being his study to supply to his customers Good Material, a Fashionable Cut, and the very best workmanship. Always on hand a supply of Gentlemen's Clothing made by the best workmen.

Country orders attended to, and directions for Self-Measurement, with Patterns, sent by post.

MADE TO ORDER.

LIST OF PRICES.

|                                        |       | £ | s. | d. |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------|---|----|----|-------------|
| Black Suits, from                      | .. .. | 4 | 0  | 0  | and upwards |
| Good Black Trousers, from              | .. .. | 1 | 5  | 0  | "           |
| Superfine Silk Mixture Trousers, from  | .. .. | 1 | 5  | 0  | "           |
| Superior Doeskin Trousers, from        | .. .. | 1 | 1  | 0  | "           |
| Superior Bedford Cord Trousers, from   | .. .. | 1 | 5  | 0  | "           |
| Hair Lined Doeskin Trousers, from      | .. .. | 1 | 1  | 0  | "           |
| Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers, from | .. .. | 1 | 5  | 0  | "           |
| Tweed Trousers, from                   | .. .. | 1 | 0  | 0  | "           |
| Tweed Trousers and Vest, from          | .. .. | 1 | 7  | 6  | "           |
| Cheviot Tweed Trousers, from           | .. .. | 1 | 1  | 0  | "           |
| Heather Tweed Trousers, from           | .. .. | 1 | 1  | 0  | "           |
| Heavy Kerseymere Trousers, Black, from | .. .. | 1 | 5  | 0  | "           |
| Fancy Angola Tweed                     |       |   |    |    |             |
| Tweed Trousers for Winter Wear, from   | .. .. | 1 | 0  | 0  | "           |

R. CASPER,  
 TAILOR AND DRAPER,  
 300 GEORGE STREET,  
 Opposite Margaret Street, Sydney.

# ALDERSON & SONS,

TANNERS, CURRIERS,

Enamelled and Japanned Leather Dressers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SADDLERY,

HARNESS, MILL BANDS, &c., &c.,

Men's, Women's, and Children's Pegged  
and Rivetted Boots,

MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF

SADDLERY, HARNESS, GRINDERY,

And all kinds of Fancy Leather.

---

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE :

221 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

RETAIL BRANCH :

539 BRICKFIELD HILL,

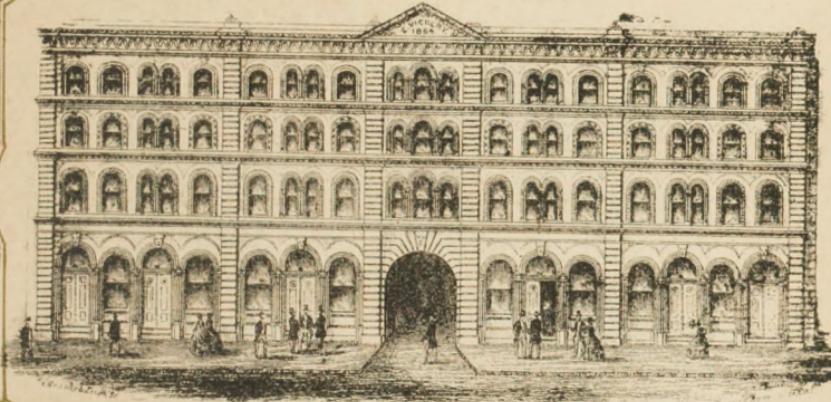
TANNERY AND MANUFACTORY :

BOURKE STREET, SURRY HILLS.

WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT :  
WATERLOO.

**E. VICKERY**

**TANNER CURRIER AND  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER**



**IMPORTER OF BOOTS & SHOES  
LEATHER & GRINDERY**

**110 TO 116 PITT STREET  
SYDNEY**

ST. LEIGH & CO.



NONE GENUINE UNLESS  
BEARING TRADE MARK  
OF THE IMPORTER.

"CAUTION."

NONE GENUINE UNLESS  
BEARING TRADE MARK  
OF THE IMPORTER.

## INDIAN CONDIMENTS & DELICACIES.

THE ONLY IMPORTER OF THE ABOVE IN N. S. W.

It being now almost an established fact, that it is impossible to get any of the above really "genuine," the undersigned begs to inform relieved *Indian Officers* and families who have resided in India, as well as the *public in general*, who can appreciate

### GENUINE INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

that he has now completed arrangements with his agents in Calcutta, to have a regular supply of these choice delicacies.

CHUTNIES of all kinds, MAJOR GREY'S, COL. SKINNER'S, RIPE MANGO, SWEET SLICED, BENGAL CLUB, &c. CASHMERE, BOMBAY MANGO, PICKLE SPICED, ORIENTAL PICKLES. LIME AND MADRAS MULLIGATWANY AND CURRY PASTE. GENUINE INDIAN CURRY POWDER and CAYENNE PEPPER. SMOKED MANGO FISH with ROES HILSA FISH with ROES in TAMARIND. BUMALO FISH or BOMBAY DUCKS. MANGO PRESERVE and ASSORTED PRESERVES. MANGO JELLY, GUAVA JELLY, and GUAVA CHEESE. GENUINE INDIAN SOY, and a variety of other articles.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of again cautioning the public against spurious imitations of Chutnies and Curry Powder of a very injurious character, being manufactured in the colony to a large extent, bearing the various Indian Brands. As this no doubt prejudices the consumption of the GENUINE ARTICLES, which, like Lea and Perrins' Sauce, have been so long and justly celebrated, as possessing the Stomachic Properties so beneficial in warm climates, and, to guard against such deception, Country Storekeepers and others would do well to get their supplies through respectable wholesale houses in town, and as a further caution every bottle, in future, will bear the Trade Mark of the Importer, without which none are genuine.



A. A. LACKERSTEEN,  
IMPORTER,  
48 NEW PITT STREET.



PRIZE MEDAL  
AWARDED AT THE  
INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,  
MELBOURNE,  
1866,

TO  
A. A. LACKERSTEEN,  
FOR  
DRIED HERBS,



Being the only Medal awarded by the Commissioners for this useful article of commerce.

## MESSRS. WYNDHAM,

IN adopting the usual custom of the principal Vineyard Proprietors of Europe, in addressing their constituents after the completion of each Vintage, beg, in the first place, respectfully to intimate that the Partnership hitherto existing between Dr. Lindeman and themselves, at **Exchange Cellars, Sydney**, has expired by effluxion of time.

In future, the "DALWOOD and BUKKULLA WINES" will be all bottled, sealed, and packed at the "Vineyard Cellars," **Dalwood**, under their immediate personal supervision—and, in the course of a few weeks, the Vintage of 1865 will be sufficiently matured for bottling, when they will be able to fully resume sales at their New Premises,

**No. 96 NEW PITT STREET, SYDNEY,**

under the management of their Agent, **Mr. W. T. COHEN**, who will be kept amply supplied direct from the Vineyards.

Messrs. W. have to report a successful Vintage just housed; and, with their extensive area of Vines (now over 68 acres in bearing), besides some of more recent planting, they have every prospect of a large annual yield.

Their present Wine Crop exceeds 33,000 Gallons; added to which they have a like quantity of the 1866 and 1865 Vintages yet untouched—all old stock, with the exception of a few samples, being cleared off. Their sales have been necessarily curtailed for some time past, waiting for the maturity of the 1865's. The total Stock of Wine on hand amounts to over (66,000) sixty-six thousand gallons, all of good quality; they, therefore, feel confident of being able to satisfy the most fastidious palates.

Messrs. W. would wish it to be particularly understood that all Wines, bottled by them, and bearing their "Brand and Seal," are entirely the production of their own Vineyards, made under their own personal superintendence, and can be especially guaranteed as to what they profess to be, viz:—"THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE."

~~~~~

**Dalwood & Bukkulla Wine  
DEPOT,  
96 NEW PITT STREET.**

A. COX,  
Silk and Woollen  
DYER,  
SCOURER,  
AND  
HOT PRESSER,

---

55 WILLIAM STREET,  
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

JOSEPH WARD & CO.,

Ship & Insurance Brokers

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

SYDNEY,

WITH AGENCY AT NEWCASTLE.

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 Ships regularly despatched from  
SYDNEY and NEWCASTLE to  
SAN-FRANCISCO.



## STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.

### BREADALBANE & PHANTOM

Ply regularly three times every day to and from Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay.

For hours of starting see *Sydney Morning Herald*.

**Fares, 1s. each way; Children, 6d.  
Monthly Tickets, 30s. each.**

These steamers are specially fitted for Excursionists, and the Breadalbane, 90-horse power, can be engaged at reduced rates for Towing Ships on application to

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Office—85 GEORGE STREET, NORTH,  
OPPOSITE SAILORS' HOME.**

## VALE & LACY, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Engines, Railway Carriages, Contractors' Plant of all descriptions.

Iron Roof Girders, and all kinds of Smiths' Work.

**DRUITT STREET ENGINE WORKS,  
FOOT OF DRUITT STREET,  
SYDNEY.**

# R. HARNETT, B R O K E R

AND

## Commission Agent,

SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. H. MYERS,

## Tobacconist and Importer,

105 KING STREET,

SYDNEY.

Tobacco of the finest first-class brands

Cut Tobacco—the purest and finest qualities

Cigars—fine old Manilas and Havannahs

Snuff—from Minoprio's German Manufactory

Pipes of all descriptions, Meerschaum's, Briar's,  
Myall's, Clay, &c., &c.

*Every article in the Trade first-class.*

J. H. M. specially recommends his celebrated **Pacific Mixture** and Turkey and Latakia Tobaccos.

T. S. GLAISTER'S  
PORTRAIT ROOMS,  
253 PITT STREET.

Cartes de Visite, Life Size Portraits, colored in Oil, and every other style of Pictures taken at the above Gallery at reduced prices,

Australian Eagle Tobacco Factory,  
MCENCREOE & DALTON,  
590 $\frac{1}{2}$  GEORGE STREET,  
SYDNEY.

**American Negrohead**, which obtained first prize for excellence in flavour, quality, and condition, at the late Melbourne Exhibition, in half-tierces, three quarter, and quarter cwt. boxes.

**Honey Dew**, same quality, made from the best pure American Virginia Leaf in convenient packages at prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than articles of similar quality and condition can be imported for.

**Colonial Negrohead** made from the best selected Leaf, hydraulic-pressed.

Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

A liberal allowance made to the Trade and Country and Storekeepers.

PIANOFRONTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.

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# GEORGE E. YOUNG,

(From JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, London)

**172 PITT STREET,**

Three Doors North of King Street,

SYDNEY.

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**Selections and Valuations made.**

**ALFRED FLACK,**



**Die Sinker & Engraver**

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VARIOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICES OF NEW SOUTH  
WALES, NEW ZEALAND, AND QUEENSLAND,

CORNER OF

**YORK AND BARRACK STREETS,**

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Official Seals, Bankers' and Merchants' Endorsing Stamps, Headings  
for Newspapers.

Wine Merchants' Seals, Brand Irons, Stamps and Seals for Municipalities,  
Bookbinders' Tools. Dies for Spoon Makers and Jewellers; also,  
Punches of every description executed to order or design.

# BUTLER BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE

# SADDLERS.

AND

## Saddlers' Ironmongers

WALSALL, ENGLAND,

QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE,

AND

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MESSRS. W. LOVE & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## GROCERS,

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OPPOSITE THE MARKETS,

*Five Doors South of Market Street,*

Beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have resumed business in the above premises, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed. Family orders and orders from our country correspondents shall receive our best attention, and be promptly executed.

**PREMIER**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,**  
**348 GEORGE STREET,**  
**SYDNEY.**

**FRANCIS W. ROBINSON**, late of Melbourne, Manager.

Portraits in every Style and Size.

Views of Sydney and Melbourne on sale.

*Photolithography* applied to the production of Maps, Plans, Drawings, &c  
ELECTROTYPING AND MOUNTING.

Private Residences, Business Houses, Public Institutions, Places of  
Worship, and Ships, artistically photographed.

*Pictures and Works of Art copied with the greatest fidelity.*

Cartes de Visite, 10s. per dozen.

Cabinet Portraits, 20s. per dozen.

Larger Portraits at proportionate charges.

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**Waxworks Exhibition,**

**222 PITT STREET,**

**Near Victoria Theatre.**

This unrivalled Exhibition contains upwards of one hundred life-like figures, celebrated and notorious.

**Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.**

*Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.*

# A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.

The Proprietor begs to inform the public generally, and his patrons in particular, that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him for Wedding Breakfasts, Wedding Cakes, Dinners, Suppers, Picnics, &c., &c., in the best manner, on the shortest possible notice, at very moderate charges.

The Proprietor has lately imported very elegant dinner and dessert services, centre pieces, &c., &c., which, together with plates, linen, &c., will be supplied free of extra charge.

**H. de JOSSELIN.**

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## FRENCH BILLIARD TABLE.

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*Furnished Bedroom for Gentlemen.*

**LUNCHEON DAILY AT 1 O'CLOCK.**

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# GEORGE LORKING, PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer,

HOSIER, GLOVER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,

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**SYDNEY.**

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## WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY : WYNYARD LANE.

N.B.—Colonial Tweed Trousers always on hand.  
Storekeepers supplied.

MAURICE & STARLING,

AUCTIONEERS,

PRODUCE

AND

General Commission Agents,

110 SUSSEX STREET,

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JAMES KERR,

(*Late Foreman to Dawson, Eagar, & Co.*)

Naval and Military Tailor,

LIVERIES, ETC.,

No. 349 GEORGE STREET.

*Next Door to D. Jones & Co.,*

SYDNEY.

J. K. respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business for himself as Tailor and Woollen Draper, and trusts that his long experience in the various branches of the trade will secure him a reasonable amount of patronage. Boys' and Youths' Clothing has been for years his particular study.

The Best Materials at moderate prices always on hand.

JAMES KERR,

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# H. W. RALSTON, HOUSE, LAND, & ESTATE AGENCY.

## OFFICES—

No. 709 GEORGE STREET SOUTH.

Tenants and Purchasers found for all descriptions of Property either in the Town or Country.

### Rents and Debts Collected.

Sales by Auction made in all parts of the Colony.

Commissions executed at lowest current rates.

709 GEORGE STREET SOUTH,  
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# ROBINSON & SON, TAILORS,

226 GEORGE STREET NORTH,

Respectfully call the attention of WHOLESALE MERCHANTS and First-class Retail Firms to their superior style of manufacturing MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING superior in cut and finish to anything yet produced in New South Wales.

### A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

Their long experience in the business, both in London and Melbourne, justifies them in asserting that no other manufacturer in Sydney can offer the same advantages.

Every Garment is made under their personal supervision.

EDWARD KENNEDY,

WHOLESALE

BOOT MAKER,

313 GEORGE STREET,

SYDNEY.

Country Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES PEMELL,  
Miller and Flour Factor,  
STEAM MILLS,

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Also, the Newly-Erected FLOUR STORES

OPPOSITE THE

RAILWAY GATES, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

Always on hand Silk-dressed Fine Flour, Good Seconds, Wheat, Meal,  
Corn Flour, Maize, Bran, &c., &c.

JAMES PEMELL takes this opportunity of informing his country  
customers that he has built his New Stores, opposite the Railway, for the  
purpose of affording them greater facilities of procuring their goods along  
the line of rail.

All orders by post promptly attended to.

# SADDLERY.

**W. COCHRANE,**  
Saddle and Harness Maker,  
CROWN STREET,  
WOLLONGONG,

B EGGS most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his many friends for their very liberal support awarded him since purchasing the above business, and hopes by continued attention to business, and by keeping every article in the trade of the *Best Material* at the *Lowest Remunerative Prices*, to merit a continuance of past favours.

Superior Saddles and Harness always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice.

Every other Article in the Trade—Best Workmanship and Good Material guaranteed.

*An inspection is respectfully solicited.*

A good stock of Colonial Saddles always on hand.

ADDRESS:—

W. COCHRANE, Crown-street, Wollongong.

**W. R. WALDER,**  
TENT, TILT, TARPAULIN,

AND

**BLIND MAKER,**

AND

**MANUFACTURER,**

335 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SOUTH,

(BETWEEN BATHURST AND LIVERPOOL STREETS)

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**G. H. SMITH,**

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Three Doors South of Hunter Street.

**MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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# SENIOR

FAMILY

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

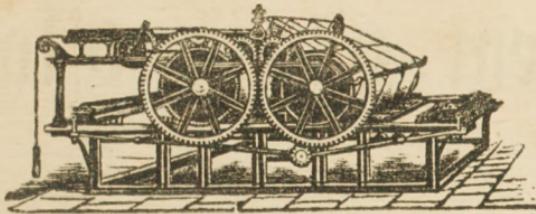


TO HIS EXCELLENCY

# THE GOVERNOR



**F. CUNNINGHAME,**



**Steam Machine Printer,**

**ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER,**

AND

**PAPER RULER,**

**186 PITT STREET,**

TWO DOORS FROM KING STREET,

SYDNEY.

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*Estimates given and contracts entered into for works  
of any magnitude.*

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Posters, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Cards, Bill-Heads,  
Labels &c., printed at one hour's notice.

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 LAW, CUSTOMS, AND OTHER BLANK FORMS ALWAYS ON HAND.

# MOULE'S Patent Earth Closets.

---

REGISTERED ON THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1866, IN PURSUANCE OF  
THE ACT 16 VICT. NO. 24, SEC. 2.

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This Patent is used as a deodoriser in closets and commodes, and is found invaluable in all places where it is used. It is found more particularly useful in hot climates for the prevention of noxious gases, and also prevents the increase of Mosquitoes, and all troublesome insects, which breed in such quantities in the common cesspit.

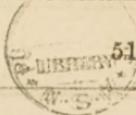
References to parties having them in use on application to

**J. H. DUNNING,**  
**18 YORK STREET,**

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE PATENT RIGHT FOR N.S.W.

---

No infringement of the Patent allowed.



CHARLES BOVIS,  
 Practical Boot Maker,  
 CAMPAIGN HOUSE,  
 62 MARKET STREET,  
 SYDNEY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR AND LADY YOUNG  
 HIS EXCELLENCE SIR GEORGE AND LADY BOWEN  
 HIS EXCELLENCE SIR WILLIAM AND LADY DENISON  
 HIS EXCELLENCE COLONEL GORE AND MRS. BROWN

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 " HARRIER  
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 OF THE MOUNTED RIFLES  
 VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY  
 AND  
 N.S.W. VOLUNTEER RIFLES

HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND LADY STEPHEN  
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 " DANIEL AND LADY COOPER  
 " W. AND LADY MANNING  
 " H. W. AND LADY PARKER  
 " F. J. POTTINGER, BART.

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT  
 AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL  
 THE HON. THE SPEAKER  
 AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

THEIR HONORS THE JUDGES, THE HEADS OF THE CLERICAL,  
 LEGAL, AND MEDICAL PROFESSION,  
 AND THE FIRST FAMILIES OF THE COLONY.

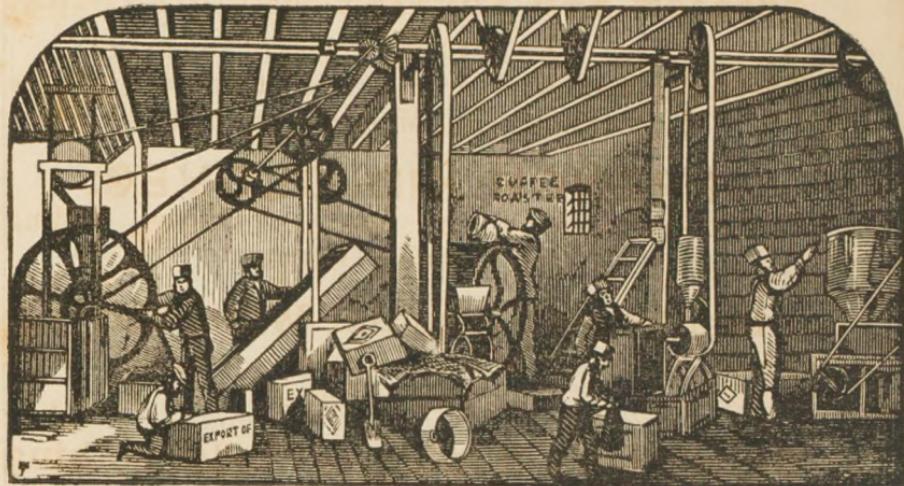
**MACGREGOR'S**

CELEBRATED

**SULTAN'S COFFEE,**

PACKED WHILE HOT IN TINS.

## INTERIOR OF FACTORY.



• THIS UNRIVALLED COFFEE,  
**Roasted and Ground by Steam Daily,**  
 AND SOLD IN THE HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION,  
 IS PACKED IN

**AIR-TIGHT CANISTERS**

Of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12 14, 20, and 40 lbs. each

Which renders it most suitable for carriage to the interior, and also recommends itself to the storekeeper in having a very handsome appearance, combined with

**FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.**

The only genuine Coffee manufactured by the new process.



Storekeepers may obtain full particulars on application to

**JAMES MACGREGOR,**

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*N.B.—Orders must be accompanied by two or more respectable Sydney references.*

**PARROT BROTHERS,**  
**12 HUNTER STREET,**  
**IMPORTERS OF**  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.**

The undermentioned articles are guaranteed of the First Quality and Moderate in Price:—

**FRENCH KID GLOVES.**

Jouvin's Josephines and Gauntlet Gloves, Riding and Driving Gloves.

**Gentlemen's Superior White Shirts.**

Dress Shirts, Silk, Silk-mixture, and all Wool Crimean Shirts.

**Gentlemen's Hosiery & Underclothing**  
of every description.

**Scarfs, Ties, Collars, and Braces.**

Studs, Sleeve-links, and Scarf-rings.

**French Cambric & Silk Handkerchiefs,**  
Hemmed ready for use.

Linen-faced Paper Collars and Cuffs, French and German Boots, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas, Berdoe's Tweed Waterproof Overcoats, Perfumed and Fancy Articles, Real Brussels Point Lace, &c.

**AGENT FOR**

**J. M. FARINA'S GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE.**

**COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.**

## NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

Gentlemen visiting Sydney will find the newest assortment of Fashionable Dress Goods in the Trade at

## SMITH'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 312 GEORGE STREET,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF HUNTER STREET.

The largest display of Fashionable Scarfs in Sydney and of singular beauty and design.

*The Edinburgh, Windsor, and Royal Yacht Scarfs, made up.*

Tom Thumb Ties and Bows in every fashionable variety.

### ALL LINEN AND CLOTH-FACED PAPER COLLARS.

Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, ready for use.

Indian Gauze and Silk Vests, and Pantaloons.

Silk, Lise Thread, and Cotton  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hose.

## THE FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT.

Perfumery, Brushes, Tourists' Bags, &c.

Paragon Frame Nangasaki Umbrellas, and Sun Shades.

SHIRTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KEPT READY FOR USE.

SHIRTMAKER

BY APPOINTMENT

TO

His EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.,

AND

SIR GEORGE BOWEN.



OPPOSITE THE CAFE,

GEORGE STREET.

Australian Mutual Provident Society,

LIFE ASSURANCE  
ANNUITY, & ENDOWMENT OFFICE.



NEW PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE  
IN THE COLONIES.

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TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE,  
£150,000.

*Australian Mutual Provident Society.*  
Principal Office—NEW PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

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*Australian Mutual Provident Society.*

*Australian Mutual Provident Society.*

## **MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.**

**~~BONUS PERIOD.~~**

*Business:* **LIFE ASSURANCES,**  
OF EVERY KIND.

**ANNUITIES,**

PRESENT, DEFERRED, AND REVERSIONARY.

**ENDOWMENTS,**

EDUCATIONAL OR OTHERWISE FOR CHILDREN, AND  
AS A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

---

PERSONS EFFECTING POLICIES WITH THIS SOCIETY  
HAVE THE GUARANTEE AFFORDED BY AN ACCUMULATED  
AND INVESTED FUND AMOUNTING TO

**£400,000,**

AND AN ANNUAL REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES,  
EXCEEDING

**£150,000.**

*Australian Mutual Provident Society.*

## **BONUS PERIOD.**

POLICIES issued by the Society during the Year 1867 will be entitled to participate in Profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.

THE SOCIETY BEING CONSTITUTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF

## **MUTUAL ASSURANCE**

AND WITHOUT SHAREHOLDERS,

*No encroachment upon its Surplus Accumulations is needed for the payment of DIVIDENDS as in the case of a PROPRIETARY OFFICE, but on the contrary*

## **THE WHOLE PROFITS**

belong *exclusively* to the *MEMBERS* and are divided rateably among them at intervals of

**FIVE YEARS.**

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

---

## MEMBERS INCUR NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

MEMBERS of the Assurance Branch can obtain the value of their Bonuses in CASH, or appropriate them to a reduction of future Premiums.

PREMIUMS may be paid by *Half-Yearly* or *Quarterly* Instalments.

Policies are not necessarily void should the Member die during the days of grace.

Claims are paid as soon as the Certificates prescribed by the Board have been satisfactorily furnished.

## LOANS ARE GRANTED TO MEMBERS ON THE SECURITY OF THEIR POLICIES.

*Surrender Values are granted after a Policy has endured  
Three years.*

Residence is permitted without extra charge in any part of the Australasian Colonies, situate South of the 25th Parallel of South latitude, and in any part of Europe.

Voyaging **DIRECT** to Europe is permitted free of charge. For the route via Suez, the extra Premium is 10s. per cent., and via Panama 15s. per cent.

**POLICIES** are exempt, by Act of Parliament, in New South Wales and Queensland, under certain conditions, from the operation of Bankruptcy or Insolvency Laws,

And Minors and Married Women may Assure in either Colony.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED TO A LIMIT OF £3,000 ON THE SAME LIFE.

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## ASSURANCE BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Annual Premiums payable during the whole term of Life  
for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

WITH BONUS ADDITIONS.

Age next Birth-day.	Annual Premiums.	Age next Birth-day.	Annual Premiums.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20	1 17 5	41	3 6 8
21	1 18 5	42	3 8 11
22	1 19 5	43	3 11 3
23	2 0 5	44	3 13 7
24	2 1 7	45	3 16 0
25	2 2 8	46	3 18 7
26	2 3 9	47	4 1 2
27	2 4 9	48	4 4 1
28	2 5 11	49	4 7 0
29	2 7 1	50	4 9 10
30	2 8 2	51	4 13 3
31	2 9 5	52	4 17 0
32	2 10 7	53	5 1 8
33	2 12 2	54	5 6 11
34	2 13 9	55	5 12 2
35	2 15 4	56	5 17 6
36	2 17 1	57	6 3 0
37	2 18 10	58	6 8 1
38	3 0 8	59	6 14 10
39	3 2 7	60	7 1 4
40	3 4 5	61	7 7 9

Thus a person age 30 may assure £100 payable at his death by

Annual Payments of - - - £24 1 8

Half-yearly ,,- - - 12 0 10

Quarterly ,,- - - 6 0 5

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## TABLE B.

Annual Premiums LIMITED to a specified number of payments for the Assurance of £100, payable at death whenever the same may happen.

WITH BONUS ADDITIONS.

Age next Birth-day.	5 Payments.	10 Payments.	15 Payments.	20 Payments.
20	£ 6 14 2	3 14 10	2 15 6	2 6 1
21	6 16 8	3 16 4	2 16 8	2 7 2
22	6 19 7	3 18 0	2 17 11	2 8 4
23	7 2 6	3 19 9	2 19 8	2 9 6
24	7 5 6	4 1 6	3 0 8	2 10 8
25	7 8 10	4 3 4	3 2 1	2 11 10
26	7 12 2	4 5 3	3 3 5	2 13 1
27	7 15 8	4 7 5	3 5 1	2 14 6
28	7 18 10	4 9 3	3 6 6	2 15 11
29	8 2 2	4 11 1	3 8 0	2 17 2
30	8 5 8	4 13 8	3 9 7	2 18 3
31	8 8 8	4 14 8	3 10 10	2 19 4
32	8 11 9	4 16 7	3 12 3	3 0 7
33	8 15 2	4 18 7	3 13 3	3 2 0
34	8 18 9	5 0 7	3 14 4	3 3 4
35	9 2 3	5 2 9	3 15 6	3 4 8
36	9 6 2	5 5 2	3 18 0	3 6 3
37	9 10 3	5 7 7	4 0 9	3 7 10
38	9 14 6	5 10 1	4 2 7	3 9 6
39	9 18 10	5 12 7	4 4 6	3 11 2
40	10 3 2	5 15 2	4 6 6	3 12 10
41	10 7 2	5 17 5	4 8 3	3 14 5
42	10 11 4	5 19 10	4 10 0	3 16 0
43	10 15 4	6 2 1	4 11 11	3 17 9
44	10 19 5	6 4 4	4 13 9	3 19 5
45	11 3 6	6 6 7	4 15 8	4 1 2
46	11 7 9	6 9 2	4 17 8	4 3 1
47	11 12 3	6 11 9	4 19 8	4 5 4
48	11 17 7	6 15 3	5 2 5	4 8 0
49	12 3 1	6 19 0	5 5 5	4 10 9
50	12 8 7	7 3 0	5 8 6	4 13 4

Thus a person age 30 may assure £1000 at death by

5 Annual Payments of - - - £82 16 8

10 " " " - - 46 16 8

15 " " " - - 34 15 10

20 " " " - - 29 2 6

Or any less number he may have made at the time of his decease.

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## TABLE C. JOINT LIVES ASSURANCE.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 on the Joint Lives of A and B payable to the Survivor on the death of the other.

WITH BONUS ADDITIONS.

Age of B next Birth- day.	AGE OF A NEXT BIRTH-DAY.								
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	2 12 3	2 16 0	2 19 7						
30	3 0 11	3 4 2	3 8 6						
35	3 6 43	9 43 13	2 3 17 9						
40	3 13 10	3 16 9	4 0 44 4	5 4 10 7					
45	4 2 54	5 24 8	5 4 12 14	7 5 3 8					
50	4 16 24	18 25 1	4 5 4 6 5 9	6 5 14 8 6 4 9					
55	5 18 10	6 0 6 2	8 5 5 6 6 10	0 6 14 5 7 3 5 8 1 3					
60	7 6 8	7 9 1	7 12 17 15 5 7 18 11 8 2	7 8 10 6 9 7 7 10 13 3					

Thus a Husband and Wife, or any two Persons each of the age of 30, having a joint insurable interest, can assure £1000 payable to the survivor at the death of the other by

Annual Payments of - - - £34 5 0

Half-Yearly ,,- - - 17 2 6

Quarterly ,,- - - 8 11 3

Australian Mutual Provident Society.

TABLE H.  
REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

Annual Premiums to assure £10 per Annum, commencing within Three Months after proof of death of A., and continuing during the rest of the life of B. thereafter.

WITH BONUS ADDITIONS.

Age of B last Birth- day.	AGE OF A NEXT BIRTHDAY.								
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	2 0 22	7 7 2	16 11 3	7 6 4	2 4 4	19 0 6	5 0 8	6 11 11	5 6
25	1 16 10	2 3 7	2 12 2	3 1 11	3 15 7	4 11 6	5 16 2	7 16 4	10 11 10
30	1 13 9	1 19 6	2 7 4	2 16 1	3 8 11	4 3 7	5 5 6	7 5 0	9 18 0
35	1 10 4	1 14 6	2 2 7	2 10 3	3 3 1	8 3 15	0 4 16	2 6 12	3 9 1 7
40	1 7 2	1 11 1	1 1 17	1 2 4	5 2 14	5 3 5	7 4 5	1 5 18	4 8 5 2
45	1 4 0	1 8 2	1 13 4	1 18 9	2 7 2	2 16 7	3 13 4	5 3 8	7 6 2
50	1 0 10	1 4 5	1 9 0	1 13 3	2 0 0	2 7 7	3 1 6	4 7 8	6 5 7
55	0 17 10	1 0 10	1 4 8	1 8 1	1 13 8	1 19 2	2 12 9	3 12 5	5 5 2
60	0 15 0	0 17 7	1 0 10	1 3 7	1 8 2	1 12 1	2 0 7	2 19 0	4 6 7

Thus a Husband of 30 years may secure for his Wife of like age an Annuity of £100 a year, to commence from the date of his death by

Annual Payments of - - - - £23 13 4

Half-Yearly ,,- - - - 11 16 8

Quarterly ,,- - - - 5 18 4

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## TABLE J. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premiums payable during life or to the age of 50, 55, 60, or 65 next Birthday, to assure £100 payable at death or 12 months after the last Annual Premium becomes due.

WITH BONUS ADDITIONS.

Age next Birth-day.	50	55	60	65
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	2 15 2	2 6 7	2 0 10	1 17 7
21	2 17 8	2 8 6	2 2 3	1 18 7
22	3 0 6	2 10 6	2 3 9	1 19 8
23	3 3 6	2 12 7	2 5 4	2 0 9
24	3 6 10	2 14 11	2 7 2	2 2 2
25	3 10 4	2 17 6	2 9 2	2 3 7
26	3 14 3	3 0 3	2 11 2	2 5 2
27	3 18 6	3 3 3	2 13 3	2 7 0
28	4 3 2	3 6 3	2 15 0	2 8 10
29	4 8 1	3 9 5	2 17 10	2 10 7
30	4 13 6	3 12 11	3 0 3	2 12 4
31	4 19 5	3 16 8	3 2 10	2 14 3
32	5 6 1	4 0 9	3 5 6	2 16 3
33	5 13 4	4 5 2	3 8 5	2 18 4
34	6 1 11	4 10 2	3 11 6	3 0 8
35	6 11 6	4 15 6	3 15 1	3 3 3
36	7 2 4	5 1 5	3 19 1	3 6 0
37	7 15 4	5 8 4	4 3 4	3 8 11
38	8 10 0	5 16 1	4 7 11	3 12 1
39	9 8 1	6 4 8	4 13 0	3 15 3
40	10 9 4	6 14 3	4 18 6	3 18 7
41	11 15 1	7 4 7	5 4 3	4 2 5
42	13 7 4	7 17 7	5 10 10	4 6 11
43	15 8 6	8 11 10	5 18 1	4 11 6
44	18 3 8	9 9 2	6 6 2	4 16 2
45		10 10 4	6 14 11	5 1 6
46		11 15 1	7 6 0	5 7 3
47		13 6 8	7 18 4	5 12 11
48		15 7 10	8 14 10	6 1 4
49		18 2 11	9 10 3	6 10 2
50			10 9 8	7 0 2

Thus a person, Age 30, may assure £1000 to his family at his death before the Age of 60, or receive that sum himself if he survive, by

Annual Payments of	-	-	£30 2 6
Half-Yearly	„	-	15 1 3
Quarterly	„	-	7 10 8

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## ANNUITY BRANCH.

### TABLE C.

#### DEFERRED ANNUITIES—With Bonus Additions.

Annual Premiums payable up to the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65, next Birthday for a Deferred Annuity of £10, to commence 12 months after the last Annual Premium becomes due—with return of the whole premiums in the event of previous death.

Age last Birth-day.	ANNUITY TO COMMENCE AT AGE.			
	50	55	60	65
20	2 8 8	1 11 4	0 19 6	0 11 8
21	2 12 4	1 13 9	1 0 3	0 12 5
22	2 16 0	1 16 2	1 1 1	0 13 2
23	2 19 8	1 18 9	1 2 2	0 14 0
24	3 3 4	2 1 5	1 3 4	0 14 11
25	3 6 11	2 3 1	1 4 8	0 15 9
26	3 11 4	2 5 10	1 6 3	0 16 8
27	3 17 1	2 8 8	1 8 1	0 17 8
28	4 2 7	2 11 9	1 10 3	0 18 8
29	4 8 5	2 15 0	1 12 8	0 19 9
30	4 14 5	2 18 5	1 15 5	1 0 10
31	5 0 0	3 2 1	1 18 3	1 2 2
32	5 7 1	3 5 11	2 1 3	1 3 5
33	5 17 8	3 10 3	2 4 5	1 4 10
34	6 10 2	3 15 0	2 7 8	1 6 6
35	7 4 6	4 0 3	2 11 1	1 8 4
36	7 18 3	4 6 3	2 14 6	1 10 3
37	8 14 1	4 14 10	2 18 1	1 12 5
38	9 12 4	5 4 3	3 2 2	1 14 9
39	10 13 6	5 14 6	3 6 3	1 17 4
40	12 4 3	6 6 8	3 10 6	2 0 1
41	13 6 2	7 0 5	3 15 2	2 3 1
42	15 0 0	7 16 6	4 0 3	2 6 5
43	18 4 0	8 15 5	4 6 2	2 10 0
44	22 9 4	9 18 5	4 13 1	2 13 10
45		11 3 6	5 1 6	2 18 1
46		12 12 5	5 11 10	3 2 10
47		14 6 11	6 4 7	3 8 4
48		16 10 9	7 0 2	3 14 6
49		19 10 9	7 19 0	4 1 8
50			9 2 1	4 10 0

Thus a person, Age 20, can secure an Annuity of £100 a year, payable during the remainder of his life after FIFTY.

By 30 Annual Payments of £24 6 8  
And in the event of his previous death, his representatives would receive back all the premiums which he had paid.

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

## ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Annual Premiums to secure an Endowment of £100 for a Child, payable on attaining the ages of 14 or 21.

TABLE D.

With return of the whole of the Premiums paid in the event of the previous death of the Child.

AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY.	No. of Payments.	Payable on attaining		No. of Payments.	AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY.	No. of Payments.	Payable on attaining		No. of Payments.	AGE LAST BIRTH-DAY.
		14	21				14	21		
13	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	20	1 or less	13 or less	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	20	1 or less
1	6 5 9	3 9 6	3 13 4	19	2	12	6 11 6	3 9 10	19	2
2	6 10 7	3 13 4	3 13 4	19	2	12	6 11 6	3 9 10	19	2
3	7 16 5	4 12 2	18	3	3	11	7 9 0	3 16 6	18	3
4	8 15 4	4 8 0	17	4	4	10	8 9 4	4 3 5	17	4
5	9 19 2	4 15 8	16	5	5	9	9 13 4	4 11 2	16	5
6	8 11 6	5 13 6	15	6	6	8	11 1 7	4 19 0	15	6
7	7 13 2	5 12 5	14	7	7	7	12 17 3	5 7 10	14	7
8	6 15 9	6 2 8	13	8	8	6	15 5 0	5 17 11	13	8
9	5 18 15 10	6 14 1	12	9	9	5	18 10 7	6 10 10	12	9
10		7 8 8	11	10	10			7 3 5	11	10
11		8 7 2	10	11	11			8 1 10	10	11
12		9 9 10	0	12	12			9 3 6	9	12
13		10 18 3	8	13	13			10 12 3	8	13
14		12 14 10	7	14	14			11 19 1	7	14

Thus, under Table D, £500 may be secured to an Infant Child, payable on attaining the age of 14, by

13 Annual payments of -	-	-	£31 8 9
26 Half-yearly , ,	-	-	15 14 5
52 Quarterly , ,	-	-	7 17 3

N.B.—If more than thirty days shall have elapsed since the child's Birth-day, the Endowment will not be payable till twelve months after the last premium has become due, unless at the date of Proposal it be otherwise arranged.

# *Australian Mutual Provident Society.*

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## **ASSURANCE BRANCH.**

The Rates for  
SURVIVORSHIP ASSURANCES,  
ASSURANCES by ASCENDING Scales of PREMIUMS,  
ASSURANCES by DESCENDING Scales of PREMIUMS,  
and every other description of Life Assurance, may be  
ascertained on application to any of the Agents of the  
Society, or at any Branch Office, or at the Principal Office,  
Sydney, New South Wales.

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## **ANNUITY BRANCH.**

The Rates at which PRESENT ANNUITIES will be  
granted, and those for any other Plans of Annuity with  
full participation in profits in every case, may likewise be  
ascertained on application.

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## **ENDOWMENT BRANCH.**

The Society will entertain proposals for any Form of  
Endowment other than those for which Table of Rates  
are here published.

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

## PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

YEAR.	PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
1850	£650	£557
1853	£3,350	£5,853
1856	£12,550	£17,412
1859	£27,000	£56,556
1862	£56,000	£143,543
1865	£100,279	£310,717

CLAIMS PAID AT DEATH EXCEED

**£145,000.**

BONUS ADDITIONS ALREADY DECLARED

**£171,742.**

# Australian Mutual Provident Society.

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Australian Mutual Provident Society,  
**LIFE ASSURANCE,  
ANNUITY, & ENDOWMENT OFFICE.**



ESTABLISHED 1849.

**VICTORIA BRANCH:**  
107, COLLINS STREET WEST, MELBOURNE.

**AGENCIES:**

Throughout New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria,  
South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

—:—  
**ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUND,**  
£400,000.



152

153

154

35

36

37

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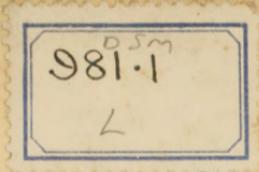
QUEENSLAND

Scale of Miles

Boundary of the Colony







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The Handbook to Sydney and  
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