

NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1881.



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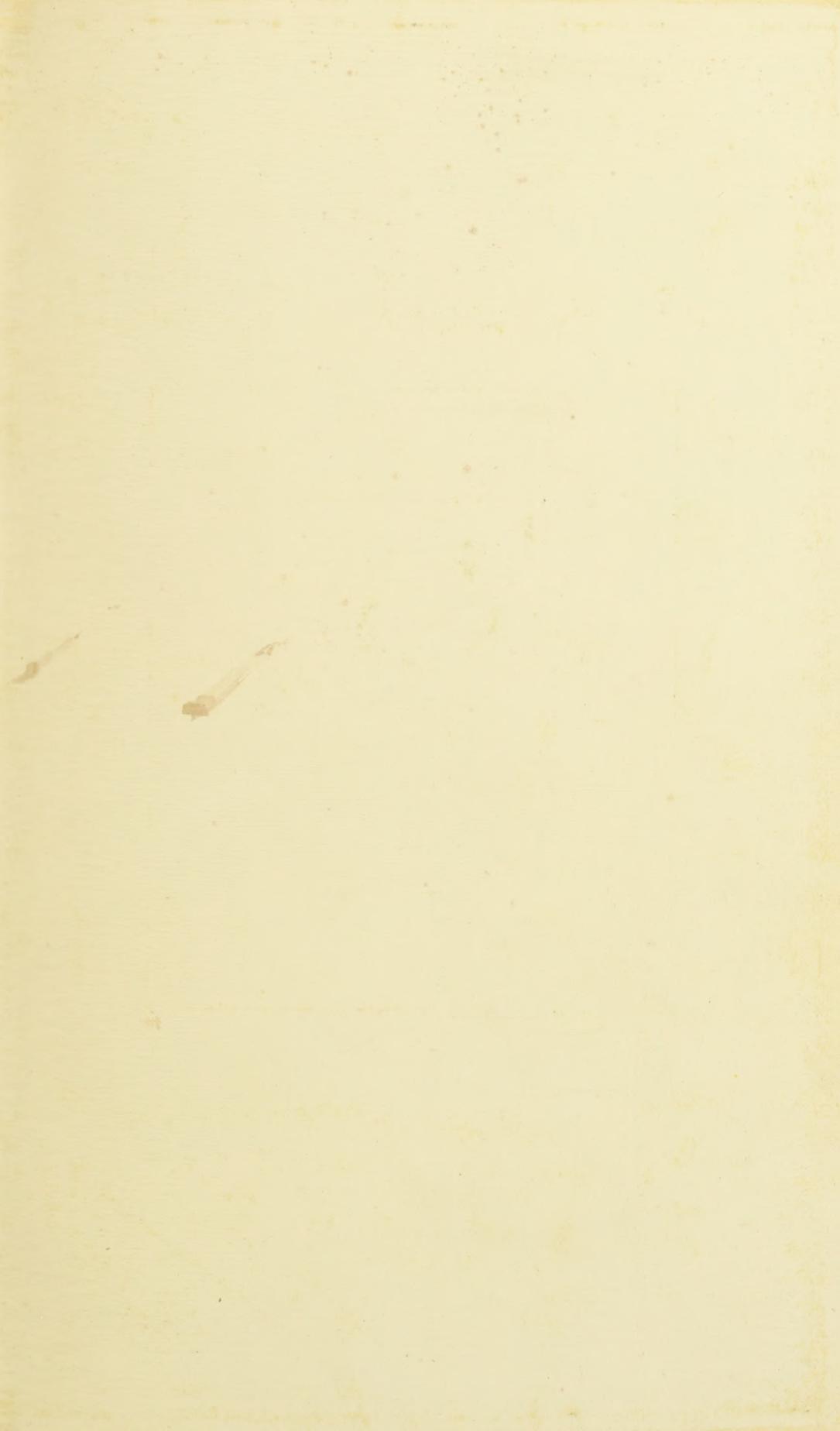
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CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

T. Richards.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1881 :

BEING

A BRIEF STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE
COLONY UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR,
EXTRACTED CHIEFLY FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Published by Authority.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

THOMAS RICHARDS, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT, &c.

SECOND ISSUE.



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,

1882.

11.11.10

NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

(Second Issue.)

THIS pamphlet has been compiled to meet the demand which is growing rapidly every day for recent and authentic information relating to the resources of the Colony. Visitors are coming and going in rapid succession, who are desirous of obtaining knowledge of this kind to use in the furtherance of their business, or to carry away with them.

In the arrangement of the matter, the lines of the able Essay by Mr. G. H. Reid, M.P., published by authority of the Government in 1876, have been followed, a portion of his text used, and some of it adapted to suit the altered time and circumstances. Copious use has also been made of the Financial Statement recently made in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer, and of the Reports forming its Appendix.

The first issue was made on the 28th ultimo, to enable the Colonial Secretary to take a supply of copies with him to America. As the editing and compiling had to be done upon short notice, chiefly in unofficial hours, and at intervals snatched during the very busy time incident to a closing Session of Parliament, it is not surprising that some errors escaped detection; none of them, however, of a very serious character. Since the first issue, the work has been revised throughout, and in some of the most important particulars brought up to the end of the year.

The colored Map shows the Pastoral, Agricultural, and principal Mineral areas. The Diagram indicates by rectangles, lines, and cyphers, the relative area, the population, and the number of inhabitants per square mile, of New South Wales, as compared with the other Countries named.

Acknowledgment is due to Mr. Edward Dowling and to Mr. J. J. Spruson, both of this Department, for valuable assistance rendered by them in the course of this compilation, and also to the principal officers of other Departments for their courteous assistance in verifying facts and figures within their official cognizance.

T. R.

*Government Printing Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
16 January, 1882.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION.	
Founding of New South Wales—Early Explorers—Separation of Victoria and Queensland—Australasian Statistics—Industrial Progress—Intercolonial and International Exhibitions	1
CHAPTER II.	
GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION.	
Boundaries—Mountains—Rivers—Plains—Climate—Population—Aborigines ...	7
CHAPTER III.	
LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
Political Progress—Members of Cabinet—Administration of Justice—Supreme Court Judges—Public Works—Roads—Railways—Harbours and Rivers—Postal and Telegraphic Services—Money Order Offices—Police... ..	12
CHAPTER IV.	
PUBLIC FINANCES.	
Financial Statement for 1882—Revenue and Expenditure—Taxation—Loan Account—Sydney Branch Royal Mint	26
CHAPTER V.	
CROWN LANDS.	
Progress in Settlement—Land Laws—Ringbarking—Conditional Purchases—Land Sales	34
CHAPTER VI.	
PASTORAL RESOURCES.	
Pastoral Runs—Sheep—Cattle—Horses—Pigs—Wool—Frozen Meat—Export of Pastoral Produce	38
CHAPTER VII.	
AGRICULTURE.	
Land in Cultivation—Dairy Farms—Economic Plants—Wheat—Maize—Oats—Barley—Sugar-cane—Wine—Oranges—Sericulture	48
CHAPTER VIII.	
FLORA AND FAUNA.	
Forests—Plants—Birds—Fishes—Animals... ..	57
CHAPTER IX.	
MINERAL WEALTH.	
Distribution—Mining—Gold—Coal—Tin—Copper—Iron—Silver—Kerosene—Mixed Minerals—Precious Stones—Geology	61

	PAGE.
CHAPTER X.	
INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.	
Establishments, &c., in 1871 and 1880—Manufactories and Works	71
CHAPTER XI.	
TRADE AND COMMERCE.	
Imports and Exports—United Kingdom—British Colonies—Foreign Countries— Colonial Produce and Manufactures—Shipping—Steam Companies—Banking Institutions	80
CHAPTER XII.	
RELIGION AND EDUCATION.	
Churches and Ministers of Religion—Sydney University—Grammar School—Technical College—Public Instruction	86
CHAPTER XIII.	
MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.	
Sydney Corporation — Borough Councils and Municipal Districts — Municipal Statistics, 1871 and 1880... ..	98
CHAPTER XIV.	
DEFENCES.	
Permanent and Volunteer Forces—Naval Brigade—Cadet Corps—Fortifications— Naval Station	100
CHAPTER XV.	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
Charities—Literary and Scientific Institutions—Schools of Arts—Libraries—Art Gallery—Agricultural Societies—Biological Station—Journalism and Printing Trades—Copyright	104
CHAPTER XVI.	
THE CITY OF SYDNEY.	
Port Jackson—City Improvements—Buildings—Board of Health—Botanic Gardens —Public Parks	108
CHAPTER XVII.	
SPORTS.	
Aquatics—Cricket—Rifle Shooting—Horse Racing	112
CHAPTER XVIII.	
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.	
Political and Material Progress—Immigration—Influx of Chinese Restriction— Condition and Future Prospects	114

APPENDICES.

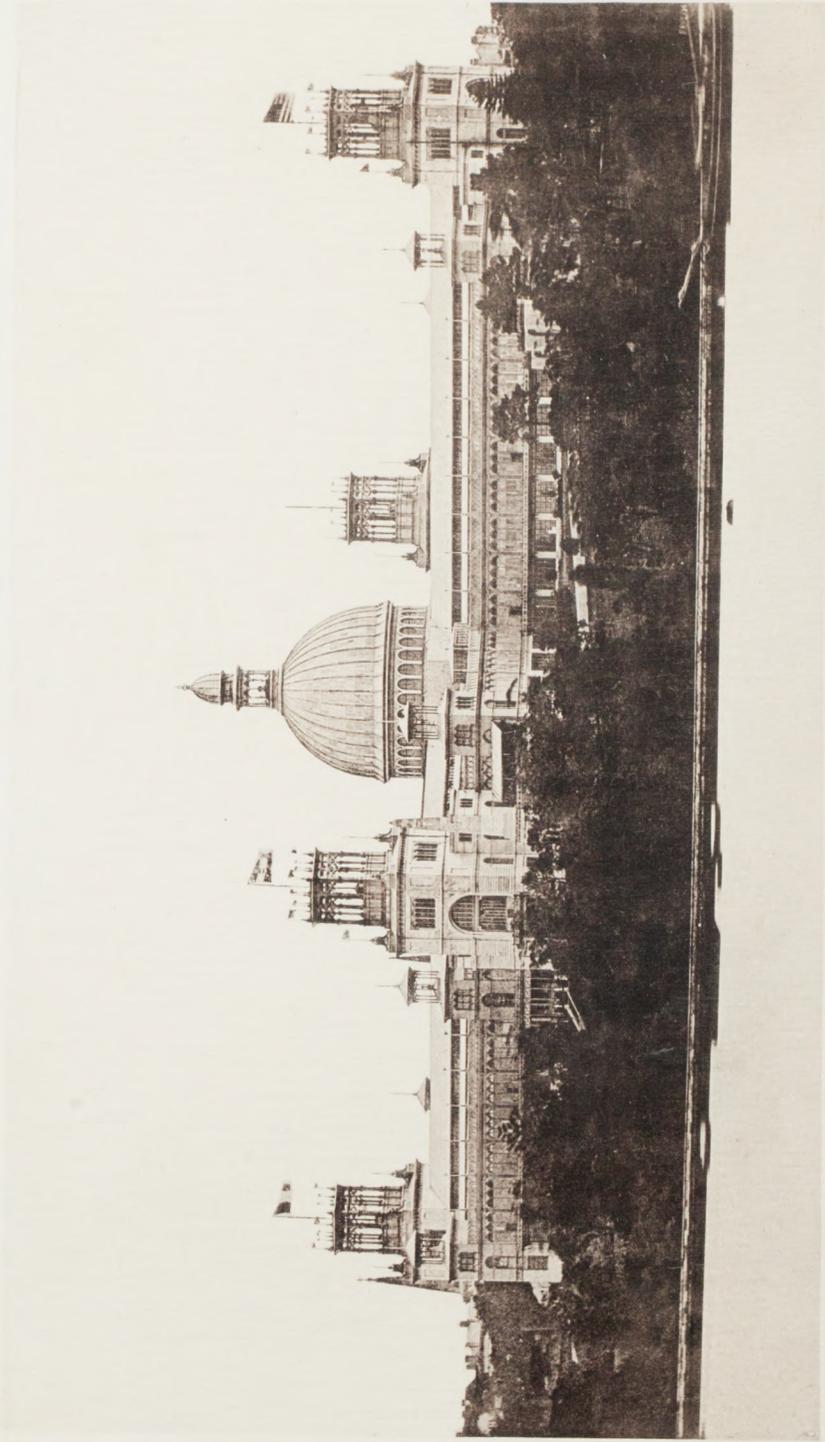
PAGE.

Appendix 1.—Governors of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Parliaments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
2.—Presidents of the Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Speakers of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Premiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Colonial Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Ministries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
3.—Members of Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Members of Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
4.—Administrative Arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
5.—Electoral Rolls of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
6.—Tariff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
7.—Immigration Regulations, to come into force on 1 January, 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Rates of Wages—House-rent—Prices of Clothing and Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138, 139
8.—Influx of Chinese Restriction Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
9.—List of Newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Diagram showing Population, Area, &c.									
Statistical View of Australasian Colonies.									
Map of New South Wales.									

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(PHOTO-TYPE.)

	TO FACE PAGE
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK	Title.
THE GARDEN PALACE	1
WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH	2
FAIRY DELL FALLS, MOUNT VICTORIA	7
THE MINISTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	12
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRIDGE-STREET.. .. .	15
UPPER POINTS, GREAT ZIGZAG.. .. .	16
THE CIRCULAR QUAY (FROM DAWES POINT AND FROM FORT MACQUARIE, 2 plates)	20
GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY	23
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, LOOKING SOUTH	32
RANDWICK RACECOURSE.. .. .	38
GRAND STAND, RANDWICK RACECOURSE	46
NEPEAN RIVER	48
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, LOOKING NORTH	80
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY	86
THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY PARKES, K.C.M.G., M.P., PREMIER AND COLONIAL SECRETARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.. .. .	90
TOWN HALL, SYDNEY	98
THE DETACHED SQUADRON, UNDER COMMAND OF VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, C.B.	100
OFFICES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, SYDNEY	104
VIEW IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY	108
ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND, MOORE PARK.. .. .	112
PAVILION, ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND, MOORE PARK.. .. .	112
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.. .. .	114



THE GARDEN PALACE.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1881.

CHAPTER I.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION.

Founding of New South Wales—Early Explorers—Separation of Victoria and Queensland—Australasian Statistics—Industrial Progress—Inter-colonial and International Exhibitions.

ON the 26th of January, 1882, New South Wales will celebrate the ninety-fourth anniversary of its foundation, and six years afterwards the first centenary of Australian colonization. In 1770 Captain Cook landed and took possession of Australia for the British Crown. In 1787 Captain Phillip was dispatched to occupy this territory. The expedition of which he was in command consisted of one frigate, an armed tender, and nine transports, conveying 1,030 persons. On the 26th January, 1788, Captain Phillip founded the first Australian settlement, the site chosen being the banks of a fresh-water stream running into Sydney Cove, one of the bays of Port Jackson. On the auspicious occasion of planting the British Flag on these shores, and assuming the Governorship of the Colony, Captain Phillip uttered the following prophetic and memorable words:—

“How grand is the prospect which lies before the youthful nation! Enough of honour would it be to occupy the first position both in regard to time and influence in a country so vast, so beautiful, so fertile, so blessed in climate, so rich in all those bounties which Nature can confer; enough of merit for any nation would it be to throw open so extensive and highly favoured a country for the occupation of mankind; * * * enough I say would it be to enjoy those honours and those advantages, but others, not less advantageous, but perhaps more honourable, await the people of the State of which

we are the founders * * *. Such are the circumstances and conditions which lead to the conviction that this State, of which to-day we lay the foundation, will, ere many years have passed away, become the centre of the Southern Hemisphere—the brightest gem of the Southern Ocean.”

The original boundaries of New South Wales embraced nearly a third of the Continent of Australia, and for fifty years this Colony remained the pioneer settlement. All the celebrated expeditions of Bass and Flinders by sea, and of Wentworth, Mitchell, Sturt, Leichhardt, Kennedy, Hume, Hovell, and Strzelecki, by land, started from Sydney. The records of the early explorations are amongst the most interesting annals of the Colony, and afford evidence of great self-sacrifice on the part of the many brave men who engaged in these journeys to make known the hidden resources of a new continent. In 1851 Victoria on the south, and in 1859 Queensland on the north, were separated from New South Wales, and erected into separate Colonies.

In 1870 the first Intercolonial Exhibition of Australia was held in Sydney, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of New South Wales by Captain Cook. In reply to an address presented to him on the occasion, His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Governor of the Colony, said:—

“I concur with you that this Exhibition will show how wonderful has been the progress of colonization in Australia since the year 1788, when the first Governor, Captain Phillip, arrived. I believe that for upwards of twenty years the Colony made little or no advancement, and that the progress, of which we are now enjoying the fruits, has been made since the assumption of the Government by General Macquarie, in 1810. At that time the Australian settlement, with the exception of the small dependency then known as Van Diemen’s Land, which now constitutes the Colony of Tasmania, consisted of but little more than the occupation of the present County of Cumberland and part of that of Camden. In 1840 a new era commenced, which led to rapid strides in pastoral, agricultural, and commercial, together with other industrial pursuits; and the gold discovery in 1851 caused an advance more remarkable than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine mind.”

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., in his able work the “Balance Sheet of the World,” estimates that the Colonies of Australasia



WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH.

have during the ten years from 1870 increased in commerce 32 millions, manufactures 4 millions, agriculture 17 millions, carrying trade 2 millions, and banking 5 millions sterling. He also shows that during the same period the several wealthy settlements which constitute the Dominion of Canada have been outstripped by the Colonies of Australasia in the value of these industries, as will be seen by the following figures :—

	1870.	1879.	Increase.
Colonies of Australasia	£107,000,000	£167,000,000	£60,000,000
Dominion of Canada	£126,000,000	£154,000,000	£28,000,000

The production of gold in Australasia for the same period amounted to £69,400,000, against £78,800,000 in the United States ; and there have been remarkable yields during the last decade in several other minerals, namely, coal, tin, copper, and silver. In the same period the six principal industries are also stated by Mr. Mulhall to have advanced in Belgium 55 millions ; Italy, 54 millions ; Holland, 51 millions ; Spain, 40 millions ; Canada, 28 millions ; Sweden and Norway, 24 millions ; South America, 24 millions ; South Africa, 14 millions ; and Portugal, 7 millions. Mr. Mulhall has further computed that the Australasian Colonies during the same decade increased in population 56 per cent., commerce 55 per cent., wool production 103 per cent., acres under grain 89 per cent., railways 272 per cent., telegraphs 93 per cent., and revenue 66 per cent.

An inquiry into the aggregate importance and relative progress of the Australasian Colonies would show that they have made rapid strides in almost every branch of industry, and that New South Wales still remains in the van. Within the century the colonists have founded in Australasia several infant States already able to exercise the powers pertaining to elaborate political systems, and to sustain over their vast territories forms of government which blend the freest principles of the American Union with the most venerable safeguards of the British Constitution.

In a speech delivered by Sir Hercules Robinson, late Governor of New South Wales, before leaving the Colony, he said—

“I am convinced myself that within the lifetime of children now being born—that is, within seventy-five or eighty years—the population of the Australasian Group will not be less than thirty millions. With this increase in numbers no doubt many political and social problems will arise the righteous and honest solution of which will rest with yourself, because they will entirely depend upon the intelligent clearness and moral worth of the individual citizen. Chief amongst these problems will be the relations which these Colonies will bear to each other in the future, and the devising some means for that more close political association with the Mother Country which will permit many millions of self-governing Anglo-Australians to advance in national life, whilst at the same time they can remain an integral portion of that Empire of which it is now their pride as well as their privilege to form part.”

The population of the Australasian Colonies rose in the thirty years after the Australian gold discovery from 214,000 to 2,000,000 souls, or 834 per cent.; whilst during the same period the population of Canada and the United States increased by 660 and 126 per cent. respectively. The increase of population during the last decade is even more remarkable, being double in ratio that of the United States. The annual gain by immigration is more than the increase of population in any five of the smaller kingdoms of Europe. The net increase was 160 persons daily, or 58,000 per annum, against 23,000 per annum in Canada. It has been further estimated that in ten years more Australasia will have the same population that the United States had in 1801.

It has been computed that the average of trade per inhabitant in the Australasian Colonies is £12 higher than in Great Britain, and that it amounts to five times the average of Europe, and five and a half times that of the United States. The wool clip has more than doubled in quantity in ten years, being 193 millions of pounds in 1870 and 392 millions in 1879. The production of gold in the Colonies of Australasia during thirty years has amounted to 292 millions

sterling. The trade rose in the same period from less than 6 millions to over 63 millions, or 950 per cent.; whilst the increase in British trade was 400 per cent., that of the United States 335 per cent., and that of Canada about 650 per cent. During the last decade the progress of Australasia has relatively far exceeded that of the United States; the trade of the Colonies rising from 63 millions in 1871 to nearly 94 millions in 1880. In the latter year upwards of 8,500,000 tons of shipping entered and cleared the ports of the Australasian Colonies; there were over 82,000,000 head of live stock on the pastures; and there were nearly 7,000,000 acres of land under cultivation. In 1881 5,000 miles of railway were open, and over 1,200 miles were in course of construction. Over 46,000 miles of telegraph wire spread over the Colonies and unite every centre of population and every part of the group with the rest of the world. The annual revenues of the several Governments are over £17,000,000 sterling. From the "Statesman's Year Book" it appears that the value of the exports from the United Kingdom to Australasian ports in 1851 was £2,807,356; and that in 1880 it had reached £22,257,840 for only nine months of the year. Although the increase in the public debt of the Australasian Colonies has been apparently great, the ratio per inhabitant is not so high as in 1871, and the amounts borrowed have been nearly all spent on substantial and reproductive works.

The foregoing remarks may prove interesting as regards the Australian Colonies generally, but the immediate object of this work is to describe the progress, resources, and condition of New South Wales, the Government of which but recently invited the Nations of the World to take part in the first International Exhibition held in Australasia. The success attending this Exhibition proves that the people of New South Wales are highly energetic and capable of carrying out great national undertakings with vigour and success. The building appropriately named the "Garden

Palace" is erected on an elevated spot in the Inner Domain, overlooking the Botanic Gardens,—a site in every way suitable and convenient, interesting in its historical associations, and inexpressibly charming in all its surroundings. The Garden Palace, with its graceful dome and symmetrical proportions, forms a prominent and pleasing feature in the view, whether seen from the harbour, or from the numerous points about its shores. The art displayed in the interior decorations of the building, the large collection of various exhibits, together with their tasteful and instructive arrangement, combined to attract large crowds of visitors from the opening to the closing day. The opening was celebrated with an appropriate ceremony, the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, delivering an eloquent address on the occasion. At the closing of the Exhibition His Excellency delivered another able address, from which the following lines are extracted:—

“While the people of New South Wales and our visitors from the neighbouring Colonies have profited by the study of the treasures which have poured out upon our shores from the hives of industry in Europe, Asia, and America, the representatives of distant countries, we may feel assured, will not fail to report of the marvellous natural wealth of our own land. Our varieties of woods, our grand collection of minerals, and, more valuable than gold, our coal and iron, our fire-clay and marble, together with the speaking evidence of our manufacturing capabilities, will not pass away unrecorded, but will make our name known where it might have remained unknown for generations if this temple of peace and goodwill had never been erected.”



FAIRY DELL FALLS, MOUNT VICTORIA.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION.

Boundaries—Mountains—Rivers—Plains—Climate—Population—
Aborigines.

The eastern boundary of New South Wales is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and extends for about 800 miles. From Cape Howe, in $37^{\circ} 28'$ south latitude, and $150^{\circ} 8'$ east longitude, a land line and then the river Murray as far as the 141st meridian divide the Colony from Victoria on the south. The 141st meridian, commencing at the river Murray, and extending to the 29th parallel, separates the Colony from South Australia on the west. The 29th parallel, as far as the Macintyre River, and then that river, the Dumaresq, and a spur of the Main Range coming to the coast in latitude $28^{\circ} 7'$, constitute the frontier of the Colony, dividing it from Queensland on the north. The greatest length of New South Wales is 900 miles; its greatest breadth about 850 miles; mean breadth, 600 miles. The superficial area is $310,937\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. That is to say, the Colony is as extensive as the German Empire and Italy combined, or as France and the United Kingdom. It is nearly four times the size of the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

At a distance varying from 30 to 100 miles from the east coast runs the Great Dividing Chain of Mountains, which is the source of all the rivers, and the region containing the most elevated mountains in Australia. This range divides the Colony naturally into three parts, the one lying to the east being called the Coast Districts; the range itself (often 60 to 80 miles wide) forming the middle or Mountain District; and the country to the west, beginning in the magnificent table-lands, and extending thence in great plains to and beyond the river Darling, and known as the salt-bush country forming the Great Western Districts. Fourteen rivers receive the easterly drainage from the main range, the chief

being the Hawkesbury, 330 miles ; the Hunter, 300 miles ; the Shoalhaven, 260 miles ; the Clarence, 240 miles ; and the Manning, 100 miles. The soil forming the flats of the coast district is an alluvium of remarkable richness, and upon it there is a variety of heavy timber and scrub. The soil of the immense western and interior slopes adapted for agriculture is composed chiefly of red and chocolate loam, well grassed but thinly timbered, generally with a species of the *Eucalyptus* known as box. The saltbush country succeeds, stretching to the western and north-western limit ; it consists of red, loamy plains, of the same character as the slopes, but without timber, except in those parts which are liable to floods in winter ; the soil of the plains is loose, and in very dry weather the grass nearly disappears ; but as the country becomes stocked the tread of the animals binds the surface, the grass acquires closeness and strength, and the saltbush gives way to an abundant growth of fattening herbage ; as a consequence, when the rain falls it begins to form watercourses, waterholes become creeks, and the streams increase in volume. All the great rivers of the Australian continent are on the western watershed. The Murray River, which takes its rise in the south-eastern corner of New South Wales and makes its way to the coast of South Australia, has in this Colony a length of 1,120 miles. The Murrumbidgee, taking its rise not very far north of the source of the Murray, is about 1,350 miles in length, receiving the waters of the Lachlan, 700 miles, and flowing into the Murray at Balranald. The Darling, 1,160 miles, has its source at the northern end of the Great Range, and flows north-west to the Queensland boundary, then west and afterwards south and south-west, reaching the Murray at last at Wentworth, about 100 miles from the junction of the Murrumbidgee. The affluents of these great streams are numerous. The longest flow into the Darling, namely, the Macintyre, 350 miles ; the Gwydir, 445 miles ; the Namoi, 600 miles ; the Castlereagh, 365 miles ; the Macquarie, 750 miles ; and the Bogan, 450 miles. Besides the Great Dividing

Chain (highest point Mount Kosciusko, 7,176 feet), with its seven main and nineteen subordinate branches, the majority of which are lateral, there are the Coast Ranges, three in number (highest point, Mount Coolungera, 3,712 feet), two Interior Ranges (highest point, Mount Arrowsmith, 2,000 feet), and isolated mountains (highest point, 2,900).

Great diversity of elevation and a stretch over nine degrees of latitude at a favourable distance from the Equator offer every variety of temperature and humidity in New South Wales, from the cold of the north of Scotland to the warmth of southern Italy; the mean shade temperature of Sydney is $62^{\circ} 6'$, and is very near the mean temperature of the Colony. With regard to moisture, which is such an important factor in climate, one may enjoy the balmy and humid air of the Clarence which is tropical in its character, or the bracing climate of the tablelands, with a mean temperature of 55° , and a minimum sometimes down to 22° , and the attendant abundant snows of winter; but not a single locality in the whole expanse can be pronounced unhealthy. So pure is the atmosphere in the districts where the thermometer shows the highest readings that the heat is never intolerable, whilst during at least six of the twelve months the climate is delightful.

Dry seasons come in this as in other countries at uncertain intervals, but the settlement of the interior is not only increasing the water in creeks and rivers, but bringing with it such a multitude of reservoirs for preserving the abundant rains, and of wells for getting water from below, that droughts are no longer the terror they used to be.

Notwithstanding the loss in 1851 of so attractive a dependency as Victoria, and in 1859 of so grand a territory as Queensland, there has been a rapid growth of population. From the foundation of the Colony in 1788 down to the year 1835, a period of forty-seven years, the population increased to 70,000. According to particulars furnished in 1836 by

Governor Sir Richard Bourke to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, there were then 68,871 inhabitants in the nineteen counties surrounding the chief settlement at Sydney, and forming the whole of the "settled" territory, which covered an area of 35,740 square miles; and beyond the counties there were only 2,968 individuals to 288,000 square miles. The progress of the population may be seen from the following figures:—

In 1841 there were	149,669
In 1851 " "	197,168 after giving up 68,335 to Victoria
In 1861 " "	358,278 after giving up 25,000 to Queensland
In 1871 " "	503,981
In 1881 " "	751,468

The first Census, taken in 1821, gave the population of New South Wales as 29,783 persons, and the returns from the Census of 1881 show that it has increased in the sixty years to 751,468. The general results of the two last Censuses show the population to be distributed as follows:—

	1871.	1881.
Sydney	74,423	103,379
Suburbs	60,324	120,832
Country Districts	369,234	527,257
Total.....	<u>503,981</u>	<u>751,468</u>

and to have increased since 1871 by 247,487, being 49·10 per cent. in ten years, or 4·91 per cent. annually.

This percentage is much greater than the increase in the undermentioned countries during ten years, as will be seen from the following figures:—United States, 30·13 per cent.; Canada, 14·23 per cent.; and Great Britain, 10·57 per cent. The largest increase in the United States during any decennial period from 1790 has never exceeded 37 per cent. From the above table it will be seen that the increase in Sydney during the decade has been 28,956 or 38·90 per cent.; in the suburbs, 60,508 or 100·13 per cent.; in the country districts, 158,023 or 42·79 per cent. Males have increased at the rate of 49·20, and females, 48·98 per cent. The male population now exceeds the female by 70,830 persons. A recent return

prepared by the Registrar General gives a list of municipalities, towns, and villages, containing populations of 100 and upwards, the majority of which did not exist at all, or did not contain a population of 100 each, when the Census was taken in 1871. Of these there are now no less than 125 with populations ranging from 100 to 4,476, twenty-seven of them having over 1,000 inhabitants each; the population of these 125 places number altogether 84,280, of which 48,180 are males and 36,100 females.

A very encouraging return prepared from the last Census shows the increase of population in those municipalities, towns, villages, &c. (exclusive of Sydney and suburbs), whose populations reached 100 and upwards in 1871. They are 125 in number, and had a gross population of 157,387 in 1881, being an increase as compared with 1871 of 72,537 or slightly over 50 per cent. The increases range from 7 to 3,809, the latter being the number for the border town of Albury, the ratio of increase of its population being 200 per cent. in ten years.

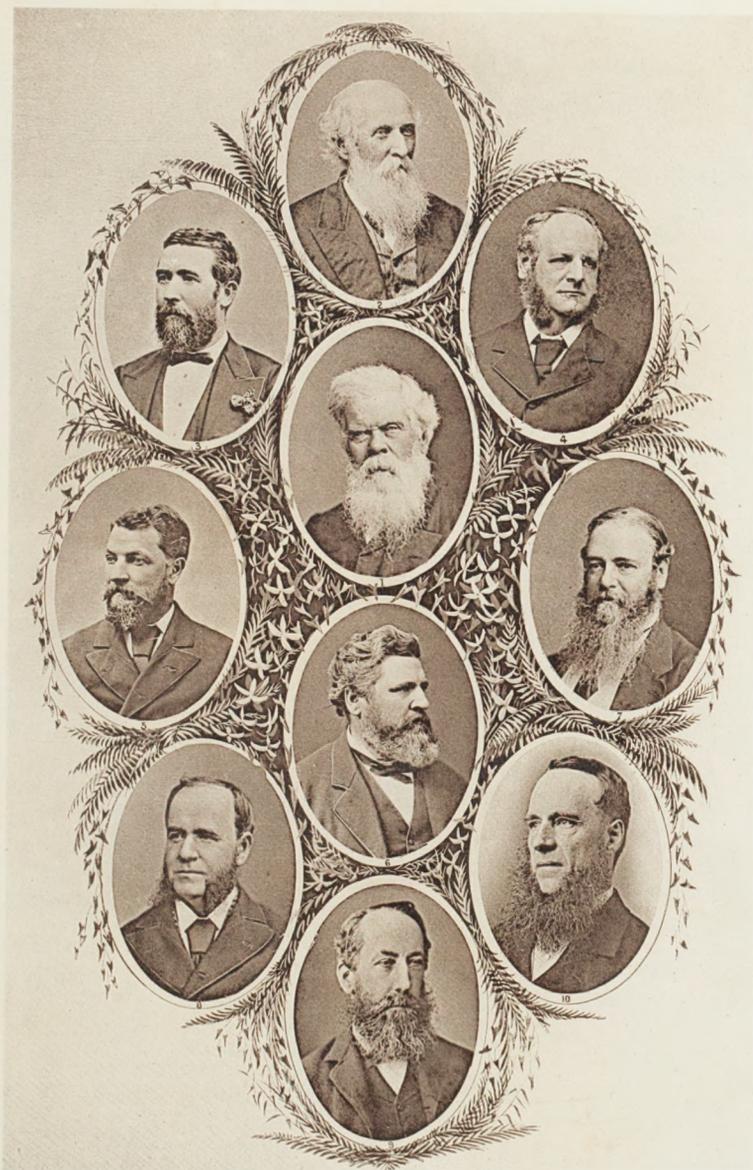
The Aboriginal Natives have been gradually giving way before the march of European settlement. Efforts have frequently been made, more especially of late years, by the Government and by private individuals, to ameliorate their condition; but it is found impossible to turn them from their nomadic habits, their instincts leading them to seek subsistence as hunters rather than in agriculture or any other settled pursuit. An Association has recently been formed, of which His Excellency Lord Loftus is the Patron and Sir John Robertson the President, having for its object the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the Aborigines, and to check the tendency to imitate the drinking habits of Europeans, which unfortunately exists among them. The Hon. George Thornton, M.P., has been appointed Protector of Aborigines for New South Wales.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Political Progress—Members of Cabinet—Administration of Justice—
Supreme Court Judges—Public Works—Roads—Railways—Harbours
and Rivers—Postal and Telegraphic Services—Money Order Offices—
Police.

The history of the political progress of the Colony is brief but remarkable. Questions which have not yet been settled in the old world have been disposed of in New South Wales peacefully and with ease and rapidity, owing perhaps to there being fewer vested interests to combat here than in other countries. In 1824 the liberty of the Press and the first instalment of the right of trial by jury were obtained. In 1836 the principle of religious equality was settled. In 1842 the right of municipal election was exercised for the first time. In 1843 the Legislative Council was made partially elective. In 1855 an Act conferring a Constitution on the people of New South Wales received the Royal Assent. In 1856 the first Ministry under Responsible Government was sworn in. In 1858 manhood suffrage was adopted. During the last quarter of a century the people of New South Wales have had a form of government uniting with the vital principles of the British system the free play of democratic power. The efficacy of the three elements corresponds with their usefulness, for the Queen's Representative is the first in dignity, the Legislative Council is the first in stability, and the Legislative Assembly is the first in power. Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life; Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected under a Triennial Act. Both Houses closely follow, in all possible respects, the practice of the British Parliament.



THE MINISTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. THE HON. SIR HENRY PARKES. 2. THE HON. SIR JOHN ROBERTSON. 3. THE HON. JAMES WATSON.
 4. THE HON. F. M. DARLEY. 5. THE HON. F. B. SUTTOR.
 6. THE HON. ROBERT WISDOM. 7. THE HON. JOHN LACKEY. 8. THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK.
 9. THE HON. S. C. BROWN. 10. THE HON. WILLIAM FOSTER.

The following are the names of the Ministers of the present Administration and the offices held by them respectively :—

Colonial Secretary and Premier	*The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Treasurer	The Hon. James Watson.
Minister of Public Instruction	The Honorable Francis Bathurst Suttor.
Attorney General	The Hon. Robert Wisdom.
Secretary for Lands.....	†The Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.
Secretary for Public Works ...	The Hon. John Lackey.
Postmaster General	The Hon. Stephen Campbell Brown.
Secretary for Mines.....	The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D.
Minister of Justice	The Hon. William John Foster.
Vice-President of the Executive Council (without portfolio)	The Hon. Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C.

* Absent from the Colony. † Charged with duties of Colonial Secretary during Sir Henry Parkes's absence from the Colony.

In the dispensation of justice, marked deference is paid to the rules of the British Courts. The common law of the Mother Country is as valid in the humblest Court of this Colony as at Westminster. The administration of justice is very efficient. Judges of the Supreme Court, in addition to presiding in the Courts at Sydney, make Circuits through the Colony to try grave criminal cases. District Court Judges have, with certain exceptions, common law jurisdiction up to £200; their criminal jurisdiction, as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, extends to all cases other than capital. In the Metropolitan District there are six Stipendiary Magistrates, and in every other district there is a Bench of Magistrates, generally presided over by a paid Police Magistrate. Life and property are as secure as in older Countries. There is not a district without police surveillance, or a locality where the risk of violence is greater than in the United Kingdom. The following are the Judges of the Supreme Court :—

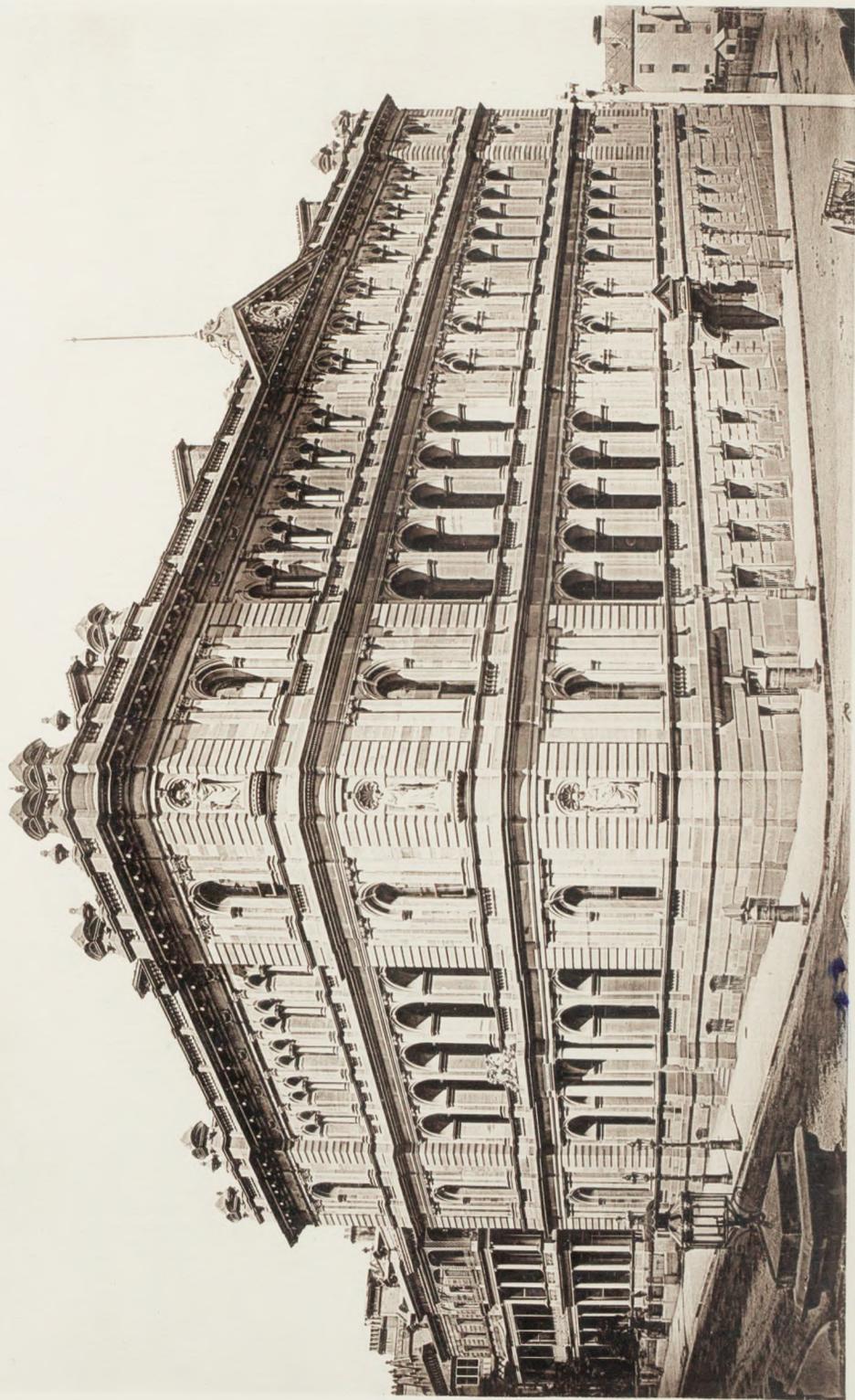
Chief Justice	His Honor Sir James Martin, Knt.
Puisne Judges	{ His Honor Peter Faucett. His Honor Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt. His Honor William Charles Windeyer. His Honor Sir George Innes, Knt.

Internal communication is well provided for. All the large rivers flow away from the coast, so that roads and bridges have had to be provided to meet the wants of a population scattered over a surface as spacious as that of two great European Countries. At the Census of 1841 there were only twenty-six towns and villages named in the returns, now there are over 900 post towns in the Colony.

The main roads of the Colony are—

- I. *The Main Southern Road*, extending from Sydney to Albury, a distance of 380 miles, with its various branches through all the southern districts of the Colony.
- II. *The Main Western Road*, extending from Sydney to Bourke, a distance of 600 miles, with its various branches connecting the centres of the western districts.
- III. *The Main Northern Road*, commencing at Morpeth, on the Hunter River, 100 miles from Sydney, and extending a distance of 400 miles to the Queensland boundary, with branches connecting the towns and villages in the northern districts.

Besides these, there are other principal roads with many branches, in various parts of the Colony. Between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of metalled road have been formed, chiefly since the introduction of Responsible Government. There are now 10,000 miles of roads in various stages of improvement. The Commissioner and Engineer for Roads has also in his department the supervision of the expenditure upon 19,000 miles of the subordinate roads of the Colony. On these roads there are bridges which, if placed in a line, would cover a length of 45 miles, and there are more than 100 ferry punts, four of which are worked by steam power. Amongst the bridges are iron structures with several spans of 100, 110, 120, 150, and 180 feet. The massive piers of one of them, the Gundagai Bridge, are of iron smelted from native ores, and cast in the Colony. There are also 34 bridges now in course of construction, which will cost about £70,000, and 32 others authorized but not yet commenced. Some of these contemplated bridges are large and expensive, such as those



PUBLIC OFFICES, BRIDGE STREET.
(*Colonial Secretary and Public Works.*)

at Manilla and Bingera, the estimated cost of which is £27,000 and £24,000 respectively.

Provision for watering travelling stock has been made by the formation of lines of wells and tanks in the remote interior, upon routes where the supply of surface water is sometimes uncertain. The Chief Inspector of Stock alleges that the utility of these wells is demonstrated by the fact that there are now four or five millions of sheep shorn in two districts alone where a few years ago there were but a few thousands.

Returns recently printed for Parliament show that the total amount expended on public buildings, fortifications, furniture, &c., completed and in progress under the supervision of the Colonial Architect, between 1862 and 1880 inclusive, amounted to £3,598,568. In 1871 the amount expended through the Colonial Architect's Department was £67,651, whilst in the year 1880 it amounted to £633,274, or an increase of over half a million of money. During the year 1881 the works entrusted to the same officer amounted in value to nearly a million of money, and consisted in the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices, Light-houses, Court-houses, Police Stations, Fortifications, Asylums, and other public buildings throughout the Colony. Amongst the largest works in progress are additions to the General Post Office, the completion of the new offices for the Department of Lands, and the erection of a new Asylum at Callan Park. The more important buildings recently erected are the Garden Palace, Public Offices in Sydney and in country towns, and light-houses along the coast. The architecture of the new public buildings is of a character commensurate with the growing wealth and importance of the Colony, and these structures are acknowledged to be a credit alike to architect and builder for appropriate design and substantial construction. The new Public Offices in Bridge-street erected for the Departments of the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Public Works would be an ornament

to any European capital, and their well-chosen and elevated position and noble façades elicit general admiration. The rapidity with which large buildings can now be erected in the Colony is indicated by the fact that within eight months from its commencement, the Garden Palace was ready to be placed in the possession of the Exhibition Commissioners, notwithstanding the great hindrance experienced from the occurrence of unusually wet weather during its erection.

The fact is nowhere better recognized than in New South Wales that country roads are most valuable when subsidiary to lines of railway. Even where the roads are good, the cost of carriage is a heavy tax in the Colony; but if the roads are bad, it sometimes costs more and takes longer to convey produce from country districts two or three hundred miles distant from market than to forward it from one end of the world to the other by steam, hence railway construction is much favoured.

The first Railway line was opened in New South Wales over a quarter of a century ago, and notwithstanding the difficulties that had to be encountered in crossing mountain barriers and the construction of lines south, west, and north simultaneously, the extension to the southern border at Albury was completed early in 1881.

The lines open for traffic on 31 December, 1880, were $849\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as against 358 in 1871. During the year 1881 about 150 miles more have been opened, being a longer distance than in any previous year, and making the total nearly 1,000 miles. Between 1855 and 1870, a period of fifteen years, only 339 miles of line were open for traffic—an average of $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles a year; since that time 661 miles have been completed, of which no less than 398 have been opened during the last four years, the decade thus showing an average of 66 miles, and the latter period an average of 100 miles per annum.

The construction of the Railway lines up to 1880 created a debt of £11,778,819, or £13,866 a mile.



UPPER POINTS, GREAT ZIGZAG.

Authority has been obtained for the expenditure of £7,400,000 on new lines. Some of the existing extensions have been very costly, owing to lengthy viaducts and tunnels. A part of the western line is noted for the grand mountain scenery through which it passes, and still more for a feat of railway construction said to be unsurpassed, the trains crossing a mountain range nearly 4,000 feet high by means of zigzags, viaducts, and tunnels. The great work accomplished before the railways could be advanced to their present *termini* is shown by the fact that on one 400 miles there are no less than one hundred and five bridges, eight viaducts, and ten tunnels; and upwards of 9,000,000 cubic yards of excavation had to be made, removing a quantity of rock and earth three times the size of the largest Egyptian pyramid. The rock alone measured 2,518,897 cubic yards.

The business of the Railway lines is growing rapidly, as will be seen from the following comparison of the results for 1871 and 1880:—

	1871.	1880.
Coaching Traffic	£129,496	£390,149
Goods Traffic	225,826	770,868
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£355,322	£1,161,017

The Receipts and Working Expenses were as follows:—

	1871.	1880.
Receipts	£355,322	£1,161,017
Working expenses	197,065	647,719
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net earnings.....	£158,257	£513,298

The increase of tonnage during the decade is shown by the following figures:—

1871.	1880.
741,986 tons.	1,712,971 tons.

In 1871 the interest recouped was 2·688 per cent. on the capital invested. The results of the traffic for 1880 show a net profit of 4·358 per cent. For the fifteen years ending

1870, the average interest paid upon the capital expended was only 1·63 per cent.; for the last decade the average was 3·85 per cent. The revenue for 1881 shows a largely increased return the result chiefly of railway extension to the Districts on the extreme Southern border. The actual receipts for the year amounted to £1,459,000.

In order to accommodate the great passenger traffic to the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, a Steam Tramway was laid down from the Redfern Railway station to the vicinity of the Garden Palace, and the success attending the experiment led to the construction of lines to several of the suburbs of the City. Four miles of Tramway were laid in 1880, and 2,086,897 passengers carried. During 1880 the Tramway coaching receipts were £18,980, and the expenditure £13,444, leaving £5,536 as net earnings over working expenses. In 1881 the Tramway earnings amounted to £62,023, and in 1882 it is estimated that they will reach £85,000. In 1881 there were 12 miles of Tramway open for traffic, and during the early part of 1882 it is expected 32 miles will be completed.

Most of the serious obstacles to the rapid extension of the railway system of the Colony having been overcome in crossing the mountain barriers, the average cost per mile for construction in future will be less than that paid for the lines completed. The rails are laid to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. In the absence of rivers of magnitude running to the eastern seaboard, railways are a supreme necessity in New South Wales. Without them vast resources would remain beyond reach; whilst each new line proves an ever-widening channel of benefit to all classes of the community. There are over 500 miles of Railway at present under contract, on which 5,760 men, exclusive of bushmen, were employed in September, 1881. Nearly half of the lines contracted for will be open for traffic during 1882, including lines from Tamworth.

to Armidale, Gunnedah to Narrabri, Wallerawang to Capertee, and Darlington to Hay. A glance at the map will show that these extensions are very divergent, and that each will open up an important district. With one exception, namely, the line from Deniliquin to Moama, the Railways are public property.

The final surveys for the whole of the extensions authorized by Parliament are now being proceeded with, and embrace the following lines, making a total length of 640 miles of permanent staking in progress:—From Homebush to Waratah, uniting the Great Northern and Great Southern systems of Railway, 95 miles; Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama, 68 miles; Goulburn to Cooma, *via* Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan, 130 miles; Orange to near Forbes, *via* Molong, 83 miles; Narrandera to Jerilderie, 63 miles; Cootamundra to Gundagai, 34 miles; Murrumburrah to Blayney, 108 miles; Glen Innes to Tenterfield, 58 miles. Trial surveys are being made also for lines from the Clarence River to New England, from Monaro to Twofold Bay, from the North Shore to connect with the Southern and Northern Junction Railway, and from Glen Innes to Inverell.

It is confidently expected that within the next five years the whole of the lines authorized, but not yet completed, embracing over 1,000 miles of Railway, will be open for traffic.

These lines will penetrate the remote districts that are ripest for commercial intercourse with the metropolis, and thus enable the squatter, the farmer, and the miner to carry on existing operations more profitably, and to venture upon new enterprises. They will also facilitate internal communication in every important direction, and open up new avenues of industry. The extension of the trunk lines is a work of national as well as intercolonial importance, as they will connect the principal metropolitan centres of Australia. Sydney

is already united with Melbourne by rail, and a duplicate route is already projected. The Northern lines will join Sydney with Brisbane very soon, and in a few years Adelaide will likewise be connected with Sydney; while the great inland river—the Darling—that drains the western interior of New South Wales almost from its northern to its southern boundary will be reached by authorized extensions at the two points in its course to which trade most naturally converges.

The character of the country through which the new lines will pass may be thus described:—

The Western extensions traverse fine agricultural areas, and ultimately reach the centres of the North-western and Western pastoral territory, Bourke and Wilcannia, on the Darling. Of the Southern extensions, that to Albury connects with the line from Melbourne; and those to Jerilderie and Pooncaira reach extensive pastoral districts, and almost complete the connection for duplicate route to Melbourne. Of the Northern extensions, those to Armidale and Gunnedah go through agricultural and pastoral districts, and leave but a short gap in the line from Sydney to Brisbane. The line connecting the Great Northern line with the Metropolis passes through rich coal and mineral lands and picturesque country. On the south the line which will connect the Illawarra District with the metropolis will enable farmers to send perishable dairy produce quickly to market, and afford tourists an opportunity of enjoying scenery which cannot be surpassed for sylvan beauty.

The Harbour and River improvements are valuable and extensive. In the port of Sydney there are three large Government wharves, two of which are of recent construction. The Circular Quay, the most important, is undergoing reconstruction upon the *échelon* plan, and provides separate berths for the largest vessels. The eastern channel at the entrance of the port has been the scene of important dredging operations, and vessels drawing 27 feet of water can now



THE CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.
(From Dawes' Point.)



THE CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.
(From Fort Macquarie.)

enter the Heads in perfect safety at dead low water. There is a Government dry dock, 445 feet long, in which H.M.S. "Galatea," the French iron-clad "Atalante," the s.s. "Whampoa," 3,500 tons, and similar large vessels have been cleaned and repaired.

At Newcastle, the chief coal port of the Colony, the entrance to the harbour has been deepened; and where, twenty years ago, there was only a muddy lagoon with a rock bottom at 8 feet, there is now a substantial wharf, at which vessels drawing 21 feet can receive their cargoes. A wharf has been constructed at Bullock Island, about a mile and a half in length, on which powerful hydraulic cranes are erected to meet the requirements of the coal trade. The wet dock and coal basin at this place has 5 miles of wharf accommodation, and the largest ships can be moored there.

At Kiama and Wollongong, on the southern coast, extensive basins have been excavated out of the solid rock, and breakwaters erected. At the Clarence a costly breakwater has been constructed. There are powerful dredges constantly at work, removing obstructions and preventing the silting up of the tidal ways on the coast rivers. Snagging operations on the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers, in the far interior, have been carried on at favourable opportunities, thus enabling hundreds of miles of additional inland navigation to be opened up.

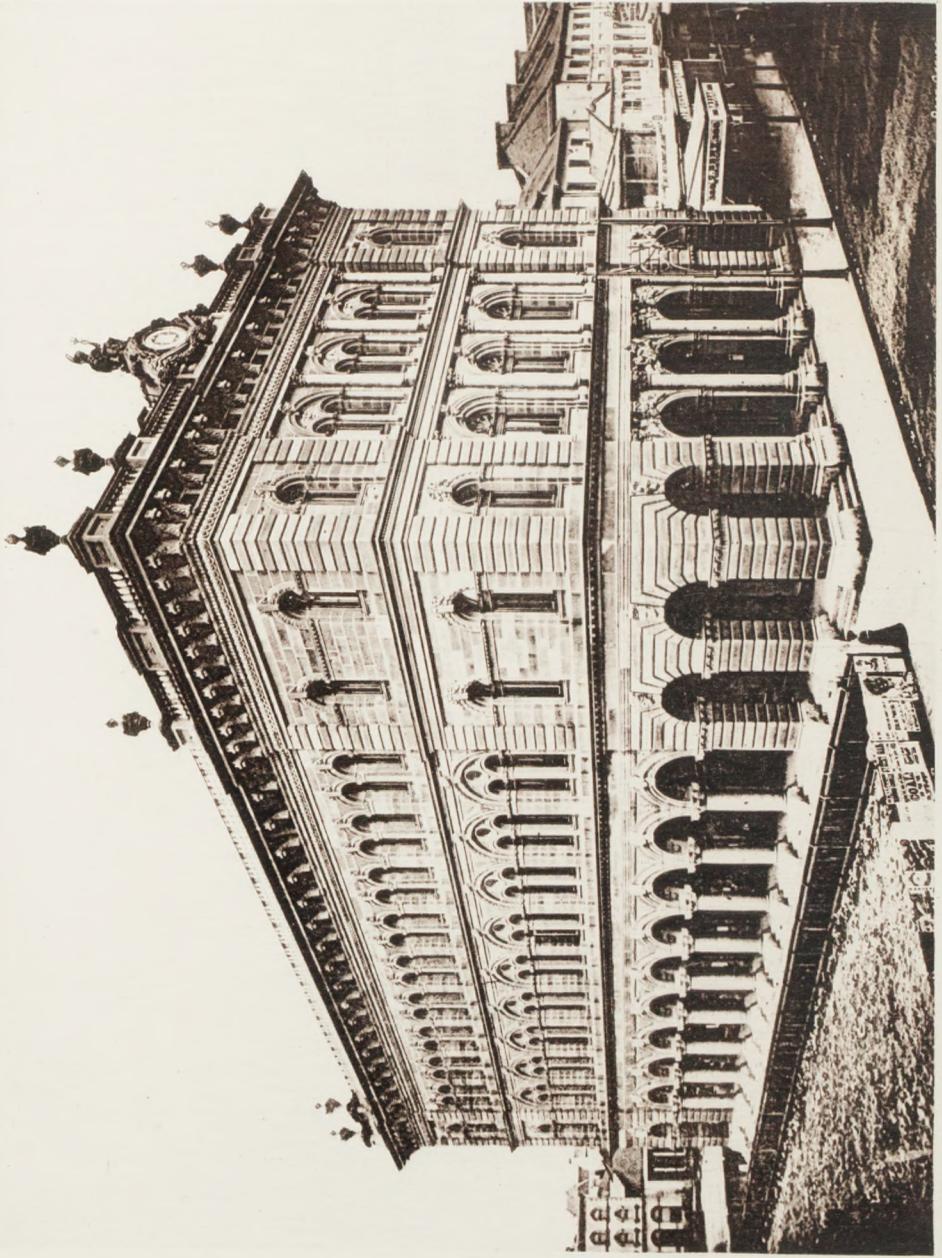
The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers reports his work during the last ten years to have been as follows:— "Construction of wharves and jetties in all parts of the Colony; breakwaters, harbour and river improvements, in which last may be noted clearing the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Richmond of rocks, sandbanks, and snags—the latter the accumulation of ages—which greatly obstructed their navigation; reclamation of considerable areas of land in Sydney Harbour, and bordering them with spacious quays or sea-walls; construction of dredging plant; surveys for

the Sydney and a large number of country water supplies ; surveys also of our rivers, harbours, &c.” About £680,000 have been expended from the Consolidated Revenue during the decade on the construction of the public works placed under the Harbours and Rivers Department. Extensive and costly works for supplying the metropolis and several of the country towns with water, and for draining the metropolis are now in active progress.

Telegraphs have been rapidly extended in New South Wales. The first line was opened on 26th January, 1858. The following figures record the growth of the Telegraph Department during the ten years, 1871 to 1880 :—

	Miles of Wire.	Stations.	Messages.	Cost of Construction.	Revenue.
1871.....	5,579	89	218,530	£195,245	£32,665
1880.....	13,188	289	1,319,537	462,226	84,110

The length of telegraph wire is much greater in New South Wales than in any of the other Australian Colonies, and bears favourable comparison with the extent of lines in older countries. Up to the end of 1881, there were 13,688 miles of telegraphic wire laid, and 328 stations. The Revenue was £100,000. Nearly all the recent improvements have been adopted by the Department, and its show of scientific apparatus at the recent International Exhibitions was of a complete and interesting character. Telegraphic lines are not only to be found in all the centres of population, but they have been extended to the most remote districts, and the scale of charges has been greatly reduced, which has caused the expenditure to exceed the revenue of late years. For one shilling a message of ten words can be sent to any station in the Colony, and for two shillings to any part of the Australian Continent. Thanks to the enterprise of South Australia there is a line 1,800 miles long, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, which, connecting with the ocean cable, unites Australia with every part of the world.



GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

The Post Office services show a large development during the past decade. In 1871 there were 14,470 miles, and in 1880, 22,427 miles of postal lines. The distance over which the mails of 1880 were carried was 5,246,373 miles. The following is the comparison of 1871 with 1880:—

	Post Offices.	Receiving Offices.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.
1871	570	None.	7,509,500	3,992,100	158,300
1880	927	119	21,732,500	13,791,800	711,600

Newspapers are carried post free. The postage upon inland letters is two-pence per half-ounce, and for the same charge letters can be sent to any part of Australasia. The annual number of letters posted in the Colony gives a proportion of twenty-six to each head of population. The revenue from postage in 1871 was £84,890, in 1880, £194,084, and in 1881, £221,479. In 1871 the communication between England and Australia was almost confined to a monthly mail by the route from Sydney to London *via* Melbourne, Galle, and Suez, and to an experimental mail service from Sydney to San Francisco. During the last few years, however, the mail communication has been increased by the establishment of several important ocean services, some subsidized by one or more of the Colonies, and others maintained by purely private enterprise. Amongst the subsidized lines, may be mentioned that between Sydney and San Francisco, maintained by the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, at a joint annual cost of £72,500. This line enables regular four-weekly communication to be maintained between Sydney and the United Kingdom by way of America, and affords great commercial advantages as well as supplying a very convenient means of passenger traffic. The other subsidized lines are, one from Melbourne to the United Kingdom, by way of Suez, once a fortnight, and one from Brisbane to the Mother Country, by way of Torres Straits and Suez, monthly. In addition to the services maintained under mail contracts, there is regular communication between Sydney and London, carried on

fortnightly by the Orient Line of steam packets. These packets carry large numbers of passengers, but have no subsidy, being paid for the conveyance of mails at a rate per letter. In 1871 the quickest transit of mails between Sydney and London occupied 45 days; but the voyage has recently been accomplished in 37 days.

The Money Order system of this Colony corresponds with similar systems in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and is extended to Great Britain, the United States, and some of the principal countries of Europe, and the whole of Australasia. There are now 399 Money Order offices established in connection with the post offices of the Colony. Nine years ago Government Savings' Banks were also added to the postal system, and offices established in Sydney and many of the country towns. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. being allowed on deposits up to £200. The balances at the credit of depositors already amount to £586,496, at the credit of 24,602 accounts. This is exclusive of the business done by the older institution known as the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, which on 31 December, 1880, held £1,489,360 in the names of 36,929 depositors; paying 5 per cent. interest on amounts up to £100 deposited in one name.

Adequate provision exists for the preservation of law and order, and the prevention and detection of crime, there being a thoroughly organized Police Force, which is under the control of an Inspector-General, with head quarters at Sydney. The total strength of the Force is 1,174—officers and men—534 being mounted, and 640 foot police, the latter being chiefly employed on duty in towns. The country is divided into ten police districts, each in charge of a superintendent, the Force being distributed over 358 stations. Many members of the Police Force, in addition to their ordinary duties, discharge other functions, such as those pertaining to the offices of Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gold Receiver, Mining Registrar, Crown Land Bailiff, Inspector of Slaughter-houses,

Collector of Electoral Lists and of various Statistics. A Police Reward and Superannuation Fund was formed, by Act of Parliament, thirty years ago, to which every member of the Force contributes 3 per cent. per annum from the amount of pay he receives, and from which fund pensions or gratuities are granted to men on their attaining the age of sixty years, or becoming incapacitated through physical or mental infirmity.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

Financial Statement for 1882—Revenue and Expenditure—Taxation—Loan Account—The Sydney Branch Royal Mint.

The last Financial Statement of the Honorable James Watson, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, was made in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th November, 1881, and showed that the public finances were in a most satisfactory and progressive condition.

The Revenue Proper of the Colony reached

In 1880	...	...	...	...	...	£4,904,000
While in 1870 it was only	...	...	...	...	...	2,102,000
						£2,802,000	
thereby showing an increase in ten years of						...	£2,802,000

The rate of taxation is lower here than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. In 1880 the taxation per head of population was in Victoria equal to £2 0s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; South Australia, £2 0s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Queensland, £2 14s. 1d.; Tasmania, £2 13s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Western Australia, £3 5s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; New Zealand, £3 4s. 9d.; while in New South Wales it was only £1 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

A return recently laid before Parliament by the Colonial Treasurer supplies details of the land revenue and its appropriation, from the year 1862 to the year 1880 inclusive. From this return it appears that although a sum of £20,802,846 was received from sales and for the occupation of public lands, a larger amount had been expended upon public works, immigration, and other services tending to develop the material resources of the Colony, that were considered fairly chargeable to the Land Fund.

The following summary of the actual Revenue of the year 1881, shows that the total collections amounted to £6,714,327, being an increase of £1,802,000 over the Revenue of 1880.

REVENUE, 1881.

TAXATION—

Customs	...	...	...	...	£1,393,676
Duty on refined sugar and molasses					65,000
Duty on spirits distilled in the Colony					3,705
Stamps	...	...	...	...	192,503
Licenses	...	...	...	...	115,962
Total Taxation					1,770,846

LAND REVENUE—

Sales	...	...	...	...	2,229,986
Interest on land conditionally purchased	...	...	...	...	253,353
Pastoral Occupation	...	...	...	...	286,006
Mining Occupation	...	...	...	...	20,283
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	...	...	...	...	31,375
Total Land Revenue					2,821,003

RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—

Railway Receipts	...	...	...	...	1,459,684
Post Office	...	...	...	...	330,414
Mint Receipts	...	...	...	...	10,455
Fees for escort and conveyance of Gold	...	...	...	...	1,881
Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and fees	...	...	...	...	34,883
Registration of Brands	...	...	...	...	949
Public School Fees	...	...	...	...	46,347
Fees of office	...	...	...	...	60,458
Total Receipts for Services rendered					1,945,071

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—

Rents, exclusive of lands	...	...	...	...	53,772
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	14,416
Sydney International Exhibition Act of 1879	...	...	...	...	304
Unclassified Receipts	108,915
Total General Miscellaneous Receipts					177,407

TOTAL REVENUE					£6,714,327
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Mr. Watson, in his speech in Committee of Ways and Means, with reference to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony, said :—

“The quarterly statements of revenue and expenditure published during the present year (1881) will no doubt have prepared the Committee for an exposition on this occasion of financial prosperity unequalled hitherto in this or indeed in any Colony of the British Crown. This prosperity is not, as many suppose, the result merely of land sales, for there is hardly a source of our public revenue that has not exhibited an elasticity and expansiveness that are truly marvellous. This alone is, I think, incontestable proof that the community at large is in a thriving condition, and that the Colony is progressing beyond the expectations of the most sanguine a few years ago.”

Notwithstanding that the Ad Valorem Duties were abolished in 1873, and the Stamp Duties Act expired by effluxion of time in 1874 (re-enacted however in 1880), it is gratifying to find that in every subsequent year there has been a gradual and steady increase of revenue totally irrespective of the proceeds of land sales, absolute or conditional, as will be seen from the following statement :—1875, £2,441,653 ; 1876, £2,623,587 ; 1877, £2,910,676 ; 1878, £3,076,496 ; 1879, £3,265,964 ; 1880, £3,734,598 ; and in 1881, £4,484,341. From these figures it will be perceived that the increase in the revenue amounted to £181,934 in 1876, to £287,089 in 1877, to £165,820 in 1878, to £189,468 in 1879, to £468,634 in 1880, and to the large sum of £749,743 in 1881. The following very satisfactory figures are also given in the late Financial Statement :—

“If my estimate of next year is realised, our ordinary sources of income will give an increase of over £411,000, a sum which I believe is considerably within the mark. Reckoning from 1875 to the close of the present year our income, exclusive of land sales, will have increased during that period close upon £2,000,000, which is an eminently satisfactory proof of progression and general prosperity ; for it must be remembered that with the exception of the slight addition to the Customs Duties in 1880, no new taxation has been imposed since 1871. The land sales, which I excluded from the foregoing comparison, and which I may mention include sales of every description, were in 1875, £1,684,651 ; in 1876, £2,441,653 ; in 1877, £2,841,203 ; in 1878, £1,915,423 ; in 1879, £1,215,701 ; in 1880, £1,177,393 ; in 1881 (partly an estimate), £1,908,204 ; and estimated for 1882, £1,240,000.” * * *

* * * * * “Were the pastoral runs classified and a better tenure guaranteed to the squatters the rents of runs might be fixed at so much per acre, according to the suitability of the country for grazing purposes, by which an annual revenue of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 could easily be secured. Even at 1d. per acre 132 million acres would yield £550,000, which is nearly three times what we will receive this year. Taking the rents however on a basis of an average of 3d. per acre, which I have no doubt could be easily obtained under a different system to that now in force, we would receive an annual rental of £1,650,000, which I feel confident many squatters, if not all, would be quite willing to pay, provided that they had a better tenure than that under which they now hold their runs. To show the inadequate rental the Government is receiving from the pastoral tenant, I would point to the enormous sums which are being paid from time to time for tracts of country (in many cases unstocked) held under lease from the Crown, and for which a nominal rent only is paid.”

Mr. Watson estimated that at the close of 1881 there would be a surplus of nearly £1,200,000, after providing for every service of the State in the most liberal manner. In consequence, however, of the last quarter's Revenue having exceeded his estimate by £366,000, the surplus is now over a million and a half. The expenditure authorized for 1881 amounted to nearly £5,500,000, from which, however, can be deducted £250,000 for appropriations not likely to be required, a sum considerably less than the average of similar savings during the last five or six years.

The public debt of New South Wales, outstanding on 31st December, 1880, amounted to £14,903,919, but since then a loan has been negotiated in London to the extent of £2,050,000. The outstanding debt in November, 1881, was £16,947,119. It consists almost wholly of debentures, as there is only one loan of £530,189 in the form of funded stock. The Colonial Treasurer has, however, intimated that it is the intention of the Government to obtain the necessary Parliamentary sanction for converting the outstanding debentures into inscribed stock, thereby consolidating the public debt of the Colony, and ensuring greater protection to the public creditor. The loan negotiated in London in June last

was placed at a most satisfactory figure. The accepted tenders gave an average price of £103 8s. 11d., being the highest rate ever obtained by any of the Australasian Colonies. It is not proposed to float another loan in England for some time, as the large increasing revenue and funds at the credit of the Government in the local Banks will enable them to make whatever advances are necessary to carry out the extensive public works authorized to be provided for by loan.

The rate of interest, which is payable half-yearly, is on the later loans 4 per cent., but the earlier loans bear 5 per cent. Loans for railways and other public works, authorized but not yet negotiated, amount to £15,644,422, a sum which at the present rate of expenditure will not be required for some years to come. Next year interminable debentures to the amount of £232,130 are payable at the option of the Government, and it is proposed to liquidate this debt from the large surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The following is an abstract of expenditure for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans from the commencement of the Loan Account in 1853, to 30th September, 1881 :—

Railways	£14,194,733	8	4
Telegraphs	476,207	17	7
Immigration	569,930	0	0
Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney.....	400,000	0	0
Land resumed from Sydney Municipal Council, under Water Supply Act.....	43,261	14	6
New Water Supply for Sydney	84,190	17	2
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney.....	14,681	4	9
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales	49,855	8	6
Improving Navigation of Harbours and Rivers	1,056,258	6	0
Public Works and Buildings	936,549	14	8
Roads and Bridges	439,470	12	8
Total.....	£18,265,139	4	2

Fully two millions of this amount have been paid out of advances made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the negotiation of Loans. Considering that the public debt of

this Colony is covered by less than three years' revenue, and by assets in Railways and Telegraphs of the value of £15,000,000, exclusive of the value of land, it would not be easy to point to a country in the world whose finances are in a sounder position than those of New South Wales.

The Sydney Mint, the first Branch of Her Majesty's Mint established in the Colonies, has been in operation for more than twenty-six years. It was granted on a petition from the Legislature of New South Wales forwarded by Governor Fitz Roy in 1852, and was authorized by Order in Council on 19th August, 1853, and opened for the receipt and coinage of gold on 14th May, 1855. It is maintained under the provisions of the Sydney Mint Act of 1865, from a special appropriation of a sum not exceeding £15,000 a year out of the Consolidated Revenue, and is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The coinage is in gold, and consists of British sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which are in all respects like those issued from the Royal Mint in London, with the exception of having a small S, impressed on the face as a distinguishing mark. Silver and bronze coins are kept in store, and are issued at their nominal value under regulations approved by the Governor, the cost of transit from the London Mint being defrayed by the Imperial Government. Worn British silver coin is also received in exchange for cash, and is melted and sent to London for re-coinage on account of the Royal Mint. From the opening of the Mint to the end of 1881 the receipts of gold for coinage have amounted to 12,857,804 ounces, of the value of £49,113,192, more than half of which was the produce of the gold-fields of New South Wales. The issues during the same period have been £44,692,500 in sovereigns, and £2,144,500 in half-sovereigns, besides £2,268,194 in gold bullion principally for shipment. Grand total, £49,105,194. New silver coin to the amount of £131,800, and £19,900 in bronze coin, have also been issued, and £76,749 in worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation in the Colony.

The first cost of the Mint, including buildings, machinery, stores, and preliminary expenses up to the day of its opening, was £49,000, and the expenditure since incurred for maintenance, additions and repairs has amounted to £362,462, being at the average rate of £13,000 per annum. On the other hand, the revenue received from Mint charges and other sources during the same period has reached the sum of £446,766, or an average of £16,500 a year. Thus the establishment has not only repaid the cost of its formation and maintenance, but has also yielded a handsome addition to the revenue. At the same time it has proved of great benefit to the gold-miner by enhancing the value of his produce, and to the community generally by maintaining the price of gold at a uniform level, and thereby sustaining the rate of exchange between this and the Mother Country and limiting its fluctuation.

In consequence of the opening of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, and the consequent diminution in the receipts of this Branch, the revenue has fallen lately to about £10,000 a year; but the establishment has been proportionately reduced, so that the annual expenditure is now under £13,000. Should the present rate of increase in the produce of the gold-fields be kept up, the Mint revenue will doubtless again soon exceed its expenditure.

The Mint is open for the receipt and coinage of gold daily, and returns are made within ten days either in coin or by cheque on the Government Bank. The minimum fee for a deposit is six shillings, and the charges range from two-pence to sixpence per ounce standard, according to the weight of the gold. A reduction of one penny an ounce is made in favour of gold the produce of any other Colony. The whole of the gold raised in New South Wales and Queensland now passes through the Sydney Mint, as well as smaller quantities from New Zealand and other Colonies. The charges are low enough to make it more profitable to send in gold for refinance and coinage than to ship it in its rough state.



GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

LOOKING SOUTH.

Previous to the year 1870 the silver which is always found associated with gold was left in the coin, and gave to the Australian sovereigns the pale colour so frequently noticed in the coinage of that period; since the discovery of an economical process for separating the two metals, which was invented in 1869 by Mr. F. Bowyer Miller, then Assayer to the Mint, the whole of the gold has been refined, and the coinage very much improved in appearance and manufacture by the process, while the profits arising from the operation have materially assisted in keeping up the revenue of the Mint. Mr. Miller received from the Government of New South Wales £2,000 for the right to use his patent, also £2,000 from the Government of Victoria for a similar right. Several private banking establishments appreciating the value of the invention acquired the right by purchase from Mr. Miller.

The development of the Gold Fields at Temora tended to increase considerably the quantity of gold sent to the Mint for coinage during the last two years. The total quantity and value received from the mines of New South Wales was in :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1880	116,669	£434,337
1881	145,478	549,918

being an increase in 1881 of £115,545.

CHAPTER V.

CROWN LANDS.

Progress in Settlement—Land Laws—Ringbarking—Conditional Purchases—Land Sales.

The Constitution Act, which came into operation in 1856 and which is still in force, conferred full power on the Government of the Colony to alienate and otherwise dispose of the public lands. This gave great satisfaction, as it was generally considered that the lands were not fairly apportioned. A small population thus came into uncontrolled possession of a vast and rich estate, and there soon arose a conflict to determine how it should be administered. Numerous schemes were proposed, and at length, in the exercise of its new powers, the Legislature passed two Acts, which were assented to on the 18th October, 1861, and which with some subsequent amending Acts are still in force. The principal Acts are known respectively as the Crown Lands Alienation Act and the Crown Lands Occupation Act. By the second section of the latter Act the Orders in Council under which the Crown Lands were formerly administered by the Crown were repealed, with certain reservations respecting rights which had accrued in regard to some existing leases.

Referring to the Land Laws, Mr. Watson, in his late Financial Statement, said—

“Those who remember what the interior was twenty years ago, and what it is now, will not hesitate to admit that the change is marvellous; for on every hand are to be seen settlements and improvements, which are mainly attributable to the Land Law of 1861, which the wisdom and exertion of my colleague (Sir John Robertson) brought into existence. Since that law was passed, towns have become cities, villages have grown into thriving towns, and many places where there were only wayside inns and blacksmiths' shops have developed into villages of considerable importance.”

Under the Imperial Regulations of March, 1843, which the laws of 1861 superseded, the price of country lots was £1 an

acre, payable in full within one month; and no lands could be alienated beyond certain boundaries, or before survey, or otherwise than at a land sale, except lots previously offered at auction.

The principles which distinguish the existing policy are, free selection before survey over all unreserved lands, and deferred payments.

Since 1861 the Land Laws have been amended in some important particulars. The term "person" in the original Act had been made so elastic by judicial interpretation that selections were taken up in the names of children, some of them in arms. To set this right, and to discourage "dummying," that is, selection by agents for the benefit of employers, were the main objects of the Act of 1875. It has also been enacted that "vicarious selection" shall be accounted a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for any term not longer than two years; and that no conditional purchase shall be made by any person under sixteen years of age. The maximum area which one individual can select has been increased from 320 to 640 acres, and so soon as conditions of residence and improvements are fulfilled, further areas of 640 acres can be selected; and moreover, adjoining land to the extent of three times the area of the purchase or purchases can be taken up by the free selector under pre-emptive lease, at an annual rental of £2 for each section of 640 acres, making a total area of 2,560 acres.

Applications for conditional purchases must be for not less than 40 acres nor more than 640 acres, and must be accompanied in each case with a deposit of 5s. per acre. The balance of the purchase money, 15s. per acre, may rest for three years without interest; and if not then paid, or within three months thereafter, may be deferred from year to year, subject to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Conditional purchasers may pay instalments of one shilling

per acre per annum, and may make two or more such payments in any year, until the debt, principal and interest, shall have been extinguished.

Under the original Act of 1861 and the Amending Act of 1875, the period of residence required for a conditional purchase was three years, and the value of improvements to be made £1 per acre. Under the Act of 1880 the period of residence has been extended to five years, and the value of improvements reduced to 10s. per acre. Provision has also been made for the purchase under right of improvement by pastoral tenants of limited portions of their runs.

An Act was passed in 1881 to regulate Ringbarking on Crown Lands, and to limit claims for compensation for the same under section 15 of the "Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880." This Act prohibits ringbarking on Crown Lands by lessees without authority under the hand of the Minister, and imposes penalties for illegal ringbarking. Claims to compensation for ringbarking must be sustained by proof that its effect has been to increase the value of the land to any purchaser, conditional or otherwise. The compensation for ringbarking is fixed at 1s. 3d. per acre, payable on the certificate of a Surveyor duly authorized in that behalf.

The progress of free selection has been very great. The number of selections from 1861 to the end of 1880 being 141,329, and the area selected 15,677,070 acres. The gross amount realised was £5,867,912 9s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; the amount of deposits received, less refunds, £3,928,548; balances, £793,116; and interest, £1,146,248. Crown Lands are also sold by auction, and land so offered for sale but not disposed of can, except in towns, be selected without competition at the upset price at which it was last submitted.

The increase in the alienation of land disposed of other-

wise than conditionally in the first and last year of the decade 1871–1880 is as follows:—

Year.	a.	r.	p.	Price.		
				£	s.	d.
1871	88,637	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,959	0	0
1880	626,112	1	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	722,732	17	2

The proceeds of the land sold otherwise than by conditional purchase increased from £99,959 in 1871 to £2,196,922 4s. 8d. in 1877, but owing to the decrease in the quantity of land put up for sale, and the increase in the upset price, from £1 to £1 5s. per acre, the amount obtained during the years 1879 and 1880 fell off, but rose again in 1881, the returns being as under:—

Year.	a.	r.	p.	Amount realized.		
				£	s.	d.
1878	1,210,692	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,441,004	3	1
1879	477,194	1	15	590,368	3	7
1880	626,112	1	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	722,732	17	2

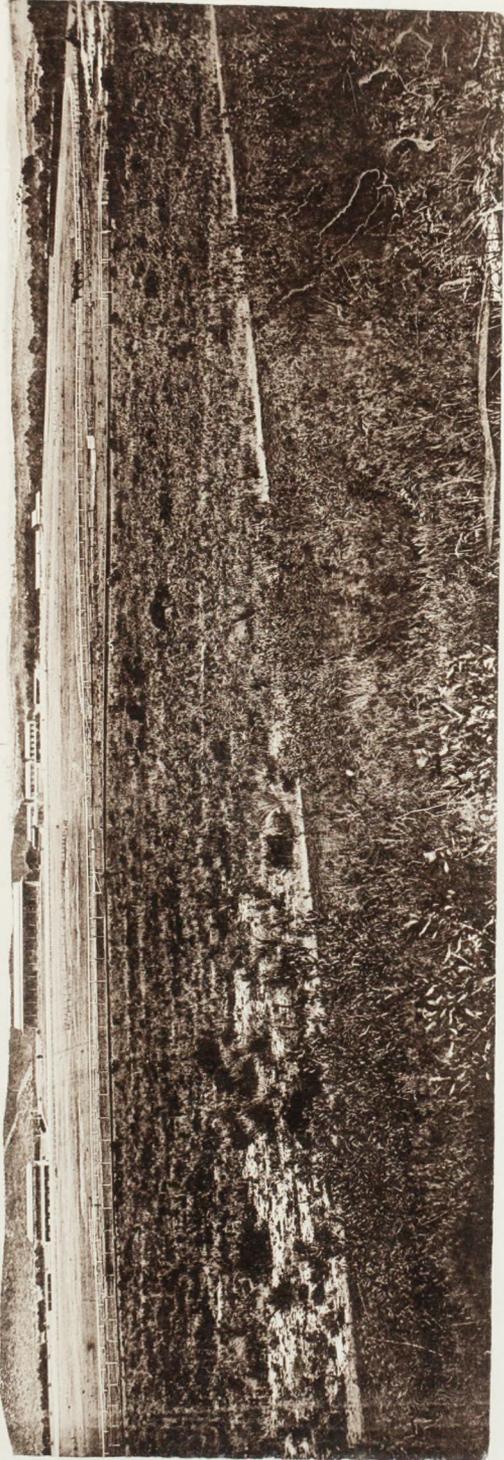
Under the free selection clauses there have been 15,677,070 acres taken up between 1st January, 1862, and 31st December, 1880, of which 4,003,391 acres were cancelled, forfeited, or lapsed, leaving 11,673,679 acres of free-selected land outstanding. The total area of land alienated from the Crown unconditionally, from the foundation of the Colony to the end of 1880, was 17,122,245 acres, and the amount paid for it £14,395,600. That would make a total alienation of 32,799,315 acres, or deducting the cancelled selections, a net alienation of 28,795,924 acres.

CHAPTER VI.

PASTORAL RESOURCES.

Pastoral Runs—Sheep, Cattle, Horses and Pigs—Wool—Frozen Meat—
Export of Pastoral Produce.

The present mainstay of Australian prosperity is live stock. This is conspicuously true of New South Wales, from whose flocks and herds most of the other Colonies made their beginnings. The British Government appears to have discerned from the first the excellent prospects of stock-breeding in New South Wales. Besides importations from Home, frequent though small drafts were made from the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal. In 1797 a few merino sheep reached the Colony from the Cape. In 1803 Mr. John Macarthur, a retired military officer, made a voyage to England, and exhibited to the London brokers samples of Australian fleece which rivalled the finest European staples. Through the influence of the brokers a few merinos were presented to him from the Spanish merino flock of George III., and he was encouraged with a grant of 10,000 acres, which now forms the Camden Estate. Mr. Macarthur was soon able to demonstrate that the soil and climate of New South Wales “make bad fleeces good, and good better.” Within a short time he won two gold medals in London for wool “equal to the finest Saxony.” Others speedily embarked into sheep-farming, but the name of Macarthur will ever be honoured as that of the father of pastoral enterprise in Australia. In 1813 three adventurous gentlemen, Messrs. Wentworth, Lawson, and Blaxland, penetrated beyond a wild range of mountains, which had become an irksome barrier, about 88 miles from Sydney. When they reached the other side the party discovered the margin of those vast plains over which immense flocks and herds are now depasturing.



RANDWICK RACECOURSE.

The perfection to which sheep-breeding has attained is evidenced by the fact that Mr. E. K. Cox won the Grand Prix at the International Exhibition at Paris, in 1878, for samples of wool produced on his lands in the Mudgee District.

The following list shows the number of runs in the thirteen pastoral districts into which the Colony is now divided, and the area under pastoral occupation as estimated in 1880 :—

Pastoral Districts.	Number of Runs.	Estimated Area within Boundaries. Acres.
Albert.....	718	36,155,092
Bligh	387	7,135,430
The Clarence	109	3,321,200
The Darling	331	16,768,530
The Gwydir	168	6,635,522
The Lachlan	620	23,033,569
Liverpool Plains	279	9,248,145
Macleay	26	450,200
Monaro	220	4,032,506
Murrumbidgee	387	14,688,551
New England	176	6,150,200
Warrego	481	15,881,330
Wellington	421	10,926,924
	4,323	154,427,199

The remarkable increases in stock shown by the following figures have taken place notwithstanding the loss of the Victorian and Queensland territory, and of the large flocks and herds which these Colonies took with them when they were separated in 1851 and 1859 respectively :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.
Horses	233,220	304,100	395,984
Horned Cattle	2,271,923	2,014,883	2,580,040
Sheep	6,119,169	16,766,012	35,398,121
Pigs	146,091	213,193	308,205
Total	8,770,403	19,298,193	38,682,350

The necessities of European manufacturers must ensure an ever-increasing demand for Australian wool, especially the choice varieties. The United States and Japan are also

beginning to look to Australia for wool, and Continental buyers are becoming direct purchasers. Mr. Watson, the Colonial Treasurer, has recently estimated that in a quarter of a century from this time half the quantity of wool constituting the present supply of the World will be obtained from the Australasian Colonies, the produce of which will by that time be doubled.

The area under lease to the pastoral tenants of the Crown in the Colony will give some idea of the dimensions of the squatting interest. It is estimated that for 1882 there will be 132,000,000 acres under five years pastoral lease, and more than 16,000,000 under annual lease, or a larger extent than the whole of France, occupied by pastoral runs. The following are the particulars of the areas leased for grazing purposes in 1871 and 1880 respectively :—

	No. of Leases.	Square Miles.	Annual Rent.
1871.....	15,357	216,268	£204,572 12 2
1880.....	22,505	231,988	208,187 18 9

The area occupied up to the year 1848 was increased during the twelve years which ended in 1860 by 7,336,941 acres, and the total for 1860 was increased during the ten years which ended in 1870 by 72,156,979 acres. It took from 1788 to 1848—sixty years—to occupy 42,000,000 acres; from 1848 to 1860 only added 7,300,000 acres; whilst from 1861 to 1874, 134,000,000 acres were taken up, an area 7,000 square miles larger than England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, and Greece combined. The large quantity of land which during late years the free selectors have taken from the runs of the squatters must to that extent have reduced the area held by the pastoral tenants. The figures for the last year, nevertheless, show that 231,988 square miles were then rented from the Government, being 15,720 square miles more than at the beginning of the decade.

Notable as this expansion of grazing area is, it is scarcely more so than the change which judicious outlay has effected

in many districts. Thirty years ago, the stations were little better than wild sheep walks, with a few rude huts as "improvements." Now, some are adorned with handsome mansions, and most with comfortable homesteads surrounded by gardens and orchards. Dams, wells, wool-sheds, and various mechanical powers have been added, and many thousands of miles of fencing erected.

Not less conspicuous is the improvement begun in the quality of the herds of the Colony. So far as sheep are concerned better blood could scarcely be obtained, although there is yet room for a better classification of breeds according to climate and soil, and for a more careful preparation of the fleeces for market. Cattle-owners are also endeavouring to improve their herds, and the owners of pure strains never had to meet so strong a demand. The shows of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, and of district Societies of a similar nature, have attracted an extensive display. The Sydney shows were followed by a series of sales. As much as 1,100 guineas have been paid for a heifer and £1,000 for a bull, and the verdict was that the quality could only be surpassed at the best English shows. The horse stock of the Colony varies, the proportion of thorough and well bred being 1 in 18, and one-tenth of the whole number is fit for sale. The Chief Inspector of Stock states that there are over 8,700 saddle and light harness horses fit for the Indian market, and that a good many of them are now being shipped to that country by Victorian dealers.

It would not be easy to assign a limit to the resources of New South Wales for pastoral enterprise, as there is no part of the Colony where sheep or cattle will not thrive. Without very great attempts at improvement there is room for millions more of live stock; but when science and capital, combined with a more secure tenure, are applied in sheep and cattle farming, the wealth annually reaped from the pastures of New South Wales will be very much augmented.

A great deal of the wool of New South Wales is sent to Victoria and South Australia for shipment, but the rapid extension of Railways into the heart of the pastoral country is beginning to swell our exports. In the district adjacent to the river Murray, sometimes called Riverina, there are as many sheep depastured as the whole number contained in Victoria; and 64,387,664 pounds weight of wool, of the value of £3,530,518, passed out of New South Wales across the southern border last year. In 1880 the figures for the several Colonies were—

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
New South Wales.....	35,398,121	2,580,040	395,984	308,205
Victoria	10,355,266	1,285,481	275,446	241,836
Queensland	6,935,967	3,162,752	179,152	66,248
South Australia.....	6,463,897	307,177	157,915	131,011
Tasmania	1,783,611	127,187	25,267	48,029
New Zealand... ..	13,069,338	578,430	137,768	207,337
Western Australia ...	1,231,717	63,719	34,568	24,232
Total	75,237,917	8,104,786	1,206,100	1,026,898

New South Wales owns nearly as many sheep as all the other Colonies put together; it has more cattle than any of the other Colonies except Queensland, and far more horses and pigs than any of the other Colonies. The increase in sheep is particularly striking,—the year 1880 showing an increase of 18,632,109 over 1871, or more than double the number during the decennial period.

The sworn returns rendered by owners last year to the Chief Inspector of Stock give a total of 35,398,000 sheep for the Colony, or 47 per cent. of the whole number in Australasia. This number, which is much larger than that given in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, and is known to be correct, makes the grand total of sheep in Australasia 75,238,000. Sheep-breeding has been found more remunerative than the rearing of other stock, which accounts for the fact that there has been an increase in the herds of the Colony of only 565,152 head during the last

decade. This, however, is more satisfactory than to have to record a decrease of 257,035, as was the case for the previous decennial period, owing to the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia and other adverse causes. New South Wales owns nearly one-third of the horses in Australasia, the number having increased during the last decade by 91,884, being 21,000 more than the addition for the previous decennial period.

The following is an estimate made by the Chief Inspector of Stock relative to the wool clips of New South Wales, for the season 1880-1881, shipped at the ports of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane respectively :—

	Greasy. lbs.	Washed. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Sydney	61,062,074	20,938,860	82,000,934
Melbourne	53,807,501	6,100,189	59,907,690
Adelaide.....	7,327,618	2,635,467	9,963,085
Brisbane.....	361,830	84,402	446,232
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122,599,023	29,758,918	152,317,941

The squatters are now in a better position to encounter difficulties than they were some years ago. Improvement in the breed of the sheep and better classification of their fleeces have done much to save them from the effects of a fall in prices. The Australian markets for beef and mutton are larger, and the export trade in preserved meat has for some years been established, which ensures a considerable outlet for surplus stock. The late Mr. T. S. Mort invested a large fortune and spent many years of his life in perfecting inventions for the preservation of food by freezing processes, and particularly an invention by Mr. E. D. Nicolle for freezing meat, but unfortunately the first shipment to England which was made by him was not a financial success. No one ever pursued an object of this kind with more avidity or with such lavish expense for almost a lifetime than did Mr. Mort pursue this idea of meat-preserving, which he regarded as one of the most important scientific and commercial prob-

lems of the age. He registered about a dozen inventions on the subject in conjunction with Mr. Nicolle and others,—but he did not live to reap the reward of his noble devotion or to witness the ultimate success of the experiments, which would have been to him perhaps an equal gratification. Large shipments of frozen meat are now regularly sent to England, the Bell-Coleman process having proved eminently successful, and some other processes scarcely less effective. The Chief Inspector of Stock, in his last report says:—“The arrival in London of the cargoes of the ‘Strathleven’ and ‘Protos’ in first-rate marketable condition, and the regular conveyance of frozen meat between London and Australia on several of the Orient steamers for the passengers’ use, has completely set at rest the question as to whether it is practicable to convey meat in prime condition from Australia to London. Not only is this the case, but the fact that a payable price can be obtained is also established, and all that is now required is the erection of the necessary machinery in the Colony for preparing the meat for shipment, and a regular supply of vessels properly fitted up to convey it to London.” These successful processes for freezing meat will enrich the stock-owners of this Colony, as those for the transport of chilled meat have done for America, and while adding to the prosperity of the Colony, will furnish another means of contributing to the wants of older and more populous countries. Mr. A. Clare, the *chef de cuisine* of the steamer “Orient,” in a recent letter to the London *Times*, expressed the following favourable opinion on the quality of Australian frozen meat:—

“At the present time, when the Australian frozen meat question seems to be attracting public attention, I trust a few remarks on the subject by one who has had practical experience in the cooking and serving it for three voyages out and home from the Colonies on board the steamship ‘Orient,’ and also in various parts of Canada, where meat is kept in a similar condition all the winter, may not be considered out of place and not unworthy a corner of

your paper. In the first place, it is said there is a strong objection to its dark colour as compared with English meat, and this is put down to the 'freezing process.' A greater error does not exist. This is explained as follows:—At home cattle are prepared for the butcher or market up to three or four years old, rarely up to five, as the cost of food, attendance, pasturage, &c., is so high in England that it does not pay the grazier to keep them longer. Veal up to seven or perhaps eight months old should be white; at one year the flesh becomes pink; at two years light red—if cooked and carved at this period (two years) the meat cuts out nearly white; at three years full red, and after that it gradually grows darker year by year. Now, in Australia the cost of natural feeding is next to nothing, for the stock roam nearly wild over large tracts of splendid pasturage. But when running this way, finding their own food, it is found that they do not 'put on flesh' as quickly as home or stall-fed cattle; therefore, they are allowed to live on up to seven or eight years, when they have become less wild and have made themselves fit for market at any time, and are actually driven from their pasturage to the slaughter pens without any artificial preparation. This accounts for the cheapness of the meat, and proves that it is age, and age only, that makes the meat of a dark colour, and not the freezing, as is generally supposed. In the second place, it is said that the meat loses its succulence or juiciness by freezing, or rather by the thawing after. This is also an error likely to tell against the ready sale of the meat. If no artificial means are employed to thaw it, such as steeping it in hot or cold water, or hanging it in a hot kitchen or closet, or in some way hastening on the thawing, it is impossible for it to lose as stated. The meat should be hung up in the larder or meat-safe, or in any place where the heat is not above the outside temperature, and let it hang until perfectly thawed out. In fact the thawing cannot be carried out too slowly, as the colder the temperature the less likely to waste. By probing with a skewer it can easily be ascertained if it is completely thawed. The meat when required for use should be wiped dry and put to roast before a brisk fire, well basted, and slightly undercooked. For boiling—boil up sharply for five minutes, then pull back and gently simmer till cooked. In the third place some (who are not in favour of the movement) have said the meat is very coarse and underbred. This is error the third without doubt. The sheep are for the most part by the best blackfaced Shropshire Downs and Border Leicestershire rams with merino ewes—a hardier, cleaner-feeding, or better flesh-forming class does not exist. The beef is of the best blood of England and Scotland, the finest and purest strains money can buy, as can be confirmed by any who have inspected the meat just brought home as cargo by the 'Orient'—nearly 4,000 sheep of splendid quality and just the right weight to suit the British consumer (from 70lbs. to 85lbs. each), also a large quantity of first-class beef, the whole together equal to anything that can be procured in London or else-

where as a market lot. And if that does not convince them, I will engage to put a dinner on the table from Australian beef and mutton, either in the plainest or most *recherché* form, side by side with beef and mutton of any other country, and the greatest judges of meat will not be able to tell the difference (if any exists) either in appearance or flavour."

Mr. Mulhall, in his "Balance Sheet of the World," estimates that the flocks and herds of Australasia could yield a yearly supply of a million tons of meat, a quantity sufficient for twenty million inhabitants or seven times the present population of the Colonies. They could therefore afford to export seven hundred thousand tons of meat per annum, say two thousand tons daily, without reducing the capital number of their stock. His figures are as follows:—

	Animals for slaughter.	Tons of Meat.	Pounds per Inhabitant.
Cattle	1,350,000	520,000	420
Sheep	22,000,000	440,000	350
Pigs	360,000	30,000	23
	<hr/> 23,710,000	<hr/> 990,000	<hr/> 793

The Chief Inspector of Stock estimates the number of sheep annually made fit for market at 4,424,765, and the number of cattle at 260,000, for New South Wales alone.

The Statistics of 1880 show that the export of the products of pastoral industry in New South Wales during the year reached a value of over £9,700,000. The wool shipped the produce of the Colony was valued at £8,040,625 sterling; live stock (sold principally in the Victorian market) amounted to £979,068; tallow to £350,587; skins to £177,167; and beef and mutton, chiefly preserved, to £171,162. If the export of 1871 be compared with that of 1880, the result is a large increase in every item, as follows:—

	1871.	1880.
Wool	£4,748,160	£8,040,625
Live stock	956,403	979,068
Tallow	258,323	350,587
Skins	49,776	177,167
Preserved meats	120,819	171,162
	<hr/> £6,133,481	<hr/> £9,718,609



GRAND STAND, RANDWICK RACECOURSE.

The export of wool has risen during the decade from 65,611,953 to 154,871,832 pounds weight, or more than doubled. This quantity is equal to one-third of the whole imports of wool into the United Kingdom from all parts of the world in 1880.

The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian Colonies, for the twenty years from 1861 to 1880 inclusive, are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	628	per cent.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
South Australia	...	...	...	...	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Queensland	...	...	...	...	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	474	„

These brief outlines of the pastoral interest of New South Wales will suggest some idea of the magnificent future it seems destined to attain when stock farming rises to maturity in the Colony.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE.

Land in cultivation—Dairy Farms—Economic Plants—Wheat—Maize—
Oats—Barley—Sugar-cane—Wine—Oranges—Sericulture.

Pastoral industry is the best beginning from which other developments can proceed, but the main test of national promise has always been agricultural capability. At the Northern boundary of the Colony is a district watered by three rivers—the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence—with an area approaching 4,000,000 acres, pronounced by authorities to be generally suitable for the cultivation of maize, sugar, the vine, silk, cotton, arrowroot, coffee, tea, and semi-tropical fruits of nearly every kind. Lower down are four rivers called the Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning. These rivers water an area of 3,000,000 acres adapted for maize and sugar. Next comes the Hunter River: On the Lower Hunter, corn and lucerne hay are grown in large quantities. On the Upper Hunter the vine and most cereals thrive. In the county of Cumberland, on the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, the principal crops are hay and corn. Once wheat was the chief crop, but in this, the metropolitan county, grazing has become more profitable. Passing Sydney, districts are soon reached sown with imported grasses, on rich sedimentary deposits. From the Illawarra district, great in dairy produce, down to the Southern boundary, a length of about 200 miles, the coast may be said to abound in fertile land adapted for dairy farms. The extensive district near Bega, a town 255 miles from Sydney, boasts of a soil and climate which have won for it the title of “the garden of Australia.” Thus, the localities destined to supply the great ports of the future with milk, butter, cheese, eggs, ham, and bacon, lamb and veal, are all within easy reach by



NEPEAN RIVER.

sea or rail. The new Coast Railway line from Sydney to Illawarra in the south and the extension of the Great Northern line to the metropolis will greatly facilitate the obtaining of food supplies in Sydney. Beginning a tour northwards through what may be called the middle area of the Colony, the traveller at once falls in with the most remarkable range of mountains in Australia. This range, though taking an erratic course, extends northerly along the whole length of the Colony. It divides the inland waters into an easterly and westerly flow, and culminates 60 to 150 miles from the coast. In the south it gives the high lands of Monaro, Braidwood, Bungendore, Yass, and Goulburn, with an area of about 15,000,000 acres, in a climate with a temperature resembling that of England. Over this wide surface wheat and all English cereals, fruits, and vegetables thrive. The range makes a dip northerly, and does not rise again to any great prominence until the Liverpool Range is reached. On the table-lands of New England and Tenterfield, about 3,000 feet above the sea, the English climate, shorn of its severity, is again met with. Here there is an area of about 14,000,000 acres, suited to English cereals and fruits. The western slopes of this Great Dividing Range, for a breadth of from 100 to 150 miles, are suitable for wheat and the vine. A very large part of the territory is splendidly adapted for the vine and the silk industry. The mulberry-tree, in all its varieties, thrives everywhere. Tobacco can be grown in different parts of the Colony. If the foregoing outline is compressed into a schedule, the soil and climate of New South Wales is found to be suitable for the cultivation of—

Wheat,	Coffee,
All other English cereals,	Tea,
Maize,	Tobacco,
The Vine,	Cotton,
Sugar,	Fruits of the temperate region,
Silk,	Fruits of the semi-tropical region.

Some parts of the Colony favour the growth of the olive, cinchona, indigo, and rice. Mr. Theodore Piesse, of Messrs.

Piesse & Lubin, perfumers, of London, in an Exhibition Lecture which he delivered at the Technical College, Sydney, strongly recommended the cultivation in Australia of perfume-giving plants, and especially of the orange and other members of the citron tribe, of roses and of lavender, in order that English perfumers may not be obliged to depend upon France for their supply of essences; and he demonstrated that the climate of New South Wales is highly favourable to the industry and that it would be exceedingly profitable.

At first sight the comparatively insignificant statistics of agriculture in New South Wales may cause surprise; but there are two circumstances which afford a good apology. The first is the novel fact that, owing to the nearness of the Dividing Range to the seaboard, the large rivers of the Colony, receiving nearly the whole of the interior waters through numberless tributaries, flow inland, and make their way to the other side of the continent. No wide streams flow towards the coast to serve as cheap highways for the products of the agriculturist. The railway becomes a good substitute for the river, but until recently the lines did not reach a single agricultural area. In the second place, the gold discovery dealt a heavy blow to so plodding an industry as agriculture. If the reader will picture to himself an inland territory as large as Great Britain and France, without rivers to the ocean of any considerable length, and with comparatively few railways, over which a population of two to the square mile is scattered, most of whom have no taste for agriculture and are too well off in many other ways to be forced to embark in it, he will not be surprised that the whole area under cultivation in New South Wales, well adapted though it is for nearly every kind of growth, does not exceed 706,498 acres. In 1861 there were only 297,000 acres under crop, so that the land in cultivation has increased 409,498 acres in twenty years. During the last decade five times more land has been enclosed than the total quantity from the foundation of the Colony up to 1871.

The following table shows the increase in agricultural holdings during the last ten years :—

Year.	Number of occupiers of land (exclusive of those for pastoral purposes).	Total extent of holdings.	Extent of land in cultivation.	Extent of land enclosed but not in cultivation.	Extent of land unenclosed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872	29,174	7,855,067 $\frac{1}{4}$	417,851 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,921,505	3,515,711
1881	39,992	27,765,318 $\frac{1}{4}$	706,498 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,351,433 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,707,386 $\frac{3}{4}$

“Squatters” are giving way to graziers; and the system of land and stock farming is an order of progress both natural and advantageous. It is worthy of remark, however, that the present agricultural area, according to population, is much larger per head than that under cultivation in Great Britain. The total average number of sheep, cattle, and horses possessed by each holder is only 770 head, showing that the live stock is not owned by a few large capitalists, but distributed amongst a number of small proprietors. Of 37,887 freeholders in New South Wales, 34,567 hold less than 70 acres each.

The yields from the various crops hereinafter described represent what the soil can produce with farming, generally of the rudest kind, and which is seldom pursued under the guidance of experienced enterprise, much less with a knowledge of the principles of scientific tillage and agricultural chemistry. It is easy to see that agricultural settlement is the great want of the Colony; and one of the most useful questions to consider, although a difficult one to solve, is how best to swell the ranks of husbandry. A nation may become great in manufactures and commerce, but the safest foundations of progress rest in the earth. People the interior with tillers of the soil, and forthwith towns and villages, with all their arts, will grow of themselves. Land can be obtained on easy terms; labour is in great demand; the railways are

being extended north, west, and south, and feeding lines carried into the most promising country in various directions ; taxation is light, living cheap, and life and property safe ; whilst men of every race and creed can enjoy in New South Wales an atmosphere of sober industry, enlightened enterprise, orderly government, and complete toleration, beneath a genial sky, and on a virgin soil.

Wheat is the crop that occupies the largest number of acres. The following figures show the area and produce for the year ended 31st March :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
1872	154,030½	2,229,642
1881	252,540¼	3,708,737

The average per acre in New South Wales considerably exceeds that of the great wheat-producer of the Colonies, South Australia. The fine quality of Australian wheat is known, and New South Wales can claim to produce some of the best samples. At an Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, Messrs. Watson Brothers, of Young, in one of the Southern, and Messrs. Lewis Brothers, of Tamworth, in one of the Northern districts, secured the first prizes for wheat, and for flour the produce of wheat grown in New South Wales, in competition with growers from South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania. Watson Brothers have taken a first prize on every occasion that they have exhibited, and hold three gold medals and four first prizes for flour. Wheat is grown in most of the districts of the south-west, north, and west.

Maize shows a smaller area but a larger yield than wheat. This crop is mainly cultivated on the coast rivers, the return ranging in some localities up to 80 and 100 bushels an acre. Occasionally a flood rushes down these rivers, and in a few hours destroys the labour of months, but the soil is so good that one fine season enables the farmer to recover the losses of two or three bad ones. The fine quality of the corn which

commands the colonial markets is illustrated by the manufacture of a maizena, known as "Munn's," for which the enterprise of the late Mr. T. S. Mort obtained a place equal to that of the best American. Ward's corn flour also holds a good position in the market. Samples of maize grown in the Colony, and exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition, were pronounced by American experts to be the best they had ever seen. Corn meal is largely used by Americans, but the majority of Australians cannot be induced to make it an article of human diet. The area and produce of the maize crops were—

	Acres.	Bushels.
In 1872	119,956 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,015,973
1881	125,679	4,483,457

Oats and barley are chiefly cultivated for green food, and as hay for horses and cattle. From the returns of the years ending on the 31st March the oats crops were—

	Acres.	Bushels.
In 1872	13,795	280,887
1881	17,922 $\frac{3}{4}$	356,121

The barley crops yielded :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
In 1872	3,461 $\frac{3}{4}$	55,284
1881	7,889 $\frac{1}{2}$	160,602

Sown grasses will inevitably take a leading rank in the returns, when science and more system are brought to bear on the management of stock. The area cultivated for green food for cattle has greatly increased during the past ten years.

The cultivation of sugar-cane was commenced about the year 1868. In the Clarence District the area under cane has increased year by year, and in 1882 the production of sugar in that district would but for very unfavourable weather have been from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. On the Richmond, small mills have been at work since 1873, and during

1881 a large mill was erected by the Colonial Sugar Company, for the supply of which cane is being planted extensively by the farmers. At the Tweed River another large factory has been worked, and the district is making good progress in the industry. Another small river between the Richmond and Tweed is now being opened up, and some extensive patches of rich scrub land on the coast are being cleared with a view to cultivation. No Chinese or coloured labourers are employed in the production of sugar, all the work being done by about 2,000 hands, who are engaged during the season, which lasts from three to four months. The area at present under cane is:—In the Clarence, 7,250 acres; Richmond, 3,400 acres; Tweed, 1,225—or a total of 11,875 acres, of which about 3,000 acres have been planted during 1881. The sugars of New South Wales, having had the advantage of being treated by experienced refiners, speedily gained ground in the market, and there is a good demand for them at prices ranging from £30 to £40 a ton. The crops of sugar-cane were increased during the decade as follows:—

	Productive. Acres.	Unproductive. Acres.	Produce. lbs.
1872	1,994 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,399	2,780,288
1881	4,465 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,506 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,352,336

The cultivation of the vine is already a leading industry in the Colony. There are several districts of sufficient area and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of Europe. This fact was recognised many years ago. In 1840, Mr. Busby made a voyage to Europe under the auspices of Mr. (now Sir William) Macarthur, and brought out a valuable collection of plants from the Rhine. This was really the parent stock of the vine in New South Wales. Wine-growing is an industry that requires time to bring it to perfection, but Australian wines are already highly esteemed,

and go largely into consumption. Exhibiting abroad, under many disadvantages, Colonial vignerons have won high distinction at all the recent International Exhibitions. The Judges of wine at the late Sydney International Exhibition, consisting of representatives from every wine-producing country in the world, recorded a unanimous opinion to the effect that Australian wines are on the whole excellent in quality, and destined by their cheapness to become successful competitors in the markets of Europe. One of the Judges compared the Valley of the Hunter and the Paterson with that of the Gironde and the Garonne, from which the best French wines are obtained, stating that as the climate and soil of the former are both favourable to wine production, the wines made in the Colony will every year become more like the celebrated vintages of France.

The following figures will afford an indication of the position of this promising industry :—

	Crops. Acres.	Wine produced. Gallons.	Brandy. Gallons.	Table Grapes. Tons.
1872	4,152 $\frac{1}{4}$	413,321	1,765 $\frac{1}{2}$	500
1881	4,724 $\frac{1}{2}$	584,282	6,625	1,575 $\frac{1}{4}$

The advantages which New South Wales possesses on so large a scale for prosecuting the leading rural industries are further indicated in agriculture by the large extent of its territory that is adapted for the production of silk. Every variety of the mulberry finds a congenial habitat in the Colony; and the silkworm family not only thrives, but remains free from the diseases which make such fearful havoc amongst its members in some of the chief seats of the industry in other parts of the world. Attempts have been made to establish sericulture in this Colony, but as yet without attaining much commercial success. That the Colony will, however, one day figure as an exporter of raw silk is certain—it is only a question of population and time.

The large variety of fruits that thrive in the Colony affords another illustration of the diversity of soil and climate that the country enjoys. The following is a list of the principal fruits produced :—

Apples, over 200 varieties.	Oranges
Pears, „ 100 „	Lemons and Limes
Apricots „ 20 „	Shaddock
Cherries „ 40 „	Citrons
Nectarines 19 „	Bananas
Peaches „ 45 „	Strawberries
Plums „ 60 „	Chestnuts
Grapes „ 50 „	Walnuts
Mulberries, many „	Jack-fruit
Figs „ „	Loquats
Medlars	Date Plums
Quinces	Dates
Almonds	Cocoa-nuts
Nuts	Chinese Raisin
Guavas	„ Longan
Passion-fruit	Pine-apples
Blackberries	Pomegranates
Custard Apple	Rose Apples
Raspberries	Cape Gooseberries
Currants	Olive
Gooseberries	&c., &c.

The vine is the most important product, and next comes the orange, of which fruit a large quantity is exported to the neighbouring Colonies. Some of the orangeries in the vicinity of Parramatta are remarkable for their yield and extent, good trees producing about 100 dozen oranges yearly. The supply of fruits to the various markets is abundant and cheap. Gardens and orchards occupied $14,520\frac{3}{4}$ acres in 1872, and $18,539\frac{1}{4}$ in 1881. The following figures indicate that the area devoted to orangeries has increased largely in extent during the last few years; but the produce does not show a proportionate increase, owing probably to the fact that many of the trees planted have not yet commenced to bear fruit :—

	Acres.	Produce.
1879	4,287	3,398,445
1881	5,929 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,805,906

The preserving of fruit has made rapid advances lately, and jams and jellies of local manufacture are extensively sold.

CHAPTER VIII.

FLORA AND FAUNA.

Forests—Plants—Birds—Fishes—Animals.

New South Wales is highly favoured with magnificent forests containing immense quantities and many descriptions of valuable woods. Until lately little attention was paid to conserving the native timber, either by stacking the trees, bringing them to market, or preventing them from being ruthlessly destroyed by ringbarking or burning. Recent legislation will, however, it is hoped, prevent the wholesale destruction of indigenous timber, and several inspectors have been appointed to enforce the law.

The valuable properties of the majority of these timbers are becoming better known every day. Many kinds are found to be suitable for ship-building, house-building, and cabinet-making purposes. Baron von Mueller, in his "Eucalyptographia," strongly enforces the great economic value of the indigenous trees. As one example, he states that the wood called "hickory," or "leather-jacket," ought to yield a fair quantity of volatile oil, the stomata of the species numbering 140,000 per square inch. Several chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, obtained from the eucalyptus and other indigenous trees of Australia, were shown at the late Sydney International Exhibition by colonial chemists. Foreign exhibitors also displayed some valuable products obtained from trees introduced into Europe of late years for fever-preventing purposes. These products were derived chiefly from the Australian Eucalypti; but there are various other species of native trees and plants which, if properly analysed and described, would lead to a knowledge of many new and

valuable products that might be obtained from the flora of Australia. This is an investigation which it is hoped, will not be lost sight of by the great technological institutions of Europe.

The vegetation of New South Wales is noticeable for the large number of distinct species it contains, and for their dissimilarity from the species of other countries. There exist about 10,000 species of flowering plants in Australia, being more than is contained in the whole of Europe. Over 1,200 species of native plants have been observed in the County of Cumberland alone, and large numbers yet remain to be recorded. Many of these plants are highly organized, and yet capable of resisting great extremes of heat and cold. Some of the noble eucalyptus trees, with their peculiar vertical branches and evergreen leaves, reach to the height of 120 feet, with a girth of from twelve to twenty feet. The highest tree in the world—480 feet—was discovered in Australia, and several trees are now to be seen over 420 feet high. There are about 300 different species of acacias or wattles, with fragrant blossoms. One exhibitor at the Sydney International Exhibition showed 867 varieties of seeds of trees, shrubs, &c., indigenous to Australia.

The Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens states:—“No country has been favoured by Nature with a greater variety and abundance of trees yielding strong, beautiful, and durable timbers than the Colony of New South Wales.” Mr. Moore also observes that good timber can be obtained in every part of the Colony, some parts of the Monaro, Murrumbidgee, and Murray districts excepted. The banks of the coast rivers are supplied with a luxuriant growth of the best kinds. There are about fifty species of the Eucalyptus. Upwards of seventy specimens of woods of the Colony were officially tested at the Sydney Royal Mint, in 1861, at the request of Sir William Denison; and the result showed that for strength and elasticity “many of the

woods were superior to the ash, the oak, and the best woods of Great Britain." In a recent report from Mr. Forester Piper, he states that over half a million feet of pine have been cut on a conditional purchase of 50 or 60 acres on the Richmond River, proving how heavily some of the forest land is timbered in New South Wales. A state nursery has been recently founded at Campbelltown for propagating choice trees. It is hoped the institution will have the effect of conserving many valuable species of native timber, and also be helpful in introducing and promoting the cultivation of economic and commercial plants suitable for the Colony. Much attention is also bestowed upon the work of stocking parks and reserves with handsome and fragrant plants, and of lining public promenades in the cities and towns with umbrageous trees.

In a paper on the "Fisheries of New South Wales," a very competent authority (Mr. Alexander Oliver) asserts that "the coast of the Colony is situated in a zone of temperature, and endowed with marine and topographical conditions, admirably adapted as a habitat for the many families of edible fishes with which Nature has endowed it. From north to south the coast abounds with spawning as well as feeding grounds. A score of rivers with wide and well protected embouchures, and a thousand inlets and indentations of every size and form, from the vast expanse of Jervis or Broken Bay to the miniature boat harbour of Terrigal, or the spacious crescent of Curranulla, or Providence Bight, offer all the requirements of sea bottom for food and protection for the young fry, necessary to our southern fish in their various stages of growth." The principal species of New South Wales fish are the bream, mullet, whiting, schnapper, jewfish, kingfish, taraglin, salmon, mackerel, flat-head, and garfish. A Royal Commission recently inquired into the condition of the Fisheries of the Colony, and as

the result of its recommendations a permanent Board was constituted to conserve the fisheries and develop the fishing industries. The rivers and harbours abound with various orders of shell-fish, of which the prawn, lobster, and oyster are the chief. The oyster-beds of Hunter River, Clarence River, Manning River, Cook's River, Clyde River, Camden Haven, and many other places, yield a lavish supply of the "fruit of the rock," and there is an export trade to the adjacent Colonies. The Hon. Thomas Holt, a prominent colonist, has formed extensive claires at George's River, about seven miles from Sydney, where there is abundance of mud, fresh and salt water, and tranquillity to ensure the success of the experiment. The extreme prices for oysters ruling in England ought to make this branch of the resources of the Colony more noticeable, and it may therefore not be long before Sydney oysters will be sold in London.

The indigenous flora and fauna of New South Wales excite much attention in scientific circles, owing to many of the species being quite different from those found in other parts of the World. An eminent naturalist has reckoned that there are 690 distinct species of birds in Australia, being more than the number found in Europe, and nearly as many as inhabit and visit North America. In Gould's work on the "Birds of Australia" are figured many of the most beautiful kinds inhabiting the continent, such as the paradise bird, lyre-bird, mound-builder, and a large number of parrots and pigeons. Scientists have experienced difficulty in classifying several of the Australian animals, and the species to which some of them belong were thought by geologists to be long ago extinct. The *Ceratodus Forsterii*, remarkable for its affinity to the reptile and the fish species, and the Port Jackson shark with its tessellated teeth, are now often sought after as scientific curiosities by foreign naturalists.

CHAPTER IX.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Distribution—Mining—Gold—Coal—Tin—Copper—Iron—Silver—
Kerosene—Mixed Minerals—Precious Stones—Geology.

Admirable in pastoral and varied in agricultural resources, New South Wales also possesses a world of mineral wealth which assures to it a great industrial future. The late Rev. W. B. Clarke wrote respecting the mineral wealth of New South Wales :—

“ It is not too much to say that no sooner are we off the carboniferous areas rich in coal and its associated minerals, than we are in a region in which are tracts where gold, copper, and lead abound. And, passing from the sedimentary to plutonic rocks, we can discover granites which, however barren externally, are within frequently charged with the valuable ore of tin. So that the three great geological divisions of our Colony are replete with mineral treasures that are practically inexhaustible.”

Nothing could better show the richness of the mineral resources than the number of discoveries made by unscientific persons. In this country the range of industry above ground is so wide, and its rewards so easily obtained, that it is not surprising the miners have not yet penetrated far into the dark bowels of the earth. The aggregate value of minerals the produce of New South Wales to the 31st December, 1880, amounted to £52,714,317, and the total value during the last ten years, was £23,949,178. As the alluvium became less rich, or rather the areas worked became exhausted, mining for gold in the quartz commenced to be more extensively followed. There are thousands of miles of territory known to be auriferous not yet prospected. From the reefs at Hill End in 1872 masses of rock nearly all gold, some weighing more than a hundredweight, were blasted from a considerable depth. One claim gave 30,000 ounces of gold for 436 tons of stone; another, 15,000 ounces for 415 tons; and a third,

1,567 ounces for 22 tons. Rich alluvial patches and promising quartz reefs are constantly being discovered. There are over 100 proclaimed fields in the southern, western, and northern districts. The approximate auriferous area in the Colony, so far as known, is 70,000 square miles. The yield of gold during the following years has been :—

	Ozs.	£
1871	323,610	1,250,485
1880	118,600	441,543

The total yield is stated as 9,075,552·45 ounces, of the value of £33,777,344 4s. 2d. Besides this, large quantities are said to have passed out of the Colony in private hands. The charge for a “miner’s right” is only 10s. a year. Leases of auriferous land are granted at the rate of £1 an acre per annum. The extensive surface to be tested and the infancy of mining enterprise leaves us in the dark as to the actual auriferous wealth of the Colony. Should it correspond with experience, the numberless reefs will give employment for an indefinite period. If expectations may rest on the opinions of competent authorities, a great future for the gold-mining industry is probable. The late Rev. W. B. Clarke, the father of Australian geology, spoke thus positively :—

“It is not to be doubted that there is an enormous amount of gold yet untouched in numerous places in New South Wales, not only in the quartz lodes (or reefs) but in gullies and plains where alluvial gold diggings will yet be discovered.”

In the Annual Report of the Mining Department, prepared by Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines, tables are given of comparative average yields of gold from the alluvial and quartz mines of the Colony :—

	Quantity. Tons.	ALLUVIAL MINES.			Yield of gold.		
		Average per ton.			ozs.	dwts.	grs.
		Ozs.	dwts.	grs.			
1879	68,697	0	3	3·34	10,782	19	12
1880	292,184	0	1	2·73	16,273	17	20
		QUARTZ MINES.					
1879	16,464	1	5	7·81	20,847	18	15
1880	24,664	0	15	17·54	19,400	0	9

In 1870 a Royal Commission visited and reported upon the Gold Fields of New South Wales. The following extract from their report will convince the reader of the high future prospects of the Colony as a gold-producer:—

“A very strong impression exists on our minds, as a result of this examination, that the resources of New South Wales, both in its auriferous treasures and its other mineral riches, have been very much underrated and undervalued. As regards the gold mines, we have seen a great many old and partially abandoned gold-fields in which it is evident vast quantities of gold yet remain to be unearthed. The individual miner, working chiefly as he has hitherto, merely with his pick and shovel, has no doubt exhausted the ground of nearly all the gold that, by the aid only of such appliances, he could extract; but there yet remains on such old diggings a vast field for enterprise, when he shall be assisted by associated capital and by efficient machinery.”

The sum of £20,000 has been voted by Parliament for the purchase of diamond and other drills for better developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony. Several important mineral deposits and subterranean stores of water have been brought to light already by the diamond drill.

Coal is one of the most abundant and valuable of the minerals of New South Wales. For hundreds of miles the coast districts may be said to be one vast coal field, and the Metropolis stands in the middle of the coal area. The coal measures possess no less than sixteen seams, each over 3 feet thick. In a seam worked at Newcastle there is from 8 to 10 feet of coal. In the western district the same measures contain at least eleven seams, the lowest of which, 10 feet thick, crops out near the railway line. Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Government Geologist, reports of this seam that it dips “at a low angle of from 3 to 5 degrees, and is therefore easily worked, and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east it will be inexhaustible for generations to come.” At the southward of Sydney are to be found a series of seams of coal cropping out at elevations within easy reach of the sea, varying from 6 to 8 feet of clean coal at Coal Cliff near Wollongong, to near Jervis Bay, a very large and sheltered harbour, near which seams are to

be found associated with immense quantities of iron ores and fire-clay. Large quantities of limestone occur within thirty miles of this locality. It is unnecessary to multiply proofs that both as to quantity and ease of working, New South Wales is the great coal-producer of the Southern Hemisphere. The approximate coal area of the Colony is 23,950 square miles. New mines are being constantly opened, and many leases of coal lands have lately been applied for. 4,651 miners find employment in the various collieries.

The superior quality of the coal is conclusively established by the large trade carried on with foreign ports, and the experience gained by the colonists for many years in making use of it. The Chief Inspector of Collieries closes an annual view of the mines with the following paragraph:—

“Without any exaggeration we can undoubtedly claim to be in possession of the richest, most accessible, and most extensive coal-fields in the Southern Hemisphere, which must ultimately make New South Wales the greatest and richest of all the Australian Colonies; and we know the value of them and how much as a nation Great Britain has to depend upon her collieries for her great national prosperity. Our bituminous, semi-bituminous, splint, anthracite, and cannel coals are equal in thickness and in quality to any found in other parts of the world, and we have numerous deposits of petroleum oil cannel coal, some of them superior to any yet found elsewhere.”

The following is an extract from a valuable report from Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Sydney Technical College, upon the analyses of coal from the principal coal-fields of the world which come into competition or are likely to come into competition with those of this Colony:—

“Our coal is much denser than the English Newcastle, with which it comes into competition in the Eastern markets, and which it most resembles in properties. It is also higher than those of Derbyshire and Lancaster, the latter of which is shipped to the South American west coast from Liverpool, whilst it is very like in that respect to the coals of South Wales. The economic weight or the space in cubic feet occupied by one ton would thus be in its favour as against all these English coals by about three cubic feet, or 6 per cent., so that a steamer's bunker would hold about 6 per cent. more coal than if she was supplied by English Newcastle. We have for all practical

purposes sulphur-free coal. This is a point of considerable importance, not only as lessening the risk of spontaneous combustion, as mentioned in the Report of the Commission to the Admiralty, but also allowing large quantities of coal to be burned without rendering the atmosphere impure."

The aggregate quantity of coal already raised in New South Wales is estimated at 22,106,255 tons, of the total value of £11,662,059. During the years 1871-80 the quantity of coal raised amounted to 13,137,615 tons, of the value of £7,147,389. The growth of the coal trade is shown by the following figures :—

	Tons raised.	Value.	No. of mines.
In 1871	898,784	£316,340	27
1880	1,446,180	625,337	46

The presence of payable deposits of tin was predicted in 1851 by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, but it was only during the last decennial period that the search for tin became a business. The lodes bear Cornwall characteristics, and it will take many years to work out the deposits of stream tin. The yield from the Australian tin mines is already more than half that of all the other mines in the world. At the beginning of the last decade, mining for tin had not commenced in the Colony, but the following figures show the increase from the first year for which returns are furnished :—

	Tons.	Value.
In 1872	896	£47,703
1880	6,159	471,337

The approximate extent of the stanniferous area is 8,500 square miles. The area occupied under mineral lease and license to search for tin nearly doubled during the last year. There are about 2,200 persons employed in mining for tin.

The number of known copper lodes is very large, and they are to be found in nearly every part of the Colony. New mines are being opened, and smelting works erected, but most of the deposits at present being worked are some distance from railways and markets. That the production of copper is making rapid strides is shown by the fact that the yield for 1880 is nearly four times that of 1871. The

approximate extent of the copper area is 6,713 square miles. The aggregate value of copper raised amounts to £2,858,496. The value of copper the produce of the Colony mined was—

	Tons.	Value.
In 1871	1,444	£88,876
1880	5,394	364,059

Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and limestone in several parts of the Colony. The ore found at Mittagong, in the Southern District, contains about 66 per cent. of iron. Speaking of the deposits of iron ore at Wallerawang, Professor Liversidge says—“They contain two varieties of iron—magnetite, or the magnetic oxide of iron, and the brown hæmatite or goethite—the hydrated oxide; then in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called clay bands which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hæmatites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent. of metallic iron, against some 50 per cent. contained by the hæmatites. A highly ferruginous garnet accompanies the veins of magnetite; this garnet is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity it would impart to the slag.” At Carcoar and Blayney, west from Sydney, there are deposits at the back of copper lodes, of which Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, the Government Geologist reports,—“The apparent quantity of iron is immense.” There was no mining for iron in 1871, the first year of the decade, but last year 2,322 tons were obtained, of the value of £15,335.

The works of the Eskbank Iron Company are at Lithgow about 95 miles from Sydney, and are connected by a tramway with the Great Western Railway. The ores consist of

(1) beds of clay band stone, varying from six to fifteen inches thick, cropping out on the surface, and averaging 40 per cent. of metal; (2) red silicious ore, of which the bed is about 4 feet, yielding 22 per cent.; and (3) a bed, 2 feet, of brown hæmatite, yielding 50 per cent. A 10-foot seam of splint coal crops out on the property, also a seam of fireclay, from which firebricks are made, that have stood the severest test of the Mint Assayer. Covering the fireclay there are 5 feet of freestone, now being used for building purposes.

Although up to 1874 iron to the value of £15,434 has been obtained, it is only during the last five years that the Lithgow Company has been in operation. The iron produced by it from 1876 to 1880 amounted to 9,660 tons; the quantity of iron made during the year 1880, namely, 1,200 tons of pig iron, valued at £4 per ton, and 800 tons of bar and rail iron, valued at £10 per ton, exceeds that of previous years. There is abundance of fine loam and sand for foundry purposes; and a never-failing supply of water runs through the property, which has an area of 700 acres, intersected by the railway. In addition, the Company has about 1,400 acres, containing an inexhaustible supply of coal, ironstone, and limestone, within 15 miles of the present works, and six miles from the Railway Station at Wallerawang. The foundation-stone of these works was laid by The Honorable John Sutherland, on the 2nd January, 1875, and since that time he has devoted much time and money to the development of this industry. The plant consists of one blast furnace, capable of producing from 100 to 120 tons of pig-iron per week, a 70-horse power engine, two boilers, and the necessary appliances. Connected with the furnace is a foundry which produced very large castings for the erection of the rolling mills. Puddling furnaces for converting the pig-iron into malleable iron are also completed, so that the establishment can turn out castings, railway and bar iron, boiler-plates, &c.

Kerosene shale is distributed extensively in the coal measures of the Colony. There are two mines now at work. The aggregate quantity of the shale raised was 213,390 tons, of the value of £540,298 15s. The quantity of kerosene shale mined during the decade amounted to 181,519 tons, of the value of £446,979, the following figures being for the first and last years of the decennial period:—

	Tons.	Total Value.
In 1871	14,700	£34,050
1880	19,201	44,725

The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company decided last year to raise only the quantity of shale required for their oil works, and the output is therefore smaller for 1880 than for previous years. The Hartley shale is said to be equal to the richest discovered in any part of the world, yielding 150 to 160 gallons of crude oil to the ton, or giving 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power equal to 40 candles.

The aggregate quantity of silver raised in the Colony is 668,037 ounces, of the value of £158,466. The silver won from the mines of the Colony was—

	Ozs.	Value.
In 1871	71,312	£18,681
1880	91,419	21,878

The principal silver mines are in the Northern District, and in these mines gold is found associated with the silver. The aggregate quantity of lead exported from the Colony was 138 tons 19 cwt., of the value of £3,400, obtained during the last five years, about £890 worth having been mined during last year. Antimony is met with in many localities. From 1871 to 1880, 564 tons 7 cwt. of the ore, valued at £11,830, were exported; in 1880 the production was 99 tons 19 cwt., valued at £1,652.

Cinnabar has been found near Rylstone; fireclays exist in the coal-fields; and limestone is frequent in the older

geological areas. The aggregate value of mixed minerals obtained during the last five years amounted to 354 tons, of the value of £10,127. Attention was given in 1880 to the asbestos deposits in the Colony, which resulted in 12 tons 8 cwt. being obtained, of the value of £323.

The gems of New South Wales form a varied collection. The most prominent are diamonds, oriental rubies, emeralds, topazes and sapphires, the emerald and beryl, spinelle ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, zircon, chrysolites, besides common and less valuable kinds, such as the false topaz, cairngorm, and onyx. Oriental rubies, emeralds, topazes, and sapphires, with the spinelle ruby, have been found in the neighbourhood of Mudgee, at some places on the Cudgegong River, and on the Meroo; small gems are also obtained from New England. Very fine specimens of the emerald and beryl are said to have been found at Kiandra. Other specimens, well verified, have come from the northern portion of the tin districts. The spinelle ruby has also been found, with very fine specimens of the oriental sapphire, and zircons, in the Abercrombie Ranges. The sapphires are dark in colour, some of them being beautifully asteriated. The zircons from this quarter possess a peculiarly rich colour, between a light port wine and a Ceylon ruby. Some beautiful specimens of the rare oriental emerald, the hardest stone known except the diamond, have also been found on the Cudgegong River. The opal has been found in several places amongst volcanic tufa in the Abercrombie Ranges. Thirty miles from Carcoar some very fine specimens of the noble opal have been procured. Diamonds have been discovered in several widely separated localities, viz., the Cudgegong River, near Mudgee; Macquarie River, near Wellington; Hill End; Bingera; Cope's Creek; Bathurst; Abercrombie and Shoalhaven Rivers, &c. They occur in the Tertiary drifts and river gravels. Professor Liversidge states that at least 10,000 diamonds have been found; the largest weighed

16·2 grains or about $5\frac{5}{8}$ carats. It is believed that with proper appliances for saving diamonds the drifts might be profitably worked, especially on the Cudgegong River and at Bingera.

A geological sketch map, compiled from the original maps of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S., has been published, and geological surveys are being carried out under the direction of Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Government Geologist. The principal formations identified are—

Post Tertiary.....	{	Recent.
	{	Pleistocene.
Cainozoic or Ter- tiary.	{	Pliocene.
	{	Miocene.
	{	Cretaceous.
Mesozoic	{	Jurassic—Clarence Series.
	{	Triassic..... { Wianamatta Series.
	{	{ Hawkesbury Series.
	{	Permian— Upper Coal Measures.
Palæozoic	{	Carboniferous { Lower Coal Measures.
	{	{ Lower Carboniferous.
	{	Devonian.
	{	Silurian.

With these are associated various igneous and metamorphic rocks which occupy considerable areas. The alluvia of the Post Tertiary and Tertiary periods contain the rich deposits of gold and stream tin which have been derived from the degradation of the reefs or lodes of those metals traversing the Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, and older igneous and metamorphic rocks. These Palæozoic formations contain also the lodes of copper, silver, antimony, lead, bismuth, iron, and veins of asbestos. The metalliferous formations occupy about one-half of the total area of the Colony; the remainder consists chiefly of pastoral and agricultural lands. A large extent of the north-western portion of the Colony is occupied by the Cretaceous formation, in which the important discovery has been made that artesian water can be obtained by boring to depths of from 150 to 600 feet. The distribution of the mineral areas is shown roughly on the map at the end of this pamphlet.

CHAPTER X.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

Establishments, &c., in 1871 and 1880—Manufactories and Works.

In reviewing the progress of manufactures in New South Wales, it should not be forgotten that the local markets are small, and that the markets of Victoria are practically closed against the goods of this Colony, whilst its ports are open to all comers. But the best test of the growth of home industries is the measure of their power to replace importations with their own products; and a comparison between the trade of the first and last years of the decade will show the advancement in this respect. The total number of manufactures, works, &c., was 6,827 in 1871, and 14,474 in 1880. The number of hands employed in 1871 is not known, but in 2,636 establishments in 1880 it was 27,022. The number of manufactories in the years quoted cannot however be taken as the only criterion of advancement, the adoption of labour-saving machinery of late years having concentrated in large establishments much of the work previously performed in small workshops. Considering the facilities for obtaining raw material, and the large amount spent on imported articles which could be profitably made in the Colony, there is no doubt that many new industries might be started with a fair amount of success, either by enterprising manufacturers or by a union of capital and labour on the co-operative system. The exhibits in the New South Wales Court at the late Sydney International Exhibition proved that the Colony is making steady progress in the arts and manufactures. Many of the articles evidenced much skill both in design and workmanship on the part of colonial artisans, and received first awards from the Judges.

	1871.	1880.
Confectionery manufactories	26	61
Coffee, chocolate, and spice works	6	3
Ginger-beer, aerated waters, liqueurs, cordials, vinegar, ink, and blacking manufactories ...	92	143

Building materials and plastic manufactures, viz. :—

Brick-yards	257	390
Drain-pipe	1	10
Lime-kilns	121	98
Potteries, &c.	12	15
Tile works	4	8
Saw-mills, &c.	112	243

Machine manufactories, brass, lead, and iron works, &c.

Iron and tin works	36	61
Iron, brass, and copper foundries	31	75
Machinists, engineers, &c.	79	48
Type foundries	2	1

Miscellaneous works and manufactories, viz. :—

Account Book, &c.	7	13
Bark-cutting machines... ..	54	52
Bark-pressing machines	7	1
Basket manufactories ... ..	...	10
Bone charcoal manufactories	1	1
Bedding manufactories ... ..	...	26
Boot manufactories	37	75
Brush manufactories	1	2
Cabinet works (steam)... ..	1	5
Chemical works... ..	2	1
Clothing manufactories	11	48
Coach and waggon manufactories	89	166
Comb manufactories ... ..	...	2
Dairy implement ... ..	...	5
Dry docks and floating docks	3	4
Dye	9	6
Firework manufactory... ..	1	1
Fire-engines	24	48
Gas-works	6	12
Glass silvering ... ..	...	1
Glass	1	2
Glass stainers ... ..	...	7
Hat	9	13
Ice	3	3
Indian condiment ... ..	...	6

	1871.	1880.
Iron bedstead ... ..	...	1
Kerosene oil	2	2
Ladder and barrow ... ..	...	4
Mast and block manufactories	3	4
Marble works ... ..	...	8
Mill-belt ... ..	...	6
Organ-builders	1	3
Ornamental plaster ... ..	...	4
Packing-case manufactories	4	6
Paper-box manufactory ... ..	...	2
Perambulator ... ..	...	2
Paper mills	2	2
Picture frame ... ..	...	14
Patent slips	5	6
Pianoforte manufactory ... ..	...	1
Portmanteau ... ..	...	3
Printing establishments (steam)	9	24
Do. (gas) ... ..	...	10
Rope	4	4
Railway carriage works	3	6
Saddle and harness manufactories ... ..	...	218
Sail-makers ... ..	...	11
Salt works	2	...
Scale-makers ... ..	...	2
Ship and boat builders	86	81
Shirt manufactories	4	9
Smelting works—iron, copper, tin, &c.	10	16
Soap-powder manufactories	1	2
Steam joinery	1	27
Steam-vessels	98	233
Steam-washing machines	3	3
Stone-crushing machines	6	3
Stone-dressing works (steam)	1	2
Surgical instrument manufactory ... ..	...	1
Turners in wood and ivory ... ..	...	18
Water-works	4	11
Window-blind ... ..	...	7
Wire-works ... ..	...	4
Workers in hair jewellery ... ..	...	3

It will be observed that since 1871 wine-presses have increased from 243 to 254; sugar works, from 57 to 74;

fellmongers, from 31 to 51; wool-washing, from 35 to 60; breweries, from 24 to 45; brick-yards, from 257 to 390; confectionery works, from 26 to 61; potteries, from 12 to 15; saw-mills, from 112 to 243; iron, brass, and copper foundries, from 31 to 75; iron and tin works, from 36 to 61; and soap and candle works, from 31 to 36.

Mort's Dock and Engineering Works, about 2 miles from Sydney, form the most extensive undertaking of the kind in the Australian Colonies. The dock is about 390 feet in length, and can receive vessels drawing 21 feet of water. Adjoining it there are workshops covering an area of 5 acres, in which when at full swing 700 hands are employed in the iron and brass foundries, boiler, locomotive, engine, and ship-building works comprised in this important concern; and many of the locomotives supplied to the Government in the Colony have been turned out of this establishment. The steamer "Governor Blackall," of 500 tons, was also constructed and fitted out in it for the Queensland Government; and the steamers "Thetis" and "Ajax," for the New South Wales Government. The works and patent slip of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company occupy $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and also employ hundreds of men. The fleet of the Company is now so large that the works are always busy. There are many other rising foundries, such as those of Vale, Chapman, Davey, and Lutton & Sons. The increase in the number of iron, brass, and copper foundries since 1871 is 44.

The growth of manufactures in leather during the past decade is surprising, as only a few years ago were they found worthy of a place in the Statistical Register. In 1871 there were thirty-seven manufactories, and the returns just published for 1880 show a total of seventy-five establishments, employing not less than six hands each. The premises of Messrs. Alderson & Sons, tanners, curriers, and boot manufacturers, cover $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The latest improvements are adopted

by this firm, including the best machinery shown in the late International Exhibitions. The Messrs. Alderson hold medals from several International Exhibitions, and obtained not less than eight at the late Sydney Exhibition. There are other firms, not so long established, who also employ a large number of hands. The export of the boot and shoe manufactories for 1880 was valued at £48,097, against £29,887 in 1871.

The principal clothing factories of the Colony have sprung up during the last decade. In 1867 not one appears in the returns; in 1871 there were eleven, and in 1880 the total increased to forty-eight, employing 1,580 hands. Considering that not a penny of Customs' duty is levied on soft goods this progress is remarkable. Every branch of dress and bonnet making and millinery is in an advanced state of perfection, and the splendid show-rooms of the city drapers owe most of their attractions to the hands of fair Australians, who are apt imitators of the latest European fashions.

The carriage, buggy, coach, and waggon manufacture has grown from 89 establishments in 1871 to 166 in 1880. For style, durability, and finish, the carriages, buggies, and omnibuses of the Sydney manufactories are of the first order of excellence. The woods of the Colony, such as the blue-gum, spotted-gum, and iron-bark, are said by practical men to be unsurpassed for heavy work, but nothing equals the American ash and hickory for light work in coach-building.

Sugar works, distilleries, and refineries, have risen from fifty-seven in 1871 to seventy-four in 1880. The produce of sugar was 2,780,288 lbs. in 1872, and 16,352,336 lbs. in 1881. This increase is due to the rise of the sugar-growing industry on the northern rivers. The quantity of sugar manufactured in the Colony during 1871 was 35,836 cwt. (exclusive of the produce of 748 acres of cane, which could not be ascertained, in the Grafton district), and there were 113,151 gallons of molasses. For 1880 the quantity of sugar manufactured was

146,003 cwt. and 269,092 gallons of molasses. The Sugar Company make rum from the molasses. The quantity of sugar refined in two manufactories in 1871 was 155,394 cwt., against 414,400 in 1880.

The building of the larger class of vessels is carried on in the rivers on the coast. The ships and boats are faithfully built, and the woods of the Colony are well adapted for the purpose. Colonial builders cannot compete with the cheap craft of other countries, but when quality is looked for they have the best chance. In 1871 there were built in the Colony 20 vessels, with a total of 1,798 tons, and in 1880 the number was 41 vessels, of 2,799 tons. Only 81 ship and boat builders, employing 416 hands, are returned for 1880, against 86 establishments in 1871.

There were 243 wine-presses in 1871, and 254 in 1881. So vast is the area suitable for the culture of the vine, in New South Wales there is no limit except demand to the expansion which this trade is capable of undergoing. The breweries of New South Wales are as flourishing as their fellow industries. They rose from 24 in 1871 to 45 in 1880. A few years ago colonial ales were used by few; but of late they have greatly improved, and are now considered more suited to the climate than the English brands.

There are several large joinery works, fitted with the best labour-saving machinery, and the most modern appliances used in the trade. The establishments of Messrs. Hudson Brothers in Redfern, Messrs. Goodlet & Smith at Pymont, and Mr. John Booth at Balmain, employ a large number of hands to meet the requirements of colonial contractors. At Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's establishment about 100,000 feet of timber are sawn weekly, nine-tenths of which consist of colonial hardwood, cedar, beech, and pine. Nearly every sort of building materials is manufactured by the firm. They have two large potteries, where sewage pipes from 3 to 24

inches in diameter, building and paving brick, and all descriptions of stoneware are made. The total number of saw-mills, &c., rose from 112 in 1871 to 213 in 1880.

There were 17 salting and meat-preserving establishments in 1880, employing 193 hands. Allied to this industry is the new and important refrigerating process.

Only 14 tobacco factories are returned as in operation in 1880, against 33 in 1871, but in 1871 the tobacco manufactured was 6,366 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., whilst in 1880 it reached no less than 18,357 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. During 1880 the net import of manufactured tobacco was not much more than half that of 1871, so that the produce of the local manufactories must be superseding the imported article, especially as consumption must have increased with population.

The manufacture of woollens is one of the oldest of the industries of the Colony. Excellent machinery is employed. The production last year was 203,100 yards from eight woollen cloth manufactories, employing 214 hands. In 1880 the returns in the metropolitan district were not complete, so that no comparison can be made with that year and the first year of the decade.

Smelting works have increased from 10 in 1871 to 16 in 1880, employing 1,181 hands. Last year the export of smelted tin and copper was valued at over £1,100,000, nearly £800,000 worth of which was produced from ores mined in New South Wales.

The manufacture of kerosene oil from shale, in which the Colony abounds, is carried on by a large Company known as the "New South Wales Shale and Oil Company," who own mines in the Western district, and manufacture the oil at works in Waterloo, near Sydney, which have cost £40,000. Their oil, known as the "Comet" brand, is certified by analysts to be equal in quality and superior in safety to the best American.

The Kerosene Works at Joadja Creek are about 16 miles from the Mittagong Railway Station on the Southern line. The operations consist of shale-mining, extracting oil from the shale and refining it, timber-sawing, erecting buildings, and all the mechanical operations necessary to carry on the works. Some fifty men are engaged in winning 350 tons of shale or mineral per week, which is either exported or treated for oil extraction. The lower division of the seam is 10 to 14 inches thick, and the upper one 7 to 10 inches thick. The shale obtained from the lower division, being the most valuable, is exported; it contains about three-fifths of the whole quantity.

There were 142 establishments for making cordials, &c., in 1881, against 92 in 1871. Two well-known English firms have opened branch manufactories in the Colony, and many long-established colonial manufacturers have largely increased their plant for making every kind of summer drinks.

Woolwashing works rose from 35 in 1871 to 60 in 1880. The attention now being given to preparing wool for European buyers must tend to increase the already high reputation of the fleeces of the Colony.

There are two paper mills at Liverpool. At the Sydney International Exhibition good samples of news-printing and wrapping papers from Williams & Murray's establishment were shown.

The large chemical works of Messrs. Elliott Brothers at Balmain find ample employment in supplying the sulphuric and other acids required by the manufacturers of the Colony.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports and Exports—United Kingdom—British Colonies—Foreign Countries—Shipping—Colonial Produce and Manufactures—Steam Companies—Banking Institutions.

An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. was imposed in 1865, but in 1871 a prosperous exchequer allowed of its repeal, which was carried at the close of that year with scarcely any opposition. The present tariff will be found as an Appendix.

The evidence of the advance of New South Wales afforded by its commerce is even greater than that manifested in its producing industries. Not very long ago nearly the whole of the outside trade of the Colony was engrossed by the Mother Country; now the Colony has a Colonial and Foreign trade of upwards of £15,000,000 a year. Nor is it to be inferred that its trade with the United Kingdom has suffered, for it has almost doubled itself during the past ten years. The colonists buy and sell in many of the great markets of the world. The following figures will afford an idea of the growth of the trade of the Colony during the last decade:—

			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1871	...	...	£9,609,508	£11,245,032	£20,854,540
1880	...	...	13,950,075	15,525,138	29,475,213

This increase is a fitting outcome of the great prosperity which has attended New South Wales during the past decennial period. Colonial manufactured articles are often used now where English goods previously were alone in request; so that the increase in outward trade is not solely in the transshipment of the goods of other countries, but also in



GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.
LOOKING NORTH.

the export of articles the produce and manufacture of New South Wales, as will be seen from the following figures:—

EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,206,101
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,679,782

In 1861 exports of the Colony were valued at £5,595,000, while in 1880 the value had increased to £15,525,000. The imports in the former year were £6,391,000, but in the latter they had reached to within a trifle of £14,000,000. In 1861, therefore, the imports exceeded the exports by £796,000, while in 1880 the balance of trade was in favour of the Colony, the exports exceeding the imports by a million and a half. The declared value of the imports and exports in 1881 at the port of Sydney alone amounted to £25,379,010, or an increase of 25·9 per cent. and 12·1 per cent. respectively over the returns for 1880. The trade per head of population was in 1871 £30 19s. 4d., and in 1880 £40 18s. 8¼d.

The following is a comparison of the trade of New South Wales with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, at the beginning and end of the decade:—

UNITED KINGDOM.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.
Imports from.....	£3,252,617	£6,536,661	£3,284,044
Exports to	4,378,281	7,525,637	3,147,356
	<u>£7,630,898</u>	<u>£14,062,298</u>	<u>£6,431,400</u>

BRITISH COLONIES.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.
Imports from.....	£5,528,104	£6,259,134	£731,030
Exports to	6,508,802	7,527,013	1,268,879
	<u>£12,036,906</u>	<u>£13,786,147</u>	<u>£1,999,909</u>

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1871.	1880.	Increase
Imports from.....	£828,787	£1,154,280	£325,493
Exports to	357,949	472,488	14,539
	<u>£1,186,736</u>	<u>£1,626,768</u>	<u>£340,032</u>

The respective values of the excess of imports and of exports during 1880 were as follows :—

	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
United Kingdom.....	.....	£988,976
British Colonies .....	.....	1,267,879
Foreign States.....	£681,792	.....

Net excess of exports, £1,575,063.

The tonnage of the vessels trading to New South Wales is very large. Inward shipping increased from 366,000 tons in 1861 to 1,242,000 tons in 1880, and outward shipping from 379,000 tons to 1,190,000 tons. Large steamers are now superseding sailing-vessels, the former being able to make the voyage to England in about five weeks—a strange contrast to the time occupied in coming here by the latter in the early days. The abundance and cheapness of coal offers every facility for steam traffic. There are 673 steamers and sailing vessels, representing 75,713 net tons, registered in the books of the Sydney Custom House as belonging to the Port of Sydney; of these 252 are steamers collectively of 31,137 net tons and of 10,885 nominal horse-power.

The contract made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a monthly mail service to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Sydney, has rendered some fine specimens of American and Clyde steamers familiar to Australians. Then there are the steamers of the Eastern and Australian Company, which carry out the Mail Service *via* Torres Straits for the Government of Queensland, coaling and refitting in Sydney each trip. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company also now make Sydney the terminus for their fleet, so that there is constant and rapid steam communication with all parts of the world by several routes. The quick

passages of the magnificent steamers of the Orient line afford additional facility for communicating with the Mother Country.

The largest of the local Steam Companies are—

- The Australasian Steam Navigation Company
- The Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company
- The Illawarra Steam Navigation Company
- The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company
- The Newcastle Steamship Company
- The Melbourne Steam Navigation Company
- The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company
- The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand.
- The New Caledonia Steamship Company.

The fleet of the “A. S. N. Company,” as it is popularly called, consists of about thirty steamers. Some of the vessels are 1,000 tons, and have done good service in the Ocean Mail Service when openings occurred. During eight trips between Sydney and San Francisco the “City of Melbourne” was always within contract time, sometimes with four days to spare.

The following are the shipping statistics for the first and last years of the decade :—

Year.			Inwards. Tons.	Outwards. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1871	...	...	706,019	794,460	1,500,479
1880	...	...	1,242,458	1,190,321	2,432,779

In view of its metropolitan character and advantageous geographical position, its mercantile and monetary supremacy, its abundant supply of timber, coal, and iron, and its superior shipbuilding and docking facilities, it may be safely concluded that the head-quarters of the shipping interests of the Southern Hemisphere will always be the capacious and beautiful harbour of Port Jackson.

There are thirteen Banking Companies; six of which have their head offices in Sydney and have branches in the neighbouring Colonies. The Colonial Treasurer, in his late financial speech, called attention to the wonderful progress of the Banks during the last twenty years. The most important are local institutions, with branches in every town. The following figures will give an idea of the position of the Banking interest, at the quarter ended 30th September, 1881:—

Banks.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Capital paid-up.	Rate of last Dividend.	Reserved Profits.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,898,802	7,410,917	1,000,000	17½ p. cent	500,000
Commercial.....	5,610,404	6,887,765	600,000	25 "	600,887
Australian Joint Stock ...	2,704,006	3,454,643	500,000	12½ "	182,138
Australasia	1,247,401	1,318,956	1,200,000	12 "	441,089
Union of Australia	1,158,921	1,417,151	1,500,000	14 "	924,492
London Chartered of Australia	417,129	697,678	1,000,000	5 "	109,269
English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered	957,375	1,277,646	720,000	8 "	115,000
Oriental Bank Corporation	867,074	1,062,488	1,500,000	4 "	31,076
City	1,155,947	1,485,527	240,000	10 "	85,826
Mercantile	856,219	1,289,779	300,000	9 "	116,894
New Zealand	544,513	573,388	1,000,000	15 "	653,745
Queensland National	284,812	284,939	450,570	10 "	117,575
Sydney and County (Limited)	14,733	31,378	19,226	.....	.....
	£ 21,717,335	27,192,253	10,029,796	.....	3,877,991

In ten years the deposits have increased in amount from seven millions to twenty millions sterling, and the coin and bullion from £1,534,000 on 31st December, 1871, to £3,730,000 on 30th September, 1881. The following figures enable the accumulation of capital in the Colony in the first and last year of the decade to be compared:—

	BANK DEPOSITS.	£
At 30 December, 1871		7,043,886
„ 1880		17,883,024

The growth of Savings' Bank deposits proves that the increase in wealth is not confined to the middle and upper classes of the population :—

SAVINGS' BANK DEPOSITS.

	£	Number of Depositors.
At 31 December, 1871 (one Bank)	931,688	23,427
„ 1880 (two Banks)	2,075,856	48,029

Nothing could be more satisfactory than to note this large increase in the savings of the working classes ; the deposits in the Savings' Banks having risen in twenty years from £615,000 to £2,075,000. It is intended to amalgamate the New South Wales Savings' Bank and the Post Office Savings' Banks, and to invest the money in public securities, thus giving to depositors the guarantee of the State for the payment of both principal and interest.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Churches and Ministers of Religion—Sydney University—Grammar School
—Technical College—Public Instruction.

There is an earnest desire shown on all sides to carry to the families of distant settlers the ordinances of religion and the means of instruction. The orderly conduct and prosperous circumstances of the colonists facilitate the efforts of the clergyman, the schoolmaster, and the journalist; and there are now few places which do not enjoy the benefits of their labours. In 1862 State-aid to religion was discontinued, the stipends of incumbents of all denominations being conserved to them for life. There is no State Church in New South Wales, and therefore religious bodies are on a perfect equality in all respects. The Church of England within the Colony is governed by five Bishops—one in the diocese of Sydney, one in the diocese of Newcastle, one in the diocese of Goulburn, one in the diocese of Bathurst, and one for Grafton and Armidale. The Lord Bishop of Sydney is the Primate of Australia. The Roman Catholic Church is controlled by an Archbishop, and there are the Bishops of Maitland, Goulburn, Bathurst, and Armidale. The Presbyterian Churches are, the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and the Synod of Eastern Australia. Then there are the Congregational Union of New South Wales, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, Particular Baptist Church, the United Methodist Free Church, United Free Gospel Church, Independent Methodist Church, German Evangelical Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Unitarian Church, Jewish Synagogues, and the Christian Israelites.



SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Annual synods are held by many of the religious denominations, at which matters relating to their welfare are discussed and settled. The number of persons belonging to the various religious denominations cannot be given until the returns from the late Census are published, but the following tables show the number of churches and chapels, and of ministers, at the beginning and end of the decade:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

	1871.	1880.
Church of England	293	449
Roman Catholic Church	210	293
Presbyterian	114	164
Wesleyan Methodist	213	290
Congregational Church (Independent)	20	50
Baptist	15	16
Primitive Methodist	40	65
United Methodist Free Church	5	5
Unitarian	1	1
United Free Gospel	1	...
German Lutheran	2	3
Church of Christ	3	2
Hebrews	2	2
Evangelical Lutheran	2	...
Christian Israelite	3	...
German Evangelical	5	1
Total	924	1,341

MINISTERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	1871.	1880.
Church of England	160	212
Roman Catholic Church	117	182
Presbyterian Church	71	92
Wesleyan Methodist Church	79	93
Congregational Church (Independent)	31	43
Baptist Church	14	16
Primitive Methodist	15	13
Unitarian Church	2	1
United Methodist Free Church	2	2
Protestant Episcopal Church (United States) ... ..	...	1
United Free Gospel Church	1	1

	1871.	1880
German Evangelical Church ... ..	...	1
German Lutheran Church	1	1
Free Christian Church ... ..	...	1
Church of Christ	1	4
Hebrew Church	5	4
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran ... ..	...	1
Evangelical Lutheran	1	...
Christian Israelites	1	...
Evangelical Union ... ..	...	1
Catholic Apostolic Church ... ..	...	1
Welsh Church ... ..	...	1
Total	<u>501</u>	<u>671</u>

New South Wales was the first Colony in Australasia to found a University. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851, and is constituted on the model of the British Universities. It is supported by the State, and up to the present time has cost in buildings and endowments over £200,000. The object of its founders was to offer the highest forms of culture to all, “without any distinction whatsoever.” By a pleasing coincidence the late Mr. W. C. Wentworth, who led the agitation for popular rights in the early history of the Colony, was the leading promoter of the the Sydney University. The University receives an assured Government endowment of £5,000 a year, and each of the Colleges £500 for salary of a Principal. About £50,000 have been bestowed upon the University by wealthy colonists for scholarships and prizes, and recently £180,000 was bequeathed to it by the late Mr. J. H. Challis. By a Royal Charter graduates are entitled “to the same rank, title, and precedence as graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom.” The annual public examinations held at the Sydney University are similar to the middle class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge, being intended to test the qualifications of youths attending the various schools of the Colony. The number of persons who came up to these Senior and Junior examinations was 179 in 1871 and 447 in 1880. The

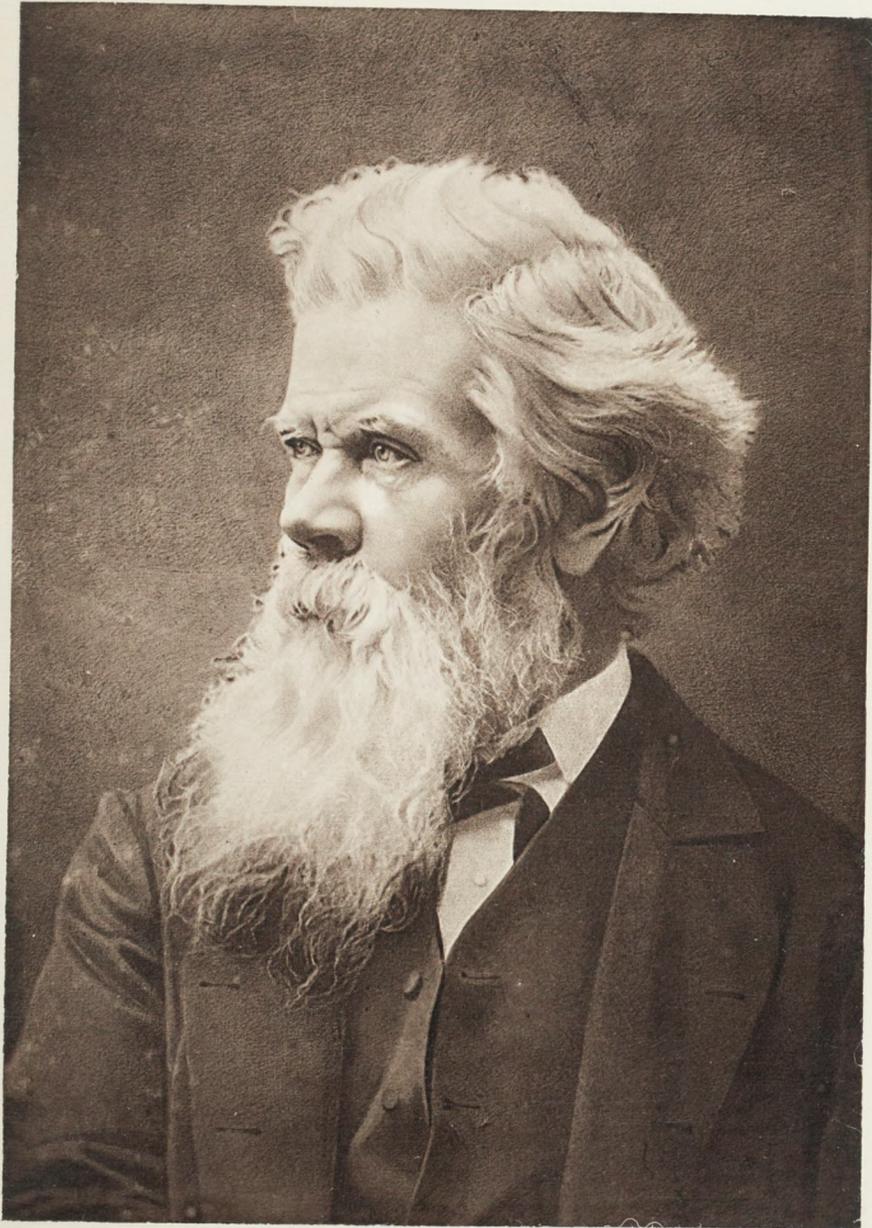
secondary educational institutions include several of a high class character, such as the Sydney Grammar School, and the Technical or Working Men's College, which are largely attended by the students for whom they are designed. Large grants have been given to supplement private subscriptions for the Affiliated Colleges within the University, of which there are now three—the Anglican College of St. Paul, Roman Catholic College of St. John, and the Presbyterian College of St. Andrew. There are several other Colleges erected and maintained at great expense by the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and other Denominations.

In 1866 a Bill introduced by the Honorable (now Sir) Henry Parkes (then Colonial Secretary) was passed, which terminated the dual administration of National and Denominational School Boards, and established a Council of Education and a system of "Public Schools," due regard being paid to the vested interests of Denominations. This useful measure was repealed by the Public Instruction Act, also introduced by Sir Henry Parkes (now Colonial Secretary and Premier), which came into operation on the 1st of May, 1880. By this Act the Council of Education was dissolved, and all the powers exercised by that body were transferred to the Minister of Public Instruction. Teachers are now recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fees are paid into the Treasury as revenue. Regulations have been made under this Act for establishing evening public schools, provisional schools, superior public schools, and high schools, and also for employing itinerant teachers and work-mistresses. Under the Chief School Inspector are placed the district inspectors for the metropolitan and six country districts, into which the Colony is apportioned for examination purposes. A Chief Examiner has been appointed to supervise the training school for candidates, and with his Assistants to report upon the papers of teachers seeking a higher classification. The school attendance and payment officer has to carry out

the provisions of the Act relating to the payment of fees into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the obligatory attendance of children. The attendance has increased during the past year. The compulsory clauses which are being enforced, and the reduction of the school fee from an average of 6d. to 3d. per week, have had a marked effect. Provision is made for educating children who are unable to pay school fees, and for maintaining schools for neglected children. Instead of a Board for each school, one is now appointed for each district, and such Boards are vested with powers to act under the Minister of Public Instruction. An architect has been appointed to supervise the building of Public Schools, which are now erected wholly at the expense of the Government. There are 150 Denominational Schools in the Colony, but these will cease to be supported by the State after 1882. General religious instruction is provided for by the Act. It may be imparted in all the Public Schools, by the teachers, and by clergymen of the various denominations, who are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for the purpose.

The intentions of the Legislature in passing the Public Instruction Act of 1880, as well as the method of administration, are well described in the speech delivered by Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of a Public School at Orange on 29th November, 1880. The following extracts are taken from that speech:—

“The Public Instruction Act came into force on the 1st May, so that it has not been in operation very long. And when I tell you that the teachers under the present law number together, I think, nearly 3,000, you will see that the Department is now very vast, and that taking over the affairs of this large Department involves a great deal of difficulty, a great deal of thoughtful consideration, and a great deal of labour. By this Public Instruction Act four distinct classes of schools are called into existence, which, to distinguish them from other schools to which I shall have to advert, I would like to call complete schools. There is the Public School, like the one in this town, the



THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY PARKES, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

corner-stone of which I have just laid—that is a complete school. It is a fully organized school. It is presided over by teachers who themselves have been trained in the art of teaching, which is a great thing for the welfare of your children. Then there is another class, called Superior Public Schools, which simply means that in a town of considerable importance where the Public School is sufficiently large to be presided over by a superior man, it can be proclaimed to be a Superior Public School, where additional and higher classes for instruction will be established, and in some degree supply the place of a High School or of a Grammar School. Thus, for example, I will take one of the towns on the Murray, or on the Darling—very remote from the metropolis or any large centre of population. There may be some tradesmen, or some person settled on the land, or some professional man, who is anxious to give to his son or daughter some addition to the regular course of instruction in the common Public School; but his means may be too limited to enable him to send this son or daughter away to a Grammar School or High School in a great town, or he may not wish to trust his child at a distance from its home; and these Superior Public Schools are intended to meet cases of that kind, where a sufficient education for the ordinary walks of life may be imparted to the child without the danger or the expense or the annoyance of sending the child away from home. But, in addition to this, by this new law Evening Public Schools are established. It was known that there are in every district young men and women who have not had the full advantages of education at the proper period of their lives when they ought to have received it; and these Evening Public Schools are designed to meet such cases as these, and to allow grown-up men and women to repair the defects of their early manhood or girlhood. Then, under this new law, another class of schools, also fully organized schools, are established for imparting higher branches of education—High Schools for boys and High Schools for girls, in which both the ancient and the modern languages will be taught, history will be taught, and literature, mathematics, physical sciences, and other kindred subjects, such as may be from time to time determined on. Thus then in these four distinct classes of schools you will see a broad distinction from the old Act, and you will see at the same time a very broad advance upon its provisions—in other words, you will see that provision is made to fill gaps in giving primary education, which did not exist before, and that provision is made for a higher class of schools, which will enable any boy or girl who is conscious of superior inherited talent, and who has the application to improve, to pass on and matriculate at the University of Sydney. I say any boy or girl, because now women can, if they choose, enter the University, and I trust the time will come when there will be no difference between men and women in reaping all the advantages of our educational institutions. It is a mistake altogether to suppose that because a girl can talk French, or perhaps knows a little Latin, or a little mathematics, that she is less capable

of making a pudding or darning a stocking ; in fact, intelligence rightly imparted, rightly acquired, and rightly used, makes both men and women more useful in all the ordinary occupations of life. But in addition to these four classes of schools, which you will remember I characterised as fully organized schools, there are two other classes of schools, both of which existed under the old law, but which exist under the new Act in a much more efficient form—Provisional and Half-time Schools. These ought to be distinguished from the others as not fully organized schools. They are sanctioned on the principle which every mother of a family understands—that half a loaf is better than no bread—that an imperfect school is better than no school at all. But it is not pretended that these Provisional or these Half-time Schools are fully organized or complete schools. Thus, then, the Minister can establish a Provisional School wherever he thinks fit, where the attendance of pupils is not sufficiently large to justify the establishment of a Public School ; and as population increases of course these Provisional Schools ought and will develop into fully-organized Public Schools. Then this Half-time School is also an imperfect school established to meet such cases as this: There may be a group of some six or eight children in some isolated place who would grow up in entire ignorance if something was not done for them ; and the teacher goes to these children for three days in the week, and gives such instruction as he can during these three days. He then passes on to another small group, and instructs them for three days. This, as I have said, is a very imperfect means of instruction, but every one of you will admit that it is better than no instruction at all. Thus, shortly stated, I have laid before you the provisions of this Act for established schools. I hardly need say that the law provides for training schools to be established, where every teacher going into our fully organized schools must first be trained in the art of teaching. That means a very different thing from mere educational attainment. A man may be a University man—may have a very intimate knowledge of Greek ; he may be a man acquainted with nearly all the schools of philosophy, and yet he may be quite incompetent to discharge the duties of a teacher. The duties of a teacher include aptitude for imparting instruction—it includes sufficient physical control to keep children in order, and it includes a sufficient knowledge of discipline to maintain propriety and order at all times in the school. Hence, then, this educational training for teachers is a training intended to make them into apt, successful, and complete teachers. And I think any person who is at all acquainted with the results of the system which has hitherto been in operation in this country will acknowledge that it has produced an army of teachers—for the most part respectable young men and women—equal in character to any body of teachers in the world. There is one distinct feature in our school system in the last Act of Parliament and in the present Act to which I wish to advert. It is a feature in the system to which some men around me will probably object, but to

which I, in the strongest and most resolute manner, adhere. I mean the opportunity afforded for religious instruction to be imparted. I have never been, and I am less so now than at any time of my life, an advocate for a hard secular system that excludes the name of religion altogether. What I have contended for has been this: that we ought to have our system sufficiently non-sectarian to allow children of all sects to sit side by side; and that, while this is done, it is quite practicable to allow clergymen or religious teachers to impart, for an hour a day, the teaching of their own particular denomination. And where the clergymen have set about this work in earnest—with a desire to do it—it has been done. It in no way impairs the efficiency of the non-sectarian course of instruction; it in no way interferes with the faith of any child; and it does enable religious teachers, if they have the will, to carry out their religious teaching to children that belong to themselves. I am more than ever in favour of this compromise, if you like to call it so, in our system, from observing the working of the purely secular system in Victoria. That has so completely failed to give satisfaction that there is every probability that the Act will be amended so as to assimilate it to the Act of this country. There is, I say, every probability, because you can see evidences in every direction of dissatisfaction, and evidences in every direction of the public mind coming more and more to be conscious that this hard exclusion of the very name of religion is not necessary for the secular purposes of education. But I maintain, at the same time, that our system is so completely non-sectarian that any parent—let his faith be whatever it may be—can send his child to the Public School without the slightest fear that his child's faith can be tampered with. And what more is wanted? And I must say a word or two—and I say them the more readily because I believe there is a very large proportion of this community belonging to the Roman Catholic Church—I must say a word or two with respect to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. I cannot comprehend why Roman Catholic parents cannot send their children to our Public Schools. * * * I cannot see when we have of necessity to grow up together to perform the same duties in society, to drive at the same ends in life—I cannot comprehend how it need interfere with the religious faith of the Roman Catholic child when he attends school to read, to sum up figures, to understand a little of the geographical features of the earth with Protestant children—how that can unfit the child for receiving his religious faith. * * * We must rub shoulders together, we must work in the same workshops together, we must follow the same plough, we must man the same ships together, we must use the same tools in erecting our houses together—and why should not our children sit side by side in being taught to read? I have said before, and I say now, that I shall be glad to see our Catholic fellow-citizens hailing under the name of Australian Catholics, and looking to

the common good of this country above every other consideration. And if they look to the common good of this country, it is in the highest degree necessary for them that their children should be well instructed, and that they should win their places fairly, and without any favour, side by side with the rest of the community. They tell me that there is some hardship in this system of non-sectarian education. I fail to see where this system is aggressive, or where it is hard, or where it is illiberal. It opens its doors alike to all—it places all on a basis of equality; the same teaching is imparted to all, and it touches the consciences of none. Therefore, how can there be anything aggressive in a system so thoroughly liberal, so thoroughly open to all, as this Public School system? The Legislative Assembly which is about to expire consisted of 73 Members. The Legislative Council consists of some 40 Members. The Legislative Assembly, as you are aware, is elected from all parts of the country by all classes of the community. The Legislative Council, as you are aware, is appointed practically by the responsible Ministries of the day. But you will admit that while the system of public election has sent into the Assembly men of diverse character and diverse opinion, the Council also contains men representing nearly every interest and nearly every shade of public opinion. Well then, both these bodies, both the elected Assembly and the nominated Council, passed this Public Instruction Bill almost unanimously. If there had been any ingredient of oppression in it, do you think there would not have been some two or three men in one or other House of Parliament who would have stood up and resisted it? But in my experience, extending over some seven and twenty years, I have never seen any measure passed by both Houses of Parliament with such agreement as to its principal provisions. That, assuredly, is some evidence that I do not erroneously describe this Act when I say it is one to meet the needs of all in this free community. There are some other provisions in this Act. Clauses 20 and 21 devise a system of compelling negligent parents to send their children to school. Clause 20 makes it an obligation upon the parents to send the child to school. Clause 21 provides the means of compelling parents to fulfil that obligation. But these provisions are being carried out with great care and great consideration, and they will be carried out with the most anxious desire not to inflict hardship in their operation upon any one. For instance—parents who neglect their duties will be cautioned; they will be warned, and everything will be done that is practicable to induce them to fulfil their duties; but if, still dead to the interest of their offspring, they continue to neglect their duty, they will be compelled to perform it. By the 28th clause of the Public Instruction Act, it is provided that after the 31st day of December, 1882, all State aid shall be withdrawn from Denominational Schools—that is, the Legislature allowed, with the present year, three years as a warning to those Denominational Schools that if

they are still continued they must be continued without State aid. Having provided a system such as I have described, calculated to meet the wants of the whole country, so tempered as not to do violence to the parents' conscience or to endanger the religious creed of the child—having done that, the State has determined that it will not support any other class of schools to compete with these. There are a few other provisions of a minor importance to which I wish to advert. In its solicitude for gathering up the whole of the children of the land into these schools the Legislature has provided that the child can travel free by railway to the school. It has provided that wherever a school is established the space of 100 cubic feet of air shall be allowed for each child, and it has provided that wherever a school of fifty children exists there shall be a class room. These small points, you will observe, are nevertheless of great importance. You will see the anxiety of the State to smoothen the way for children to go to schools; you will see the solicitude and care of the State to preserve the physical health of the children. In former times schools were often held in rooms so ill-ventilated, so ill-drained, that pestilence was engendered in them. But I, for one—and I imagine every one of you—believe it is just as necessary to preserve the physical health of the child as his moral health; and hence you will see how commendable is this provision for allowing sufficient space for the children of the schools. You will see how it will conduce to the proper carrying out of the course of instruction having these class rooms available for the children. These class rooms also, without interfering with the economy of the school, will be available for the religious teacher who wishes to impart religious instruction. I said just now that I should desire to lay before this meeting what has been done by the new Department of Education since it came into existence. When the Public Instruction Act came into operation it became necessary to appoint some Minister to administer the Act, and my colleagues, as well as myself, thought we could not do better than ask Sir John Robertson to take charge of the department. As you are aware, Sir John Robertson has had very large experience in administration; he is a man thoroughly acquainted with the country, and has been for very many years identified with the course of our public life; and I think these advantages of experience and acquaintance with the country are of the highest importance in setting on foot this new statute. Since the 1st of May the Department has issued regulations for the payment of teachers, and the consideration of cases in which the emoluments of the teachers have been diminished by the operation of the new Act; they have issued regulations for the management of Provisional Schools; they have issued regulations for these new Evening Schools; they have reorganized the system of inspection, and appointed a Chief Inspector, whose duties it shall be to supervise the work of inspection carried on by the other officers. They have established a separate architectural department.

Hitherto, the work of the Public School designs, under the Council of Education, was carried on by a private architect who was paid by fees, but now there is an educational architect to look after the construction of all the Public Schools of the country. They have established a department for school attendance and for the payment of fees, and they have established a department for the care of Church and School establishments. Now the branches which I have enumerated include a very large amount of thought and labour. Any set of regulations, to be effective—to compass the ends for which they are intended—must be considered in consultation with all experienced officers, and they must be reconsidered with great care before it is safe to issue them. The establishment of any branch of a large department, if it is established so as to effect its ends, also means a great deal of care, a great deal of thought, and a great deal of labour. But we will see what has been done since the 1st of May under the Minister in promoting the extension of schools. I put myself in communication with the Minister of the Department before I left Sydney, and I am in a position to tell you exactly what he has been able to do. Since the 1st of May he has dealt with and sanctioned the establishment of forty-four new Public Schools. He has now under consideration sixty-four more Public Schools—making together 108. He has established thirty-two Provisional Schools, and has under consideration thirty-five more—making altogether sixty-seven. He has established two Half-time Schools, and has under consideration four—making six. And what I think will surprise you—what certainly surprises me, and at the same time very much gratifies me—he has established since the 1st May thirty-one of these Evening Public Schools in the principal towns of the country. And in addition to all these, the new Department has converted 132 of the old Provisional Schools into Public Schools—that means, created 132 fully organised schools where only incomplete schools existed before.

* * * * * *

By cultivating the arts of industry, frugality, attention to home duties, making the best of everything, and never undervaluing the fruitful soil and the healthy atmosphere we possess, we may make New South Wales the rival of any other country in the world, and second to few. The future, looking to what we are now and what we were a very few years ago, is rapidly coming upon us. In another decade the united Australias will have a population equal to many of the powerful States of Europe. We shall have a population of the very best material, and if our school system succeeds, we, at least in New South Wales, shall scarcely have an untaught child from our shores to the further boundaries of our inland territory. I therefore, if I may make so bold, implore you, in discharging your citizen duties, to think of your children—to think that here the child of the poorest man may attain to the proudest place if the stuff is in the child himself—that there is no bar to advancement, that we stand on a broad platform of equality, and that it is in our hands to preserve to ourselves a measure of freedom which cannot be excelled, because it is impossible to excel it."

The schools under the Department of Public Instruction at the end of 1880 numbered 1,357, with 114,811 scholars.

The following figures show the advance made in instruction generally during the past ten years :—

	Number of Public and Private Schools.	Teachers, Male and Female.	Scholars.
1871	1,450	2,089	77,889
1880	1,910	3,393	169,441

These figures include the total in 1880 of schools not under the Department of Public Instruction, namely, 553 schools and 54,630 pupils.

Since the Public Instruction Act came into force the average quarterly enrolment of children in schools supported from public funds has been 113,347, and the average daily attendance 72,969.

CHAPTER XIII.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sydney Corporation—Borough Councils and Municipal Districts—Municipal Statistics, 1871 and 1880.

The Sydney Corporation was established in 1842. In 1858 an Act was passed providing for the creation of Municipalities in other parts of the Colony on petition of residents. Under this law thirty-five Municipalities came into operation. In 1867 a further measure was passed providing for the incorporation, on like petition, of boroughs and municipal districts; the former in cities, towns or their suburbs, or country districts with a population of not less than 1,000, the area of a borough being limited to nine square miles; the latter in country districts, and to contain not less than 500 within an area of fifty square miles. Provision was also made for the formation of free libraries and infant schools. The titles of "Mayor" and "Alderman" were substituted for those of "Chairman" and "Councillor," given by the the first Municipalities Act. Grants in aid from the public funds are annually voted by the Legislature. The rates imposed are limited to one shilling in the pound for ordinary purposes; but special rates are leviable for drainage, sewerage, water, and gas, not to exceed one shilling in the pound in the aggregate; provided that there may be a special water rate of 5s. per room per year. Since 1867 the number of Corporations has increased very much, there being now ninety Boroughs or Municipal Districts.

During late years property has greatly increased in value in all the municipalities, and notwithstanding the enhanced prices realized, large sales of land take place every week, and the demand continues unabated. In the Metropolitan District



TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

especially the improvement in the value of property is unexampled, and it has been rapidly and steadily going on for some years.

The following tables show the position of Municipal Institutions in the Colony, at the beginning and end of the last decade, and the large increase that has taken place in the values of the property assessed:—

SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

	1871. £	1880. £
City Fund—Receipts	64,176	127,693
Do. Expenditure	77,316	134,427
Do. No. of properties paying City Rates	14,751	19,932
Annual Value of Rateable Property—House ...	732,168	1,376,072
Do. do. Land .....	.....	60,693
Do. Amount of rate struck per £...	1/-	1/5
Extent of Roads, Streets and Lanes	97 miles.	100 miles.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.

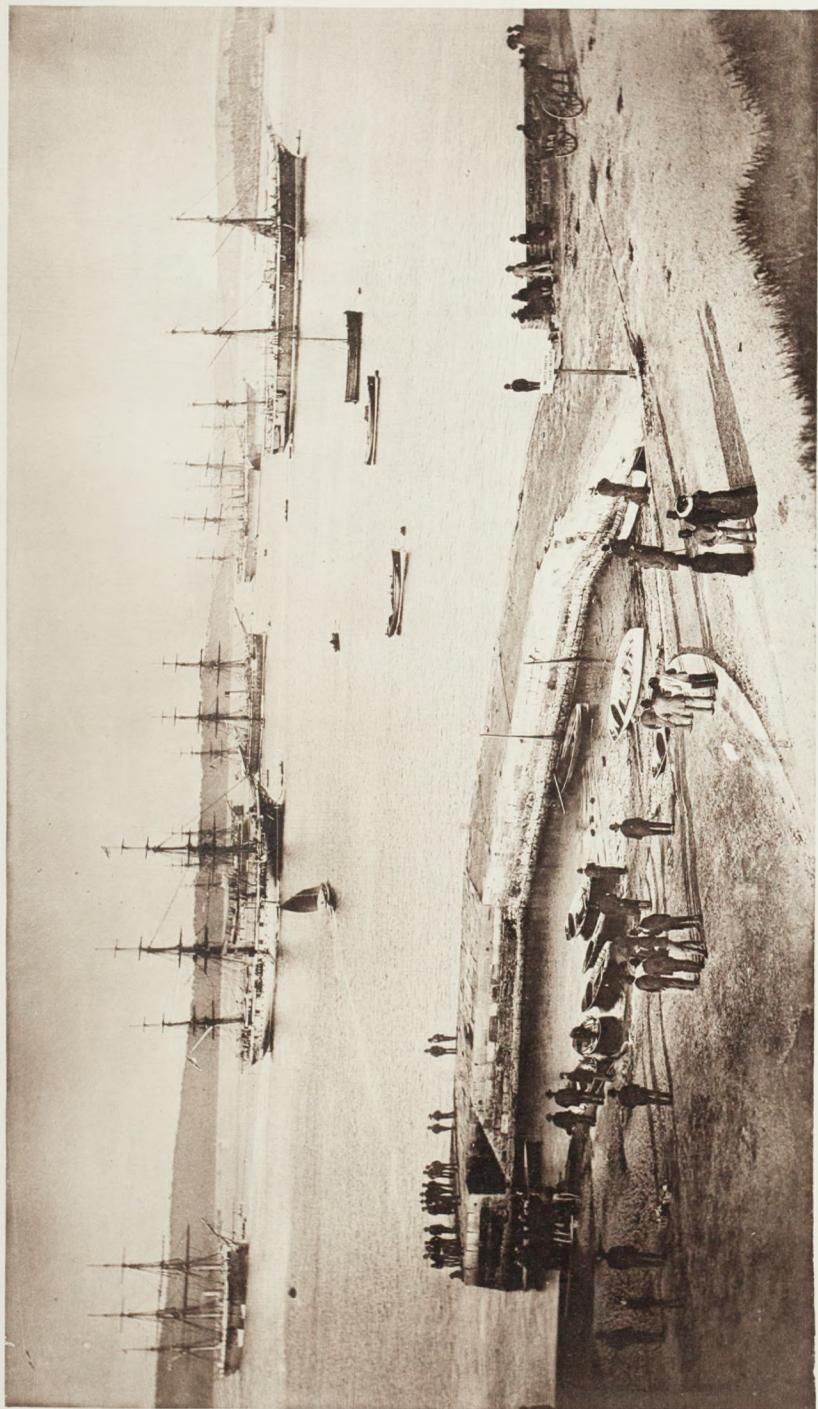
	1871.	1880.
No. of Municipalities	61	89
Total Estimated value of Rateable Property... £12,243,630		£23,779,433
„ Do. upon which rates are struck...	834,200	2,101,362
„ Ordinary rates	43,082	84,727
„ Lighting rates		12,589
„ Subscriptions, &c.....		22,468
„ Loans	11,671	35,747
„ Receipts from Government.....	15,549	64,115
„ Receipts—Grand total	70,302	219,645
„ Office Expenses and Salaries	11,837	19,222
„ Public Works	50,501	155,058
„ Lighting		11,079
„ Miscellaneous		29,067
„ Repayment of Loans and Interest		20,643
„ Expenditure, Grand Total	62,338	235,069
	Miles.	Miles.
„ Extent of Roads and Streets	1,323½	3,678¼

CHAPTER XIV.

DEFENCES.

Permanent and Volunteer Forces—Naval Brigade—Cadet Corps—
Fortifications—Naval Station.

Up to 1870 Imperial troops were stationed in the Colony, but were withdrawn in that year, the British Government being apparently desirous of intimating thereby that the Colony would have to provide for its own land defences in future. In 1871 a Permanent Force was raised, consisting of two companies of infantry and one battery of artillery. The infantry were disbanded in 1872; the artillery was increased in 1876 by a second battery, and in 1877 by a third, at which establishment it still remains. In 1854 the first Volunteer Force was enrolled. It consisted of one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and six companies of rifles, making (on 30th June, 1855), 316 of all ranks. This force practically ceased to exist in 1856. In 1860 a second Volunteer Force was enrolled, which numbered 1,696 of all ranks on 1st January, 1861. An Act was passed in 1867 which provided for grants of land to such Volunteers as should serve continuously and efficiently for five years. Under this system the Force attained its maximum establishment and strength in 1874. In this year also recruiting was stopped in order to avoid any further liability in regard to the issue of land orders. The stoppage of recruiting was a fatal blow to the Force, and of necessity it commenced immediately to wane. Many causes are assigned for the successive failures to maintain a purely Volunteer or unpaid system, but it may be accepted as one of the principal reasons that men are not as a rule disposed to devote considerable portions of their business and leisure time to military duties, without receiving any pay, or even gaining a moderate share of prestige for their



THE DETACHED SQUADRON,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, C.B.
Taken in Port Jackson, Sydney, New South Wales, 29th July, 1881.

sacrifice. Another deterrent has been the habit in which many unthinking persons indulge of decrying those who from the best of motives are desirous of joining in the organization of a citizen defence force combining the social with the military element. A few of the most persistent of the Volunteer officers, however, continued for several years to advocate the establishment of a Force constituted upon what may be described as the Volunteer Militia principle, namely, a system of partial payment, similar to that adopted for the Naval Brigade. The Commandant, Colonel Richardson, also strongly supported the proposal for the introduction of such a system, and at length, in 1878, Sir William Jervois having previously reported in favour of it, the system was established, and from reports of Commanding Officers of Regiments recently published, it is pronounced to be working so far successfully. The Regulations by which this branch of the Forces is governed have the merit of being extremely rigorous and exacting. Recruits must drill four nights a week for three months before being passed into the ranks, and they receive neither pay nor clothing till so passed. Pay is granted to all ranks. In the case of a private, 10s. is given for each day's attendance at continuous training in camp, 5s. for each attendance at detached drill, and what is termed a bonus for qualifying as an efficient. In effect the pay is divided into three parts—one-third for detached drill, one-third for continuous training, and one-third for efficiency, which can only be attained by attending the full number of detached drills and the full period of continuous training. The detached drills are held on Saturday afternoons, and the continuous camp training during the Easter holidays. No pay is granted for shot practice, lectures, attendance at class instruction, or musketry.

The Naval Brigade is essentially a popular Force. It was organised in the year 1863, and is chiefly composed of seafaring men whose present avocations are along shore, or

in warehouses. A.B.'s receive £1 per month, and the drill and training are almost entirely conducted at night. The Force at present consists of 328 of all ranks. Fines are inflicted for non-attendance, which are paid into and go to form a provident fund. The men are trained to the use of great guns, the rifle, and exercise in boats. The "Wolverene," with her guns and stores, has just been presented to the Colony, as a free gift by the Imperial Government, and she will henceforth be used as a Training-ship for the Naval Brigade.

The present strength of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces is as follows :—

General Staff.....	9
2 Batteries of Permanent Artillery.....	320

VOLUNTEERS.

Permanent Staff—Unattached.....	8
Medical Staff.....	3
6 Batteries of Artillery	300
1 Corps of Engineers	60
1 Torpedo and Signalling Corps	100
3 Regiments (four Companies each) and two detached Companies	1,228

Attached to some of the Public Schools there are Cadet Corps. There are also about 2,000 members of the old Volunteer Force whose services would be available for defensive purposes in time of need.

The Fortifications of Sydney have been greatly strengthened of late years, upwards of £200,000 having been expended upon them. The many elevated points in the harbour, especially those commanding the entrance to the port, afford facilities for defence as important in the military aspect as are its wonderful capacity and natural advantages from a commercial point of view. The Harbour is therefore peculiarly adapted all along its shores for an impregnable line of defence, and it is being fortified by degrees on a comprehensive plan. The

armament chiefly consists of muzzle-loading rifled guns of from 5 to 18 tons; the 18-ton guns throw a shell of 400 lbs. A hostile expedition entering the Heads would do so under a heavy fire; and upon rounding into the fairway would be exposed to a cross and raking fire from a number of batteries on both sides of the harbour, commanding a boom to which would be attached torpedoes.

The Australian Naval Station extends from the meridian of 95 degrees east longitude to 160 degrees west longitude, being bounded on the north by the parallel of 10 degrees south latitude, from the meridian of 95 degrees east to 130 degrees east longitude; thence northward along that meridian to the latitude of 12 degrees north, and along that parallel to the meridian of 160 degrees west longitude, and on the south by the Antarctic Circle, including the numerous groups of islands situated within those limits.

The Station is under the command of a Commodore of the second class, and the following officers of that rank have held the command in succession:—

Commodore Loring, C.B., Commodore Seymour, C.B., Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., Commodore Maguire, Commodore Lambert, Commodore Stirling, Commodore Goodenough, C.B., C.M.G., Commodore Hoskins, C.B., A.D.C., Commodore Wilson, A.D.C., Commodore Erskine.

Within the Australian command there are eight British colonies, viz.:—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji.

At present the following is the strength of the Squadron:—

Commodore Erskine, "Nelson," 12 guns, 550 crew; Capt. Maxwell, "Emerald," 12 guns, 240 crew; Com. Watson, "Miranda," 6 guns, 150 crew; Com. Maxwell, "Cormorant," 6 guns, 150 crew; Capt. M'Lear, "Alert" (Surveying), 4 guns, 120 crew; Lt.-Com. Richards, "Alacrity" (Surveying), 1 gun, 30 crew; Lt.-Com. Maturin, "Beagle," 1 gun, 28 crew; Lt.-Com. Izat, "Conflict," 1 gun, 28 crew; Lt.-Com. Sieveking, "Renard," 1 gun, 28 crew; Lt.-Com. King, "Sandfly," 1 gun, 28 crew. Total: 46 guns, 1,402 crews. The "Lark," 1 gun, 30 crew, surveying schooner.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Charities—Literary and Scientific Institutions—Schools of Arts—Libraries—
Art Gallery—Agricultural Societies—Biological Station—Journalism
and Printing Trades—Copyright.

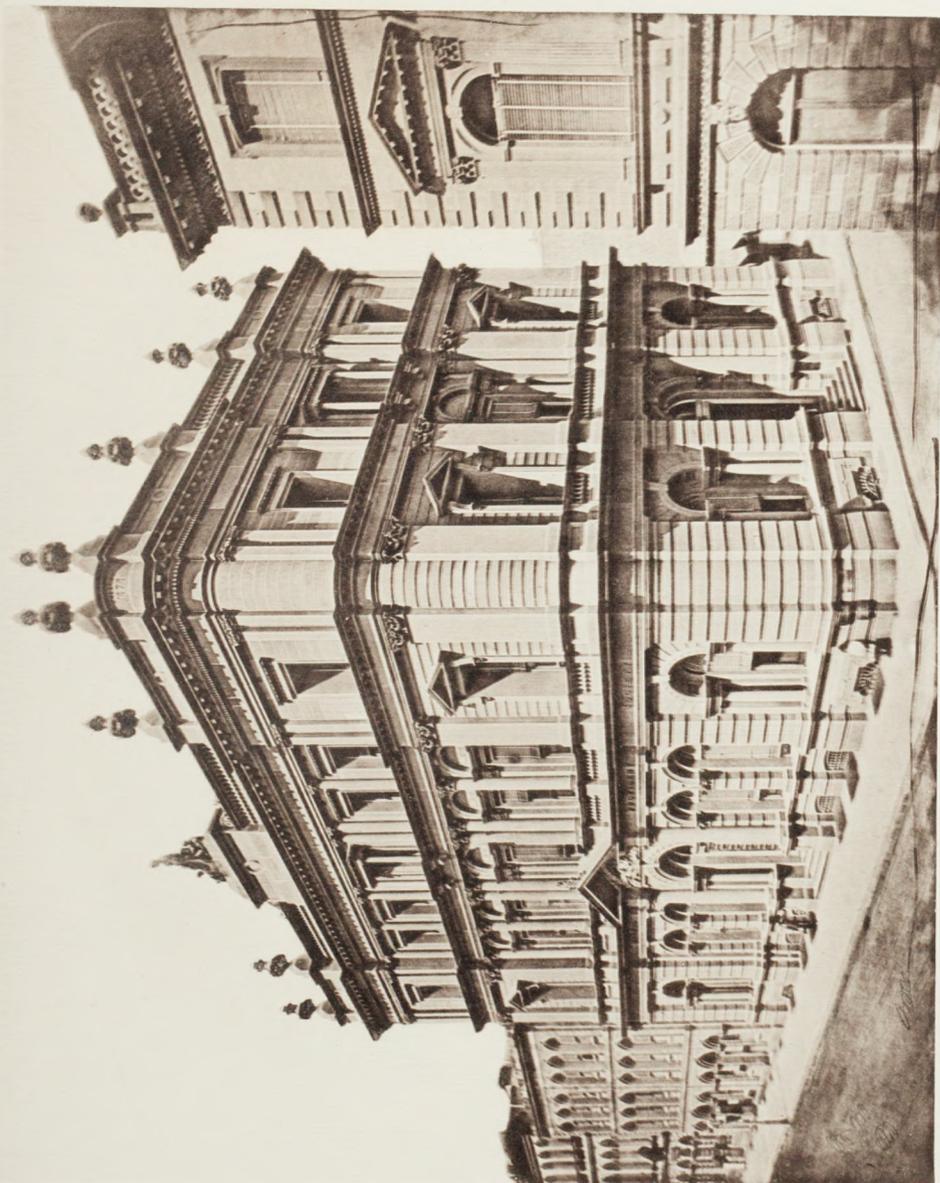
New South Wales possesses many excellent charitable organizations. The Sydney Hospital, the Prince Alfred Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Destitute Children's Asylum, the Asylums for the Aged, the Orphan Schools, and the Asylums for the Insane, are very large institutions, conducted in handsome buildings fitted with modern appliances. In the interior districts there are fifty hospitals for the sick, where many a poor wanderer stricken down by disease has found skilled help and hospitality. It may appear strange that in a rich community the necessity for so many charitable refuges should exist; but in a new country there is always a large proportion of adventurers, who have no kindred to fall back upon in affliction, and who have made no provision for sickness or old age.

The following are the leading Charities :—

- *The Sydney Hospital.
- *The Benevolent Society of New South Wales.
The Home Visiting and Relief Society.
- *The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.
- *The Infants' Home.
The House of the Good Samaritan.
The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.
The St. Vincent's Hospital.
Ragged Schools.
St. Joseph's Providence.
The Jewish Ladies' Society.
The Jewish Ladies' Dorcas Society.
- *The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children.
- †The Orphan Schools.
- †The Hospitals for the Insane.

* Receive Government aid.

† Government Institutions.



OFFICES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, SYDNEY.

- The Freemasons' Orphan Society.
- *The Benevolent Asylums for the Aged and Infirm.
- The Sydney Female Refuge.
- The Sydney Female Home.
- The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- *The Nautical Training Ship "Vernon."
- *The Reformatory for Girls.
- *The Industrial School for Girls.
- *The Institution for Imbeciles, Newcastle.
- *The City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen.
- The Night Refuge and Reformatory.
- *The Industrial Blind Institution.
- *The Goodenough Royal Naval Home.
- The Hospital for Sick Children.
- The Prince Alfred Hospital.
- *The State Children's Boarding-out Society.
- The Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

There have been in Australia from the earliest days many students of literature, science, and art. The value of the standard works and periodicals imported during each year from Europe, the number of works circulated by the lending libraries in every town, and the large number of newspapers now published, furnish evidences of the taste of the people in this direction. During the last decade there has been a marked improvement developed in the science and art tastes of the community, and the recent formation of a Technical College and an Art Gallery will do much in furthering education in the principles of decoration and design. There are about one hundred Literary and Scientific Institutions in the Colony, so that in nearly every township there is a "School of Arts" or a "Mechanics' Institute." £1 for every £2 raised for the building funds and endowment equal to half the annual subscriptions is granted by Parliament in aid of these Institutions. The following is a list of Scientific and other Societies in the Metropolis:—

- *The Royal Society of New South Wales.
- *The Art Society.
- *The Technical College.
- *The Zoological Society.

* Receive Government aid.

The Agricultural Society of New South Wales.
The Engineering Association.
The Architects' Association.
The Linnaean Society.
The Horticultural Society of New South Wales.
The Chamber of Commerce.
The Builders' and Contractors' Association.
The Trades and Labour Council.
The Health Society.
The Surveyors' Institute.

The Observatory, the Free Public Library, and the Australian Museum are also worthy of notice here, in the educational aspect.

The annual exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales have done much good. About twenty similar Societies have been established in different parts of the Colony. Parliament has granted liberal sums towards the formation of a National Gallery of Fine Arts, and many beautiful Fine Art subjects have already been purchased for it. A Technological Museum has been instituted in the Garden Palace, and a large quantity of industrial models and economic appliances have been procured.

A Biological Station or Laboratory has, by the efforts of the well-known Russian naturalist, Baron N. de Maclay, been established at Watson's Bay. The Government granted the site, which is a most convenient and accessible one, and engaged to contribute, up to £300, an equal sum to that obtained by private subscriptions. This laboratory has been established for conducting investigations in anatomy, embryology, histology, and physiology. There are only about half a dozen similar institutions throughout Europe and America, and the credit is due to Baron Maclay of initiating the first one in the Southern Hemisphere. The Royal Societies of New South Wales and Victoria, and other Societies in Victoria, contributed to the establishment, and have agreed to assist in the maintenance of the institution.

A conspicuous feature in the rapid progress of the Colony is the extraordinary growth and spread of journalism. One of the first things that follow the settlement of population in the interior is the establishment of a newspaper, which in due course attracts rivals, so that every interest and every shade of opinion are soon ably represented. Sydney has four daily papers, eighteen published once a week, one fortnightly, and seven monthly. A Medical Gazette and a University Magazine, recently started, have for their special object the cultivation and furtherance of the higher branches of scientific knowledge and literary taste. Most of the suburbs in the metropolitan district have their local journal, whilst throughout the country districts there are about 150 newspapers (*vide* Appendix 8). All the facilities of the English press for rapid and economic printing are here, and the circulation of the leading journals is very great and is rapidly increasing.

The advance in the printing trades is not less remarkable. Several well-equipped establishments in the city do mercantile work, lithography, and letter-press, in a style which leaves nothing to be desired, and artistic chromography is now pursued in a manner alike indicative of the spirit and good taste of the enterprising firms that have introduced it. Many people in the old world are naturally shy of a new country, but when they see some of the best colonial newspapers, equal in typographical merit to their own, or some of the exquisite Christmas cards of local design and finish, they may be assured that refinement is going hand in hand with colonization,—that the country has been stripped of its primitive terrors, real and imaginary,—and that the enterprising and thrifty may come here in search of profitable employment for capital and labour, with a certain prospect of finding it.

Protection to literary property is now secured in the Colony by a Copyright Act (42 Vic. No. 20, passed in 1879). The same valuable Act extends protection to articles or works of Fine Art and to useful, ornamental, and other designs, and the principal features of the Imperial Laws on these subjects are embodied in it.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Port Jackson—City Improvements—Buildings—Board of Health—Botanic Gardens—Public Parks.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales and the seat of the first Australian settlement, is described by travellers as the most beautiful and attractive place in the Southern hemisphere. Port Jackson, if equalled, is certainly not surpassed in capacity or beauty by any other natural harbour in the world, not even by the magnificent haven of Rio Janeiro. The bold coast fronting the Pacific is suddenly broken, and the giant cliffs form a portal to an estuary about a mile in width, with an enormous perimeter, capacious enough to shelter the navies of the whole world. A vessel making the port sails in a few moments out of the long swell of the ocean into calm deep water, protected on every side by high lands. On entering, a splendid vista is presented to the voyager, the elevated shore being broken into innumerable bays and inlets, and the central expanse of water relieved by many a picturesque islet. The rocky shore on each side stretches from heights of 200 feet down to the water's edge, disclosing at intervals in the distance the white sandy beach of a bay which Stanfield or Copley Fielding would have loved to paint. The well-wooded hills, clothed in the bright garb of spring, or in the russet of summer, and bathed in the glorious light of an Australian atmosphere, form a charming margin to the bright blue waters they enclose. As the city is approached, pretty villas and imposing mansions, surrounded with gardens and orchards, crown the heights or extend along the shores.



VIEW IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin long ago predicted the future greatness of Sydney in the following lines—

WHERE Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels ;
High on a rock amid the troubled air
HOPE stood sublime, and wav'd her golden hair ;
Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing deep,
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds to sleep ;
To each wild plain she stretched her snowy hand,
High-waving wood, and sea-encircled strand.
“ Hear me,” she cried, “ ye rising realms ! record
“ Time's opening scenes, and Truth's unerring word.—
“ *There* shall broad streets their stately walls extend,
“ The circus widen, and the crescent bend ;
“ *There* ray'd from cities o'er the cultured land
“ Shall bright canals and solid roads expand,
“ *There* the proud arch, colossus-like, bestride
“ Yon glittering stream, and bound the chafing tide ;
“ Embellished villas crown the landscape scene,
“ Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between ;
“ There shall tall spires and dome-capt towers ascend,
“ And piers and quays their massy structures blend ;
“ While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,
“ And northern treasures dance on every tide !”

Just as there can be no doubt about the beauty, so there can be none about the rapid growth of Sydney, as shown in the unabated demand for houses and the activity in the building trades. In the business parts of the city spacious warehouses in elaborate styles of architecture have been erected, with storage capacity ranging up to 16,000 tons. The erection of large factories, public offices, stores, shops, and of a legion of villas in the suburbs, has cast upon the building trades a quantity of work which they cannot well overtake.

The works in progress for taking the sewage of Sydney to the sea and the establishment of a sewage farm at Botany are undertakings which, when completed, will improve the sanitary condition of the city, and at the same time effectually check the further silting up of the harbour. The Nepean Water-works will furnish an inexhaustible supply of fresh water for domestic purposes, and also greatly assist many of the manufacturing industries of the Colony.

Under the Act 45 Victoria No. 25 (1881) a Board of Health has been appointed, with power to define any district to be placed under the charge of a Government Medical Officer, with a view to prevent the spread of the disease known as small-pox. Every case of small-pox must be immediately reported to the proper authorities by the householder or occupier of the house or premises in which the case occurs, and also by the medical practitioner attending the case, under a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £50, recoverable by distress and sale in the usual way. An outbreak of small-pox, imported from abroad, occurred in May, 1881, which at first threatened to become serious, but the prompt action of the Government has been successful in preventing its spread to any great extent. Improvements have been made at the Quarantine Station, and a Sanatorium has been established at Little Bay between Coogee and Botany Heads, for the isolation and treatment of patients.

The more modern public buildings of Sydney are massive edifices. Under the powers conferred by a late Act of the Legislature, the Mayor of Sydney has condemned a large number of old houses which had disfigured the city, and substantial buildings are being erected everywhere in their stead.

In the neighbourhood of the city there is abundance of fine sandstone, which is very easily worked and is yet most durable. Several of the other Colonies import this stone for building purposes.

The Public Gardens and Parks of the city are conveniently situated. The following is a list of them :—

The Botanic Gardens	38 acres.	
The Outer Domain	82	„
The Garden Palace Grounds	15	„
Hyde Park	49	„
Belmore Park.....	10	„
Prince Alfred Park	18	„ 3 roods

Moore Park	490	acres.
Observatory Reserve	8	„ 2 roods
Victoria Park.....	26	„
Wynyard Square	2	„
Church Hill	0	„ 3 roods
Flagstaff Hill.....	7½	„
Dawes' Point	7½	„
Wentworth Park	33	„

The Water Reserve adjoining Moore Park has an area of 768 acres, which will probably be converted into Public Parks when the new source of supply from the Nepean is completed. The University and College Reserves which adjoin Victoria Park have an area of 126 acres. The Inner Domain, which surrounds Government House, contains 41 acres. The Outer Domain has a western frontage to one of the principal streets, and an eastern and northern frontage to the harbour. Hyde Park is in the heart of the city. The Botanic Gardens are the oldest in the Colonies, and contain the most varied and valuable collection of plants to be seen in Australia. These lovely gardens are nestled in one of the prettiest bays of Port Jackson, and afford at the distance of a few hundred yards from the principal thoroughfares one of the most pleasant retreats it is possible to conceive.

There are several large reserves in the suburbs, amongst which may be specially mentioned the National Park at Port Hacking, the reserve at St. Leonards, and the Parramatta Park.

The area of Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson), including all its bays and inlets, is about 12 square miles. It has deep water in every part, and is land-locked and secure in all weathers. The shipping is chiefly berthed at the public and private wharves which line Sydney Cove, Darling Harbour, and Woolloomooloo Bay. The Government Dry Dock is on an island of the Parramatta River, close to the city, and is capable of taking in the largest ships that come to the port, its length being 485 feet, breadth, 86 feet, and depth 26 feet.

CHAPTER XVII.

SPORTS.

Aquatics—Cricket—Rifle Shooting—Horse Racing.

Most of the out-door sports that Englishmen are proud to call their own, and for which this climate is so well suited, are followed with great zest. Australians have tried the strength of their youth with celebrities in the old country, and on one occasion their representative sculler, Edward Trickett, won the Championship of the World on the Thames. Two cricket teams have visited England. After achieving great success in the provinces on each occasion, the last team contested a great match with the best All-England eleven, displaying so much skill and determination as to elicit the warm approbation of the Press and the people of England. Our late Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson—an ardent admirer and patron of all out-door sports—in speeches made by him on several occasions, eloquently described the habits of the colonists in this respect. At Tattersall's Annual Meeting, held on 1st January, 1874, His Excellency said :—

“Nothing pleases me more in this splendid new country than to find that the people of New South Wales, in their attachment to all good old English sports and amusements, are thorough ‘chips of the old block.’ In proof of this it is only necessary to glance around at what is taking place in Sydney and its neighbourhood on a great public holiday like the present. Your beautiful harbour is alive with yachts and yachtsmen, and members of the boating clubs. The parks and open grounds are crowded with cricketers, all intent, no doubt, on the coming struggle with the All-England Eleven. The members of the Rifle Association are practising at the neighbouring butts, and striving by self-denial and application to qualify themselves for future intercolonial victories. On my way down here I paid a visit to the Albert Ground, where a Highland Gathering was going on, and where Scotchmen were proving that under the Southern Cross they have lost none of that athletic skill and power for which their race is conspicuous in Northern climes. Whilst here on this picturesque racecourse it is only necessary to look round to see that a large proportion are warmly attached to the good old sport of horse-racing.”



ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND, MOORE PARK.



PAVILION, ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND, MOORE PARK.

And again, on the occasion of the English Cricketers' visit to Sydney, on 27th January, 1874 :—

“It has been a very great pleasure to me personally to be present to witness the interesting match which is being played, and which, by a curious coincidence of circumstances is taking place on the anniversary of New South Wales—the mother of the Australian Colonies. Upon the 26th January, eighty-six years ago, Captain Phillip and his little band of companions landed upon the shores of Port Jackson and first unfurled the British flag. How little could they have dreamt that the miniature settlement that they had that day established would, in little more than three-quarters of a century, grow into six large and prosperous Colonies, inhabited by no less than two millions of the Anglo-Saxon race, possessing amongst them nearly five millions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep, and carrying on, with over a fourth of the globe, a trade which amounts in the aggregate to over sixty millions sterling per annum. How little could the early settlers or pioneers have dreamt of such astonishing progress. How little could they have imagined that within 86 years the sports and pastimes of Old England would so take root and flourish in these new countries that Australia would be able to invite eleven of the best cricketers of England to visit her shores to test the progress which her sons in the antipodes have made in the noble game. I rejoice to see that the game has taken such a hold upon the affections of the Australian youth.”

Intercolonial home and home cricket and rifle matches take place every year, and besides the pleasure these friendly contests afford the public they tend very much to make the people of the various colonies better acquainted with each other, and as a consequence more positively friendly. “Waterloo was won in the hunting field.” There is no craving here for military glory. The desire is to build up a nationality by peaceful measures, and unquestionably one of the means to that end is to encourage healthful recreation. It is a noticeable fact amongst Colonial public men that all who have rendered any great service to the State, or whose names are likely to be known in future history, are either themselves fond of sport, or generously indulgent with regard to the pleasures of the people.

CHAPTER XVIII.

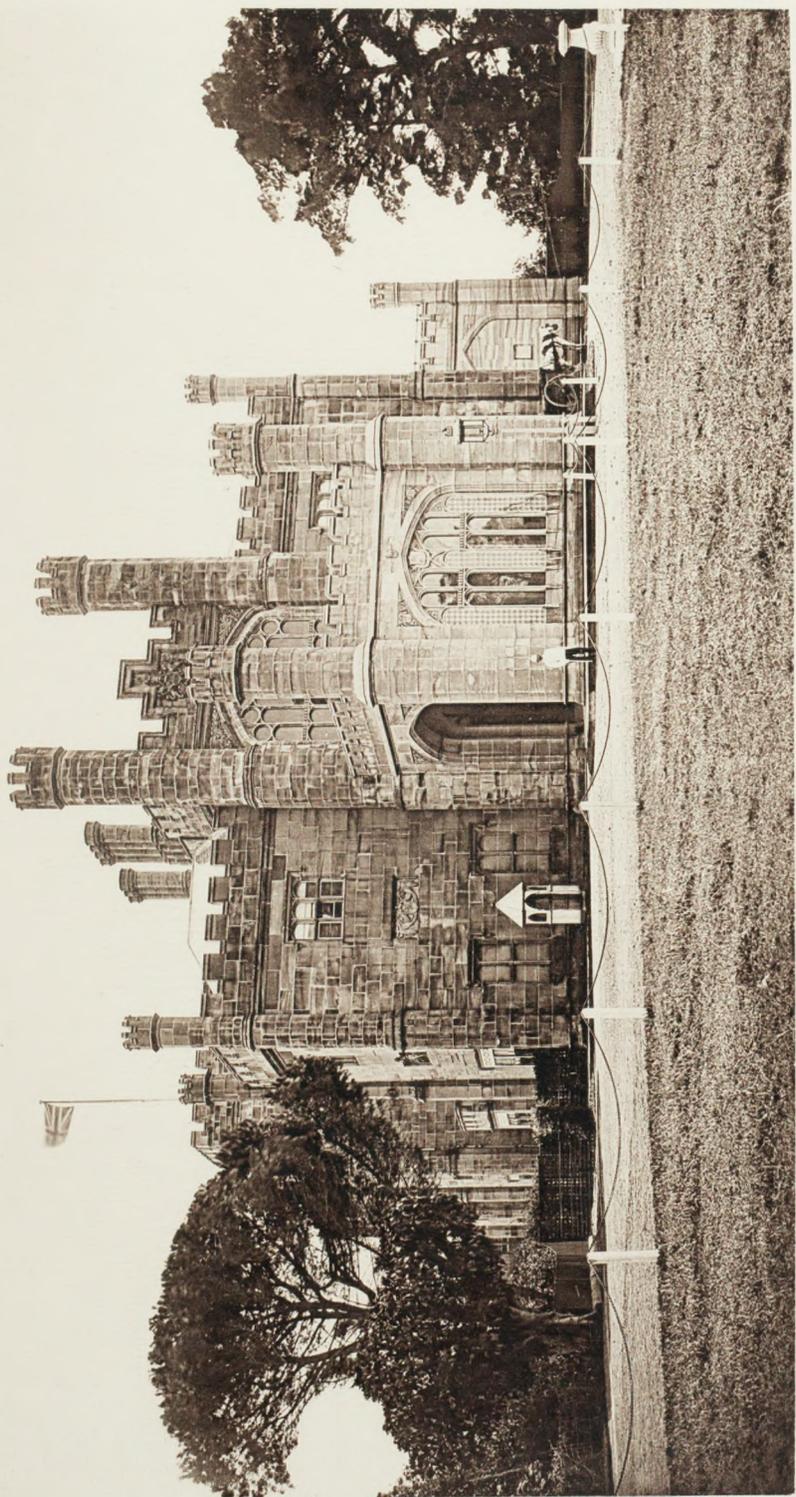
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

Political and Material Progress—Immigration—Influx of Chinese restriction
—Condition and Future Prospects.

Since the introduction of Responsible Government, in 1856, there have been Ten Parliaments, which have existed on an average about two and a half years. There have been thirty-two Sessions and nineteen Ministries; the nineteenth Ministry, with Sir Henry Parkes as Colonial Secretary and Premier, being still in office. Although the Parliaments have not had duration equal to those of Great Britain, and the consequent opportunity for effecting legislative reforms, a great many measures of a difficult character and comprehensive scope have been passed; Railways and Telegraphs have been spread throughout the country; Roads have been constructed in every direction; the Land Laws have been equitably settled; and the Education system greatly improved.

The prestige attached to political power is enjoyed to the fullest extent by the masses; every male adult who has been a resident for six months is entitled to vote at elections for Members of Parliament, and the ballot secures him from undue influence or interference in the free exercise of the suffrage.

In some countries wages may be higher than in New South Wales, and in others living may be as cheap, or the climate as favourable, but there is none where those who live by the sweat of their brow can realize so nearly as in New South Wales the paradise of their class, namely, the union of high wages with short hours, good living, and a fine healthful climate. The Colony, it is true, is distant from the great seats of manufacture, but a liberal tariff, low freights, quick transit, and good discounts enable the merchants of Sydney to land most of the articles of commerce at their selling prices



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

in the places of shipment. It is necessary to import some flour, but it can be procured from the adjacent Colony of South Australia, which also exports a large quantity profitably to England. The tea, coffee, and rice ports of the East are far nearer to Port Jackson than they are to the ports of Europe. As for animal food, meat is obtainable at prices which would delight the European housewife. There are vast stores of coal cropping out on plain, valley, and mountain, and along the coast line of the Colony. With the exception of three-pence a pound upon tea, and three farthings a pound upon foreign sugar, there are no Customs duties upon the necessaries of life which the workman need pay.

The large capitalist who desires to invest in pastoral pursuits can secure a fine property in the settled districts, which with sound judgment he may convert into a valuable estate. The small capitalist can find openings as a pioneer in the west. The dairy farmer can obtain a holding in any of the coast districts where he may produce butter and cheese, eggs and bacon, lamb and veal, for the metropolitan market. The agriculturist can find a home on the banks of the coast rivers and on the table-lands of the south or the north. The grazier can combine agriculture with the fattening of stock on the western slopes. The vigneron can bring the juice of the grape to perfection in south-west, west, and north. There are immense areas open to all, over which as yet primeval verdure reigns. The development of the agricultural interest of the Colony by every legitimate means is the question which should be studied above all others. Pastoral industry, mining enterprise, manufactures, and commerce are making more progress than the plough; yet in a great and undeveloped territory the cultivation of the soil is of supreme importance, and the growing of cereals, fruits, and economic plants will doubtless soon receive greater attention from the colonists than they have hitherto done.

The sum of £75,000 has been voted for the promotion of Immigration in 1882. The Regulations are liberal. The immi-

grants are selected by the Agent General for the Colony in London, or by persons appointed by him, and the selection is limited to such adults as can pay £5 towards the cost of their passage. In the case of families, children under 3 years of age in charge of their parents, are free; and children between 3 and 14 years are admitted at half the amount payable by adults. The selection is made from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and is proportionate to the number of people of these nationalities in the population of the Colony, according to the Census of 1881; but 10 per cent. may be selected from other European countries. Good health and moral character are indispensable recommendations. Married couples must not exceed 35 years of age, and are taken with or without children; unmarried men or women must not exceed 30 years of age; and not more than one-third of the Immigrants are to be unmarried. If the age exceeds these limits, the passage money is £15. Mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants are chosen with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony and the fluctuations affecting the same. Small working capitalists in any branch of colonial industry are deemed highly eligible.

Deposits may be made either with the Agent General in London, or with the Agent for Immigration or the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Colony, and no advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger. Deposits are returned when from a just cause the persons in whose behalf they have been made cannot or may not emigrate, unless in cases of fraud or concealment of facts, or (in the case of persons who have made their deposits within the three Kingdoms) when a passage has been actually provided and declined, but an emigrant may be authorized to remain for another ship. Deposits in excess are returned.

The facilities allowed on arrival in the Colony are—married couples, children, and single men may remain on board ship 7 days; unmarried women are provided for in the

Immigrants' Home for 14 days; immigrants proceeding to the interior receive free railway and steamboat passes. The Regulations will be found in Appendix 7, page 136.

An Act passed last Session for restricting the influx of Chinese will be found in Appendix 8, page 140.

With their immense areas and capacity, the Colonies of Australasia look to the Mother Country for help in the task of developing their resources, by sending to them some of her superabundant population. The emigrants from Great Britain to these Colonies have returned far more wealth to the Mother Country than if they had stayed at home, and calculations prove that a resident in New South Wales now consumes relatively more English manufactured articles than a dweller in the United Kingdom.

It is not possible to contemplate the present condition and future prospects of New South Wales without a glow of satisfaction. There is so much of plenty and happiness pervading all classes of the community in contrast with those of other countries, and the elements which can yield the like blessings to millions more are scattered broadcast throughout the land. The Colony has great pastoral wealth; areas as large as kingdoms suitable for the leading branches of husbandry; and untold treasures of coal, iron, gold, copper, and tin waiting to be unearthed. A magnificent seaport capital shelters its growing fleets, and gives it the command of much of the trade of the Islands of the Pacific. There does not seem to be any height of national development to which the people of New South Wales may not aspire if they rightly use their great opportunities. If Australians strive besides to emulate the virtues of the British character, New South Wales must fulfil the high mission for which its central position and great natural resources fit it; and together with the other Australian Colonies realize the patriotic hope of Wentworth by establishing "A NEW BRITANNIA IN ANOTHER WORLD."

APPENDIX 1.

GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION 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.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant Governor).	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 } Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux..... } Colonel William Paterson } All of the New South } Wales Corps, after- } wards 102nd Regt. }	26 Jan., 1808	28 Dec., 1809.
Major-General L. Macquarie.....	1 Jan., 1810	1 Dec., 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.	1 Dec., 1821	1 Dec., 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor)	6 Dec., 1825	18 Dec., 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling.....	19 Dec., 1825	21 Oct., 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor)	22 Oct., 1831	2 Dec., 1831.
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	3 Dec., 1831	5 Dec., 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor)	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.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	23 Jan., 1861	21 Mar., 1861.
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, } Bart., P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.* } Administrator ... } Governor-in-Chief }	22 Mar., 1861	15 May, 1861.
	16 May, 1861	24 Dec., 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator)	25 Dec., 1867	7 Jan., 1868.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor).	8 Jan., 1868	22 Feb., 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (Administrator)	23 Feb., 1872	2 June, 1872.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Governor-in-Chief).	3 June, 1872	19 Mar., 1879
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Governor).	20 Mar., 1879	3 Aug., 1879.
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B.	4 Aug., 1879	(Still in office.)

* Afterwards raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Lisgar.

PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the Number of Parliaments since the establishment of Responsible Government ; when Opened for the Dispatch of Business, and when Dissolved ; 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.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.

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.

SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)

2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.

SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)

13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.

SESSION 6.—(1869.)

28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, 1872.

SESSION 1.—(1870.)

27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.

SESSION 2.—(1870-1.)

11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.

SESSION 3.—(1871-2.)

14th November, 1871, to 1st February, 1872

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th April, 1872.....Dissolved, 28th November, 1874.

SESSION 1.—(1872.)

30th April, 1872, to 13th August, 1872.

SESSION 2.—(1872-3.)

5th November, 1872, to 25th April, 1873.

SESSION 3.—(1873-4.)

9th September, 1873, to 25th June, 1874.

SESSION 4.—(1874.)

3rd November, 1874, to 26th November, 1874.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1875.....Dissolved, 12th October, 1877.

SESSION 1.—(1875.)

27th January, 1875, to 11th August, 1875.

SESSION 2.—(1875-6.)

16th November, 1875, to 22nd August, 1876.

SESSION 3.—(1876-7.)

12th December, 1876, to 11th October, 1877.

NINTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th November, 1877.....Dissolved 9th November, 1880.

SESSION 1.—(1877-8.)

27th November, 1877, to 21st May, 1878.

SESSION 2.—(1878-9.)

10th September, 1878, to 24th July, 1879.

SESSION 3.—(1879-80.)

28th October, 1879, to 18th July, 1880.

TENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 15th December, 1880.

SESSION 1.—(1880-1.)

15th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881.

SESSION 2.—(1881.)

5th July, 1881, to 20th December, 1881.

APPENDIX 2.

PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	From	To	Total.		
			Yrs.	Mths.	Dys
STEPHEN, Sir ALFRED, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G.	May 20, 1856...	Jan. 28, 1857...	0	8	8
PLUNKETT, JOHN HUBERT, Q.C., C.M.G.	Jan. 29, 1857...	Feb. 6, 1858...	1	0	8
BURTON, Sir WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, Knt.	Feb. 9, 1858...	May 10, 1861...	3	3	1
WENTWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES	June 24, 1861...	Oct. 9, 1862...	1	3	15
MURRAY, Sir TERENCE AUBREY, Knt. ...	Oct. 14, 1862...	June 22, 1873...	10	8	8
HAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G.	July 8, 1873...	Dec. 31, 1881*.	8	5	23

* Still in office.

SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

	From	To	Total.		
			Yrs.	Mths.	Dys.
COOPER, Sir DANIEL, Bart., C.M.G.	May 22, 1856...	Jan. 31, 1860...	3	8	9
MURRAY, Sir TERENCE AUBREY, Knt. ...	Jan. 31, 1860...	Oct. 14, 1862...	2	8	14
HAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 14, 1862...	Oct. 31, 1865...	3	0	17
ARNOLD, WILLIAM MUNNINGS	Nov. 1, 1865...	Mar. 1, 1875...	9	4	0
ALLEN, Sir GEORGE WIGRAM, Knt.	Mar. 23, 1875...	Dec. 31, 1881*.	6	9	8

* Still in office.

PREMIERS.

	No. of Ministries.	From	To	Yrs. Mths. Dys.			Total.		
				Yrs.	Mths.	Dys.	Yrs.	Mths.	Dys.
COWPER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G.	1	Aug. 26, 1856	Oct. 2, 1856	0	1	8	6	10	21
	2	Sept. 7, 1857	Oct. 26, 1859	2	1	19			
	3	Jan. 10, 1861	Oct. 15, 1863	2	9	6			
	4	Feb. 3, 1865	Jan. 21, 1866	0	11	16			
	5	Jan. 13, 1870	Dec. 15, 1870	0	11	2			
PARKES, The HONORABLE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G.	1	May 14, 1872	Feb. 8, 1875	2	8	26	6	2	2
	2	Mar. 22, 1877	Aug. 16, 1877	0	4	26			
	3	Dec. 21, 1878	Dec. 31, 1881*	3	0	10			
MARTIN, The HONORABLE SIR JAMES, Knt.	1	Oct. 16, 1863	Feb. 2, 1865	1	3	18	5	5	25
	2	Jan. 22, 1866	Oct. 26, 1868	2	9	7			
	3	Dec. 16, 1870	May 13, 1872†	1	5	0			
ROBERTSON, The HONOR- ABLE SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G.	1	Mar. 9, 1860	Jan. 9, 1861	0	10	1	4	5	29
	2	Oct. 27, 1868	Jan. 12 1870	1	2	16			
	3	Feb. 9, 1875	Mar. 21, 1877	2	1	10			
	4	Aug. 17, 1877	Dec. 17, 1877	0	4	2			
FARNELL, JAMES SQUIRE..	1	Dec. 18, 1877	Dec. 20, 1878	1	0	2	1	0	2
PARKER, SIR HENRY WATSON, K.C.M.G.	1	Oct. 3, 1856	Sept. 7, 1857	0	11	5	0	11	5
FORSTER, WILLIAM.....	1	Oct. 27, 1859	Mar. 8, 1860	0	4	14	0	4	14
DONALDSON, SIR STUART ALEXANDER, Knt.	1	June 6, 1856	Aug. 25, 1856	0	2	20	0	2	20

(Arranged according to aggregate period of holding office.)

* Still in office, 31st December, 1881. † Appointed Chief Justice, 13 May, 1872.

COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

	Yrs. Mths. Dys.			Total.		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Dys.	Yrs.	Mths.	Dys.
PARKES, The HONORABLE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., as Premier*	6	2	2	8	9	28*
With The Honorable Sir James Martin as Premier ...	2	7	26			
COWPER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., as Premier	6	10	21	7	8	22
With The Honorable Sir John Robertson as Premier ..	0	10	1			
ROBERTSON, The HONORABLE SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., as Premier†	3	7	28	5	0	27
With The Honorable Sir James Martin as Premier.....	1	4	29			
FORSTER, WILLIAM, as Premier	0	4	14	1	8	1
With The Honorable Sir James Martin, as Premier ...	1	3	18			
FITZPATRICK, MICHAEL, with James Squire Farnell as Premier	.....	.....	.....	1	0	2
PARKER, SIR HENRY WATSON, K.C.M.G. as Premier .....	.....	.....	.....	0	11	5
DONALDSON, SIR STUART ALEXANDER, Knt., as Premier .....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	20

(Arranged according to aggregate period of holding office.)

* Still in office, 31st December, 1881. † Was 10 months Premier and Secretary for Lands.

MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To
DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.			
Stuart A. Donaldson ¹	Colonial Secretary	} 6 June, 1856 ..	} 25 Aug., 1856.
Thomas Holt.....	Colonial Treasurer.....		
William M. Manning ¹	Attorney General.....		
John Bayley Darvall ¹	Solicitor General.....		
George R. Nichols ²	Auditor General.....		
William C. Mayne ³.....	.....	.....	.....
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.			
Charles Cowper.....	Colonial Secretary.....	} 26 Aug., 1856..	} 2 Oct., 1856.
Robert Campbell.....	Colonial Treasurer.....		
Terence A. Murray ⁴	Secretary for Lands and Works.....		
James Martin.....	Attorney General.....	} 12 Sept., 1856..	} Ditto.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ³	Solicitor General.....		
PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.			
Henry W. Parker.....	Colonial Secretary.....	} 3 Oct., 1856 ...	} 7 Sept., 1857.
Stuart A. Donaldson.....	Colonial Treasurer.....		
John Hay.....	Secretary for Lands and Works.....		
William M. Manning.....	Attorney General.....	} Ditto	} 25 May, 1857.
John Bayley Darvall.....	Solicitor General.....		
Edward Wise.....	Attorney General.....	} 26 May, 1857...	} 7 Sept., 1857.
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B. ⁵	Solicitor General.....		
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.			
Charles Cowper.....	Colonial Secretary	} 7 Sept., 1857...}	} 26 Oct., 1859.
Richard Jones.....	.....			} Ditto ... }	} 3 Jan., 1858.
Robert Campbell ⁶	Colonial Treasurer.....	} 4 Jan., 1858...}	} 30 Mar., 1859.
Elias C. Weekes.....	.....			} 18 April, 1859..}	} 26 Oct., 1859.
Terence A. Murray.....	Secretary for Lands and Public Works.....	} 7 Sept., 1857..}	} 12 Jan., 1858.
John Robertson.....	.....			} 13 Jan., 1858...}	} 30 Sept., 1859.
John Robertson.....	Secretary for Lands.....	} 1 Oct., 1859...}	} 26 Oct., 1859.
Edward Flood.....	Secretary for Public Works...}			} Ditto .....	} Ditto.
James Martin.....	.....	} 7 Sept., 1857...}	} 8 Nov., 1858.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche.....	Attorney General.....			} 15 Nov., 1858...}	} 28 Feb., 1859.
Lyttleton H. Bayley.....	.....	} 1 Mar., 1859...}	} 26 Oct., 1859.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ⁷.....	.....			} 7 Sept., 1857...}	} .....
William Bede Dalley.....	Solicitor General.....	} 15 Nov., 1858...}	} 11 Feb., 1859.
John F. Hargrave ⁸.....	.....			} 21 Feb., 1859...}	} 26 Oct., 1859.
John Dickson ³.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 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.

² Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period.

³ Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

⁴ Also Auditor General, from 26 August to 17 September.

⁵ Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary. Vice-President of the Executive Council.

⁶ Deceased.

⁷ Appointed Attorney General.

⁸ Reappointed 3 November, 1859.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	From	To
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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 ¹	Secretary for Public Works ...	} Ditto	13 Feb., 1860.
Edward Wise ²	Attorney General		
Sir W. M. Manning, Knt. ...	} Solicitor General.....	} 21 Feb., 1860...	8 Mar., 1860.
John F. Hargrave ³ ..		} 3 Nov., 1859...	8 Mar., 1860.

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

John Robertson ⁴	Secretary for Lands	} 9 Mar., 1860... }	} Merged into Cowper Ministry.
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary		
Elias C. Weekes	Colonial Treasurer		
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works...		
John F. Hargrave ¹	Attorney General	} 2 April, 1860.. }	

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

Charles Cowper ⁵	Colonial Secretary ...	9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.
Elias Carpenter Weekes } succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	9 Mar., 1860..	20 Mar., 1863.
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 ⁶	} Attorney General	} 2 April, 1860..	31 July, 1863.
John Bayley Darvall		} 1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.
John F. Hargrave ¹	Solicitor General	1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.
Charles Cowper, junr. ⁷	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 Fancett	Solicitor General.....		
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands		
Arthur T. Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works...		
John Hubert Plunkett ⁸

¹ Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

² Appointed Puisne Judge.

³ Appointed Attorney General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.)

⁴ Premier from 9 January, 1861.

⁵ Premier from 10 January, 1861.

⁶ Appointed Solicitor General.

⁷ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.

⁸ Vice-President of the Executive Council. Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General.

* From which date Mr. Cowper took his Seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	From	To
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.			
Charles Cowper ¹	Colonial Secretary	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
Thomas Ware Smart ²	Colonial Treasurer	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by Saul Samuel ³		20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866.
Marshall Burdekin	Attorney General	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.
John Bayley Darvall		3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.
succeeded by John Hubert Plunkett ⁴	Solicitor General	25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
John Fletcher Hargrave		3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865.
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by William M. Arnold ⁵		20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by John Robertson	Secretary for Public Works...	1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.
William M. Arnold ⁶		3 Feb., 1865 ..	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart	Postmaster General	20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
James A. Cunneen ⁷		1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.			
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. ¹	Attorney General	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868.
succeeded by Joseph Docker ⁸		28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands		
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works...	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.
Robert Mackintosh Isaacs	Solicitor General		
Joseph Docker ⁹	Postmaster General	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1868.
succeeded by Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe ...		29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.			
John Robertson ³	Colonial Secretary	27 Oct., 1868...	12 Jan., 1870.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
William Forster	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868...	
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works...	27 Oct., 1868...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C. ¹⁰	Attorney General	31 Oct., 1868...	
Joshua Frey Josephson ¹¹	Solicitor General	27 Oct., 1868...	9 Sept., 1869.
succeeded by Julian Emanuel Salomons ...		18 Dec., 1869...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
Daniel Egan	Postmaster General	27 Oct., 1868...		} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
Robert Owen ¹² .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868...	

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council.² Appointed Secretary for Public Works.³ Resigned.⁴ Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.⁵ Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.⁶ Appointed Secretary for Lands.⁷ A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet.⁸ Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.⁹ Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.¹⁰ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.¹¹ Appointed District Court Judge.¹² Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	From	To
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12.			
Charles Cowper ¹	Colonial Secretary	13 Jan., 1870...	15 Dec., 1870.
Saul Samuel ¹	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868...	15 Dec., 1870.
William Forster ²	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868...	14 April, 1870.
succeeded by			
John Robertson	Secretary for Public Works ...	13 Aug., 1870...	15 Dec., 1870.
John Sutherland			
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C. ³			
Julian Emanuel Salomons	Solicitor General	18 Dec., 1869...	15 Dec., 1870.
Daniel Egan ⁴	Postmaster General	27 Oct., 1868...	16 Oct., 1870.
Robert Owen ⁵ .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868...	1 Aug., 1870.

MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.			
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C. ⁶	Attorney General	16 Dec., 1870...	13 May, 1872.
John Robertson.....	Colonial Secretary		
George William Lord	Colonial Treasurer		
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands		
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works...		
William Charles Windeyer.....	Solicitor General.....		
The Honorable Joseph Docker ⁷	Postmaster General		

PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.			
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	14 May, 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
William Richman Pidding- ton ²	Colonial Treasurer	14 May, 1872...	.....
succeeded by			
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Lands	5 Dec., 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
James Squire Farnell ⁸			
Robert Palmer Abbott			
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works...	15 May, 1872...	19 Nov., 1873.
Edward Butler ² .....	.....	15 May, 1872...	
succeeded by	Attorney General	20 Nov., 1873...	8 Feb., 1875.
Joseph George Long Innes ⁹	.....	9 Dec., 1873...	
George Wigram Allen.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	14 Dec., 1872...	19 Nov., 1873.
Joseph George Long Innes ¹⁰ ...	Solicitor General.....	14 May, 1872...	4 Dec., 1872.
George Alfred Lloyd ¹¹	Postmaster General	14 May, 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
succeeded by			
Saul Samuel, C.M.G.....			
Saul Samuel ¹² .....	.....	5 Dec., 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
.....	.....	14 May, 1872...	

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council from 11 January, 1870. Appointed Agent General for the Colony 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.

² Resigned.

³ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.

⁴ Deceased.

⁵ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices 1 August, 1870.

⁶ Vice-President of the Executive Council.

⁷ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

⁸ Also Secretary for Mines, from 9 May to 26 July, without salary.

⁹ Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.

¹⁰ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney General.

¹¹ Appointed Colonial Treasurer.

¹² Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	From	To
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 15.			
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
William Forster ¹	Colonial Treasurer	9 Feb., 1875...	
succeeded by			
Alexander Stuart	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	8 Feb., 1876...	21 Mar., 1877.
Joseph Docker ²			
Thomas Garrett ³	Secretary for Lands	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
succeeded by			
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Public Works...	6 Feb., 1877...	21 Mar., 1877.
John Lackey			
William Bede Dalley ⁴	Attorney General	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
John Lucas .....				Secretary for Mines .....
John Fitzgerald Burns	Postmaster General		
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 16.			
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.
William Richman Piddington	Colonial Treasurer		
Francis Bathurst Suttor	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.		
Richard Driver	Secretary for Lands		
James Hoskins	Secretary for Public Works...		
William Charles Windeyer ⁵ ...	Attorney General		
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Mines		
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ²	Postmaster General		
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 17.			
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
William Alexander Long	Colonial Treasurer		
Joseph Docker ⁶	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.		
Thomas Garrett ³	Secretary for Lands	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877.
succeeded by			
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Public Works...	20 Nov., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
Edward Combes			
William Bede Dalley	Attorney General	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ⁷ ...			
succeeded by	Secretary for Mines	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob)			
John Davies.....	Postmaster General	20 Nov., 1877... 17 Aug., 1877...	
FARNELL MINISTRY—No. 18.*			
James Squire Farnell.....	Secretary for Lands	18 Dec., 1877...	20 Dec., 1878.
Michael Fitzpatrick ⁸	Colonial Secretary		
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Colonial Treasurer		
Joseph Leary	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.		
John Sutherland.....	Secretary for Public Works...		
William John Foster ⁹	Attorney General		
William Henry Suttor	Secretary for Mines		
John Fitzgerald Burns	Postmaster General		

¹ Appointed Agent General for the Colony, resident in England.
² Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
³ Resigned.
⁴ A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council
⁵ Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
⁶ Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
⁷ Appointed Secretary for Lands.
⁸ In receipt of a Pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
⁹ A Member of the Legislative Council; appointed a Member of the Executive Council, 1 April, 1878.
* NOTE.—John Marks, M.L.C., was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	From	To
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 19. (Still in office.)			
*Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	21 Dec., 1878...	Still in office.
James Watson	Colonial Treasurer	21 Dec., 1878...	Ditto.
Francis Bathurst Suttor.....	†Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878...	30 April, 1880.
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Nov., 1881.
	[Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.]	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Nov., 1881.
succeeded by	Minister of Public Instruction	1 May, 1880...	10 Nov., 1881.
Francis Bathurst Suttor	Minister of Public Instruction	14 Nov., 1881...	Still in office.
Francis Bathurst Suttor ²	Minister of Justice.....	1 May, 1880...	10 Aug., 1880.
succeeded by			
Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt. ³	Minister of Justice.....	11 Aug., 1880...	13 Oct., 1881.
succeeded by			
William John Foster, M.L.C...	Minister of Justice.....	14 Oct., 1881...	Still in office.
William Charles Windeyer ³ ...	Attorney General	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1879.
succeeded by			
Robert Wisdom	Attorney General	13 Aug., 1879...	Still in office.
James Hoskins ⁶	Secretary for Lands	21 Dec., 1878...	28 Dec., 1881.
succeeded by			
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ¹	Secretary for Lands	29 Dec., 1881...	Still in office.
John Lackey	Secretary for Public Works...	21 Dec., 1878...	Ditto.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ⁴	Postmaster General	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1880.
succeeded by			
Francis Bathurst Suttor ⁵	Postmaster General	11 Aug., 1880...	13 Nov., 1881.
succeeded by			
Stephen Campbell Brown, M.L.C.	Postmaster General	14 Nov., 1881...	Still in office.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ⁶	Secretary for Mines	21 Dec., 1878...	13 Aug., 1881.
succeeded by			
Arthur Renwick, M.D.	Secretary for Mines	12 Oct., 1881...	Still in office.
Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C., M.L.C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	14 Nov., 1881...	Ditto.
	[Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.]	14 Nov., 1881...	Ditto.

* Absent from the Colony, through ill health, from 29th December, 1881.

† In consequence of the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, the functions of this office were divided by the appointment of two Ministers.

¹ Charged with duties of Colonial Secretary during Sir Henry Parkes' absence from the Colony.

² Appointed Postmaster General.

³ Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

⁴ Appointed Agent General for the Colony.

⁵ Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

⁶ Resigned.

APPENDIX 3.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(10TH PARLIAMENT—2ND SESSION, 1881.)

Alderson, The Honorable William Maddison.*	Lord, The Honorable Francis.
Bell, The Honorable Archibald.	Lucas The Honorable John.
Blaxland, The Honorable John.	Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knight.
Brodribb, The Honorable William Adams.*	Macintosh, The Honorable John.*
Brown, The Honorable Stephen Campbell.	Macleay, The Honorable William.
Busby, The Honorable William.	Marks, The Honorable John.
Byrnes, The Honorable William.	Moore, The Honorable Henry.
Cadell, The Honorable Thomas.*	Moore, The Honorable Charles.
Campbell, The Honorable John.	Mort, The Honorable Henry.*
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander.	Norton, The Honorable James.
Campbell, The Honorable Charles.	Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart.
Chisholm, The Honorable James.	Onslow, The Honorable Arthur Alexander Walton, Captain R.N.
Cox, The Honorable George Henry.	Piddington, The Honorable William Richman.
Cox, The Honorable Edward King.	Richardson, The Honorable John.
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew, Q.C.	Roberts, The Honorable Richard Hutchinson.*
De Salis, The Honorable Leopold Fane.	Rundle, The Honorable Jeremiah Brice.*
Docker, The Honorable Joseph.	Smith, The Honorable John, M.D., LL.D. C.M.G.
Eales, The Honorable John.	Smith, The Honorable John.
Flood, The Honorable Edward.	Stephen, The Honorable Sir Alfred, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G.
Frazer, The Honorable John.	Stewart, The Honorable John.
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane.	Sutherland, The Honorable John.*
Grahame, The Honorable William.	Suttor, The Honorable William Henry
Hay, The Honorable Sir John, K.C.M.G., President.	Suttor, The Honorable John Bligh.*
Higgins, The Honorable Patrick.	Thornton, The Honorable George.
Hill, The Honorable Richard.	Terry, The Honorable Samuel Henry.*
Holt, The Honorable Thomas.	Watt, The Honorable John Brown.
Joseph, The Honorable Samuel Aron.*	Webb, The Honorable Edmund.*
King, The Honorable Philip Gidley.	White, The Honorable James.
Knox, The Honorable Edward.*	
Lee, The Honorable George.*	
Levy, The Honorable Lewis Wolfe.	

* Appointment notified in Government Gazette, 29th December, 1881.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(10TH PARLIAMENT.)

- Abbott, Joseph Palmer, Esq. (Gunnedah).
 Abbott, Robert Palmer, Esq. (Hartley).
 Abigail, Francis, Esq. (West Sydney).
 Allen, The Hon. Sir George Wigram, Knt.,
 Speaker (The Glebe).
 Andrews, Joseph, Esq. (The Hastings and
 Manning).
 Badgery, Henry Septimus, Esq. (Monaro).
 Barton, Edmund, Esq. (Wellington).
 Barton, Russell, Esq. (Bourke).
 Beyers, Hugo Louis, Esq. (Mudgee).
 Bodel, John, Esq. (Forbes).
 Bowman, Alex., Esq. (The Hawkesbury).
 Brown, Herbert Harrington, Esq. (Durham).
 Brown, John, Esq. (Patrick's Plains).
 Brunker, James N., Esq. (East Maitland).
 Buchanan, David, Esq. (Mudgee).
 Burdekin, Sydney, Esq. (Tamworth).
 Burns, John Fitzgerald, Esq. (The Hunter).
 Byrnes, Charles Joseph, Esq. (Parramatta).
 Cameron, Angus, Esq., Chairman of
 Committees (West Sydney).
 Campbell, George (Carcoar).
 Campbell, William R., Esq. (The Gwydir).
 Carter, George Lord, Esq. (South Sydney).
 Cass, George Edwin, Esq. (The Bogan).
 Clarke, Henry, Esq. (Eden).
 Clarke, William, Esq. (Orange).
 Combes, Edward, Esq., C.M.G. (East
 Macquarie).
 Cooke, Henry Harry, Esq. (Forbes).
 Copeland, Henry, Esq. (New England).
 Cransie, John, Esq. (Balranald).
 Dangar, Henry Carey, Esq. (East Sydney).
 Dangar, Thomas G. G., Esq. (The Namoi).
 Davies, John, Esq., C.M.G. (South Sydney).
 Day, George, Esq. (Albury).
 Douglas, James Henry, Esq. (The
 Murrumbidgee).
 Eckford, Joseph, Esq. (Wollombi).
 Farnell, James Squire, Esq. (St. Leonards).
 Fawcett, Charles H., Esq. (The Richmond).
 Fergusson, William John, Esq. (Glen Innes).
 Fletcher, James, Esq. (Newcastle).
 Forster, William, Esq. (Gundagai).
 Foster, The Hon. William John, Esq.
 (Newtown).
 Fremlin, Alfred Reginald, Esq. (Redfern).
 Fullford, James, Esq. (West Maitland).
 Gannon, John Thomas, Esq. (Argyle).
 Garrard, Jacob, Esq. (Balmain).
 Garrett, Thomas, Esq. (Camden).
 Garvan, James Patrick, Esq. (Eden).
 Hay, William, Esq. (The Murray).
 Henson, William, Esq. (Canterbury).
 Heydon, L. F., Esq. (Yass Plains).
 Hezlet, William, Esq. (Paddington).
 Holborow, William Hillier, Esq. (Argyle).
 Hoskins, The Hon. James, Esq. (Tumut).
 Jacob, Archibald Hamilton, Esq. (Glou-
 cester).
 Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G.
 (The Bogan).
 Kerr, Andrew Taylor, Esq. (Orange).
 Kidd, John, Esq. (Camden).
 Lackey, The Hon. John, Esq. (Central
 Cumberland).
 Levien, Robert Henry, Esq. (Tamworth).
 Levin, Leyser, Esq. (The Hume).
 Lloyd, George Alfred, Esq. (Newcastle).
 Loughnan, George Cumberlege, Esq. (The
 Murrumbidgee).
 Lynch, Andrew, Esq. (Carcoar).
 Lyne, William John, Esq. (The Hume).
 Martin, William Fraser, Esq. (West
 Sydney).
 McCulloch, Andrew Hardie, Junr., Esq.
 (Central Cumberland).
 McElhone, John, Esq. (The Upper Hunter).
 McLaughlin, John, Esq. (The Upper
 Hunter).
 Melville, Ninian, Junr., Esq. (Northumber-
 land).
 Mitchell, Joseph, Esq. (Newtown).
 Murray, Richard Lennon, Esq. (Inverell).
 O'Connor, Daniel, Esq. (West Sydney).
 Parkes, The Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
 (East Sydney).
 Pigott, William Hilson, Esq. (Canterbury).
 Pilcher, Charles Edward, Esq. (West
 Macquarie).
 Poole, William Thos., Esq. (South Sydney).
 Proctor, William Consett, Esq. (New
 England).
 Purves, John Mitchell, Esq. (The Clarence).
 Reid, George Houstoun, Esq. (East Sydney).
 Renwick, The Hon. Arthur, Esq., M.D.
 (East Sydney).
 Robertson, The Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
 (Mudgee).
 Roseby, John, Esq. (Shoalhaven).
 Ross, Andrew, Esq., M.D. (Molong).
 Rutledge, Thomas, Esq. (Queanbeyan).
 Ryrie, Alexander, Esq. (Braidwood).
 See, John, Esq. (Grafton).
 Slattery, Thomas Michael, Esq. (Boorowa).
 Smith, Robert Burdett, Esq. (The Macleay).
 Smith, Thomas Richard, Esq. (The Nepean).
 Stuart, Alexander, Esq. (Illawarra).
 Suttor, The Hon. Francis Bathurst, Esq.
 (Bathurst).
 Tarrant, Harman John, Esq. (Kiama).
 Teece, William, Junr., Esq. (Goulburn).
 Tooth, Robert Lucas, Esq. (Monaro).
 Trickett, William Joseph, Esq. (Paddington).
 Vaughn, Robert Matteson, Esq. (Grenfell).
 Watson, The Hon. James, Esq. (Young).
 Watson, William John, Esq. (Young).
 Wilkinson, Robert Bliss, Esq. (Balranald).
 Wilson, Alexander, Esq. (The Murray).
 Wisdom, The Hon. Robert, Esq. (Morpeth).
 Withers, George, Esq. (South Sydney).
 Wright, Francis Augustus, Esq. (Redfern).
 Young, James Henry, Esq. (The Hastings
 and Manning).

Wentworth, vacant, by the resignation of William Adams Brodribb, Esq.
 East Macquarie, vacant, by the resignation of Edmund Webb, Esq.
 Northumberland, vacant, by the resignation of William Turner, Esq.

APPENDIX 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14th September, 1880.

WITH reference to previous Notices of Administrative Arrangements, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct it to be notified that in future the distribution of public business will be as stated below, and that each Minister will have Ministerial control and direction of the Departmental business notified after the designation of the office he holds.

HENRY PARKES.

See also Government Gazettes dated 2 November, 1880, 1 February, 26 April, and 30 December, 1881, respectively.]

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

- The Great Seal.
- The Departmental business connected with the two Houses of Parliament, including the official publication of the Debates.
- The Executive Council Office.
- The Naval and Military Establishments, including the Volunteer Corps.
- The care of the Fortifications, Works of Defence, and Military Land.
- The Execution of Capital Sentences.
- Foreign Correspondence.
- Correspondence with Colonial Governments.
- The Appointment of Magistrates.
- The Department of the Agent General resident in London.
- The Department of Audit.
- The Police Department.
- The Department of the Registrar General.
- The Administration of the Electoral Act, 44 Vic. No. 13.
- The Institutions for the the Care and Treatment of the Insane, and the Administration of the Laws relating to Lunacy.
- The Metropolitan and Country Hospitals.
- Charitable Institutions aided from the Consolidated Revenue.
- Medical Establishment, including the officers appointed for the purposes of Vaccination.
- Immigration.
- Business relating to Ecclesiastical Establishments.
- The Superannuation of Public Officers.
- The publication of the *Government Gazette*.
- The Naturalization of Aliens.
- Business relating to Municipal Institutions.
- The Botanic Gardens and Government Domain.
- Fish Reserves and Fisheries.
- And all matters of business not expressly assigned and confided to any other Minister.

WILL CORRESPOND WITH—

- The Judges of the Supreme Court and the other Judges.
- The President of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the Principal Officers of either House of Parliament when it may be necessary.
- The Foreign Consuls.
- The Returning Officers of Electoral Districts.
- The Heads of the several Churches.
- And also, as occasion may arise, with other public officers and public bodies.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

- The management of the Consolidated Revenue.
- The Collection of Customs Duties and the taxes, imposts, and charges payable to the Consolidated Revenue under other Acts of Parliament.
- The Government Banking Business.
- The Management of the Public Debt.
- The Raising of Government Loans.
- The Inspection of Public Accounts.
- The Business of Distilleries and Refineries.
- The Public Stores Department, including all contracts relating thereto.
- The Government Printing Office, including the manufacture of Stamps.
- The payment of Imperial Pensions.
- The care, regulation, and supervision of Harbours and Navigable Rivers.
- The maintenance and regulation of Light-houses and Coast Signal Lights.
- The appointment and regulation of Pilots.
- The business of quarantine.
- The engagement and discharge of Seamen, and all matters relating to Mercantile Shipping and Navigation.
- The storage and safe custody of Gunpowder and explosive materials.
- The management of the Abattoirs.
- Harbour and River improvements other than the construction of works expressly assigned to the Department of Public Works.
- The leasing of Quays, Wharves, and Ferries.

The Treasurer will correspond with the Banking Institutions transacting business on behalf of the Government, in the Colony and elsewhere, and with all Government Departments and Officers on the subject of collecting, expending, and accounting for the Public Revenues.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

- The Administration of the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.
- The University and Affiliated Colleges.
- The Grammar Schools and other Scholastic Institutions aided from the Consolidated Revenue.
- The Free Public Library and Free Libraries under the Act, 31 Vic. No. 12.
- The Observatory and Museum.
- The Literary and Scientific Institutions aided from the Consolidated Revenue.
- Public Scholarships.
- Industrial Schools and Charitable Schools aided from the Consolidated Revenue, including the performance of all acts prescribed to be performed by the Colonial Secretary under the Act 30 Vic. No. 2.
- Orphan Schools aided from the Consolidated Revenue.
- The management of the Church and School Estates.
- All Lands dedicated for the purposes of Public Instruction by Act of Parliament or otherwise.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

- The business relating to the Office of Chief Justice, and to the Puisne Judges, and to the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, and to the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions.
- The Sheriff's Department.
- The Insolvency Court.
- The Courts of Petty Sessions.
- The Police Magistrates.
- The Coroners.
- Gaols and Penal Establishments.
- All matters relating to the Commutation or Remission of Sentences other than Capital.
- Reformatory Institutions, including the performance of all acts prescribed to be performed by the Colonial Secretary under the Act 30 Vic. No. 4.
- Patents (Letters of Registration)

Copyright Registry.

Sydney and Suburban Cemeteries, including the Necropolis.

The Administration of the Acts relating to Newspapers.

The Administration of the Licensing Act of 1882.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

Advising Government on all legal questions.

The Office of the Crown Solicitor.

The Parliamentary Draftsmen.

The Law Reporters.

The Crown Prosecutors.

Clerks of the Peace.

The Attorney General will correspond with the other Ministers on all questions on which his legal opinion may be required, and in certain cases with the Judges, the Sheriff, and Officers of the Supreme Court, the Inspector General of Police, the Coroners, the Benches of Magistrates, and the Police Magistrates.

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

The Survey Department.

The business relating to the alienation of Crown Lands.

The Reserves for Recreation and other Public purposes.

The dedication of Permanent and Temporary Commons.

The business of the Church and School Estates not otherwise provided for by the Act specially dedicating the revenues thereof to the purposes of Public Instruction.

Public Cemeteries, excepting those of Sydney and Camperdown.

All business relating to Auction and Pre-emptive Leases of Crown Lands.

THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

The construction and maintenance of Railways and works and buildings connected therewith.

The construction of Fortifications and other works of Military Defence.

The construction and maintenance of Docks and Engineering Establishments.

The construction of Wharves, Basins, and Breakwaters.

The construction and maintenance of Tramways.

The erection and repairs of Public Buildings.

The erection of Light-houses and Signal Stations.

The construction and maintenance of Bridges.

The formation and maintenance of Roads not under Municipal control, and Military Roads.

The working and management of Railways and Tramways.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

The transmission and regulation of Mails throughout the Colony.

Contracts and other arrangements for Postal Communication with other British Colonies.

The Postal Communication with Great Britain and with Foreign Countries.

The construction and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs.

The Electric Telegraph Department and all business relating to Telegraphic Communication.

The Money Order Department.

The Government Savings Banks.

The Postmaster General will correspond on Departmental matters with the Post Office Authorities of other Colonies.

THE SECRETARY FOR MINES

WILL BE CHARGED WITH—

The administration of the Acts for the regulation of mining operations, and all business relating to mining on Crown Lands and to mining generally.

Geological and Mining Surveys.

The Examination of Coal Fields.

The Inspection of Collieries and Mines.

The plantation and preservation of Forest and Timber Reserves.

The Inspection of Sheep and Cattle, with a view to the prevention and eradication of Disease.

Public Pounds.

Works for the storage of water in the Pastoral Districts.

The Occupation of Crown Lands for pastoral and other purposes, including the performance of all acts prescribed under the Acts 25 Vic. No. 2, 39 Vic. No. 13, and 43 Vic. No. 29, to be performed by the Secretary for Lands in regard to such occupation, and also the performance of the duties relating to Public Gates, prescribed under the Act 39 Vic. No. 10, to be performed by the said Secretary for Lands.

The proclamation and alignment of Roads and Streets not assigned to the Department of Public Works.

The regulation of Commons.

The business relating to the Resumption of Roads under section 27 of the Act 43 Vic. No. 29.

APPENDIX 5.

ELECTORAL ROLLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON, FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.)

Electoral District.	Number of Electors.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors.
1. Albury	1,234	38. West Macquarie ...	1,122
2. Argyle	2,819	39. East Maitland	966
3. Balmain	3,859	40. West Maitland	1,233
4. Balranald	3,404	41. Molong	1,937
5. Bathurst	1,445	42. Monaro	2,653
6. The Bogan	3,250	43. Morpeth	1,178
7. Boorowa	1,353	44. Mudgee	4,491
8. Bourke	3,494	45. The Murray	3,316
9. Braidwood	1,619	46. The Murrumbidgee ...	5,143
10. Camden	3,637	47. The Namoi	1,758
11. Canterbury	5,761	48. The Nepean	1,336
12. Carcoar	2,689	49. Newcastle	3,338
13. The Clarence	1,721	50. New England	3,582
14. Central Cumberland ...	3,597	51. Newtown	3,524
15. Durham	1,481	52. Northumberland ...	3,567
16. Eden	2,605	53. Orange	2,626
17. Forbes	2,617	54. Paddington	4,273
18. The Glebe... ..	2,147	55. Parramatta	1,473
19. Glen Innes	1,577	56. Patrick's Plains... ..	1,538
20. Gloucester	1,678	57. Queanbeyan	1,681
21. Goulburn	1,596	58. Redfern	5,358
22. Grafton	1,918	59. The Richmond	2,673
23. Grenfell	1,646	60. Shoalhaven	1,941
24. Gundagai	1,805	61. St. Leonards	2,810
25. Gunnedah	1,956	62. East Sydney	8,504
26. The Gwydir	1,791	63. South Sydney	7,997
27. Hartley	1,719	64. West Sydney	9,451
28. The Hastings and Manning	2,356	65. Tamworth	3,442
29. The Hawkesbury	2,021	66. Tenterfield	1,353
30. The Hume	3,016	67. Tumut	1,898
31. The Hunter	1,356	68. Wellington	1,527
32. The Upper Hunter	2,773	69. Wentworth	1,900
33. Illawarra	1,743	70. Wollombi	1,299
34. Inverell	1,882	71. Yass Plains	1,891
35. Kiama	1,335	72. Young	4,656
36. The Macleay	1,808		
37. East Macquarie	2,700		
		TOTAL	192,213

APPENDIX 6.

THE TARIFF.

*Customs Duties collected in NEW SOUTH WALES in pursuance of the Acts
37 Vic. No. 5, and 43 Vic. No. 16.*

	s.	d.
Bacon, per lb.	0	2
Bags and sacks, per dozen	1	0
Do. Gunny, per dozen	0	6
Beer, ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, in wood or jar, per gallon	0	6
Do. do. do. do. in bottle, per gallon	0	9
Biscuits, per lb.	0	1
Blue, per lb.	0	1
Candles, per lb.	0	1
Cement, per barrel	2	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	2
Chicory, per lb.	0	3
Chocolate, per lb.	0	3
Cigars, per lb.	5	0
Cocoa, per lb.	0	3
Coffee, per lb.	0	3
Comfits, per lb.	0	1½
Confectionery, per lb.	0	1½
Cordage, per ton	40	0
Corn-flour, per lb.	0	1
Dates, per lb.	0	1
Doors, each	1	0
Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salt, per lb.	0	1
Fruits, Bottled, quarts, per dozen	2	0
Do. do. pints and smaller quantities, per dozen	1	0
Do. Dried, per lb.	0	2
Ginger, per lb.	0	1
Hams, per lb.	0	2
Hops, per lb.	0	3
Iron—Galvanized in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated, per ton	40	0
Do.—Galvanized manufactures, per cwt.	3	0
Iron Wire, per ton	20	0
Jams, per lb.	0	1
Jellies, per lb.	0	1
Maizena, per lb.	0	1
Malt, per bushel	0	6
Mustard, per lb.	0	1
Nails, per ton	40	0
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, per lb.	0	1
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts, per dozen	1	0
Do. do. pints and smaller quantities, per dozen	0	6
Oils—Except animal, black, cocoa-nut, sperm, per gallon	0	6

	s.	d.
Opium—Including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein, per lb.	10	0
Paints, per ton	40	0
Paper—Writing and fancy, per lb.	0	1
Do. —Brown and wrapping, per cwt.	3	4
Pepper, per lb.	0	2
Powder—Blasting, per lb.	0	1
Do. —Sporting, per lb.	0	3
Preserves, per lb.	0	1
Rice, per ton	60	0
Rope, per ton	40	0
Sago, per lb.	0	1
Salt and Saltpetre, per ton	20	0
Sarsaparilla—If not containing more than 25 per centum of proof spirit, per liquid gallon... ..	4	0
Sashes, each	1	0
Shot, per cwt.	5	0
Shutters, each	1	0
Soda Crystals, per ton	20	0
Spices, per lb.	0	2
Spirits—On all kinds of spirits imported into the colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, per proof gallon	12	0
Spirits—On all spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, per liquid gallon	12	0
Spirits—Methylated, per gallon	2	0
Starch, per lb.	0	1
Succades, per lb.	0	1½
Sugar—Refined, per cwt.	6	8
Do. —Raw, per cwt.	5	0
Do. —Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	3	4
Tea, per lb.	0	3
Timber—Dressed, per 100 feet superficial	2	0
Do. —Rough and undressed, per 100 feet superficial	1	0
Tobacco—Manufactured and snuff, per lb.	2	0
Do. —Unmanufactured, per lb.	1	0
Do. —Sheepwash, per lb.	0	3
Turpentine, per gallon	1	0
Varnish, per gallon	2	0
Vinegar, per gallon	0	6
Wines—Sparkling, per gallon	10	0
Do. —Other kinds, per gallon	5	0
Woolpacks, each	0	3

All other Articles free.

APPENDIX 7.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd December, 1881.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

HENRY PARKES.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

1. All Immigrants shall be selected by the Agent General, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of Immigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay five pounds towards the cost of their passage to the Colony, and shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent a preponderance of Immigrants from any one of the three Kingdoms according to the proportions shown to exist in the Colony by the Census Returns of 1881. But in the case of families, children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, shall be free, and children between three and fourteen years shall be admitted at half the amount payable by adults.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married couples not exceeding thirty-five years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried men and women, not exceeding thirty years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those callings as reported from the Colony from time to time, not excluding small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of adult Immigrants.

5. A proportion of the Immigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The Immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered for that purpose by the Agent General on behalf of New South Wales (except as provided for in next following section), and under such regulations as he may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage, subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

7. The Agent General may, however, make special arrangements at any time for the embarkation of Immigrants at a foreign port, adopting all due precautions to ensure the application of these Regulations, as far as may be practicable, in any such case.

8. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger.

9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Immigrants, except as provided for in next following section, shall be paid to the Agent General in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment; but if any attempt of fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by the nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

12. No money paid by persons resident within the three Kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorize a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

13. Married couples and children, and single men, shall be entitled to remain on board seven clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

14. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrants' Home in Sydney, and shall be allowed fourteen days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

15. Immigrants desiring to proceed into the Country Districts within four clear days of their arrival will be allowed free passes by Rail and by Steam-boat.

16. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

17. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Agent General in London.

18. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

19. A quarterly report shall be prepared, under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, giving an account of the state of trade and industrial operations, and of the progress of the Colony generally; and copies of all such reports shall be regularly transmitted to the Agent General in January, April, July, and October of each year, for his information and guidance, and copies shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

20. Should the age of any intending Immigrant exceed the limits prescribed in section 3, the sum payable on his or her account shall be fifteen pounds.

21. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, and the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 14th March, 1881, are hereby cancelled.

THE following are the Current Prices paid for Labour in some of the principal Trades of the Colony, which of course vary somewhat in different Districts :—

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Waggon-builders	1 0	to 1 3	per hour	Shipsmiths.....	1 0 to 1 6 per hour
Carriage ,,	0 10	,, 1 6	,,	*Dressers	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$,, 0 11 ,,
Carriage-painters	0 10	,, 1 3	,,	*Furnace men	0 10 ,, 1 1 ,,
Sawyers, in mill	0 9	,, 1 3	,,	*Iron-turners	1 0 ,, 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Compositors	1 0	,, 1 1	per 1,000	*Engine-fitters.....	0 11 ,, 1 4 ,,
Bookwork .....	..	.. 1 0	,,	*Coppersmiths	1 1 ,, 1 3 ,,
Stonemasons	10 0	,, 11 0	per day	*General-fitters.....	1 0 ,, 1 2 ,,
Stonemasons' labourers ..	7 0	,, 8 0	,,	*Blacksmiths.....	1 0 ,, 1 4 ,,
Plasterers	11 0	,, 12 0	,,	* ,, strikers.....	0 8 ,, 0 10 ,,
Plasterers' labourers	7 0	,, 9 0	,,	*Iron-moulders.....	1 0 ,, 1 3 ,,
Bricklayers	10 0	,, 12 0	,,	*Boiler-makers	1 0 ,, 1 4 ,,
Bricklayers' labourers ..	7 0	,, 9 0	,,	*Pattern-makers	1 0 ,, 1 3 ,,
Carpenters	9 0	,, 11 0	,,	*Boiler-makers' assistants	0 8 ,, 0 9 ,,
Joiners	10 0	,, 11 0	,,	*General labourers in iron	
Painters	9 0	,, 10 0	,,	works	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 0 10 ,,
Shipwrights	9 0	,, 12 0	,,	*Engine-drivers	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$,, 0 10 ,,
Labourers	7 0	,, 9 0	,,	*Brass-moulders	1 2 ,, 1 3 ,,
Saddlers	45 0	,, 55 0	per week	*Brass-finishers.....	0 11 ,, 1 3 ,,
Tailors (paid by the piece)				*Machine men, in fitting	
can average about	50 0	,, 70 0	,,	shop.....	0 10 ,, 1 2 ,,
Shoemakers do. do.	35 0	,, 50 0	,,	*Coal-miners	10 0 ,, 15 0 per day
,, jobbing	50 0	,, 60 0	,,	Saw-mill hands.....	0 9 ,, 1 0 per hour

The above trades connected with the Iron and Engineering departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks.

* Not in demand at present.

CURRENT RATES OF WAGES :—

With Board and Lodging :—

	£ s.	£ s.	
Married couples for stations.....	60 0	to 75 0	per ann.
Farm labourers.....	30 0	,, 45 0	,,
Bullock-drivers.....	40 0	,, 52 0	,,
Horse-team drivers.....	40 0	,, 65 0	,,
Boundary riders	40 0	,, 52 0	,,
Stockmen	40 0	,, 75 0	,,
Shepherds	35 0	,, 40 0	,,
Road-makers	52 0	,, 65 0	,,
Grooms	40 0	,, 60 0	,,
Gardeners (country)	40 0	,, 52 0	,,
,, (in town)	52 0	,, 65 0	,,
Blacksmiths (country) ..	75 0	,, 80 0	,,
Bakers.....	1 10	,, 3 0	per week
Butchers.....	1 10	,, 3 0	,,
Cooks (private houses) ..	30 0	,, 65 0	per ann.
,, (hotels)	45 0	,, 75 0	,,
Laundresses	32 0	,, 45 0	,,
House and parlour maids	26 0	,, 35 0	,,
General servants	26 0	,, 45 0	,,
Nursemaids	26 0	,, 35 0	,,
Grooms and coachmen (in town)	45 0	,, 65 0	,,
Useful boys on stations ..	16 0	,, 30 0	,,

Without Board and Lodging :—

	s. d.	s. d.	
Wheelwrights (country)	70 0	per week
Railway labourers	7 0	per day

	s. d.	s. d.	
Gangers .....	..	8 6	per day
Brickmakers.....	22 6	to 25 0	per 1,000
Potters .....	..	50 0	per week
Pipemakers .....	..	50 0	,,
Tinsmiths	42 0	,, 63 0	,,
Galvanized iron-workers..	9 0	,, 10 0	per day

(The two trades last mentioned work ten hours to the day.)

Lumpers and wharf labourers—

Day work for handling			
general cargo.....	..	1 0	per hour
Do. coal.....	..	1 3	,,
Night-work.....	..	1 6	,,
Plumbers	8 0	to 10 0	per day
Gas-fitters	8 0	,, 11 0	,,

(These two trades work eight hours to the day.)

Coopers	8 0	to 10 0	per day
Do. on piece, as follows :—			
Wine-casks .....	..	22 6	per tun
Oil-casks .....	..	20 0	,,
Tierces.....	3 (old)	3 6 (new)	each
Hogsheads .....	..	6 0	each
Ten-gallon kegs .....	..	2 9	,,
Five ,, ,,	2 0	to 2 3	,,
Two ,, ,, .....	..	1 6	,,
Tallow-casks	13 6	to 15 0	per tun

HOUSE-RENT.

Small cottages in Sydney and in Suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, 10s. to 12s. per week.

Small houses in Suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c., 14s. to 18s. per week.

In Sydney, larger houses, from 18s. per week upwards.

Board and lodging for single men, from 14s. to 18s. per week.

CURRENT PRICES OF CLOTHING IN SYDNEY FOR PERSONS OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

CLOTHING—WOMEN'S.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Blankets	7 6	to 15 0	per pair	Petticoats, calico	2 6 to 4 0 each
Bonnets, straw	1 0	„ 3 0	each	„ flannel	4 0 „ 7 0 „
Calico	0 3	„ 0 6	per yard	Shawls, woollen or printed	5 0 „ 20 0 „
„ white	0 4	„ 0 7½	„	Sheeting, grey calico	0 10 „ 1 6 per yard
Dresses, merino or alpaca	7 6	„ 16 6	each	„ white.....	1 0 „ 2 0 „
„ print	2 6	„ 7 0	„	Shifts	2 6 „ 4 6 each
„ muslin	4 0	„ 7 6	„	Shoes	4 6 „ 6 0 per pair
Flannel	0 10	„ 1 6	per yard	Stays	2 6 „ 5 6 each
Mattresses	12 0	„ 20 0	each	Stockings	0 9 „ 2 0 per pair
Palliasse	10 0	„ 16 0	„		

CLOTHING—MEN'S.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Boots, strong.....	6 6	per pair	Shirts, flannel (under), or	3 6	to 6 0 each
Caps.....	2 0	each	merino	3 6	to 6 0 each
Coats, shepherds'.....	12 0	to 16 0	„	Shoes, strong.....	4 6 „ 5 6 per pair
Frocks, duck.....	2 9	„ 3 9	„	Socks, cotton.....	0 6 „ 0 10 „
Handkerchiefs, cotton ..	0 4	„ 0 6	„	„ woollen.....	1 0 „ 1 6 „
Hats, felt	2 0	„ 4 6	„	Stockings, cotton.....	1 0 „ 2 0 „
„ Manilla or Panama	2 6	„ 6 0	„	„ woollen.....	2 0 „ 3 0 „
„ straw	1 0	„ 3 0	„	Trousers, common (tweed)	8 0 „ 12 0 „
Shirts, Crimean	3 6	„ 6 6	„	„ duck.....	2 6 „ 3 0 „
„ white cotton	3 0	„ 4 6	„	„ moleskin.....	5 6 „ 7 0 „
„ coloured, or striped	2 0	„ 3 6	„	Vests, common (tweed) ..	4 0 „ 6 6 each
„ cotton.....	2 0	„ 3 6	„	Suits, drill or moleskin ..	35 0 „
				„ tweed or cloth	30 0 „ 40 0 „

RETAIL PRICES—CURRENT RATES.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bacon	0 6	to 0 8	per lb.	Salt	5 6 per cwt.
Blue	0 10	„ 1 0	„	Soap	26 0 „
Bread	0 3	„ 0 4	per 2lb. loaf	Starch	0 5 to 0 6 per lb.
Butter, fresh	1 0	„ 1 3	per lb.	Sugar	0 3 „ 0 4½ „
„ salt.....	„	„ 0 9	„	Tea	1 4 „ 2 6 „
Candles, mould.....	0 5	„ 0 6	„	Tobacco, American	3 9 „ 4 6 „
Cheese, English	1 6	„ 1 9	„	„ Colonial	2 0 „
„ New Zealand	„	„ 1 2	„	Honey	0 6 „
„ American	0 10	„ 1 2	„	Hay—Oaten	120 0 „ 160 0 per ton
„ Colonial	0 7	„ 1 0	„	„ Lucerne	90 0 „ 100 0 „
Coffee	1 4	„ 1 6	„	„ Grass	80 0 „
Eggs	0 9	„ 1 3	per doz.	Maize	4 0 per bushel
Flour	{ 1st.....	14 0	} per 100lbs	Oats	3 6 „
	{ 2nd.....	12 0			Bran .....	1 6 „
Milk	0 4	„ 0 6	per quart	Pollard.....	1 6 „
Meat—beef, fresh.....	0 2½	„ 0 5	per lb.	Chaff	6 0 „ 7 0 per cwt.
„ „ salt.....	0 2½	„ 0 5	„	Coal	20 0 „ 25 0 per ton
„ mutton, fresh	0 2½	„ 0 5	„	Wood	16 0 „
„ „ salt.....	0 2½	„ 0 5	„	Apples	0 9 „ 1 0 per doz.
„ pork	0 5	„ 0 6	„	Pine-apples	18 0 „
„ veal	0 5	„ 0 6	„	Bananas	1 0 „
Mustard	1 0	„ 1 6	„	Oranges	1 0 „ 1 3 „
Oil—kerosene	1 6	„ 1 9	per gallon	Turnips	1 6 „ 3 0 pr. dz. beh.
Oatmeal	„	„ 0 3	per lb.	Onions	„ 0 5 per lb.
Pepper	0 8	„ 1 2	„	Cabbages.....	1 0 „ 5 0 per doz.
Potatoes	3 6	„ 4 6	per cwt.	Carrots	1 0 „ 2 0 pr. dz. beh.
Rice	0 2½	„ 0 3½	per lb.	Parsnips	2 0 „ 3 0 „
Sago	„	„ 0 4	„		

APPENDIX 8.

45 VICTORIA No. XI.

An Act to restrict the Influx of Chinese into New South Wales.
 [Assented to, 6th December, 1881.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate and restrict the Immigration and introduction of Chinese into New South Wales Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Interpretation.

1. For the purposes of this Act the following words in inverted commas shall unless the context otherwise indicate bear the meanings set against them respectively :—

“Chinese”—Any person of the Chinese race.

“Vessel”—Any ship or vessel of whatsoever kind or description.

“Master”—The person (other than a Pilot) for the time being in actual command or charge of any vessel.

Master on arrival to give list of Chinese on board.

2. The master of every vessel upon arrival at any port or place in this Colony from parts beyond the Colony having Chinese on board shall before making any entry at the Customs deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs a list of such Chinese specifying to the best of his knowledge the name the place of birth the apparent age the ordinary place of residence the place and date of shipment and the calling or occupation of each such Chinese under a penalty for not delivering such list not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Number of Chinese to be brought to Colony by vessel.—Penalty.

3. If any vessel having on board a greater number of Chinese than in the proportion of one Chinese to every hundred tons of the tonnage of such vessel shall arrive at any time in any port in this Colony the owner master or charterer of such vessel shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of one hundred pounds for each Chinese carried in excess of the foregoing limitation unless the defendant shall show that the Chinese so carried is a British subject or one of the crew or has not been landed in the Colony and is not intended to be so landed For the purposes of this Act the tonnage of a vessel shall be ascertained (if she be a British ship) by her certificate of registry and if not or if the said certificate shall not be produced then according to the rules of measurement prescribed by the “Merchant Shipping Act 1854” being the Act of the Imperial Legislature seventeenth and eighteenth Victoria chapter one hundred and four.

Ten pounds to be paid for each Chinese arriving by vessel.—Penalty.

4. Before any Chinese arriving from parts beyond this Colony shall be permitted to land from any vessel at any port or place in the said Colony and before making any entry at the Customs the master of the vessel by which such Chinese shall so arrive shall pay to the said Collector or other principal officer the sum of ten pounds for every such Chinese and no entry shall be deemed to have any legal effect until such payment shall have been made and such Chinese for whom such sum has been paid shall receive from the said Collector or other principal officer a certificate to that effect And if any master shall neglect to pay any such sum or shall land or permit to land or suffer to land or to escape from such vessel at any port or place in the said Colony any Chinese before such sum shall have been paid by such master or his agent or before such list shall have been delivered such master shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of fifty pounds for each Chinese so landed or permitted or suffered to land or to escape and in addition to such penalty shall also pay the sum hereby required to be paid for each such Chinese.

The like sum to be paid for Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea.

5. Every Chinese arriving in this Colony after the passing of this Act otherwise than by a vessel shall pay or there shall be paid for him to some officer whom and at such places as the Governor with the advice aforesaid may appoint at or near the borders of the Colony or otherwise conveniently situated for that purpose the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty on not paying or having had paid fee for entrance to the Colony.

6. If any Chinese shall enter or attempt to enter this Colony who shall not have paid or had paid for him the said sum of ten pounds he shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds and to the payment in addition thereto of the said sum of ten pounds required to be paid by section four hereof and on default of payment either of such penalty or sum shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months unless such penalty and sum be sooner paid and may be apprehended and taken before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with in due course of law.

Appropriation of penalties and payments under Act.

7. All penalties and all moneys ordered to be paid or being the proceeds of any sale made under the authority of this Act shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

Evidence of person being a Chinese.

8. For the purposes of all proceedings under this Act the Justices may decide upon their own view and judgment whether any person produced before them is a Chinese within the meaning of this Act.

Certificate of exemption may be granted in certain cases.

9. It shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer or any person authorized by him upon the application of any Chinese and upon being satisfied that such Chinese was at the passing of this Act a *bonâ fide* resident of this Colony and that he desires to be absent therefrom for a temporary purpose only to grant to such Chinese a certificate that he is exempt from the provisions of this Act for a time to be specified in such certificate.

Exemption of Chinese who are British subjects.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained any Chinese arriving in the Colony who produces evidence to the Collector of Customs or other duly authorized officer that he is a British subject shall be wholly exempt from the operation of this Act and a certificate of the Governor of any British Colony or of a British Consul shall be sufficient evidence of the claim of such Chinese to exemption under this section.

Exemption of certain officials &c.

11. The provisions of this Act shall not be applicable to any Chinese duly accredited to this Colony by the Government of China or by or under the authority of the Imperial Government on any special mission.

Exemption of crews.

12. The penalties and restrictions imposed by this Act shall not nor shall any of them be held to be applicable in respect of any Chinese being one of the crew of any vessel arriving in any port in New South Wales and who shall not be discharged therefrom or land except in the performance of his duties in connection with such vessel.

Penalties how recovered.

13. All penalties and sums of money recoverable under this Act shall be recovered in a summary way at the suit of some officer of Customs authorized by the Colonial Treasurer before any two or more Justices of the Peace in accordance with the provisions of the Acts regulating proceedings on summary conviction. And it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer by writing under his hand to authorize any officer to detain any vessel the master whereof shall in the opinion of the said Treasurer have committed an offence or be a defaulter under this Act. Such detention may be either at the port or place where such vessel is found or at any port or place to which the said Treasurer may order such vessel to be brought. For the purposes of such detention the officer so authorized shall be entitled to obtain in the customary manner such writ of assistance or other aid and assistance in and about the detention of or other lawful dealing with such vessel as are by law provided under the Act or Acts regulating the Customs with reference to seizure of vessel or goods. But such detention shall be for safe custody only and shall cease and be discontinued if a bond with two sufficient sureties be given by such master for the payment of the amount of such penalty and other sums as may be adjudged to be paid under the provisions of this Act. Provided that if default be made in payment of any such penalty incurred by such master in terms of any conviction adjudging the payment thereof it shall be lawful for such officer to seize such vessel and for him and any other officer or person duly authorized or empowered in that behalf to take all such proceedings for the purpose of procuring the condemnation and sale of such vessel as are provided by law in case of condemnation or forfeiture of a vessel for a breach of the Customs Laws of the said Colony. Provided that the proceeds of sale of any such vessel shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and after payment of the amount of such penalty and of all costs incurred in and about such sale and the proceedings leading thereto the balance shall be placed by the Colonial Treasurer to a trust account and be held in trust for the owners of or other persons lawfully entitled to the vessel so condemned and sold.

Provision against evading Act by transshipping Chinese into other vessels.

14. Any vessel on board which Chinese shall be transhipped from another vessel and be brought to any port or place in this Colony shall be deemed to be a vessel bringing Chinese into the said Colony from parts beyond the said Colony and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Short title.

15. This Act may be cited as the "Influx of Chinese Restriction Act of 1881."

APPENDIX 9.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

METROPOLITAN.

The Sydney Morning Herald	...	...	...	...	...	Daily.
The Evening News	...	...	...	...	...	Daily.
The Sydney Daily Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	Daily.
The Echo	...	...	...	...	...	Daily.
The Sydney Mail	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Express	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Town and Country Journal	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Bulletin	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Journal of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Sydney Punch	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Protestant Standard	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Weekly Advocate	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Australian Witness	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Witness	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Freemason	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Churchman	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Freeman's Journal	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Orangeman	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Once a Week	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Australian Sportsman	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Countryman	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
The Australasian Sketcher	...	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly.
The Social Reformer	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Independent	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Good Templar	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Agricultural Journal	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Illustrated Sydney News	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Engineer and Building News	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The Rural Australian	...	...	...	...	...	Monthly.
The New South Wales Government Gazette (Official)	...	...	...	...	...	Tues. and Fri.
The University Magazine.						
The Medical Gazette.						

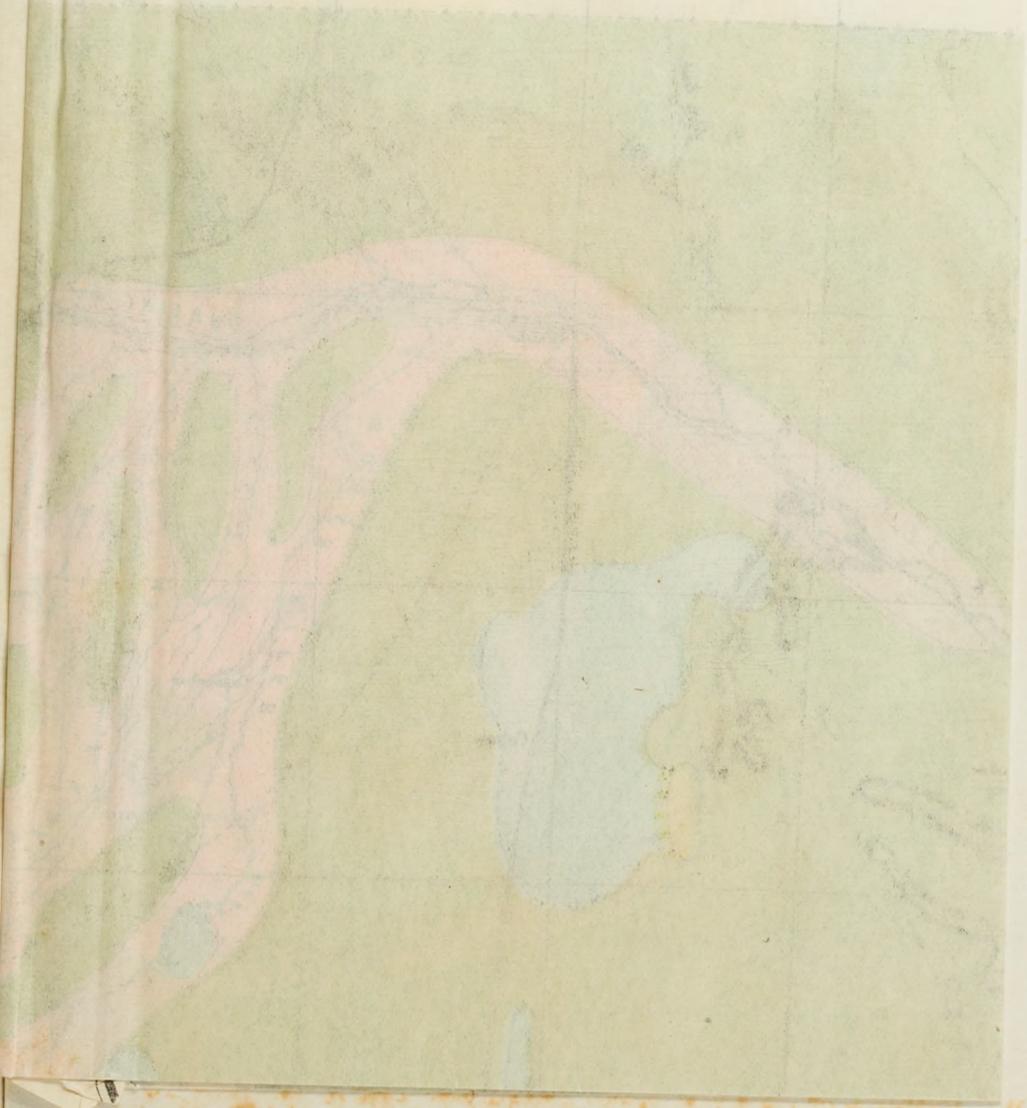
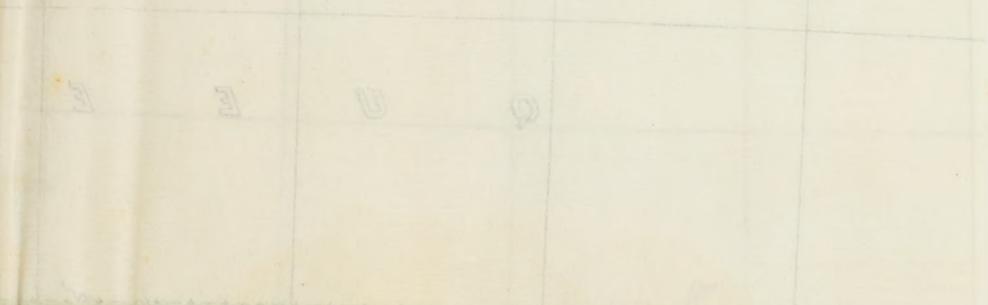
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY.

Albury Banner, Albury	...	...	...	...	...	Friday.
Armidale Express, Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	Friday.
Armidale Age, Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday.
Armidale Chronicle, Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Australian, Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Balmain Independent, Balmain	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Barwon Argus, Brewarrina	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday.
Bathurst Free Press, Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	Wed. and Sat.
Bathurst Independent	...	...	...	...	...	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Bathurst Times, Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	Daily.
Bathurst Record, Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly.
Bathurst Sentinel, Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Bega Gazette, Bega	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday.
Bega Standard, Bega	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Blayney Advocate, Blayney	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Blayney Observer, Blayney	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Bligh Watchman, Coonabarabran	...	...	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Bombala Herald, Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Bombala Times, Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	Saturday.
Border Post, Albury	...	...	...	...	...	Wed. and Sat.
Braidwood Dispatch, Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	Wed. and Sat.
Broughton Creek Mail, Broughton Creek	...	...	...	...	...	Thursday.
Burrangong Argus, Young	...	...	...	...	...	Wed. and Sat.
Burrangong Chronicle, Young	...	...	...	...	...	Wed. and Sat.

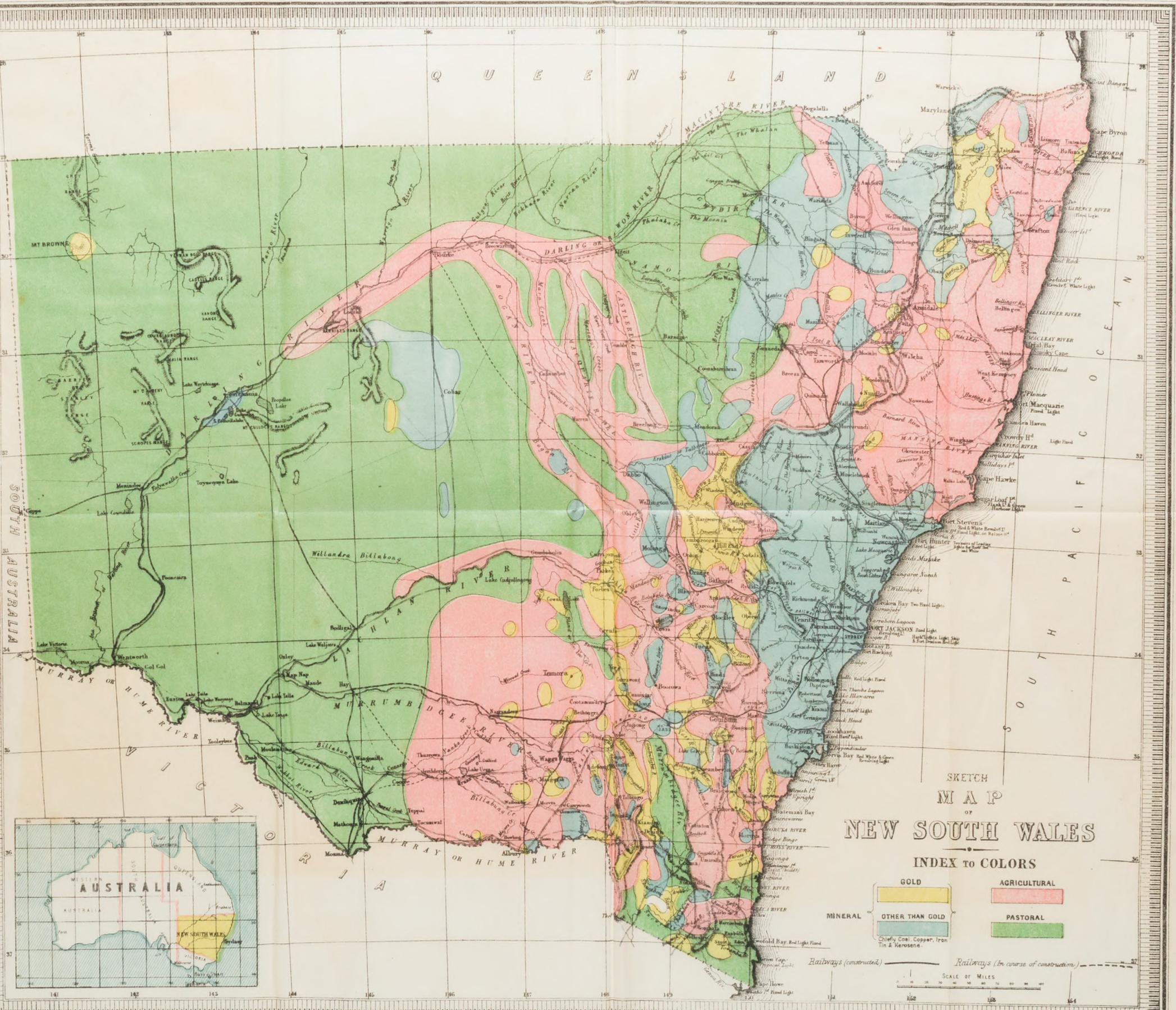
Burrowa News, Burrowa...	Friday.
Burrowa Times, Burrowa	Saturday.
Campbelltown Herald, Campbelltown	Wed. and Sat.
Camden Times	Thursday.
Carcoar Chronicle, Carcoar	Saturday.
Central Australian and Bourke Telegraph, Bourke	Tuesday.
Clarence and Richmond Rivers Examiner, Grafton	Tues. Sat.
Cobar and Louth Herald, Cobar..	Thursday.
Cobar Liberal, Cobar	Saturday.
Coonamble Independent, Coonamble	Saturday.
Cootamundra Herald, Cootamundra	Wed. and Sat
Cooma Express, Cooma	Saturday.
Corowa Free Press, Corowa	Friday.
Cowra Free Press, Cowra	Saturday.
Cumberland Mercury, Parramatta	Wed. and Sat.
Cumberland Independent, Parramatta...	Thursday.
Cumberland Times, Parramatta	Saturday.
Deniliquin Chronicle, Deniliquin	Thursday.
Dubbo Dispatch, Dubbo	Tues. and Fri.
Dubbo Express, Dubbo	Daily.
Eastern Suburbs Argus	Saturday.
Echuca Advertiser, Moama	Tues. Thur. Sat
Forbes Gazette, Forbes	Friday.
Forbes Times, Forbes	Saturday.
Glen Innes Guardian, Glen Innes	Saturday.
Glen Innes Examiner, Glen Innes	Tuesday.
Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Goulburn	Mon. Wed. Sat.
Goulburn Argus, Goulburn	Daily.
Goulburn Evening Post, Goulburn	Daily.
Grafton Argus, Grafton...	Mon. and Fri.
Grafton Observer, Grafton	Wed. and Sat.
Grenfell Record, Grenfell	Saturday.
Gulgong Advocate, Gulgong	Wed. and Sat.
Gunning Leader, Gunning	Friday.
Gundagai Times, Gundagai	Tues. and Fri.
Hawkesbury Chronicle, Windsor	Saturday.
Hay Standard, Hay	Wednesday.
Illawarra Mercury, Wollongong..	Tues. and Fri.
Inverell Argus, Inverell	Wed. and Sat.
Inverell Herald, Inverell...	Saturday.
Inverell Times, Inverell	Wed. and Sat.
Kiama Independent, Kiama	Tues. and Fri.
Kiama Reporter, Kiama	Wed. and Sat.
Lismore Chronicle, Lismore	Thursday.
Lismore Star, Lismore	Saturday.
Lithgow Mercury, Lithgow	Saturday.
Lithgow Southern Cross, Lithgow	Saturday.
Lower Clarence Advocate, Rocky Mouth	Friday.
Macleay Herald, Kempsey (West)	Saturday.
Macleay Chronicle, Kempsey (Central)..	Thursday.
Maitland Evening Post, Maitland	Wednesday.
Maitland Mercury, Maitland	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Maitland Advertising Medium, Maitland	Wednesday.
Manaro Mercury, Cooma...	Wed. and Sat.
Manning River Times, Taree	Wed. and Sat.
Manning Advertiser	Thursday.
Molong Express, Molong...	Wed. and Fri.
Moruya Examiner, Moruya	Saturday.
Moruya Post, Moruya	Tues. and Fri.
Moss Vale Scrutineer, Moss Vale	Thursday.
Mount M'Donald & Milburn Creek Advertiser, Mount M'Donald...	Saturday.
Mudgee Locomotive, Mudgee	Saturday.
Mudgee Independent, Mudgee	Wed. and Sat.
Murrurundi Times, Murrurundi	Saturday.
Murrumburrah Signal, Murrumburrah...	Saturday.
Namoi Independent, Gunnedah...	Thursday.
Narrabri Herald, Narrabri	Thursday.
Narandera Argus, Narandera	Saturday.

Newcastle Dispatch, Newcastle...	Wed. and Sat.
Newcastle Morning Herald, Newcastle	Daily.
Northern Star, Lismore ...	Saturday.
Nowra Colonist, Shoalhaven ...	Wednesday.
Nowra Telegraph, Shoalhaven ...	Thursday.
Orange Liberal, Orange ...	Wed. and Sat.
Ovens and Murray Advertiser, Corowa..	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Pastoral Times and Southern Courier, South Deniliquin	Saturday.
Parramatta Evening Times, Parramatta ...	Daily.
Parramatta Town and County Advertiser, Parramatta	Saturday.
Parkes Chronicle, Parkes ...	Saturday.
People's Advocate, Gulgong ...	Wed. and Sat.
Queanbeyan Age, Queanbeyan ...	Tues. and Fri.
Queanbeyan Times, Queanbeyan.	Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Redfern Times, Redfern ...	Saturday.
Richmond River Express, Casino ...	Saturday.
Riverine Grazier, Hay ...	Wed. and Sat.
Riverina Recorder, Balranald ...	Saturday.
Riverina Herald, Moama ...	Daily.
Riverina Advertiser ...	Wednesday.
Shoalhaven News, Shoalhaven ...	Saturday.
Shoalhaven Telegraph, Shoalhaven ...	Thursday.
Singleton Argus, Singleton ...	Wed. and Sat.
Southern Daily Argus, Goulburn ...	Daily.
St. Leonard's Recorder, St. Leonards ...	Saturday.
Suburban Telegraph, Newtown...	Saturday.
Suburban Times, Redfern ...	Saturday.
Tamworth News, Tamworth ...	Tues. and Fri.
Tamworth Observer, Tamworth..	Wed. and Sat.
Tamworth Independent, Tamworth ...	Wed. and Sat.
Temora Herald, Temora ...	Friday.
Temora Star, Temora ...	Wed. and Sat.
Tenterfield Star, Tenterfield ...	Saturday.
Tenterfield Independent, Tenterfield ...	Wednesday.
The Odd Fellow, Campbelltown ...	Monthly.
Tingha Banner, Tingha ...	Thursday.
Tumut and Adelong Times, Tumut ...	Tues. and Fri.
Ulladulla and Milton Times, Milton ...	Saturday.
Uralla and Walcha Times, Uralla ...	Wednesday.
Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Wagga ...	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Wagga Wagga Express, Wagga Wagga ...	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Wahgunyah News, Corowa ...	Friday.
Walgett Mail, Walgett ...	Saturday.
Wellington Gazette, Wellington ...	Saturday.
Wentworth Telegraph, Wentworth ...	Monday.
Western Advocate, Orange ...	Wed. and Sat.
Western Post, Mudgee ...	Tues. and Fri.
Western Independent, Bathurst ...	Daily.
Western Grazier, Wilcannia ...	Thursday.
Wilcannia Times, Wilcannia ...	Thursday.
Wingham Advocate, Wingham...	Saturday.
Wollongong Argus, Wollongong ...	Thursday.
Yass Courier, Yass ...	Tues. Thur. Sat.
Yass Evening Tribune, Yass ...	Mon. and Thurs.

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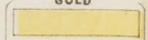
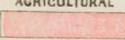
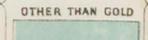
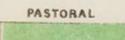


QUEENSLAND



SKETCH MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

INDEX TO COLORS

	GOLD		AGRICULTURAL
	MINERAL		PASTORAL
<small>Chiefly Coal, Copper, Iron Tin & Kerosene</small>			

Railways (constructed) ———— Railways (in course of construction) - - - -

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



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