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Book

15

Jeffrey

Wap



G.W. Evans del.

H. Adlard Sc.

- 1. Church
- 2. Gov.^t House
- 3.3. Barracks
- 4. Goal
- 5. Hospital
- 6. Guard House

HOBART-TOWN.

- 7.7. Comm.^y Stores, &c.
- 8. Gov.^t Water Mill
- 9. Lumber Yard
- 10. Mulgrave Battery
- 11. Mount Nelson
- 12. Gov.^t Stock Yard within Domain

London. Published Feb^y 1st by J. Souter. 73. S.^t Pauls Church Yard.

J. S. Mitchell.
A

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

DESCRIPTION

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

WITH IMPORTANT

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS,

AND

USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE APPLICATION
FOR GRANTS OF LAND;

TOGETHER WITH

A LIST OF THE MOST NECESSARY ARTICLES FOR PERSONS TO TAKE OUT.

Embellished by

A CORRECT VIEW OF HOBART TOWN;

ALSO,

A LARGE CHART OF THE ISLAND,

Thirty Inches by twenty-four,

WITH THE SOUNDINGS OF THE HARBOURS AND RIVERS,

AND IN WHICH THE VARIOUS GRANTS OF LAND ARE ACCURATELY LAID DOWN.

BY GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS,

Surveyor General of the Colony.

*To which are added, an Abstract from the General Muster-books for the Years
1819 and 1820, and a List of the Civil Establishment.*

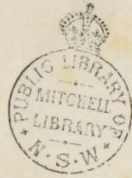
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1822.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

TO WHOSE LIBERALITY AND ZEAL,

(IN FURTHERING THE VIEWS OF THOSE WHO HAVE MIGRATED THITHER)

THE SETTLEMENTS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

ONE OF THE FINEST DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH CROWN,

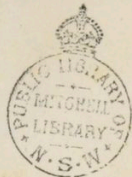
ARE SO MUCH INDEBTED

FOR THEIR GROWING PROSPERITY ;

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, BY

THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

HAVING had the honour to fill the office of Deputy-Surveyor General of this Island since the year 1811, the performance of the geographical and surveying task, the results of which are now, at the recommendation of several very high and most respected officers, both in New South Wales and in Van Diemen's Land, submitted to the public, naturally fell within the line of my duty;— and I am rather provoked to, than diverted from, the publication of my verbal description of the Island, by a perusal of Lieutenant Jeffreys's "Geographical and Descriptive Delineations" of the same country, the exaggerations and misrepresentations of which are only calculated to mislead and disappoint the Emigrant. Nevertheless, some few passages of the two books will be found too well to correspond; that is to say, they concur *verbatim*,—as one of the wits says in the comedy of *The Critic*—"When they do agree,

their unanimity is wonderful." In explanation of this unison, I can only say that I was once a passenger in His Majesty's brig Kangaroo, under Lieutenant Jeffreys's command, and that, upon that occasion, I had the good fortune to recover some missing parts of my manuscript, from the hands of his clerk. I accuse not Mr. Jeffreys of plagiarism, but the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land (Lieut.-Col. Sorell) will testify that he perused the manuscript of the following pages at the close of the year 1819, when it was not known in this Island that Mr. Jeffreys had any intention of publishing at all; and in the beginning of the year 1820, my little manuscript had the honour to guide His Majesty's Commissioner of Enquiry (Mr. Bigge) in his travels through the island.

G. W. EVANS.

Hobart Town;
February 1, 1821.



ADVERTISEMENT.

BY THE EDITOR.

HAVING carefully perused the MS., the production of Mr. Evans, submitted to him, and compared it with the topographical parts of the publication of Lieutenant Jeffreys, to which the Author alludes in his Preface, the Editor could not help feeling surprised at the coincidences throughout, with some trifling variations of language, and certain expletives which the imagination of the latter writer, without an actual survey, or a visit to the spots he describes, may readily have supplied. Mr. Evans states that he had the good fortune to recover some parts of his MS. from the clerk of Lieutenant Jeffreys, but he does not advert to one particular, which must have escaped his observation, and which sets the matter between him and Lieutenant Jeffreys completely at rest. If the latter had drawn from any other source, beside

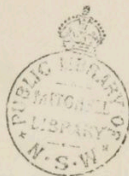
that of Mr. Evans, his topographical notices of Van Diemen's Land, he would not have omitted, as he has done, in his description of the interior, a very interesting portion of its surface. He does not take the slightest notice of Elizabeth Town, founded by Governor Macquarie; and is equally silent as to the Fat-Doe River, the Shannon, Lord's Storekeeper's Hut, &c.* Here his clerk must have been at fault, or, in other words, had not time to complete his task before the recovery of the missing parts of the MS. by Mr. Evans.

To exaggerate is one way to disguise a writer's plagiarism: two such examples the reader will find pointed out to him in perusing this work; and others, although not of so mischievous a tendency, are to be met with in the publication of Lieutenant Jeffreys. For instance, Mr. Evans, who, as a surveyor, was the best qualified judge, in speaking of the elevated grounds of Norfolk District, describes their perpendicular height to be from thirty to forty feet; but Lieutenant Jeffreys estimates their

* See from page 66 to 69 of this work.

height at no less than *one hundred and thirty feet*. The former makes this district to contain upwards of six thousand acres of the richest soil : the latter will have it to contain *one hundred thousand*.

The Editor, to bestow a general interest on Mr. Evans's work, has made copious extracts from various publications, and, among them, from that of Lieut. Jeffreys, to whose merits as a writer on subjects not connected with *topographical description*, he pays a cheerful tribute : but he has not done this without a due acknowledgment of the sources whence he has derived his information ; and it is to be lamented that a similar liberality has not been displayed by the intelligent writer to whom, in justice to Mr. Evans, he has been, however reluctantly, thus compelled to allude.



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DESCRIPTION
OF
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.— *General Description.*
Early Discovery. Recent Discoveries. His-
torical Epochs. Original Population.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.] Van Diemen's Land is an island of considerable extent, situated between the parallels of 40 and 44 degrees south latitude, and 145 and 149 degrees east longitude. It is divided from New Holland by a channel, about 100 miles in width, called Bass's Strait, and contains a chain of numerous small islands running north and south.

EARLY DISCOVERY.] This beautiful island was discovered in the year 1644, by the eminent Dutch navigator Tasman, who bestowed on it the name it now bears, in honour of the Dutch governor-general in the East Indies. It was subsequently visited by those celebrated navigators Cook, Furneaux, La Perouse, and d'Entrecasteaux.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.] Up to the year 1797, Van

Diemen's Land was considered, and laid down in the charts, as a part of the main land of Australia, or New Holland. In that year, the late enterprising Captain Flinders, then lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Reliance*, accompanied by Mr. Bass, the surgeon, discovered Port Dalrymple, and the strait between Van Diemen's Land and New Holland, which has since gone by the latter gentleman's name. Having passed through the strait, they circumnavigated the island, and, on its southern extremity, sailed up and examined the river Derwent. On their return to New South Wales, they forcibly pointed out to the Governor the advantages which both this river and Port Dalrymple offered for the establishment of a colony.

These discoveries were made in a small decked boat, or sloop, built at Norfolk Island of the native fir, and on that account called "the Norfolk." The particulars are very accurately given by Lieutenant Colonel Collins, from whose account the following interesting details are extracted.

"At eight in the evening they passed the southwest cape of Van Diemen's Land, which had hitherto been known as that of New Holland. It is a narrow piece of land, projecting from the high land at no great distance, with two flattish hummocks, which give it some resemblance to the Ram Head, near Plymouth. At sun-set they were about a mile and a half from the South Cape. The two capes

lie nearly east and west of each other, and are distant about fifteen leagues. The intermediate coast forms the southern boundary of Van Diemen's Land; but, if taken on the more extensive scale of the whole southern hemisphere, it appears, as the southern point of New Holland, to be of equal respectability with the extremity of Terra del Fuego and of the Cape of Good Hope, the south points of the continents of America and Africa.

“ The extremity of Van Diemen's Land, like that of Terra del Fuego, presents a rugged and determined front to the icy regions of the south pole; and, like it, seems once to have had a greater extension south than at present. To a very unusual elevation is added an irregularity of form, which justly entitles it to rank among the foremost of the grand and wildly magnificent scenes of nature. It abounds with peaks and ridges, gaps and fissures, which not only disdain the smallest uniformity of figure, but are ever changing shape as the point of view is shifted. Beneath this strange confusion, the western part of this waving coast-line observes a regularity equally remarkable as the wild disorder which prevails above. Lofty ridges of mountains, bounded by tremendous cliffs, project from two to four miles into the sea, at nearly equal distances from each other, with a breadth varying from two miles to two miles and a half, the heights, or bays, lying between them being backed by sandy beaches.

These large buttresses, which appear to be the southern extremities of the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, it can hardly be doubted, have once projected into the sea far beyond their present abrupt termination, and have been united with the now detached land, De Witt's Isles. These isles, which were probably so named by Tasman, are twelve in number, and of various sizes, the two largest being from three to four miles in circuit. Their sides are steep; but their height is inferior to that of the main.

“A great smoke which arose at one of the heights showed the main to be inhabited; but our navigators could not suppose the people of this place to be furnished with canoes, when those of Adventure Bay, in their neighbourhood, were unprovided with them. Nothing, therefore, was left to their conjecture, but that the natives might transport themselves to the isles, either upon logs of wood, or by swimming across; and, as the most probable reward of such an exertion would be the capture of birds while breeding, or the seizure of their eggs, the utility of spreading fires, in facilitating such operations, is obvious.

“After passing several places of smaller note, they entered Herdsman's Cove, above which it being the opinion of Mr. Bass and his companion that the sloop could not proceed, they went up the Derwent River in her boat, imagining that one tide

would enable them to reach its source. In this, however, they were mistaken, falling, as they believed, several miles short of it. Where the returning tide met them, the water had become perfectly fresh, the stream being 230 yards in breadth, and in depth three fathoms. It was wedged in between high grassy hills, which descended to the river on a quick slope, and had a very grand appearance; but the only cultivable patches of land they saw, were some few breaks in the hills, and some narrow slips which were found at their foot, close to the water side. In their way up, a human voice saluted them from the hills; on hearing which they landed, carrying with them one of several swans they had just shot. Having nearly reached the summit, two females, with a short covering hanging loose from their shoulders, suddenly appeared at some little distance before them; but, snatching up each a small basket, these scampered off. A man then presented himself, and suffered them to approach him without any signs of fear or distrust. He received the swan joyfully, appearing to esteem it a treasure. His language was unintelligible to them, as was theirs to him, although they addressed him in several of the dialects of New South Wales, and some of the most common words of the South Sea Islands. With some difficulty they made him comprehend their wish to see his place of residence. He pointed over the hill, and proceeded onward.

but his pace was slow and wandering, and he often stopped under pretence of having lost the track: this led them to suspect that his only aim was to amuse and tire them out. Judging, then, that in persisting to follow him, they must lose the remaining part of the flood tide, which was more valuable to them than the sight of his hut could be, they parted from him in great friendship.

“ The most probable reason of his unwillingness to be their guide, seemed to be his apprehension that, if he should take them to his women, their charms might induce them to run away with them—a jealousy very common to the natives of the continent. He was a short, slight man, of a middle age, with a countenance more expressive of benignity and intelligence, than of that ferocity or stupidity which generally characterized the other natives; and his features were less flattened, or negro-like, than theirs. His face was blackened, and the crown of his head plastered with red earth. His hair was either naturally short and close, or had been rendered so by burning, and, although short and stiffly curled, they did not think it woolly. He was armed with two spears, very ill-made, of solid wood. No part of the dress of the strangers attracted his attention, with the exception of the red silk handkerchiefs round their necks. Their fire-arms were to him objects neither of curiosity nor fear.

“ This was the first man they had fallen in with in Van Diemen’s Land ; and his frank and open deportment led them not only to form a favourable opinion of the disposition of its inhabitants, but to conjecture that, if the country was peopled in the usual numbers, he would not have been the only one they should have met. A circumstance which corroborated this supposition was, that in the excursions made by Mr. Bass into the country, having seldom any other society than his two dogs, he would have been no great object of dread to a people ignorant of the effect of fire-arms, and would certainly have been hailed by any one who might have seen him.

“ They fell in with many huts along the different shores of the river, of the same bad construction as those of Port Dalrymple, but with fewer heaps of muscle-shells lying near them. The natives of this place probably drew the principal part of their food from the woods : the bones of small animals, such as opossums, squirrels, kangaroos, rats, and bandicots, were numerous around their deserted fire-places ; and the two spears which they saw in the hands of the native were similar to those used for hunting in other parts. Many trees also were observed to be notched. No canoes were ever seen, nor any trees so barked as to answer that purpose.

“ Besides the small quadrupeds already mentioned, they observed the grey and red kangaroo.

The feathered tribes were apparently similar to those of Port Dalrymple. Here again they daily ate their swan, the flocks of which even exceeded those they had before met with. The most formidable among the reptiles was the black snake with venomous fangs, resembling so much the colour of a burnt stick, that a close inspection only could detect the difference. Mr. Bass once, with his eyes cautiously directed toward the ground, stepped over one which was lying asleep among some black sticks, and would have passed on without observing it, had not its loud hiss attracted his notice the moment afterward. He determined on taking him alive, in order to try the effect of his bite on a hawk which he had in his possession. In the contest the animal bit himself, after which he was soon mastered, and in less than ten minutes died. Having never before known a snake of his size to be killed by a few very slight blows with a stick, which was so rotten as scarcely to bear the weight of its own blow, he was at a loss to conceive how death had so suddenly succeeded so much vigour in an animal so tenacious of life. Was it possible that its own bite could have been the cause? When, three hours afterward, the skin was stripped off, the flesh for some distance round the marks of his teeth was found inflamed and discoloured."

HISTORICAL EPOCHS.] In 1803, Captain John Bowen, of the Royal Navy, with a detachment of

the New South-Wales corps, a small civil establishment, and a few convicts, embarked at Port Jackson, and proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, to form a settlement on the eastern side of the island. After surmounting numerous difficulties, arising from the unfavourable season of the year, they landed on the banks of the Derwent in the month of June, and, taking a survey of the surrounding country, formed the first settlement at Risdon, on the left bank of that noble river, about eighteen miles from its northern entrance, and fifty miles north from the southern cape of the island.

In 1804, Lieutenant Colonel Collins, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the military detachment on the first establishment of the colony of New South Wales, and whose interesting account of that colony has acquired a deserved celebrity, arrived from England, after having, through a variety of insurmountable obstacles, failed in his attempt to form a settlement at Port Philip, in Bass's Strait, on the south coast of New Holland, to which command he had been originally appointed. Captain Bowen now returned to Port Jackson; and the establishment was removed to the west bank of the Derwent, where Hobart Town now stands, this spot having been selected on account of the fine stream of water which runs through its centre.

On the sudden death, in the year 1810, of Lieutenant Colonel Collins, by whose intelligence and

indefatigable exertions great progress had been made in the construction of a neat and well-planned town, the government devolved on Lieutenant Edward Lord, of the Royal Marines, who held it until he was relieved, in 1811, by Captain Murray, of the 73d regiment.

About this time the dependency of Norfolk Island was abandoned, and the principal part of its inhabitants removed to Van Diemen's Land, some of them to a spot on the Derwent, called New Norfolk, and the remainder to a beautiful district, called Norfolk Plains, in the northern part of the island, the settlement and village of Launceston having been previously formed in that vicinity by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson. As an encouragement to the new settlers, whose removal had subjected them to much inconvenience, double allotments of Land were assigned to them.

On their first establishment they were necessarily subjected to great privations. The island did not then afford many of the articles which might enable them to subsist comfortably; and, as the stock they had brought with them was preserved for breeding, they were deprived of the luxury of fresh meat. This deficiency, however, was soon compensated by the flesh of the emues, kangaroos, and other game, with which the island was well stocked, and which they procured in abundance.

ORIGINAL POPULATION.] The earliest account of

the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land is given by our immortal Cook. During his last voyage, in January 1777, he visited this island to procure supplies of wood and water, and grass for the animals on-board. The party was met by some of the natives, who were entirely naked: they were of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin being black, and the hair as woolly as that of any native of Guinea; but their lineaments were more pleasing than those of African negroes. The hair and beards, and the faces of some, were smeared with red ointment.

It has been seen, under the head of "recent discoveries," that the females are described by Mr. Bass as having a short covering hanging loose from their shoulders; but he does not notice any dress worn by the man he fell in with. Both sexes are, however, described by the French naturalist, Labillardière, as being usually covered with a kangaroo skin. "They have," he observes, "woolly hair, and the men let the beard grow: the upper jaw, in children, projects considerably over the lower, but falls back with age, and in the adult is nearly in the same line. The skin is not very dark; but, to make it appear more so than it really is, they cover themselves with charcoal dust, principally the upper parts of the body. They have all their teeth; the custom, therefore, so general among the natives of these coasts, of drawing two of those in the

front, cannot have been introduced among them. They eat muscles, oysters, the large lobster, and crabs, which they broil, the women being principally charged with the care of procuring food, and preparing it. They do not appear to have chiefs: each family seems to live in complete independence; but the children are very subordinate to their parents, and the women to their husbands. They all appear unacquainted with the bow. Those of Adventure Bay have the body tattooed, and their hair powdered with oker."

But for an untoward accident, respecting which the reader is left to draw his own conclusion, an amicable intercourse might, ere this, have been established between the settlers and the natives, as is the case in New Holland. In describing the latter, Mr. Wentworth, a very intelligent writer, represents this disaster in colours which may be overcharged, but the result of which has been most calamitous. His details are as follow:

"The aborigines of this country are, if possible, still more barbarous and uncivilized than those of New Holland. They subsist entirely by hunting, and have no knowledge whatever of the art of fishing. Even the rude bark canoe, which their neighbours possess, is quite unknown to them; and, whenever they want to pass a sheet of water, they are compelled to construct a wretched raft for

the occasion. Their arms and hunting implements, also, indicate an inferior degree of civilization. The *womera*, or throwing stick, which enables the natives of Port Jackson to cast their spears with such amazing force and precision, is not used by them. Their spears, too, instead of being made with the bulrush, and only pointed with hard wood, are composed entirely of it, and are consequently more ponderous. In using them, they grasp the centre; but they neither throw them so far, nor so dexterously, as the natives of the parent colony. This circumstance is the more fortunate, as they maintain the most rancorous and inflexible hatred and hostility towards the colonists. This deep-rooted enmity, however, does not arise so much from the ferocious nature of these savages, as from the inconsiderate and unpardonable conduct of our countrymen shortly after the foundation of the settlement on the river Derwent. At first the natives evinced the most friendly disposition towards the new comers, and would probably have been actuated by the same amicable feeling to this day, had not the military officer intrusted with the command, directed a discharge of grape and canister shot to be made among a large body of them, who were approaching, as he imagined, with hostile designs; but, as has since been believed, with much greater probability, merely from motives of

Where are the original
 or other authors of the

curiosity and friendship.* The havoc occasioned among them by this murderous discharge was dreadful; and since that time all communication with them has ceased, and the spirit of animosity and revenge which this unmerited and atrocious act of barbarity engendered, has been fostered and aggravated to the highest pitch by the incessant rencontres which have taken place between them and the settlers. The latter, whenever an occasion offers, destroy as many of them as possible, and they, in their turn, never neglect an opportunity of retaliating on their blood-thirsty neighbours. Fortunately, however, for the colonists, they have seldom or never been known to act on the offensive, unless when they have met with some of their persecutors singly. Two persons armed with muskets

* This happened at the first formation of the colony, when, Lieutenant-Governor Bowen having left Risdon, on a tour through the island, to ascertain the spots most eligible for granting allotments of land to settlers, the command devolved on an officer of the New South-Wales corps. Toward noon of the following day, a considerable number of the natives were seen descending from the neighbouring hills: as they approached they were distinctly heard to sing, each man having in his hand a green bough, a well-known emblem of peace among savage tribes. Either their signals of amity were not well understood, or their numbers too great to be trusted: it is otherwise impossible to conceive that a British officer would have had recourse to so harsh and cruel a measure.

may traverse the island from one extremity to the other with perfect safety."

To this disaster Lieutenant Jeffreys, in his recent publication, principally ascribes the imperfect knowledge that has hitherto been acquired of the natives. He has, however, himself collected several curious facts and anecdotes relative to them, which will be found to be of particular interest. He sets out by observing that they "certainly do not appear to be sufficiently numerous to be formidable to the Europeans, but have seldom since ventured to come near the settlements; and there is good reason to believe that, whatever might have been their original disposition towards the intruders on their peaceful lands, they do not at present entertain very favourable sentiments towards their new neighbours.

"It may likewise be observed, that those pests of society, the bush-rangers, are stated to have attacked at different times these poor creatures, many of whom, it is said, they have basely murdered. It is to be hoped, at least, for the sake of humanity, and the credit of our countrymen, that no one has yet been found diabolical enough to commit the barbarous excesses which have been laid to their charge; but we may very readily conceive that men who have, by their vices, justly forfeited all claims to the protection and society of civilized life, would not hesitate to commit wanton

dépredations on those unarmed creatures whom they have been taught to regard as a distinct and inferior race of beings. It is highly probable, therefore, that the most brutal of the bush-rangers may have abused the natives, and possibly have incensed the males by familiarities with the females : no wonder, therefore, if these accounts be correct, that the natives of this island should dislike and shun the presence of Europeans ; and, on that account, that those who are capable of appreciating and describing their real character, should not be furnished with adequate opportunities for an investigation so interesting in the history of the human species. It is worthy of remark that, prior to the above wanton attack made upon the natives, those few that had been seen appeared to possess less ferocity and stupidity than had been noticed in the natives of other parts of New Holland. Labillardière says, that he found the natives of Van Diemen's Land apparently mild and affable : they are certainly a superior race to those of the sister colony of Port Jackson.* This may, however, in point of disposition, or what may be termed moral character, be applied rather to the women than the men. The author had several opportuni-

* Mr. Wentworth, who does not appear to have had the same advantages of observation as Lieutenant Jeffreys, represents them as still more barbarous and uncivilized.

ties of learning from the females that their husbands act towards them with considerable harshness and tyranny. These women are sometimes known to run away from that state of bondage and oppression to which they say their husbands subject them. In these cases they will attach themselves to the English sailors who are frequently stationed in different parts of the coast of this island to collect seals. Those who thus forsake their native tribes, assign the following reason for their conduct: They give their European protectors to understand that their own husbands make them carry all their lumber, force them out to hunt, and make them perform all kinds of work; and that they find their situation greatly improved by attaching themselves to the sealing gangs.

“ These women are infinitely more interesting than those of Port Jackson: their limbs are better proportioned, and their features far more agreeable. They are also more cleanly in their persons, carefully preventing the hair from growing to any great length, by cutting it off with the sharp edges of two pieces of broken crystal. Those who have had the opportunity of witnessing the filthy appearance of the native women of Port Jackson, will, after the statement of this fact, readily conceive the superior cleanliness of the women of Van Diemen’s Land. Neither do the latter practise the custom

which prevails in the other colonies of New Holland, of cutting off part of the little finger.

“ Those who have united themselves to our sailors have manifested a faithful and affectionate attachment, and are extremely jealous of a rival. This may be partially occasioned by their very great dread of being abandoned by the sailors to the mercy of their native tribes, who never fail, on such occasions, to treat them with the utmost severity. In some instances, their young children, the offspring of their illicit intercourse with Europeans, are forcibly taken from them and thrown into the fire, where they are destroyed. An instance of this kind, in which, however, the child was saved from immediate death, by the affection and courage of its parent, happened within the author’s knowledge. One of these women, who had been for several years attached to a sailor, a young man of respectable connexions, but of a wild and volatile disposition, one evening wandered from her sealing party with a young child at her breast, and, accidentally falling in with a band of natives, was immediately attacked, and threatened to be severely punished : her infant was snatched from her, and thrown into a large fire. This treatment inspired the woman with the most desperate courage ; she rushed, with the rapidity of lightning, through the horde of barbarians by whom she was

surrounded, and in an instant plucked her child from the devouring element, and ran off with it into the woods on the opposite side, whither she was followed by the savages. But the wings of fear, and maternal fondness, eluded the more tardy pursuit of her persecutors, and she contrived, aided by the shades of night, to conceal herself and her scorched infant behind the thick trunk of a fallen tree. Considerable search was made for her by the men; but, finding it useless, they returned to their fire, round which they shortly afterward laid down, and went to sleep. The poor woman having an opportunity to observe this, and finding her retreat well secured, quietly left her hiding-place, and, making her escape, before morning reached the town of Launceston, a distance of about ten miles, where she once more found a comfortable home at the residence of a gentleman of that place. This gentleman and his lady, greatly to their credit, had previously taken under their protection the eldest child of this woman, now a fine girl about eleven years old, and the first child born by a native woman to a white man in Van Diemen's Land. She is called Miss Dalrymple, and, like all the other children since produced by an intercourse between the natives and the Europeans, is remarkably handsome, of a light copper colour, with rosy cheeks, large black eyes, the whites of which are tinged with blue, and long well-formed

eye-lashes ; with the teeth uncommonly white, and the limbs admirably formed. Her poor mother, by the adventure just related, suffered greatly, as well from fatigue, as from the fire through which she had rushed to save her infant ; and the child itself was so much burnt, that, an inflammation having taken place, it very shortly afterward departed this life.

“ It frequently happens that the sealers, in the pursuit of their occupation, are compelled to leave their women for several days together. On these occasions, these affectionate creatures have a kind of song which they chaunt to their imaginary deity, of whom, however, they have but a very indistinct notion, and who, they say, presides over the day ; an evil spirit, or demon, making his appearance in the night. This deity they believe to be the giver of every thing that is good ; nor do they appear to acknowledge any more than one God.

“ The hymn, or song, which they address to Him during the absence of their husbands, or protectors, is intended to secure His divine care over them, and especially to bring them back with speed and safety. The song is accompanied with considerable gracefulness of action, and is poured forth in strains by no means inharmonious : on the contrary, the voice of the singer, and, in many parts, the sweetness of the notes, which are delivered in pretty just cadence, and excellent time, afford a species

of harmony to which the most refined ear might listen with pleasure.

“ It has already been stated, that but little is as yet known of the native men. Both sexes are of a jet-black, and not, as some writers have described them, of a brown colour. The hair of the men is woolly, and is kept cut short. During the winter season the natives dress themselves in kangaroo skins ; and the females are always partially clad in a robe of the same kind, cut and decorated with smaller pieces in front, the whole fastened over the shoulders with a sort of string, and round the waist with a similar band.

“ Their manners and customs seem to assimilate to those of the other natives of New Holland, except that they appear on the whole less barbarous, associating more in tribes, or families, and depending for support less upon the water than the others. They do not use the throwing-stick in the same manner as the natives of Port Jackson, the latter having a dexterous method of discharging a spear from a kind of barb fixed to the point of a throwing-stick, while these discharge the spear itself from their hands ; but both are excellent marksmen. Their canoes have hitherto been very inaccurately, if at all described ; but, in fact, they do not appear to have very frequent use for these vessels, as they but seldom visit the coast, and chiefly confine themselves to hunting. When,

however, in their excursions, which in the autumn are supposed to be from west to east, and in the spring from east to west, they come to an arm of the sea, a large river, or a lake, they make canoes from the adjoining woods. These, when formed, are not unlike a catamaran, and are sufficiently large to support from six to ten persons in crossing the largest rivers. These canoes are formed by the trunks of two trees, about thirty feet long, and laid in a parallel direction at a distance of five or six feet from each other: in this position they are kept by four or five smaller pieces of wood fastened at each end by slips of tough bark. In the middle is a cross-timber of considerable thickness, and the whole is interwoven with a kind of wicker-work. This flat and completely open canoe, or rather float, is made to skim along the surface of the water, by means of paddles, with amazing rapidity and safety. The natives are frequently seen on them near the southern mouth of the Derwent, between Isle Bruné and the main, where their canoes are often seen, deserted by their owners, after they have answered the immediate purpose for which they were constructed.

“ The houses, or huts, are much better formed than those of the Port Jackson natives. In that colony the hut generally consists of a large single piece of bark, partially cut in the middle, to give it a facility in bending, so as to form an angle,

open at both ends ; but the huts made by the natives of Van Diemen's Land approach nearer to the principles of regular architecture. Three pieces of timber are placed in an oblique position, with their ends sunk a little into the ground, and meeting in a point at the top, where they are fastened by a cord of bark. Two of the three sides of this dwelling are then filled with wicker-work, like their canoes, and the whole is completely secured from the inclemency of the weather by a covering of long grass.

“ In common with other uncivilized tribes, these people appear to take precautions to prevent an excessive population. With this view they are known frequently to sell or otherwise dispose of their females ; but it does not appear that they practise infanticide, or have any other very revolting or cruel custom.

“ It has been asserted by some persons that the respective tribes of Van Diemen's Land have not any chiefs ; but the more correct opinion is, that there are individuals among them to whom the others pay a kind of homage and obedience. Some time ago a party of bush-rangers, who had run away with a government boat, having been driven on shore by a considerable surf, fell in with a number of natives. A person of the name of Howe had the command of the bush-rangers ; and one of the natives, perceiving by his gestures, and the

conduct of the rest of the men, that Howe maintained a sort of authority over his fellows, stepped forward a little from his companions, and showed a disposition to have some personal intercourse with him, refusing, at the same time, to hold any conversation with the others. The weather abating, Howe ordered his men to drag the boat up, as it had been damaged by the surf. The native, seeing this, beckoned to his men to assist Howe's party in performing that service, but held Howe himself by the collar, intimating that, any more than himself, he should not suffer his dignity to be lessened by rendering the men any assistance in so servile a piece of labour. This anecdote sufficiently proves that the native tribes of Van Diemen's Land do in fact observe a degree of obedience to those whom they consider to be their chiefs or heads."

With regard to the bush-rangers, thus incidentally noticed by Lieutenant Jeffreys, some details respecting the predatory habits of these outlaws will be given in a subsequent part of this work. In the mean time it may be observed that, however the latest Sydney gazettes which have reached England may have announced that they had not at that time, as had been reported, been either exterminated or reduced to obedience, there cannot be any doubt but that, in proportion as the colonization shall acquire strength, and the population become more diffusive, this will happen at no very

remote period. This author's intercourse with the sealers, several of whom he represents as having associated themselves with the native females, has enabled him to collect exclusively the above interesting particulars relative to the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land, between whom and the settlers it may confidently be expected that a friendly intercourse, similar to that in New South Wales, will be hereafter maintained, notwithstanding the outrage committed on these apparently harmless people at the early establishment of the colony. The impression must gradually wear off; and, to bring about this reconciliation, the mixed race between the British seamen and their females, now springing up, may essentially contribute.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL GEOGRAPHY. — *Climate and Seasons. Face of the Country. Soil and Agriculture. Mountains. Rivers. Lakes and Ponds. Coasts, Bays, Ports, Harbours, Creeks, and Anchorages. Botany. Zoology. Mineralogy.*

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.] The climate of Van Diemen's Land is perhaps the most salubrious of any on the globe for an European, it being much more congenial to his constitution than that of Port Jackson, which has been so highly commended. The north-west winds, which are there productive of such great variations of temperature, are here unknown; and neither the summers nor winters are subject to any great extremes of heat or cold. The frosts, it is true, are much more intense, and of longer duration, the mountains with which this island abounds being covered with snow during the greater part of the year; but in the valleys it never lingers on the ground more than a few hours. The mean difference of temperature throughout the year, between these settlements and those in New Holland to the eastward of the Blue Mountains, may be estimated at 10° of Fahrenheit; but to the westward of these

mountains it is equally cold with any part of Van Diemen's Land.

The mean temperature of this island may be reckoned at about 60° of Fahrenheit; and the extremes at from 36° to 80° . The spring commences early in September; the summer in December; the autumn in April; and the winter, the severity of which continues about seven weeks, in June. These divisions, however, are not to be considered as conveying a precise idea of the variations of temperature, the settlers having occasionally found it necessary to have recourse to fires, as happens in England, at the commencement of the autumnal season.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.] The surface of Van Diemen's Land is richly variegated and diversified by ranges of moderate hills and broad valleys, presenting the most agreeable scenes, and replete with whatever a rich soil and fine climate can produce. The hills, the ridges of which form irregular circles, are for the greater part wooded; and from their summits are to be seen levels of good pasture land, thinly interspersed with trees, the grass growing most luxuriantly. These beautiful plains are generally of the extent of eight or ten thousand acres; and this description is to be considered as common to the whole of the island.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.] "In this island," it is observed by Mr. Wentworth, "as in New Holland,

there is every diversity of soil ; but certainly, in proportion to the surface of the two countries, this one contains, comparatively, much less of an indifferent quality. Large tracts of land, perfectly free from timber or underwood, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions, but more particularly in the environs of Port Dalrymple. These tracts of land are invariably of the very best description, and millions of acres, which are capable of being instantly converted to all the purposes of husbandry, still remain unappropriated. Here the colonist has no expense to incur in clearing his farm : he is not compelled to a great preliminary outlay of capital, before he can expect a considerable return. He has only to set fire to the grass, to prepare his land for the immediate reception of the ploughshare ; insomuch that, if he but possess a good team of horses, or oxen, with a set of harness, and a couple of substantial ploughs, he has the main requisites for commencing an agricultural establishment, and for insuring a comfortable subsistence for himself and family.

“To this great superiority which these southern settlements may claim over the parent colony, may be superadded two advantages, which are perhaps of equal magnitude and importance. In the first place, the rivers here have a sufficient fall to prevent any excessive accumulation of water from violent or continued rains, and are consequently

free from those awful and destructive inundations to which the rivers of New South Wales are perpetually subject. Here, therefore, the industrious colonist may settle on the bank of a navigable river, and enjoy all the advantages of sending his produce to market by water, without running the constant hazard of having the fruits of his labour, the golden promise of the year, swept away in an hour by a capricious and domineering element. Secondly, the seasons are more regular and defined, and those great droughts which have been so frequent in Port Jackson, are altogether unknown. In the years 1813, 14, and 15, when the whole face of the country was there literally burnt up, and vegetation completely at a stand-still from the want of rain, an abundant supply of it fell here, and the harvests, in consequence, were never more productive. Indeed, since these settlements were first established, a period of fifteen years, the crops have never sustained any serious detriment from an insufficiency of rain; whereas, in the parent colony, there have been, in the thirty-two years which have elapsed since its foundation, I may venture to say, half a dozen dearths occasioned by droughts, and at least as many arising from floods.

“The circumstance, therefore, of Van Diemen’s Land being thus exempt from those calamitous consequences which are so frequent in New Holland, from a superabundance of rain on the one

hand, and a deficiency of it on the other, is a most important point of consideration for all such as hesitate in their choice between the two countries, and is well worthy the most serious attention of those who are desirous of emigrating to the one or the other of them, with a view to become agriculturists.

“In the system of agriculture pursued in the two colonies, there is not any difference, save that the Indian corn, or maize, is not cultivated here, because the climate is too cold to bring that grain to maturity. Barley and oats, however, arrive at much greater perfection, and afford the inhabitants a substitute, although by no means an equivalent, for this highly valuable product. The wheat also which is raised here is of a much superior description to the wheat grown in any of the districts of Port Jackson, and will always command, in the Sydney market, a difference of price sufficiently great to pay for the additional cost of transport. The average produce, also, of the land is greater, although it does not exceed, nor perhaps equal, that of the rich flooded lands on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean. A gentleman who resided many years at Port Dalrymple, estimates the average produce of the crops at that settlement as follows:—Wheat, twenty-five bushels per acre; barley, forty bushels per ditto; oats, he does not precisely know,—but say fifty bushels per ditto.

This estimate is not at all calculated to impress the English farmer with as favourable an opinion of the fertility of this settlement as it merits; but, if he were only to witness the slovenly mode of tillage which is practised there, he would be surprised, not that the average produce of the crops is so small, but that it is so great. If the same land had had the benefit of the system of agriculture which prevails throughout the county of Norfolk, it may be safely asserted that its produce would have been doubled. The land on the upper banks of the river Derwent and at Pitt-water is equally fertile; but the average produce of the crops, on the whole of the cultivated districts belonging to that settlement, is at least one-fifth less than at Port Dalrymple.

“The system of rearing and fattening cattle is perfectly analogous to that which is pursued at Port Jackson. The natural grasses afford an abundance of pasturage at all seasons of the year, and no provision of winter provender, in the shape either of hay or artificial food, is made by the settler for his cattle; yet, notwithstanding this palpable omission, and the greater length and severity of the winters, all descriptions of stock attain here a much larger size than at Port Jackson. Oxen, from three to four years old, average here about 700 lbs.; and wethers, from two to three years old, from 80 to 90 lbs., while there oxen of the same age do not

average more than 500 lbs., and wethers not more than 40 lbs. At Port Dalrymple it is no uncommon occurrence for yearlings to weigh from 70 to 80 lbs. ; and for three-year old wethers to weigh 150 lbs. and upwards : but this great disproportion of weight arises in some measure from the greater part of the sheep at this settlement having become, from constant crossing, nearly of the pure Teeswater breed. Still the superior richness of the natural pastures in these southern settlements is without doubt the main cause of the increased weight at which both sheep and cattle arrive, since there is both a kindlier and larger breed of cattle at Port Jackson, which, nevertheless, neither weigh as heavy, nor afford as much suet. This is an incontrovertible proof that the natural grasses possess much more nutritive and fattening qualities in this colony than in the other ; and the superior clearness of the country is quite sufficient to account for this circumstance, without taking into the estimate the additional fact, that up to a certain parallel of latitude, to which neither the one nor the other of the colonies in question extends, the superior adaptation of the colder climate for the rearing and fattening of stock is quite unquestionable."

Some further particulars relative to the productiveness of the soil of Van Diemen's Land will be given under the head of civil geography, in treating of particular districts.

MOUNTAINS.] In this island there are several mountains of considerable elevation, the principal one of which is that called the Table Mountain, on account of its great resemblance to the mountain of that name at the Cape of Good Hope. It is situated immediately at the back of Hobart Town; and its height has been ascertained, by Sir Henry Englefield's mountain barometer, to be three thousand nine hundred and sixty-four feet. During three-fourths of the year it is covered with snow, and is subject to the same violent gusts of wind as the African mountain after which it is named; but the approaching storm is not, as with the latter, indicated by gathering clouds on its summit. The fiery appearance, however, of the heavens, affords a sufficient warning to the inhabitants of the country. These blasts are happily confined to the precincts of the mountain, and seldom last more than three hours; but nothing can exceed their violence for the time. In the year 1810, a vessel bound to Hobart Town was anchored during the night in d'Entrecasteaux's Channel, in consequence of the winds proving scanty. On the following morning she was got under weigh, in the expectation that the sea-breeze would set in by the time that the anchor was hove up; but the seamen had no sooner effected this, and made all sail, than she was overtaken by one of these mountain hurricanes. In an instant the vessel was on

her beam ends ; and, in another, had not all the sheets and halyards been let go, she would either have upset, or have carried away her masts. The moment the sails were clued up, she was brought to again ; and, as she was in a harbour perfectly land-locked and very narrow, the vessel easily rode out this blast. It did not last more than two hours ; but was not succeeded by the sea-breeze during that day. On the following morning, however, it set in as usual. During the continuance of this mountain tornado, the waters of the harbour were terribly agitated, and taken up in the same manner as dust is collected by what are called whirlwinds in Europe. So great, indeed, was its fury, that it required the crew of the vessel to hold on by the ropes, with all their force, in order to enable them to keep their footing.

Toward the western part of the island there is a range of high hills, called the Western Mountains, in height about three thousand five hundred feet. They are situated sixty miles to the north-west of Hobart Town, at the extremity of a luxuriant plain ; and on their summit is a large lake, which will be hereafter particularly described. In this lake, both the Derwent, and the rivers which flow into Macquarie Harbour, are supposed to have their source.

Thirty miles to the south-east of Launceston, the northern settlement, there are two moderately

high mountains, called Ben-Lomond, or Butts, and Tasman's Peak. In the north-west part of the island there is another mountain, at present but little known.

To the north-west of Launceston there is likewise a range of high hills, called the Asbestos Hills, from the abundance of that fossil which is there found; and about sixteen miles to the north-east of Hobart Town, at the northern extremity of the Coal River district, is a lofty sugar-loaf hill, called Mount Mangalore.

In various parts of the island there are other high hills; but, with the exception of the Table Mountain, Tasman's Peak, and Ben-Lomond, scarcely any which deserve the name of mountains. With the exclusion, therefore, of that part of the island lying to the south and south-west of Hobart Town, which is a barren tract, the face of the country, although sufficiently adorned with hills and rising grounds, at once forming and giving shelter to the valleys and plains beneath, cannot be said to be mountainous: nor are even those parts which are the most hilly without their share of verdure, their surfaces being likewise covered with pasture, interrupted only by the woods by which their beauty is enhanced.

RIVERS.] The rivers in this island, as far as they have been hitherto explored, are not in general very extensive; two, however, are of consider-

able magnitude and importance. Of these the principal is the Derwent, on the banks of which Hobart Town is situated. This river has two mouths, occasioned by a long narrow island, called by the French *Isle Bruné*, at its entrance.

The south end of this river is in latitude $43^{\circ} 30'$ south, and in longitude $147^{\circ} 12'$ east, formed by Tasman's Head on the east, and on the west by the south-east cape of the island. Hence the Derwent takes a northern direction, and runs through the settlement about thirty-four miles, branching off in different ways, and forming harbours and coves, some of which are well supplied with fresh water, and afford excellent shelter. These various streams join the main river at the north end of Isle Bruné, between which and a small island to the north-east, called Iron-Pot Island, is the principal entrance. Pursuing its northerly course for about fourteen miles, it passes an extensive bay, called Ralph's, or Double, Bay, on the right; and the cove, with the town, on the left. It then bends north-westerly for ten miles, when it receives the waters of Herdsman's Cove, still continuing navigable for craft of 20 or 25 tons burthen, to the falls in New Norfolk settlement, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. These falls, or rapids, are occasioned by a collection of large stones, which impede the navigation of the river at this place.

Now pursuing a serpentine course, the Derwent

passes through a rich open country, called Macquarie District. Although it has not been precisely ascertained, it is probable that this river has its source in the lake on the summit of the Western Mountains. There are few rivers so immediately connected with the sea whose rise and fall are more uncertain, or whose stream is so irregular. This uncertainty is occasioned by the varying flow of fresh water from its source, which increases in rainy weather. It receives in its course, as far as it has been hitherto explored, several streams, which will be described hereafter, and a number of small brooks.

The Derwent abounds with fish of various kinds. Whales frequently come up as high as the town; and it is no uncommon sight for its inhabitants to behold the various processes employed in taking them, from the moment they are harpooned, until they are finally killed by the frequent application of the lance.

The scenery along the whole course of this river is extremely beautiful, and in some places highly romantic and picturesque. Lofty perpendicular rocks; rich groves of evergreens; luxuriant meadows and pasture lands; with numerous neat farms in a respectable state of cultivation,—all tend to diversify the prospect along its banks. Ships of any size may find good anchorage in every part, from its southern entrance to twelve miles above

Hobart Town. Indeed, whatever is connected with the Derwent seems to offer ample rewards to settlers in the parts which have not as yet been occupied.

The Kangaroo Stream rises at the foot of a range of high hills on the right of the Coal River, into which it falls after a southerly course of about six miles. This latter run of water has its source near Three Hills, in Jerusalem plains. Taking a southerly direction, it winds through a rich and fertile country, about twelve miles in length, called the Coal River District, whence it passes through a fine country, known by the name of Sweet-Water Hills, and lastly empties itself into a large salt-water lake, or arm of the sea, called Pitt Water.

The Tamar is a river of moderate length, but of great importance, on account of the value of the land on its banks in the vicinity of Launceston. Its mouth is at Port Dalrymple, in the county of Cornwall, the northern division of the island; that port being situated in latitude $41^{\circ} 3' 30''$ south; and in longitude $146^{\circ} 50'$ east. This stream is in length about forty statute miles, and throughout the greater part of its extent resembles the River Thames along the Essex shore, but in general with a less considerable breadth. It is expedient that large ships should anchor in Port Dalrymple, fifteen miles beyond which the navigation becomes intricate; although vessels of a hundred, and even a

hundred and fifty tons burthen, may sail up to Launceston. The Tamar differs essentially from the Derwent, both with respect to the rise and the fall of its waters, and the appearances along its banks.

Numerous rocks, reefs, and shoals, situated near the mouth of this river, at Port Dalrymple, render its entrance dangerous in foul weather; but, by the erection of beacons, the navigation might be rendered much safer.

Toward the mouth of the Tamar, the soil is in general sandy and barren; but within about eight or ten miles of Launceston the face of the country assumes a very different aspect, the soil being for the greater part a rich, clayey loam, or vegetable mould. At Launceston, the parts nearest the river are composed of a rich, level, marshy land; beyond which are gently sloping hills, moderately wooded, and affording rich pasture.

Three miles from the mouth of this river, on the left bank, is York Cove, where George Town, founded by His Excellency Governor Macquarie, is now building. The rapid progress making in this new settlement will be described in the sequel.

Advancing up the Tamar, it decreases in width, but becomes more regular and even. About twenty miles up it is from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in breadth; but, toward the entrance, varies

from one to three miles, forming in some parts small bays and anchorages.

About thirty miles up are what are called Nelson's Shoals, and Pleasant Hills; and here in winter the water begins to lose its saltness. The channel is about three-quarters of a mile in width; but at high water the tide covers a space of two miles square, over a bottom of mud and sand of about eight feet in depth. Pleasant Hills are on the right bank, and are so named on account of the beauty of their site, the richness of the soil, and the quantities of game with which they abound. The scenery here is delightful, it being less rugged and romantic than that of the Derwent; and the perspective so grand, that in some parts the eye is enabled to command a view of forty miles of country, thinly wooded, and abounding with pasture land. Pleasant Hills are much frequented by the natives, principally on account of the great abundance of kangaroos and other game, which constitute their chief food.

From Pleasant Hills to the village of Launceston, at the head of the Tamar, a distance of about ten miles, the river preserves nearly the same aspect, except that the prospect is more limited. At this place it receives the waters of the North and South Esk Rivers.

Little doubt can be entertained but that, at some future period, the river Tamar will become

the Naval Arsenal of these seas, as it not only furnishes ample supplies of timber, coal, iron, and copper, but likewise hemp and flax. The peculiar formation of its mouth, its serpentine course, and the high surf which beats on the beach, will always render it impenetrable to a foreign enemy; and it may be safely predicted that, in the process of time, Port Dalrymple will become a place of much naval utility, and will give a value to Australia of great national importance.

The North Esk river winds through a rich country of about twenty miles in length: it is navigable for barges and boats a short distance only; but, about seven miles from Launceston, at a place named Corra Lin by His Excellency Governor Macquarie, from its resemblance to a part of Scotland so called, it is fordable for men and cattle, over a hard bottom of pebbles. This river rises from several springs at the foot of Ben Lomond, and unites with the Tamar, as has been already mentioned.

The South Esk river, which is sometimes called the Cataract, rises at the foot of Tasman's Peak, in the south-east part of the County of Cornwall, whence, pursuing a western course, through a fine champaign country, to Norfolk Plains, it takes a northerly bend, and falls into the Tamar, a quarter of a mile west of Launceston, between two very high and steep hills, running over a bed of large

stones, in a narrow valley nearly a mile in length, with a fall of about forty feet. Measuring its course from Tasman's Peak to its junction with the Tamar, it is full sixty miles.

Twenty miles from Port Dalrymple, there is a moderate stream, called the Supply, which is supposed to have its rise near the Asbestos mountains. After passing through an uninteresting country, it falls into the Tamar, on its right bank, near Black Swan Point.

There are two other rivers, called the First and Second Western Rivers, the former of which is nine, and the latter twenty-one miles, west of Port Dalrymple. They are represented as running through plains of great extent, covered with wood, and, on examination, have both proved to be bar-harbours.

The Lake River has its source a few miles west of Antill Ponds, at the commencement of the extensive country called Salt-Pan Plains. Taking a northerly direction for a distance of about twenty miles, in a straight line, it flows through the southwest part of Norfolk Plains, and falls into the South Esk nearly in the centre of that settlement. It is a delightful stream of about twenty yards in width, forming in several parts moderately large pools, or small lakes, from which it derives its name. Like every other river in the island, it abounds with fish and water fowl.

At the head of the Macquarie harbour are two rivers, which, from their south-east direction, are thought to have their source in the great lake. This harbour, and the rivers which flow into it, are enclosed by land wholly unfit for cultivation; but the coal and timber to be procured there are of a remarkably fine quality.

At Port Davey there are two moderately extensive rivers, the waters of one of which are said to flow with great impetuosity from the direction of the Western Mountains.

From the southern side of the Table Mountain, a small river, called the Huon River, empties itself into a branch of the Derwent below its entrance at Iron-Pot Island.

The Jordan River is a small stream, which owes its origin to the superabundant waters of an extensive rushy lake, called Lemon's Lagoon, after a notorious bush-ranger. It is a river of inconsiderable magnitude; but in its westerly course it waters a great extent of beautiful country. Passing through the delightful plains of Jericho, it falls into a range of ponds, where it unites with another small stream in the open country, called Bagdad, whence it falls into Herdsman's Cove, an inlet of the Derwent.

The above is a brief sketch of nearly all the rivers hitherto discovered in this fine island. It has been seen that few of them are of a great extent; but they all tend to enrich the soil through

which they pass, and bestow a dignity and importance on this part of Australia.

LAKES AND PONDS.] These are numerous and extensive. The principal ones which have been hitherto explored are comprised in the following description.

The large lake on the top of the Western Mountains was visited by Mr. Beaumont, an enterprising young man, now Provost Martial of the Island, in the month of December, 1817, he being then on his travels to the westward, accompanied by two gentlemen. Agreeably to his description, it is a beautiful sheet of water, of an angular form, upwards of fifty miles in circumference. Its banks are moderately covered with wood; and the opposite shore is but indistinctly to be descried from any part. At all times there are considerable overflowings of water from different outlets of this lake, which may be considered as one of the great wonders of nature; but in wet weather these become tremendously awful. This may in some measure account for the irregularity of the tides in the Derwent, if, as has been conjectured, that river flows from it.

Nine or ten miles east from Hobart Town is an extensive lake, called Pitt-Water, with a narrow entrance into North Bay, or, as it is generally, though erroneously called, Frederick Henry Bay. It is at least six miles in length; three in breadth;

and in some parts of a sufficient depth to admit ships of a hundred tons burthen. The Coal River falls into this lake on the northern side. It has a rise and fall of tide of four or five feet, and abounds with oysters, and various kinds of fish, the former being equally fine with those of any part of the world. In some parts of this water, the banks are covered with samphire, which does not grow in the usual manner, but on trees five or six feet high, the trunks of which are nearly a foot in circumference. The southern bank is overspread with tall timber ; but the soil is light and sandy. Two or three small islands are scattered over this lake.

Lemon's Lagoon, or Lake, is about thirty-five miles to the north-east of Hobart Town, and five miles to the right of the general tract leading from that place to Launceston. It is of a circular form ; upwards of seven miles in circumference ; and is surrounded by high hills. It is very shallow, except in rainy weather, when, in addition to its own waters, it is augmented by the torrents which descend from the hills. There are, however, two or three constant drains from it, one of which supplies the waters of the River Jordan. This lake abounds with black swans, ducks, widgeons, teals, mountain-ducks, and moor hens ; and the adjacent country furnishes plenty of emues and kangaroos.

Forty miles from Hobart Town, between two hills at the northern extremity of the plains con-

ected with Jericho, is an extent of fine pasture-land, with a chain of ponds called Macquarie Springs. Fifty-five miles from the above town, on the high road to Port Dalrymple, there is another chain of ponds, commonly called the Tin-Dish Holes.

Antill's Ponds lie at the foot of a range of hills in the southern part of Salt-Pan Plains, about midway across the Island. On these plains there are several small lakes, three of which are highly impregnated with salt, producing annually many tons. These lakes are forty miles distant from the nearest part of the sea coast, or salt-water rivers. It should here be remarked that the ponds in general do not, in dry weather, contain much water.

Besides those already mentioned, there are several other lagoons and ponds of considerable extent. It is therefore evident that this island, in other respects so highly favoured, as far as it has been explored, is by no means deficient in water, whether flowing in navigable rivers, or preserved in these magnificent natural reservoirs.

COASTS, BAYS, PORTS, HARBOURS, CREEKS, AND ANCHORAGES.] Notwithstanding the south-east and western coasts of this island are characterized by lofty hills and cliffs, rising nearly perpendicular, and seeming to present to the navigator an impenetrable barrier, they afford numerous Ports, Harbours, Bays, and Creeks.

On the other hand, the north coast is generally

low, and formed by alternate sandy beaches, on which, during the prevalence of northerly winds, the surf beats very high ; but on every part of this coast an anchorage is to be found.

The coasts, on every side, present Capes, Headlands, and Points ; and there is not, perhaps, in the world any island of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours as Van Diemen's Land. If Port Jackson be excepted, it has in this respect greatly the advantage of any other part of the known coast of New Holland. This circumstance cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects, and will materially assist the future progress of the colony. The principal of these harbours may be thus enumerated.

Derwent Harbour, so named from the river by which it is formed, is sufficiently capacious to admit and anchor nearly all the fleets of Europe, in a depth of from three to twenty fathoms. Of this harbour, in which are to be found, in abundance, wood, water, and provisions of every description, Mr. Wentworth has given the following interesting notices.

“ The harbour at and conducting to the river Derwent yields to none in the world ; and perhaps surpasses every other. There are two entrances to this river, which are separated by Pitt's Island : the one is termed d'Entrecasteaux's Channel ; the other, Storm Bay. D'Entrecasteaux's Channel,

from Point Collins up to Hobart Town, a distance, following the course of the water, of thirty-seven miles, is one continued harbour, varying in breadth from eight to two miles, and in depth from thirty to four fathoms. The river Derwent itself has three fathoms of water for eleven miles above the town, and is consequently navigable thus far for vessels of the largest burthen. Reckoning, therefore, from Point Collins, there is a line of harbour, in d'Entrecasteaux's Channel, and the Derwent, together, of forty-eight miles, completely land-locked, and affording the best anchorage the whole way.

“The entrance, however, by Storm Bay does not offer the same advantages; for it is twenty-two miles broad from Maria's Island to Penguin Island, and completely exposed to the winds from south to south-east. This bay, consequently, does not afford the same excellent anchorage as d'Entrecasteaux's Channel. It contains, however, some few nooks in which vessels may take shelter in case of necessity. The best of these is Adventure Bay, which is shut in from any winds that can blow directly from the ocean, but is nevertheless exposed to the north-east winds, which have a reach of twenty miles from the opposite side of the bay. There is, consequently, when these winds prevail, a considerable swell here; but the force of the sea is considerably broken by Penguin Island; and ves-

sels possessing good anchors and cables have nothing to fear.

“Storm Bay, beside thus forming one of the entrances to the River Derwent, leads to another very good harbour, called North Bay. This harbour is about sixteen miles long, and in some places six miles and a half broad. The greater part of it is perfectly land-locked, and affords excellent anchorage in from two to fifteen fathoms water. That part in particular called Norfolk Bay forms a very spacious harbour of itself, being about three miles in breadth, and nine in length. This bay, beside being better sheltered than the rest of the harbour, contains the greatest depth of water, having in no place less than four fathoms.”

Twelve miles eastward of Hobart Town is North Bay, or Frederick Henry Bay, which affords extensive and good anchorage. The soil of the southern shore is not very good, abounding in unlimited quantities of freestone, and trap, or whin.

There is likewise a good and capacious anchorage at Oyster Bay, lying between Maria Island and the main land. Wood, water, and game, are there to be procured. Fifteen miles to the north of this bay is Great Swan Port, an extensive arm of the sea.

Good anchorage, and plenty of wood and water, are to be procured at Adventure Bay, on the east side of Bruné Island. Here are large quantities

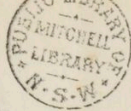
of pine fit for spars, together with several varieties of fish, particularly crayfish, some of which weigh eight or ten pounds.

Waterhouse Island, Hunter's Island, King George's Rocks, and several other small bights, afford good anchorage.

Port Dalrymple, forming the north of the River Tamar, under the mention of which its geographical position has been laid down, may be known, when approaching from the north-east, by the land to the eastward being low and sandy, while that to the westward is composed of high hills, and is woody. To the eastward are three islands, placed at some distance from each other, and at the distance of four or five miles from the main; but to the westward there are not any.

Particular care must be taken, when approaching this port, not to proceed further to the westward than the east head, on which there is a flag-staff bearing south by east, so as to avoid the Hebe Reef, which lies to the north-west of the harbour's mouth. The author was favoured by his friend the late Captain William Kent, who then commanded His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, with directions by which a pilot will be enabled to take in a ship safely, and clear of the three sunken rocks at its entrance. These directions will be found in the Appendix.

Macquarie Harbour is situated in latitude 42°



11' 30" south, and longitude 145° 16' east. It was discovered in the year 1816, and is formed by moderately high bluff-land on the south shore, and, on the north, by a long sandy beach.

Nearly in the centre of the harbour's mouth, there is a small island, or rather a reef of rocks. The southern entrance, which is over a bar of nine feet water, is the best. The tide runs with great rapidity, but at what precise period has not as yet been ascertained. This harbour, when once entered, affords safe anchorage, it being in every part sheltered. The depth of water is generally from three to twelve fathoms. It is abundantly provided with fresh water, coal, timber, and fish.

Port Davey, recently discovered by Mr. Kelly, of Hobart Town, has a bold entrance. It is in latitude 43° 21' south, and in longitude 146° east, lying to the south of what is called in the charts "Opening like a large river," but which is in reality a low, sandy beach. The fresh-water rivers which flow into it have been already noticed.

During a part of the three winter months, the coast is boisterous, the wind being generally from the south-west: whenever it veers round to the south-east, or is easterly, it is a certain intimation of fine weather; but, whenever the wind shifts against the sun, bad weather is sure to follow.

Mariners sailing along the coast will do well to pay attention to the state of the wind, which affords

almost infallible prognostics of good or bad weather.

BOTANY.] In the trees of the forest there is scarcely any difference between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The latter wants the cedar, mahogany, and rose-wood; but has very good substitutes for them in the species of oak called black wood, and in the Huon pine, a species of the yew tree, of extreme durability. Iron bark, stringy bark, blue gum, pine, &c. also abound, more especially on the banks of the Tamar, and parts adjacent. On the banks of the newly discovered rivers, at the head of Macquarie harbour, grows in great abundance the Huon pine. It resembles the common pine both in shape and colour, but bears a different leaf. Its wood has a strong odoriferous scent, which has the effect of destroying insects: it is not calculated for ship-building; but has been employed in the construction of admirable boats. The lower branches of the Huon pine are full twenty-five feet from the ground: the others run generally about three feet apart, and grow out horizontally, until, by their own weight, they bend downward, forming a lofty bower round a trunk frequently ten feet in girth.

The settlements of Van Diemen's Land do not contain either such a variety or abundance of fruit as the parent colony. The superior coldness of their climate sufficiently accounts for the former

deficiency ; and the greater recency of their establishment for the latter. The orange, citron, guava, loquet, pomegranate, and many other fruits which attain the greatest perfection at Port Jackson, cannot be produced here without having recourse to artificial means ; while many more, as the peach, nectarine, grape, &c. only arrive at a very inferior degree of maturity. On the other hand, the apples, pears, plums, mulberries, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, &c. are of the finest kind, and are raised here without difficulty.

The culinary vegetables raised here are remarkably fine, and comprise all those which are reared in a kitchen-garden in England.

The celebrated naturalist, Labillardière, gives the following details relative to the botany of this interesting island. The forests are so thick that they are with difficulty penetrated : there are a great many very tall trees, and others of a moderate height, which grow vigorously, notwithstanding the shade from the enormous size of the *eucalyptus globosus*. Near the rocky bay where our navigators stopped, is a lake, situated in a vast plain, abounding with pelicans ; on the shores of which our naturalist observed many new species of *caledolaria* and *drossera* : on the declivity of the hills he saw *embothrium* ; in the low and humid places *leptospermum*, which, being in general a shrub, grows here to the size of a large tree : the *euca-*

lyptus resinifera of White, which yields a fine and reddish gum; the *eucalyptus globulus*; many *philadelphii*; a new species of *epacris*; the *banksia integrifolia* and *gibbosa*; the *exocarpus expansa et cupressiformis*, a new genus of the class of the terebintines; *thesium* with narrow leaves, which form very pretty groves; *diplarrrena morrea*, a new genus of the class of Irises; also *meloleuca*, *aster*, *casuarina*, and a singular species of *limodorum*; a singular species of *glycina*, remarkable for its flowers of a beautiful red; *ptolea*; the *richea glauca*, a composite plant, which forms a new genus; *polipodium*; the sensitive plant; the *scheffleria repens*; a new species of parsley, good to eat, called *apium prostratum*; several species of *ancistrum*, which grow also in South America: on the sea-shore, two shrubs of a new genus, described by our skilful botanist, and called by him *mazeutoxeuron rufum* and *reflexum*; in the middle of the sands, the *plantago trienspedita*, good to eat in salad, and one of the most useful plants this island furnishes; in the interior of the woods, a new species of *ficoide*, the fruit of which the natives eat; a new genus of the class of *millepertuis* of Jussieu; the *carpodontos lucida*, the branches of which are covered with beautiful white flowers; new species of *festuca*, *geranium*, *lobelia*, and one of *utricularia*, which displays its charming flowers on the surface of the water; in the woods, the *sagaria evoda*, remarkable for its beautiful

leaves; *mimosa*; two new species of *rossalis*, or *drosera*, one of which is the *drosera bifurca*; several kinds of *orchis*; and a new *aletris*, with magnificent flowers.

ZOOLOGY.] Horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, and rabbits, together with all kinds of poultry, have been brought to Van Diemen's Land, and thrive there abundantly. The horses are a cross between the Arab stallion and the English mare: from their food, and the care which is usually taken of them, they are become a hardy race of animals, their general height being about fifteen hands and a half, but not unfrequently they rise to the height of sixteen or seventeen hands. They are clean made, and in general beautiful animals. As a proof of their strength and usefulness, it is mentioned by Lieutenant Jeffreys, that it is not uncommon for persons to start on horseback, with a sufficient stock of provisions and linen, from Hobart Town in the afternoon, and arrive the next day at Launceston, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, within the twenty-four hours. This journey is performed, for the greater part, over a trackless country, without a house or stable to enter, halting only at the requisite places for the purpose of grazing. "Indeed, a gentleman offered a wager of two hundred guineas, to take a fine mare, his property, and ride from Herdsman's Cove, in Buckingham, to Laun-

ceston, a distance of one hundred and twelve miles, between day-light and dark of a summer's day; and the wager, from a consciousness of its practicability, was not accepted. This fact affords ample evidence of the even, open, and thinly wooded nature of the face of the country, which, without any aid of artificial means, is capable of being traversed on horseback with almost as much facility as if the island had been in a state of civilization and cultivation for centuries."

The cattle are originally of the Bengal breed, now much crossed by the English bull. The average of this cross is about six hundred weight.—The sheep are chiefly a cross between the Teeswater breed and that of the Cape of Good Hope.—The poultry are exceedingly fine, being of a species between the Malay and the English, and uniting the size of the one with the flavour of the other.

The wild animals consist of the kangaroo, the emu, the opossum, the squirrel, the bandycoot, the kangaroo-rat, and the opossum-hyena: but few of the latter have been seen. It is remarked by Mr. Wentworth that, in the animal kingdom, there is scarcely any variation between this island and New Holland. The native dog, indeed, he observes, is unknown here; but there is an animal of the panther tribe in its stead, which, though not found in such numbers as the native dog is in New

Holland, commits dreadful havoc among the flocks. It is true that its ravages are not so frequent ; but, when they happen, they are more extensive. This animal is of a considerable size, and has been known, in some few instances, to measure six feet and a half from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail. Still it is cowardly, and by no means formidable to man : indeed, unless when taken by surprise, it invariably flees from his approach.

Labillardière, in his notices of the natural history of this island, describes the kangaroo as living in burrows like a rabbit. He saw the sea-calf of the species called *phoca monachus* ; a new species of parroquet, represented and described by him under the name of the parroquet of Cape Diemen ; and another of *merops*, described by White.—In the feathered tribes there is but little diversity between this island and New Holland. The wattle-bird, which is about the size of a snipe, is here reckoned a great delicacy. The seas and rivers abound with the same species of fish ; but oysters are found here in much greater perfection, though not in greater abundance. The rocks which border the coasts and harbours are literally covered with muscles.

This island has many varieties of poisonous reptiles ; but they are neither so venomous, nor so numerous, as in New Holland. Among these may

be particularized the black snake, described by Mr. Bass as having so great a resemblance to a burnt stick, and the yellow-brown snake.

MINERALOGY.] The principal mineralogical productions of this island are copper, iron, alum, coal, slate, limestone, asbestos, and basaltes, all of which, with the exception of the copper, are to be had in great abundance; together with cornelian, crystal, chrysolite, jasper, marble, and a great variety of petrefactions.

Within a few miles of Launceston, there is a most surprising abundance of iron. Literally speaking, there are entire mountains of this ore, which is so remarkably rich that it has been found to yield seventy per cent. of pure metal. These mines have not yet been worked: the population, indeed, of the settlement will not allow this; but there cannot be any doubt of their becoming, at no very remote period, a source of considerable wealth to its inhabitants.

In an island thinly wooded, in the parts, at least, which are at present occupied by settlers, and which promises, by the numerous advantages it holds out for emigration, to be overspread hereafter by a numerous population, coal is an object of important consideration, more especially for the smelting of ores, in a territory rich in its mineralogy. On the sides of the mountains visited by

him, Labillardière met with an horizontal bed of coal, the greatest thickness of which did not exceed three feet and a half, *but extending for a distance of more than two hundred fathoms*. It rested on free-stone, and was covered with a deep-brown schistus. He found also in the rocks beautiful pieces of hematite, of a red copper-colour, and pieces of tripoli.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL GEOGRAPHY. — *Counties and Districts. Towns and Villages. New Townships. Roads. Field Sports. Commerce. Manufactures. Administration of Justice. State of Defence. Bush-rangers.*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.] Van Diemen's Land is divided into two counties, Buckingham and Cornwall, which, as far as the present settlements extend, are again subdivided into twenty-three districts. The former of these counties, which occupies the southern part of the island, is the most important, on account of its containing the chief town and seat of government, Hobart Town, situated on the western shore of the River Derwent, thirteen miles from its northern entrance.

HOBART TOWN.] On his return from his late tour of inspection, in 1821, through the settlements of Van Diemen's Land, Major-General Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies, under the head of the civil department, promulgated an official document, which commences by a very flattering account of the growing prosperity of the seat of government, while it conveys a most favourable idea of the flourishing state of

the settlements in general. It was, he observes, with much satisfaction that he beheld the numerous changes and improvements which Hobart Town had undergone since the period of his former visit in 1811. The wretched huts and cottages of which it then consisted were now converted into regular, substantial buildings, and the whole laid out in regular streets, several of the houses being two stories high, spacious, and not deficient in architectural taste. The principal public buildings which had been erected were, a government-house, a handsome church, a commodious military barrack, a strong gaol, a well-constructed hospital, and a roomy barrack for convicts, which was nearly completed. On the stream which passes through the town, four water-mills had been erected for the grinding of corn, and a neat battery constructed on Mulgrave Point, at the entrance of Sullivan's Cove. On Mount Nelson a signal-post and telegraph had been established. A well-directed attention had been displayed toward the accommodation of the shipping interests, in the planing of a large substantial pier, or quay, which was then in progress in Sullivan's Cove, for the convenience of ships or vessels trading thither, in the loading and unloading of their cargoes; which work, combined with the natural facilities of the place, will render Sullivan's Cove one of the best and safest anchorages in the world.

In general, he continues, the industry and spirit of enterprise exhibited by the inhabitants of Hobart Town, bespeak a favourable opinion of their manners; and the numerous comforts enjoyed by them, as the result of their application, mark the certain reward which will ever be attendant on persevering industry; while the prevailing desire for the improvement of the town bids fair to render it one of the handsomest and most flourishing in Australia.—In rendering this tribute to the inhabitants, Governor Macquarie observes, that it would be injustice not to refer much of the prevailing spirit of industry to the wise regulations and judicious arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sorell, under whose administration, during the short period of little more than four years, all the principal public buildings, and the greater part of the private ones, have been erected; and from the same source the various other improvements have flowed. His Excellency had the curiosity to ascertain the number of houses and the population of the town: the former he found to consist of no less than four hundred and twenty-one; and the inhabitants to amount to upwards of two thousand seven hundred souls.

Hobart Town is pleasantly situated in a gently sloping plain, at the foot of the Table Mountain, and is nearly one mile in length, from north to south, and about half a mile in breadth. The

beautiful stream of water which runs through its centre has a current sufficiently strong to turn any number of mills; and such is its abundant flow, that, if the population were of twenty times its present magnitude, the inhabitants would find, from this rivulet, an ample supply of water for all the purposes of comfort and convenience. The streets branch off at right angles, but the houses are built at a small distance from each other. The soil on which the town stands is luxuriant; and the gardens yield an abundance of esculent vegetables.

NEW TOWN.] This pleasant hamlet, two miles and a half north-west of Hobart Town, consists principally of farm-houses, to each of which one hundred acres of land, mostly clear of timber, and well watered, are attached. Among these are the farms of Messrs. G. W. Gunning, Luttrell, Evans, Pitt, Cockerell, and Gatehouse. The one which was formerly occupied by Mr. Whitehead now belongs to the crown. This gentleman had his land in constant cultivation during ten or eleven years without its being manured, notwithstanding which the same ground constantly averaged fifteen* bushels of wheat per acre.

From New Town toward New Norfolk, the west-

* Lieutenant Jeffreys, who sometimes deals in the marvellous, states thirty-five.

ern bank of the Derwent is lined by farms in high tillage. These farms extend to within eight miles of New Norfolk, when the land on both sides of the river rises into hills thinly overspread by trees. Although their summits are rocky, these hills are covered with grass which would do well for sheep. Near the river fine limestone is procured.

Sandy Bay, or Queenboro' District, extends about seven miles southward of Hobart Town, toward the mouth of the river. Here the farms are chiefly on the side of a long hill, and are only calculated for tillage.

On the east side of the river, in the vicinity of Ralph's Bay, is an open space of country, called Clarence Plains. The soil is good, and is divided into small grants, which were bestowed on several of the most respectable of the persons who were removed to this settlement from Norfolk Island.

Four miles west of Clarence Plains is a small hamlet named Kangaroo Point. It contains about fifteen small farms, very indifferently watered, but having, at the back of them, a number of detached hills which afford some pasturage. Somewhat farther up, on the same side of the river, are Geilston and Risdon, the estates of Colonel Geils, and the finest in that part of the country. They were, a short time since, rented by an individual of the name of Potaskie, who had them in so high a state of cultivation, that, in the year 1816, he grew more

corn on them than was required by government, for a year's consumption for the officers, settlers, soldiers, &c., to whom rations were then allowed.

Two thousand acres of land granted to the Deputy Judge-Advocate, are situated a little to the north of Mount Direction. Mr. Miller, a neighbour of his, brought to market, in the year 1816, four hundred bushels of wheat, from ten* acres of land, beside what his family consumed; so that his crop turned out upwards of forty bushels per acre. It should be observed, however, that it was reaped on land where sheep and cattle had been confined.

On an average, the wheat grown on this island has never exceeded twenty-five bushels per acre. The soil would be more productive if it were managed by skilful agriculturists: no regular system is followed; and it is surprising that the produce should be so great as has been represented, from land so ill managed, and to which so little attention is paid, sown annually without any change or attempt to fertilize it.

To the northward of the above-mentioned farms are the grants of Lieutenant Foster, Doctor Noble, Mr. Beaumont, and several others. These lands

* In Lieutenant Jeffreys' publication, these acres are diminished to four, for the purpose of exaggerating the produce to *the Munchausen amount of one hundred and twenty bushels per acre.*

are well supplied with water from the Jordan River, which falls into Herdsman's Cove, and are particularly adapted for cultivation and grazing, being thinly wooded, and having excellent pasturage.

A few miles farther up, on the right bank of the Derwent, near the falls, or rapids, is New Norfolk. It is a fine track of a somewhat level country, and is occupied by a considerable portion of the settlers who, as has been before mentioned, were brought hither from Norfolk Island on the evacuation of that settlement.

At the commencement of, and opposite to the Derbyshire Rocks, is Elizabeth Town, founded by His Excellency Governor Macquarie, who, during his protracted government, has made it his study to facilitate every means for the encouragement and comfort of the industrious settler, and the future prosperity of the dependency of Van Diemen's Land. In these laudable endeavours, and in the execution of the measures he has adopted, he has been well supported by William Sorell, Esq., the Lieutenant-Governor.

The road to the westward, from the Cross Marsh on the Jordan, is N. 10° W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The stream bears up north, winding through a valley commonly called the Black Marsh: on each side of the water are alternate flats of rich land; and the hills abound with good pasture. At the above-

mentioned distance the track to the Fat Doe River (so named at a remote period by the bush-rangers) winds up a long hill of regular and tolerably easy draught. The general road travelled by carts, &c., is N. W. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through a woody country, rather uneven, but possessing a soil superior to the greater part of the forest-land in the County of Cumberland, in New South Wales. On approaching the river it becomes lighter, having a greater proportion of sand intermixed with the vegetable earth. This stream arises in a range of hills bearing north, and is a permanent run of water, forming occasionally large pools. The banks are low, and overflowed in continual rains; but not so as to threaten seriously to inconvenience those who may be disposed to settle on them. The country extending north and eastward, to the foot of a range of hills in that direction, is nearly level, and thinly interspersed with timber. The soil, which is rather light, is in veins, and is sometimes intermixed with stones; but immediately on the bank of the stream there is a narrow slip of rich black mould. To the northward the flat may be estimated to contain about five thousand acres; and, on its north-west side, three thousand. The hills are green with pasture; and at the foot of them the fertility of the soil exceeds that of the level country: although their summits are for the greater

part stoney, they would afford good pasture for sheep.

From Mr. Lord's Storekeeper's Hut, at the above-mentioned river, a path leads to a stream called the Shannon, distant ten miles, and bearing west 20° north. On the north and south sides the soil is still good, till within a mile and a half of this stream. It is altogether a broken country, with spacious valleys of rich land. The sides of the hills also boast a good soil; but, as is common throughout the island, the summits of all the high lands are rather rugged, and are often covered with brushwood. It has already been observed that in approaching the Shannon the soil is not so good: within a mile and a half of that stream it is hilly, sterile, and barren, to the descent, which is not abrupt. The stream, the opening of which bears N. 10° W., is rapid, with grassy banks; and from this spot is a marsh, or flat, leading round, nearly N. E., to a good tract of land called Weasel's Plains. About six miles southward, the stream is joined by a larger body of water, known by the name of the Big River: it rises in the N. W.; and at its junction there is a fine space, named by the stockmen Native Hut Valley. The waters continue to flow in a southern course, until they unite with the Derwent.

The Fat Doe River is nearly parallel with the

above, and connects itself with the Derwent about twenty miles from the Hut Valley, at the distance of four miles from which the banks become higher, gradually rising into bare hills, or downs, which afford excellent arable land and pasture, more especially in the interposed valleys, and on the sides of the wooded unequal surfaces. This description of country continues to the Derwent; but in the vicinity of that river the hills are abrupt, and still more so on approaching its junction. Between it and the connexion of the Big River with the Derwent, are the High Plains, of a description of country similar to that before mentioned, but, if any thing, superior to it. The downs, or bare hills, gradually diminish towards the Derwent and the Big River, terminating in plats of a very luxuriant soil. It is the opinion of the author that these streams flow from the interior lakes.

The fords of the Fat Doe River can be rendered practicable, and the surrounding country made accessible to Elizabeth Town, and to the navigable part of the Derwent west of it. From the lower ford, for an extent of ten miles, leading to Macquarie District, the land is elevated, and of a good quality.

The whole of this traverse, commencing at the Cross Marsh, over sixty miles of country, is, with a very few exceptions, fit for every purpose of civi-

lized man ; and a communication with it may be established with facility.

Returning to Herdsman's Cove, at the back, or north extremity, are situated the fertile plains of Bagdad, the chief part of which has been granted to settlers. On the south side these plains are well watered by the Jordan River ; and in the centre by a rivulet, or large chain of ponds. They occupy an extent of country of eight miles in length, and nearly three in breadth, surrounded by hills. The level parts are but thinly covered with timber, insomuch that in some places, for upwards of half a mile square, there are scarcely one hundred trees standing. Bagdad is joined by a range of country called the Tea-tree Bush ; and here, for an extent of eight miles, is a beautiful valley, reaching to a narrow pass, called The Ovens, from the number of caves in the side of one of them.

Beyond lies the Coal River District, running north and south. On his return from Launceston to Hobart Town, on his late tour of inspection, Governor Macquarie made an excursion to this district, and to that of Pitt Water, to be hereafter described, " and was particularly gratified in beholding the highly improved state of those beautiful and rich agricultural settlements ; the agricultural settlers carrying on their farming concerns there on a much more extensive scale than any others in Van Diemen's Land."

This valuable tract of land is to be seen to nearly its whole extent, by ascending the Oven Hills on the right of the opening, fifty or sixty yards in height. It is not possible to describe the beauty of the scenery from this elevation, whence the eye wanders over a level country upwards of ten miles in length, and three or four in breadth, surrounded on all sides by gently rising hills, with the Coal River running through its centre. This fine perspective derives an additional charm from the neat cottages which are here and there interspersed over the district below. Generally speaking, the ground is of an excellent quality.

Having passed the range of hills situated to the east of the Ovens, where there is apparently an abundance of fine coal, and having crossed the Coal River, a tract of rich pasture land, lying between what are called the Sweet Water Hills, presents itself; and at the extremity of these hills the Pitt Water District commences. To the right of the road are the Sweet Water Hills; and on the left, Orielson Park, the estate of Edward Lord, Esq., who occupies a small house on one side of an oblong piece of ground, containing about one thousand acres, so thinly wooded as to appear somewhat naked. Having passed this spot, in an easterly direction, we come to the Pitt Water District, on which there are sixty or seventy farms in cultivation. It may not be improperly termed the

granary of Van Diemen's Land. This part is also very thinly covered with timber : in some places, where the plough is used, there is not any.

The soil is, for the greater part, a rich vegetable mould, and is well watered by small rivulets and runs of water. The timber is useful for building ; lime-stone and clay are to be had in abundance ; and vessels of a moderate size may here take in grain, flour, or any other produce of the country, to be conveyed to any part of the world ; insomuch that it has all the advantages of the establishments situated on the banks of the Derwent.

On leaving Hobart Town, there is a road to Launceston, by crossing the ferry to Kangaroo Point, then proceeding to the Coal River District, and thence through the plains of Jerusalem. The best and most general route, however, is along the southern side of the Derwent about nine miles, when the river is crossed at Austin's Ferry, where every accommodation is afforded, and where a large boat for carriages, carts, and cattle, plies for the convenience of passengers.

From this place you travel over an extent of fine pasture land along Bagdad Plains, until you reach Serpentine Valley, through which the road leads for about a mile and a half. It is so narrow that in most parts it will not admit of two carts abreast. The cliffs on each side are almost perpendicular, and of a considerable height. In the

sides of their rocky eminences are several natural caverns, in which fifteen or twenty men may take shelter. They are narrow at the entrance, but become wider as you penetrate within them.

Having left this valley, you soon enter a tract consisting of from three to four thousand acres of level land, thinly wooded, and every where abounding with good pasturage. Through the centre of this plain runs the Jordan River, a small stream, which, in some places, during the summer, is not more than ankle-deep. Having passed beyond the hills by which it is encompassed, you enter on a more spacious level of ten or twelve thousand acres of the finest and richest soil. This level is called Fourteen Tree Plain, on account of fourteen trees, singularly formed, growing there in a cluster. The country produces plenty of game; and on the pastures cattle thrive uncommonly well. At its north termination are Macquarie Springs, when you ascend a little, and, having crossed a range of hills, the road leads through a long valley, which, from the richness of the soil, is almost impassible in wet seasons.

This valley becomes narrower toward the extremity, when, abruptly passing between two hills, you arrive at a most agreeable tract called York Plains. Without an actual survey, the mind is not capable of conceiving the grandeur of the scenery here displayed. Sloping valleys, formed

by numerous hills, four of which are nearly at equidistant points from each other, of about two hundred feet in height, present one of the most beautiful landscapes imaginable. In shape it approximates an irregular circle, of about three miles in diameter, and comprising upwards of four thousand acres. During the wet seasons, a regular stream is formed by a chain of ponds, with which the land is generally watered. These ponds are probably connected with Lemon's Lagoon, the source of the Jordan Stream: in severe winters many parts of the valley are flooded.

This delightful tract of country is at present but thinly inhabited. Within the last three years, however, several small settlers have taken land here; and, when its various beauties, and the advantages it holds out to the cultivator, shall be sufficiently known and appreciated, this district will without doubt become populous.

Fifty-five miles from Hobart Town, following the road, is a tract of country, not in any respect, unless it be in a picturesque point of view, inferior to the one just mentioned, and certainly equal to it in respect to the soil. It is commonly known by the name of the Tin Dish Holes, and consists of a range of country composed of hills and dales.

Like the approach to York Plains, this tract leads along a second valley, at the extremity of which, from a gentle eminence, Salt Pan Plains open to

the traveller's view. After crossing Antill ponds, at the foot of this eminence, he enters that extensive district, having had to travel over a road of fifteen miles in length. The surrounding hills here are much higher than any of those which have been hitherto described.

On these plains, there are places where scarcely a tree is to be found for the extent of several miles. The soil is not uniformly good ; but produces most excellent sheep-pasture, it being a hard, stiff clay, mixed with gravel. In some parts, particularly near the water, it is not inferior to any in the cultivated districts of the island.

About three miles eastward of the road, is a mount, called Henrietta, nearly one hundred feet in height, and having a barren surface of fifteen or twenty acres. The top is flat, and has at a distance the appearance of a military fortification.

In these parts of the island the pasturage is very good, more especially at Antill Ponds, which, after a serpentine course of five or six miles, in a valley on the plain, unite with Blackman's river, a small, and, in some places, a deep stream.

From Salt Pan Plains the track leads along the side of a range of rather high hills, leaving on each side a beautiful extent of gently rising grounds, connected in some measure with the plains themselves. In the vicinity is a singular hill, called Grimes's Sugar Loaf, from a gentleman of

that name who some years ago made choice of it for his observations. It has an elevation of about five hundred feet above the level of the plain. From the summit there is a fine view, the eye, in some directions, being carried to the distance of forty miles ; and on every side are to be seen rich tracts of country in an uncultivated state. This spot leads to the Macquarie River, at the northern extremity of the plains ; and here the soil is very rich, and the prospect beautiful.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.] Of this county the above river is the southern boundary. It is a rich and plentiful portion of the island, but not differing materially from Buckinghamshire. The balance, however, is in its favour, the land for the greater part being lower, and better watered.

Having crossed Macquarie river, which takes a north-westerly course, until it unites with the Lake River, the traveller passes over a beautiful tract, of eight miles in length, and of a considerable breadth, called Argyll, Antill, and Macklaine Plains, to a stream of water named the Elizabeth River. This stream joins the Macquarie River a few miles westward of the Ford. The same description of country continues over Macquarie Plains, to a wooded tract called, by his Excellency the Governor, Epping Forest. The easternmost end of this tract borders on the South Esk, and extends northward to the Lake River. For the greater

part, it is fine land, and affords excellent pasture. The road to the ford, or crossing, of the South Esk, is twelve miles northward, and terminates at Henrietta Plains, which are also bounded on the east by the South Esk. The soil of these Plains is not exceeded in richness by any hitherto described : the land is abundantly covered with grasses, and diversified by gently rising hills and verdant valleys. Toward the north-west the country continues level, and communicates with the New Plains, which are not so extensive as Henrietta Plains, but of an equally good quality. Here several settlers have established themselves ; and the traveller may be lodged, and procure accommodations, at the house of Mr. Gibson, an industrious grazier. Proceeding onward two miles, he has to cross the South Esk, on the banks of which are many cultivators, who occupy some of the finest corn-country ever seen.

Two miles to the north of this ford are Bredalbane Plains. In this vicinity the country is superior in richness and beauty to York Plains, and may be reckoned among the most verdant districts on the island : it continues northward to the end of a spacious valley, well watered by a chain of ponds falling into the North Esk. The settlers here have bred immense herds of cattle and sheep : the soil, which is rich, is formed by a mixture of loam and decomposed vegetable substances from the surrounding woods. A little to the east of its

boundary is the remarkable spot before mentioned, called Corra Lin. The north Esk, flowing from its source, falls violently over fifteen or twenty ranges of large rocks, rising nearly as many feet in height from their base. Through the reach, which is nearly a mile in length, the water rushes rapidly, and with such a noise, that it is impossible, while standing near it, to hold a distinct conversation. The overhanging rocks, and the apparently pendant trees nodding over the passage, fill the mind of the traveller with sentiments of awe and admiration. From this place to Launceston, a distance of about nine miles, a tolerable road leads through some cultivated land, particularly that situated on Paterson's Plains.

Every part of this district is admirably calculated for the growth of corn of every description, and some of it for grazing. The river which flows through it fertilizes the soil, at the same time that, by its serpentine course, it adds beauty to the scenery.

LAUNCESTON.] This village is delightfully situated at the foot of a rising ground, on a plain containing about two hundred acres of land. It is supplied with water from the cataract at the junction of the South Esk and Tamar Rivers. It has recently fallen into decay, in consequence of Government having deemed it advisable to form another settlement nearer to the mouth of the Tamar.

GEORGE TOWN.] The following extract from Governor Macquarie's report of his late Tour of Inspection, will afford the best view of the flourishing condition of this new settlement, which is now become the seat of Government on the Port Dalrymple side. "On the 10th of May, his Excellency arrived at Launceston, being received by Lieut. Colonel Cimetiere, Commandant of Port Dalrymple, the officers, civil and military, and the principal inhabitants at that station, with the most marked attention and respect.

"After spending a few days at Launceston, during which he inspected the several public establishments at that place, the Governor proceeded by water down the river Tamar, to the lately erected settlement of "George Town," seated at York Cove, near the entrance of Port Dalrymple, and within a few miles of Bass's Straits. His Excellency felt agreeably surprised at beholding the very considerable progress lately made in the erection of the more immediately requisite public buildings at this new station, much of which progress may be attributed to the personal superintendence of the Commandant, whose head-quarters had with that view been removed thither from Launceston, in May 1819.

"His Excellency derived particular satisfaction from observing that the troops and convicts have been respectively most comfortably accommodated ;

the former having a very good barrack, and the latter neat huts, with gardens adjoining, sufficiently large to supply vegetables in abundance.

“The chief buildings completed in George Town, are—The Commandant’s house; quarters for the Civil and Military Officers; a commodious parsonage house; a gaol; a guard-house; and a temporary provision store: there is likewise a temporary chapel; together with a large school-house, in progress, and nearly completed. The situation of George Town is not only beautiful, but also admirably adapted for all the purposes of trade, being situated on the banks of a river navigable for ships of large burthen, and but a short way removed from the sea in Bass’s Straits: it has also the advantage of a beautiful supply of fresh water from springs in its immediate neighbourhood.

“The Governor, having spent three days in admiring the progress of the New Settlement of George Town, returned to Launceston on Saturday, the 29th of May, taking his route by land, with the purpose of examining the road some time since opened between those stations, being a distance of thirty-four miles.

“The Governor, having found the original public buildings at Launceston in such a state of dilapidation and decay, as to be altogether incapable of being repaired, while, at the same time, such buildings are indispensable, has given orders for

the following to be forthwith erected ; namely :—
 A Gaol ; a Military Barrack ; an Hospital ; a
 Commissariat Store and Granary ; a Barrack for
 one Military Officer ; and a Barrack for an Assist-
 ant Surgeon ;—the only good building [for the
 public service being confined to a school-house and
 temporary chapel, which has been lately built, and
 is strong and substantial.”

NEW TOWNSHIPS.] Governor Macquarie, in con-
 tinuation, proceeds to remark that, “having sur-
 veyed, with much pleasure, the principal agricul-
 tural settlements near Launceston, he took leave
 of that part of the Island, and proceeded on his
 return to Hobart Town, visiting the intermediate
 agricultural and pasturage farms, including the
 districts of New Norfolk and Macquarie, situated
 on the banks of the River Derwent, above Elizabeth
 Town. On his route from Launceston to Hobart
 Town, his Excellency was induced, from local
 circumstances, to mark out the sites of four town-
 ships ; namely :—Perth, on the left bank of the
 River South-Esk ; fourteen miles from Launceston.
 Campbell Town, on the north bank of the Eliza-
 beth River ; twenty-eight miles from Perth.
 Oatlands, on the bank of Jericho Lagoon, in West-
 moreland Plains ; thirty miles from Campbell
 Town. And, Brighton, on that part of Bagdad
 Plains formed by the Jordan River and Strathallan
 Creek ; thirty-five miles from Oatlands, and fifteen

from Hobart Town: all of which townships are arranged with a due consideration to the accommodation and convenience of new settlers, they being seated in the midst of extensive tracts of rich land, and forming, at the same time, a regular chain of stations between Hobart Town and Launceston, whereby the journeying between those places will be rendered both safe and convenient.

“With this view of the importance of these townships, his Excellency has instructed the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen’s Land to pay an early attention to their establishment, and to encourage useful mechanics to establish themselves at them.”

To return to the County of Cornwall. Eight or ten miles south-west of Launceston is the district of Norfolk Plains. The road to this part of the island is through a thickly wooded country. Although denominated plains, this district is considerably diversified by elevated grounds, some of the eminences rising to the perpendicular height of from thirty to forty feet.

Independently of the surrounding hills, it contains upwards of six thousand acres of the richest soil, well watered by two rivers, named the Lake River, and the South Esk. The low grounds are occasionally overflowed by these streams; but there being a great space of level country, the water disperses itself over an immense surface,

and seldom rises above six or seven feet, so that the cattle may always retreat with safety to the hills. These partial inundations happen very rarely, not more than two instances having occurred since the district has been settled. The rising grounds are generally well covered with wood; and the soil is a rich vegetable mould.

This district, as well as the island in general, affords much amusement to the sportsman: snipes, quails, wild ducks, moor-hens, and other birds, are found in great abundance; as are likewise the Emu and Kangaroo, the latter usually coming down from the high lands to feed during the night. The plains are bordered on the west by the Western Hills; and at the foot of the range there are considerable lagoons abounding with wild fowl.

Sixteen miles westward of these plains, a large tract of land, which, although sufficiently watered, is not subject to floods, has recently been discovered. It should be remarked, however, that the inundations which have hitherto occurred in this island have not been of any serious consequence; nor have they been known to cause a failure of the harvest.

This newly discovered land is about fifteen miles in extent, and is occasionally frequented by persons who drive their cattle thither, in order to prevent them from associating with other herds.

In the eastern part of the County of Cornwall, a

valley twenty or thirty miles in length, lying between two ranges of high hills which run to the south-east, has been recently visited. The acclivities are moderately covered with timber; and the valley itself is in many parts entirely free from wood. It is well watered by several small runs and large ponds. The valley communicates with a part of the coast which forms the deep bight called Great Swan-Port, to the northward of Maria Island.

Besides the plains already described, there are several other smaller districts, all of them possessing the same general character, and averaging perhaps about two or three thousand acres each of valuable land.

ROADS.] “The various well constructed roads,” it is observed by Governor Macquarie, “leading from Hobart Town to the different settlements in the interior, together with the strong bridges thrown across the streams and creeks crossing those roads, could not fail to excite his Excellency’s surprise and admiration, finding that thereby the intercourse between Hobart Town and all the principal farming establishments, on both sides of the River Derwent, was rendered so very easy and convenient.

“On the great line of road from Hobart Town to Port Dalrymple, one portion, extending as far as the north side of Constitution Hill, is nearly com-

pleted; another line extends as far as the Coal River and Pitt Water districts; and a third leads to the Macquarie district, through New Norfolk, and including the settlements there on both sides the Derwent. These roads, which have been projected by, and executed under the superintendance of Major Bell, C. B. of the 48th regiment, acting Engineer and Inspector of Public Works at Hobart Town, appear to have been most judiciously laid out and expeditiously constructed, and reflect much credit on that gentleman's zeal for the public service. It is unnecessary to dwell on the innumerable benefits resulting from the country being thus intersected by good roads, the advantages being felt and duly appreciated by the settlers at large; and the entire line from Hobart Town to Launceston, a distance of a hundred and twenty miles, which is now in rapid progress from both extremities, will be completed as soon as the numerous gangs placed on it can possibly effect so very great and important an undertaking."

The above official document in a great measure supersedes the sensible remarks of Mr. Wentworth on the state of the roads in Van Diemen's Land. With respect to what may be named the cross-roads, he observes that "the person, whoever he may be, who wishes to establish a cart-road to any place, marks the trees in the direction he is desirous it should take, and these marks serve as a

guide to all such as require to travel on it. In a very short time the tracks of the horses and carts which have passed along it become visible; the grass is gradually trodden down, and finally disappears; and thus a road is formed: not, indeed, so good as one of the usual construction, but which answers all the purposes of those who have occasion to frequent it. Wherever there happens to be a stream, or river, which is not fordable, it is customary to cut down two or three trees in some spot on its banks where it is seen that they will reach to the other side: across these, either the boughs which are lopped off, or smaller trees felled for the purpose, are laid close together, and over all a sufficient covering of earth."

According to this writer, the principal reason why the settlements on this island have, up to the present time, been so far behind the parent colony in the planning and construction of public roads, is not to be traced so much to their more recent origin, as to the circumstance of their inhabitants being for the greater part established along the banks of navigable rivers. At Port Dalrymple the majority of the settlers have fixed themselves on the banks of the North Esk, within the navigable reach of that river. The Derwent, it should also be observed, is navigable for vessels of the largest burthen for twenty miles from its entrance. A little higher up, indeed, there are falls in it which

interrupt its navigation ; but it is hardly yet colonized beyond these falls ; and whenever that shall be the case, it may be easily rendered navigable for boats, by the help of a few short portages, for a considerable distance further. Such of the agriculturists as have not settled on the banks of that river, have selected their farms in the district of Pitt Water, which extends along the northern side of the spacious harbour called North Bay. These have consequently the same facilities as those on the banks of the Derwent, for sending their produce to market by water ; and they naturally prefer the cheapest mode of conveyance. It may, therefore, be perceived, that the superior advantages which are thus presented by an inland navigation, are the main causes why the construction of regular roads has been hitherto so much neglected in these southern settlements. Indeed, the facilities afforded by the inland navigation, for the transport of all kinds of agricultural produce to market, may be regarded as a principal point of superiority which they can claim over their brethren at Port Jackson.

It is related by Lieutenant Jeffreys, that he traversed almost the whole extent of the island, from Hobart Town to Launceston and Port Dalrymple on the Tamar, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in a barouche, with three, and sometimes four, horses in hand, and yet had not

more than twenty miles of what could possibly be called a road, the whole being a beautiful level pasture, with but few trees to obstruct either the view or the passage.

FIELD-SPORTS.] The coursing of the kangaroo and emu forms the principal amusement of the sporting part of the colonists, as well in this island as in New Holland. The former, it is well known, is an animal peculiar to these colonies, and of an extremely singular form, having very short fore-legs, which it only uses when it feeds or rests; and very long hind-legs, by the means of which, and of a large muscular tail, it hops as fast as a hare can run, and often, more especially in dry weather, outstrips the fleetest greyhound. The latter is a bird nearly of the size and form of an ostrich, having short wings, or rather flappers, and long legs, which enable it to run with great swiftness, but it seldom escapes from the dogs, unless when in the neighbourhood of a thicket, in which it invariably endeavours to take shelter. The general weight of the kangaroo is from forty to a hundred pounds; but they have occasionally been known to weigh as much as a hundred and fifty pounds. The emu weighs from sixty to a hundred and twenty pounds. They are both timid in their nature, and soon abandon the districts which are settled, retiring back into the uncultivated wilds. To enjoy these sports, therefore, in perfection, it is

necessary to go beyond the limits of colonization. On these occasions it is customary for a party to erect a temporary tent over night, in some particular spot which the game is known to frequent, and, having regaled themselves, they retire to rest. Early in the morning their sport commences, and it is not unusual for the dogs to start flocks of birds and kangaroos, consisting of seventy or eighty of each kind. Their numbers, however, diminish the idea of sport, as the dogs themselves destroy an abundance of them. Flock succeeds to flock so rapidly, that twenty-six kangaroos have been known to be killed in one morning; and persons have been said to have filled two bullock-carts before nine o'clock with these animals and emues. It is pertinently remarked by Lieutenant Jeffreys, that "the quantity of sheep and oxen being amply sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, it is to be hoped that this lavish system of butchering will be laid aside; and, as the kangaroo furnishes sport and exercise equal to any afforded by the stag-hunt in Europe, and its meat is equal to the finest venison, a wholesale and indiscriminate destruction ought to be prohibited. If some measure of this kind be not adopted, a total extinction of these valuable animals, in this island, will be the consequence."

It has been said by a resident, that Van Diemen's Land affords more amusement and profit to the

sportsman than the whole of New Holland collectively. Although there are neither partridges, pheasants, nor woodcocks, the variety of other birds to be found here is infinite. Black swans, wild ducks, mountain ducks, teals, moor-hens, widgeons, snipes, and quails, are in great abundance. The latter of these birds forms a very excellent substitute for the partridge. The bandicoot and kangaroo-rat are also plentiful, and afford the sportsman nearly the same amusement as would the hare and the rabbit. The rivers and lakes offer an infinite fund of diversion to the angler.

COMMERCE.] The exports from this island, on several of which the parent colony has a great dependence, consist generally of cattle, sheep, wool, flour, corned meats, hams, tongues, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark for tanning in abundance, seal-skins, whale-oil, and spars. The following extract from a Sydney Gazette, of the 18th of July, 1818, will show to what an extent the export of cattle and sheep may hereafter be carried; and it cannot be doubted but that an intercourse may be established with India, by an exchange of these and the other productions of the island, to such an extent as to enable the settlers to supply themselves with the necessary productions of that country. “ The Duke of Wellington, Captain Collins, with twelve hundred sheep and twelve cows

on board, sailed from Hobart Town for the Mauritius on the 29th ultimo; as also the Frederic, Captain Williams, with forty-eight cows."

Wool has every promise of becoming a staple commodity of Van Diemen's Land. On this head, Governor Macquarie, in the report of his late tour of inspection, expresses himself in the most sanguine terms. "He was happy to observe that, by the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep, some of which have been lately imported direct from England, and still many more, sent by the government of New South Wales, from the extensive flocks of the pure Merino breed, belonging to J. M'Arthur, Esq. the wool is much improved, and although, perhaps, it may not altogether rival that produced in this part of the territory (New South Wales), yet it will soon attain such a degree of perfection as will render it a most valuable export to the mother country."

Mr. Wentworth, who, as a native of the parent colony, might have been expected to entertain some jealousy of a successful rivalry in fine wool, is equally sanguine. He observes, that "the settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, although situated in a colder climate, and, therefore, in all probability not equally congenial to the growth of fine wool, afford the same excellent pasture, and contain, in every respect beside, the same facilities for the rearing of Spanish sheep,

whose fleeces it is reasonable to expect, on comparing the climate of these settlements with that of Saxony, would not degenerate, if the same system which prevails in that country were to be followed in the management of sheep in these colonies. Saxony is situated between the 50th and 51st degrees of north latitude ; and Van Diemen's Land, on the northern and southern parts of which these two establishments are formed, between the 41st and 43d degrees of south latitude ; so that, allowing for the superior coldness of the southern hemisphere, *the whole of this island possesses a climate more congenial to the growth of wool, than the finest part of a country whose wool exceeds in value that of Spain and Italy.*" He is of opinion that, in the space of twenty years, the extensive importation which might, under proper regulations, be effected in the single article of wool, would alone raise the colonists of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to as high a pitch of happiness and prosperity as is enjoyed by any portion of his majesty's subjects in any quarter of the globe ; and that they might be enabled to ship for Great Britain, at least a million sterling's worth of fine wool annually.

It has been observed that the parent colony takes off a considerable proportion of the produce of Van Diemen's Land: this applies more particularly to corn. On the occasion of the flood which

took place in the month of March, 1817, at the Hawesbury, on the banks of which the principal agricultural establishments have been formed, and where the colonists, in most instances, allow their stacks to remain within the influence of these destructive inundations, the settlements of this island alone were enabled to supply Port Jackson with about twenty thousand bushels of wheat, the whole of which had been raised without any probability of a market. It may, therefore, be perceived that the colonists in Van Diemen's Land raise, on the strength of the bare possibility of a flood, to which it is so subject, happening at the principal settlement, very nearly as much corn as they require for their own consumption; and it cannot be doubted, but that, if their industry were to be encouraged to the utmost, they would be enabled to export at least three times as much as they thus casually furnished in the year 1817. In that case, the Governor of New South Wales would have little occasion to seek in India, as he has recently done in several instances, a supply of this indispensable necessary of human subsistence.

Beside the corn, about three hundred and eighty tons of potatoes were on the above occasion shipped for Port Jackson. And here it may be remarked, in evidence of the superiority of the soil, for the growth of this valuable root, and indeed of escu-

lent vegetables in general, that, while the potatoes grown in the vicinity of Port Jackson are of a very moderate size, waxy, and incapable of being kept more than a few weeks, those of Van Diemen's Land, on the contrary, are always produced in the most profuse quantities, are as large as a full-sized Swedish turnip, mealy, of a very delicious taste, and will keep from season to season. Some of them have been known to weigh as much as five pounds each. The carrots also grow here to the length of eighteen inches, and measure nine or ten inches round the top, every part being good to eat. These facts being considered, it is not surprising that the general produce of Van Diemen's Land, whether it be corn, potatoes, or butcher's meat, is bought up with the greatest avidity at Port Jackson, and commands a much higher price than that of the native growth.

It is remarked by Lieutenant Jeffreys, that "the whole of India might be supplied with malt-liquor from the barley and hops which Van Diemen's Land is capable of producing. The barley grown here is equal to any ever seen in England.*"

"There is not," he continues, "a single luxury

* If a brewery of good malt-liquor were to be established, not the one half of the quantity of spirits would be consumed: this would tend to prevent the only prevailing disease in the colony, known by the name of the *grog fever*; but it is to be

which India produces that might not be procured for the inhabitants of this island, by an exchange for malt-liquors, hams, tongues, &c. Were distillation permitted, the agriculturist would find his account in the cultivation of large quantities of corn: this would have the effect of keeping in the market the ready money which now goes to the merchants of London and Calcutta, who send hither annually large quantities of wine, spirits, tea, sugar, and other goods. The merchants who export these articles, in every case, refuse a reciprocal exchange, or barter, and thus drain the island of its circulating medium, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants."

The fur produced by the seals caught on the shores of this island is sent to Port Jackson, where fine hats are manufactured, as a substitute for that of the beaver. As it is much in request in Great Britain, this article of commerce will, without doubt, in a little time, have its due extension.

The whale fishery, even in its present restricted state, also enters into the commercial relations of this island. All the bays and harbours abound with *right whale* at a particular season of the year. These Leviathans of the deep quit the boisterous

regretted that, by the Colonial orders, it is transportation to the coal-mines for any of the inhabitants to have wash or wort in their possession.

ocean, and seek these more tranquil waters, when the females are on the eve of calving. This happens in November; and they remain there with their young between two and three months. During this period a few of the colonial craft are annually employed in this fishery; but the duties which are levied in Great Britain on all oils procured in vessels not having a British register, amount nearly to a prohibition, and prevent the colonists from prosecuting this fishery further than is necessary for their own consumption, *and for the supply of the East-India market.* Between two and three hundred tons annually suffice for both these purposes.

As not only the bays and harbours in Van Diemen's Land, but likewise most of those in Bass's Straits, and on the southern coast of New Holland, abound with these fish at the same season, if the colonists, as well of this island as of New South Wales, were not thus restricted from this fishery, it would soon become an immense source of wealth to them; and it cannot be questioned but that they would be enabled to export annually to Great Britain many hundred tons of oil.

MANUFACTURES.] The progress made by these settlements, so comparatively new, in manufactures, affords a striking proof in how much more flourishing and prosperous a condition they are than the parent colony. From the bark of many

of the trees most excellent tan is drawn; and shoes and boots, equal to those of Europe, are made here. In the district of Pitt Water, and other parts of the island, large quantities of kelp are procured, which being mixed with the suet of the cattle, a saponaceous substance is formed, capable of being improved so as to produce soap of the best quality. In short, this island holds out every prospect of encouragement, not only to the industrious and enterprising agriculturist, but to the mechanic and the artizan, whose endeavours, in their different pursuits and occupations, will not fail to be eventually crowned with success.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.] In the two settlements on this island there is but one Court of Justice established by charter. This is termed the Lieutenant-Governor's Court, and consists of the Deputy Judge-Advocate, and of two of the respectable inhabitants appointed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. The jurisdiction of this court is purely civil, and only extends to pleas where the sum at issue does not exceed fifty pounds; but no appeal lies from its decision. All causes for a higher amount, and all criminal offences beyond the cognizance of the bench of magistrates, are removed, the former before the Supreme Court, and the latter before the Criminal Judicature, at Port Jackson.

STATE OF DEFENCE.] These settlements, having

but two companies of troops for their garrison and protection, cannot be said to be in a good state of defence. It is, however, to be trusted that Government will pay an early attention to their better security, more especially as it appears, by the latest Sydney Gazettes which have reached England, that the lawless banditti styled bush-rangers, of whom a particular mention is now to be made, have not, as had been reported, been finally reduced.

[BUSH-RANGERS.] These runaway convicts have infested the settlements of Van Diemen's Land for several years past, and have endangered the person and property of every one who has evinced himself hostile to their enormities. So far back as the month of February, 1808, five years after the first establishment of these settlements, the head of Lemon, a notorious bush-ranger, was brought into Hobart Town by three men, who shot him while asleep, they not daring to attack him by day, at a place named, after him, Lemon's Springs, in the vicinity of the extensive bushy lake, also named Lemon's Lagoon.

These miscreants have even gone so far as to address threatening letters, as well to the Lieutenant-Governor as to the magistracy. In this dreadful state of anarchy, a simultaneous feeling of insecurity and dread naturally pervaded the whole of the inhabitants : the most respectable of

the agriculturists with one accord betook themselves to the towns, as the only certain means of preserving their lives, gladly abandoning their property, to prevent the much greater sacrifice with which the defence of it would have been attended. "There is no species of outrage and atrocity," it is observed by Mr. Wentworth, "in which these marauders did not indulge: murders, incendiaries, and robberies, were their ordinary amusements, and have been, for many years past, the leading events in the annals of these settlements. Every measure that could be devised was taken for the capture and punishment of these wretches. They were repeatedly outlawed, and the most alluring rewards were set upon their heads; but the insufficiency of the military force, the extent of the island, their superior local knowledge, and the abundance of game; which enabled them to find an easy subsistence, and rendered them independent, except for an occasional supply of ammunition, with which some unknown persons were base enough to furnish them in exchange for their ill-acquired booty:—all these circumstances conspired to baffle, for many years, every attempt which was made for their apprehension. This long impunity served only to increase their cruelty and temerity; and it was at last deemed expedient by Lieutenant-Governor Davey to declare the whole island under the operation of martial law. This

vigorous exertion of authority was zealously seconded by the respectable inhabitants, many of whom joined the military in the pursuit of these miscreants, and fortunately succeeded, by their joint exertions, in apprehending the most daring of their ringleaders, who were instantly tried by a court-martial, and hanged in chains. This terrible, though necessary example, was followed by a proclamation offering a general amnesty to the rest of these delinquents who should surrender themselves before a certain day ; excepting, however, such of them as had been guilty of murder. The proclamation had the desired effect : all who were not excluded by their crimes availed themselves of the pardon thus offered them ; but still they were allowed to remain in the island. Whether they were enamoured of the licentious life they had been so long leading, or whether they distrusted the sincerity of the oblivion promised them, and became apprehensive of eventual punishment, in a few months afterward they again betook themselves to the woods, and rejoined those who had been excluded from the amnesty. After this they rivalled their former atrocities, and a general feeling of consternation was again excited among the well-disposed part of the community."

The above outrages are dated as far back as the close of the year 1816, and 1817, since which time, it would appear, but little has been heard of the



bush-rangers. They are not at all noticed by Governor Macquarie in the details of his late tour of inspection in Van Diemen's Land, as would have been the case if they had been, as heretofore, formidable to the settlers, on whose flourishing and tranquil state he dilates with so much pleasure. The Sydney Gazette, also, in which this document was inserted, confines their more recent exploits to depredations committed on the property of some of the stock-holders, without touching on any particular acts of atrocity, beyond plunder, of which they had been guilty. The following extracts, therefore, from the Sydney Gazettes of the year 1817, are to be considered as purely historical, and not as throwing any discouragement on the future prospects of the settlers, whose tranquillity, in proportion as their numbers may increase, will be more effectually secured against the spoliations of these daring outlaws.

Under the date of the 25th of January of the above year, the Sydney Gazette contains the following notices. 'The accounts of robberies by the banditti of bush-rangers on Van Diemen's Land, present a melancholy picture of the distresses to which the most respectable classes of the inhabitants are constantly exposed, from the daring acts of those infamous marauders, who are divided into small parties, and are designated by the name of the principal ruffian at their head, of whom one Michael Howe appears to be the most alert in de-

predation. The accounts received by the Kangaroo, which commence from the beginning of November (1816), state, that on the 7th of that month the house and premises of Mr. David Rose, at Port Dalrymple, were attacked and plundered of a considerable property by Peter Sefton and his gang. The delinquents were pursued by the Commandant, at the head of a strong detachment of the 46th regiment, but which returned, after a hunt of five days through the woods, without being able to discover the villains, among whom is stated to have been a free man, named Dennis M'Caig, who went from hence to Port Dalrymple in the Brothers.

‘On the night of the 17th of November, the premises of Mr. Thomas Hayes, at Bagdad, were attacked, at a time when Mr. Stocker and his wife, and Mr. Andrew Whitehead (the former being on their route from Hobart Town to Port Dalrymple, with a cart containing a large and valuable property) had unfortunately put up at the house for the night. Michael Howe was the chief of this banditti, which consisted of eight others. The property of which they plundered Mr. and Mrs. Stocker on this occasion, among which were two kegs of spirits, was of the value of upwards of three hundred pounds. The contents of one of the kegs, which contained eleven gallons, a member of the gang wantonly wasted, by firing a pistol-ball through its head. They set their watches by Mr. Whitehead's, which they afterward

returned ; but took away Mr. Stocker's, with their other plunder. Mr. Wade, chief constable of Hobart Town, had stopped with the others at Mr. Hayes's ; but, hearing a noise, which he considered to denote the approach of bush-rangers, he prudently attended to the admonition, and escaped their fury, which it was concluded would have fallen heavily on him, as they are at variance with all conditions of life that are inimical to their crimes. On the morning of the 2d. instant, Mr. William Maum, of Hobart Town, sustained the loss of three stacks of wheat by fire, at his farm at Clarence Plains, owing to the act of an incendiary.

‘On the 14th of November a large body, consisting of fourteen men and two women, were unwelcomely fallen in with by a single man on horseback, at Scantling's Plains. Of these Howe and Geary were the most conspicuous : they compelled him to bear testimony to the swearing-in of their whole party to abide by some resolutions dictated in a written paper, which one of them finished writing in the traveller's presence. After a detention of about three-quarters of an hour, he was suffered to proceed, under strong injunctions to declare what he had been an eye-witness of, and to desire Mr. Humphrey, the magistrate, and Mr. Wade, the chief constable, to take care of themselves, as they were bent on taking their lives, as well as to prevent them from growing grain, or keeping goods of any kind. And, by the informa-

tion of a person upon oath, it appears they had, about the same period, forced away two government-servants from their habitations, to a distant place, on which the crimes of these wretches have stamped the appellation of "Murderer's Plains," but by them facetiously called "The tallow-chandler's shop," where they kept them to work three days in rendering down beef-fat. How they could afterward appropriate so great a quantity of rendered fat and suet, is truly a question worthy of being demanded; but it is far more likely that it was taken off their hands by persons in and near the settlements, who are leagued with them in the way of bartering one commodity for another, than that the bush-rangers should have either kept it for their own use, or have bestowed so much trouble on the preparation of an article which would so soon spoil in their hands. The cattle that were in this instance so devoted, were the property of Messrs. Stones and Tray, who declare that, out of three hundred head, one hundred and forty have lately disappeared.'

The outrages above enumerated, it has been seen, were all perpetrated within the short space of a few days; and these settlements continued to be the scene of similar enormities until the July following, an interval of nearly eight months. Fortunately, at length, the cause of public justice triumphed, and the majority of these monsters fell

victims, either to common distrust, or to the violated laws of their country. The measures which led to their discomfiture and apprehension, are detailed in the following extracts from the Sydney Gazette, dated October 4th, 1817.

‘A meeting of public officers, and principal inhabitants and settlers, was convened at Hobart Town, by sanction of his Honour Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, the successor of Colonel Davy, on the 5th of July, for the purpose of considering the most effectual measures for surpressing the banditti; when the utmost alacrity manifested itself to support the views of Government in promoting that desirable object, and a liberal subscription was immediately entered into for that purpose. The following proclamation was immediately afterwards issued by the Lieutenant-Governor.

‘Whereas the armed banditti who have for a considerable time infested the interior of this island, did, on the 10th ultimo, make an attack upon the store at George Town, which, being left unprotected, they plundered, taking away two boats, which they afterwards cast ashore at the entrance of Port Dalrymple; and whereas the principal leader in the outrages which have been committed by this band of robbers is Peter Geary, a deserter from His Majesty’s 73rd regiment, charged also with murder and various other offences; and whereas the undermentioned offenders have been

concerned with the said Peter Geary in most of these enormities. The following rewards will be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend these offenders, or any of them:—For Peter Geary, one hundred guineas; for Peter Septon, John Jones, and Richard Collier, eighty guineas each; and for Thomas Coine, and Brune, a Frenchman, fifty guineas each. And whereas, George Watts, a prisoner, who absented himself from the Coal River, previously to the expiration of his sentence, and who stands charged with various robberies and crimes, is now at large: it is hereby declared, that a reward of eighty guineas will be paid to any person, or persons, who shall apprehend the said George Watts. And all magistrates and commanders of military stations and parties, and all constables and others of His Majesty's subjects, are enjoined to use their utmost efforts to apprehend the criminals above named.

The gang of bush-rangers appeared in the vicinity of Black Brush on Saturday, and were tracked on the following morning by Serjeant M'Carthy, of the 46th, with his party. On Monday, they were at a house at Tea-tree Brush, where they had dined, and about three o'clock Serjeant M'Carthy with his party came up. The bush-rangers ran out of the house into the woods, and, being eleven in number, and well covered by timber and ground, the eight soldiers could not close with them. After

a good deal of firing, Geary, the leader, was wounded, and fell: two others were also wounded. The knapsacks of the whole, and their dogs, were taken. Geary died the same night, and his body was brought into town on Tuesday, as were the two wounded men. The remaining eight bush-rangers were seen in the neighbourhood of the Coal River on the following day; but, as they must have been destitute of provisions and ammunition, sanguine hopes are entertained of their speedy fall.

‘Dennis Currie, and Matthew Kiegan, two of the original bush-rangers, surrendered on the Monday following; and, in the beginning of August, Jones, a principal of the banditti, was shot in the neighbourhood of Swan Port, on the eastern shore. For some days they had not been heard of; but, by the extraordinary exertions of Serjeant M’Carthy and his party, they were tracked and overtaken at the above place.

‘On the Sunday evening after the above affair, some of the villains effected a robbery at Clarence Plains; but became so excessively intemperate from intoxication, as to quarrel among themselves; the consequence of which was, that another of the gang, of the name of Rollards, having been most severely bruised and beaten by his associates, fell into the hands of a settler, and was by him taken a prisoner into Hobart Town. White and Johnson,

two others of the gang, were apprehended by Sergeant M'Carthy's party on Thursday, the 14th of August, they having been conducted to their haunts by a native woman, distinguished by the name of Black Mary, and another female.

'After the above successes in reducing the number of these persons, it appears that several of the old bush-rangers were still out on the 16th of August. These were Septon, Collier, Coine, and Brune, together with Watts, who kept separate from the others, and Michael Howe, who had before delivered himself up, and, after remaining some weeks in Hobart Town, took again to the woods, from a dread, as was imagined, of ultimately being called to answer for his former offences. At this period also there were two absentees from George Town, Port Dalrymple; a number of the working hands having gone from that settlement shortly before, all of whom, with the exception of these two, had returned to their duty.'

By the 6th of September, in consequence of the prompt and efficacious arrangements which had been made, nearly the whole of the absentees, of whatever description, had either surrendered or been apprehended. The desperado, Howe, was the only one about whom any serious apprehensions were entertained; and it appears, by a subsequent account, that this villain at length met with

the fate which his atrocities so justly merited. He was killed by three of his associates, who, in order to obtain their own pardon, resolved to deliver him into the hands of justice. In the attempt, however, to take him alive, one of them was shot dead by him, and another dangerously wounded. But the two survivors, notwithstanding his desperate resistance, overpowered him, and cut off his head, which they brought into Hobart Town, and delivered to the Lieutenant Governor.

APPENDIX.

Emigration to Van Diemen's Land.

THOSE who are desirous to emigrate to this delightful island will not be displeased to hear the opinion entertained of it by his excellency Governor Macquarie. In closing the account of the interesting excursion he had made into the interior, on his late Tour of Inspection, he observes that it now chiefly remained for him to express the high feelings of gratification which he experienced throughout every part of his tour, arising from the happy situation of the people, the fertility of the soil, and the beauty of the country at large; all aided by the wise, judicious, and successful exertions of his honour Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, who appears to be indefatigable in projecting and carrying into effect all those measures which, by being persevered in, must raise Van Diemen's Land, at no very distant day, to the proud distinction of being one of the most valuable colonies belonging to the crown. The recent influx of several respectable free-settlers, with considerable property, will not fail, under the auspices of Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, to hasten that period at which Van Diemen's

Land will hold a high rank among the settlements of the British Empire. According to a census which had been completed some little time previously to the Governor's arrival at Hobart Town, His Excellency is enabled to state the following particulars, namely:—That the population of Van Diemen's Land is six thousand, three hundred, and seventy-two souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and that it contains no less than twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-eight head of horned cattle; one hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred, and sixty-eight sheep; four hundred and twenty-one horses; and ten thousand, six hundred, and eighty-three acres of land in cultivation.

On moral considerations, this island appears to have a marked preference over the parent colony. Relatively to the latter, Mr. Reid, in his recent publication of "Two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," made by him in his quality of surgeon-superintendent of two convict ships, draws a most frightful picture of the licentiousness of the inmates of the factory at Parramatta; and, in speaking of the town of Sydney, the capital, thus expresses himself. "In those portions designated the *Rocks*, scenes of drunkenness, shameless debauchery, and open profligacy, are so frequent and disgusting, that they cannot be seen without abhorrence; and such is the abso-

lute want of common decency, that even in the day-time a person of respectable appearance is there liable to be abused and maltreated; but at night it would be extremely imprudent to attempt passing through even the extreme parts of this fortress of iniquity, as there is a hazard, or rather a certainty, of being stripped and plundered. The ruffians treat one another in the same manner: hence broils and boxing-matches are perpetually occurring in that quarter. The low public-houses, many of which are permitted in those purlieus, present a ready way of converting the plunder into means of intemperate jollity; whilst the occasion is commonly heightened by the presence of one or more of those degraded females who minister to the mischief of the moment, and are thereabout constantly resident in great numbers."

His visit to Lieutenant Governor Sorell, on his arrival at Van Diemen's Land, he relates in the following handsome terms:—"I waited on the Lieutenant Governor with a number of the women whom he had selected as servants for his own family, and, at my particular recommendation, also for his friends. This gave me the gratification of seeing thirty-six of them comfortably provided with situations, and the remainder, making in all the number of fifty, in a fair way of being soon disposed of to their advantage. On this, as well as on every other occasion, I was deeply impressed

with the urbanity of the Lieutenant Governor, and his uncommon attention to the most minute circumstance connected with the comforts of the prisoners, reconciling them to their situation, and urging them to honest and industrious pursuits. In the several interviews I had with his Honour, I could not but observe that quickness of intelligence, and soundness of understanding, *which contribute so much to the happiness and prosperity of the infant colony over which he so advantageously presides, and to whose interests he appears so deeply devoted.*"

The following official memorandum, dated Colonial Department, January 1822, points out the first step to be taken by those whose intention it is to emigrate to these settlements. "Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, must be provided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained on written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to £500 at the least." In answer to this application, he will receive a circular from the Under-Secretary of State, informing him, generally, that his request is acceded to; but the quantity of land to be assigned him, on his arrival in the Colony, will not be specified, it having been for many years customary to

leave the determination of this point wholly to the Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies. The regulation which requires a capital of at least five hundred pounds is of long standing ; but Mr. Wentworth remarks that it would be difficult to discover the motives in which it originated, as it must be evident that it propels great numbers of persons, whose means are thus circumscribed, to betake themselves to the United States of America : and that it was adopted with this view, he thinks, can hardly be imputed to the Government. Whatever may have been the object of ministers in imposing this restraint, it may not be amiss to state here that they have no power to prevent emigration to these settlements, however they may attempt to restrict it, as, by the 53, Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 59, it is expressly enacted “ that it shall be lawful for any subject of His Majesty, to proceed to, and reside at, any place situated more to the southward than 11° of south latitude ; or more to the westward than 64° ; or more to the eastward than 150° of east longitude from London, for any lawful purposes, *without any license whatever.*”

The emigrant, should it even be his design to devote his attention exclusively to agriculture, is not recommended to encumber himself with a large stock of agricultural implements, as he will obtain them as good, and almost as cheap, of colonial

manufacture. The latter are, beside, better adapted to encounter the roots, stones, and other obstacles to cultivation, with which land in a state of nature generally abounds, than those which are manufactured at home ; and, as they are for the most part of a very bulky nature, the freight of them is an object of consideration.—He will find a small threshing machine useful, if he understands the management of it. He will also do well to take with him a few dozen sickles, some scythes, and harness for his gig, if he intends to keep one : that for his teams and carts he will obtain better and cheaper in the colony. Next, a couple of saddles for his own use ; nails* of various sizes for his buildings and fences ; locks, bolts, and latches, for his doors and gates : sieves for sifting his flour ; cooking utensils ; knives, forks, spoons, plates, dishes, &c.—Table-cloths, sheeting, towels, and other household linen for his family ; mattresses ; churns, dishes, pans, &c. for his dairy ; and a chest of jobbing carpenters' tools. As for chairs, tables, and other

* For laths, common four-penny rose. For shingles, four-penny. The stout are two short, and the long two fine. The long of the same substance as the short will do best (Rose-head). For batten, paling, and weather boarding, short eight-penny rose. For other purposes, where larger nails are required, twenty-penny rose. For flooring, the English nails are in general too fine for hard wood. Spikes, forty-penny rose. Brads, two-penny, four-penny, six-penny. Tacks, of sizes.

articles of household furniture, he will be able to purchase them very good of the colonial manufacture, and cheaper, reckoning the cost of freight, insurance, &c. than he could take them out with him. As for clothing, he is not recommended, unless he possesses considerable property, to lay in more than would suffice for two years' wear at the furthest; since all that he expends in this way will be so much dead capital, and, of course, will seriously detract from his chance of forming a successful establishment for himself and his family. The power, likewise, of capital is so great in these colonies, that the benefit he will derive from its employment, in his agricultural pursuits, will more than counterbalance the increased price which all commodities of British manufacture naturally sell for in the colonial market.

Emigrants have to provide their own passage in free-traders. The price usually demanded by the captains of these vessels, for a cabin-passage,* is one hundred guineas for full-grown persons; and, where the emigrant has not a family, he had better, perhaps, give this sum, than be troubled with catering for himself, unless, indeed, he can manage to form a mess with others similarly circumstanced, which unquestionably would be the most economi-

* Lieutenant Jeffreys estimates the expense of a steerage passage, for a man, his wife, and three children, at 130*l*.

cal plan that could be pursued. To those who have families, there can be no doubt that a considerable saving may be effected by their laying in their own sea-stock ; perhaps so great as the one-half of the passage-money. Such as may be disposed to do this, should not, however, trouble themselves with live stock of any description : there is necessarily much care required in attending to them, and in the end they are sure to prove the most expensive provision that can be made. In spite, too, of all the attention which can be lavished on them, they become, in a short time, miserably lean and sickly. The best provision, in the way of animal food, which can be laid in for a long voyage of this description, is the preserved meats of all kinds, as they are sold ready dressed by the patentees, Messrs. Donkin, Hall, and Gamble.* The price of the common description of meat, namely, beef, mutton, veal, and pork, is only 2s. 6d. per pound, which, considering that the bone is taken from the joints before they are cooked, is a very moderate charge ; and it is beyond a doubt that live stock, whether poultry, sheep, or pigs, would cost considerably more per pound by the end of the voyage. This meat is dressed in tin-cases of various sizes, and its preservation from

* No. 30, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

putrefaction is effected by sealing the cases hermetically, the air having been previously exhausted. There is not any danger of their contents, whether fish, flesh, or fowl, becoming damaged, whatever length of time they may be kept, and however great the varieties of climate through which they may pass. They having been thus recommended as a substitute for live stock, it only remains to add, that the emigrant should complete his sea-stores with a sufficient quantity of the following articles, calculating, for fear of accidents, on a voyage of six months: namely, biscuit, flour, plums, suet, split-peas for soup, salt pork and beef, hams, cheese, butter, porter, ale, wine, spirits, lemon-juice, preserved fruits, potatoes, stock-fish, and cods'-sounds.

The most advantageous manner, at this time, of transferring capital to these settlements, is by converting it into dollars. The emigrant may safely calculate upon being able to dispose of his dollars at the rate of 5s. each, which, after the payment of two and a half per cent. for insurance, will leave him a clear profit of about ten per cent. on the amount of his capital. It is, indeed, possible that he might lay out his money to much greater advantage, if he could only know, with certainty, the state of the colonial market, and could ascertain with what goods it might abound, and in what be deficient. To arrive, however, at this knowledge,

will evidently be out of the power of by far the greater number of emigrants ; and without it the disposal of capital, in the purchase of an investment, cannot be recommended, more especially when consideration is paid to the delays, impositions, and losses, to which the emigrant would be subject, from his ignorance of the character and circumstances of those with whom he would have to deal, in the disposal of his merchandize.

For the information, however, of those who may be disposed to speculate in this way, it may be generally stated, that the goods which are in most constant demand, in the settlements of Van Diemen's Land, are woollen cloths, slops, kerseymeres, flannel, linen, cambric, long cloth, printed cottons, chintzes, millinery, stationary, threads, tapes, pins, needles, and other sorts of haberdashery ; silk, cotton, and worstead hose ; gloves, ladies' shoes, calimancoes, cutlery, ironmongery, rod-iron and steel, glass, crockery-ware, porter, ale, cheese, spirits, wine, &c. &c. The market may, of course, happen to be overstocked with many of the above articles ; and the speculator, therefore, may not meet with an immediate sale for them on his arrival : if he can, however, afford to lay out of his money, he will not fail to dispose of them eventually at a profit.

The account given by Lieutenant Jeffreys, in his publication, of the formation of his own farm in Van Diemen's Land, is curious, and will be grati-

fyng to those whose destiny it may be to settle there hereafter as agriculturists. " Having fixed upon a spot, he was supplied by the Governor with three or four convicts, labourers, to whom were added a ploughman and an overseer, both freemen. The site of his intended farm was well known to this overseer. These men were provided with provisions for three weeks, and such tools and implements as were necessary to their labour. Having a cart to carry their tools, &c. they arrived at the spot about four o'clock in the afternoon. It was out of the author's power to accompany them; but, as they themselves relate the story, the ploughman was appointed cook; and while he was making the necessary arrangements for refreshment, the rest, with their axes, cut down such timber as was requisite to erect a temporary hut. This they completed, and rendered perfectly watertight before sun-set, when they all sat down to such a repast as the cook had provided for them. Their meal consisted of the hind-quarters of a kangaroo cut into mince-meat, stewed in its gravy, with a few rashers of salt pork. To this dish, which is commonly called a steamer, they added a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and a large cake baked on the spot. These people have often declared that they never in their lives ate a meal with greater relish and appetite than they did this supper: the grog went merrily round, and the

plains and valleys rang with three times three, in success to the captain's farm!!!

“ A small fire having been made at the foot of the hut, they retired to rest, and, after a refreshing sleep, rose at day-light to renew their labours. In a few days the plan and foundation of a garden were laid out, after which they all set to work to build a more commodious house for themselves and their master. This house consisted of two rooms, occupied by the overseer when his master was not there ; and a large kitchen and sleeping-place for themselves. In a very short time the author had the satisfaction to see twenty acres of land broken up, and about two hundred acres fit for the plough. In doing this, it was not necessary to cut down more than five hundred trees.

“ In this manner it is possible for hundreds of settlers, at a very moderate expense, to establish themselves in this delightful part of the globe, the abode of peace, plenty, and rural happiness.”

Directions for Sailing into Port Dalrymple, communicated to the Author by the late Captain William Kent, then commanding H. M. Ship Buffalo.

“ ON making the eastern land, called Low Head, on which there is a flag-staff, bring the latter, or the bluff of the head, to bear south by east, distant one mile, or one mile and a half, when you will see the first beacon, placed nearly on the north-east point of what are called the Middle Shoals : bring it in one with a white cliff on the low shore to the south-west part of the harbour, and bearing nearly south by compass : with the mark on, run in, which will give you at high water Low Head, a berth of a quarter of a mile ; soundings from twelve to three fathoms and a half. This beacon must be approached to nearly a cable and a half, where the two beacons on the eastern side of the harbour, called Lagoon Beach, will bear south-east ; and, when in one from your bows, haul sharp up for them :—after sailing two or three ship’s-lengths with these marks on, steer more to the southward, so as to open the western, or nearest beacon to the northward, to avoid the Barrel Rocks which lie on your larboard hand, and are dry at half-tide,

they bearing from the western pitch of Low Head north by east half east, a quarter of a mile, so that Low Head shall bear north three quarters west :—when so, steer directly up the harbour, until the lower or western beacon on the beach bears west, and the one on the middle shoals about north-west. The anchor should then be dropped for a pilot, who is directed to board before you reach the Heads. On approaching the eastern beach, great attention must be paid to the lead, so as not to come under six fathoms :—should these marks be gone, and a ship be obliged to run in or up the harbour, look well out for a clump of green trees hanging their heads to the westward over the river, on Point Roundabout :—bring these trees over the centre of Garden, or Green Island, and with this on you may run up until you come near George Town, where there is safe anchorage. If the outer, or western passage, should be taken, from the draught of water, run in, from the first bearing of Low Head, for the largest island, or rock, in middle shoals, to a quarter of a mile distant, or until the beacons on the eastern beach are in one :—then haul up for them until past the beacon on the north-east point of Middle Shoals, when the former directions must be followed. The tides run remarkably strong ; and, about the mouth of the port, rise from eight to twelve feet. High-water precedes the moon's passage fifteen minutes.



REFERENCE TO DISTRICTS,
WITH THE GRANTS OF LAND,
 IN THE
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

—♦—
KINGBOROUGH.—(A*)

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
1	Edward Fisher	. . 30	7	George Munday	. . 50
2	Thomas Ferrett	. . 80	8	James Clysold	. . 130
3	John Whaley	. . . 80	9	Thomas Lucas, sen.	180
4	John Downes	. . . 80	10	Thomas Kenton	. . 50
5	Thomas Williams	. . 60	11	Edward Crowder	. . 30
6	John Piersall	. . . 30			

QUEENBOROUGH.—(B)

1	Thomas Folger	. . 100	19	Daniel Henderson	. . 30
2	John Hall	. . 50	20	William Henderson	. . 30
3	George Brown	. . 25	21	John Henderson	. . 30
4	Ann Hussay	. . 50	22	Francis Flexmore	. . 35
5	Thomas Chaffey	. . 62	23	John Lockley	. . 50
6	Samuel Free	. . 70	24	James Nairn	. . 100
7	Hannah Roney	. . 20	25	George Flexmore	. . 40
8	Edward Garth	. . 60	26	George Simpson	40
9	Benjamin Briggs	. . 35	27	Charles Clarke	. . 90
10	Francis Flexmore	. . 50	28	Jacob Billett	. . 75
11	Thomas Kidner	. . 30	29	John Colley	. . 100
12	Barnard Walford	. . 90	30	William Herbert	. . 60
13	John Cropper	. . . 20	31	George Hopwood	. . 60
14	Edward Fisher	. . . 85	32	John Williamson	. . 100
15	Andrew Redding	. . 25	33	Richard Lucas	. . 100
16	John M'Leod	. . . 36	34	John Folley	. . 39½
17	Edward Garth	. . . 33	35	William Nicholds	. . 30
18	William M'Laughlin	34			

* The Capital Letters following the names of each District refer to those on the Chart.

YORK.—(C.)

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES
1	James Butler .	30	6	James M'Cawley .	200
2	William Roberts .	30	7	Samuel Thorn .	200
3	Hugh Germain .	80	8	Francis Barnes .	50
4	Robert Evans .	110	9	Gabriel Jones .	80
5	Michael Lawler .	40			

CLARENCE PLAINS.—(D.)

1	Daniel Stanfield, jun.	50	38	Edward Westlake .	105
2	Daniel Stanfield, jun.	160	39	Richard Westlake .	60
3	Edward Kimberley .	140	40	Edward Garth, sen.	60
4	J. Morrisley .	80	41	John Garth .	30
5	John Harris .	55	42	Edward Garth, jun.	50
6	Zachariah Chaffery .	30	43	William Garth .	40
7	John Steele .	30	44	John Pellinger .	40
8	James Cham .	33	45	Daniel M'Kay .	80
9	Edward Kimberley .	40	46	John M'Kay .	50
10	Hugh M'Ginnis .	60	47	Arthur Connelly .	35
11	John Boyle .	40	48	Thomas Smith .	30
12	Michael Lackey .	30	49	William Smith .	30
13	John Broughton .	30	50	William Jacobs .	30
14	Deborah Davis .	20	51	George Dunstard .	30
15	Joseph Chipman .	75	52	James M'Cormie .	50
16	J. E. Breedon .	100	53	Uria Allender .	30
17	William Parsons .	50	54	Richard Morgan, sen.	190
18	Charles Williams .	30	55	Richard Morgan, jun.	50
19	William Nicholds, jun.	60	56	J. Clarke .	195
20	William Nicholds, sen.	160	57	James Balance .	50
21	Clergyman's Glebe .	400	58	John Pitaskie .	40
22	John M'Kay .	30	59	Thomas Williams .	40
23	Ralph Dodge .	65	60	Humphrey Lynch .	30
24	William Atkins .	110	61	Richard Brown .	80
25	James Waterson .	35	62	George Plifer .	45
26	Richard Phillimore .	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	Joseph Jenders .	30
27	G. W. Gunning .	48	64	William Gangell .	210
28	William Shirley .	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	William Morgan .	100
29	Oliver Slator .	30	66	William Edmonds .	30
30	Michael Lee .	35	67	Thomas Newby .	50
31	William Maum .	30	68	William Blay .	50
32	James Garth .	80	69	Thomas Davey .	200
33	Francis Fowles .	35	70	John Manby .	60
34	John Bentley .	34	71	William Nicholds .	100
35	James Beadle .	56	72	Michael Lackey .	60
36	James Pillenger .	36	73	John Nicholds .	60
37	John Gibson .	100	74	William Smith .	50

GLOUCESTER.—(E.)

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
1	Thomas Colley	. 30	15	William Jenner	. 30
2	William Baxter	. 30	16	John Birchall	. 55
3	Walter Redpath	. 30	17	Robert Allums	. 130
4	Thomas Pennington	. 200	18	Samuel Sedrick	. 110
5	Thomas Prestage	. 40	19	William Hambley, jun.	60
6	Bart. Reardon	. 100	20	William Hambley, sen.	65
7	Bart. Reardon	. 100	21	Richard Loisonce	. 40
8	Peter Mills	. 170	22	} George Morrisby	. 75
9	John Wade	. 300	23		
10	Roland W. Loane	. 400	24	Government	.
11	A. W. H. Humphrey	. 400	25	Robert Nash	. 200
12	James Davis	. 40	26	Arnold Fish	. 500
13	Jacob Billett	. 38	27	John Duncomb	. 60
14	Charles Willis	. 40	28	Thomas Kent	. 1230

SUSSEX.—(F.)

1	Samuel Westlake	. 60	14	James Gordon	. 600
2	Thomas Riley, jun.	30	15	William Raynor, sen.	80
3	Thomas Riley, sen.	30	16	George Raynor	. 40
4	Joseph Pendill	. 30	17	John Welch	. 40
5	John Hulan	. 80	18	Jane Hobbs	. 100
6	Allan Young	. 80	19	James Hannaway	. 70
7	Riley Buckingham	. 80	20	William Raynor, jun.	60
8	Ann Shuttleworth	. 30	21	William Woolley	. 30
9	John Tapley	. 80	22	Walter Colquhoun	. 100
10	Thomas Bowden	. 80	23	Mary Geils	. 860
11	Isabella Riley	. 37	24	Nathaniel Ayres	. 300
12	Rachael Hoddy	. 35	25	Thomas Allan Lacelles	800
13	John Lakeland	. 300			

CAMBRIDGE.—(G.)

1	Thomas William Birch	200	6	George Richardson	. 40
2	Thomas William Birch	300	7	John Petchey	. 50
3	Benjamin Bains	. 50	8	John Petchey	. 30
4	William Cross	. 80	9	John Howard	. 30
5	Robert Cooper	. 30			

HARRINGTON.—(H.)

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
1	John Hatcher . .	60	7	Lieut. Charles Jeffries	800
2	Richard Coleman . .	30	8	John Ingle . .	400
3	James Mayberry . .	40	9	William Hopley . .	300
4	James Lord . .	60	10	Horatio Wm. Mason	2000
5	James Lord . .	60	11	John Palmer Stone	1500
6	Henry St. John Younge	500			

ARGYLE.—(I.)

1	William Thompson	110½	25	Thomas Martin Hunt	35
2	Samuel Pyers . .	35	26	Michael Mansfield . .	30
3	Edward Risby . .	30	27	John Daires . .	35
4	Henry Hatherway . .	30	28	Thomas Priest . .	42
5	John Jamieson . .	30	29	William Baker . .	30
6	Captain Johnson . .	100	30	Noah Mortimore . .	170
7	Matthew Bowden . .	100	31	Thos. Richard Preston	54
8	Leonard Fosbrook . .	100	32	William Nicholds . .	100
9	John Miller . .	100	33	Henry Hayes . .	100
10	William Blyth . .	180	34	Thomas Hayes . .	100
11	Henry Coam . .	30	35	Thomas Issell . .	100
12	John Miles . .	30	36	G. W. Gunning . .	44
13	James Dowsing . .	30	37	And. Whiteheads, now Government's . .	105
14	Francis Cobb . .	50	38	Government's . .	
15	G. Menzies M'Guire	65	39	Zachariah Spensford . .	30
16	Martha Whitehead . .	65	40	William Mitchell . .	103
17	Robert Jillett . .	140	41	Rev. R. Knopwood . .	30
18	Thos. Richard Preston	100	42	W. Sorell, Esq. . .	90
19	Richard Pitt . .	100	43	W. Emmett . .	220
20	William Ackerell . .	100	44	Charles Connelly . .	50
21	John Blinkworth . .	100	45	James Williams . .	50
22	John Daires . .	100	46	John Blackwell . .	300
23	Thomas Littlefield . .	100			
24	William Paterson . .	75			

GLENURCHY.—(J.)

1	George Porter . .	30	8	James Wood . .	40
2	Robert Lancaster . .	30	9	John Earl . .	40
3	Thomas Clarke . .	33	10	John Conliff . .	50
4	William Leach . .	40	11	James Austin . .	50
5	Richard Burrows . .	40	12	James Austin . .	30
6	James Healy . .	60	13	Hopton Lenton . .	30
7	Silvester Lush . .	30	14	Sarah Manning . .	30

GLENURCHY—*continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
15	James Dyas . . .	60	27	Joseph Berresford . . .	140
16	John Faulkner, jun. . .	90	28	John Berresford . . .	140
17	John Faulkner, sen. . .	50	29	Robert Littlejohn . . .	120
18	Elizabeth Green . . .	50	30	Thomas O'Brien . . .	60
19	Joseph Johnson . . .	30	31	John Billenger . . .	42
20	James Skully . . .	30	32	Edward Barnes . . .	80
21	James Burns . . .	60	33	John Mansfield . . .	30
22	Thomas Davis . . .	80	34	W. Emmett . . .	180
23	William Duncan . . .	80	35	Thomas Smith . . .	50
24	Thos. Richard Preston . . .	100	36	Andrew M'Gill . . .	30
25	Robert Kingston . . .	55	37	Joseph Marshall . . .	30
26	George Wood . . .	60	38	Andrew Bent . . .	50

NEW NORFOLK.—(K.)

1	Elizabeth Hackery . . .	20	28	William Able . . .	34
2	James Triffeth, sen. . .	70	29	William Foyle . . .	30
3	Thomas Triffeth . . .	38	30	William Hand . . .	34
4	James Triffeth, jun. . .	40	31	Josia Peck . . .	45
5	Thomas Shone . . .	80	32	William Dempsey . . .	35
6	Charles Horan . . .	80	33	Thomas Francis . . .	50
7	Henry Robinson . . .	30	34	Abraham Hands . . .	105
8	John Massie . . .	43	35	John Holland . . .	33
9	William Peck . . .	27	36	Robert Chambers . . .	34
10	John Berry . . .	26	37	Ram John Conn . . .	35
11	William Jones . . .	30	38	Anthony Fletcher . . .	100
12	Mathew Wood . . .	30	39	Moses Brien . . .	35
13	Samuel King . . .	28	40	Cassawa Rutton . . .	33
14	William Kazlewood . . .	30	41	Sander Van Straten . . .	34
15	Robert Hay . . .	30	42	William Clark . . .	34
16	William Scattergood . . .	43	43	John Mayle . . .	35
17	John Whitehouse . . .	30	44	Thomas Murphy . . .	100
18	Nanda Antome . . .	36	45	Bastien Suez . . .	30
19	Dennis M'Carty . . .	50	46	Antonia Buckall . . .	30
20	} Michael Pindou . . .	85	47	Saib Sultan . . .	27
21			48	Michael Newhouse . . .	27
22	Robert Cox . . .	48	46	William Mince . . .	34
23	Brien Cullen . . .	65	50	Thomas Croghan . . .	33
24	Thomas Murphy . . .	42	51	William Mitchell . . .	40
25	James Davis . . .	22	52	Thomas Gray . . .	32
26	Thomas Hibbins . . .	92	53	Thomas Croghan . . .	30
27	John Barnes . . .	36	54	James Croghan . . .	30

NEW NORFOLK—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
55	Brien Cullen . . .	40	59	Elizabeth Jones . . .	50
56	James Teder . . .	30	60	Charles Clarke . . .	30
57	William Rayner, Sen. . .	80	61	John Whitehouse . . .	50
58	Mrs. Elizabeth Jones . . .	50	62	John Terry . . .	100

MACKQUARIE.—(L.)

1	Richard Barker . . .	1000	7	Thomas Wilson . . .	700
2	John Henry Cawthorn . . .	1000	8	William Wilson . . .	800
3	John Ford . . .	800	9	Thomas Salmon . . .	200
4	George Salter . . .	260	10	Thomas Florence . . .	410
5	George Fred. Reed . . .	800	11		
6	John Terry . . .	1400			

MELVILLE.—(M.)

1	Dennis M'Carty . . .	70	15	John Beaumont . . .	500
2	John M'Carty . . .	80	16	James Salmon . . .	200
3	William Able . . .	40	17	Alexander Noble . . .	400
4	William Coventry . . .	52	18	John Taylor . . .	100
5	Francis Cox . . .	60	19	Edward Westwood . . .	110
6	John Avory . . .	30	20	John Staples . . .	80
7	Stephen Martin . . .	33	21	Rebecca Staples . . .	60
8	John Devereaux . . .	65	22	Price Pritchard . . .	80
9	Lieut. G. B. Foster . . .	800	23	George Smith . . .	120
10	Daniel Stanfield . . .	310	24	George Harley . . .	140
11	John Brammen . . .	33	25	James Price . . .	80
12	Alexander Seaton . . .	60	26	John Taylor . . .	110
13	Samuel Bate . . .	100	27	David Reynolds . . .	60
14	G. W. Evans . . .	370			

STRANGFORD.—(N.)

1	John Ingle . . .	400	11	Thomas Stanfield . . .	54
2	Thos. Lien Richardson . . .	50	12	William Stanfield . . .	52
3	Augustus Morris . . .	50	13	William Baker . . .	100
4	Thomas Hayes, Sen. . .	40	14	William Chambers . . .	700
5	Thomas Hayes, Jun. . .	50	15	William Hayes . . .	60
6	John Piper . . .	38	16	Thomas Stone . . .	200
7	John Eddington . . .	35	17	Richard Allwright . . .	60
8	John Robley . . .	44	18	John Herbert . . .	50
9	George Robley . . .	53	19	William Cook . . .	80
10	Wm. James Cockrell . . .	57	20	Mark Hillas . . .	60

STRANGFORD—*continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
21	James Smith . . .	40	31	John Kemp . . .	30
22	John Scorse . . .	30	32	John M'Leod, Jun. . .	60
23	Thomas Williams . . .	60	33	George Booby . . .	80
24	John Whaley . . .	80	34	Nathaniel Lucas . . .	100
25	George Hermitage . . .	100	35	John Lucas . . .	100
26	Joseph Philan . . .	30	36	Richard Lucas . . .	100
27	William Jones (2d.) . . .	50	37	James Slater . . .	100
28	John Staples . . .	60	38	John Thomas . . .	100
29	John Tamplin . . .	30	39		
30	William Wright . . .	30			

JARVIS.—(O.)

1	John Ingle . . .	300	8	Nathan Elliot . . .	700
2	John Ingle . . .	500	9		
3	Thomas Alexander . . .	60	10	George Jones . . .	30
4	William Ambridge . . .	40	11	Cornelius M'Mahon . . .	40
5	Thomas Carter . . .	40	12	William Bean . . .	30
6	Jonas Martin . . .	30	13	Richard Searle . . .	30
7	Edward Paine . . .	800			

DRUMMOND.—(P.)

1	Robert Fryett . . .	200	7	John Ingle . . .	200
2	James Balance . . .	40	8	Henry Trupp . . .	1200
3	John Clarke . . .	60	9	George Gatehouse . . .	400
4	Joseph Dunston . . .	60	10	John Hangan . . .	50
5	Andrew Whitehead . . .	200	11	John Jones . . .	30
6	Rev. R. Knopwood . . .	500	12	Ambrose Rideout . . .	30

FORBES.—(Q.)

1	Edward Abbott . . .	2000	4	George Guest . . .	300
2	Luke Normington . . .	50	5	James Hooper . . .	100
3	Andrew Geils . . .	500	6	Hugh Cassidy . . .	60

ULVA.—(R.)

1	G. W. Gunning . . .	1300	6	Peter M'Guire . . .	60
2	Leonard Fosbrook . . .	500	7	Col Davey . . .	—
3	Richard Stynes . . .	140	8	James Perkins . . .	100
4	Robert Troy . . .	140	9	G. W. Evans . . .	1000
5	Roger Gavin . . .	30	10	William Sorell, Esq. . .	710

ULVA—*continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
11	W. Stanley . . .	50	18	Benjamin Carroll . . .	80
12	James Lowe . . .	40	19	Thomas Risby . . .	60
13	Joseph Stanley . . .	50	20	Thomas Cole . . .	60
14	James Dodding . . .	30	21	Alexander Simpson . . .	80
15	Augustus Morris . . .	40	22	Edward Fisher . . .	60
16	William Ashton . . .	80	23	John Summer . . .	30
17	. . .	.	

ORMAIG.—(S.)

1	Will. Jamott . . .	100	4	Emanuel Levy . . .	30
2	John Drummond . . .	800	5	James Smith . . .	30
3	Edward Lutterell . . .	600	6	Richard Lewis . . .	400

STAFFA.—(T.)

1	Pat. Gould Hogan . . .	600	2	William Jamott . . .	100
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CALEDON.—(U.)

1	Charles Murray . . .	600	8	Thomas Clarke . . .	100
2	Francis Williams . . .	625	9	Malvina Harris . . .	100
3	Lieut.-Col. Tho. Davey	3000	10	Eliza Harris . . .	100
4	Thomas Kearney . . .	50	11	William Perry . . .	80
5	William Kearney . . .	50	12	Edward Lord . . .	1500
6	Henry Rice . . .	80	13	G. W. Gunning . . .	100
7	William Davis . . .	180	14	G. W. Gunning . . .	100

PITT'S ISLAND.—(V.)

1	James Kelly . . .	100
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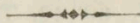
GREEN PONDS.—(W.)

1	Richard Pitt . . .	30	13	William Whitechurch . . .	700
2	Thomas Ransome . . .	400	14	William Brest . . .	100
3	Martin Timms . . .	500	15	And. Lowe . . .	50
4	Anthony Fenn Kemp . . .	100	16	Joseph Johnson . . .	50
5	Anthony Fenn Kemp . . .	700	17	Phillip Pitt . . .	100
6	John Ingle . . .	400	18	James Waltham . . .	30
7	George Espie . . .	700	19	George Ashton . . .	60
8	Barnard Walford . . .	40	20	Thomas Pool . . .	60
9	Barnard Walford, jun. . .	60	21	Charles Franks . . .	700
10	Edward Curr . . .	1500	22	Edward Franks, jun. . .	700
11	Joseph Whitfield . . .	1000	23	I. T. Gorrings . . .	800
12	Edward Franks, sen. . .	800	24	Francis Flexmore . . .	50

LANDS GRANTED

ON THE

RIVER TAMAR AND NORTH ESK.



NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
1.	Thomas M'Queen	. 50	33.	Thomas Smith	. 60
2.	Henry Pezzy	. 30	34.	John Smith	. 200
3.	John Taylor	. 30	35.	Eliz. Paterson	2000
4.	John M'Laughlin	. 30	36.	Dennis Sullivan	. 40
5.	Edw. Fagan	. 30	37.	Ben. Goulding	. 40
6.	James Kearney	. 30	38.	Matthew Kirk	. 40
7.	John Thomas	. 40	39.	David Rose	. 800
8.	Matthew Morton	. 30	40.	James Gildas	. 50
9.	Samuel Marsh	. 30	41.	W. E. Leith	. 100
10.	Thomas Faro	. 30	42.	William Hubbard	. 200
11.	Isaac Tibbs	. 30	43.	Francis Williams	. 276
12.	Edward Hyland	. 30	44.	Thomas Howard	. 100
13.	William Smith	. 50	45.	James Dawson	. 40
14.	Thomas Howard	. 50	46.	Henry Mullins	. 40
15.	Francis Burke	. 30	47.	Alexander M'Kenzie	80
16.	Richard Dry	. 70	48.	Donald Sutherland	. 100
17.	W. D. Keating	. 85	49.	John Wm. Aldrich	. 30
18.	Joseph Edmunds	. 35	50.	Robert Holt	. 30
19.	Alexander Riley	. 100	51.	Eliz. M'Kellar	. 100
20.	Michael Fitzgerald	. 30	52.	John Shearman	. 30
21.	John M'Connell	. 30	53.	John Brabyn	. 100
22.	Richard Dry	. 100	54.	Edw. Monday	. 50
23.	Patrick Kanes	. 30	55.	James Brumby	. 150
24.	William Cary	. 50	56.	James Hill	. 100
25.	Jacob Mountgarrett	. 600	57.	William Kenney	. 35
26.			58.	James North	. 35
27.	Patrick Sheehan	. 30	59.	Peter Ware	. 30
28.	John Eady	. 40	60.	William Fogo	. 40
29.	James Smith	. 30	61.	William Fogo	. 30
30.	John Taylor	. 30	62.		
31.	Hugh Pipper	. 100	63.		
32.	John Cummings	. 200	64.		

SOUTH ESK.

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
1.	Thomas Archer	. 800	16.	Thomas Massey	. 150
2.	Thomas Archer	. 600	17.	Thomas Massey	. 50
3.	Thomas Archer	300	18.	Thomas Massey	. 100
4.	James Hardwick	. 200	19.	Edward Woolley	. 30
5.	Thomas Walker	. 800	20.	Samuel Porter	. 60
6.	James Lucas	. 60	21.	Andrew Barclay	. 500
7.	William Lucas	. 60	22.	Thomas Brennan	. 30
8.	Mark Munro	. 60	23.	John Griffin	. 30
9.	David Gibson	. 30	24.	James Cox	. 300
10.	Eliz. Nicholds	. 50	25.	Thomas Scott	. 700
11.	Andrew Whitehead	. 400	26.	James Cox	. 400
12.	John M ^r Hugh	. 30	27.	Andrew Barclay	. 300
13.	George Williams	. 200	28.	Samuel Baker	. 30
14.	James Hortel	. 50	29.	Charles Edwards	. 40
15.	William Connison	. 50	30.		

GEORGE TOWN.

1. John Townson . . . 400

WESTERN RIVER, NORFOLK PLAINS, AND LAKE RIVER.

1.	James Steel	. 30	11.		
2.			12.	James Mitchell	. 400
3.	Richard Dry	. 500	13.	Nathaniel Lucas	. 60
4.	Richard Dry	. 200	14.	Thomas Reiby	. 300
5.	Thos. Allan Lascelles	500	15.	Charles Forster	. 300
6.	James Hill	. 100	16.		
7.	Matthew Goolder	. 30	17.		
8.	Joseph Higgins	. 30	18.		
9.	Edward Bryan	. 30	19.		
10.	William Owens	. 30			

NORFOLK PLAINS.

1.	John Eddison	. 30	8.	William Saltmarsh	. 60
2.	Zimram Wyram	. 40	9.	Richard Jordan	. 50
3.	William Pedgeon	. 30	10.	Thomas Lock	. 50
4.	Joseph Harrison	. 50	11.	William Windsor	. 60
5.	Thomas Stevens	. 80	12.	John Cox	. 80
6.	John Hassan	. 40	13.		
7.	James Jordan	. 50	14.	Neal Herrigan	. 50

NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.	NO.	NAMES.	ACRES.
15.	John Davies .	50	41.	William Woodward .	40
16.	John Knowland .	50	42.	James Walsh .	40
17.	Thomas Sellick .	50	43.	William Knight .	50
18.	Richard White .	60	44.	Samuel Cockran .	50
19.	John White .	30	45.	Henry Wilkinson .	50
20.	Henry Clayton .	30	46.	Robert Beams .	60
21.	Joseph Trimby, sen.	60	47.	Thomas Greensmith .	40
22.	James Trimby .	60	48.	Henry Watson .	40
23.	John Trimby, jun.	60	49.	John Price .	30
24.	John Taylor .	40	50.	Nat. Haskitt .	30
25.	James Blower .	40	51.	John Moore .	40
26.	William Clayton .	40	52.	Phil. Dwyer .	40
27.	Joseph Lowe .	40	53.	William Fenton .	30
28.	John Moore .	50	54.	William Whyte .	500
29.	William Roach .	50	55.	Joseph Ferguson .	300
30.	J. W. Fisher .	50	56.		
31.	John Hurbert .	50	57.	William Porter .	30
32.	James Hurbert .	50	58.	William Able .	30
33.	Richard Sydes .	50	59.	Robert Cornish .	30
34.	Samuel Carter .	40	60.	Thomas Barnett .	50
35.	William Blackall .	40	61.	John Dell .	100
36.	George Eggleston .	50	62.	John Jeffs .	100
37.	Thomas Sparks .	50	63.	James Brunby .	100
38.	James Davey .	40	64.	A. W. H. Humphrey	200
39.	Samuel Day .	40	65.		
40.	James Edwards .	40	66.		

Abstract from the General-Muster Books, taken in November, 1819.

	ACRES OF LAND.					Bushels of Wheat on hand.	HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		NUMBER OF FREE PERSONS AND SETTLERS.				Total of Population.	
	In wheat.	In Barley.	In Beans and Peas.	In potatoes.	Total granted.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.		
ROBART TOWN, { Including that part called the County of Buckingham.	4896	212	252	410	64,812	12,567	129	149	7184	10,499	39,936	87,672	208	300	677	319	488	1460	201	3145
PORT DALRYMPLE, { Including that part called the County of Cornwall.	2396	104	11	49	24,936	12,465	34	51	2237	3184	16,119	28,402	173	186	220	92	186	494	76	1068
Grand Total	7292	316	262	459	89,748	25,032	163	200	9441	13,683	56,055	116,074	381	486	887	411	674	1954	278	4215

N. B. The Military are omitted in the Population Columns.

Abstract from the General Muster-Books, taken in October, 1820.

ACRES OF LAND.	Bushels of Wheat on Hand.		HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		NUMBER OF FREE PERSONS AND SETTLERS			Total of Population.					
	In Wheat.	In Barley.	In Beans and Peas.	In Potatoes.	Total granted.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Men.	Women.	Children.						
HOBART TOWN, Including that part called the county of Buckingham.	6293	403	349	454	81,527	158	142	8196	13,753	44,988	95,477	300	460	726	392	759	1875	266	4018
PORT DALRYMPLE, Including that part called the county of Cornwall.	2982	119	18	63	55,114	45	66	2708	4181	12,600	29,403	220	314	255	118	241	712	104	1450
As many arrivals took place during and since the mus- ter, may be added	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20	60	520	.....	750
Grand Total	9275	528	367	517	116,641	203	208	10,904	17,934	57,588	124,880	520	774	1112	530	1060	5107	370	6198

N. B. The Military are omitted in the Population Columns.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

AT

HOBART TOWN.

Lieut.-Governor of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land.	} William Sorrell, Esq.
Second in Command and Acting Engineer	} Major Bell, C. B. 48th regt.
Deputy Judge Advocate . . . . .	. Edward Abbott, Esq.
Chaplain . . . . .	. Rev. R. Knopwood.
Deputy Assist. Commissary Gen.	. George Hull, Esq.
Provost Marshal . . . . .	. John Beamont, Esq.
Surgeon . . . . .	. James Scott, Esq.
Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	. R. R. Priest, Esq.
Deputy Surveyor General . . . . .	. Mr. G. W. Evans.
Naval Officer and Treasurer of the Police Fund	} E. F. Bromley, Esq.
Secretary to his Honor the Lieut. Governor	} Lieut. H. E. Robinson, [regt. 48th
Storekeeper . . . . .	. Mr. Raynor.
Government Printer . . . . .	. Andrew Bent.
Principal Superintendent . . . . .	. Mr. John Lakeland.
Superintendent of Carpenters . . . . .	. Mr. George Read.
Auctioneers	} Mr. R. W. Fryett.
	} Mr. R. Lewis.
Harbour Master . . . . .	. Mr. James Kelly.
Harbour Pilots	} Mr. James Kelly.
	} Mr. Michael Mansfield.

MAGISTRATES.

Major Bell, 48th regt.	| James Gordon, Esq.
Rev. R. Knopwood	| A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq.
Superintendent of Police . . . . .	. A. W. H. Humphrey, Esq.
Clerk . . . . .	. Mr. Emmett.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

AT

PORT DALRYMPLE.

Commandant	Lieut.Col.Cimitiere, 48th reg.
Chaplain	Rev. John Youl.
Deputy Assist. Commissary Gen.	Thomas Archer, Esq.
Surgeon	
Assistant Surgeon	Mr. R. W. Owen.
Naval Officer and Inspector of Public Works	} Lieut.W. Kenworthy, 48 reg.
Superintendant of Stock . . . . .		Mr. John Scott.
Storekeeper	Mr. William Boney
Master Boat-BUILDER	Mr. George Hubbard.
Superintendant of Carpenters	Mr. John Mould.
Master of the Public School	Mr. William Brown.
Pilot	Mr. John Thomas.

MAGISTRATES.

Lieut.-Col.Cimitiere, 48th regt.	| James Cox, Esq.
Thomas Archer, Esq.	| Andrew Barclay, Esq.

The MILITARY FORCES at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple consist of a Company of the 48th regiment at each place.

Hobart Town, January 1821.

PRICES OF ARTICLES

BROUGHT TO

MARKET FOR SALE.



Wheat	-	-	Eight Shillings per Bushel.
Eggs	-	-	Two Shillings and sixpence per Dozen.
Fowls	-	-	Three Shillings and sixpence per Couple.
Butter	-	-	Four to Six Shillings per Pound.
Beef	-	-	Fivepence per Pound.
Mutton	-	-	Fivepence per Pound.
Veal	-	-	Sixpence per Pound.
Pork	-	-	Sevenpence per Pound.
Potatoes	-	-	Five Shillings per Cwt.



FINIS.

J.C.
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A geographical, historical,
and topographical
description of Van Diemen's
Land : with important hints
to emigrants, and usef

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